

General French and English dictionary, newly composed from the French dictionaries of the French Academy ... / from the English dictionaries of Johnson, Webster ... etc.

Contributors

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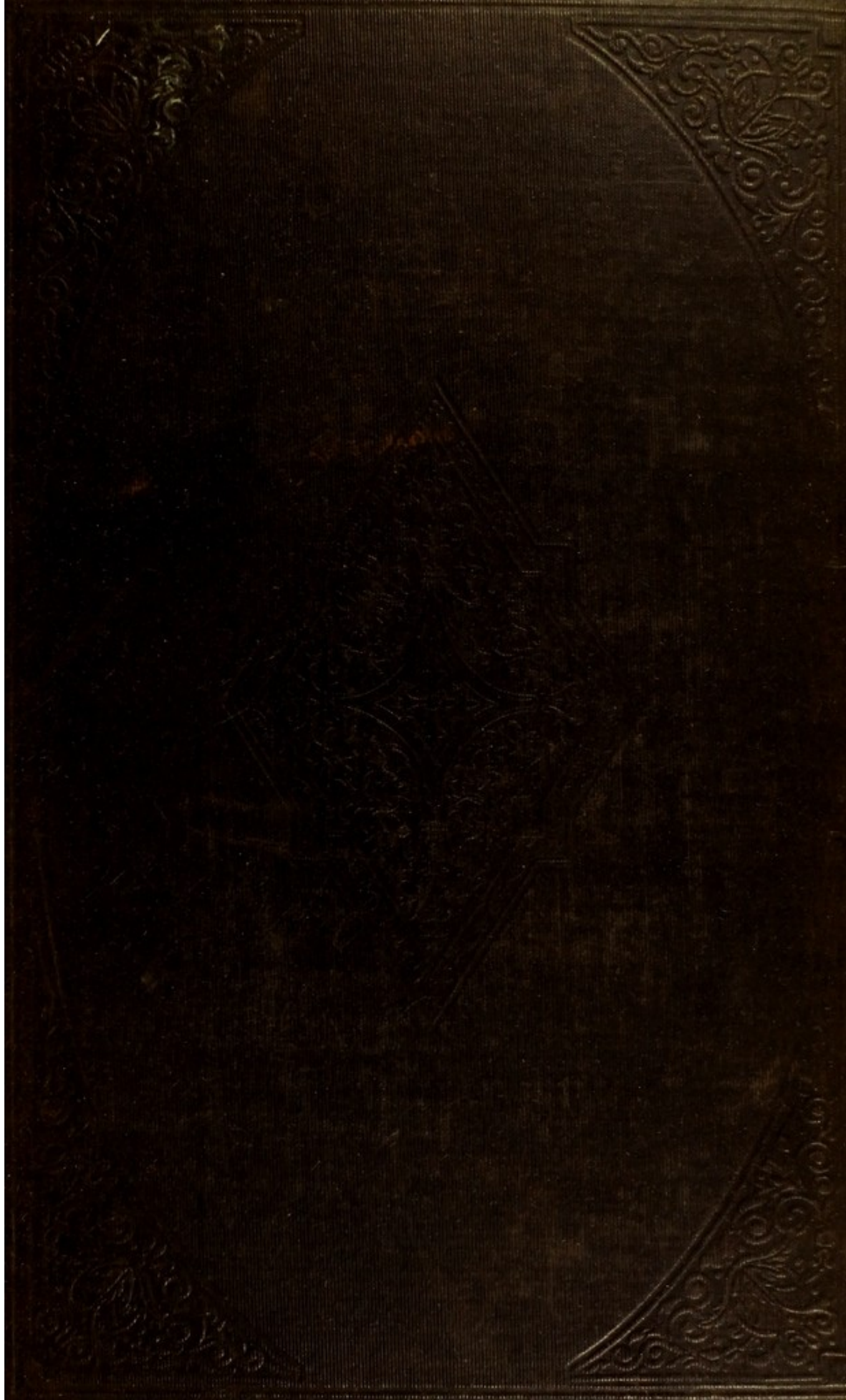
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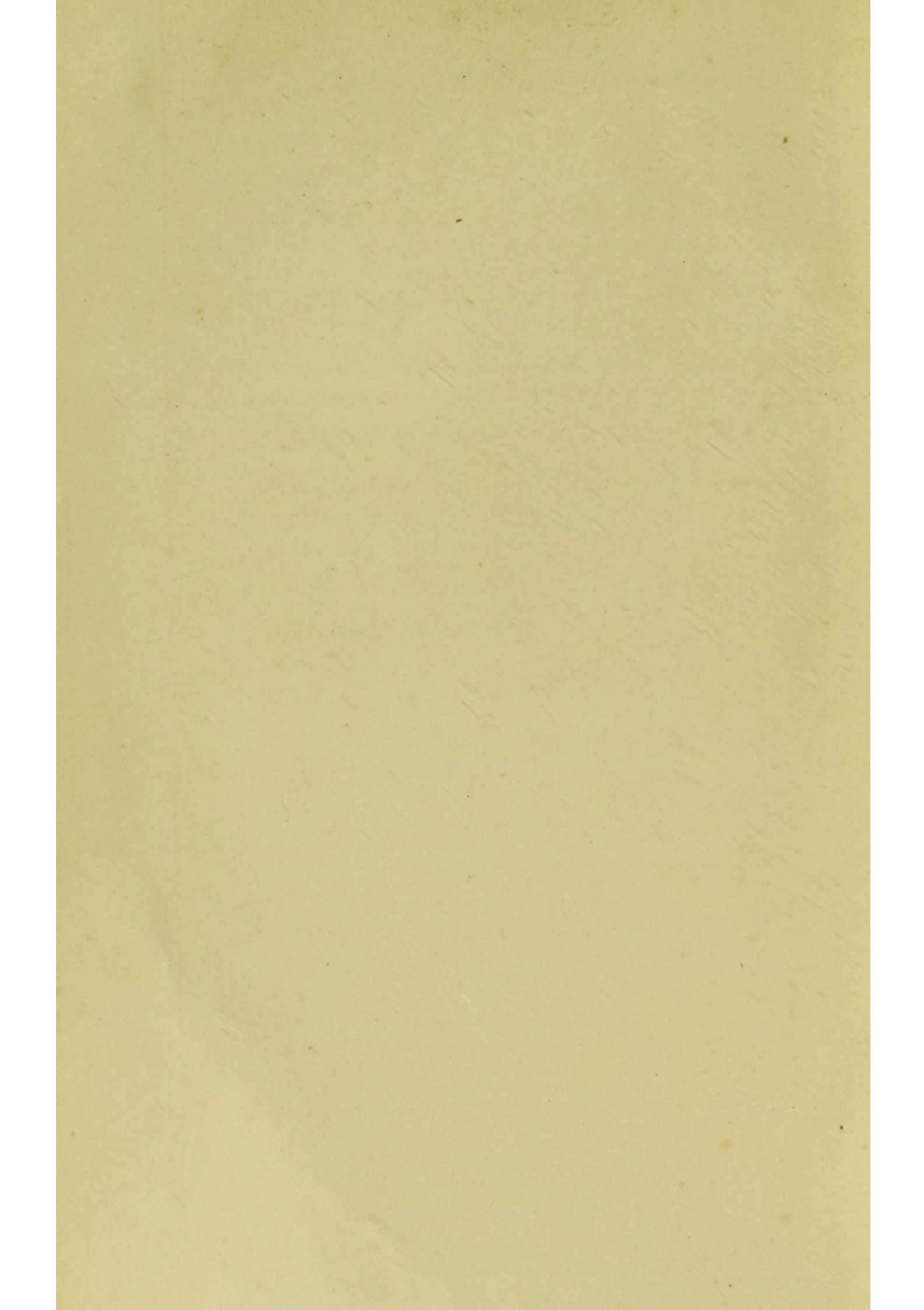
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PREFACE

The plan of this dictionary was conceived and matured fourteen years since, in 1835; it was submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction of France (Monsieur Guizot) and the Minister of Public Works, who approved it highly and promised it encouragement. Under their auspices the work was commenced; and it has been prosecuted notwithstanding innumerable difficulties. My deficiency, which I willingly avow, I have endeavoured to compensate by constant research; and when this has been unavailing I have had recourse to the knowledge of others, which has been rarely withheld.

But neither my own researches nor the learning of others have protected me from errors inseparable from such a work. Our great lexicographer Johnson having been asked by a lady how he could have defined *pastern* the *knee* of a horse, "*Ignorance, Madam, pure ignorance,*" answered he. Assuredly to similar interrogations I may be allowed to offer by anticipation a similar reply.

This dictionary contains besides the words in ordinary use, the principal terms of the sciences, the arts, manufactures, commerce, navigation, etc. The nomenclature of each branch of the arts and sciences would alone form a volume. The limits of my work do not admit of the introduction of more than *general* terms; but from a desire of excluding none of these, words that could not upon this principle strictly claim admittance have been not unfrequently inserted. I have in this respect been guided by the dictionary of the *French Academy*. In addition to the terms of the arts and sciences contained in the latter, innumerable terms especially of science, of civil engineering, of the arts and manufactures, of commerce, the customs, finances, political economy, railways, steam-engines have been introduced, many of which are of too recent adoption to have found their way into dictionaries in general.

Before entering, however, into detail I would present a few observations on the French and English dictionaries already published.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

It has been justly remarked by an eminent French grammarian, Mr. Delalande-Hadley, that *the least bad, the least defective of these dictionaries scarcely rises to mediocrity*. There are usually wanting in them the most ordinary words and senses in general use of literature, science and technology. In truth, the hapless student is most fortunate when he does not find them, as then he is not led into error: for if by any mischance he should unluckily meet with the word he is looking for, he will for the most part find idle definitions or a numberless host of words in lieu of the one thing sought, the equivalent, the proper term; and if by singular good fortune this is given, it must be known beforehand (and then the research is useless) in order to be extricated from all that surrounds it; the lexicographer having heaped up into one confused mass, *rudis indigestaque moles*, words, senses, definitions, examples, idioms and proverbs, as if the sole purpose were to challenge the ingenuity of the most skilful:

Devine si tu peux, et choisis si tu l'oses.

There is almost a total absence of the language of literature, and of those innumerable idiomatic forms of speech peculiar to each language and which after the words themselves are the most important and useful part of a dictionary. Misinterpretations and barbarisms abound in them; misinterpretations, because when words resemble each other in the two languages, the resemblance is held to be sufficient without a comparison of the definitions to ascertain whether the sense is the same; barbarisms, because words are fabricated when they are unknown. Judging by these works it would be imagined that the French part was written by an Englishman, and the English by a Frenchman, or rather that both are the performance of one equally unskilled in both languages. A few examples will justify the preceding assertions.

OMISSIONS.

Examples of ordinary or literary words wanting.

Aérage, airing; *aluminière*, alum-works; *barème*, ready reckoner; *beurrerie*, butter-dairy; *bicorne*, two-horned; *breveté*, patentee; *briqueteur*, brick-layer; *corsetier*, stay-maker; *douzil*, spigot; *embêter*, to annoy; to worry; *embrun*, spray; *étanche*, water-tight; wind-tight; air-tight; *Iliade*, Iliad; *internat*, boarding-school; *inverse* (noun), reverse; *Marseillaise*, Marseillaise hymn; *mioche*, brat (a little child); *se rappeler*, to remember (omitted in nearly all); *rétribuer*, to remunerate (wanting in most); *tournevis*, screw-driver, etc., etc. (V. Examples page v).

The omissions in the compounds are most curious; it may even be said that omission is the rule and insertion the exception; in a dictionary of one language this is justifiable, but not in that of two languages, as a compound in one tongue is often translated by a single word in the other, and when it is not, it cannot always be construed literally. For instance *bell-hanging* is rendered in French by *pose de sonnettes*, and *carpet-bag*, by *sac de nuit*, neither easily guessed; but *bill-case* is in French *portefeuille*; *burial-ground*, *cimetière*; *hair-dresser*, *coiffeur*; *night-mare*, *cauchemar*; *salt-cellar*, *salière*, etc. Such as are not translated literally have been inserted in this work.

Examples of ordinary senses wanting of words given.

At *antécédent* is not to be found *previous conduct*; at *cuir*, fault in language; *égoïste*, selfish; *favori*, whisker; *entrepôt*, bonded warehouse; *portefeuille*, bill-case; *priser*, to take snuff; *résine*, resin.

DEFINITIONS INSTEAD OF THE PROPER TERM.

Examples of idle definitions or of a host of words instead of the equivalent, the proper term (1).

Aluner, to steep in alum-water, instead of *to alum*; *pétase*, winged hat of Mercury, for *petasus*; *cuir bouilli*, leather prepared in a certain manner or boiled in some resinous substance to make bottles, buckets, etc. (for *waxed leather*); *coup de soleil*, a violent impression of the sun upon those that are exposed to it in hot countries (for *sun-stroke*). At *pantalon*, *pantaloon* and *buffoon* are given, *trousers* alone, the only proper term, is omitted. — In the English-French part it is still worse. *Arson*, action de mettre le feu à une maison (this is called *incendie par malveillance*); *search-warrant*, ordre du juge pour faire une visite (*mandat de perquisition*); *waistcoat*, chemisette, camisole, veste (which describe perfectly what it is not, as *gilet* would what it is).

MODIFICATION OF THE SENSES OF WORDS, FORMS, AND IDIOMS.

Examples of words with adjectives, etc., and idiomatic forms wanting.

Bonne pour tout faire, maid of all work; *fer forgé*, wrought iron; *fer laminé*, rolled iron; *papier vélin*, wove paper; *papier vergé*, laid paper; *piano droit* or *vertical*, upright piano; *piano à queue*, grand piano; *terre sainte*, consecrated ground; *bon voyage!* a pleasant journey to you!

Envers et contre tous, in opposition to all men; *sauf erreur ou omission*, errors excepted; *à genoux*, on one's knees; *un genou en terre*, kneeling on one knee; *induire en erreur*, to lead into error; *chanter misère*, to plead poverty; *passer la plaisanterie*, to be no jest; *porter préjudice*, to be prejudicial, injurious or detrimental to; *laver la vaisselle*, to wash up the dishes. For others see the words *coup*, *déconsidération*, *escalier*, *huile*, *mémoire*, *monnaie*, *rêve*, *rhume*, *soir*, *sourire*, *souvenir*, etc., etc.

BARBARISMS AND MISTRANSLATIONS.

Examples of barbarisms, solecisms and mistranslations.

FRENCH BARBARISMS: *Jour du quartier*, (quarter-day) for *terme*; *à l'ouverture du livre*, (à livre ouvert); *puissance exécutive*, (pouvoir exécutif); *seigneur lige* for *seigneur suzerain* (liege being applied in French to the vassal only and not to the lord).

ENGLISH BARBARISMS: *He cousin, she cousin, she defendant* (after which other examples might be dispensed with); *flying coach* for *stage coach*; *to turn a thing with a droll* (what it means I have never yet been able to discover); *a turning joint* (vertebre); *it does not concern me* NEITHER one way NOR other; *to LAY* (lie) *along upon the ground*; *wind in the small guts* (iliac passion). I would apologize for venturing to present the last example; but I cannot otherwise convey to the reader an adequate idea of the elegance of language constantly remarked in these dictionaries.

(1) The extracts from the French and English dictionaries found in this preface are made from the large Dictionary, generally called *Royal dictionary* of Boyer, Chambaud, Garner, Des Carrières and Fain published in 1829.

Examples of words fabricated.

Partition in music for score; *pass-rose* for holly-hock; *English taffety* for court plaster; *pagone* or *pagona* for pancreas; *redhibitory* for setting aside a contract of sale. To translate the English word *walrus* the dictionaries invented *walrus*, *walros*, and *torwac* for morse.

Examples of mistranslations.

Actuellement is translated by *actually*; *really* instead of *at present* because of the resemblance; *billion*, billion (instead of a thousand millions; *billion* in English means a million of millions); *détrempe*, water-colours (for distemper [in painting]); *dissidence*, scission (for difference, schism; *scission* signifies cutting); *emphase*, emphasis (instead of magniloquence, pompousness); *inofficieux*, inofficious, unkind (for that disinherits the legitimate heir; *trillion*, trillion (for billion); *vindict*, vengeance (for prosecution of crime); *vindict* publique, avenging the public (for prosecution of crime by the public prosecutor).

Pomme de pin has been so invariably translated by *pine-apple*, and *vice versa*, that all the French journals, in their account of the city feast of the 9th of November, until within the last two or three years, annually charged our aldermen of London, proverbially renowned for their good taste, with having eaten (peace to their digestions!) so many hundred *fir-cones*!... in French *pommes de pin*.

One of the innumerable erroneous indications is presented to the reader, as it proves how entirely these works have been left as they were by the self-styled authors of new dictionaries, the principal novelty of which consists of the new name they bear and some new blunders added to the already plentiful stock. At the word *Louvre*, the reader will find in nearly all dictionaries *the king of France's palace at Paris*. This was true in the reign of Charles IX, and of Henry IV, down to that of Louis XIV. But no king of France has inhabited it since Louis XV. It would be as well to define it the king of France's hunting-seat, as it was in the good old time of Dagobert, or his strong-hold, because it was so under Philip Augustus. For a hundred and fifty years then has this definition been erroneous; but it has remained as it was written perhaps by the first lexicographer, whose definition was probably right when he penned it.

These extracts assuredly prove the truth of the preceding assertions; they might have been increased ten or a hundredfold.

HISTORY OF THE DICTIONARIES OF THE TWO LANGUAGES.

The history of the dictionaries of the two languages explains their insufficiency.

The earliest French and English dictionary of which I find any record is an anonymous publication of 1570. In 1611 Cotgrave's appeared and of this Johnson speaks in terms of high encomium, calling it "a truly valuable work" and "a rich store-house of old French and English also." Boyer's name replaced or perhaps supplanted Cotgrave's; Boyer's alone has survived.

The French and English dictionaries are but reprints of Boyer and Chambaud with mere changes in the size, sometimes with insignificant corrections and additions and frequently with fresh faults. Boniface put into octavo what was before a quarto, added his name, the *announcement* of 5000 familiar terms and many new faults (1). Wilson selected among the materials of Boyer; but as he does not appear to have known French (a slight disadvantage it must be confessed), he was naturally and necessarily directed by chance. The smaller dictionaries are made from the larger ones or rather in what they give they are the larger ones in a diminutive form.

Boyer and Chambaud. Boyer was a French protestant who sought a refuge in England at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He died in 1729. He published his dictionary in 1699 or 1702. The first edition of the dictionary of the French Academy appeared in 1694; the second, not until 1718; so that Boyer must have compiled his from the first. Johnson's great work which will ever be the basis, the foundation of English lexicography was not published till 1755, i. e., twenty-six years after Boyer's death. There existed before Johnson's, according to Lord Chesterfield, no English dictionary, nothing but *word-books* in which "all words, good and bad," says he, "are there jumbled

(1) At *pendulum* Boniface corrected *un pendule* into *une pendule* (which means a clock) and at *licence* called *patente* and given by Boyer, Chambaud and Wilson as *droit d'auban*, the old name for it, Boniface has corrected it into *droit d'aubaine*.

indiscriminately together insomuch that the injudicious reader may speak and write as inelegantly, improperly, and vulgarly, as he pleases, by and with the authority of one or other of our word-books."

How faithfully does this description portray the state of the French and English dictionaries, that bear internal evidence of their having been composed from the word-books Lord Chesterfield describes. Boyer then composed his dictionary, if he did not transcribe Cotgrave's with Sherwood's supplement, as his successors have done with regard to his, from the English "*word-books*" before there existed an English dictionary. In the absence then of proper guides he fabricated the words with which he was unacquainted. It is too easy to estimate the value of words coined by a foreigner by no means impressed with the genius of our language. Chambaud who at least knew French, and I doubt whether Boyer was well acquainted with his own language, succeeded Boyer; he was justly desirous of availing himself of the labours of Johnson; but he seems to have contented himself with translating Johnson's definitions; a system which has a most grave inconvenience, that of introducing every thing that approaches the word, all its synonymes, in short every thing that is not the word, and of excluding naught but the word itself. It is however this dictionary of Boyer, published in all forms, and copied, even to the misprints (1), transcribed under all names, which has been the guide of all who have studied French and English for a century and a half, for five generations!

THE GENERAL DICTIONARY.

This work has been composed from dictionaries exclusively English or French. Among the former the dictionaries of Johnson, Webster and Richardson have been taken for its basis. I have often culled from Smart's *Walker remodelled*; and I regret not having been acquainted, until nearly the end of my task, with Worcester's *critical and pronouncing dictionary*, whose nomenclature is rich. I have never consulted Ash, who, after his etymology of *curmudgeon*, can inspire no confidence. Of the French, the *dictionary of the Academy* is naturally the ground-work; its authority has always been with me decisive. I am however much indebted to the two dictionaries of Laveaux and Boiste, but perhaps still more to the valuable pages of Bescherelle.

I have abstained from naming in my title any other than general dictionaries, having scrupulously avoided adding names, too frequently all that is borrowed from the books. A long list of names in a title-page is often extracted from a catalogue.

SOURCES OF NEW WORDS.

Nearly all the new words, not literary, introduced into this dictionary have been borrowed from the following works; and the obligation is here acknowledged with pleasure and gratitude: Brande's *Dictionary of Science, Literature and art*, Hebert's *Engineer's and Mechanic's Encyclopædia*, Loudon's *Encyclopædias of Agriculture, Gardening, Plants, and cottage, farm and villa Architecture and Furniture*; M^c Culloch's *Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation* and Ure's *Dictionaries of Chemistry and Mineralogy and of Arts, Manufactures and Mines*; for innumerable terms of the arts and manufactures I am principally indebted to Dr. Ure's esteemed works, and for very many to the personal kindness of the learned author. For these terms in French I have had recourse to translations of several of these works and to the French *Dictionnaire du Commerce et des Marchandises*, but principally to the personal assistance of the most competent French authorities in every department; and no fewer than five members of the Institute have with a disinterestedness, characteristic of the scientific men of France, favoured this work with more than ordinarily important contributions.

The part of the Dictionary relating to the Natural Sciences has been wholly entrusted to Dr. Doyère, Professor of Natural History of the French University and author of works on these subjects. Dr. Doyère has placed the scientific name first, and afterwards the vulgar terms, marked with the sign of familiar words, thus (C).

Whole works have been read for railway terms and those of steam-engines, for many of which I am indebted to Dr. Lardner's kindness. The terms of commerce have been

(1) *Cénacle* has remained *upper room, guest-chamber* instead of *supper room*; *cytise* has ever been *left base trefoil* for *bean 'refoil*; *échasse* is *upper scaffolding pole*, because it was originally a misprint for *upher, scaffolding pole*.

extracted from my *Manual of Commercial Terms in English and French*, those of the Post-office from the conventions between Great Britain and France, and the "*articles agreed upon between the post-offices*" of the two countries. Various technological vocabularies that have been collected by private gentlemen and especially those made in England by Engineers of the French government, have been communicated to me. Law terms naturally attracted my serious attention; either they did not exist in the French and English dictionaries or they presented the still greater inconvenience of being given erroneously (*V. arson*, and *search-warrant*, page 11). Mr. Marie, a French barrister and since Minister of Justice, and Mr. Else and the late Mr. Leahy, members of the English bar, have kindly afforded me the most valuable assistance.

Examples of terms of commerce, science or the arts and manufactures not in other dictionaries.

Artesian (HEBERT); *cholérine* (COPLAND); *copartnery* (M^c CULLOCH); *dahlia* (LOUDON); *to madder* (URE); *to ret* (URE); *unindifferency* (BLACKSTONE); *air-stove* (HEBERT); *bleach-works* (URE). I would refer the reader to the English-French dictionary for the following words. For commerce: *bank* (with 3 new compounds); *dock* (of 5 compounds 4 are new); *cash* (4 out of 6, and among the new is *cash-office*, *caisse*); *bill* (6 out of 8); for civil engineering: *bridge*, *drain*, *lock*, *pile* and its compounds, *rail*, and particularly *road* and its compounds; for the arts and manufactures: *gas* (with 8 new compounds); *engine* (9 new compounds), *cotton* (10), *iron* (15), and *coal* (44 compounds, 21 of which are in no other dictionary).

In ordinary language or in that of literature the new words added are numerous and important. Familiar terms have been gleaned from authors, from tradesmen's catalogues, from all sources. I have done what Johnson alleges he could not do, but probably did not attempt, I have "visited the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations of which no mention is found in books."

I have borrowed considerably from the terms of our own great writers and from those of the French, including authors of our own times, preserving those antiquated or obsolete words or senses that are to be found in the standard authors of either country. The English should assuredly be able to read with the assistance of a French dictionary Pascal, Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine, Boileau, Montesquieu, Bossuet, Fléchier, Massillon, Voltaire, Rousseau, Mirabeau, Chateaubriand, De Lamar-tine, Béranger, etc. I have inserted words sanctioned by such writers, "*quand même*" as Balzac has well expressed it, "*l'usage n'en aurait pas encore corrigé l'amertume de la nouveauté.*" Much circumspection, it is admitted, should be used in granting such acts of naturalization; but the French Academy did not exclude from the first edition of their dictionary Balzac's neologisms *féliciter*, *urbanité*, etc.; they have since admitted La Fontaine's *Fabuliste* and the *bienfaisance* of Abbé de Saint-Pierre; and what should we now say to a lexicographer of antiquity, had there been any, who should have obstinately refused to admit into his rolls Cicero's neologism *moral philosophy* or Plato's *Providence*?

I have scrupulously abstained from creating new words; it is the business of the lexicographer to record the creations of others. No terms have been added but those that have been found and have been deemed legitimate.

Examples of literary terms or those in general use that are not in other dictionaries.

Anarchiser (MIRABEAU), to throw into anarchy; *archinoble* (LESAGE), most noble; *boutonnet* (VOLTAIRE), little bud; *briqueteur*, brick-layer; *buvard*, blotting-case; *calcaire* (noun) (ACADÉMIE), lime-stone; *causant* (SÉVIGNÉ), chatty; *chloroforme*, chloroform; *un dépendant*, (LA BRUYÈRE), a dependant; *dérailer*, to run off the rails; *détrôner* (VOLTAIRE), to dethrone; *diablogue* (RABELAIS, LA FONTAINE, VOLTAIRE), devilkin; *enténébrer* (CHATEAUBRIAND), to involve in darkness; *ergoterie* (ROUSSEAU), cavilling; *escompteur*, discounteer; *Iliade*, Iliad; *inestimé* (DELILLE), unesteemed; *inharmonieux* (LAHARPE), unharmonious, unmusical; *inindustrie* (MIRABEAU), unskilfulness; *internat*, boarding-school; *internissable* (VOLTAIRE), unsullied; *magnanerie* (DARCY), silk-worm nursery; *mésinterpréter* (ROUSSEAU), to misconstrue; *mioche* (BESCHERELLE), brat; *poisseux* (BUFFON), pitchy; *se rappeler* (ACADÉMIE), to remember (wanting in nearly all); *statuette*, statuette; *trass* (BESCHERELLE), tarras or terras (a cement much used); *viaduc* (BESCHERELLE), viaduct; etc., etc. For other words, see OMISSIONS, page 11.

Obsolete words and senses of the French classics not in other French and English dictionaries.

OBSELETE WORDS: *Accointement* (CORNEILLE), skilfully; *assembleur* (LA FONTAINE), collector, gatherer; *bon-homme* (LA FONTAINE), simple easy man; *breveté* (LA FONTAINE), brevity, shortness; *cachement* (MOLIÈRE), hiding; *consonner* (MOLIÈRE), to harmonize; *fioux* (LA FONTAINE), child; *grippeminaud* (LA FONTAINE), grimalkin; *hommeau* (LA FONTAINE), little man; *jarni* (MOLIÈRE), by heaven; *penaille* and *penaillerie* (LA FONTAINE), monks; *polide* (RACINE), pretty; *tête-bleu* (MOLIÈRE), zounds; *voi* (RACINE), indeed; bless me, etc. OBSELETE SENSES: *Assembleur* (LA FONTAINE), collector, gatherer; *compasser* (MOLIÈRE), to consider; to weigh; *malpropre* (CORNEILLE, MOLIÈRE), unfit; *ressentiment* (CORNEILLE), injury; *ressentiment* (FLÉCHIER, VOLTAIRE), feeling; *sentiment* (CORNEILLE), resentment; *trotter* (LA FONTAINE), to follow fast, etc.

Unauthorized and useless words that are in new dictionaries merely because they have been in old ones have been pitilessly suppressed; and room has thus been found for new and useful words without exceeding the size of ordinary dictionaries.

COMPOUNDS.

In both dictionaries the compounds are inserted when they are not translated literally or when they are rendered by single words. This is an important part of a Dictionary of two languages; but these terms are not generally given in a dictionary of one language only. *Brass-foil* is in no English lexicon; but one must be gifted with powers of divination to surmise that it is called in French *oripeau* or *cliquant*. The dictionaries insert *brass-candlestick*, *brass-canon*, *brass-kettle*, *brass-money*, that are translated literally. These then I have suppressed or rather I have replaced them by other compounds not construed literally, the number of which has been so greatly increased that I have sometimes (as at the word *coal*) as many as forty-four compounds, twenty-one of which are in no other dictionary. In the French-English dictionary these compounds are scarcely fewer. Among those of the word *porte*, there are in this work seventy-six, sixty-one of which are in very few French and English dictionaries, and of these twenty-nine are to be found in none.

SUPPRESSIONS.

Not however satisfied with making valuable additions to the vocabulary, I have endeavoured to render the service of suppressing improprieties not merely of language, that have been accumulating for more than a century. I have never forgotten that I was writing for the young and that the instructor of youth is invested with a moral priesthood.

COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The coins, measures and weights of one country have been accurately reduced to those of the other. It will be readily imagined that for both nations the new system has been adopted; a table of them has been added at the end of the dictionary. The *Annuaire du bureau des longitudes*, which is an authority in England and France has been taken for the basis of these reductions. (See page 602 and the words of the table.)

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

The greater part of political institutions and of public functions, when they differ in the two countries, have been succinctly explained. (*V. état civil, états généraux, tiers état*, etc.) This dictionary gives at the names of the months of the calendar of the first French republic, constantly met with in French works, the corresponding time of the ordinary calendar. (*V. Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivôse, Pluviôse, Ventôse*, etc.)

ABBREVIATIONS.

The greater part of readers will not learn with indifference that the principal abbreviations and contractions in use are found in the following pages; they are destined for the foreigner, who is often embarrassed by their absence.

GRAMMATICAL PART.

It is superfluous to dwell on the importance of the grammatical accuracy of a work intended to serve as a guide and destined by its very nature to be an authority. The dictionaries of the two languages are in this respect sadly deficient; they commonly unite in one article the active and neuter verb and not unfrequently words of two or three different denominations. *Since*, the preposition, adverb and conjunction, forms a single article. The dictionaries constantly construe the verb active by the neuter and *vice versa*. *Surpass*, the active verb, is rendered by *exceller*, *l'emporter*, which in French are neuter verbs and which necessarily mislead the student; it should be *exceller sur*, *l'emporter sur*. These faults are of constant recurrence. Much care has been bestowed on this portion of the work. Attention has been called, especially in the French-English dictionary, to the principal grammatical distinctions; and observations have been added and frequently examples to elucidate them (See the words *dont*, *échapper*, *gens*, *le* (the pronoun), *ni*, *on*).

se, voir, etc.). The student has been cautioned against confounding such words as in one of the languages are rendered by two different words in the other. This will perform the service of a dictionary of synonymes. (*V. apporter* and *amener*, to bring; *aveu, confession* and *confesse*, confession; *briser, casser* and *rompre*, to break; *jour* and *journée*, day; *opprimer* and *oppresser*, to oppress; *partial* and *partiel*, partial; *retourner* and *revenir*, to return; *soir* and *soirée*, evening; *soupçonneux* and *suspect*, suspicious; etc.)

ACCEPTATIONS OF WORDS.

Like Johnson, whose example cannot be too often imitated, I have presented the acceptations of words in their genealogical order, i. e. in the logical order in which they were probably formed or at least deduced from each other.

By this system, the student understands them better and the memory retains them more tenaciously, for the various senses present to the mind but a series of modifications of one and the same idea, because they follow each other and are connected together like so many links of a chain. The different senses are separated from each other by numbers, in order that they may not be taken for synonymes of the same acceptations. Obsolete senses, however, are generally placed last, but before those of the arts or sciences. Acceptations peculiar to certain objects or to certain arts and sciences are given in the alphabetical order of their designations. (*V. aiguille, canon, face, œil, pièce, tête.*) Words that are nearly synonymous or that differ by their style only are united under the same number.

I deem it unnecessary in a dictionary of two languages to give definitions that may be sought elsewhere and that occupy space better devoted to what can be found there alone. My definitions are, in general, but means of distinction: *anoblir*, to ennoble, is defined by *to confer nobility on*, in order to distinguish it from *to ennoble* (give excellence to), which is rendered in French by *ennoblir*; at *jour* I have put *day* (space of time from sun-rise to sun-set), that it may not be confounded with *day* (space of time from rising to retiring to rest), in French, *journée*.

In this part of my task I have every where observed and denoted those most important distinctions between the acceptations of words taken in a proper or a figurative sense, applied exclusively to persons or to things, employed in a good or a bad sense. These may be reckoned among the principal difficulties of the study of foreign languages; for a word the same in signification not unfrequently receives a totally different application in passing from one language to another.

Use in a good or a bad sense. Words often assume a bad sense in one language which they have not in another. *Femelle* is applied in a good sense in French to animals only; in relation to persons it is used in a bad sense; to translate into French *a female friend* or *a female deity* by *une amie femelle, une divinité femelle*, would be making an egregious and ridiculous mistake; these two expressions would be equivalent in English to *a she friend, a she deity*. *Pathos*, unlike the Greek or English word *pathos*, being used in a bad sense, means in English *bathos, bombast, fustian, rant*. The above is more than sufficient to prove the absolute necessity of such indications in dictionaries.

Distinction between persons and things. The difference in this respect is very great between any two languages; in one, words apply to both which in another are employed of one only of the two. *Incurable* (incurable) is used of persons and things, whereas *inguérissable*, its synonyme, is employed of persons only. *Méritant* is said of persons only and may be translated by *deserving* or *meritorious*; *méritoire* on the contrary is used but of things and can be rendered by *meritorious* only, as *deserving* is not employed in English of things. *Natal* is similarly distinguished from *natif*, both signifying *native*. *Fréquenter* must be translated by *to frequent* (a place); but *to frequent the society of* (persons). Sometimes this affects the place of the adjective as in *malhonnête*. (*V. SUICIDE.*) In short it is a distinction that must constantly be made and that must consequently be learned; where is it to be recorded if not in a dictionary?

Distinction between the proper and figurative senses. This I consider one of the most important parts of the study of a language and consequently of the dictionary of two tongues. For *blindness* the French use *cécité* in the proper sense, for a *want of sight*, and *aveuglement* in the figurative for *ignorance*, although *aveugle* (blind) is employed in both cases. On the other hand, *mûr* in the proper sense is with us *ripe*, and in the figurative, *mature*; *lisible* is properly *legible*, but figuratively *readable*. It has been well said that

every language has its peculiar metaphors, so established by usage that if the nearest equivalent term is substituted ridicule ensues. Had Young found the distinction between *entrailles* (proper and figurative) and *boyaux* (proper only) denoted in dictionaries, he would not have written to Fénelon: "*Monseigneur, vous avez pour moi des boyaux de père,*" my lord, you have the *entrails* of a father for me.

EXAMPLES.

Examples have been inserted when they have been deemed necessary to elucidate the value of a word or a sense, to illustrate the manner of using it, to render more obvious the distinction between a word and its synonymes, or to exemplify some grammatical difficulty, frequently to show some particular use of prepositions that differ in the two languages; they have not been repeated at derivatives; the reader must refer to the primitive. I have studiously avoided adducing examples of obsolete significations that might lead the student into error. The limits of this work have not permitted me to consider literary beauty in the examples which have been reduced to what mathematicians call their lowest terms. After having thus altered or maimed them I have been unwilling to add to them the names of authors.

MODIFICATION OF THE SENSE OF WORDS.

The sense of words, and especially the manner of translating them, is often considerably modified by the addition of other words, especially adjectives or nouns subjoined to nouns, adverbs to verbs, etc.; or these have forms peculiar to themselves. *Groseille* signifies a *currant*; but *grosse groseille* or *groseille à maquereau*, is *gooseberry*; or if *groseilles* is considered to mean *gooseberry* then *groseille à grappes* becomes *currant* and *groseilles* *la crème* our *gooseberry fool*. I have given the principal sorts of things when not translated literally, as *piston plein* is not Englished by *full* but *solid piston*; *papier de Chine* is not *China* but *India paper*; *encrier à pompe*, not *pump* but *hydraulic inkstand*. A literal translation would often be unintelligible and not unfrequently ludicrous, as *piano à queue* (*grand piano*) would inevitably, if the evil genius of a luckless student, unable to find it in his dictionary, and thus left to chance, were to light on *piano with a tail*! Much attention has been devoted to this department of lexicography; the reader is referred to words *bois, coton, effet, fer, lampe, lettre, machine, monnaie, papier, savon, naigre*, etc. The verbs have also adverbs peculiar to them and which to be known must be gleaned from reading and ought to be recorded in dictionaries. The French say *lutter ferme* or *fort* (to struggle *firm* or *strong*) which we render by *to struggle hard* but *douter fort* we do not translate by *to doubt hard* but *to doubt much*, although we say for *pleuvoir fort*, *to rain hard* or *fast*; *transpirer abondamment* is with us *perspire copiously* or *profusely*. In fact they cannot be guessed, but must be learned, and ought therefore to be found in the columns of a dictionary.

IDIOMS AND FAMILIAR PHRASEOLOGY.

Idioms and familiar phraseology are after words the most important part of a dictionary of two languages; they are indispensable, fundamental, the very essence of a language. It is a strange fact that in dictionaries exclusively English they are rarely noticed; and in the greater part of dictionaries wholly French they occupy a prominent part. From isolated words the foreigner cannot form idioms; he must receive them as a people have made them; he must take the home-born plant and not substitute an exotic production.

I have inserted all those in general use and those I have collected, either in my reading or in my personal intercourse with the French, during a twenty years' residence in Paris. They are placed where they will probably be sought, at the important word, which is not a slight innovation; they are separated from the acceptations and examples; they are classed so that one may be readily found without a perusal of the whole; the nouns are presented in the following order: 1. the word with the adjective; 2. with other nouns; 3. with prepositions; 4. with verbs. The verbs are not less methodically arranged: 1. attended by adjectives or adverbs; 2. accompanied by nouns; 3. in any part of their conjugation; 4. when attended by prepositions or adverbs, so profoundly modify the sense in English. Each of these series is exhibited in alphabetical order. (*V. heure, pied, pierre, temps, tête, voie*, etc.; *faire, vouloir*,

PREPOSITIONS, MOODS, ETC., GOVERNED BY WORDS.

Prepositions. This work shows what prepositions are governed by words when they differ in the two languages. Grammars can present but few such words; the place of these indications is the dictionary. Mine is, I believe, the first that has supplied them. They are perhaps the greatest difficulty to be encountered in the study of a language, and few or none are so thoroughly conversant with them as to be able to dispense with assistance. How then is a learner to imagine, to guess that the French say *angry against* (*fâché contre*) and not *with*; and *pleased of* (*content de*) and not *with*; to *consist in* and never to *consist of*; to *answer of*, to *dispense of*, to *threaten of*, to *inspire a sentiment to any one*, to *reproach a. th. to a. o.*, etc.

Moods, etc. When a word governs the subjunctive mood in French it is always noticed by being marked (subj.) or [subj.]; no indication is given when the mood governed is the indicative. (*V. abominable, admirer, v. n., bien que, bon, douter, quoique, etc.*) If the verb requires *ne* or admits of the suppression of *pas* or *point*, it is stated in a note at the end of the word, and frequently elucidated by an example. (*V. craindre, cesser, oser, pouvoir, savoir.*)

PRONUNCIATION.

In the French-English dictionary it has been thought unnecessary to insert the pronunciation when it is regular (there is no tonic accent to mark); it is given when there are long sounds, irregularities or difficulties. I have been guided by the Academy when this work expresses an opinion on the subject, which is unfrequent, generally by Abbé d'Olivet's *Traité de Prosodie* and by Catineau's French Pronouncing Dictionary. It has not been attempted to translate the pronunciation; the irregular pronunciation of each language has been rendered by the regular and simplest sounds of the same tongue. The sounds of the one rendered by those of the other present in every case a most inaccurate pronunciation and, in all difficult cases, scarcely a remote idea of the real sound. To be convinced of the absolute truth of this assertion the reader is referred to the key of the French pronunciation (page viii), where the attempt has been made and where, I fear, it has failed. Does, in reality, *fwawng* give any real notion of the proper sound of the French word *foin*? The most important improvement introduced into this part of the work is the indication of the length or brevity of the sounds, by pointing out the long sounds of those vowels or diphthongs that have both long and short ones. This in French makes a material difference in the pronunciation and at times in the sense of the word; *tache* (spot) and *tâche* (task) are as different in French as *man* and *mane* are in English.

VOCABULARIES OF MYTHOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AND NAMES OF PERSONS.

These two vocabularies contain all the important names that differ in the two languages; they also comprise the names connected with Biblical, Greek and Roman antiquity; they have been compiled with great care. The genders when they are considered doubtful are omitted.

GENERAL ORDER AND TYPOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT.

One of the most important ends to be attained was to introduce order and method into the "tenfold confusion" found, where all was "dark, wasteful, wild." Senses, definitions, examples, idioms and proverbs were, to use the language of Lord Chesterfield, "jumbled indiscriminately together," so that a student adventuring into these wild regions was more likely to lose himself than find the object of his search. The definitions of words that have but one acceptance or all the senses of which correspond in both languages have been suppressed. When a definition or an explanation, which is generally a single word, is inserted, it is in a parenthesis and in a type different from the translation. All the acceptations follow each other without interruption, in order to present at a glance the whole of the significations of the word; these acceptations are separated from the examples; the latter open a new paragraph and bear numbers corresponding to those of the senses; they are given in a smaller type as are likewise the gram-

matical observations at the end. The examples are, in their turn, separated from the idioms and these begin another paragraph with the type of the acceptations.

After having presented to the reader all the details that the limits of a preface admit (and I fear rather to have abused his indulgence), I have but to request him to compare this dictionary with other works of the same description. I wish it to undergo serious and critical examination. I venture to suggest a few words for comparison. For ordinary terms : *apoplexie, atteinte, comprendre, coup, déconsidération, doux, escalier, fâché, fini, fleuve, frapper, jour, monnaie, moralité, pantalon, pension, pensionnat, père, représailles, rester, rêve, rhume, soir, soirée, vache, vif, vigne, etc.*; for the arts and manufactures : *coton, cuivre, fer, gaz, houille, huile, soie, etc.*; for commercial terms : *assurance, banque, capital, commis, compte, compagnie, dock, effet, envoi, escompte, paiement, police, présentation, prix*; for the customs : *entrepôt, droit, transit*; for engineering : *coussinet, écluse, pavé, pont, route, vapeur, etc.*; for the grammatical part : *s'attendre, bien, ce, cesser, craindre, dessous, dessus, dont, échapper, feu* (adjective), *gens, s'indigner, je, le* (pronoun), *ni, on, pardonner, se, sien, tu, voir*; for law : *arbitre, comparaitre, contrat, détention, emprisonnement, héritier, homicide, magistrature, perquisition, vol*; for military terms : *faction, file, garnison*; for mining : *filon, galerie, etc.*; for the navy : *ancree, armée, bâtiment, câble, flotte, mât, voile, etc.*; for post-office terms : *dépêche, lettre, port, etc.*; for railways : *convoi, rail, train, etc.*; for general technology : *machine, pompe, puits, roue, treuil, vis, etc.*

The pleasing duty now devolves on me of acknowledging my obligations, which are great and numerous. The difficulties of the translation from English into French have been submitted to Frenchmen and *vice versa*. The gentlemen, whose names I have the honour to inscribe here, have been kindly pleased to enrich these volumes with some of their most valuable information. I would here offer them the expression of my gratitude.

These gentlemen are Professor Elie de Beaumont, Member of the Institute of France (for geology and mineralogy); Rob^t. Bell, Esq. author of the *Lives of the Poets, the History of Russia, the Life of Canning, etc.* (for English literature); Professor Blanqui, Member of the Institute of France (for political economy and commerce); Professor Combes, Member of the French Institute (for mining and mechanics); Monsieur Cortambert, author of several works and professor of geography (for geography); Cesar Daly, Esq. architect and director of the *Revue des Travaux Publics* (for architecture); Professor Donaldson, of University College (for architecture and building); Rich. Else Esq. barrister of London (for law); Professor Frémy, of the *École Polytechnique* (for chemistry); Admiral Giffard (for naval terms); Professor Guigniaut, member of the Institute of France and Secretary General of the Council of the University of France (for geography); Edw^d. Holmes, Esq. of London (for music); Dr. Lardner, director of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, author of the *Steam-engine, etc.* (for the exact sciences and civil engineering); the late Mr. Leahy, barrister of London (for law); Monsieur Marie, formerly Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals (for law); D. M^c Carthy, M. D. physician to the English Embassy in Paris (for the medical sciences); the late Admiral Massieu de Clerval, commissioner of the Board of Admiralty (for the navy); General Saint-Arnaud (for military terms); Monsieur Sichel, M. D. (for ophthalmology); Captain Stephenson, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards (for military terms); Dr. Ure, F. R. S. (for chemistry, the arts and manufactures); Monsieur De Vilback (for music); Monsieur Villemain, Perpetual Secretary to the French Academy and formerly Minister of Public Instruction (for the French language and literature). I regret infinitely the utter impossibility of naming here the many other persons to whose kindness this work is indebted for various and not unimportant contributions.

The gentlemen who have so kindly afforded assistance to the dictionary and the public in general are earnestly entreated to communicate their observations; it is by these principally that I hope to correct the errors that have inevitably found their way into these pages; they will be gratefully received and will meet with all due consideration.

I confidently trust that I have conscientiously and faithfully fulfilled the promises of the title of my work; it is for others to appreciate the execution of my task; but like Johnson I confess that "I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well."

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

- a., any, *quelque*.
 abs., absolutely, in an absolute sense, *absolument*.
 acc., accusative case, *accusatif*.
 acoust., acoustics, *acoustique*.
 adj., adjective, *adjectif*.
 adject., adjectively, *adjectivement*.
 adm., administration, *administration*.
 adv., adverb, *adverbe*.
 adverb., adverbially, *adverbialement*.
 a. & m., arts and manufactures, *industrie*.
 aff., affirmatively, *affirmativement*.
 agr., agriculture, *agriculture*.
 alg., algebra, *algèbre*.
 anat., anatomy, *anatomie*.
 anc., ancient, *ancien*.
 ant., antiquity, *antiquité*.
 a. o., any one, *quelqu'un*.
 arch., architecture, *architecture*.
 arith., arithmetic, *arithmétique*.
 art., article, *article*.
 artil., artillery, *artillerie*.
 astr., astronomy, *astronomie*.
 astrol., astrology, *astrologie*.
 a. th., any thing, *quelque chose*.
 aux., auxiliary, *auxiliaire*.
 a. wh., any where, *quelque part*.
 bak., baker's trade, bakers' term, *boulangerie*.
 bank., banking, *banque*.
 bil., billiards, *billard*.
 bind., binding, *reliure*.
 book-k., book-keeping, *comptabilité*.
 book-s., book-selling, *librairie*.
 bot., botany, *botanique*.
 brew., brewing, *terme de brasseur*.
 brick., brick-making, *briqueterie*.
 b. s., bad sense, *en mauvaise part*.
 build., building, *construction*.
 butch., butchers' term, *boucherie*.
 cab., cabinet-making, cabinet-work, *ébénisterie*.
 cal., calendar, *calendrier*.
 can. law, canon law, *droit canon*.
 carcin., carcinology, *carcinologie*.
 carp., carpentry, *charpenterie; menuiserie*.
 cath., catholic, *catholique*.
 cath. lit., catholic liturgy, *liturgie catholique*.
 cath. rel., catholic religion, *religion catholique*.
 chanc., chancery, *chancellerie*.
 chem., chemistry, *chimie*.
 chron., chronology, *chronologie*.
 chr. relig., Christian religion, *religion Chrétienne*.
 civ., civil, *civil*.
 civ. eng., civil engineering, *génie civil*.
 civ. law, civil law, *droit civil; droit romain*.
 coin., coining, *monnayage*.
 com., commerce, *commerce*.
 command., command, word of command, *commandement*.
 com. nav., commercial navigation, *commerce maritime*.
 comp., compound, *composé*.
 comp., comparative, *comparatif*.
 conch., conchology, *conchyliologie*.
 conf., confectioners' term, *terme de confiseur*.
 conj., conjugated, *conjugué*.
 conj., conjunction, *conjonction*.
 coop., cooperage, *tonnellerie*.
 crim., criminal, *criminel*.
 crim. law, criminal law, *droit criminel*.
 crit., criticism, *critique*.
 culin., culinary art, *art culinaire*.
 cur., curriery, *corroyeur*.
 cust., customs, *douanes*.
 cut., cutlery, *coutellerie*.
 dat., dative case, *datif*.
 dial., dialling, *gnomonique*.
 did., didactic, *didactique*.
 dipl., diplomacy, *diplomatique*.
 dist., distillery, *distillerie*.
 dom. econ., domestic economy, *économie domestique*.
 draw., drawing, *dessin*.
 dress-m., dress-making, *terme de couturière*.
 dy., dying, *teinture*.
 eccl., ecclesiastical affairs, *affaires ecclésiastiques*.
 elect., electricity, *électricité*.
 enam., enamelling, *émail*.
 engin., engineering, *génie civil*.
 Engl., English, England, *Anglais; Angleterre*.
 engr., engraving, *gravure*.
 ent., entomology, *entomologie*.
 erp., erpetology, *erpétologie*.
 f., feminine, *féminin*.
 falc., falconry, *fauconnerie*.
 far., farriery, *maréchalerie*.
 fenc., fencing, *escrime*.
 feud., feudal, feudality, *féodal; féodalité*.
 fin., finance, *finances*.
 fish., fishing, *pêche*.
 fort., fortification, *fortification*.
 foss., fossiles, *fossiles*.
 Fr., French, France, *Français; France*.
 fur., furriery, *pelleterie*.
 fut. future, *futur*.
 gas., gas-lighting, *éclairage au gaz*.
 geog., geography, *géographie*.
 geol., geology, *géologie*.
 geom., geometry, *géométrie*.
 glass., glass-making, *verrerie*.
 gold., goldsmith's art, work, *orfèvrerie*.
 Gr., Greek, Grecian, *Grec*.
 Gr. ant., Grecian antiquity, *antiquité grecque*.
 gram., grammar, *grammaire*.
 gun., gunsmith's term, *terme d'armurier*.
 hat., hat-making, *chapellerie*.
 helm., helminthology (worms), *helminthologie (vers)*.

- her., heraldry, *blason*.
 hist., history, *histoire*.
 horol., horology, *horlogerie*.
 hort., horticulture, *horticulture*.
 hunt., hunting, *vénérerie; chasse*.
 hyg., hygiene, *hygiène*.
 ich., ichthyology, *ichthyologie*.
 imp., impersonal, *impersonnel*.
 ind., indicative mood, *indicatif*.
 inf., infinitive mood, *infinitif*.
 inst., instrument, *instrument*.
 int., interjection, *interjection*.
 inter., interrogatively, *interrogativement*.
 iron., irony, *ironie*.
 irr., irreg., irregular, *irrégulier*.
 jest., jestingly, *par plaisanterie*.
 Jew., Jewish, *Juif*.
 jewel., jewelry, *joaillerie*.
 join., joinery, *menuiserie*.
 lap., art of the lapidary, *art du lapidaire*.
 Lat., latin, *latin*.
 leg., legislation, *législation*.
 lit., literature, *littérature*.
 lit., liturgy, *liturgie*.
 lock., locksmith's art, *serrurerie*.
 log., logic, *logique*.
 look., looking-glass-making, *miroiterie*.
 m., masculine, *masculin*.
 mach., machinery, *machines*.
 mak., making, *fabrication*.
 mam., mammalogy, *mammalogie*.
 man., manege, *manège*.
 mas., masonry, *maçonnerie*.
 math., mathematics, *mathématiques*.
 meas., measure, *mesure*.
 med., medicine, medical, *médecine; médical*.
 metal., metallurgy, *métallurgie*.
 metaph., metaphysics, *métaphysique*.
 mil., military art, *art militaire*.
 mil. eng., military engineering, *génie militaire*.
 mill., millright's term, *moulins*.
 min., mineralogy, *minéralogie*.
 moll., mollusks, *mollusques*.
 mus., music, *musique*.
 myth., mythology, *mythologie*.
 n., noun substantive, *nom substantif*.
 nat. hist., natural history, *histoire naturelle*.
 nav. arch., naval architecture, *construction navale*.
 nav., navy, *marine*.
 navig., navigation, *navigation*.
 need., needle-work, *ouvrage à l'aiguille*.
 neg., negation, negatively, *négation; avec négation*.
 neut., neuter, *neutre*.
 neut., neutrally, *neutralement*.
 nom., nominative case, *nominatif*.
 o., one, *un*.
 obj., objective case, *cas objectif (accusatif, datif ou ablatif)*.
 opt., optics, *optique*.
 orn., ornithology, *ornithologie*.
 paint., painting, *peinture*.
 pa. p., past participle, *participe passé*.
 parl., parliamentary language, *langage parlementaire*.
 past., pastry-cooks' term, *terme de pâtisserie*.
 pers., persons, speaking of persons, *personne; en parlant de personnes*.
 pers., perspective, *perspective*.
 pharm., pharmacy, *pharmacie*.
 philol., philology, *philologie*.
 philos., philosophy, *philosophie*.
 phys., physics, natural philosophy, *physique*.
 physiol., physiology, *physiologie*.
 pl., plural, *pluriel*.
 poet., poetry, *poésie*.
 pol., politics, *politique*.
 pol. econ., political economy, *économie politique*.
 polyp., polypes, *polypes*.
 post., post-office, *postes*.
 pr., pronoun, *pronom*.
 pref., prefix, *préfixe*.
 prep., preposition, *préposition*.
 pret., preterit, *prétérit*.
 print., printing, *imprimerie*.
 pr. p., present participle, *participe présent*.
 publ. adm., public administration, *administration publique*.
 rail., railway, *chemins de fer*.
 rel., religion, *religion*.
 rel. ord., religious order, *ordre religieux*.
 rept., reptiles, *reptiles*.
 rhet., rhetoric, *rhétorique*.
 Rom., Roman, *Romain*.
 Rom. ant., Roman antiquity, *antiquité romaine*.
 rur. econ., rural economy, *économie rurale*.
 sch., scholastic, *scolastique*.
 sculp., sculpture, *sculpture*.
 sew., sewing, *couture*.
 silver., silver-smiths' work, *orfèvrerie d'argent*.
 sing., singular, *singulier*.
 soap., soap-making, *fabrication de savon*.
 spin., spinning, *filature*.
 stat., statistics, *statistique*.
 stat., stationery, *papeterie*.
 st.-boat., steam-boats, *bateaux à vapeur*.
 st.-eng., steam-engine, *machines à vapeur*.
 subj., subjunctive mood, *subjonctif*.
 subst., substantively, *substantivement*.
 sup., superlative, *superlatif*.
 surg., surgery, surgical, *chirurgie; chirurgical*.
 surv., surveying, *arpentage*.
 tall., tailoring, *terme de tailleur*.
 tech., technology, *technologie*.
 term., termination, *terminaison*.
 th., things, alluding to things, *choses; en parlant des choses*.
 theat., theatre, *théâtre*.
 theol., theology, *théologie*.
 univ., university, *université*.
 v., vide, see, *voir*.
 v. a., verb active, *verbe actif*.
 vers., versification, *versification*.
 vet., veterinary art, *art vétérinaire*.
 v. n., verb neuter, *verbe neutre*.
 writ., writing, *écriture*.
 zool., zoology, *zoologie*.
 zooph., zoophytes, *zoophytes*.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS

EMPLOYED IN THE FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

-
- | | |
|--|---|
| — Represents the repetition of the French word, <i>répétition du mot français</i> . | , Or, <i>ou</i> . |
| = Represents the repetition of the English word, <i>répétition du mot anglais</i> (1). | * Elevated style, <i>style soutenu</i> . |
| † Antiquated, <i>vieilli</i> . | ** Poetical language, <i>style poétique</i> . |
| ‡ Little used, <i>inusité</i> . | † Biblical style, religious expression, <i>style biblique</i> ;
<i>expression religieuse</i> . |
| In the proper sense, <i>au propre</i> . | (Familiar style, <i>style familier</i> . |
| § In the figurative sense, <i>au figuré</i> . |) Trivial style, <i>style trivial</i> . |
| ↓ General acceptance, <i>acception générale</i> . | ○ Popular language, <i>terme populaire</i> . |
| ✓ Irregular verb in English, <i>verbe irrégulier en anglais</i> . | ⊖ Low expression, <i>terme bas</i> . |

— before final letters signifies that these letters are changed in the feminine into those that follow either immediately or after the pronunciation : *TROMPEU-R, SE*, i. e. *trompeur*, in the masculine, and *trompeuse*, in the feminine.

N. B. When the signs, abbreviations, etc., precede the first number, they apply to all the senses of the word; when they follow a number they are applicable to the acceptance of that number only. These signs placed after the English apply to the latter.

Prepositions in parentheses. — The French preposition used before a noun or pronoun is in small capitals, and the corresponding English one in italics; the French preposition used before a verb is in italics and the English one Roman. Thus at the word *FACHÉ* (*DE*, *for*; *de*, *to*; *que* [subj.]) signifies that before a noun or pronoun *de* is used in French and *for* in English; *être fâché de quelque chose*, to be sorry *for* any thing; before a verb *de* is used in French and *to* in English, or sometimes *que* with the following verb in the subjunctive mood : *être fâché de voir quelque chose*, to be sorry *to* see any thing; *je suis fâché que ce soit ainsi*, I am sorry it is so.

Irregular verbs in parentheses. — In the irregularities of the irregular verbs, in parentheses, the first word is the present participle, the second the past participle; in the other parts the moods and tenses are marked. The parts that are not irregular are not given. As the imperfect of the indicative is derived from the present participle, the conditional from the future, and the imperfect of the subjunctive from the preterit of the indicative, they are omitted. This observation applies equally to the imperative. When at a verb the manner of conjugating it is not pointed out, the verb is regular; if ending in *er* it is conjugated like *parler*; in *ir* like *finir*; in *oir* like *recevoir*; in *re* like *rendre*.

(1) = shows that the English word is the same as that which translates the French word marked thus (—) the first time it occurs in the paragraph; if the first time there is =, that signifies that the French word may be translated by all the English words of the various acceptations.

KEY OF THE FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

TABLE OF FRENCH SOUNDS WITH THE NEAREST ENGLISH SOUNDS,

(Some of the latter are very remote from the genuine French sounds).

- A. A as ma, ami (1); â as âme, tâche (2); an as flan (3); ai as è (4); ai as
 ä amee; ah ahm, tahsh; ang flang; a
 gai (5); ain as main (3); au as Paul; au as aube.
 ga; aing maing; ô Pol; o obe.

When *ai* has not the pronunciation marked, it is to be pronounced as *è*, which is the sound it most generally has.

- C. Ch as chat.
 sh sha.

- D. D at the end of a word is not pronounced.

- E. E as le (6); é as dé; è as père (4); ê as rêve (7); eau as beau; ein
 uh luh; a day; pair; rave; o bo; ing
 as sein (3); en as lent (3); eu as jeune (6) (young); eû as jeune (8) (fast).
 sing; ang lang; ü zhun; ü zhun.

E unaccented at the end of a word is mute; *e* without an accent at the beginning or in the middle of a syllable is pronounced *è* unless the contrary is pointed out.

Er at the end of a word is pronounced *é* unless the contrary is denoted.

- G. G (before a, o, u) as gai; g (before e, i, y) as général (9); gu as guide.
 g gay; zh zhanaral; g gheed.

- J. J as jeune (9).
 zh zhun.

- O. O as botte; ô as pôle (10); oi as boîte; on as bon (3); oin as foïn (3)
 ô bot; o pole; waw bwawt; ong bong; wawng fwawng;
 ou as fou.
 oo foo.


- Q. Qu as quel.
 k kel.

- S. S (between two vowels) as vase.
 z vahz.

S (one *s*) at the end of a word is not pronounced.

- T. T (one *t*) at the end of a word is not pronounced.

- U. U as du (11); ui or uy as fuite (12); un as un (3).
 ung ung.

 When the pronunciation is not inserted there is no irregularity in it.

All the vowels and diphthongs having long and short sounds are short, unless the pronunciation is given as long.

Double consonants are pronounced as single ones; when those having a nasal sound are double they no longer retain their nasality.

(1) Like the English *a* in *sad*.

(2) Like the English *a* in *far*.

(3) All the nasal sounds are totally different from any sounds in the English language.

(4) The sound of *ai* or *è* does not exist in English.

(5) As the English *a* long in *mane*.

(6) As *u* in *bud*.

(7) This sound does not exist in English; it is the same as that of *è* but longer.

(8) The short sound of the English *u* is somewhat lengthened.

(9) This sound is that of the *s* in the English word *invasion*.

(10) This is rather more open than the English long *o*.

(11) This sound does not exist in English; it is not at all the English *oo* or *u*.

(12) This sound is not to be found in English; it cannot be too strongly recommended to avoid pronouncing it like *wo*.

GENERAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A [â] n. m. (first letter of the alphabet) *a*.

Passe d'—, 1. || *o* of an =; 2. § *stroke*; first *stroke*. N'avoir pas fait une passe d'— §, *not to have done a stroke of a th.*; to have done nothing at all. Ne savoir ni — ni B, *not to know A from B*; (*not to know a B from a bull's foot*).

A. V. AVOIR.

A. (Abbreviation of ALTESSE, *Highness*) *H*.

A [privative prefix in words derived from Greek: ACÉPHALE, *acephalous* (without a head)] *a.*; without.

À, prep. 1. || (of place) *to* (with motion towards); 2. || (of place) *at* (without motion towards); 3. || (of place) *in* (without motion towards); 4. || *in* (within); 5. || § *on*; 6. || *on* (on the surface of); 7. § *to*; 8. § *at*; 9. § *in*; 10. || § *by*; 11. § *with*; 12. *with* (by means of); 13. § *for*; 14. § *for* (used for, intended for); 15. § ... (used for, intended for); 16. § (of belonging to, possessed by); 's; 17. (of carriages) *and* (drawn by ... horses); 18. (with certain verbs) *from*.

1. Aller d'un lieu — un autre, *to go from one place to another*. 2. Demeurer — Versailles, *to reside at Versailles*. 3. Vivre — Paris, *to live in Paris*. 4. Être blessé — la tête ou — l'épaule, *to be wounded in the head or in the shoulder*. 5. || — genoux, *on o.'s knees*; || — pied, *on foot*; || — cheval, *on horse-back*; § — son retour, *on o.'s return*. 6. Porter un bracelet au bras, *to wear a bracelet on o.'s arm*. 7. Donner q. ch. — q. u., *to give a. th. to a. o.*; écrire ou parler — q. u., *to write or to speak to a. o.*; appartenir — q. u., *to belong to a. o.* 8. — une telle époque, *at such a time*; — sa mort, *at his death*. 9. Au matin ou au soir, *in the morning or in the evening*; — l'encre, *au crayon*, *in ink, in pencil*; — sa manière, *in his manner*. 10. Goutte — goutte, *drop by drop*; un — un, *one by one*; — l'année, *by the year*; au poids, *by weight*; — son air, *by his look*. 11. — bras ouverts, *with open arms*; l'homme — la barbe, *the man with a beard*; une table — tiroir, *a table with a drawer*. 12. Se battre — l'épée ou au pistolet, *to fight with swords or with pistols*. 13. C'est — vous à parler, *it is for you to speak*. 14. Un marché — volaille, *a market for poultry*; a poultry-market. 15. Un sac — ouvrage, *a work-box*; une bouteille — vin, *a wine-bottle*; du bois — brûler, *fire-wood*. 16. Avoir une maison — soi, *to have a house of o.'s own*; votre devoir — tous, *the duty of you all*; cette maison est — mon père ou — moi, *this house is my father's or mine*. 17. Une voiture — quatre chevaux, *a carriage and four*. 18. Oter q. ch. — q. u., *to take a. th. from a. o.*

AA. (Abbreviation of ALTESSES, *Highnesses*) *H*.

ABACUS [abakuss] n. m. (math.) *abacus*.

ABASSE, n. f. (culin.) *bottom*, *under crust*.

ABAISSEMENT, n. m. 1. || *lowering*; 2. || *falling*; 3. || *letting down*; 4. || *putting down*; 5. || *bringing down*; 6. || *casting down*; 7. || *taking down*; 8. || *pulling down*; 9. || *throwing down*; 10. || *sinking*; *sinking down*; 11. ||

ABA

weighing down; 12. || *subsiding*; 13. § *abatement*; *diminution*; 14. § (pers.) *lowering*; *depression*; *humbling*; (*bringing down*; (*fetching down*; + *bowing down*; 15. § (b. s.) *abatement*; *debasement*; 16. § (b. s.) *stooping (to)*; 17. § (b. s.) *demeaning*; 18. (alg.) (of an equation) *depression*; 19. (astr.) (of the horizon, of the pole) *depression*; 20. (surg.) (of the cataract) *couching*.

— volontaire, *self-abasement*. — sous l'horizon, (astr.) (of a star) *depression*. Opération de la cataracte par —, (surg.) *couching*; procédé par —, (surg.) (of the cataract) *couching*.

ABAISSEUR, v. a. 1. || *to lower* (cause to be less high); 2. || *to let √ down*; 3. || *to put √ down*; 4. || *to bring √ down*; 5. || *to cast √ down*; 6. || *to take √ down*; 7. || *to pull down*; 8. || *to throw √ down*; 9. || *to weigh down*; 10. § *to abate*; *to diminish*; 11. § *to lower*; *to depress*; *to humble*; (*to bring √ down*; (*to fetch down*; + *to bow down*; 12. § (b. s.) *to abase*; *to abase*; 13. § *to vilify*; 14. (alg.) *to reduce* (an equation); 15. (geom.) *to let √ fall*; 16. (nav.) *to strike √ (a mast)*; 17. (past.) *to roll (a paste)*; 18. (surg.) *to couch (a cataract)*.

1. — une route, *to lower a road*. 5. — ses regards, *to cast down o.'s eyes*.

ABAISSE, E, pa. p. V. senses of ABAISSEUR.

Non —, (V. senses) § *unabased*; *un-debased*.

S'ABAISSEUR, pr. v. 1. || *to lower*; 2. || *to fall √*; 3. || *to let √ down*; 4. || *to take √ down*; 5. || *to sink √*; *to sink √ down*; 6. || *to weigh down*; 7. || *to subside*; 8. § (pers.) *to lower o.'s self*; *to humble o.'s self*; 9. § (pers.) (à, DE-VANT, to, before) *to stoop* 10. § (b. s.) (pers.) *to demean o.'s self*.

Qui ne s'abaisse pas, (V. senses) § (pers.) *unstooping*.

ABAISSEUR, adj. (anat.) (of the muscles) *depressor*.

Muscle —, (anat.) *depressor*; *depressor muscle*.

ABAISSEUR, n. m. (anat.) *depressor*. ABAJOUE, n. f. (mam.) *cheek-pouch*, *sing.*; *pouch*, *sing.*; *gill*, *sing.*; *gills*, *pl.*

ABANDON, n. m. 1. || (action) *abandonment*; *abandoning*; 2. || (state) *abandonment*; 3. || *forsaking*; 4. || *desertion*; 5. || *forlornness*; 6. || *quitting*; *leaving*; 7. || *surrender*; *giving up*; *yielding up*; 8. || *relinquishment*; 9. || *renunciation*; *renouncement*; *giving over*, *up*; 10. § *ease*; *unconstrained*; 11. § *unreserved confidence*; *confidence*; 12. (law) *abandoning*; 13. (law) *derection*.

10. Un — dans les manières, *ease*, *unconstrained in o.'s manners*. 11. Parler avec —, *to speak with unreserved confidence*.

À l'—, 1. *at random*; 2. *in confu-*

ABA

sion; *in disorder*;) *at sizes and sevens*; 3. (b. s.) *to shift for o.'s self*; *to take care of o.'s self*; 4. (mar.) *adrift*. Faire un —, *to make a surrender*, *faire un — de*, *to yield up*; *laisser à l'—*, (V. à l'—) *to abandon*; *se livrer avec — (à)*, *to luxuriate (in)*.

ABANDONNATAIRE, n. m. f. (law) *relessee*.

ABANDONNÉ, n. m. E, n. f. *profligate*; *reprobate*; *abandoned wretch*.

ABANDONNEMENT, n. m. 1. || (action) *abandonment*; *abandoning*; 2. || (state) *abandonment*; 3. || *surrender*; *giving up*; *yielding up*; 4. || *relinquishment*; *renunciation*; *giving over*, *up*; 5. § (b. s.) *profligacy*; 6. (law) *abandoning*; *surrender*.

ABANDONNER, v. a. (à, to) 1. || *to abandon*; 2. || *to forsake √*; 3. || *to desert*; 4. || *to quit*; *to leave √*; 5. || *to surrender*; *to yield up*; *to give √ up*; 6. || *to relinquish*; *to renounce*; *to give √ over*; *to lay √ by*; *to throw √ by*; 7. || *to deliver over*, *up*; *to give √ over*, *up*; 8. || *to give √ up*; *to leave √*; 9. || *to let √ go*; 10. § *to explode*; 11. § *to fail*; 12. *to set √ (a horse) at full speed*; 13. *to give √ over*, *up (a patient)*; 14. (law) *to release*; *to remise*; 15. (com. nav.) *to abandon*.

1. — ses enfants ou ses parents, *to abandon o.'s children or o.'s parents*. 2. — ses amis ou ses compagnons, *to forsake o.'s friends or companions*. 6. — une prétention, *to relinquish a claim*. 9. — une corde, *to let go a rope*. 10. La doctrine est abandonnée, *the doctrine is exploded*. 11. Son courage l'abandonne, *his courage fails him*.

— la partie, *to give √ it up*. Personne qui abandonne, (V. senses) 1. *abandoner*; 2. (law) *relessee*. Faire —, (V. senses) *to supersede*.

ABANDONNÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ABANDONNER) 1. *unswayed*; 2. *exploded* (abandoned); 3. (law) *abandoned*; 4. (law) *derelect*.

Non —, 1. *unforsaken*, 2. *unsundered*. Objet —, (law) *derelect*.

S'ABANDONNER, pr. v. (à) 1. || *to surrender o.'s self (to)*; *to give √, to yield o.'s self up (to)*; 2. § *to abandon o.'s self (to)*; *to give √, to yield o.'s self up (to)*; 3. § *to give √ way (to)*; 4. § *to gratify o.'s self (in)*; *to indulge, to indulge o.'s self (in, with)*; 5. § (b. s.) *to addict o.'s self (to)*; 6. § *to betake o.'s self (to)*; 7. § (b. s.) *to give loose (to)*; 8. § *to trust (to)*; *to commit o.'s self (to)*; 9. § *to be easy, unconstrained*; 10. (of drivers) *to drive away*.

ABACUS, n. m. 1. (arch.) *abacus*; 2. (math.) *abacus*; 3. (sculp.) *raised table*.

ABASOURDIR, v. a. (1. || *to stun*; *to deafen*; 2. § *to astound*; *to dumbfound*.

ABATAGE, n. m. 1. *cutting* (of trees); 2. *felling* (of trees); 3. *slaughtering* (of animals); *killing*; 4. (nav.) *heaving down*.

ABÂTARDIR, v. a. § to debase; to corrupt; to render degenerate.

ABÂTARDI, E. pa. p. 1. degenerate; debased; 2. half-blooded.

Non —, undebased.

S'ABÂTARDIR, pr. v. to degenerate.

ABÂTARDISSEMENT, n. m. degeneration; debasement.

ABATÉE, n. f. (nav.) casting; falling off.

Faire son —, to cast; to fall off.

ABAT-FAIM, n. m., pl. —, (substantial; solid joint (of meat).

ABATIS, n. m. 1. demolition; pulling down; 2. felling; cutting down; 3. (pl.) things pulled down, pl.; 4. (pl.) (of poultry) giblets, pl.; 5. slaughter.

— en ragout, stewed giblets.

ABAT-JOUR, n. m., pl. —, 1. (arch.) trunk-light; 2. reflector; 3. (of lamps, etc.) shade; 4. (of prisons, vaults) abat-jour.

ABATS [aba] n. m. (pl.) (butch.) offal, sing.

ABATTEE. V. ABATÉE.

ABATTEMENT, n. m. 1. (of the body) lowness; prostration of strength; 2. (of the mind) dejectedness, sing.; depression of spirits, sing.; despondency, sing.; depressed, low spirits, pl.; lowness of spirits, sing.; * heart-heaviness, sing.; 3. (her.) abatement; 4. (med.) collapse; prostration of strength; depression of powers.

— d'honneur, (her.) abatement; — des forces, (med.) (V. —) Dans l'—, 1. in a low state; 2. low spirited; dejected; desponding; in low spirits; * spiritless; 3. faint-hearted. Jeter dans l'—, to deject; * to cast down; to make, to render low spirited; (to put out of spirits; (to bring a. o. low; repandre l'— (sur), to cast down, (to strike a damp upon); tomber dans l'—, 1. to get low; 2. to lose o.'s spirits; to fall into a state of dejectedness; to become dejected, low spirited. Qui jette dans l'—, depressive.

ABATTEUR, n. m. feller (of wood).

ABATTOIR, n. m. 1. slaughter-house;

2. "abattoir" (public slaughter-house).

ABATTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like BATTRE) 1. § to throw v down; to take v down; 2. § to lay v low; 3. § to get v, to have down; 4. § to knock down; 5. § to pull down; 6. § to pluck down; 7. § to fell; 8. § to cut v down; 9. § to hew v down; 10. § to hew v off; 11. § to strike v down; to lay v low; 12. § to strike v off; 13. § to cleave v down; 14. § to mow down; 15. § to hack down; 16. § to dig down; 17. § to break v down; 18. § to beat v down; 19. § to push down; 20. § to lay v down; 21. § to lay v; 22. § to slaughter (an animal); to kill; 23. § to overthrow v; to subvert; 24. § to depress (a. o.); to bring v (a. o.) low, (down; 25. § to deject (a. o.); to render, to make v (a. o.) low spirited; to put v (a. o.) out of spirits; to sink v (the spirits); (to dash.

21. La pluie abat la poussière, the rain lays the dust.

S'ABATTRE, pr. v. 1. § to fall v down; to come v down; 2. § to abate; 3. (of birds) to alight; 4. (of birds of prey) to stoop; to make v a stoop; 5. (of horses) to break v down; 6. (of a storm) to burst v; 7. (of the wind) to abate; to subside.

Qui ne s'abat pas, (V. senses) unabating; that does not abate.

ABATTRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like BATTRE) 1. (cards) to lay v down o.'s cards; 2. (nav.) to cast v, to heave down.

Faire —, (V. senses) (nav.) to wind.

ABATTU, E, adj. (V. senses of ABATTRE and S'ABATTRE) 1. depressed; low (without strength); 2. § dejected; spiritless; low-spirited; out of spirits; 3. faint-hearted; (down-hearted).

Non —, 1. unabated; 2. unbroken; 3. undepressed. Être —, (V. senses of —) to be dejected, low-spirited; to labour under depression of spirits.

ABATTURES, n. f. (pl.) (hunt.) abature; foiling, sing.

ABAT-VENT, n. m., pl. —, (of steeples) penthouse.

ABAT-VOIX, n. m., pl. —, 1. reflector of the voice; 2. (of a pulpit) sounding-board.

ABBATIAL [abaciat] E, adj. abbatical; abbatial.

ABBATIAL [abaciat] n. m. abbey.

ABBAYE [abei] n. f. abbey.

Administration d'une —, abbacy.

ABBE, n. m. abbe; abbot.

Dignité (sing.), fonctions (pl.) d'—, abbotship, sing.

ABBESSE, n. f. abbess.

Dignité (sing.), fonctions (pl.) d'—, abbotship, sing.

A B C [abce] n. m. 1. § a b c (alphabet); 2. spelling-book; primer.

Être à l'— (de), to be at the a b c (of); remettre q. u. à l'—, to put v a. o. back to his; renvoyer q. u. à l'—, to refer a. o. to —.

ABCEDER, v. n. (med.) to form into an abscess.

ABCES, n. m. (med.) abscess; aposteme.

Former un —, (med.) to form an —; to gather; vider un —, to remove the contents of an —.

ABCISSÉ. V. ABSCISSE.

ABDICATION [—cacion] n. f. 1. abdication; 2. † (law) disinheritance.

Faire —, to abdicate.

ABDIQUER, v. a. to abdicate.

ABDIQUER, v. n. to abdicate.

ABDOMEN [—menn] n. m. (anat.) abdomen; venter.

ABDOMINAL, E, adj. (anat.) abdominal; abdominous.

ABDUCTEUR, adj. (anat.) abducent.

Muscle —, = muscle.

ABDUCTEUR, n. m. (anat.) abductor.

Muscle —, = muscle.

ABDUCTION [abduccion] n. f. 1. (log.) abduction; 2. (physiol.) abduction.

ABECEDAIRE, adj. 1. § alphabetical (order); 2. § of a b c.

ABECEDAIRE, n. m. spelling-book; primer.

ABECQUER,

ABEQUER, v. a. (of birds) to feed v (with the beak).

ABEE, n. f. (mill.) mill-dam.

ABEILLE [abe-y'] n. f. (ent.) bee.

— domestique, honey, hive =; — ouvrière, working =; — bourdon, humble =; — mère, mère —, reine —, queen =; — de ruche, hive =. Eleveur d'—s, =-master; essaim d'—s, swarm of =s; herbe aux —s, (bot.) meadow-sweet; pain d'—s, =-bread; ruche d'—s, =-hive. D'—, comme les —s, =-like. Carillonner les —s, to ring v =s.

ABERRATION [abér-racion] n. f. 1. aberration; 2. (sciences) aberration.

— de réfrangibilité, (opt.) Newtonian =. Cercle d'—, (astr., opt.) crown of =.

ABÊTIR, v. a. to stultify; to stupefy.

S'ABÊTIR, pr. v. to become stultified, stupefied; to get v, to grow v stupid.

AB HOC ET AB HAC [ab hoc ett ab hak] adv. (at random).

ABHORRANT, n. m. (hist. of Engl.) abhorrer.

ABHORRER, v. a. to abhor; to hold v in horror; to loathe; to detest.

Personne qui abhorre, abhorrer; loather.

ABIME, n. m. 1. § abyss; 2. § — deep;

3. § unfathomable depth; 4. § mine; treasury.

ABIMER, v. a. 1. § to cast v into an abyss; 2. § to scallow up; 3. § to overwhelm; 4. § to ruin (a. o.); to undo v; 5. § to spoil (a. th.); to ruin; 6. § to cut v (a. o.) to pieces (to censure); to cut v (a. o.) up; to cut v (a. o.) up to nothing.

S'ABIMER, pr. v. (V. senses of ABIMER) to be lost (in) (give o.'s self up to).

AB INTESTAT, adv. (law) (of the heir) intestate; ab intestate.

Succession —, 1. intestacy; 2. intestate's estate.

ABJECT [abjekt] E, adj. abject; vile; base; mean.

D'une manière —e, abjectly; vilely; basely; meanly.

ABJECTION [abjekcion] n. f. 1. abjection; 2. abjectness; vileness; baseness; meanness; 3. † outcast.

Avec —, abjectly; vilely; basely; meanly.

ABJURATION [—racion] n. f. 1. abjuration; 2. (hist. of Engl.) abjurament.

Faire une —, to make v an —; faire — de, to abjure.

ABJURATOIRE, adj. abjuratory.

ABJURER, v. a. to abjure.

Personne qui abjure, abjurer.

ABJURÉ, E, pa. p. abjured.

Non —, unabjured.

ABLATIF, n. m. (gram.) ablative; ablative case.

— absolu, ablative absolute. À l'— in the —, = case; de l'—, of the — = case; ablative.

ABLATION [ablacion] n. f. (surg.) ablation.

ABLATIVO, adv. (higgledy-piggledy) ABLE, n. m.

ABLETTE [ablett] n. f. (ich.) ablet; ablen; bleak; white bait; blay.

ABLEGAT, n. m. legate's vice-gerent.

ABLERET, n. m. (fish.) purse-net.

ABLUER, v. a. to wash with soap.

ABLUTION [ablucion] n. f. 1. ablution; 2. † ablution; 3. (hyg.) ablution.

Faire ses —s, to perform o.'s =s.

ABNEGATION [—gacion] n. f. 1. abnegation; 2. self-denial.

— de soi-même, self-denial. Faire de, to renounce; to lay v, to set aside.

ABOI, n. m. 1. † barking; bark; —s, (pl.) bay, sing.

Aux —s, 1. § at bay; 2. § hard v de grand —, deep-mouthed. Être —s, 1. § to be, to stand v at bay; 2. § to be hard up; mettre aux —s, to lay v, to keep v at bay.

ABOIMENT,

ABOIMENT, n. m. 1. bark; 2. bark.

ABOLIR, v. a. to abolish; (to do away with).

Personne qui abolit, abolisher (opt).

ABOLI, E, pa. p. abolished; (to do away with).

Non —, unabolished.

S'ABOLIR, pr. v. to fall v into disuse.

ABOLISSABLE, adj. abolishable.

Non —, unabolishable.

ABOLISSEMENT, n. m. abolishment.

ABOLITION [—icion] n. f. 1. abolition; 2. indemnity (prince's pardon).

ABOLITIONISTE [—icienist] n. m. abolitionist.

ABOMINABLE, adj. (de, to; [subj.]) abominable.

ABOMINABLEMENT, adv. abominably.

ABOMINATION [—acion] n. f. 1. of, to) abomination; 2. abominableness.

Avoir en —, to hold v in abomination; (de) to abominate (to); être —, to be abominated.

ABONDAMMENT, adv. 1. abundantly.

in abundance; 2. plentifully; 3. amply; copiously; richly.

ABONDANCE, n. f. 1. abundance; affluence; 2. plenty; *plenteousness; 3. ampleness; copiousness; richness; 4. (of language) diffusiveness; 5. (of a repast) heartiness; 6. (schools) weak wine and water.

Grande —, 1. great abundance; plenty; 2. luxuriance. Corne d'—, (myth.) horn of plenty; cornucopia. D'—, 1. *plenteous; 2. (of speech) off hand; avec grande —, 1. with great abundance, plenty; 2. luxuriantly; en —, in abundance; plentiful; plenty. Avoir — de, to have an abundance of; écrire, parler d'—, to write of, to speak of extensively; répandre l'— (sur), to scatter, to spread abundance (over). — de biens ne nuit pas, store is no sore.

ABONDANT, E, adj. 1. abundant; 2. plentiful; *plenteous; 3. ample; copious; rich; 4. (of a repast) hearty; 5. (of speech) voluble; 6. (of style) diffusive.

Très —, 1. very =; 2. luxuriant. ABONDER, v. n. (DE, EN, in, with) to abound; to be abundant.

— dans le sens de q. u., to abound in a. o.'s sense.

ABONNE, n. m. E, n. f. (TO, de) subscriber (to periodicals).

ABONNEMENT, n. m. (DE, to) subscription (to periodicals).

Prendre un — à, to subscribe to; to take a subscription to.

ABONNER, v. a. to subscribe for.

— q. u. à q. ch., to subscribe for a. o. to a. th.

S'ABONNER, pr. v. (à, to) to subscribe (to periodicals).

On s'abonne..., subscriptions are received...

ABONNIR, v. a. to improve (a. th. bad).

S'ABONNIR, pr. v. † to improve.

ABONNIR, v. n. † to improve; to mend.

ABORD [abor] n. m. (DE, to) 1. approach; 2. access.

Au premier —, 1. on o.'s first approach; 2. at first view; d'un — difficile, facile, difficult, easy of access; d'—, de prime —, 1. first; at first; at first sight; 2. at once; tout d'— (i. first and foremost. Avoir l'—, 1. to be ... of access; 2. to have a ... manner.

ABORDABLE, adj. 1. approachable; 2. accessible.

Être —, 1. to be =; 2. to be easy of access.

ABORDAGE, n. m. (nav.) 1. (by accident) running foul; 2. (as an enemy) boarding.

Marin qui va à l'—, boarder. Sur lequel on peut tenter l'—, boardable.

Aller à l'—, to go boarding.

ABORDER, v. a. 1. to approach; 2. to accost (a. o.); 3. to board (a. th.); to enter on, upon; 4. (nav.) to touch; 5. (nav.) to scuttle; 6. (nav.) (accidentally) to run foul of; to fall aboard of; 7. (nav.) (as an enemy) to board.

3. — une question, une difficulté, to broach a question, a difficulty.

— par accident, to run foul of; to fall aboard of. Que l'on peut —, (nav.) boardable.

S'ABORDER, pr. v. (V. senses of ABORDER) 1. to run against each other; 2. (nav.) to run foul of each other.

ABORDER, v. n. 1. to land; 2. (nav.) (à, ...) to reach (the ship).

[ABORDER is conj. with avoir when it expresses an action; when it denotes a state it takes être.]

ABORIGENES, n. m. pl. aborigines; aboriginals.

D'—, of —; aboriginal.

ABORTIF, VE, adj. 1. abortive; 2. (bot.) abortive.

ABOUCHEMENT, n. m. 1. † interview; 2. (anat.) anastomosis.

ABOUCHER, v. a. to bring together; to effect an interview between.

— ensemble, =.

S'ABOUCHER, pr. v. 1. to have an interview; 2. (anat.) to inoculate.

ABOUT, n. m. (carp.) end.

ABOUTIR, v. n. (th.) 1. (à) to come out (into) (end); 2. (à, ...) to meet (at the end); 3. (à) to end (in); to come (to); 4. (of an abscess) to break.

N'— à rien, to come to nothing.

Faire —, to bring (an abscess) to a head. À quoi aboutit tout cela? what is the end, (drift of that)?

ABOUTISSANT, E, adj. (à, on) bordering.

ABOUTISSANT, n. m. 1. abuttal; 2. § particular; detail; 3. § (pers.) connexion; acquaintance.

Savoir tous les tenants et —s de q. ch., to know all the particulars of a. th.; to know of all about a. th.

"AB OVO" [abôvô] adv. from the beginning, first.

ABOYANT [aboi-yan] E, adj. barking.

ABOYER [aboi-yé] v. n. 1. (à, APRES, CONTRE, at) to bark; 2. (à, après, contre) to bay; 3. (à, ...) to dun (a creditor).

ABOYEUR [aboi-yeur] n. m. 1. barker; 2. § (pers.) snarler; 3. § (pers.) (of creditors) dun; 4. (orn.) greenshank.

ABRÈGE, n. m. 1. (of books) abridgment; compendium; epitome; 2. § abridgment; epitome; abstract; 3. § brief, short account.

Auteur d'un —, abridger; epitomizer. En —, 1. by abridgment; 2. in an abridged form; compendiously; 3. briefly.

ABRÉGER, v. a. 1. to abridge; 2. to abbreviate; 3. to epitomize; 4. to shorten; (to cut) short; to cut down.

à — les jours de q. u., to shorten a. o.'s days.

Pour —, to be brief. Personne qui abrège, abridger; epitomizer.

ABRÉGÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ABRÉGER.

Non —, 1. unabridged; 2. unabbreviated.

ABREUVER, v. a. 1. to water (animals); 2. (pleas.) to make (a. o.) drink; to give (a. o.) drink; 3. to soak (a. th.); to water; 4. § (DE) to steep (in); to fill (with); to load (with); 5. (arts) to prepare.

S'ABREUVER, pr. v. 1. (of animals) to go to water; 2. * § to drink.

ABREUVOIR, n. m. 1. watering-place (for animals); 2. horse-pond.

ABRÉVIATEUR, n. m. abbreviator; abridger.

ABREVIATION [—iacion] n. f. 1. abbreviation; 2. (math.) contraction.

Par —, by abbreviation. Faire une —, to make (an) =.

ABRÉYER, v. a. (nav.) to belee; to becalm.

Être abrèyé, (nav.) to be belee, becalmed.

ABRI, n. m. 1. § shelter; cover; 2. * § concealment.

À l'—, 1. under shelter, cover; sheltered; 2. § (de) sheltered (from); 3. § (b. s.) not liable to; sans —, 1. § unsheltered; * shelterless; 2. § unharboured; * harbourless; houseless; * homeless. Donner un — à, § to shelter; to harbour; se faire un —, to provide a shelter; mettre à l'—, 1. to shelter; to put under shelter; 2. § to shelter; to screen; (de) to shield (from); se mettre à l'—, 1. § to shelter o.'s self; 2. § to shield o.'s self; to screen o.'s self. Qui n'est pas à l'— (de), unsheltered (from).

ABRICOT [—cô] n. m. (bot.) apricot.

— pêche, peach =.

ABRICOTIER, n. m. (bot.) apricot-tree.

ABRITER, v. a. (CONTRE, from) 1. § to shelter; 2. § to shield; to screen; 3. (nav.) to becalm.

ABRITÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ABRITER.

Non —, 1. § unsheltered; 2. § unshielded; unscreened; unharboured.

S'ABRITER, pr. v. to shelter o.'s self; to take shelter.

ABROGATION [—gacion] n. f. 1. abrogation; 2. repeal.

ABROGER, v. a. 1. to abrogate; 2. to repeal.

Personne qui abroge, repealer.

ABROGÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ABROGER.

Non —, 1. unabrogated; 2. unrepealed.

ABROUTI, E, adj. browsed.

ABRUPT [abrupt] E, adj. 1. § rugged; 2. (bot.) abrupt.

ABRUTIR, v. a. 1. to brutalize; 2. to stultify; to stupify; 3. to besot.

S'ABRUTIR, pr. v. 1. to brutalize; to become (to get) brutalized; 2. to stultify, to stupify o.'s self.

ABRUTISSANT, E, adj. 1. brutalizing; 2. stultifying; stupifying; 3. besotting.

ABRUTISSEMENT, n. m. 1. brutishness; 2. beastliness (stupidity of the brute); 3. (by drunkenness) sottishness.

ABRUTISSEUR, n. m. brutalizer.

ABSCISSE [abscis] n. f. (geom.) 1. absciss; abscissa; 2. intercepted axis.

ABSENCE, n. f. 1. § (DE, from) absence; 2. § absence; absence of mind, sing.

1. L'— de q. u. d'un endroit, a. o.'s absence from a place.

— d'esprit, absence of mind; absence.

En l'— de q. u., in a. o.'s =. Avoir des —s, to be absent; faire une —, to be absent; faire des —s fréquentes, to be frequently, often absent; remarquer l'— de, s'apercevoir de l'— de, to miss; dont on ne remarque pas l'—, dont l'— n'est pas remarquée, unmissed; on s'aperçoit de l'— de ..., is missing; (there is a miss of ...).

ABSENT, E, adj. 1. § (DE, from) absent; 2. § away; from home; 3. § missing; wanting; 4. § (pers.) absent (in mind).

— de chez soi, absent; from home; away; out. Les —s ont toujours tort, out of sight out of mind.

ABSENT, n. m., E, n. f. 1. absenter; 2. absentee.

ABSENTEISME, n. m. absenteeism.

ABSENTER (S') pr. v. (DE, from) 1. to absent o.'s self; 2. to stay away; 3. to stay out.

ABSIDE, APSIDE, n. f. (arch.) apsis; absis.

ABSINTHE, n. f. 1. (bot.) worm-wood; 2. (sing.) bitters (liquor), pl.

Grande —, — officinale, (bot.) worm-wood; petite —, — pontique, Roman =.

D'—, of =; * absinthian.

ABSINTHE, E, adj. (chem.) absinthiated.

ABSOLU, E, adj. 1. absolute; 2. (substant.) absolute; 3. positive (not relative); 4. (pers.) peremptory; 5. (gram.) absolute; 6. (metaph.) absolute.

Caractère —, 1. absoluteness; 2. (pers.) peremptoriness; manière — e, 1. absoluteness; 2. (pers.) peremptoriness; nature — e, 1. absolute nature; 2. positiveness.

D'une manière — e, 1. absolutely; 2. peremptorily.

ABSOLUMENT, adv. 1. absolutely; 2. positively (not relatively); 3. peremptorily.

ABSOLUTION [—ucion] n. f. 1. absolution; 2. (law) discharge on the ground of the offence not being punishable by law; 3. (rel.) absolution.

D'—, (eccl.) 1. of absolution; 2. abso-

lutory. Sans avoir reçu l'—, (rel.) *unabsolved*.

ABSOLUTOIRE, adj. (eccl.) *absolutory*.

ABSORBABLE, adj. (chem.) *absorbable*.

Non —, *unabsorbable*.

ABSORBANT, E, adj. 1. (chem.) *absorptive*; 2. (pharm.) *absorbent*; 3. (physiol.) *absorbant*.

Vaisseau —, (physiol.) *absorbent*.

ABSORBANT, n. m. (pharm., physiol.) *absorbent*.

ABSORBER, v. a. 1. || *to absorb*; *to imbibe*; *to drink* √ *in*, *up*; *to soak* √; *to suck* √; 2. § *to absorb*; *to drink* √; 3. § *to engross*; *to take* √ *up*; *to run* √ *away* *with*; 4. (did.) *to expend*.

3. — l'attention de q. u., *to engross a. o.'s attention*.

Faculté d'—, (did.) *absorbability*. Qui a la faculté d'—, *absorptive*.

ABSORBÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of *ABSORBER*.

Non —, *unabsorbed*.

ABSORPTION [absorpcion] n. f. *absorption*.

ABSOUDRE, v. a. (ABSOLVANT, ABSOUS; ind. pres. ABSOUS; NOUS ABSOLVONS) 1. *to absolve*; 2. (law) *to discharge* (a prisoner) *on the ground of the offence not being punishable by law*; 3. (rel.) *to absolve*.

ABSOUS-S, TE, pa. p. of *ABSOUDRE*.

ABSOUTE, n. f. 1. (cath. rel.) *general absolution*; 2. (rel.) *absolution*.

ABSTÈME, adj. (hyg.) *abstemious*.

ABSTÈME, n. m. f. *person that abstains from wine*.

ABSTENIR (S'), pr. v. (conj. like *TENIR*) (FROM, de) 1. || *to abstain*; 2. § *to refrain*; 3. § (de) *to forbear* (to).

ABSTENTION [abstancion] n. f. (law) *withdrawal* (of a judge) *from a trial* (for some legitimate cause).

ABSTERGENT, E, adj. (pharm.) *abstergent*; *ablutent*.

ABSTERGENT, n. m. (med.) *abstergent*.

ABSTERGER, v. a. (surg.) *to absterge*.

ABSTERSI-F, VE, adj. (pharm.) *abstergent*.

ABSTERSION, n. f. (med.) *abstersion*.

ABSTINENCE, n. f. 1. (DE, from) *abstinence*; 2. (med.) *abstinence*.

Avec —, *abstinently*.

ABSTINENT, E, adj. √ *abstemious*.

ABSTRACTI-F, VE, adj. *abstractive*.

ABSTRACTION [abstrakcion] n. f. *abstraction*.

Avec —, *with*; *abstractedly*; *par* —, *abstractly*; *abstractedly*; *abstractively*.

Faire — de, *to abstract*; *to take* √ *away*. — faite de ..., 1. ... *abstracted*; 2. *exclusively* of ...

ABSTRACTIVEMENT, adv. *abstractively*; *abstractly*; *abstractedly*; *in the abstract*.

ABSTRAIRE, v. a. irreg. def. (conj. like *TRAIRE*) (did.) (DE, from) *to abstract*.

ABSTRAIT, E, adj. 1. *abstruse*; *recondite*; 2. (pers.) *abstracted*; *absent*; 3. (did.) *abstract*; 4. (math.) (of numbers) *abstract*.

1. Une question — e, *an abstruse question*.

Caractère —, *nature* — e, *abstractedness*.

ABSTRAITEMENT, adv. *abstractedly*; *abstractly*.

ABSTRUS, E, adj. *abstruse*; *recondite*.

Nature — e, *qualité* — e, *abstruseness*.

D'une manière — e, *abstrusely*.

ABSRUDE, adj. 1. (de, to) *absurd*; 2. *preposterous*; 3. *nonsensical*; 4. (substant.) *absurd*; *absurdity*.

Réduire à l'—, 1. *to drive* √ (a. o.) *to absurdity*; 2. *to show* √ *the* = of (a. th.); *tomber dans l'—*, *to fall* √ *into* =, *the absurd*

ABSURDEMENT, adv. 1. *absurdly*; 2. *preposterously*; 3. *nonsensically*.

ABSURDITÉ, n. f. 1. *absurdity*; *absurdness*; 2. *absurdity* (thing); 3. *preposterousness*; 4. *nonsensicalness*.

ABUS, n. m. 1. *abuse*; *misuse*; 2. (de, to) *abuse* (thing); 3. (de, to) *error*.

ABUSER, v. a. *to deceive*; *to delude*; *to abuse*.

Qu'on ne peut —, *un-deceivable*.

S'ABUSER, pr. v. 1. *to delude*, *to deceive o.'s self*; 2. *to mistake* √; *to be mistaken*.

Qui s'abuse, (V. senses) *misguided*; *deluded*.

ABUSER, v. n. 1. (DE, ...) *to abuse*; *to misuse*; 2. (DE) *to impose* (on, upon); *to take* √ *advantage* of; (to put √ (upon); 3. (DE, on, upon) *to encroach*; 4. (law) *to consume*; *to destroy*.

1. — d'une faveur, *to abuse a favour*. 3. — des moments de q. u., *to encroach on a. o.'s time, attention*.

ABUSEUR, adj. m. *deceptive*; *deceitful*; *seductive*.

ABUSEUR, n. m. √ *deceiver*; *abuser*.

ABUSI-F, VE, adj. *abusive*; *improper*.

Emploi —, *misemployment*. Faire un emploi — de, *to misemploy*.

ABUSIVEMENT, adv. *abusively*; *improperly*.

ABYME. V. ABIME.

ACABIT, n. m. 1. || (of fruits, vegetables) *quality*; 2. § (pers.) *quality*.

ACACIA, n. m. (bot.) *acacia*; *gum-tree*.

Faux —, — vulgaire, 1. *bastard*, *false*, *common acacia*; 2. *locust-tree*.

ACACIE, n. f. V. ACACIA.

ACADEMICIEN [—ciin] n. m. 1. *academician*; 2. (of Plato's school) *Academic*.

ACADEMIE, n. f. 1. *academy* (of learned men); 2. *academy* (division of the university of France); 3. *Academy* (Plato's); 4. (draw.) *academic figure*.

ACADEMIQUE, adj. 1. *academic* (of learned men); *academical*; 2. *Academical* (of Plato or his school); 3. (draw.) *academic*.

Philosophe —, *Academist*; système —, *Academism* (Plato's).

ACADEMIQUEMENT, adv. *academically*.

ACADEMISTE, n. m. √ *pupil* of a riding-school.

ACAGNARDER [akann-yardé] v. a. (to accustom to an obscure and idle life).

ACAJOU, n. m. 1. (bot.) *mahogany*; *acajou*; 2. (wood) *mahogany*.

— chenillé, *moiré*, *mottled mahogany*; — moucheté, *spotted*; — ronceux, *curled* — à pommes, (bot.) *cashew*. Bille d'—, *log of*; bois d'—, *mahogany*; feuille d'—, *sheet*, *veneer* of =; marchand d'—, *dealer in*; noix, *pomme d'—*, (bot.) *cashew*; *cashew-nut*.

ACANTHE, n. f. 1. (arch.) *acanthus*; 2. (bot.) *acantha*; *acanthus*.

Brodé en forme d'—, *acanthine*.

ACARIATRE, adj. *crabbed*; *cross*; *cross-grained*; *waspish*.

Humeur —, *crabbedness*; *crossness*; *waspishness*.

ACARIENS [—riin] n. m. pl. (ent.) "acari"; (mites).

ACARUS [—rus] n. m. (ent.) *tick*.

— de la gale, *itch* —.

ACATALECTE, n. m. (Gr., Lat. vers.) *acatalectic*.

ACAULE [akål] adj. (bot.) *acaulous*.

ACCABLAN [akáblan] E, adj. 1. || § *overwhelming*; *oppressive*; 2. § *grievous*; 3. § *tiresome*; *annoying*.

Nature — e, 1. *oppressiveness*; *grievousness*; 2. *tiresomeness*. D'une manière — e, 1. || § *overwhelmingly*; *oppressively*; 2. *grievously*.

ACCABLEMENT [akábl'man] n. m. 1. || *heaviness* (of body); 2. § *extreme dejection*, *sing.*; *extreme depression*, *lowness of spirits*, *sing.*; *extremely depressed*, *low spirits*, *pl.*

Avec —, *oppressively*. Être dans l'— (de), 1. *to be overwhelmed* (with); 2. *to be in extreme dejection*; *to be in an extreme depression of spirits*; *to be spiritless*; *to be extremely low-spirited*.

ACCABLER [akáblé] v. a. (DE, with) 1. || *to weigh down*; 2. || *to crush beneath the weight*; 3. || § *to overwhelm*; 4. § *to load*; 5. § *to harass*; *to harass out*; 6. § *to depress*, *to deject* (a. o.) *extremely*; (to make √ (a. o.) *extremely low-spirited*; 7. § *to run* √ *down*.

ACCABLE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of *ACCABLER*) *extremely dejected*, *depressed*; *spiritless*.

Être —, (V. senses) *to labour under extreme depression of spirits*.

ACCALMIE, n. f. (nav.) *lull*.

ACCAPAREMENT, n. m. || 1. *engrossment*; *engrossing*; 2. *monopoly*.

ACCAPARER, v. a. 1. || *to monopolize*; *to engross*; *to buy* √ *up*; 2. || *to forestall*; 3. § *to monopolize*; *to engross*; 4. § *to swallow up*.

ACCAPAREU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. || 1. *monopolizer*; *engrosser*; 2. *forestaller*.

ACCEDER, v. n. (A) 1. *to accede* (to); 2. *to comply* (with); 3. (law) (th.) *to vest* (in).

2. — à une demande, *to comply with a request*.

Demander qu'on accède (à), 1. *to beg*, *to request* (a. o.) *to accede* to; 2. *to request compliance* (with). Obtenir qu'on accède (à), 1. *to obtain* (a. o.) *to accede* to; 2. *to obtain compliance* (with). En accédant à, 1. *acceding to*; 2. *complying with*; *in compliance with*.

ACCELÈRE-TEUR, TRICE, adj. *accelerating*; *accelerative*.

ACCELERATION [akéléracion] n. f. 1. *acceleration*; 2. *despatch*; *hastening*; *hastening on*; 3. (sciences) *acceleration*.

ACCELÈRE, E, adj. 1. *accelerated*; 2. *quickened*; 3. (of coaches) *fast*; (mil.) *quick*.

Non —, *unaccelerated*. Roulage — (V. ROULAGE).

ACCELEREE, n. f. *fast coach*.

ACCELERER, v. a. 1. *to accelerate*; 2. *to quicken*; 3. *to despatch*; *to hasten*; *to hasten on*.

ACCENT, n. m. 1. *accent*; 2. *emphasis*; 3. (gram.) *accent*.

— aigu, *acute accent*; — circonflexe, *circumflex*; — grave, *grave*; — monotone, *monotonous*; — unison, *oratoire*, *emphasis*; — très-fortement prononcé, 1. *strong*; 2. (broad = (Irish) *brogue*; — tonique, *tonic*.

Sans —, (V. senses) *unaccented*.

ACCENTEUR, n. m. (orn.) *accentuator*.

ACCENTUATION [akénuatcion] n. f. 1. *accenting*; 2. *accentuation*.

ACCENTUER, v. a. 1. *to accent*; 2. *accentuate*; 3. *to lay* √ *emphasis* upon.

— fortement, *to lay* √ *great emphasis* on; *to emphasize*.

ACCENTUÉ, E, pa. p. *accented*.

Non —, *unaccented*.

ACCEPTABLE, adj. *acceptable*.

ACCEPTATION [aképtacion] n. f. 1. *acceptance*; 2. (com.) *acceptance*; 3. (law) *acceptance*.

— conditionnelle, (com.) *qualified*.

— pure et simple, *absolute*. Annuler une —, *to cancel an*.

ACCEPTER, v. a. 1. *to accept*; 2. *take* √ *up*; 3. (com.) *to accept*.

Personne qui accepte, *acceptor*.

Prier q. u. d'— q. ch., *to beg*, *to treat*, *to request* a. o. *to accept* a. o. *to beg*, *to entreat*, *to request* a. o.

acceptance of a. th. Valoir la peine d'être accepté, to be worth acceptance. Digne, indigne d'être accepté, worthy, unworthy of acceptance. Qui vaut la peine d'être accepté, worth acceptance.

ACCEPTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. accepted; 2. (com.) accepted.

Non —, unaccepted.

ACCEPTEUR, n. m. (com.) acceptor.

ACCEPTION [aksepshon] n. f. 1. regard; respect; 2. (of words) acceptance; sense; (meaning).

Sans — de, without any distinction of; sans — de personnes, without regard, respect of persons. Faire — de personnes, to be a respecter of persons; to have respect of persons; to respect persons.

ACCÈS, n. m. 1. (à, to) access; 2. (auprès de, to) access; 3. (à, to) admittance; 4. (à, to) approach; 5. (of anger) paroxysm; fit; 6. (arch.) adit; 7. (med.) attack; fit; 8. (med.) (of certain diseases) paroxysm.

1. Avoir — à q. ch., to have access to a. th.
2. Avoir — auprès de q. u., to have access to a. o.

Léger, petit —, slight attack, fit. D'un — difficile, facile, difficult, easy of access; par —, 1. by fits; (by fits and starts); 2. by snatches. Avoir un —, 1. to have an attack, a fit; 2. to fall into a fit; donner —, to give way.

ACCESSIBLE, adj. (à, to) 1. accessible; approachable; 2. § accessible.

ACCESSION, n. f. 1. accession; 2. (à, to) acceding; adhesion.

ACCESSIT [akessit] n. m., pl. —, ACCESSITS, (school) "accessit" (distinction granted to him who not having obtained a prize, had approached the nearest to it).

ACCESSOIRE, adj. (à, to) 1. accessory; 2. (law) (of acts) collateral.

Action —, underaction; partie —, underpart.

ACCESSOIRE, n. m. 1. accessory; 2. (anat.) accessory nerve; 3. (arts) accessory; detail; 4. (theat.) property.

Fournisseur d'—s, (theat.) property-man.

ACCESSOIREMENT, adv. accessorially.

ACCIDENT, n. m. 1. accident; 2. (did.) accidental; 3. (geol.) accident; 4. (gram.) accident; 5. (mus.) accidental; 6. (paint.) accident; 7. (philos.) accident.

— fâcheux, 1. disagreeable accident; 2. mischance. Par —, by =; accidentally; sans —, 1. without any =; 2. clean.

ACCIDENTE, E, adj. (of ground) uneven; hilly; undulating.

ACCIDENTEL, LE, adj. 1. accidental; 2. * adventitious; 3. (med., surg.) adventitious; 4. (philos.) accidental.

Signe —, (mus.) accidental.

ACCIDENTELEMMENT, adv. 1. accidentally; 2. * adventitiously; 3. (philos.) accidentally.

ACCISE, n. f. excise.

Préposé à l'—, exciseman. Sujet à l'—, excisable.

ACCLAMATION [aklamasyon] n. f. 1. acclamation; shout; 2. cheering; cheer.

Forte —, loud acclamation; great shout; loud cheering, cheer. Par —, by =. Faire une —, to give a shout; faire des —s, 1. to shout; 2. to cheer; saluer par des —s, to cheer.

ACCLIMATEMENT, n. m. (hyg.) acclimation.

ACCLIMATER, v. a. to acclimatize; to acclimate; to accustom, to naturalize to a climate, to season.

ACCLIMATÉ, E, pa. p. 1. accustomed, naturalized to a climate; (seasoned); 2. (hyg.) acclimated.

Non —, unaccustomed, unseasoned to a climate; (unseasoned).

ACCOINTANCE, n. f. + (b. s.) intimate connexion; intimacy.

ACCOINTER (S') pr. v. + (to become) √, to get √ intimate.

ACCOLADE, n. f. 1. embrace; kiss; 2. (culin.) brace (of rabbits); 3. (mus.) brace; 4. (print.) brace.

—brisée, (print.) half brace. Donner l'— à, 1. to embrace; 2. to dub (a knight).

ACCOLER, v. a. 1. || to embrace; 2. § to put √ together; (to tack together); 3. (à, with) to couple (persons); 4. (hort.) to prop (a vign); to tie up.

ACCOLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ACCOLER) (her.) joined.

ACCOMMODABLE, adj. (of differences) that may be adjusted, settled.

ACCOMMODAGE, n. m. 1. (culin.) dressing; cooking; 2. (hair-dressing) dressing.

ACCOMMODANT, E, adj. 1. accommodating; 2. complying.

Peu —, 1. unaccommodating; 2. uncomplying; 3. uncompromising.

ACCOMMODEMENT, n. m. 1. accommodation; arrangement; settlement; 2. means of accommodation, arrangement.

Homme d'—, man easy to agree with, to come to terms with. En venir à un — avec q. u., to come √ to terms with a. o. Qui n'entre pas en —, uncompromising.

ACCOMMODER, v. a. 1. to suit; to adapt; 2. (DE, with; à, to) to accommodate; 3. to arrange; to fit up; to do √ up; 4. to prepare (victuals); to dress; to cook; 5. to dress (hair); 6. to adjust; to settle; to make √ up; 7. to reconcile; 8. to spare; to let √ (a. o.) have (a. th.); 9. to improve (o.'s affairs); 10. (b. s) (DE, for) to give √ it to (ill-treat a. o.);) to serve (a. o.) out.

Être accommodé, (V. senses of —) to be in a mess; être étrangement accommodé,) to be in a nice mess.

S'ACCOMMODER, pr. v. (V. senses of ACCOMMODER) 1. (à) to accommodate o.'s self (to); to make √ a shift (with); to put √ up (with); 2. (à) to comply (with); 3. to agree; to come √ to an agreement, understanding; to come √ to terms; 4. to take √ o.'s comfort, ease; to make √ o.'s self comfortable; 5.) to make √ free with the bottle.

— de tout, to be pleased with every thing; ne — de rien, to be pleased with nothing. Il s'accommode de tout, he is pleased with every thing; nothing comes amiss to him.

ACCOMPAGNA-TEUR [akorpann-yateur] n. m. TRICE, n. f. (mus.) accompanist.

ACCOMPAGNEMENT [akorpann-y'man] n. m. 1. accompanying; 2. attendance; 3. accompaniment (accessory); 4. (mus.) accompaniment.

Pour l'— de, 1. to accompany; 2. to attend.

ACCOMPAGNER [akorpann-yé] v. a. 1. || § to accompany; 2. || to attend; to wait on, upon; 3. § (th.) to be a concomitant (to); 4. § (th.) to suit; to match; to be in keeping with; 5. (mus.) to accompany; to be the accompanist (on, upon).

1. Une personne accompagnée d'une autre, a person accompanied by another; un présent accompagné d'une lettre, a present accompanied with a letter.

Qui accompagne, (V. senses) 1. attendant; 2. concomitant with.

ACCOMPAGNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ACCOMPAGNER.

Non —, 1. unaccompanied; 2. unattended; 3. unfollowed.

ACCOMPLI [akonpli] E, adj. 1. (pers.) accomplished; 2. finished; perfect;

thorough;) regular; 3. (b. s.) true bred; thorough bred; (regular).

Non —, 1. uncompleted; unfinished; 2. unaccomplished; unperformed; unacted; 3. unfulfilled; 4. unexecuted; 5. unachieved. Rendre —, to accomplish (by education).

ACCOMPLIR [akonplir] v. a. 1. to complete; to finish; 2. to accomplish; to perform; 3. to fulfil; 4. to execute; 5. to achieve; 6. to work out; 7. to toil out; 8. to serve (a time of service), to serve out.

ACCOMPLISSEMENT [akonplissman] n. m. 1. completion; finishing; 2. accomplishment; performance; 3. fulfilment; 4. execution; 5. achievement; 6. working out; 7. toiling out; 8. serving (a time of service); serving out.

ACCON, n. m. (nav.) flat-bottomed lighter.

ACCOQUINER. V. ACOQUINER.

ACCORD [akor] n. m. 1. agreement, 2. concord; harmony; union; 3. concordance; agreement; harmony; keeping; 4. consonance; consonancy; consonantness; 5. uniformity; 6. strain; tone; 7. (arts) union; 8. (gram.) concord; agreement; 9. (law) concord; 10. (civ. law) transaction; 11. (mus.) accord; 12. (mus.) chord; 13. (paint.) harmony; accord; keeping.

6. Les doux —s de la lyre, the melodious strains of the lyre.

Bon —, agreement; — final judiciaire, (law) fine (final agreement between landlord and tenant for lands). Défaut, manque d'—, (V. senses) 1. unsuitableness; 2. inconsistency; inconsistency. D'—, 1. agreed; 2. together; 3. unitedly; 4. confederate; 5. hand in hand; 6. in concord, harmony, union; 7. accordant; discordant; 8. in keeping; 9. (avec) in accordance, conformity (with); 10. (mus.) in concord; 11. (mus.) in tune; d'—! 1. agreed; (done); 2. granted! d'un commun —, 1. by common, by mutual consent; 2. with one consent, accord; sans —s, discordant; tuneless. Avoir de l'—, (th.) to be in keeping; demeurer d'—, 1. to agree; to be agreed; 2. to admit; to acknowledge; to allow; être d'—, (pers.) to agree; to be agreed; être en —, (th.) to be in keeping; faire, passer un —, to make √ an =; marcher d'—, to agree; (to go) √ hand in hand; mettre d'—, 1. to agree; to effect an = between; 2. to reconcile; 3. to tune (an instrument); se mettre d'—, to agree; prêter des —s à, tirer des —s de, to attune; s'en tenir à un —, to abide √ by an =; (to stand) √ to an =; tenir l'—, (mus.) to keep √ in tune; tomber d'—, to come √ to an agreement; to come √ to terms.

ACCORDABLE, adj. 1. that can be made to agree; 2. reconcilable; 3. grantable; 4. admissible; allowable; 5. (mus.) tunable.

ACCORDAILLES [—dä-y'] n. f. (pl.) meeting for the purpose of signing the marriage-articles, sing.

ACCORDANT, E, adj. (mus.) accordant; concordant.

Son —, chord.

ACCORDE, n. m. E. n. f. bride groom (after the marriage-articles are signed), m.; bride, f.

ACORDER, v. a. 1. to accord; to bring √ to agree; to make √ agree; to effect an agreement between (persons); 2. to reconcile; 3. (à, to) to grant; to make √ a grant of; 4. (à) to grant (to); to bestow (on); to give √ (to); 5. to grant; to admit; to allow; 6. (gram.) to make √ agree; 7. (law) to find √ (damages); 8. (mus.) to tune; 9. (mus.) to string (certain instruments).

— mal, (V. senses) (mus.) to mistune.

ACCORDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ACCORDER.

Non —, (V. senses) *ungranted; unbestowed*.

S'ACORDER, pr. v. 1. to agree; 2. (AVEC, with) to accord; 3. (WITH, avec) to coincide; to be coincident; 4. to suit; 5. (th.) (avec) to be agreeable (with); 6. to harmonize; 7. (gram.) to agree; 8. (mus.) to accord.

— comme chien et chat, to agree like cat and dog.

ACCORDEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. tuner (of instruments).

Clef d'—, tuning-hammer.

ACCORDOIR, n. m. tuning-hammer.

ACCORE, n. m. (nav.) shore (piece of wood).

ACCORER, v. a. (nav.) to shore; to shore up.

ACCORT, E, adj. (complying; easy).

ACCORTEMENT, adv. † V. ADROITEMENT.

ACCORTISE, v. f. compliance; easiness of temper.

ACCOSTABLE, adj. † accostable.

ACCOSTER, v. a. 1. (to accost; 2. (nav.) to come √ along side of.

S'ACCOSTER, pr. v. (b. s.) (de) to frequent (...); to keep √ company (with).

ACCOTEMENT, n. m. (engin.) drift-way.

ACCOTER, v. a. 1. to support on one side; 2. to lean on one side.

ACCOTOIR, n. m. 1. prop; 2. leaning-stock; 3. (nav.) shore.

ACCOUCHÉE, n. f. lady, woman confined; (lying-in woman).

ACCOUCHEMENT, n. m. 1. √ confinement; delivery; accouchement; (lying in; 2. √ delivery; 3. obstetrication; midwifery.

Art des —s, (med.) midwifery; hôpital des —s, lying in hospital. Faire un —, to attend at an accouchement; (to deliver a woman; faire des —s, to practice as an accoucheur.

ACCOUCHER, v. a. 1. √ to deliver; to attend (a. o.) at her accouchement; (to put √ to bed; 2. √ to deliver; to bring √ forth.

Être accouché, (V. senses of ACCOUCHER) to be confined; (to lie √ in.

ACCOUCHER, v. n. √ to be delivered; to be confined; (to be brought, put to bed.

— avant terme, = before her time. Accouche! accouchez! (∫ out with it!

[ACCOUCHER is conj. with avoir when it expresses an action and with être when it denotes a state.]

ACCOUCHEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. accoucheur, m.; man-midwife, m.; midwife, f.; 2. (did.) obstetrician.

Assistance d'—, midwifery.

ACCOUDER (S') pr. v. to lean on o.'s elbow; (sur) to lean o.'s elbow (on).

ACCOUDOIR, n. m. elbow-rest.

ACCOUPLE, n. f. (hunt.) leash; couple.

ACCOUPLEMENT, n. m. 1. (of beasts) coupling; 2. (of birds) pairing; 3. (arch.) coupling.

Saison de l'—, (of birds) pairing-time.

ACCOUPLER, v. a. 1. to couple; to unite; to join together; 2. to put √ together; 3. to couple (beasts); 4. to pair (birds); 5. to yoke (oxen); 6. to match (persons).

ACCOUPLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ACCOUPLER) (arch.) coupled.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. (of beasts) uncoupled; 2. (of birds) unpaired.

S'ACCOUPLER, pr. v. 1. (of beasts) to couple; 2. (of birds) to pair; 3. (of birds) to tread √.

ACCOURCIR, v. a. to shorten.

S'ACCOURCIR, pr. v. 1. to shorten; 2. to shorten the way; 3. to shrink √.

ACCOURCISSEMENT, n. m. shortening (of the way, of time).

ACCOURIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like COURIR) (à, to) to run √; to run √ up; to hasten.

[ACCOURIR is conj. with avoir when it expresses an action and when a state with être.]

ACCOUTREMENT, n. m. (b. s.) accoutrement.

ACCOUTRER, v. a. (b. s.) to accoutre; to dress out, up.

ACCOUTUMANCE, n. f. † custom; habit.

ACCOUTUMÉ, E, adj. accustomed, habitual; usual.

Non, peu —, uncustomary; unaccustomed; unhabituated (to); * unacquainted (with). À l'—e, customarily.

ACCOUTUMER, v. a. (à, to) 1. to accustom; to habituate; to use; 2. (b. s.) to inure.

ACCOUTUMER, v. n. (de, to) 1. (pers.) to be accustomed, habituated, used; 2. (th.) to use; to be used.

[ACCOUTUMER is conj. with avoir when it expresses an action; when a state, with être or être.]

ACCREDITÉ, E, adj. 1. accredited; 2. (pers.) in credit; 3. (th.) credited; 4. (dipl.) accredited.

Non —, 1. unaccredited; 2. (adm.) unacknowledged; 3. (dipl.) unaccredited.

ACCREDITER, v. a. 1. to accredit; to give √ credit to, sanction to; 2. to bring √ (a. o.) into credit; 3. (dipl.) to accredit.

S'ACCREDITER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to get √ into credit; 2. (th.) to gain credit; to be credited.

ACCROC [akro] n. m. (1. √ rent; tear; 2. √ impediment; hindrance; something wrong in the way.

Faire un — à, to rend √; to tear √.

ACCROCHE-COEUR, n. m., pl. —, √ heart-breaker (curl).

ACCROCHER, v. a. 1. to hook on; 2. to hang √ up; to hang √; 3. √ to catch √; to tear √; 4. √ to hook (carriages); 5. √ to get √ hold of; to get √; to find √; to pick up; 6. (∫ to lay √ aside; to put √ upon the shelf; 7. (nav.) to grapple.

S'ACCROCHER, pr. v. 1. (à) to catch √ (in); 2. √ to lay √ hold of; 3. √ to hang √ (on, upon a. o.); 4. √ to pin o.'s self (to a. th.)

ACCROIRE, v. a. † irreg. (conj. like CROIRE) to believe.

Faire — à, to make √ (a. o.) believe; en faire — à, to impose upon (a. o.); to make √ (a. o.) believe a. th.; s'en faire —, (to assume; to be assuming, conceited; ne pas s'en faire —, to be unassuming.

ACCROISSEMENT, n. m. 1. increase; 2. enlargement; 3. extension; 4. growth; 5. (law) accretion; 6. (phys.) accretion; 7. (physiol.) growth.

Sans —, (V. senses) unenlarged.

Prendre de l'—, 1. to increase; 2. to enlarge; to extend.

ACCROÎTRE, v. a. (conj. like CROÎTRE) 1. to increase; 2. to enlarge; 3. to extend.

S'ACCROÎTRE, pr. v. 1. to increase; 2. to enlarge; 3. to extend; 4. to grow √.

ACCROÛIR (S') pr. v. to cower; to squat; to squat down; to lie √, to sit √ squat.

Être accroupi, =.

ACCROÛISSEMENT, n. m. cowering; squat; squatting.

ACCURÉ, n. f. (law) 1. increase of land by the withdrawal of the sea; 2. encroachment on adjoining land by the trees of a forest.

ACCUEIL [aken-yî] n. m. 1. reception (of a. o.); 2. welcome; 3. (th.) acceptance; 4. (com.) (of bills) protection; honour.

Bon —, 1. kind reception; welcome; 2. † acceptableness; gracieux —, kind =; welcome. Faire — à, to receive kindly; to welcome; faire bon — à, 1. to receive kindly; to welcome; 2. (com.) to honour; to protect; recevoir bon —, (com.) to meet √ due honour, protection.

ACCUEILLIR [aken-yîr] v. a. irreg. (conj. like CUEILLIR) 1. √ to receive (a. o. well or ill); 2. √ (g. s.) to welcome; 3. √ to receive (a. th. ill or well); 4. √ to take √ (a. th.) up; 5. √ (b. s.) to assail; 6. (com.) to honour; to protect.

— bien, to receive kindly, well; to welcome; (to make much of. — avec indifférence, to receive coldly; (to make √ little of.

ACCUEILLI, E, pa. p. V. senses of ACCUEILLIR.

Mal —, unwelcome. Être bien —, être — avec plaisir, to be welcome; to be greeted with a hearty welcome; être bien —, (com.) to meet √ due honour, protection.

ACCUL, n. m. 1. place without egress; (blind alley; 2. (artil.) breeching; 3. (hunt.) end of a terrier; 4. (nav.) cove; creek.

ACCULER, v. a. 1. √ to drive √ (a. o. to a place from which there is no escape); 2. √ to drive √ (a. o.) into a corner; to bring √ to a stand; 3. (hunt.) to run √ home.

ACCUMULATION [—lacion] n. f. √ accumulation.

ACCUMULER, v. a. 1. √ to accumulate; 2. to heap up; to treasure up; to store up; 3. (b. s.) to hoard; to hoard up; 4. (b. s.) to cram in; to stuff in.

ACCUMULÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ACCUMULER.

Non —, unaccumulated; untreasured.

S'ACCUMULER, pr. v. √ to accumulate.

ACCUSABLE, adj. accusable.

ACCUSA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. accuser.

Être un —, 1. √ to be an = of; 2. √ (pour) to rise √ up in judgment (against).

ACCUSATIF, n. m. (gram.) accusative; accusative case.

A l'—, in the accusative; in the = case; de l'—, of the =; =. Comme —, as an =; accusatively.

ACCUSATION [akuzasion] n. f. 1. accusation; * accusal; 2. (of certain public functionaries) impeachment; 3. (law) indictment; charge; 4. (crim. law) prosecution.

Acte d'—, 1. articles of impeachment; 2. (law) indictment; bill of indictment; copie d'acte d'—, copy of indictment; interrogation préliminaire et lecture de l'acte d'—, arraignment; chef d'—, count of an indictment; commissaire chargé de soutenir l'—, manager of the =; erreur dans le libellé de l'acte d'—, (law) flaw in the indictment; mise en —, 1. (of high public officers) =; 2. (law) arraignment; personne chargée de soutenir une —, impeacher. Sujet à —, à être mis en —, 1. impeachable; 2. (law) indictable. Déferer une — (à), to prefer a bill of indictment (to); dresser, rédiger un acte d'—, to frame an indictment; être en état d'—, to stand √ indicted; faire une —, to make √ an accusation; intenter une —, to prefer an indictment; juger une —, to try an =; mettre en —, 1. to impeach; 2. (crim. law) to indict; être mis en —, 1. to be impeached; 2. to stand √ indicted; pouvoir être mis en —, (law) to be appealable; prononcer la mise en —, (law) to find √ a true bill; prononcer une mise en —, to find √ an indictment; saisir la cour (des pairs) d'une —, to exhibit articles of =; soutenir

une —, 1. to make ✓ good articles of
=; 2. to support a charge.

ACCUSE, n. m. E. n. f. 1. accused;
person accused; 2. (law) prisoner.

— de réception, receipt; acknow-
ledgment of receipt; — qui refuse de
repondre, (law) mute.

ACCUSER, v. a. 1. § to accuse; 2. §
(A, with) to charge (accuse); 3. § to
rise ✓ up in judgment against; 4.
§ to argue; to imply; 5. (law) to ar-
raign; 6. (med.) to complain of.

1. Les apparences accusent une intention, ap-
pearances argue an intention.

— à tort, to accuse, to charge
wrongly; — fausement de crime capi-
tal, (law) to conspire. Qu'on ne peut
—, unimpeachable.

ACCUSE, E. pa. p. V. senses of ACCUSER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unimpeached;

2. unarraigned.

ACEPHALE, adj. (zool.) 1. acepha-
lous; 2. (substant.) —s, (pl.) ace-
phala.

ACERBE, adj. 1. § acerb; harsh;

2. § harsh.

Rendre —, to acerbate.

ACERBITE, n. f. § 1. § acerbity; harsh-

ness; 2. § harshness.

ACERÉ, E. adj. 1. § steeled; 2. §

sharp-edged; sharp; keen; piercing;

3. (did.) acerous; acerose.

ACÉRER, v. a. § to steel.

ACEREU-X [—reù] SE, adj. (did.) ace-

rous; acerose.

ACESCENCE, n. f. (did.) acescency.

ACESCENT, E. adj. (did.) acescent.

ACÉTATE, n. m. (chem.) acetate.

ACÉTEU-X [—teù] SE, adj. (chem.) ace-

tous.

ACÉTIQUE, adj. (chem.) acetic.

ACÉTITE, n. m. (chem.) acetite.

ACHALANDER, v. a. to procure cus-

tom to.

ACHALANDÉ, E. pa. p. having cus-

tom.

Bien —, with a good custom. Être

—, to have custom; être bien, fort —,

to have good custom; être peu, mal —,

to have little custom.

S'ACHALANDER, pr. v. to get ✓ custom.

ACHARNÉ, E. adj. 1. (hunt.) fleshed;

2. § excited; 3. § rabid; maddened; in-

furated; 4. § (th.) desperate; 5. § im-

placable; inveterate; embittered; 6. §

intense.

4. Une lutte —e, a desperate struggle. 5. Une

haine —e, an implacable hatred. 6. Une ap-

plication —e, intense application.

Non —, (hunt.) unfleshed.

ACHARNEMENT, n. m. 1. § rabidness;

2. § desperation; 3. § implacableness;

inveteracy; 4. § stubborn animosity;

5. § obstinacy.

Avec —, (V. senses) 1. unweariedly;

desperately; 2. implacably; invetera-

tely; 3. obstinately.

ACHARNER, v. a. 1. (hunt.) to flesh;

2. § to excite; to set ✓ on; 3. § to mad-

den; to infuriate.

S'ACHARNER, pr. v. 1. § to be excited;

2. § to be rabid, maddened, infuriated;

3. § to be implacable, inveterate.

ACHARS [achâr] n. m. pl. India pickles.

ACHAT, n. m. purchase.

Prix d'—, — money. — d'or et d'ar-

gent, (com.) bullion-office. A titre d'—,

(law) by purchase; par —, par voie d'—,

oy. Faire l'— de, to purchase; to make

✓ a purchase of; to buy ✓; faire un —,

to make ✓ a —.

ACHE, n. f. (bot.) smallage; age.

— d'eau, skirret.

ACHEMINEMENT, n. m. (A. to) step;

preliminary step; preparatory mea-

sure.

ACHEMINER, v. a. (VERS, to) to for-

ward; to despatch; to send ✓; to send

✓ on.

S'ACHEMINER, pr. v. 1. § (VERS) to

set ✓ out (for a place); to direct o.'s

steps (towards); 2. § (th.) to proceed; to

progress; to get ✓ on, forward.

ACHETER, v. a. 1. (A, of; A, POUR,

for) to buy ✓; to purchase; to make ✓

a purchase of; 2. (b. s.) to buy ✓; to

bribe; to suborn; 3. " to barter; 4.

(com.) to buy ✓ in.

1 — q. ch. & q. u., to buy, to purchase a. th.

of a. o.; — q. ch. & q. u., to buy, to purchase

a. th. for a. o.

— cher, to buy ✓, to purchase dear; —

en bloc, to = in a lump; — comptant, au

comptant, to = for cash, ready money.

— à bon compte, à bon marché, to =

cheap; — à crédit, to = on credit; — la

part, les droits de, to = out. — chat en

poche, to = a pig in a poke.

ACHETÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of ACHE-

TER.

Non —, 1. unbought; unpurchased;

2. unsuborned; unbribed.

ACHETEUR, n. m. buyer; purchaser.

Masse des —s, (pol. econ.) market.

ACHEVÉ, E. adj. 1. finished; perfect;

thorough; 2. true bred; 3. (b. s.) arrant;

regular; right-down; 4. (b. s.) egre-

gious; 5. (tech.) trimmed.

Non —, 1. unfinished; 2. (tech.) un-

trimmed.

ACHEVEMENT, n. m. 1. completion;

finishing; 2. trimming.

ACHEVER, v. a. 1. to complete; to

finish; 2. to work out; 3. to end; 4.

(b. s.) to end (kill); to despatch; 5. to

give ✓ the finishing stroke to; 6. to

serve out (a time of service); 7. (tech.)

to trim.

Achève! achevez! (out with it!

ACHILLEE [akîl-é] n. f. (bot.) milfoil.

— sternutatoire, goose-tongue.

ACHIT, n. m. achith; (bot.) wildvine.

ACHOPPEMENT, n. m. ± stumbling.

Pierre d'—, stumbling-block, stone.

ACHROMATIQUE [akromatik] adj. (opt.)

achromatic.

ACHROMATISME [akromatism] n. m.

(opt.) achromatism.

ACHRONIQUE [akronik]. V. ACRONY-

QUE.

ACICULAIRE, adj. acicular.

Cristal —, (min.) needle.

ACIDE, adj. 1. acid; sour; 2. (chem.)

acid.

ACIDE, n. m. 1. acid; 2. (chem.)

acid.

ACIDIFIER, v. a. (chem.) to acidify;

to sour.

ACIDITÉ, n. f. acidity; acidness;

sourness.

ACIDULE, E. adj. acidulous; subacid.

Substance —e, subacid.

ACIDULER, v. a. to acidulate.

ACIDULE, E. pa. p. acidulated.

Trop —, superacidulated.

ACIER, n. m. 1. steel (metal); 2.

(med.) steel.

— fondu, cast =; — indien, wootz,

wootz; — naturel, de forge, de fusion,

natural =; — raffiné, shear =; —

poule, de cémentation, blistered =.

Durété d'—, steeliness; fil d'—, — wire.

D'—, 1. of =; 2. steely. Convert. revêtu

d'—, 1. covered with =; 2. " steel-

clad. Tremper l'—, to temper =.

ACIÉRIER, v. a. to convert into steel.

ACIÉRIE, n. f. (sing.) steel-works, pl.

ACINEU-X [—neù] SE, adj. acinous;

acinous.

ACME, n. m. (med.) acme.

ACOLYTE, n. m. 1. acolyte; acolythe;

acolythist; 2. (compeer.

À-COMPTE, n. m. (com.) instalment.

ACON. V. ACCON.

ACONIT [—niit] n. m. (bot.) aconite;

(wolf's bane.

— tue-chèvre, goat's bane; — tue-

chien, dog's bane.

ACQUINANT, E. adj. + captivating;

irresistibly attaching.

ACQUINER, v. a. + to captivate; to

attach irresistibly.

S'ACQUINER, pr. v. + to become ✓

captivated, irresistibly attached.

ACOTYLEDONE, adj. (bot.) acotyle-

donous.

ACOTYLÉDONE, n. f. (bot.) acoty-

ledonous plant.

À-COUP, n. m., pl. —, jerk.

Par —, 1. by jerks; 2. by fits and starts.

ACOUSTIQUE, adj. 1. acoustic; 2.

(anat.) acoustic; auditory.

Cordon —, speaking-pipe; cornet —,

ear-, hearing trumpet; nerf —, (anat.)

acoustic, auditory nerve; voûte —,

whispering dome, gallery.

ACOUSTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) acoustics,

pl.

ACQUEREUR, n. m. 1. buyer; pur-

chaser; 2. (law) vendee; 3. (law) bar-

gainee.

ACQUÉRIR, v. a. irreg. (ACQUÉRANT;

ACQUIS; ind. pres. ACQUIERS; NOUS AC-

QUÉRON; fut. ACQUÉRIRAI) 1. § to buy

✓; to purchase; 2. § to acquire; to be

an acquirer of; to obtain; (to get ✓;

3. (feud. law) to conquer.

Faculté d'—, acquirability; per-

sonne qui acquiert, § acquirer (of);

qu'on peut —, acquirable; s'— q. u.,

to make ✓ a. o. o.'s own.

ACQUÉRIR, v. n. irreg. (conjug. like AC-

QUÉRIR) (of wines) to improve.

ACQUÊTS [akè] n. m. (pl.) (Fr. law)

property belonging to the husband and

wife obtained by one of them, sing.

ACQUIESCENCE [akiesman] n. m.

(A) acquiescence (in); acquiescency

(in); compliance (with).

Non —, refus d'—, non —.

ACQUIESCER [akèss] v. n. (A) to ac-

quiesce (in); to comply (with).

Refus d'—, non-acquiescence; non

compliance. Disposé, porté à —, ac-

quiescent; qui refuse d'—, non comply-

ing.

ACQUIS. V. ACQUÉRIR.

ACQUIS, E. adj. 1. acquired; 2. (med.,

surg.) adventitious.

Non —, 1. unacquired; 2. uncaught.

Autorité —e, pouvoir —, acquisition.

ACQUIS [aki] n. m. (sing.) acquire-

ments; attainments, pl.

ACQUISITION [akizition] n. f. 1. § pur-

chase; acquisition; acquirement; 2.

(feud. law) conquest.

Contrat d'—, (law) deed of purchase.

Faire —, l'— de, to purchase; to make

✓ a purchase of; faire une —, to make

✓ a purchase

ACQUIT [aki] n. m. 1. discharge; 2.

(bil.) lead; 3. (com.) receipt.

— à caution, (cust.) permit; — de

sortie, (cust.) cocket. À, en l'— de,

for the discharge of; par manière d'—,

for form's sake; pour —, (com.) (at the

foot of a bill, invoice) received; rec'd;

paid; p'd. Se faire délivrer un — à cau-

tion, (cust.) to take ✓ out, to receive a

permit; donner — (de), to give ✓ a re-

ceipt (for); donner l'—, (bil.) to lead ✓;

faire q. ch. par manière d'—, to do ✓ a.

th. for the sake of saying it is done;

jouer à l'—, to play off; mettre son,

un — à, sur, (com.) to receipt (a bill);

to put ✓ a receipt to; to put ✓ paid on,

to. Son reçu vous servira d'—, his re-

ceipt shall be your discharge.

ACQUITTEMENT, n. m. 1. (of debts)

discharge; liquidation; payment;

clearing; 2. (law) acquittal (of a pri-

soner).

ACQUITTER, v. a. 1. to perform; to

fulfil; 2. to ease (o.'s conscience); 3. to

ACQUITTER (of bills, or invoices) *re-
ceipted*.

Non —, 1. *unperformed; unfulfilled*;
2. (of debts) *unliquidated; unpaid*; 3.
(law) (pers.) *unacquitted*.

S'ACQUITTER, pr. v. 1. (DE,...) *to per-
form; to fulfil*; 2. (DE) *to discharge*
(...); *to acquit o.'s self (of)*; 3. (DE,...)
to discharge (a debt); to liquidate; to
clear; to pay (a); to pay (off).

Action de —, 1. *performance; fulfil-
ment*; 2. *discharge*; 3. (of a debt) *dis-
charge; liquidation*.

ACRE, n. m. *acre*.

ACRE, adj. 1. *acrid; tart; acrimo-
nious*; 2. *§ acrimonious; tart*.

ACRETE, n. f. 1. *§ acridity; acridness*;
acridude; acrimony; tartness; 2. *§ acri-
mony; acrimoniousness; tartness*.

ACRIMONIE, n. f. 1. (med.) *acrimony*;
2. *§ acrimony*.

Avec —, *acrimoniously*.

ACRIMONIEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. *§ acri-
monious*.

ACROBATE, n. m. f. *rope-dancer*.

ACRONYQUE, adj. (astr.) *acronyca*;
achronical.

ACROSTICHE, adj. *acrostic*.

ACROSTICHE, n. m. *acrostic*.

En forme d'—, *acrostically*.

ACROTERE, n. m. (arch.) 1. *acrote-
ria*; 2. *blocking-course*.

ACTE, n. m. 1. *act*; 2. *action*; 3. *in-
strument; document*; 4. (of a play) *act*;
5. —s, (pl.) (adm.) *registers, pl.*; 6.
(law) *deed; title-deed*; 7. (law) *charter*
(contract); 8. (parl.) *act of parlia-
ment*; 9. (physiol.) *act*; 10. (school)
act (thesis).

— faux, (law) *forged deed; forgery*;
— judiciaire, 1. *judicial act*; 2. (law)
writ; — simulé, (law) *feigned*; — va-
lable, (law) *good, valid*; — sous seing,
sous seing privé, (law) = *Expédition*,
grosse d'un —, (law) *copy of a* = *Al-
térer un —*, (law) (b. s.) *to alter a* =;
démander — de, (law) *to apply for an*
official certificate of; *donner — de*,
(law) *to deliver an official certificate*
of; *passer un —*, (law) *to enter into a* =;
prendre — de, 1. (law) *to receive an offi-
cial certificate of*; 2. *§ to declare o.'s*
intention of availing o.'s self of; *rédi-
ger un —*, (law) *to draw (up) a* =; *ren-
dre un — parfait*, (law) *to execute a* =;
résilier un —, (law) *to cancel a* =; *si-
gner à un —*, (law) *to witness a* =; *si-
gnifier un — judiciaire à q. u.*, *to serve*
a writ upon a o.

ACTÉE, n. f. (bot.) *actaea*.

— à épis, *bane-berry*.

AC-TEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. 1. *actor*,
m.; *actress, f.*; *performer, m. f.*; *player*,
m. f.; 2. (b. s.) *stage-player, m. f.*

ACTI-F, VE, adj. 1. *active*; 2. (com.)
active; brisk; 3. (gram.) *active*.

Masse active, (sing.) (com., law) *as-
sets, pl.*

ACTIF, n. m. 1. (sing.) (law) *assets*;
assets, pl.; 2. (gram.) *active voice*.

— net, (law) *surplus*; — et passif,
(com.) *assets and debts*. A l'—, (gram.)
1. *in the active voice*; 2. *actively*.

ACTINIE, n. f. (polyp.) *sea-anemone*.

ACTION [akcion] n. f. 1. *action*; 2.
act; 3. *deed*; 4. (com.) *share*; 5. —s,
(pl.) (com.) *stock, sing.*; 6. (law) *ac-
tion; suit; suit at law*; 7. (mil.) *action*;
engagement; battle; 8. (physiol.) *act*;
9. (rhet.) *action*.

Bonne —, *good action, deed*; — ces-
sible, (com.) *transferable share*; —
contraire, 1. *contrary* =; 2. *counter*
=; — nominative, (com.) *personal*
share; — transmissible, au porteur,
(com.) *transferable share*; — vitale,
vital =; *life blood*; — d'éclat, *splendid*
deed. Passible de l'— publique, (law)
indictable; défaut, manque d'—, (th.)
inactivity; suspension d'—, (law) *dis-
continuance of suit*. En —, 1. *in* =; 2.

on foot; 3. *in motion*; 4. (mach.) *in*
gear; hors d'—, (mach.) *out of gear*;
par —s, (com.) (of companies) *joint*
stock; sans —, 1. (th.) *inactive*; 2.
deedless. Entrer en —, (mil.) *to begin*
operations; faire une —, *to perform*
an =, *a deed*; intenter une — (à), (law)
to bring (a) suit (against); mettre en
—, *to carry into* =; *to bring (a) out*.
Qui détermine une —, (did.) *motive*;
que l'on peut poursuivre par —, (law)
(th.) *actionable*. Dénue, dépourvu d'—,
(th.) *inactive*.

ACTIONNAIRE [akcionèr] n. m. f.
(com.) 1. *share-holder*; 2. *stock-holder*.

ACTIONNER [akcioné] v. a. (law) *to*
bring (a) suit, to enter an action against; *to*
sue.

Que l'on peut —, (pers.) *actionable*.

ACTIVEMENT, adv. 1. *actively*; 2.
(gram.) *actively*.

ACTIVER, v. a. 1. *to accelerate*; *to give*
(a) increased activity to; *to hasten*; *to*
hasten on; *to press*; *to urge on*; *to for-
ward*; 2. *to urge (a fire)*.

ACTIVITÉ, n. f. 1. *activity*; 2. *ac-
tion*; 3. (adm.) *active service*; 4. (a.
& m.) *employment*.

En —, 1. *in activity*; 2. (adm.) *in ac-
tive service*; 3. (a. & m.) *in employ-
ment*; en non —, (adm.) *not in ac-
tive service*; en pleine —, (a. & m.)
in full employment, work.

ACTUEL, LE, adj. 1. *actual*; *effec-
tive*; 2. (of time) *present*; 3. *for the*
time being.

ACTUELLEMENT, adv. *at present*;
at the present time, moment; *now*.

ACUÏTE, n. f. (mus.) *acuteness*.

ACUMINE, E, adj. (bot.) *acuminate*;
acuminated.

ACUPUNCTURE, n. f. (surg.) *acu-
puncture*.

ACUTANGLE, adj. (math.) *acute-an-
gled*.

ACUTANGULE, E, adj. (bot.) *acute-
angled*.

AD, prefix used in French in the com-
position of words derived from Latin:
ADMETTRE (ad-mittere), *to admit*. — is
some times added to French words, not
immediately derived from the Latin: **AD-
JUGER** (ad-juger) *to adjudge*.

In the composition of words the *d* of
ad is often changed for the sake of
euphony into the same letter as that to
which it is united: **ATTRIBUER** (at-tribu-
ere for ad-tribuere), *to attribute*.

ADAGE, n. m. *adage*; *saying*.

Passé en —, *adagial*. On dit en com-
mun —, *it is a common adage, saying*.

ADAGIO [adadjo] n. m. (mus.) *adagio*.

ADAMANTIN, E, adj. (min.) *ada-
mantine*.

ADAPTATION [—tacion] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ (à, to)
adaptation.

ADAPTER, v. a. (à, to) 1. *to adapt*;
2. *to apply*; 3. *to suit*; 4. *to trim up*.

Faculté d'être adapté, *adaptability*.
Que l'on peut —, *adaptable*.

ADAPTE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **ADAP-
TER**.

Non, peu — (à), *unaccommoda-
ted (to); unfit (for); unsuitable (for);*
unsuited (to).

S'ADAPTER, pr. v. (V. senses of **ADAP-
TER**) (à, to), 1. *to apply*; 2. *to fit*; 3.
to suit.

Pouvoir —, *to be adaptable*.

ADATAIS

ADATIS [—tiss] n. m. *adatais* (East
India muslin).

ADDITION [adicion] n. f. 1. (à, to)
addition; 2. *summing up*; 3. *bill*;
reckoning; 4. (math.) *addition*; 5.
(print.) *side note*.
— composée, (arith.) *compound addi-
tion*; — simple, (arith.) *simple* =.
— en hache, (print.) *interlineary mat-
ter*. Par —, *additionally*. Faire une —
(à), *to make (a) an* = (to); *faire des —s*,

1. *to make (a) an* =; 2. *to add; to add up*;
to cast (a) up; *to sum up*; *faire l'— de*,
to add; to add up; *to cast (a) up*; *to*
sum up.

ADDITIONNEL [adiconel] LE, adj. *ad-
ditional*.

ADDITIONNER [adiconé] v. a. *to add*;
to add up; *to cast (a) up*; *to sum up*.

ADDUCTEUR [ad-dukteur] adj. (anat.)
adductor.

Muscle —, = *muscle*.

ADDUCTEUR [ad-dukteur] n. m. (anat.)
adductor.

ADDUCTION [ad-dukcion] n. f. *action*
of the adductors.

ADEPTE, n. m. f. *§ adept*.

ADEQUAT [adéquou] E, adj. (philos.)
adequate.

ADHÉRENCE, n. f. 1. (à, to) *adhe-
rence*; *adhesion*; 2. + § (b. s.) *adhe-
sion*; 3. (phys.) *adhesion*; 4. (surg.)
adhesion.

Avec, par —, *§ by adhesion*; *adhesi-
vely*.

ADHÉRENT, E, adj. 1. (à, to) *adhe-
rent*; 2. (did.) *adherent*.

D'une manière —e, *adherently*. Être
—, *to adhere*.

ADHÉRENT, n. m. *§ adherent*.

ADHÉRER, v. n. (à, to) 1. *§ to adhere*;
to be adhesive; *to cohere*; *to stick*
close; *to stick fast*; *to stick on*; 2. *§*
to adhere.

2. — à q. u., à q. ch., *to adhere to a o.*,
to a. th.

Qui peut —, qui tend à —, (phys.)
cohesive.

ADHESI-F, VE, adj. (med.) *adhesive*.

ADHESION, n. f. 1. (à, to) *adhesion*;
adherence; 2. *§ (à, to) adhesion*; 3. *§*
(à, with) compliance; 4. (surg.) *adhe-
sion*.

Avec, par —, (med.) *adhesively*.

"AD HONORES" [ad onores] hono-
rary.

ADIANTE, n. f. (bot.) *adiantum*.

ADIEU [adiéu] adv. *good bye*; *adieu*;
farewell.

— le, la, les ..., *adieu to (a. th.)*;
good bye to (a. th.). Sans —! *I will not*
bid you adieu! I shall see you again!

Dire — (à), 1. *§ to take (a) farewell*
(of); *to bid (a) to*; *to say (a) adieu, farewell*;
good bye (to); *to take (a) leave (of)*; dire

— à q. ch., *to bid (a) adieu, good bye to*
a. th.; — va! (nav.) *about ship!*

ADIEU [adiéu] n. m. *adieu*; *farewell*.

D'—, *parting*; *farewell*. Faire ses

—s, *to take (a) farewell, leave*; *faire ses*

—s (à), *to bid (a) to*; *to say (a) good bye*
(to a. o.); *to take (a) leave (of)*; *to bid (a)*
adieu (to); *to take (a) farewell (of)*.

ADIPEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. (anat.) *adi-
pose*; *adipous*.

ADIPOCIRE, n. f. *adipocire*; *adi-
pocere*.

ADIRER, v. a. (law) *to adirate*.

ADITION [adicion] n. f. (law) *accepta-
nce*.

ADJACENT, E, adj. 1. *adjacent*; 2.
(geom.) *adjacent*.

ADJECTI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) *adjectives*.

ADJECTIF, n. m. (gram.) *adjective*.

ADJECTIVEMENT, adv. (gram.) *ad-
jectively*.

ADJOINDRE, v. a. (conj. like **CHAI-
NDR**) (à, to) 1. *to adjoin (a. o.)*; 2. *to*
assign, *to give (a) as a coadjutor*.

S'ADJOINDRE, pr. v. *to take (a) as a*
coadjutor.

ADJOINT, E, adj. 1. *assistant*; 2.
(adm.) *deputy*.

ADJOINT, n. m. 1. *assistant*; 2. *coad-
jutor*; 3. (of mayors) *deputy-mayor*;
deputy; 4. (adm.) *deputy*; 5. (gram.)
adjunct.

Commissaire —, *deputy commissary*;
maire —, = *mayor*; *receveur* —, = *col-
lector*. Fonctions d'—, *coadjutorship*.

ADJONCTION [adjonkcion] n. f. 1. *ad-
junction*; 2. (gram.) *zeugma*.

ADJUDANT, n. m. (mil.) *adjutant*.
— général, = *general*. Fonctions d'—, *adjutancy*.

ADJUDICATAIRE, adj. 1. (of sales by auction) *purchasing*; 2. (adm.) *contracting*; that has the contract.

ADJUDICATAIRE, n. m. 1. (of sales by auction) *purchaser*; 2. (adm.) *contractor*.

ADJUDICATION [—cación] n. f. 1. *auction*; *sale by auction*; 2. (adm.) *contract*; 3. (law) *recovery*.

— à l'extinction des feux, *auction, sale by inch of candle*; — au rabais, *Dutch auction*. Par —, (adm.) *by contract*. Mettre en —, (adm.) *to put up to contract*; *to contract for*.

ADJUGER, v. a. 1. *to adjudge*; *to award*; 2. (λ, to) (by auction) *to knock down*; 3. (adm.) *to give* √, *to grant a contract for* (a. th. to a. o.); 4. (law) *to adjudicate*.

Adjugé! (of things sold by auction) *gone!* Se faire —, (V. senses) (adm.) 1. *to obtain the contract for*; 2. (law) *to recover*.

ADJURATION [—ración] n. f. (cath. rel.) *adjuration*.

ADJURER, v. a. (de, to) *to adjure*.

ADJUVANT, E, adj. (med.) *adjuvant*.

ADMETTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) 1. (into, dans) *to admit* (a. o. a. w.); *to give* √ *admittance to*; 2. (λ, to) *to admit* (a. th.); 3. (th.) *to admit of*; *to allow of*.

— comme vrai, *to concede*. Ne pas —, 1. § *not to admit*; 2. *to vote out*; *to black-ball*. Être admis (dans), *to gain, to get* √ *admittance (into, to)*. Demander à être admis, *to beg admittance*; *prier, solliciter d'être admis, to request, to solicit admittance*; faire — (λ, to) *to admit (to, into)*. Personne qui admet, *admitter (of)*. En admettant, 1. *in, by admitting*; 2. § *by the admission of*. Généralement admis, (th.) *generally admitted*; *current*.

ADMINICULE, n. m. (law) *presumptive proof*; *presumption*.

ADMINISTRATEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. *administrator, m.*; *administratrix, f.*; 2. *trustee*; 3. (of the poor) *guardian*.

Fonctions d'—, 1. *administration*; 2. *trusteeship*; 3. *guardianship*.

ADMINISTRATIF, VE, adj. *administrative*.

ADMINISTRATION [—trición] n. f. 1. *administration*; 2. *trusteeship*; 2. *guardianship*.

Mauvaise —, *maladministration*; *misgovernment*. Susceptible d'—, *administrable*.

ADMINISTRATIVEMENT, adv. *administratively*.

ADMINISTRÉ, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *person under a. o.'s administration*; 2. *person under a. o.'s jurisdiction*.

Être l'— de q. u., *to be, to live under a. o.'s administration*; 2. *to be within a. o.'s jurisdiction*.

ADMINISTRER, v. a. 1. (λ, to) *to administer*; 2. *to administer (give)*; 3. *to administer (justice)*; *to dispense*; *to distribute*; 4. (law) *to furnish (proof)*; 5. (law) *to find* √ (witnesses); 6. (rel.) *to administer (the sacrament)*; 7. (rel.) *to administer the last sacraments to* (a. o.).

Droit d'—, (law) *letters of administration* (to administer the estate of an intestate).

ADMIRABLE, adj. (de, to; que, [subj.]) *admirable*.

ADMIRABLEMENT, adv. *admirably*.

ADMIRANT, E, adj. *admiring*.

ADMIRATEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f.

ADMIRATIF, VE, adj. *of admiration*. Genre — *style intended to excite ad-*

miration; *point —, (gram.) note of admiration*.

ADMIRATION [—ración] n. f. 1. *admiration*; 2. *object of admiration*; 3. (pers.) *flame (person loved)*.

Point d'—, (gram.) *note of admiration*. Avec —, *with =*; *admiringly*; dans l'—, *admiring*; tout dans l'—, *all-admiring*; sans —, 1. *without =*; 2. *unadmired*; 3. *unadmiring*. Avoir de l'— pour, être dans l'— de, *to admire*; *to be in = of*; *to feel* √ *= for*; saisir d'—, *to strike* √ *with =*.

ADMIRER, v. a. 1. *to admire*; 2. (b. s.) *to wonder (at)*; *to be astonished (at)*.

ADMIRER, v. n. 1. *to admire*; 2. (que, [subj.]) *to wonder*; *to be astonished*.

Qui admire peu, *unadmiring*.

ADMIRÉ, E, pa. p. *admired*.

Non, peu —, *unadmired*.

ADMISSIBILITÉ, n. f. (λ, to) *admissibility*.

ADMISSIBLE, adj. 1. (λ, to) *admissible*; 2. *allowable*.

D'une manière —, *admissibly*.

ADMISSION, n. f. (λ, to) 1. § *admission*; *admittance*; 2. § *admission (reception)*.

ADMONESTER,

ADMONESTER, v. a. 1. (law) *to reprimand*; 2. (can. law, school) *to admonish*.

ADMONESTION [—nestión] n. f. (eccl. hist.) *admonition*.

ADMONITEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. *adviser*.

ADMONITION [—ición] n. f. 1. (law) *reprimand*; 2. (school) *admonition*.

ADOLESCENCE, n. f. *adolescence*; *adolescence*.

ADOLESCENT, E, adj. *adolescent*.

ADOLESCENT, n. m. E, n. f. *adolescent, m. f.*; *lad, m.*; *lass, f.*; *stripling, m.*

ADONIE [adoniin] NE

ADONIQUE, adj. (vers.) *adonic*.

ADONIS [adoniss] n. m. 1. (myth.) *Adonis*; 2. (bot.) *adonis*.

ADONISER, v. a. 1. *to dress out, up*; 2. *to bedizen*.

S'—, 1. *to dress o.'s self out, up*; 2. *to dizen o.'s self*.

ADONNER (S') pr. v. (λ, to) 1. *to give* √ *o.'s self*; *to give* √ *o.'s self up*; 2. *to apply o.'s self (to a. th.)*; *to give* √ *application*; 3. (b. s.) *to be addicted*; 4. (of animals) *to become attached (to a. o.)*.

Être adonné (λ, to) *to be given (to)*; 2. (b. s.) *to be addicted (to)*.

ADONNER, v. n. (nav.) (of the wind) *to veer*.

ADOPTANT, n. m. (law) *adopter*.

ADOPTÉ, E, adj. (th.) *adopted*.

Non —, *unadopted*.

ADOPTÉ, n. m. E, n. f. *adoptive*.

ADOPTER, v. a. 1. § *to adopt (a. o.)*; 2. § (as a son) *to affiliate*; 3. § *to adopt (a. th.)*; *(to take up)*.

3. — une opinion, un système, *to adopt, to take up an opinion, a system*.

Personne qui adopte §, *adopter (of)*.

ADOPTIF, VE, adj. (pers.) 1. *adoptive (adopting)*; 2. *adopted*.

Non —, (pers.) *unadopted*. Enfant —, 1. § *adopted, adoptive child*; 2. § *foster babe, child*; état —, *adoption (state)*; mère adoptive, 1. § *adoptive mother*; 2. § *foster-mother*; père —, 1. § *adoptive father*; 2. § *foster-father*.

ADOPTION [adopcion] n. f. 1. § *adoption (action)*; 2. (as a son) *affiliation*.

ADORABLE, adj. § *adorable*.

Qualité —, *adorableness*. D'une manière —, *adorably*.

ADORA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1.

§ *worshipper*; "adorer"; 2. § *adorer*.

Sans —, 1. § *unworshipped*; *unadored*; 2. § *without adorers*.

ADORATION [—ración] n. f. § *worship*; *adoration*.

Sans —, *unworshipped*; *unadored*.

ADORER, v. a. 1. § *to worship*; *to offer, to render worship to*; *to adore*; 2. § *to worship*; *to adore*.

— Dieu, son Dieu, *to worship God*; *to worship*; — ses dieux, ses idoles, *to worship*.

ADORE, E, pa. p. *worshipped*; *adored*.

Non —, *unworshipped*; *unadored*.

ADOS [adô] n. m. (hort.) *shelving bed*.

ADOSSER [adôce] v. a. (λ) 1. § *to lean, to set* √, *to put* √ *a. o.'s back (against)*; 2. § *to lean, to support (a. th. against a. th.)*.

ADOSSÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ADOS-SE) *back to back*.

S'ADOSSE, pr. v. (λ) 1. *to lean o.'s back (against)*; *to lean (against)*; 2. *to stand* √ *back to back*.

ADOUBER, v. n. (chess) *to adjust, to arrange a piece*.

J'adoube, "j'adoube."

ADOUCIR, v. a. 1. § *to soften*; *to soften down*; 2. § *to smooth*; *to smooth down*; 3. § *to sweeten*; 4. § *to render, to make* √ *mild*; 5. § *to render, to make* √ *gentle*; *to temper*; 6. § *to mollify*; 7. § *to allay*; *to assuage*; *to appease*; *to mitigate*; 8. § *to soothe*; *to alleviate*; *to relieve*; 9. § *to modify*; 10. (arch., paint.) *to soften*; *to sweeten*; 11. (mus.) *to soften*; 12. (mus.) *to flatten*.

2. § — le bois, *to smooth wood*. 3. § — la vie, *to sweeten life*. 4. — le temps, *to render, to make the weather mild*. 8. — la douleur ou le chagrin, *to soothe, to alleviate pain or sorrow*.

Brosse à —, *softener*. Qu'on ne peute —, (V. senses) 1. *unappeasable*; *unmitigable*; 2. *unrelievable*.

ADOUCI, E, pa. p. V. senses of **ADOUCHIR**.

Non —, (V. senses of **ADOUCHIR**) 1. *untempered*; 2. *unallayed*; *unassuaged*; *unappeased*; *unmitigated*; 3. *unsoothed*; *unalleviated*; *unrelieved*.

S'ADOUCHIR, pr. v. 1. § *to soften*; *to soften down*; 2. § *to become* √, *to get* √ *smooth*; 3. § *to become* √, *to get* √, *to grow* √ *mild*; *to be tempered*; 4. § *to become* √, *to get* √, *to grow* √ *gentle*; 5. § *to become* √ *mollified*; *to be allayed*, *assuaged*, *appeased*, *mitigated*; 6. § *to unruffle*; 7. § *to be soothed*, *alleviated*, *relieved*; 8. § *to be modified*; 9. (of the cold) *to break* √ *up*.

ADOUCISSANT, E, adj. (med.) *emollient*; *demulcent*.

ADOUCISSANT, n. m. (med.) *emollient*.

ADOUCISSEMENT, n. m. 1. § *softening*; *softening down*; 2. § *smoothing*; *smoothing down*; 3. § *sweetening*; 4. § *rendering, making mild*; 5. § *rendering, making gentle*; *tempering*; 6. § *mollifying*; 7. § *allaying*; *allayment*; *assuagement*; *appeasement*; *mitigation*; 8. § *soothing*; *alleviation*; *relief*; 9. § *modification*; 10. (arch., paint.) *softening*; *sweetening*.

ADOUE, E, adj. (hunt.) *coupled*; *paired*.

"AD PATRES" [ad patrès] *to kingdom come*.

Aller, envoyer —, *to go* √, *to send* √ *to kingdom come*.

ADRAGANT,

ADRAGANTE, adj. 1. (bot.) *traganth*; 2. (pharm.) *adraganth*.

ADRAGANTHE, n. f. (pharm.) *adraganth*.

ADRESSE, n. f. 1. *address (speech)*; 2. *address (to a constituted authority)*; 3. (of a letter, a packet) *address*; *super-*

scription; (direction; 4. (of a residence) address.

Bureau d'—, intelligence-office. Sans —, (of a letter, a packet) without an address; undirected. Aller, être à l'— de q. u. 1. || to be addressed to a. o.; 2. § (b. s.) to be intended for a. o.; arriver à l'— de q. u. (b. s.) to hit v, to strike v home; envoyer à son —, faire tenir à son —, to forward to its destination; proposer une —, to move an address.

ADRESSE, n. f. 1. || (of the body) dexterity; adroitness; expertness; skill; cleverness; 2. || (of the hands) handiness; 3. § (of the mind) skill; cleverness.

Tour d'—, legerdemain; sleight of hand trick. Avec —, dexterously; adroitly; expertly; skilfully; cleverly; sans —, 1. unskilful; 2. unskilfully.

Avoir l'— (de), (V. senses) to be able (to).

ADRESSER, v. a. (à, to) 1. to address; to send v; 2. to forward (letters, parcels); 3. to address (letters); to direct; to superscribe; 4. to offer up (a prayer); (to put v up; 5. to direct (o.'s steps). —mal, to misdirect (letters, packets). —q. ch. à q. u., (com.) to wait on, upon a. o. with a. th.

S'ADRESSER, pr. v. (à, to) 1. (pers.) to address o.'s self (to a. o.); to address (...); 2. (th.) to be addressed; 3. (pers.) to apply (to a. o.); to make v application.

—mal, to apply to the wrong person, quarter. —à...! (in advertisements) apply to, at...! —ici! inquire within!

ADROIT, E, adj. (d, to) 1. || (of the body) dexterous; adroit; expert; skilful; clever; 2. (of the hands) handy; 3. § (of the mind) skilful; clever.

ADROITEMENT, adv. 1. || dexterously; adroitly; expertly; skilfully; cleverly; 2. || handily; 3. § skilfully; cleverly.

ADULA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. adulatory; sycophantic.

ADULA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. adulator, m.; adulatress, f.; sycophant, m. f.

ADULATION [adulacion] n. f. adulation; sycophancy; sycophantry.

ADULER, v. a. to adulate; to bestow adulation on; to sycophantize; to sycophant.

ADULTE, adj. 1. adult; full-grown; (grown up; (grown; 2. (bot.) full-grown.

État —, adulthood.

ADULTE, n. m. f. adult; (grown person.

ADULTÉRATION [—tacion] n. f. (pharm.) adulteration.

ADULTÈRE, adj. 1. || (pers.) adulterous; adulterate; 2. § (th.) adulterate. Femme —, adulteress.

ADULTÈRE, n. f. (pers.) adulteress.

ADULTÈRE, n. m. 1. adultery (crime); 2. (pers.) adulterer, m.; 3. (law) criminal conversation; crim. con.

Par l'—, by adultery; adulterously.

ADULTÈRE, v. a. (pharm.) to adulterate.

ADULTÈRE, E, pa. p. 1. adulterated; 2. (pharm.) adulterated; adulterine.

ADULTÉRIN, E, adj. adulterine.

ADULTÉRIN, n. m. E, n. f., adulterous child.

ADUSTE, adj. (med.) adust.

ADUSTION, n. f. § (med., surg.) adustion; burning up.

ADVENIR, v. n. impers. (conj. like TENIR) (th.) to occur; to happen, (to fall v out.

Quoi qu'il advienne, whatever may occur, happen. Advienne que pourra, happen what will, may; let what may, will happen; (come what may, will.

[ADVANIA is conj. with être.]

ADVENTICE, adj. 1. (did.) adventitious; 2. (med., surg.) adventitious.

D'une manière —, adventitiously.

ADVENTI-F, VE, adj. (nat. sc.) adventive.

ADVERBE, n. m. (gram.) adverb.

ADVERBIAL, E, adj. (gram.) adverbial.

ADVERBIALEMENT, adv. (gram.) adverbially.

ADVERSAIRE, n. m. adversary; opponent.

Se présenter comme —, 1. to appear as an =; 2. to appear against a. o.

ADVERSATI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) adversative.

ADVERSE, adj. 1. adverse; 2. (at the bar) opposite; of the opposite side.

Avocat —, counsel on the opposite side; partie —, opposite party.

ADVERSITÉ, n. f. 1. adversity; adverse fortune; 2. misfortune.

2. De grandes —s, great misfortunes.

ADYNAMIE, n. f. (med.) adynamia.

ADYNAMIQUE, adj. (med.) adynamic.

AÉRAGE, n. m. airing (renewal of air).

Puits d'—, (tech.) air-shaft; voie d'—, (mining) wind-gate.

AÉRE, E, adj. 1. aired; 2. airy.

AÉRER, v. a. 1. to air (to renew the air in) 2. (chim.) to aerate.

AÉRIEN [aëriin] NE, adj. 1. aerial; airy; of the air; 2. (did.) aerial.

Cellule —ne, (bot.) air-cell; conduit —, voie —ne, (anat.) 1. wind pipe; 2. air-tube; air-passage; vaisseau —, (bot.) air-vessel.

AÉRIFÈRE, adj. (anat.) V. AÉRIEN.

AÉRIFORME, adj. aeriform.

AÉRODYNAMIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (did.) aerodynamics. pl.

AÉROGRAPHIE, n. f. aerography.

AÉROLITHE, n. m. aerolite; aerolite; atmospheric, meteoric, falling stone.

AÉROLOGIE, n. f. aerology.

De l'—, aerological.

AÉROLOGUE, n. m. aerologist.

AÉROMANCIE, n. f. aeromancy.

AÉROMÈTRE, n. m. aerometer.

AÉROMÉTRIE, n. f. aerometry.

AÉRONAUTE [—nôti] n. m. aeronaut.

Art de l'—, (sing.) aeronautics, pl.; aeronautism, sing; principe, science de l'—, (sing.) aeronautics, pl.

AÉROSTAT, n. m. aerostat; air-balloon.

AÉROSTATION [—tacion] n. f. aerostation.

AÉROSTATIQUE, adj. aerostatic.

Art —, (sing.) aerostatics, pl.; ballon —, air-balloon.

AÉTITE, n. f. (min.) aetite; (eagle-stone.

AFFABILITÉ, n. f. affability; affableness.

Défaut, manque d'—, inaffability.

Avec —, with affability; affably.

AFFABLE [afabi] adj. affable.

Peu —, inaffable. D'une manière —, affably.

AFFABLEMENT [afabi'man] adv. § affably.

AFFABULATION [afabulacion] n. f. (did.) affabulation.

AFFADIR, v. a. 1. || § to render, to make v insipid; 2. || to make v, to render unsavoury; 3. || to cloy; 4. § to pall; to pall upon; 5. § to flatten.

S'AFFADIR, pr. v. 1. || § to become v, to get v insipid; 2. || to become v, to get v unsavoury; 3. § to pall.

AFFADISSEMENT, n. m. 1. § cloying; 2. § insipidity; 3. § nauseousness.

AFFAIBLIR, v. a. 1. || § to weaken; 2. || § to enfeeble; 3. || to allay; to abate; to take v off (from); 4. § to impair; 5. § to remit; 6. to craze (the brain); 7. to debase (coin).

Chose, personne qui affaiblit, 1. weakener (of); 2. enfeebler (of).

AFFAIBLI, E, pa. p. V. senses of AFFAIBLIR.

Non —, 1. || § unweakened; 2. || § unenfeebled; 3. || § unallayed; unabated; 4. || § unspent; 5. || § unimpaired; 6. (of coin) undebased.

S'AFFAIBLIR, pr. v. 1. || § to become v, to get v, to grow v weak; 2. || § to become v enfeebled; 3. || to be allayed, abated; 4. § to be impaired, enfeebled; 5. § to grow v faint; 6. § to lower.

Qui ne s'affaiblit pas, (V. senses) 1. unabating; 2. unremitting.

AFFAIBLISSANT, E, adj. weakening; enfeebling.

AFFAIBLISSEMENT, n. m. 1. || § weakening; 2. || § enfeeblement; 3. § (th.) enervation; 4. § allaying; abating; taking off; 5. § impairing; 6. (of coin) debasement.

AFFAIRE, n. f. 1. affair; thing; matter; 2. affair; business; piece of business; 3. concern; concernment; 4. —s, (pl.) business, sing.; 5. —s, (pl.) dealing, sing.; 6. —s, (pl.) business; commerce; trade, sing.; 7. (b. s.) affair; concern; piece of business, work; job; scrape; 8. (com.) affair; transaction; piece of business; 9. (law) cause; case; 10. (mil.) action; engagement.

Belie —, 1. fine =; 2. (b. s.) pretty job; 3.) (b. s.) catch; — chaude, vive, warm work; —s courantes, (pl.) current business, sing.; facheuse —, disagreeable, sad =; fameuse —, famous =; — manquée, miscarriage; — urgente, pressing, urgent business; vilaine —, ugly =; — de rien, trifling affair; — d'Etat, state affair; — de cœur, affair of the heart; — d'intérêt, money concern, matter. Occupé d'—, (pers.) business-like; propre aux —s, (th.) business-like; bien dans ses —s, in good circumstances; (well off; mal dans ses —s, in bad circumstances; (badly off; ni bien ni mal dans ses —s, in middling circumstances. Cabinet d'—s, agency; cabinet pour —s, office; business-room; courant des —s, course of affairs; business; homme d'—s, 1. man of business; 2. agent; 3. steward; 4. (in Ireland) middle-man; homme qui entend les —s, man of business. Toute — cessante, to the suspension of all other business. A la tête des —s, at the head of affairs; au-dessous de ses —s (de), (com.) minus (...); dans les —s, in business; en —, engaged in business; engaged; hors d'—, 1. (out of a scrape; 2. (of sick people) out of danger; pour —, on business. Aller ses —s, 1. to go v to o.'s business; 2. (to mind o.'s business; arrange une —, to settle a =; attirer une — à (to draw v into a scrape; s'attirer une —, to get v o.'s self into a scrape; avoir — à, 1. to have business with; 2. to have to deal, to do v with; avoir — de, to have to do with; avoir — à forte partie, a plus fort que soi, to have the odds against o.; avoir des —s par-dessus la tête, to be over head and ears in business; céder ses —s, to give v up o.'s business; être à son —, to mind o.'s business; être au-dessus de ses —s, to be beforehand with the world; être en — (avec), to transact business (with); être de ... au-dessous de ses —s, to be worse than nothing; exposer une —, 1. to state the business; 2. (law) state a case; éviter les —s, to keep v to steer clear of scrapes; faire des —s, to do v business; faire l'— de q. u., 1. to do v a. o.'s business; 2. to answer a. o. purpose; 3. to serve a. o.'s turn; faire son — à q. u., to settle a. o.'s business;) to do v the job for a. o.; faire ses —s, 1. to do v o.'s business; 2. to do v well; faire bien ses —s, faire de bonnes —s, to do v well; faire de grandes —s, ...

do \sqrt extensive business; (to do \sqrt a good stroke of business; faire mal ses —s, to do \sqrt badly; ne faire rien à l'—, to be nothing to the purpose; faire une belle —, 1. to do \sqrt a good piece of business; 2. (to make \sqrt a good job; (b. s.) to make \sqrt a nice mess of it; faire une jolie —, (b. s.) to make \sqrt a fine kettle of fish of it; n'avoir pas fait une belle —, to have no catch, no great catch; en faire son —, to make it o.'s business; s'immiscer dans les —s de q. u., se mêler des —s de q. u., to intermeddle in a. o.'s concerns; mettre dans les —s, (1. to put \sqrt in business; 2. to set \sqrt up; se mettre dans les —s, 1. to engage in affairs, business; 2. to begin \sqrt business; to enter, to go \sqrt into business; (\sqrt to set up; se mettre hors d'—, to get \sqrt out of a scrape; s'occuper de ses —s, to attend to o.'s business; s'occuper de ses propres —s, to mind o.'s own business, concerns; régler une —, to settle an affair; se retirer des —s, to retire from business; sortir d'une — avec —, to come \sqrt off...; sortir d'—, to get \sqrt out of a scrape; terminer une —, (com.) to close a transaction; tirer d'—, 1. to extricate; to get \sqrt off; 2. to help out; to carry, to get \sqrt through; through; ie tirer d'—, 1. to extricate o.'s self; (\sqrt to get \sqrt off; 2. to get \sqrt clear; 3. (\sqrt to get \sqrt through, over it; to get \sqrt out of a scrape; 4. (of the sick) to get \sqrt over it; ie tirer d'— sain et sauf, (V. senses of ie tirer d'—) to bring \sqrt o.'s self off, o get \sqrt off shot-free; vaquer aux —s, to attend to business; vider une —, to settle an affair. C'est une —, it is no easy matter; ce n'est pas une —, it is an easy matter; c'est une — faite, the business is concluded, settled; c'est une autre —, that is another matter; that alters the case; c'est à vous que j'ai —, my business is with you; c'est juste entre —, cela fait juste votre —, that suits you; ce ne sont pas là mes —s, vos —s, that is no business of mine, f yours; mêlez-vous de vos —s: mind your own business; au point où en sont les —s, as affairs stand; son — est bonne, he will get his deserts;) he is in order; son — est faite, 1. (his fortune is made; 2. (b. s.) he is done for; it is all over with him; qui s'immisce, qui s'immisce dans les —s des autres, overbusy.

AFFAIRE, E, adj. busy; occupied; engaged; (full of business.

Trop —, overbusy. Faire l'—, to lay the man of business.

AFFAISSEMENT, n. m. 1. \parallel sinking; \parallel subsidence; subsidence; 3. \parallel giving way; 4. \parallel flagging; 5. \parallel weakness; en-
 feblement; 6. \parallel depression.

AFFAISSER, v. a. 1. \parallel to sink \sqrt ; 2. \parallel to weigh down; 3. \parallel to flag; 4. \parallel to weaken; to enfeble; 5. \parallel to depress.

S'AFFAISSER, pr. v. 1. \parallel to sink \sqrt ; 2. \parallel to sink \sqrt down; 3. \parallel to subside; 3. \parallel to weigh down; 4. \parallel to give \sqrt way; 5. \parallel to touch down; 6. \parallel to collapse; 7. \parallel to power; 8. \parallel to flag; 9. \parallel to become \sqrt , to et \sqrt , to be weak, feeble; to give \sqrt way; 10. \parallel to be depressed; 11. (tech.) to sag.

Qui ne s'affaisse pas, (V. senses) un-
 sinking.

AFFALER, v. a. (nav.) to overhaul (rope).

Être affalé sur la côte, to be embayed.

S'AFFALER, pr. v. (nav.) 1. (pers.) to ide \sqrt down a back-stay; 2. (of ships) to be embayed.

— sur la côte, (nav.) to be embayed.

AFFAME, E, adj. 1. \parallel starved; star-
 ing; famished; 2. \parallel (de, for) eager.

Animal —, plante —e, starveling.

AFFAMER, v. a. to starve; to famish.

Être affamé, 1. \parallel to hunger; to famish;

2. \parallel (de) to thirst (for); to be eager (for); to long (for).

AFFECTION [afekcion] n. f. 1. af-
 fection (manner); 2. affected way.

Avec —, with affection; affectedly;
 sans —, 1. without = unaffected; 2.
 without = unaffectedly.

AFFECTÉ, E, adj. 1. affected; 2. (alg.)
 affected.

Non —, unaffected. État de ce qui est
 —, affection. D'une manière —, af-
 fectedly.

AFFECTER, v. a. 1. \parallel to affect; 2.
 (à, pour, to) to appropriate; 3. (law)
 to affect; 4. (med.) to affect.

2. — une somme pour le paiement d'une dette,
 to appropriate a sum to the payment of a debt.

Personne qui affecte, affecter (of);
 prétendre (to). Action d'—, (law) af-
 fection.

AFFECTE-F, VE, adj. \pm affective.

AFFECTION [afekcion] n. f. 1. affection;
 2. (pour, for) fondness; 3. liking; par-
 tiality; fancy; 4. (did.) affection; 5.
 (med.) affection; (touch).

Marque, témoignage d'—, token of
 affection. Avec —, affectionately; with
 =; par —, from =; (out of =; sans —,
 without =; unaffectedly. Avoir de
 l'— pour, to have an = for; to be fond
 of; to have a partiality to; to be par-
 tial; mettre son — à, to set \sqrt o.'s = on;
 porter de l'— à, to bear \sqrt = to; to en-
 tertain = for; prendre en —, 1. to be-
 come \sqrt attached to; to become \sqrt fond
 of; 2. to take \sqrt a liking, a fancy to; (to
 take \sqrt to; prendre q. u. fortement en
 —, 1. to become \sqrt very much attached
 to, very fond of; 2. to take \sqrt a great
 liking, fancy to; (to take \sqrt very much
 to; (to take \sqrt a great deal to; avoir
 pris en —, to be attached to; to have
 a liking, a fancy for; to be partial to.

AFFECTIONNE [afekcioné] E, adj. (form
 used for the termination of letters)
 affectionate.

AFFECTIONNER [afekcioné] v. a. 1. to
 have an affection for (a. o.), to be fond
 of; 2. to be fond of (a. th.); to be partial
 to; to delight in.

S'AFFECTIONNER, pr. v. (à) 1. to be-
 come \sqrt attached (to), fond (of); 2. to
 delight (in); to take \sqrt delight (in); 3.
 to take \sqrt a liking, (a fancy (to).

AFFECTUEUSEMENT [afekciuzman] adv.
 1. affectionately; 2. lovingly.

AFFECTUEU-X [afekciuz] SE, adj. 1.
 affectionate; 2. loving.

Non, peu —, 1. unaffectionate; 2. un-
 loving.

AFFÉRENT, E adj. (law) relating to
 the share of an interested party in an
 indivisible property.

AFFERMER, v. a. 1. to farm (let); to
 farm out; 2. to farm (take); 3. to rent;
 4. (law) to demise.

Que l'on peut —, qui peut être af-
 fermé, 1. farmable (to be let); 2. ren-
 table; 3. (law) demisable.

AFFERMIR, v. a. 1. \parallel to strengthen;
 2. \parallel to consolidate; 3. \parallel to render, to
 make \sqrt firm; to give \sqrt firmness to; 4.
 \parallel to harden; 5. \parallel to fasten; to fix; 6. \parallel
 to establish; 7. (tech.) to fasten.

S'AFFERMIR, pr. v. 1. \parallel to strengthen;
 2. \parallel to consolidate; 3. \parallel to become \sqrt ,
 to get \sqrt firm; 4. \parallel to harden; 5. \parallel to
 fasten; to fix; 6. \parallel to become \sqrt , to get
 \sqrt established.

AFFERMISSEMENT, n. m. 1. \pm \parallel
 strengthening; 2. \parallel strengthening; 3. \parallel
 consolidation; 4. \parallel establishment.

AFFÊTE, E, adj. 1. affected; 2.
 (canting).

Personne —e, 1. affected person;
 2. canter.

AFFETERIE, n. f. 1. affection; 2.
 (cant).

Avec —, 1. affectedly; 2. (cantingly).
 Parler avec —, 1. to speak \sqrt with af-
 fection; 2. (\sqrt to cant \sqrt .

AFFICHE, n. f. 1. placard; bill; 2.
 hand-bill.

Petites —s, (pl.) advertiser, sing. —
 de spectacle, play-bill. Poser une —, 1.
 to post, to post up a placard, bill; 2.
 to paste up a placard, bill.

AFFICHER, v. a. 1. \parallel to stick up; to
 post; to post up; 2. \parallel to paste up; 3. \parallel
 (b. s.) to make \sqrt a show of; 4. \parallel (b. s.) to
 publish; 5. \parallel to expose; 6. \parallel to advertise
 upon (a. o.).

Defense d'—: stick no bills!

S'AFFICHER, pr. v. 1. to set \sqrt up (for);
 2. to expose o.'s self.

AFFICHEUR, n. m. bill-sticker.

AFFIDÉ, E, adj. \pm trusty; trust-
 worthy.

AFFILÉ, E, adj. 1. (of sharp instru-
 ments) sharp; 2. \parallel (of the tongue) well-
 oiled.

AFFILER, v. a. \parallel to set \sqrt ; to sharpen;
 to whet; to give \sqrt an edge to.

AFFILIATION [afiliasion] n. f. affilia-
 tion (association).

AFFILIER, v. a. to affiliate (asso-
 ciate).

AFFINAGE, n. m. (a. & man.) fining;
 affinage.

AFFINER, v. a. 1. (a. & man.) to
 fine; 2. to refine (metals); to try.

AFFINÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (a. & man.) fined;
 2. (of metals) refined; tried.

Non —, 1. (a. & man.) unfined; 2.
 (of metals) unrefined; untried.

S'AFFINER, pr. v. 1. (a. & man.) to be
 fined; 2. (of metals) to be refined, tried;
 3. \parallel to refine.

AFFINERIE, n. f. (metal.) finery.

Foyer d'—, =.

AFFINEUR, n. m. 1. finer; 2. (of me-
 tals) refiner.

AFFINITE, n. f. 1. \parallel affinity; alliance;
 2. \parallel affinity; 3. \parallel congeniality; conge-
 nialness; 4. (chem.) affinity.

Sans — (avec), 1. \parallel without affinity
 (with); 2. \parallel uncongenial (to); 3. \parallel not
 akin (to). Avoir de l'— (avec), \parallel 1. to
 have = with; 2. to be congenial (to);
 3. to be akin to.

AFFINOIR, n. m. (a. & man.) fine
 heckle.

AFFINS, n. pl. + relations (persons
 of the same family), pl.

AFFIQUET, n. m. 1. knitting-pin; 2.
 (—s, (pl.) knick-knacks; bawbles;
 gewgaws.

AFFIRMATI-F, VE, adj. 1. affirmative;
 2. positive; 3. assertory; 4. (log.) pre-
 dicatory.

AFFIRMATION [afirmacion] n. f. 1. af-
 firmation; 2. averment; 3. (law) oath;
 4. (log.) predication.

— solennelle, asseveration. Avec —,
 1. with affirmation; 2. (gram.) affir-
 matively. Faire une —, to make \sqrt an
 affirmation.

AFFIRMATIVE, n. f. affirmative.

À l'—, in the =. Répondre par l'—,
 to reply in the =.

AFFIRMATIVEMENT, adv. 1. affirma-
 tively; 2. in the affirmative; 3. (gram.)
 affirmatively.

AFFIRMER, v. a. 1. to affirm; 2. to
 assert; 3. to avouch; to aver; 4. (law)
 to affirm to; 5. (log.) to predicate.

— solennellement, to asseverate. Per-
 sonne qui affirme, 1. affirmer; affir-
 mant; 2. (log.) predicant. Faire —, to
 affirm to; pouvoir être affirmé to be
 affirmable.

AFFIXE [af-fiks] n. m. (gram.) affix.

AFFLEURE, E, adj. 1. level; 2. (arch.)
 flush.

AFFLEUREMENT, n. m. 1. levelling;
 2. (arch.) making, rendering flush; 3.
 (mining) cropping.

AFFLEURER, v. a. 1. to level; to make
 \sqrt , to render even; 2. (arch.) to make
 \sqrt , to render flush; 3. (mining) to crop;
 4. (nav. arch.) to fay.

AFFLEURER, v. n. 1. to be level; 2. (arch.) to be flush.

AFFLICTI-F. VE, adj. (law) (of penalty) that affects the person.

AFFLICTION [affliction] n. f. 1. affliction; distress; trouble; grief; sorrow; 2. heart-ache; 3. affliction (cause of distress).

Avec —, 1. with =; 2. mournfully; dans l'—, 1. in =; 2. afflicted; distressed; grieved; sans —, without =; un-afflicted.

AFFLIGEANT [affligant] E, adj. afflicting; * afflictive; distressing; distressful; grievous.

Caractère —, nature —e, grievousness. D'une manière —e, afflictively; distressfully; grievously.

AFFLIGER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. to afflict; to distress; to grieve; to trouble; 2. † to mortify (the body).

Personne qui afflige, afflicter (of); vexer (of).

AFFLIGÉ, E, pa. p. 1. afflicted; distressed; 2. (th.) affected; diseased.

Non —, unaffected.

S'AFFLIGER, pr. v. (DE) to afflict o.'s self (at); to be afflicted (at, by); to repine (at); to grieve (at); to sorrow (for); to mourn (for); (to fret (at); to vex.

Sans —, (V. senses) 1. unrepining; 2. unrepiningly.

AFFLUENCE, n. f. 1. flow (of liquids); 2. § influx; 3. § (th.) affluence; abundance; 4. (pers.) concourse; crowd.

AFFLUENT, E, adj. 1. (of streams, rivers) tributary; 2. (phys.) that flows, runs.

... —, current of... Matière —e, current of matter.

AFFLUENT, n. m. tributary stream.

AFFLUIR, v. n. 1. § (DANS, into) to flow; to fall; 2. § (DANS, into) to flow; 3. § (th.) to abound; 4. (pers.) to flock; to crowd; 5. (of the blood) to rush.

AFFLUX [afli] n. m. (med.) afflux; affluxion.

AFFOLE, E, adj. (nav.) (of the magnetic needle) defective.

AFFOLER, v. a. to make √ (a. o.) dote on, upon.

Être affolé de, 1. to dote on, upon (a. o.); 2. to be very, excessively fond of (a. th.).

S'AFFOLER, pr. v. 1. (DE) to dote on, upon (a. o.); 2. to be excessively fond of (a. th.).

AFFORAGE, n. m. (feud.) afforage (lord's due on the sale of wine).

AFFOUAGE, n. m. right of cutting wood for fuel.

AFFOUILLER [afou-yé] v. a. (build.) to undermine; to wash away.

AFFOURCHE, n. f. (nav.) small bower.

Ancre d'—, = anchor; câble d'—, = cable.

AFFOURCHÉ, E, adj. (astride; astraddle).

AFFOURCHER, v. a. (nav.) to moor across.

S'AFFOURCHER, pr. v. (nav.) to moor each way.

AFFRANCHI, n. m. E, n. f. freed man, m.; freed woman, f.

AFFRANCHIR, v. a. (DE, from) 1. to free; to enfranchise; to enfranchise; to set √ free; 2. to liberate; to discharge; to let √ loose; (to √ let go; 3. to exempt; 4. to manumit (a slave); to give √ o.'s liberty to; 5. to free; to deliver; 6. to free; to absolve; to release; 7. to pay √ the postage of (letters); 8. to pay √ the carriage of (parcels); 9. (post.) to prepay.

AFFRANCHI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of AFFRANCHIR) (of letters) 1. post-paid; 2. (of parcels) carriage-paid; 3. (post.) prepaid.

Non —, (V. senses of AFFRANCHIR) 1. undelivered; 2. unabsolved; 3. (of letters, parcels) unpaid.

S'AFFRANCHIR, pr. v. (V. senses of AFFRANCHIR) 1. to free; 2. to liberate; 3. to exempt; 4. to manumit (a slave); 5. to free; 6. to free; 7. to pay √ the postage of (letters); 8. to pay √ the carriage of (parcels); 9. (post.) to prepay.

AFFRANCHIR, E, pa. p. (V. senses of AFFRANCHIR) (of letters) 1. post-paid; 2. (of parcels) carriage-paid; 3. (post.) prepaid.

Non —, (V. senses of AFFRANCHIR) 1. undelivered; 2. unabsolved; 3. (of letters, parcels) unpaid.

S'AFFRANCHIR, pr. v. (V. senses of AFFRANCHIR) 1. to free; 2. to liberate; 3. to exempt; 4. to manumit (a slave); 5. to free; 6. to free; 7. to pay √ the postage of (letters); 8. to pay √ the carriage of (parcels); 9. (post.) to prepay.

FRANCHIR 1. (de) to shake √ off; 2. to break √ loose; 3. (de) to break √ through.

AFFRANCHISSEMENT, n. m. (DE, from) 1. enfranchisement; enfranchisement; setting free; 2. liberation; discharge; letting loose; 3. exemption; 4. manumission (of a slave); 5. freeing; delivery; 6. release; 7. (of letters) payment of postage; 8. (of parcels) payment of carriage; 9. (post.) prepayment.

Timbre d'—, (post.) postage-stamp.

AFFRE [afre] n. f., —s, pl. 1. † dread; terror; 2. terrors (of death), pl.

AFFRETEMENT, n. m. (mar. com.) chartering; freighting.

AFFRETER, v. a. (mar. com.) to charter; to freight.

AFFRETEUR, n. m. (mar. com.) charterer; freighter.

AFFREUSEMENT [afreuzman] adv. frightfully; horribly; terribly; dreadfully; horridly; shockingly.

AFFREU-X [afre] SE, adj. frightful; horrible; terrible; dreadful; horrid; shocking.

AFFRIANDER, v. a. 1. † to make √, to render dainty; 2. § to allure; to entice.

AFFRIOLER, v. a. (to allure; to entice).

AFFRONT, n. m. 1. affront; insult; 2. dishonour; discredit.

— sanglant, outrageous affront; outrage. Avaler, boire un —, to pocket an =; digérer un —, to brook an =; essayer un —, to receive an =; faire —, un —, to affront; to give √ an =; recevoir un —, to receive an =; subir un —, to put √ up with an =.

AFFRONTÉ, E, adj. (her.) affronted.

AFFRONTER, v. a. 1. † to face; 2. § (b. s.) to affront (face); 3. † to deceive; to cheat; to take √ in.

AFFUBLER, v. a. (DE) 1. † to wrap up (in); 2. † (b. s.) to muffle, to muffle up (in); 3. † (b. s.) to dress out, up (in); 4. § to cover (with).

AFFUSION, n. f. (pharm.) affusion.

AFFÛT, n. m. 1. watch; (catch; 2. (artil.) (of a gun) carriage.

À l'—, 1. upon the watch; 2. in wait.

Avoir l'œil à l'—, to keep √ o.'s watch; être à l'—, 1. (de) to be upon the watch (for); 2. to lie √ in wait (for).

AFFÛTAGE, n. m. 1. (hat.) dressing; 2. (tech.) (of tools) sharpening; setting; whetting; 3. (tech.) set of tools.

AFFÛTER, v. a. 1. to point (a pencil); 2. (tech.) to set √, to sharpen, to whet (tools).

AFFÛTIAU, n. m.) knick-knack; bauble; gewgaw.

AFIN, conj. 1. (de) in order (to); 2. (que) (subj.) in order (that); (so (that)).

— de, (inf.) in order to; to; — que, (subj.) 1. in order to; 2. that; so that.

AFRICAIN, E, adj. African.

AFRICAIN, n. m. E, n. f. African, m. f.

AGA, n. m. aga (Turkish military chief).

AGACANT, E, adj. exciting; alluring.

AGACE, **AGASSE**, n. f. V. PIE.

AGACEMENT, n. m. 1. setting (the teeth) on edge; 2. irritation (of the nerves).

AGACER, v. a. 1. † to set √ (the teeth) on edge; 2. † to irritate (the nerves); 3. † to torment; to plague; to tease; to set √ on; 4. § to animate; to excite; 5. § (b. s.) to excite; to allure.

AGACERIE, n. f. allurements; enticement.

Faire des —s à, to allure; (to set √ o.'s cap at.

AGAME, adj. (bot.) agamous.

AGAMI, n. m. (orn.) agami; (trumpeter.

AGAPE, n. f. (theol.) agape; love-feast.

AGAPÈTES, n. f. *Agapetæ* (unmarried women leading a recluse life).

AGARIC, n. m. (bot.) agaric.

— champêtre, comestible field = mushroom; — femelle, de chène, de chirurgiens, touch-wood.

AGASSE, n. f. V. PIE.

AGATE, n. f. agate.

D'—, 1. of =; 2. agaty.

AGAVE, n. m. (bot.) agave.

ÂGE, n. m. 1. age; 2. age, sing.; year, pl.; (time of life, sing.; 3. age; century.

— avancé, advancing age; (time of life; bas —, infancy; jeune —, 1. childhood; 2. (sing.) young years, pl.; moy —, (sing.) (hist.) middle =s, pl.; — moyen, mid =; — mûr, mature =; — tendre, early age; vieil —, 1. old =; 2. oldness; — viril, 1. manhood; (law) man's estate. — d'airain, bronze =; — d'argent, silver =; — de discernement, (law) = of discretion; — de fer, iron =; — d'or, gold =; — d'homme, (law) man's estate; — de raison, = of discretion. Défaut d'—, want of =; doyen d'—, the oldest =; fleur de l'—, prime of life. À la fleur de l'—, 1. in the prime of life; (in o. prime; in the flower of o.'s =; 2. blooming; à l'— de —, at the = of...; at years old; at...; à tout —, at any age; — avant l'— (de), by the (of); d'— en —, from = to =; d'— in years; du jeune —, youthful; — même —, 1. of the same =; 2. coeval; — —, 1. in years; 2. (law) of full =; — bas —, of tender =; in infancy; — deux —s, middle-aged; hors d'—, past =; 2. (of horses) old; aged; hors d'— d'avoir des enfants, (pers.) past bearing; hors d'— de porter, (of tree past bearing; pour son —, for o.'s years. Atteindre l'— de ... ans, to reach ... years of =; être d'— à, to be of age; — être bien pour son —, to bear √ o. years well; être sur l'—, to be in years; paraître son —, to look o.'s =. Honorer par l'—, * time-honoured; qui tire sa l'—, elderly. Quel — avez-vous? how old are you? quel — me donneriez-vous? how old should you take me to be?

ÂGE, E, adj. 1. (DE, ...) of age; old; aged; 2. aged; old; in years.

1. — de dix ans, aged ten years; ten years old, of age. 2. C'est un homme —, he is aged, old man, a man in years.

Un peu —, elderly. Personne —e, elder. Être —, to be aged, old, years; être — de ... ans, to be ... years old, of age.

AGENCE, n. f. (com.) agency business; agency.

AGENCEMENT, n. m. arrangement; disposition; ordering.

AGENCER, v. a. (to arrange; to dispose; to order.

Être agencé, (V. senses) to be dressed up, off.

AGENDA [ajinda] n. m. memorandum book.

AGENOULLER [ajnou-yé] (S') pres. (DE, before, to) to kneel; to kneel down.

AGENOULLÉ, E, pa. p. kneeling; kneeling down; on o.'s knees.

AGENOULLOIR [ajnou-yoir] n. m. 1. sock.

AGENT, n. m. 1. § agent; 2. § low-agent; 3. (in Ireland) midman; 4. (admin.) agent; 5. (com.) agent; 6. (com.) (of a business) trader; 7. (philos.) agent.

— comptable, 1. accountant; 2. (r. purser; — intermédiaire, (did.) mediator; — monétaire, de circulation monétaire (polit. econ.) circulating medium; — sous —, sub-agent. — d'affaires, agent of change, stock-broker; broker.

AGGLOMÉRATION [aglomération] n. f. agglomeration.

AGGLOMÈRE, E, adj. 1. *agglomerated*; 2. (bot.) *agglomerated*.

AGGLOMERER, V. a. *to agglomerate*.

S'AGGLOMERER, pr. v. *to agglomerate*.

AGGLUTINANT, E, adj. (med.) *agglutinant*; *agglutinative*; *glutivative*.

AGGLUTINANT, n. m. *agglutinant*.

AGGLUTINATION [—nâcion] n. f. (surg.) *agglutination*.

AGGLUTINER, v. a. *to agglutinate*.

AGGRAVANT, E, adj. (law) *aggravating*.

Circumstance — *e*, *aggravation*.

AGGRAVATION [—vâcion] n. f. *aggravation* (augmentation).

AGGRAVE, n. f. (can. law) *second fulmination of a threatening monitory*.

AGGRAVER, v. a. *to aggravate* (render more grave).

AGGREDIR, v. a. *to attack*.

AGGREGAT, V. *AGREGAT*.

AGILE, adj. 1. *agile*; 2. *nimble*.

AGILEMENT, adv. 1. *with agility*; 2. *nimbly*.

AGILITE, n. f. 1. *agility*; 2. *nimbleness*.

AGIO [ajiô] n. m. (bank.) *agio*.

AGIOTAGE, n. m. *stock jobbing*; *jobbing*.

Faire l'—, *to gamble, to play in the funds, stocks*.

AGIOTER, v. n. *to gamble, to play in the funds, stocks*.

AGIOTEUR, n. m. *stock-jobber*; *money-jobber*; *jobber*.

AGIR, v. n. 1. *to act*; 2. *to do* ✓; 3. *to act*; *to operate*; *to work*; 4. (pers.) *to behave*; *to conduct o.'s self*; 5. (law) (CONTRE) *to proceed (against)*; *to sue* (...).

— bien, 1. *to act right*; 2. (envers) *to behave handsomely (to)*; — bien envers q. u., *to treat, to use a. o. well*; — conformément à, *to be up to*; — librement avec, *to make ✓ bold with*; — mal, 1. *to be wrong*; 2. *to do ✓ wrong*; 3. (envers) *to behave unkindly* (to); — mal envers q. u., *to treat, to use a. o. ill*; — pour soi, 1. *to be for o.'s self*; 2. *to set ✓ up for o.'s self*; — avec, *to use*; en — avec, *to deal by*; — d'après, *to be upon*; — envers q. u., *to do ✓ by*. Être porté à —, *to be induced to action*; faire —, *to cause to be*; *to make ✓*; 2. *to put ✓, to set ✓ in motion*; 3. (tech.) *to drive ✓*. Qui fait —, *qui porte à* —, (did.) *motive*.

S'AGIR, pr. v. (impers.) 1. (de, to) *to be in question*; 2. *to be the matter*; 3. *to be at stake*.

1. Il s'agit de choisir, *the question is to choose*.

De quoi s'agit-il? *what is the matter?* il s'agit de..., 1. *the question is ...*; ... is the question; 2. ... is the matter; 3. ... is at stake; il s'agit bien de..., 1. ... is really the question in point; 2. (iron.) *they have something else to think of*; il ne s'agit pas de..., ... is not the question, the point in question.

AGISSANT, E, adj. 1. *active*; 2. *effacious*; 3. (pers.) *stirring*; *busy*.

AGITATEUR, n. m. *agitator*.

AGITATION [ajitâcion] n. f. 1. § *agitation*; 2. § *shaking*; 3. § *tossing*; 4. § *stir*; 5. § *bustle*; 6. § *motion*; 7. § *jogging*; *joggling*; 8. § *waving*; 9. § *agitation*; *disturbing*; *ruffle*; *flutter*.

Avoir de l'—, (V. senses) *to be in agitation*.

AGITER, v. a. 1. § *to agitate*; 2. § *to shake ✓*; 3. § *to toss*; 4. § *to stir*; 5. § *to move*; 6. § *to jog*; *to joggle*; *to give ✓ a jog to*; 7. § *to wave*; 8. § *to struggle*; 9. § *to agitate*; *to disturb*; *to trouble*; *to disquiet*; 10. § *to ruffle*; *to flutter*; 11. § *to agitate (a question)*; *to stir*; 12. § *to fret (liquids)*.

— violemment, (V. senses) § *to con-*

vulse. Que l'on peut —, (V. senses) *agitable*.

AGITÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of AGITER)

1. (th.) *in agitation*; 2. *in motion*;

3. (pers.) *disturbed*; *restless*; *uneasy*.

S'AGITER, pr. v. 1. § *to be agitated*;

2. *to shake ✓*; 3. § *to toss*; *to toss about*; 4. § *to stir*; *to stir about*; 5. §

to move; *to be in motion*; 6. § *to bustle*; 7. § *to jog*; *to joggle*; 8. § *to wave*; 9. § (pers.) *to be restless*; 10. §

to struggle; 11. § *to be induced to action*; 12. § *to be agitated, disturbed, troubled, uneasy*; 13. § *to fret*; 14. § *to flutter*; 15. (of animals) *to be restless*;

16. (of liquids) *to be on, upon the fret*;

17. (of a question) *to be agitated*; 18. (of the sea) *to rise ✓*; *to get ✓ rough*.

Pouvoir —, (V. senses) *to be agitable*.

Personne qui s'agit, (V. senses) 1. *bustler*; 2. *struggler*.

AGLOMERER, V. *AGGLOMERER*.

AGLUTINER, V. *AGGLUTINER*.

AGNAT [ag-na] n. m. (anc. law) *agnate*.

AGNATION [ag-nâcion] n. f. (anc. law) *agnation*.

AGNATIQUE [ag-natik] adj. (anc. law) *agnatic*.

AGNEAU [ann-yô] n. m. *lamb*.

— femelle, *ewe* —; — jumeau, *twinling*;

— pascal, *paschal* —; — de lait, *sucking* —; — sans tache, *spotless* —.

Laine d'—, *lamb's wool*; peau d'—, *lambskin*; petit d'—, *lambkin*.

D'—, 1. *of lamb*; 2. *lamb-like*.

AGNEL [ann-yel] n. m. *agnel* (old French gold coin).

AGNELER [ann-y'le] v. n. *to yean*; *to lamb*; *to ewe*; *to bring ✓ forth lambs*.

AGNELET [ann-y'le] n. m. *lambkin*.

AGNELINE [ann-y'lian] adj. f. *of a lamb*.

Laine —, *lamb's wool*.

AGNES [ann-yess] n. f. *simple girl*; *simpleton*.

Faire l'—, *to play the simpleton*.

AGNUS [ag-nuss] n. m. (cath. rel.) *agnus dei*.

AGNUS-CASTUS [ag-nuss-kastuss] n. m., pl. —, (bot.) *chaste-tree*.

AGNUS-DEI [ag-nuss-déi] n. m. (cath. lit.) *agnus-dei*.

AGONE, n. m. (ant.) *agon*.

Combattant aux —s, (ant.) *agonistes*.

AGONIE, n. f. 1. *agony*; *anguish*;

pang; 2. (sing.) *agony, sing.*; *pangs of death*, pl.; *death-struggles*, pl.

A l'—, 1. *dying*; *expiring*; *in the pangs of death*; 2. *at the point of death*; (at death's door. Souffrir l'—, *to agonize*; *faire souffrir des —s à*, *to agonize*. Qui souffre l'—, *agonized*; qui fait souffrir des —s, *agonizing*.

AGONISANT, E, adj. *dying*; *expiring*; *in the pangs of death*.

AGONISER, v. n. *to be dying, expiring*; *to be in the pangs of death*.

AGOUTI, n. m. (mam.) *agouty*.

AGRAFE, n. f. 1. *hook* (to enter an eye); 2. (sing.) *hook and eye*, pl.; 3. *clasp*; 4. (arch.) *cramp*.

— et porte, *hook and eye*.

AGRAFER, v. a. 1. *to hook* (into an eye); 2. *to clasp*.

AGRAIRE, adj. *agrarian*.

AGRANDIR, v. a. 1. § *to enlarge*; 2. § *to make ✓, to render larger*; 3. § *to aggrandize*; 4. § *to magnify*; 5. § (in length) *to lengthen*; 6. § (in width) *to widen*; 7. § *to raise*; *to increase*; *to augment*; 8. § *to exalt*; *to raise*; *to dignify*; 9. § (b. s.) *to exaggerate*.

1. — une maison, *to enlarge a house*. 2. — la taille, *to make the waist larger*. 3. — une famille, *to aggrandize a family*. 4. Le microscope agrandit les objets, *the microscope magnifies objects*. 7. — ses prétentions, *to raise, to increase o.'s pretensions*. 8. — un sujet donné, *to raise, to exalt a given subject*.

AGRANDI, E, pa. p. V. senses of **AGRAN-**

DIR.

Non —, (V. senses of **AGRANDIR**) 1. § *unenlarged*; 2. § *unaggrandized*.

S'AGRANDIR, pr. v. 1. § (th.) *to enlarge*; 2. § (pers.) *to enlarge o.'s estate*; 3. § *to become ✓ larger*; 4. § (pers.) *to aggrandize o.'s self*; 5. § *to be magnified*; 6. § (in length) *to lengthen*; 7. § (in width) *to widen*; 8. § *to rise ✓*; *to increase*; *to augment*; 9. § *to be exalted, raised, dignified*.

AGRANDISSEMENT, n. m. 1. § *enlargement*; 2. § *making, rendering larger*; 3. § *aggrandizement*; 4. § *magnifying*; 5. § (in length) *lengthening*; 6. § (in width) *widening*; 7. § *raising*; *increase*; *augmentation*; 8. § *exaltation*; *raising*; *dignifying*; 9. § (b. s.) *exaggeration*.

AGRAVER, V. *AGGRAVER*.

AGREABLE, adj. (subj.) (à, to; DE, to, de, to) 1. *agreeable*; *pleasant*; 2. *pleasing*;

3. *grateful*; *pleasurable*; 4. (POUR, to) *acceptable* (to); 5. *desirable*; 6. § *welcome*; 7. (to the senses) *comfortable*; 8. (to the taste) *palatable*.

1. Un lieu —, *an agreeable, pleasant place*;

une personne —, *an agreeable, pleasant person*.

2. Des manières —s, *pleasing manners*. 3. Des émotions —s, *pleasurable emotions*. 6. Des nouvelles —s, *welcome intelligence*. 7. Maison ou feu —, *comfortable house or fire*;

vêtement —, *comfortable clothing*.

Peu —, (V. senses) 1. *unpleasant*; 2. *unacceptable*. — au goût, *palatable*.

Avoir pour —, *to allow*; *to permit*;

faire l'—, *to affect to be agreeable*. Ayez pour —, *allow me*; *permit me*; *will it be agreeable to you?*

AGREABLEMENT, adv. 1. *agreeably*; *pleasantly*; 2. *pleasingly*; *gratefully*;

3. *pleasurably*; 4. *acceptably*; 5. (to the senses) *comfortably*; 6. (to the taste) *palatably*.

AGRÉE, n. m. *solicitor, attorney* (to the tribunal of commerce).

AGREER, v. a. 1. *to accept*; *to receive*; 2. *to approve*; 3. (subj.) *to allow*; *to permit*.

AGREER, v. n. (à, ...) *to please*.

Cela ne lui agréé pas, *that does not please him*.

AGRÉER, v. a. + V. **GRÉER**.

AGREGAT, n. m. (did.) *aggregate*.

AGREGATI-F, VE, adj. *aggregate*.

AGREGATION [agrégâcion] n. f. 1. *aggregation*; 2. (th.) *congregation*; *assemblage*; 3. (pers.) *admission* (into a body); 4. (chem., phys.) *aggregation*; 5. (univ.) *fellowship*; 6. (univ.) *examination for the fellowship*.

Concours d'—, (univ.) *examination for the fellowship*.

AGREGÉ, E, adj. 1. (bot.) *clustered*;

2. (chem.) *aggregate*; 3. (did.) *aggregate*.

AGRÉGÉ, n. m. (univ.) *fellow*.

AGRÉGER, v. a. *to admit, to receive* (into a public body).

AGREMENT, n. m. 1. *consent*; *approbation*; 2. *agreeableness*; *pleasantness*;

3. *pleasingness*; *gratification*; *gratefulness*; 4. *pleasurableness*; 5. *pleasure*; *charm*; 6. *ornament* (of clothing, furniture); 7. (to the senses) *comfort*;

8. (mus.) *grace*.

Art d'—, *accomplishment*; note d'—, (mus.) *grace-note*. Sans —, (V. senses) 1. *uncomfortable*; *comfortless*; 2. *uncomfortably*. Qui ne laisse pas d'—, *comfortless*.

AGRES, n. m. (pl.) (mar.) *rigging*, sing.

AGRESSEUR, n. m. *aggressor*.

D'—, *aggressive*. Être l'—, *to be the aggressor*; *to aggress*.

AGRESSION, n. f. *aggression*.

Faire une —, *to make ✓ an* —; *to aggress*.

AGRESTE, adj. 1. *agrestic*; *agrestical*;

wild; 2. *rural*; *sylvan*; 3. (b. s.) *rustic*;

rude.

AGRICOLE, adj. *agricultural*.

Industrie — agriculture; husbandry.
AGRICULTEUR, n. m. 1. agricultor; 2. husbandman; tiller.
AGRICULTURE, n. f. 1. agriculture; 2. husbandry; tillage.
D-, of =; agricultural.
AGRIFFER (S') pr. v. (à, to) to cling by its claws; to cling.
AGRIPAUME [-pôm] n. f. (bot.) (genus) 1. motherwort; 2. wild palm.
AGRIPPER, v. a. to snatch; to snatch up.
AGRONOME, n. m. agriculturist.
AGRONOMIE, n. f. agronomy; agriculturalism.
AGRONOMIQUE, adj. agricultural; of agriculturalism.
AGROSTEMME, n. m. (bot.) 1. rose campion; 2. corn-cockle.
 — des jardins, rose-campion.
AGROSTIDE, n. f.
AGROSTIS [-tiss] n. m. (bot.) bent-grass.
 — stolonifère, florin.
AGROUPER, v. a. (astr.) to aggroup.
AGUERRIR, v. a. 1. to inure to war; 2. § (à, to) to inure; to season.
AGUERRI, E, pa. p. V. senses of AGUERRIR.
 Non —, uninured; unseasoned.
AGUETS, n. m. (pl.) † wait; watch, sing.
 Personne aux —, 1. person on, upon the watch; 2. lurker; 3. person on the look out. Aux —, 1. in wait; 2. on, upon the watch; on the look out; des —, lurking. Être aux —, 1. to lie in wait; 2. to lurk; 3. to lie on, upon the watch, look out.
AGUEUSTIE [agheust] n. f. (med.) loss of taste.
AGUMPER [aghimpé] v. a. † to dress in a tucker.
AH [à] int. ah.
AHEUREMENT, n. m. obstinacy; stubbornness.
AHEURTER (S') pr. v. (à) to be obstinate. stubborn (in); to be wedded (to); (to stick) (to).
AH, int. V. Aie.
AHURIR, v. a. 1. to astound; to dumfound; 2. to strike all of a heap; 2. to flurry.
AI [e] (termination of the first person singular of the indicative preterit of verbs of the first conjugation).
AI, n. m. (mam.) ai; sloth.
AIDE, n. f. 1. aid; help; assistance; 2. succour; relief; 3. aid (tax); 4. parochial chapel; chapel of ease; 5. (mam.) aid.
 À l'—! help! à l'— de, with the —, aid of; avec l'— de, (pers.) by the aid of; en —, in aid; sans —, i. unaided; 3. unhelped; unassisted; 2. unhelped; 3. unbacked; 4. (b. s.) unabettled. Appeler à l'—, to call for =; donner — et protection, to grant aid and protection; prêter — à q. u., to give a. o. =; prêter — et assistance, to lend aid and assistance; venir à l'— de q. u., venir en — à q. u., to come to a. o.'s aid. Dieu soit en — à...! God help...! Ainsi Dieu me, vous soit en —! so help me, you God!
AIDE, n. m. 1. assistant; 2. helper; 3. coadjutor; 4. (comp.) under-...; 5. (mam.) mate.
AIDE DE CAMP, n. m., pl. AIDES DE CAMP, (mil.) aid de camp.
 — du roi, i. king's =; 2. (in England) lord in waiting.
AIDER, v. a. 1. (DE, with; à, in, to); to aid; to help; to assist; 2. to succour; to relieve; 3. (law) to comfort.
 — ou assister, (law) to aid and assist; — à avancer, to help forward, on; — à avoir, to help on; — à descendre, 1. to help down; 2. to hand down; — à entrer, 1. to help in; 2. to hand in, into; — à marcher, to help on; — à monter,

1. to help up; 2. to hand up; — à passer, surmonter, traverser, to held over; — à relever, to help up; — à sortir, 1. to help out; 2. to hand out. Pour —, (V. senses) in aid of...
S'AIDER, pr. v. 1. to aid, to help, to assist each other; 2. to act; to bestir o.'s self; 3. (de) to make use of).
 — l'un l'autre, to aid, to help, to assist each other.
AIDER, v. n. 1. (à, in, to) to aid; to aid, to help, to assist (a. o. momentarily); 2. (à) to aid (in a. th.); to contribute (to); to promote (...); to further (...).
 1. — à q. u. qui tombe, to help a. o. that is falling. 2. — au succès de q. ch., to contribute to the success of a. th.
 — à la lettre, to add to the matter.
Dieu aidant, with God's help.
AIE [a-y] int. oh!
AIENT [è] (termination of the third person plural of the imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and of the present tense of the subjunctive mood of verbs).
AIEUL, n. m. 1. (pl. AIEULS) grandfather; * grand sire; 2. (pl. AIEUX) ancestor; forefather; * father; sire.
 Les deux —s, the paternal and maternal grand-fathers; the two grand-fathers.
AIEULE, n. f. grand-mother.
AIGLE, n. m. 1. (orn.) eagle (genus); 2. § star (celebrated personage); 3. eagle (American coin); 4. (of churches) reading-desk; 5. (astr.) aquila; eagle.
 Grand —, (stat.) grand eagle; double elephant. — royal, (orn.) golden, ring-tailed =; — de mer, (orn.) sea eagle.
Pierre d'—, (min.) ætite; = stone. À vol d'—, = winged; à la vue de l'—, = sighted; aux yeux d'—, qui a des yeux d'—, = eyed; = sighted. D'—, aquiline.
AIGLE, n. f. 1. (her.) eagle; 2. (Rom. hist.) eagle.
AIGLETTE, n. f. (her.) eaglet.
AIGLON, n. m. 1. eaglet; 2. (her.) eaglet.
AIGRE, adj. 1. acid; sour; tart; 2. § sour; tart; sharp; acrimonious; harsh; 3. § (pers.) acrimonious; sour; crabbed; churlish; 4. (of the air, wind) sharp; piercing; 5. (of metals) brittle; eager; 6. (of odours, taste) musty; unpleasant; 7. (of sound) sharp; shrill; 8. (paint.) (of colours) harsh.
 2. Des paroles qui sont —s, words that are sour, sharp, acrimonious.
 Son, ton —, shrillness. A l'air —, bitter looking. Avec un goût —, mustily; d'un son, d'un ton —, shrilly.
AIGRE, n. m. 1. acidity; sourness; tartness; 2. (of the air, wind) sharpness; piercingness; 3. (of odour, taste) mustiness; unpleasantness.
 Sentir l'—, to smell of musty, unpleasant; tirer sur l'—, to be somewhat acid, sour, tart.
AIGRE-DOU-X, CE, adj. 1. between sweet and sour; 2. § sourish; tartish.
AIGREFIN, n. m.) sharper.
AIGRELET, TE, adj. § sourish; tartish.
AIGREMENT, adv. § acrimoniously; sourly; tartly; sharply; harshly.
AIGREMOINE, n. f. (bot.) agrimony; liver-wort.
AIGREMORE, n. m. aigremore.
AIGRET, TE, adj. § sourish; tartish.
AIGRETTE, n. f. 1. (of birds) egret; egret; egret; head-dress; (tuft); 2. egret (ornament); 3. (of feathers) tuft; 4. (bot.) egret; 5. (mil.) tuft; 6. (orn.) (of the owl) horn; 7. (orn.) (of the peacock) crest; 8. (orn.) egret; 9. (phys.) egret; brush.
 —s lumineuses, (phys.) luminous egret. Héron —, (orn.) egret; macaque —, (mam.) egret. À —, 1. (orn.) crested; 2. tufted.

AICRETTE, E, adj. with an egret.
AIGREUR, n. f. 1. acidity; sourness; tartness; 2. § sourness; sharpness; tartness; acrimony; harshness; 3. § (pers.) acrimony; sourness; crabbedness; churlishness; 4. —s, (pl.) (enr.) harshness, sing; 5. —s, (pl.) (med.) acidity of stomach, sing.
AIGRIR, v. a. 1. § to sour; to turn sour; to turn; 2. § to sour; 3. § to exasperate; to incense; to embitter; 4. § to increase; to augment.
 2. — le caractère, to sour the temper. 3. — q. u., to exasperate, to incense a. o. 4. — la douleur, le mal, to increase the pain, the disease.
S'AIGRIR, pr. v. 1. § to sour; to turn sour; 2. § (of the temper) to sour; 3. § to become, to get exasperated, incensed; 4. § to increase; to augment.
AIGU, E, adj. 1. § acute; sharp-pointed; 2. § sharp; 3. (of pain) acute; 4. (of sound) sharp; shrill; 5. (geom.) acute; 6. (gram.) acute; 7. (med.) acute; 8. (mus.) shrill.
 Son, ton —, shrillness. D'une manière —e, 1. sharply; 2. acutely. Faire un son —, to shrill; rendre plus —, (med.) to exacerbate.
AIGUADE [égua] n. f. (nav.) 1. water; supply of water; 2. watering place.
 Faire —, to water.
AIGUAIL [éga-y] n. m. (hunt.) dew-drop.
AIGUAYER [égai-yé] v. a. 1. to water (horses); 2. to rinse (linen).
AIGUE-MARINE, n. f., pl. AIGUES-MARINES, (jewel.) aqua marina.
AIGUIERE [éguière] n. f. ewer.
AIGUILLE [égui-yé] n. f. goad.
AIGUILLAT [égui-ya] n. m. (ich.) needle-fish.
AIGUILLE [égui-yé] n. f. 1. needle; 2. (of a balance) index; 3. (of a compass) needle; spindle; 4. (of dials, clocks, watches) hand; 5. (of steeples) spire; 6. (ich.) acus; horn-fish; 7. (min.) needle; 8. (rail.) point; pointer; switch.
 — aimantée, de boussole, animated, magnetic, magnetical needle; — fine, fine =; — de berger, (bot.) lady's comb; Venus's comb; — à contre-poids, (rail.) self-acting pointer; — à coudre, sewing =; — de mer, (ich.) horn-fish; — à passer, bodkin; — à repriser, a reprises, darning =; — à tapisserie, embroidery, carpet, rug =; — à tête argentée, dorée, gold-eyed, silver-eyed =. Chas. trou d'—, eye of a =; fabricant d'—s, =maker, manufacturer; ouvrage à l'—, =work. En —, acerous; in the form of a =. Cristalliser en —, (crystal.) to needle; se cristalliser en —, (crystal.) to needle; disputer sur la pointe d'une —, to dispute about a pin's point; enfiler une —, to thread a =; prendre la forme d'une —, (crystal.) to needle; travailler à l'—, to do =work; to work at o.'s =; to work.
AIGUILLEE [égui-yé] n. f. needful.
AIGUILLETAGE [égui-yé] n. m. (nav.) frapping; seizing.
 Faire un —, to seize.
AIGUILLETER [égui-yé] v. a. (nav.) to frap; to seize; to mouse.
AIGUILLETIER [égui-yé] n. m. tagger.
AIGUILLETTE [égui-yé] n. f. 1. aiglet; 2. (of flesh, of skin) slice; 3. (nav.) sennit; 4. (nav.) knittle; 5. (nav.) tricing-line; 6. (nav.) (of stoppers) laniard.
 — ferrée, tagged aiglet.
AIGUILLEUR [égui-yé] n. m. (rail.) point-turner; pointsman; switcher.
AIGUILIER [égui-yé] n. m. 1. (th.) needle-case; 2. (pers.) needle-maker.
AIGUILLON [égui-yé] n. m. 1. § goad; 2. § (à, to) spur; incentive; stimulus; incitement; 3. † thorn; 4. (of insects,

serpents) *sting*; 5. (bot.) *stimulus*; (*prickle*).

Armé d'—s, (bot.) *prickly*; pourvu d'—s, (did.) *aculeate*. Briser l'— de §, *to unstick*.

AIGUILLONNER [égai-yoné] v. a. 1. § *to goad*; 2. § (à, to) *to spur*; *to spur on*; *to stimulate*; *to incite*.

Action d'—, *goad*; *stimulation*; personne qui aiguillonne §, *stimulator*.

AIGUILLONNE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of AIGUILLONNER) (did.) *aculeate*.

Non — §, *unstimulated*.

AIGUISEMENT [égizman] n. m. ‡ *whetting*; *sharpening*.

AIGUISER [égizé] v. a. 1. § *to whet*; *to sharpen*; *to edge*; *to give an edge to*; 2. § *to sharpen*; *to whet*; 3. § *to quicken*; 4. § *to point* (an epigram).

2. — l'appétit, *to sharpen, to whet the appetite*. 3. — l'esprit, *to quicken the mind*.

Pierre à —, *hone*.

AIL [a-y] n. m., pl. AULX, (bot.) (genus) *garlic*.

— stérile, *eschalot*. Gousse d'—, *clove of garlic*; *garlic-hop*; gousse, tête d'—, *head of garlic*.

AILE, n. f. 1. § *wing*; 2. * *pinion*; *van*; *fan*; 3. (of armies, fleets) *wing*, 4. (of churches) *aisle*; *aisle*; 5. (of the nose) *ala*; 6. (of pinions) *leaf*; 7. (of windmills) *fan*; 8. (arch.) *wing*; 9. (bot.) *wing*; 10. (horol.) *fly*; 11. (nav.) *wing*.

Batter: ent de l'—, 1. *clapping of the*; 2. *flickering*; bout d'—, *pinion* (quill); coup d'—, *flap*. Aux —s rapides, *swift-winged*; *swift of*; à tire d'—, *at a single flight*; sur l'—, *on the*.

Avoir les —s rapides, *to be swift-winged*; *to be swift of*; en avoir dans l'—, 1. *not to be what one was*; 2. *to be in love*; arriéré, *revenir les —s*, *to pinion* (by fastening); atteindre, *bless*, *frapper à l'—*, *to wing*; battre des —s, 1. *to beat*; *to clap o's*; 2. *to flap*; 3. (falc.) *to bate*; ne battre plus que d'une —, *to be almost over with a o.*; couper le bout de l'— à, *to pinion*; donner, *prêter des —s*, *to give*; *to spread* *o's*; 2. (falc.) *to mantle*; *frapper d'—*, *to flap*; *munir, garnir d'—s*, *to wing*; porter, transporter sur des, ses —s, *to wing*; rognier les —s à q. u., *to clip a. o's*; *to tirer de l'—* (vers), *to make* *o's*; (to); *trémousser de l'—*, *to flicker*; voler de ses propres —s, *to stand* *o's* *own legs*; vouloir voler sans avoir des —s, *to try to fly without* = s. Il en a dans l'—, *there is a screw loose*; qui n'a pas d'—, *wingless*.

AILE, n. f. ale (beverage).

Brasseur d'—, = *brewer*; cabaret où l'on débite de l'—, = *house*; débitant d'—, = *house-keeper*.

AILE, E, adj. 1. *winged*; 2. (bot.) *winged*; 3. (her.) *winged*.

AILERON, n. m. 1. *pinion*; 2. (of a water-wheel) *float-board*; 3. (ich.) (of some fishes) *fin*.

AILETTE, n. f. 1. (arch.) *small wing*; 2. *side lining*; 3. (a. & m.) *winglet*.

AILLADE [a-yad] n. f. *garlic-sauce*.

AILLEURS [a-yeur] adv. 1. *elsewhere*; 2. *somewhere else*; *anywhere else*.

Nulle part —, *no where else*; d'—, 1. § (of place) *elsewhere*; *some, any where else*; *some, any other place*; 2. § *from some other cause*; *on another account*; 3. § *besides*; *moreover*; 4. § *in addition to which*.

AIMABLE, adj. 1. *lovely* (worthy of being loved); 2. (rom.) *to de, to amiable*; 3. *endearing*; 4. (de, to) *kind*.

1. La vertu est —, *virtue is lovely*.

Peu —, 1. *unlovely*; 2. *unamiable*; 3. *unkind*.

AIMABLEMENT, adv. ‡ *amiably*.

AIMANT, adj. *loving*; *affectionate*.

Peu —, *unloving*; *unaffectionate*.

AIMANT, n. m. 1. *loadstone*; *magnet*; 2. § *magnet*; 3. (min.) *loadstone*.

— artificiel, *artificial loadstone*; pierre d'—, = *magnet*. Pôle de l'—, *magnetic pole*. Armer un —, *to arm*, *to cap a* = *magnet*.

AIMANTE, E, adj. (phys.) *magnetic*; *magnetical*.

Aiguille —e, = *animated needle*; barreau —, 1. *artificial magnet*; 2. (com.) *artificial loadstone*; pierre —e, *loadstone*; *magnet*.

AIMANTER, v. a. (phys.) *to magnetize*.

S'AIMANTER, pr. v. (phys.) *to magnetize*.

AIME, E, adj. *loved*; *beloved*.

Bien —, *beloved*; *well-beloved*; *dearly loved*; mieux —, *best beloved*; non, peu —, *unloved*; *unbeloved*.

AIMER, v. a. 1. *to love* (with ardour, affection); *to be fond of*; 2. (à, to; que [subj.]) *to like*; *to be partial to*; *to have a partiality for*; (to) *to be fond of*; 3. (à) *to like* (...); *to delight in*; *to be fond of* (of); *to be in love with*.

1. — Dieu, *sex père et mère, ses enfants, son prochain, sa patrie, to love God, o's father and mother, o's children, o's neighbour, o's country*. 2. — tout le monde, *to like every body*; — le fruit, *to like fruit*. J'aime qu'il fasse cela, *I like him to do that*. 3. — à lire, *to like reading, to delight in reading*.

Ne pas —, 1. *not to love*; *not to be fond of*; 2. *to dislike*; *not to like*; *not to be partial to*; — mieux, *to prefer*; *to give* *o's* *preference to*; *to like better* (to); *to choose* *o's* *rather* (to); *had, would rather*; — passionnément, *à la folie, to be passionately fond of*; — tendrement, *to love dearly, tenderly*; — à l'idolâtrie, *to idolize*; — sa personne, *to love o's dear self*. Faire —, 1. *to endear*; *to make* *o's* *beloved*; 2. *to make* (a. o., a. th.) *liked*. J'aimerais mieux, *I had rather*; *I would rather*; qui n'aime pas, 1. *unloving*; 2. *that dislikes*. Qui n'est pas aimé, 1. *unloved*; 2. *disliked*; indigne d'être aimé, *unlovely*. Qui aime bien châtie bien, *he chasteneth that loveth well*; (spare the rod and spoil the child; qui m'aime aime mon chien, *love me love my dog*.

AIME, E, pa. p. V. senses of AIMER.

Bien —, 1. *loved*; *beloved*; *well-beloved*; *dear, dearly loved*; 2. (subst.) *love*; *true love*.

S'AIMER, pr. v. 1. *to love o's self*; *to be fond of o's self*; 2. *to love each other*. one another. 3. *to like o's self*; 4. *to like each other, one another*; 5. ‡ (à) *to delight in*; *to take* *o's* *pleasure in*; *to like* (...).

AIMEZ-MOI, n. f. (bot.) *marsh scorpiion-grass*.

AINE, n. f. groin.

AINE, E, adj. 1. *elder*; *eldest*; 2. *senior*; 3. (com., school) *senior*; Sr.

AINE, n. m. E, n. f. *elder*; *senior*.

AINESSE, n. f. ‡ *primogeniture*.

Droit d'—, *birth-right*; *primogeniture*.

AINSI, adv. 1. *so*; *thus*; *even so*; (in this, that manner, way; 2. *so*.

Comme... ainsi..., *as... so*; et — du reste, et — de suite, *and so on, forth*; il en est —, (c'est —, *so it is*; s'il en est —, (si c'est —, *if so*; (if it is, be so; il n'en est pas —, (ce n'est pas —, *not so*; *it is not so*; — soit-il! *so be it!*

AINSI, conj. *so*; *thus*; *therefore*.

— que, 1. *as*; *so as*; *even as*; *in the same manner as*; 2. *as well as*; *and... like wise, too*; (along with ...).

AIR, n. m. 1. § *air*; 2. § *air*; *look*; *appearance*; *mien*; 3. § *manner*; *way*; 4. § *life*; *fashion*; 5. § *air*; *tune*; 6. (chem.) *air*; 7. (man.) *air*; 8. (mus.) *air*; 9. (paint., sculp.) *air*.

— abattu, *downcast air*, *look*; — chagrin, *sour*, *look*; — éveillé, *sharp look*; — farouche, *forbidding*, *look*; — infect, *malfaisant*, *malaria*; — libre,

open = ; — rapide, (mus.) *flourish*, — renfermé, *confined* = ; — vicié, 1. *foul* = ; 2. *choke-damp*; — à boire, *drinking*; — de gaieté, *cheerful countenance*; —, aire de vent, (nav.) *point of the compass*; *point*. Boîte à —, (tech.) = *box*; capacité de l'—, (mach.) = *space*; château en l'—, *castle in the*; = *castle*; côté de l'—, (mill.) *weather*; coup d'—, *cold* (in the head or chest); courant d'—, *draught*; draught of = ; exposition à l'—, 1. (action) *airiness*; 2. (state) *airing*; imperméabilité à l'—, (nat. phil.) *air tightness*; promenade pour prendre l'—, *airing*; moyenne région de l'—, *mid-*.

Élevé dans l'—, *airy*; in the = ; imperméable à l'—, (phys.) = *tight*. Dans l'—, in the = ; dans les —s, * *in the* = ; on high; des —s, *airy*; of the = ; en l'—, 1. § *airy*; in the = ; 2. § *on high*; 3. § (th.) *idle*; *empty*; 4. § *harum scarum*; 5. § (pers.) *in a flutter*; en plein —, 1. *in the open* = ; 2. *out of door, doors*; without doors; 3. *unhoused*; entre deux —s, *in a draught*; sans —, *without* = ; * *airless*. Avoir l'—, 1. (b. s.) *to glare*; 2. *to make*; avoir l'— ..., *to make* *o's* *appearance*; *to look* ...; avoir l'— de, *to look like*; avoir l'— malade, *to look ill*; avoir l'— bien portant, *to look well*; avoir un — ..., *to make* *o's* *appearance*; *to look* ...; changer d'—, *to have a change of* = ; donner de l'— à, *renouveler l'—* dans, 1. *to air*; *to let* *o's* *in*; 2. *to ventilate*; se donner des —s, *to give* *o's* *self* = s; (to show *o's*;) *to show* *o's* *self off*; se donner un — de, *to give* *o's* *self an* = of; exposer à l'action de l'—, (a. & m.) *to weather*; fendre les —s, * *to plough the* = ; jouer un — rapide, (mus.) *to strike* *o's* *flourish*; lancer en l'—, (of horned cattle) *to toss*; mettre q. ch. à l'—, *to put* *q. th. in the* = ; *to air*; ouvert à l'—, *airy*; *exposed to the* = ; perdu dans les —s, *airy*; *lost in the* = ; parler en l'—, *to talk idly*; prendre des —s, *to give* *o's* *self* = s;) *to show* *o's*; prendre l'—, *to take* *o's* *self* = s; an *airing*; faire prendre l'— (à), *to give* *o's* *self an* (to); prendre un — (de), *to give* *o's* *self an* = (of) Par lequel l'— sort, (mining) (of a pit) *upcast*.

AIRAIN [erain] n. m. 1. § *brass*; 2. § *brass* (boldness); *bronze*.

Age, siècle d'—, *brazen age*; front d'—, *brazen face*; qualité propre à l'—, *resemblance à l'—*, *brassiness*. À front d'—, *brass-visaged*; *brazen browed*; (brazen-faced; aux pieds d'—, *brazen footed*; d'—, 1. § *brassy*; *brazen*; 2. § *of steel* (hard). Avoir un front d'—, *to have brass*; durcir comme l'—, *to bronze*; montrer un front d'—, *to brazen*; rendre dur comme l'—, *to braze*; travailler en —, *to braze*.

AIRE, n. f. 1. *area* (space); 2. (of a barn) *floor*; *thrashing-floor*; 3. (of birds of prey) *aery*; *aerie*; *eyry*; 4. (build.) *platform*; 5. (geom.) *area*; *space*; 6. (tech.) *area*.

— de murs, *walled area*; — de plancher, (mas.) *pugging*.

AIRÉE, n. f. barn-floor full.

AIRELLE, n. f. (bot.) 1. (genus) *whortle-berry*; 2. *bilberry*; 3. *cowberry*.

— myrtille, des bois, *bilberry*.

AIRER, v. a. (of birds of prey) *to build an, its aery, aerie, eyry*.

AIS, n. m. 1. § *plank*; *board*; 2. (print.) *wetting-board*.

AIS [é] (termination of adjectives principally formed by names of nations; ish.

AIS [é] (termination of the first and second persons singular of the imperfect tense of the indicative mood of verbs).

AISANCE, n. f. 1. *ease*; *facility*; 2. *ease*; *freedom*; 3. *ease*; *comfort*; com

petency; 4. —s, (pl.) *water-closet*; necessary; privy, sing.

Honnête —, competency. Cabinet d'—, (sing.) *lieux d'—*, (pl.) *water-closet*; necessary; privy, sing.; fosse d'—, cesspool. Avec —, 1. (pers.) *with ease*; 2. (th.) *comfortably*; dans l'—, at o's ease; in a state of competency; in easy circumstances; (well off); sans —, 1. *uncomfortable*; 2. *uncomfortably*. Avoir de l'—, être dans l'—, to have a competency; to be at o's ease; to be in easy circumstances; (to be well off).

AISE, adj. (subj.), DE glad (of, to); pleased (at, to); happy (to).

J'en suis bien —, I am very glad of it, I am much pleased at it; je suis fort — de l'apprendre, I am very glad, happy to hear it; je suis bien — que ce soit ainsi, I am very glad, happy it is so.

Bien, fort, très —, very glad, happy; much; very much pleased.

AISE, n. f. 1. *gladness*; joy; gratification; pleasure; 2. *ease*; convenience; —s, (pl.) *comforts*, pl.

A l'—, 1. at ease; 2. comfortably; at o's =; 3. easily; à son —, 1. at =; 2. in easy circumstances; (well off); before hand with the world; 3. comfortably; 4. comfortably; 5. *unembarrassed*; mal à son —, *uneasy*; *uncomfortable*. Aimer ses —s, to like to indulge o's self; mettre à l'—, 1. to put √, to set √ at =; 2. to make √ a. o. easy; 3. to set √ up; se mettre à son —, to take √ o's =; en prendre à son —, to take √ it at o's =; en prendre bien à son —, to take √ it much at o's =; se sentir mal à son —, ne pas se sentir à l'—, to feel √ uncomfortable; être ravi d'—, to be overjoyed; tressaillir d'—, to leap √ for joy.

AISE, E, adj. 1. (à, to; impers. de, to) easy; 2. easy; convenient; commodious; 3. (pers.) at o's ease; in easy circumstances; (well off).

1. C'est — à dire, it is easy to say; il est — de dire cela, it is easy to say that.

AISEMENT, adv. 1. easily; 2. easily; conveniently; commodiously.

AISSELLE, n. f. 1. *arm-pit*. 2. (anat.) *axil*; *axilla*; 3. (bot.) *axil*; *axilla*.

Creux de l'—, *arm-pit*.

AISSIEU, n. m. + V. ESSIEU.

AIT [è] (termination of the third person singular of the imperfect tense of the indicative mood of verbs).

AITIOLOGIE. V. ÉTIOLOGIE.

AJONC [ajon] n. m. (bot.) 1. (genus) *furze*; 2. *furze*; *whin*; 3. *prickly*; *broom*.

— d'Europe, *furze*; *whin*. Couvert d'—s, *furzy*.

AJOURNEMENT, n. m. 1. (à, to) *adjournment*; 2. *postponement*; 3. (law) *summons*.

— d'un jugement criminel, (civ. law) *ampliation*.

AJOURNER, v. a. (à, to) 1. to adjourn; 2. to postpone; to defer; to put √ off; 3. (law) to summon.

— indéfiniment, to adjourn sine die.

S'AJOURNER, pr. v. 1. to adjourn; 2. to be postponed, deferred, put off.

AJOUTAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) *piece added on*.

AJOUTER, v. a. 1. (à, to) to add; 2. (à, ...) to embellish (add to); 3. (falc.) to imp.

— au conte, à la lettre, to embellish a story; to stretch; — à la fin, (gram.) to suffix. En ajoutant, in addition to. Sans rien —, 1. without adding a. th.; 2. (without more speech, ado. Qui ajoute, *additory*.

AJOUTOIR, n. m. V. AJUTAGE.

AJUSTAGE, n. m. 1. *adjusting*; 2. (tech.) *fitting*; 3. (tech.) *mill-wright's work*.

Atelier d'—, *mill-wright's shop*.

AJUSTEMENT, n. m. 1. § *adjustment*; 2. § *sizing*; 3. *tallying*; 4. §

fitting; 5. § *arrangement*; *fitting*; *doing up*; 6. § *apparel*; *attire*; *toilette*; *dress*; 7. § *ornamental part of dress*; 8. § *agreement*; 9. § *adjustment*, *settlement* (of a difference); 10. § *reconciliation*; 11. (civ. law) *transaction*.

AJUSTER, v. a. 1. § (à, to) to adjust; 2. § to size; 3. § (à, with) to tally; 4. § (à, to) to fit; 5. § to aim (a gun); 6. § to aim at (a. o., a. th.); to take aim at; 7. § to arrange; to do √, to fit up; 8. § to dress (a. o.); 9. § (b. s.) to trick off, out, up; to trim up; 10. § to make (a. th.) agree; 11. § to adjust, to settle (a difference); 12. § to reconcile (a. o.); 13. (build) to trim in, up; 14. (carp.) (by planing) to shoot √; 15. (tech.) to fit.

7. — une maison, to do, to fit up a house. 10. — des passages d'un livre, to make passages of a book agree.

— bien q. u., — comme il faut, to set √ a. o. to rights. Personne qui ajuste, 1. *adjuster*; 2. *trimmer*.

AJUSTÉ, pa. p. V. senses of AJUSTER.

Non —, (V. senses of AJUSTER) 1. *unadjusted*; 2. *untrimmed*.

S'AJUSTER, pr. v. 1. § (à, to) to be adjusted; 2. § (à, with) to tally; 3. § (à, to) to fit; 4. § to prepare; to get √ ready; 5. § (pers.) to dress; 6. § (b. s.) to trick o's self off, out, up; 7. § (à, with) to suit; to agree; 8. § (à, to) to reconcile o's self; to be reconciled; 9. (tech.) (à, into) to fit.

AJUSTEUR, n. m. 1. (mint) *adjuster*; 2. (tech.) *fitter*; 3. (tech.) *mill-wright*.

AJUTAGE, n. m. (hydraul.) *ajutage* (tube); *ajutage*.

ALABASTRITE, n. f. (min.) *alabastrites*; *alabaster-stone*.

ALAMBIC [alanbik] n. m. (chem.) *alembic*; *still*.

Passer par l'—, 1. § to pass through the =; 2. § to sift thoroughly.

ALAMBIQUE [alanbik] E, adj. § *strained*; *wire-drawn*; *fine-spun*; *far-fetched*.

ALAMBIQUER [alanbik] v. a. § 1. to puzzle (the brain, the mind); 2. to strain; to wire-draw √.

S'— l'esprit, la tête, to puzzle o's brain.

ALARANT, E, adj. (pour, to; de, to) *alarming*.

D'une manière —e, *alarmingly*.

ALARME, n. f. 1. *alarm*; 2. *uneasiness*; 3. (mil.) *alarm*.

Chaud —, *great alarm*; fausse —, (mil.) *false* =. Cloche d'—, = *-bell*.

Dans l'—, in a state of =. Donner des —s à, to give √ uneasiness to; to make √ uneasy; porter l'— dans, to alarm; revenir de ses —s, to recover from o's =; sonner l'—, to sound an =.

ALARMER, v. a. to alarm.

Sans être alarmé, without being alarmed; *unalarmé.

S'ALARMER, pr. v. to alarm o's self; to be alarmed.

ALARMISTE, n. m. *alarmist*.

ALATRENE, n. m. (bot.) *alatern*.

ALÂTRE, n. m. 1. (min.) *alabaster*; 2. § *alabaster*; *snowy-whiteness*; *whiteness*.

Faux —, (min.) *alabaster-stone*. D'—, 1. § of *alabaster*; *alabaster*; 2. § of *alabaster*; *snowy-white*; *snowy*.

ALBATROS [albatross] n. m. (orn.) *albatros*.

ALBERGE, n. f. (bot.) *alberge*.

ALBERGIER, n. m. (bot.) *alberge-tree*.

ALBINOS [albinoss] n. m. *albino*.

ALBION, n. f. ** *Albion* (England).

ALBRAN, V. HALBRAN.

ALBUGINÉ, E, adj. (anat.) *albuginous*; *albugineous*.

ALBUGINEU-X [-eù] SE, adj. (anat.) *albuginous*; *albugineous*.

ALBUGO, n. f. (med.) *albugo*.

ALBUM [album] n. m. 1. *album*; 2. *scrapbook*; *sketch book*.

ALBUMINE, n. f. *albumen*; (white) (of an egg).

ALBUMINEU-X [-eù] SE, adj. *albuminous*.

Gordon —, *treadle* (of an egg).

ALCADE, n. m. *alcade*, *alcald* (of Spain).

ALCAÏDE, n. m. *alcade*, *alcald* (of Morocco).

ALCAÏQUE, adj. (Gr. & Lat. vers.) *alcaic*.

ALCAÏQUE, n. m. (Gr. & Lat. vers.) *alcaic*.

ALCALESCENCE, n. f. (chem.) *alkalescency*.

ALCALESCENT, E, adj. (chem.) *alkalescent*.

ALCALI, n. m. (chem.) *alkali*.

ALCALIMÈTRE, n. m. (chem.) *alkalimeter*.

ALCALIN, E, adj. (chem.) *alkaline*.

Substance —e, (chem.) *alkaline*. Rendre —, (chem.) to alkify.

ALCALISATION [alkalizacion] n. f. (chem.) *alkalization*.

ALCALISER, v. a. (chem.) to alkalyze.

S'ALCALISER, pr. v. (chem.) to alkalyze.

ALCARAZAS [-zâs] n. m. 1. *alcarrazas*; *porous earth*; 2. *alcarrazas*; *water-cooler*.

ALCEE, n. f. (bot.) *holly-hock*.

— rose, =; — à feuilles de figuier, *fig-leaved* =.

ALCHIMIE, n. f. *alchemy*.

ALCHIMILLE [-mi-y'] n. f. (bot.) (genus) *lady's mantle*.

— commune, =; — des champs, *parsley-piert*.

ALCHIMIQUE, adj. *alchymic*; *alchymical*.

Par un procédé —, by an = process; *alchymically*.

ALCHIMISTE, n. m. *alchemist*.

D'—, *alchymistic*; *alchymistical*.

ALCOOL, n. m. (chem.) *alcohol*.

ALCOOLIQUE, adj. (chem.) *alcoholic*.

ALCOOLISATION [alkoolizacion] n. f. (chem.) *alcoholization*.

ALCOOLISER, v. a. (chem.) to alcoholize.

ALCOOLOMÈTRE, n. m. (phys.) *alcoholometer*.

ALCORAN, n. m. *alkoran*; *koran*.

ALCÔVE, n. f. (of a room) *alcove*; *recess*.

ALCYON, n. m. (orn.) *halcyon*.

ALCYONIEN [-niin] NE, adj. *halcyon*; *halcyonian*.

ALDÉBARAN, n. m. (astr.) *aldebaran*.

ALDERMAN, n. m. *alderman*.

D'—, *aldermanly*.

ALEATOIRE, adj. (law) (of contracts) depending on uncertain events.

ALEGRE. V. ALLEGRE.

ALÈNE, n. f. *shoemaker's awl*; *awl*.

En —, (did.) *awl-shaped*.

ALÉNIER, n. m. *awl-maker*.

ALENOIS, adj. (of cresses) *common garden*.

Cresson —, (bot.) = *cress*.

ALENTIR, v. a. + V. RALENTIR.

ALENTOUR, adv. around; (about) D'—, =; *surrounding*; *neighbouring*.

ALENTOURS, n. m. (pl.) 1. *placed around*, pl.; 2. *environs*, pl.; *neighbourhood*, sing.; 3. (pers.) *personal people about*, around, pl.

Des —s, around; *surrounding*; *neighbouring*.

ALEPINE, n. f. *bombazine*.

ALERION, n. m. (her.) *spread eagle* (without beak or feet).

ALERTE, adj. 1. (à, in; à, to) *alert* (vigilant); 2. *sharp*; *quick*; 3. *sprightly*; *lively*.

ALERTE, n. f. alert.

En —, on, upon the =.

ALESAGE, n. m. (tech.) 1. boring; drilling.

ALESER, v. a. (tech.) 1. (horizontally) bore; 2. (vertically) to drill.

Machine à —, 1. boring-machine; 2. drilling-machine.

ALEVIN, n. m. fry (fish).

ALEVINAGE, n. m. small fry.

ALEVINER, v. a. to stock with fry.

ALEXANDRIEN [aleksandri-in] NE, adj. alexandrian (of Alexandria).

ALEXANDRIN [aleksandrin] adj. (vers.) alexandrine.

ALEXANDRIN [aleksandrin] n. m. (vers.) alexandrine.

ALEXIPHARMAQUE [aleksifarmak] adj. (harm.) alexipharmic.

ALEXIPHARMAQUE [aleksifarmak] n. m. (pharm.) alexipharmic.

ALEZAN [alzan] E, adj. (of horses) chestnut.

— saure, sorrel. Cheval —, chestnut-orse; couleur — saure, sorrel.

ALEZAN n. m. chestnut-horse.

ALEZE, n. f. (med.) sheet (folded square).

ALFANGE, n. f. † phalanx, battalion (Tartar, Chinese).

ALGALIE, n. f. (surg.) algaly; (India) rubber catheter.

ALGANON, n. m. chain (for galley-aves).

ALGARADE, n. f.) rating; setting on; blowing up.

Faire une — à q. u., to rate a. o.; to give q. a. o. a rating; to blow a. o. up.

ALGEBRE, n. f. (math.) algebra; literal calculus; literal, specious, universal arithmetic.

— élémentaire, numeral algebra; — spéciale, literal, specious =.

ALGEBRIQUE, adj. algebraic; algebraical.

ALGEBRIQUEMENT, adv. algebraically.

ALGEBRISTE, n. m. algebraist.

ALGERIEN [—riin] NE, adj. Algerine.

ALGERIEN [—riin] n. m. NE, n. f. Algerine.

ALGIDE, adj. (med.) cold.

Sentiment —, (med.) algor.

ALGOR, n. m. (med.) algor.

ALGORITHM, n. m. (math.) algorithm.

ALGUAZIL [alguazil] n. m. alguazil.

ALGUE, n. f. (bot.) 1. alga, pl.; 2. wrack; 3. sea-wrack; 4. flag; 5. —s pl.) sea-weed tribe, sing.

— marine, (wrack grass; (sea wrack grass. Des —s, qui a rapport aux —s, algous.

ALIBI, n. m., pl. —, (law) alibi.

Prouver l'—, son —, to prove an —.

ALIBILE, adj. (med.) alibile.

ALIBORON, n. m. (fable) grizzle, long-ears.

Mâitre —, 1. =; 2. (pers.) long-ears; 3. =.

ALIBOUFIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) storax.

ALIENABLE, adj. (law) alienable.

ALIENATAIRE, n. m. (law) alienee.

ALIENA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. alienator.

ALIENATION [aliénation] n. f. 1. † alienation (of property); 2. † alienation of the heart, mind; estrangement.

— mentale, d'esprit, 1. mental alienation; = of mind; insanity; lunacy; dérangement; 2. (med.) vesania. Bureau de l'— des biens, (law) alienation-office.

ALIÈNE, E, adj. 1. † (of property) alienated; 2. † (of the affections, the mind) alienated; estranged; 3. (pers.) (of the mind) deranged (mad).

Non —, (law) untransferred. État —, alienation.

ALIÈNE, n. m. E, n. f. lunatic; maniac.

Hospice pour les —s, maison d'—s, lunatic asylum; (mad-house. En —, insantly; like a lunatic.

ALIÈNER, v. a. 1. † to alienate (property); 2. † to derange (the mind); 3. † to alienate (the affections, the mind).

Capacité d'être aliéné †, (law) alienability.

S'ALIÈNER, pr. v. † to alienate (the affections); to estrange.

ALIGNEMENT [alinn-y'man] n. m. 1. line (of a garden, road, street, wall, etc.); straight line; 2. (mil.) dressing; line; 3. (print.) ranging.

—! (mil.) (command.) dress! — à gauche, à droite! (mil.) dress left, right!

Être d'—, to be in a line; se jeter en dehors de l'—, to fall out of line; prendre des —s, to lay out, to trace by the line; prendre l'— de, to trace the line of; rentrer dans l'—, to fall into line.

ALIGNER [alinn-yé] v. a. 1. † to lay out, to trace in a line, straight line; 2. † to square; to put into precise order; 3. (mil.) to dress; 4. (print.) to range.

ALIGNÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ALIGNER) in a line.

S'ALIGNER, pr. v. (V. senses of ALIGNER) (mil.) to dress.

ALIGOUFIER, n. m. (bot.) storax.

ALIMENT, n. m. 1. † food; aliment; nutrition; nutriment; 2. cud (food in the first stomach of ruminating animals); 3. † fuel; 4. (law) allowance; estovers; 5. (mil.) feed.

Consignation d'—s, (law) making allowance. Sans —, 1. without food; 2. unfed. Être l'— de q. u. (, to be a. o.'s food, aliment; (to be meat and drink to a. o.; consigner des —s (pour), (law) to make an allowance (to).

ALIMENTAIRE, adj. 1. alimentary; feeding; 2. (med.) alimental

Canal, tube —, (physiol.) alimentary canal, duct; pension —, (law) 1. maintenance; 2. (to a wife) alimony; provision —, (sing.) (law) estovers, pl.; qualité de ce qui est —, alimentariness.

ALIMENTATION [—tation] n. f. 1. alimentary; feeding; feed; 2. (tech.) feeding; feed.

Appareil d'—, (tech.) 1. feeder; 2. feeding-apparatus; rigole d'—, (engin.) 1. feeder; 2. artificial feeder; tuyau d'—, (tech.) feed-pipe.

ALIMENTER, v. a. 1. † to feed; † to nurture, 2. † to sustain; to support; to keep alive; to nurse; 3. † (of combustible) to feed; to fuel.

ALIMENTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ALIMENTER.

Non —, 1. † unfed; unnurtured; 2. † unsustained; unsupported; unsupplied.

ALIMENTEU-X [—teu] SE, adj. (med.) alimental; nutritive.

ALINÉ, n. m., pl. —, 1. paragraph; 2. (print.) break.

Nouvel —, (print.) break. Composé d'—, paragraphic; paragraphical.

Par —, paragraphically. Ecrire, former des —, to paragraph.

ALIQUE, adj. (math.) aliquant.

ALIQUE, adj. (math.) aliquot.

Méthode des parties —s, (arith.) practice.

ALITE, E, adj. bed-ridden; bed-rid.

ALITER, v. a. to confine to o.'s bed; (to lay) up.

S'ALITER, pr. v. 1. to take up to o.'s bed; 2. to keep up to o.'s bed; Ne pas s'—, not to take up to o.'s bed; (to keep) up.

ALIZARI, n. m. madder-root; lizari.

ALIZE, n. f. (bot.) beam-tree-berry.

ALIZE, adj.

Vents —s, trade-winds.

ALIZIER, n. m. (bot.) beam-tree.

— blanc, =; white =.

ALKALI. V. ALCALI.

ALKEKENGE, n. m. (bot.) alkakengi, winter cherry.

ALKERMES [—mess] n. m. (pharm.) alkermes.

ALLAH [al-lā] n. m. Alla (the Mahometans' name for God).

ALLAITEMENT, n. m. † nursing (action); suckling.

Qui sert à l'—, sugescent.

ALLAITER, v. a. † to nurse; to suckle; to give up suck to.

ALLANT, E, adj. active; busy; stirring; bustling.

ALLANT, n. m. goer.

— et venants, —s and comers.

ALLANTOÏDE, n. f. (anat.) allantois.

ALLECHEMENT, n. m. † allurement; enticement.

ALLECHER, v. a. † to allure; to entice.

ALLEE, n. f. 1. going; 2. passage 3. (of gardens, parks, etc.) alley; walk; path.

— couverte, covered walk; grove; — retirée, by =; — de face, front alley.

—s et venues, (pl.) going in and out; going to and fro, sing. Faire des —s et venues, to go in and out; to go up to and fro.

ALLEGATION [al-légation] n. f. 1. allegation; 2. quoting.

— erronée, fausse —, misallegation; erroneous, false allegation.

ALLEGE, n. f. 1. (of windows) al-laying; 2. lighter (boat).

Frais d'—, (com.) lighterage.

ALLEGANCE [al-léjans] n. f. (Engl. hist.) allegiance.

ALLEGEMENT, n. m. 1. † lightening (of a burden); easing; disburdening; 2. † relief (of a. o.); 3. † lessening; 4. † alleviation; 5. † (th.) alleviative; 6. † allaying; allayment.

ALLEGER, v. a. 1. † to lighten (a. o. of a burden); to ease; to disburden; 2. † to relieve (a. o. of a th.); 3. † to lessen (a. th.); 4. † to alleviate; 5. † to allay; 6. (nav.) to buoy up (a cable); 7. (nav.) to stick out (a rope).

4. — la douleur ou le chagrin, to alleviate pain or sorrow. 5. — la douleur, to allay pain.

ALLÉGÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ALLEGER.

Non —, 1. unrelieved; 2. unallieved; 3. unallayed.

ALLÉGER, v. a. (a. & m.) to reduce.

ALLEGORIE [al-légori] n. f. allegory.

Auteur d'—s, allegorist. Par —, allegorically. Faire une —, to make an allegory; faire des —s, to allegorize. Qui aime les —s, allegorizing; qui fait des —s, allegorizing.

ALLEGORIQUE [al-légorik] adj. allegoric; allegorical.

Qualité de ce qui est —, allegoricalness.

ALLEGORIQUEMENT [al-légorikman] adv. allegorically.

ALLEGORISER [al-légorizé] v. a. to allegorize.

ALLEGORISEUR [al-légoriseur] n. m. (b. s.) allegorizer.

ALLEGORISTE [al-légorist] n. m. allegorist.

ALLEGRE [al-lègr] adj. lively; sprightly; cheerful; merry; jolly; festive; joyful.

ALLÈGRESSE [al-lègress] n. f. liveliness; sprightliness; cheerfulness; alacrity; jollity; festivity; glee; mirth; joy.

Les sept —s, (cath. rel.) the seven joys. Cri d'—, shout of =; shout, huzza. Avec —, liveliness; lively; with sprightliness; cheerfully; with alacrity; mirthfully; merrily; joyfully.

ALLEGRETTO [al-légret-tò] adv. (mus.) *allegretto*.

ALLEGRO [al-légro] adv. (mus.) *allegro*.

ALLEGUER, v. a. 1. † to *allege*; to *state*; to *plead*; to *urge*; 2. to *adduce*; 3. to *quote*.

Pouvoir être allégué, (V. senses) 1. to be *adducible*; 2. to be *pleadable*; ne pouvoir être —, (V. senses) to be *unpleadable*.

ALLELUIA [al-lé-lui-ya] n. m. 1. † *alleluia*; *allelujah*; *hallelujah*; 2. (bot.) (little, wood sorrel).

ALLEMAND [al-man] E, adj. German (of modern Germany).

ALLEMAND [al-man] n. m. E, n. f. 1. German (native of modern Germany); 2. German (language).

Bas —, low =; haut —, high =.

ALLER, n. m. 1. † going; 2. § run (course of time); 3. (nav.) outward voyage; voyage out.

— et retour, (nav.) entire voyage; voyage out and in. Laisser —, (V. LAISSEK); pis —, (V. PIS-ALLER). Au long —, in the long run. Avoir l'— pour le venir, to lose o's labour; to have o's labour for o's pains.

ALLER, v. n. irreg. (ind. pres. JE VAIS; TE VAS; IL VA; ILS VONT; fut. IRAI; subj. pres. ALLE) (DE from; A, to) 1. † § to go; 2. † § to go (to a place); to repair; to proceed; 3. † § (DE) to leave (from); to go away (from); to depart (from); 4. † § to move; to be in motion; 5. († § to go) to the water-closet, necessary; 6. § (...), (to) (followed by an infinitive) to be about; to be going; 7. § to go on; to get on; to proceed; to advance; 8. § to go on; to continue; 9. § to go on; to extend; to reach; 10. § to lead; to go; 11. § (A) to tend (to); to be (for); 12. § to be; to turn out; 13. § (A, to) to amount; (to) to come; 14. § (expletive) ...; 15. (of garments) to fit; to suit; 16. (of garments) to become; 17. (of fire) to burn; to burn up; 18. (of time) to run; 19. (nav.) to sail; 20. (play) to play; to stake.

2. Il serait allé aujourd'hui, he would have gone to-day. 3. Allez en paix, depart in peace. 6. Il va parler, he is going to speak. 7. Ce bâtiment est allé vite, this building has gone on, proceeded fast. 8. — croissant, to go on increasing. 10. Ce chemin va à la ville, this road leads to the town. 11. Ses vœux vont à la paix, his wishes tend to peace, are for peace. 12. Il en va d'une chose comme d'une autre, it is with one as with another. 13. Un mémoire qui va à ... francs, a bill that amounts to ... francs. 14. N'allez pas croire cela, do not believe that; il va venir, he is coming.

—, (from the capital into the country) to go down; —, (from the country to the capital) to = up. — ça et là, 1. to = about; 2. to ramble; 3. to roam. — chez ..., to go to ...'s; to call on, upon ...; — doucement, tout doucement, 1. † to = softly; 2. to = slowly; 3. (th.) to be middling; — en avant, 1. to = forward; 2. to = on; 3. to keep on; — bien ensemble, 1. † to = well together; 2. § to be a good match; — grandement, to spend; to lay out o's money; — mal ensemble, 1. † to = together badly; 2. § to be a bad match; — partout, 1. to = every where; 2. to = about; — toujours, 1. † to = always; 2. † to = still; 3. † to keep on; to hold on; (to) to keep up; 4. § (b. s.) to blunder on; 5. (b. s.) to rattle on (to speak); — et venir, 1. to = and come; 2. to = there and back; 3. to = in and out; 4. to = to and fro; faire — et venir, 1. to make go and come; 2. to move to and fro; — de côté et d'autre, 1. to = about; 2. to wriggle; y — de ..., ... to be at stake; ne pas y — de main morte, to = to it tooth and nail; — grand train, 1. † to drive away; 2. § to = on fast; to run on; — son train, to keep on; to = on; — à q. u. com-

me un gant, to fit a. o. to a T; — où va toute chose, to = the way of all things. Faire —, 1. † to make; 2. † to drive; 3. † to put; to set; to do; what o. likes with a. o.; to make a lackey of a. o.; 5. (tech.) to work; laisser —, 1. to let (a. th.) go; 2. (nav.) to let; 3. (nav.) to lie; to rest upon o's oars; laisser tout — sous soi, to do every thing under one; se laisser —, 1. to be careless of o's personal appearance; 2. to be easily influenced; 3. (à) to abandon o's self (to); to deliver o's self up (to); to give way (to); 4. (à) to indulge (in). Allant, (nav.) bound (to); allez! va! 1. begone! be off! 2. go! allons! 1. come! 2. well! 3. nonsense! allons donc! 1. come then! 2. indeed! 3. nonsense! allons, allons! come, come! cela vous va, that just suits you; cela va, cela ira, that will do; cela va-t-il? will that do? cela ne va pas, 1. that will not do; that won't do; 2. it is no go; comment cela va-t-il? how goes it? how get you on? il va comme on le mène, 1. he is easily led; 2. (b. s.) he is led by the nose; il y va de ..., ..., is, are at stake; où allez-vous? où va le navire? (nav.) where are you bound to? qui ne va pas, (of clothes) 1. that does not fit; 2. unbecoming; qui ne va pas bien, uncomely; tout va à ..., nothing comes amiss to (a. o.).

[ALLER is conj. with être. V. Ex. 2.]

S'EN ALLER, pr. v. 1. † § to go away; (to go off; to get away; to walk off; to be off; to take o's self off; 2. † § to ride away; off; 3. † § (th.) to work off; 4. † § to drop off; 5. † § to evaporate; 6. † § to pop off; 7. † § to slip off; 8. † § (b. s.) to slink off; 9. (b. s.) to sneak away; off; 10. § to dwindle away; 11. (of liquids) to run away; 12. (of liquids) to run over; 13. (of boiling liquids) to boil over.

— bien vite, to hasten, to hurry away, off; to make haste away. Faire en aller, to send away. Allez-vous-en! va-t'en! go along! be off! off! off with you! go about your business! allons-nous-en! come along! let us be going! (let us be going! qui va là? who goes there?)

ALLEU [al-éu] n. m. (feud. law) *allodium*.

Franc —, 1. =; 2. freehold.

ALLIAGE, E, adj. (bot.) *alliaceous*.

ALLIAGE, n. m. 1. (of metals) *alloyage* (action); 2. (arith.) *alligation*; 3. (chem.) *alloyage*; 4. (chem.) *alloy*; 5. † (metal.) *alloy*; 6. § *alloy*.

— pour caractère d'imprimerie, *type-metal*. Règle d'—, (arith.) *alligation*; règle d'— composée, inverse, (arith.) *alligation*; règle d'— directe, simple, (arith.) *alligation medial*. Sans —, † § *unalloyed*.

ALLIAIRE, n. f. (bot.) *alliaria*; (hedge garlic).

ALLIANCE, n. f. 1. † § *alliance*; 2. *alliance*; match; 3. wedding ring; 4. § union; 5. (theol.) covenant.

— peu convenable, 1. improper alliance; 2. misalliance. — de mariage, wedding ring. Acie, traité d'—, =; treaty of =. Par —, 1. by alliance; 2. by alliance, marriage; sans —, without =; unallied. Faire une —, to make an =; faire — avec, 1. † § to make an = (with); 2. § to unite (...).

ALLIÉ, E, adj. 1. (pers.) *allied* (by marriage or by treaty); 2. (pers.) *related* (by marriage); 3. § (th.) *akin*.

Mal —, misallied; non —, 1. † § unallied; 2. † § unrelated; 3. § (th.) not akin.

ALLIÉ, n. m. E, n. f. ally (by marriage or by treaty); 2. relation (by marriage).

ALLIER, n. m. *partridge-net*.

ALLIER, v. a. 1. † § (pers.) to ally (by marriage or by treaty); 2. to match; 3. § (th.) (A, AVEC, with) to blend; to combine; 4. (th.) to unite; 5. to alloy (metals).

S'ALLIER, pr. v. (A) 1. † § to ally o's self (by marriage or treaty) (to); to be allied (to); 2. † § to match; 3. § to blend (with); to combine (with); 4. § to unite (with); to become akin (to); 5. (AVEC, ...) to suit; 6. (of metals) to combine.

ALLIEZ, n. m. (bot.) (tare).

ALLIGATOR [al-lig-ator] n. m. (erpét.) *alligator*; American crocodile.

ALLITERATION [al-litéracion] n. (rhet.) *alliteration*.

ALLOBROGE [al-lobroj] n. m. *clowm*; country bumpkin.

ALLOCATION [al-lokacion] n. f. grant; 2. allocation; allowance.

ALLOCUTION [al-lokucion] n. f. (Rom. ant.) allocation; 2. address.

ALLODIAL [al-lodial] adj. (feud. law) *allodial*; *allodian*.

ALLODIALITÉ [al-lodialité] n. f. (feud. law) *allodial tenure*.

ALLONGE, n. f. 1. piece (to lengthen); 2. (of a table) leaf; 3. (com.) (of a bill) rider; 4. (nav.) futtock.

ALLONGE, E, adj. 1. lengthened; drawn; 2. long; 3. (bot.) lengthened; 4. (print.) (of letters) compressed; condensed; 5. (geom.) prolate.

Non —, (V. senses) undrawn.

ALLONGEMENT, n. m. 1. lengthening; 2. (did.) elongation.

ALLONGER, v. a. 1. † § to lengthen; 2. † § to extend; to stretch out; 3. § § wire-draw; (to) to spin out; 4. (fenn.) to allonge (a thrust).

S'ALLONGER, pr. v. 1. † § to lengthen; 2. † § to be extended, stretched out.

ALLOUCHIER, n. m. (bot.) *beam tree*; *white beam tree*.

ALLOUER, v. a. to grant; to allow.

ALLOUCHON, n. m. (tech.) cog.

À — s, clogged.

ALLUME, V. BOUCIE D'ALLUME.

ALLUMER, v. a. 1. † § to light (set fire); † to kindle; 2. to illuminate (a. th.) to light up; 3. § to kindle; to inflame; to excite; (to) to blow up; to set (the blood) in a glow; 5. to blow (in candles).

1. — le feu, to light the fire; allumer la lampe pour qu'elle éclaire la pièce, light the lamp that it may light the room. 2. — un salon, to illuminate, to light up a drawing room.

Chose qui allume §, inflamer (of) personne qui allume, 1. § lighter (of) 2. § inflamer (of); kindler (of).

ALLUMÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ALLUMER.

Non —, 1. unlighted; 2. § uninflamed. **S'ALLUMER**, pr. v. 1. † § to light; to light up; 3. † § (of fire) to brighten; to burn up; 4. § to kindle; to be cited.

ALLUMETTE, n. f. match (for preparing fire).

— allemande, chimique, *Lucifer*; *Lucifer*; — phosphorique, *phosphorus*; Botte, paquet d'— s, bundle of = s; fabricant d'— s, = -maker.

ALLUMEUR, n. m. 1. *lighter*; lamp-lighter.

ALLURE, n. f. 1. † § (pers.) gait; (of animals) gait; 3. † § horses' pace; 4. § (pers.) manner; 5. § (th.) turn; way.

N'avoir pas d'—, d'— fixe, (man) have no pace; développer l'—, to enlarge; faire faire des — s, to put through o's = s; montrer ses — s, to show = s.

ALLUSION [al-luzion] n. f. (A, th.) *allusion*; 2. (hint).

— indirecte, *indirect allusion*; hint; — peu voilée, 1. broad; broad hint. Par —, allusively; par

amaranthus; (flower-gentle; (velvet-flower; 2. *amaranth* (colour).

— des jardiniers, (bot.) *cock's-comb*; — à queue, (bot.) *tailed amaranth*; *lovelies bleeding amaranth*; — queue de renard, *floramour*. D'—, *amaranthine*. AMARINAGE, n. m. (nav.) *manning* (a prize).

AMARINER, v. a. (nav.) 1. to man (a prize); 2. to season; to inure.

AMARRAGE [amaraʒ] n. m. (nav.) *seizing*.

Ligne, point d'—, *lasher*; *lashing*. Faire un —, to seize.

AMARRE [amár] n. f. 1. (engin.) *mooring*; 2. (nav.) *seizing*; *bridle*.

— de touée, (nav.) *tow-line*. Pieux, poteau d'—, (engin.) *mooring-post*; puits d'—, (engin.) *of suspension bridges mooring-chamber, shaft*.

AMARRE [amár] E, adj. (nav.) *fast*.

AMARRER [amár] v. a. (nav.) 1. to make ✓ fast; 2. to lash; 3. to hold ✓ fast; 4. to hitch; 5. to belay; 6. to nip.

AMARYLLIS [amari-lis] n. f. (bot.) *amaryllis*; (*daffodil lily*).

AMAS [amá] n. m. 1. *heap*; 2. *hoard*; 3. (of liquids) *mass*; 4. *heap*; *mass*; *lot*; *load*; 5. (did.) *congeries*; 6. (mining) *pipe-vein*; *mass*.

— confus, (*confused heap*); — couché, horizontal, (mining) *pipe*. — sur —, *hoard upon hoard*.

AMASSER [amásé] v. a. 1. to heap; to heap up; 2. to hoard; to hoard up; to amass; to store up; to treasure; to treasure up; to lay ✓ in; to lay ✓ up; 3. to gather; to gather up; to make ✓ up; 4. to cluster.

— toujours, 1. to hoard and hoard; 2. to grasp and grasp. Personne qui amasse, 1. *heaper* (of); 2. *hoarder* (of); *storer* (of).

AMASSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of AMASER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unhoarded*; 2. *untreasured*. — de tous côtés, (did.) *collectaneous*.

S'AMASSER, pr. v. 1. to heap; 2. to hoard; 3. to be amassed; 4. to collect; to gather together; 5. (pers.) to crowd; 6. to cluster; 7. (b. s.) to brew.

AMATELOTAGE, n. m. (nav.) *classing the men*.

AMATELOT, v. a. (nav.) to class (the men).

AMATEUR, n. m. 1. (DE, of) *lover*; 2. *amateur*.

AMATIR, v. a. (golds.) to *deaden*.

AMAUROSE [—róz] n. f. (med.) *amaurosis*.

AMAZONE [amazónn] n. f. 1. (hist.) *Amazon*; 2. *Amazon* (courageous woman); 3. *riding-habit*; *habit*.

Habit d'—, *riding-habit*; *habit*. D'—, 1. (hist.) *Amazonian*; 2. *Amazonian*.

AMBASSADE [ambaçad] n. f. 1. *embassy*; 2. (*embassy* (message).

Attaché d'—, *attaché*; *gentleman attached to an*; *secrétaire d'—*, *secretary to an*. En —, *on an*.

AMBASSADEUR [ambaçadeur] n. m. *ambassador*.

— extraordinaire, = *extraordinary*; — ordinaire, *ordinary*.

AMBASSADRICE [ambaçadriss] n. f. *ambassador*.

AMBESAS [ambásas] n. m. (tricktrack) *ambs as*.

AMBIANT [ambian] E, adj. (phys.) *circumambient*; *ambient*.

AMBIDEXTERITÉ [ambidekstérité] n. f. *ambidexterity*; *ambidexterity*.

AMBIEXTRE [ambidekstré] adj. *ambidexterous*.

AMBIGU [ambigu] E, adj. *ambiguous*.

Non —, *unambiguous*.

AMBIGUÏTE [ambiguïté] n. f. *ambiguity*; *ambiguity*.

Sans —, *unambiguous*; *without ambiguity*.

AMBIGUMENT [ambiguman] adv. *ambiguously*.

AMBITUEUSEMENT [ambicieuzman] adv. *ambitiously*.

AMBITIEU-X [ambicieú] SE, adj. (DE, of; de, to) *ambitious*.

Peu —, *unambitious*; *un aspiring*. Caractère —, *ambitiousness*.

AMBITION [ambicion] n. f. (DE, of; de, to) *ambition*.

Défaut, manque d'—, *unambitiousness*. Sans —, *unambitious*; *without ambition*; *un aspiring*.

AMBITIONNER [ambicioné] v. a. to be ambitious of (a. th.); to aspire to.

AMBLE [ambli] n. m. (man.) *amble*.

— doux, easy =; grand —, quick =; — rude, rough =. À l'—, *amblyingly*.

Aller l'—, to amble; to amble along; faire aller l'— à, to amble; avoir l'—

doux, to amble easy; être franc d'—, to amble freely; mettre un cheval à l'—, to make ✓ a horse amble. Qui va à l'—, *ambling*.

AMBLER [ambli] v. n. *to amble*.

AMBRE [anbr] n. m. (min.) *amber*.

— gris, *amberggris*; *amber-grease*. D'—, *amber*.

AMBRE [anbré] E, adj. *amber-coloured*.

De couleur —e, =.

AMBRETTE [anbrett] n. f. 1. *amberseed*; 2. (bot.) *musk-mallows*.

Graine d'—, (bot.) *musk-seed*.

AMBROISIE [ambroizi] n. f.

AMBROSIE [ambrozi] n. f. *ambrosia*. D'—, of =; *ambrosial*.

AMBROSIEN [ambroziin] NE, adj. *Ambrosian* (of St Ambrose).

AMBULANCE [ambulans] n. f. *ambulance* (military hospital).

AMBULANT [ambulan] E, adj. 1. *ambulant*; 2. *itinerant*; *ambulatory*; 3. (b. s.) *strolling*.

Comédien (m.), comédienne (f.) —e, *strolling player*; *stroller*; *personne* —e, *itinerant*. Être —, mener une vie —e, (b. s.) to itinerate; to stroll.

AMBULATOIRE [ambulatori] adj. (pers.) 1. *ambulatory*; 2. (th.) *itinerant*.

ÂME n. f. 1. *soul*; 2. *ghost*; 3. *life-blood*; 4. *soul*; *life*; *spirit*; 5. *soul* (person); *fellow*, m.; *thing*, f.; 6. (of bellows) *clack*; 7. (of devices) *motto*; 8. (of faggots) *small wood*; 9. (of figures, statues) *core*; 10. (of quills) *pith*; 11. (artil.) (of a gun) *chamber*; 12. (mus.) *sound-board*.

— basse, de boue, *base*, *groveling*, *mean soul*; — bien née, *well-constituted*, *well-regulated*, *well-poised mind*; bonne —, *good* =; — bourrelée, = *stung with remorse*; — damnée, *mere tool*; — vivante, *living* =, *creature*. Charge d'—s, *cure of* =; égalité d'—, *equanimity*; tranquillité d'—, *tranquillity of* =, *mind*; *heart's ease*; *heart-ease*. Funeste à l'—, qui perd l'— = *-destroying*. À l'—, ..., *-soured*; *-thoughted*; *...-minded*. Du fond de son —, *from o.'s* =; de toute son —, *with all o.'s* =; sans —, 1. *soulless*; *spiritless*; *lifeless*; 2. *unfeeling*; *surmon* —, 1. *upon my* =; 2. *for the* =, *very* = *of me*. Avoir la mort dans l'—, to be heart-sick; jouir de la tranquillité d'—, to be at heart's ease; mettre la mort dans l'—, to be heart-sickening; rendre l'— à, to give ✓ up, to yield up the ghost; reveiller l'—, to be heart-stirring. Qui a l'—, (V. à l'—). Dieu veuille avoir son —, *God rest his, her* =. Il n'y a pas — qui vive, *there is not a living creature*.

AME, adj. *well-beloved*.

AMELIORATION [—racion] n. f. 1. *amelioration*; 2. *improvement*.

Auteur d'—s, *improver*. Susceptible d'—, *improvable*; non susceptible d'—, *unimprovable*.

AMELIORER, v. a. 1. to ameliorate; to meliorate; 2. to improve; 3. to better.

Qu'on ne peut —, *unimprovable*; qui n'améliore pas, *unimproving*.

AMÉLIORÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of AMÉLIORER.

Non —, *unimproved*.

S'AMÉLIORER, pr. v. 1. to ameliorate; to meliorate; 2. to improve; 3. to mend.

Pouvoir —, to be improvable.

AMEN [amenn] adv. *amen*.

AMENAGEMENT, n. m. *management* (of a forest or wood).

AMENAGER, v. a. 1. to order, to regulate the management of (a forest or wood); 2. to cut ✓ up (a tree).

AMENDABLE, adj. (agr.) *improvable*.

AMENDE, n. f. 1. *penalty*; *fine*; 2. (law) *ransom*.

— déterminée, *stated fine*; — honorable, "*amende honorable*"; *apology*. — la discrétion du tribunal, *discretionary*.

= Passible d'—, (pers.) *finable*; *liable to* =; punissable d'—, (th.) *liable to* =.

Sous peine d'—, *under penalty of* =.

Condamner à l'—, to *fine*; to sentence to a =; to *amerc*; condamner à une — de, to *fine* impose une —, to *impose*, to *levy* a =; mettre l'— sur, to *fine*; payer une, l'— de, to *pay* a =, *penalty of*; to *forfeit*; être passible d'une — de, to *forfeit*; to *be liable to* a = of.

AMENDEMENT, n. m. 1. (à, in) *amendment*; *improvement*; 2. (of things under deliberation) (à, to) *amendments*.

3. (agr.) *means of improvement*.

Faire un —, to make ✓ an *amendment*.

AMENDER, v. a. 1. to amend; to improve; (to mend; 2. to reclaim (a. o.); 3. (of deliberative assemblies) to *amend* (a motion, a bill, etc.); 4. (agr.) to *improve* (land); to *manure*.

Agriculteur qui amende les terres, *manurer*.

AMENDÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *amended*; *improved*; 2. (pers.) *reclaimed*; 3. (agg.) *improved*; *manured*.

Non —, 1. *unimproved*; 2. (pers.) *unreclaimed*. Qui peut être —, *reclaimable*.

S'AMENDER, pr. v. 1. to amend; to improve; (to mend; 2. (pers.) to be *reclaimed*.

Qui s'amende se repent, *amendment is repentance*.

AMENDER, v. n. to amend; to improve (to mend).

Qui n'amende pas, *unimproving*.

AMENER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. *bring* ✓ (to cause to come without being carried); 2. *to draw* ✓; to *pull*; 3. *bring* ✓ in; to *introduce*; 4. *to bring* ✓ (a. o.); to *bring* ✓ (a. o.) over; 5. *bring* ✓ (a. th.) about; to *bring* ✓ pass; 6. *to bring* ✓ forward; to *produce*; 7. *to bring* ✓ on; to *draw* ✓ on; to *occasion*; to *cause*; 8. *to produce*; to *bring* ✓; 9. (of dice) to *throw*; 10. (nav.) to *haul down*; to *lower*; *strike* ✓; 11. (nav.) to *strike* ✓ (a flag, mast, a sail).

1. — des personnes, des animaux, des choses ou des bateaux, to *bring persons*, *multi*, *carriages* or *boats*. 3. — des modes, usages, to *bring* ✓ in, to *introduce* *fashions*. 4. — q. u. à une opinion, to *bring* ✓ to *bring* a. o. over to an opinion. 7. — des ladies, des malheurs, to *bring on* *disasters* *misfortunes*. 8. — q. u. à faire q. ch., to *bring* ✓ to *induce* a. o. to do a. th.

— (en bas), 1. to *bring* ✓ down (en dedans), to *bring* ✓ in; 3. (dehors) *bring* ✓ out; 4. (en haut), to *bring* ✓ up.

Mandat d'—, (V. MANDAT). — en l'ontairement, (b. s.) to *bring* ✓ in; — bonne fin, to *bring* ✓ about; to *bring* ✓ to an issue; — à bon port, to *bring* ✓ to a happy issue. Être amené à, to *be brought* to; 2. to *bring* ✓ o.'s a. to; être amené de bien loin, (th.) *far-fetched*. Amène! (nav.) (command) 1. *amain!* 2. *down!* 3. *in!* 4. *strike!*

[AMENER must not be confounded with porter.]

AMÉNITÉ, n. f. || § *amenity*.
 AMENTACEES, n. f. (bot.) *amentaceae*, pl.
 AMENUISER, v. a. to reduce; to thin; to make *✓* slender.
 AM-ER [amèr] ÈRE, adj. 1. || § *bitter*; 2. (of the sea, of tears) *briny*.
 Eau amère, (chem.) *mother water*; principe —, (chem.) *bitter principle*.
 Assez, un peu —, *bitterish*. D'un goût —, *bitter*. Rendre —, 1. to make, *✓* to render *bitter*; 2. § *to embitter*.
 AMER [amèr] n. m. 1. || *bitter*; 2. (of certain animals, of fishes) *gall*.
 AMER [amèr] u. m. (nav.) *land-mark*; *sea-mark*.
 AMEREMENT, adv. *bitterly*.
 AMERICAIN, E, adj. *American*.
 Idiotisme —, *Americanism*; patriotisme —, *Americanism*. Naturaliser —, to *Americanize*.
 AMERICAIN, n. m. *American (man)*.
 AMÉRICAINNE, n. f. 1. *American (woman)*; 2. (print.) *square-bodied script*; *script*.
 AMERTUME, n. f. || § *bitterness*.
 — modérée, *bitterishness*. Personne, chose qui abreuve d'—, *embitterer of*. Sans —, *unembittered*. Abreuer d'—, to *embitter*; to be the *embitterer of*.
 AMÉTHYSTE, n. f. (min.) *amethyst*.
 AMÉTHYSTIN, E, adj. *amethystine*.
 AMEUBLEMENT, n. m. 1. *furniture*; *set of furniture*; 2. *stock of furniture*.
 AMEUBLIR, v. a. (agr.) to *mellow (lands)*.
 AMEUBLISSEMENT, n. m. (agr.) *mellowing*.
 AMEULONNER, v. a. to *stack (hay)*.
 AMEUTER [ameute] v. a. 1. (hunt.) to *train (dogs)* to hunt together; 2. § *to raise*; to stir up; to work up.
 S'AMEUTER, pr. v. 1. to rise *✓* (seditionally); 2. to riot; to mutiny.
 AMI, n. m., E n. f. || § *friend*.
 Bon ami, bonne —, 1. *good friend*; 2.) *sweet-heart*; — cordial, *hearty* =; — éprouvé, tried =; — faux —, hollow =; — solide, steady =. — jusqu'aux autels, = as far as conscience permits; — du cœur, bosom =; — ami de cœur, hollow =; — de la famille, de la maison, = of the family; — de table, table companion. M'—e), my darling; my duck; mon —! 1. my =; 2. my dear! En —, friendly; friendlike; sans —, 1. without =; friendless; 2. unfriended; unfriended. Acquérir, se faire des —s, to gain, to make *✓* =; n'avoir point d'—s, être sans —s, to have no =; to be friendless; être — de, 1. || § *to be the of*; 2. || § *to be a = to*; to be friendly to; 3. § (th.) to be the companion of; 4. § (th.) to be grateful, agreeable, pleasing to; se faire l'— de, to befriend; redevenir —s, to be, to become *✓* = again; rester —s, to remain =s.
 AMI, E, adj. 1. friendly; 2. (paint.) (of colours) *friendly*.
 AMIABLE, adj. 1. friendly; amicable; kind; 2. courteous; 3. amicable.
 A V'—, 1. amicably; 2. (of sales) *private*.
 AMIABLEMENT, adv. 1. amicably; kindly; 2. courteously; 3. amicably.
 AMIANTE, n. m. (min.) *amianthus*; *amianth*; (earth, mountain) *slax*.
 AMICAL, E, adj. friendly; amicable. Peu —, unfriendly. Caractère —, disposition —e, friendliness; caractère peu —, (th.) unfriendliness; disposition peu —e, (pers.) unfriendliness; état —, amicableness.
 [AMICAL has no pl. in the masculine.]
 AMICALEMENT, adv. friendly; amicably.
 AMICT [ami] n. m. *amice*.
 AMIDON, n. m. 1. *starch (solid)*; 2. (chem.) *fecula*.
 AMIDONNER, v. a. (a. & m.) to *starch*.

AMIDONNERIE, n. f. (sing.) (a. & m.) *starch-works*, pl.
 AMIDONNIER, n. m. *starch-maker*.
 AMIGDALE, n. f. V. AMYGDALÉ.
 AMINCIR, v. a. 1. to make *✓*, to render thin; 2. to edge off; 3. (carp.) to thin.
 S'AMINCIR, pr. v. to become *✓*, to get *✓*, to grow *✓* thin.
 AMINCISSEMENT, n. m. || 1. making, rendering thin; 2. thinness; 3. (carp.) *thinning*.
 AMIRAL, n. m. 1. *admiral (person)*; 2. *admiral (ship)*; 3. *guard-ship*; 4. (conch.) *admiral*.
 Contre—, rear *admiral*; grand —, high =; vice—, vice =. — commandant dans un port, port =; vaisseau —, =; =s ship.
 AMIRALAT, n. m. *admiralship*.
 AMIRALE, n. f. *admiral's lady* (wife of an *admiral*).
 AMIRAUTE [—rôte] n. f. 1. *admiralty (administration)*; 2. *admiralship*.
 Conseil d'—, board of *admiralty*; bureaux de l'—, (pl.) =office (sing.); hôtel de l'—, =.
 AMITIÉ, n. f. 1. *friendship*; 2. *affection*; love; fondness; 3. *amity*; 4. *kindness (act)*; favour; pleasure; 5. —s, (pl.) regards; kind regards, pl.; 6. (th.) *sympathy*; 7. (paint.) (of colours) *friendship*.
 3. La paix et l'— entre nations, *peace and amity between nations*.
 Avec —, 1. with *friendship*; 2. lovingly; d'—, 1. of =; 2. loving; par —, 1. for =; 2. for love. Mes —s à, my regards to; mes vives —s à, my kindest regards to. Avoir de l'— pour, 1. to entertain = towards; 2. to hold *✓* dear; 3. to be friendly to; envoyer ses —s, to send *✓* o's regards; être sur un pied d'—, to be on friendly terms; faire ses —s à q. u., to give *✓* o's love to a. o.; faire faire ses —s à q. u., to send *✓* o's love to a. o.; offrir ses —s à, to give *✓* o's regards to; prendre q. u. en —, to take *✓* a liking to a. o.;) to take *✓* to a. o.; prendre q. u. fortement en —, to take *✓* a great liking to a. o.;) to take very much, a great deal to a. o.; avoir pris en —, to have taken a great liking to a. o.; to be fond of a. o.; to be partial to a. o.
 AMMAN, n. m. *amman* (chief of a Swiss canton).
 AMMI, n. m. 1. (bot.) *ammi*; *ammios*; (bishop's wort); 2. (pharm.) *ammi*; *ammios*.
 AMMONIA-C, QUE, adj. (chem.) *ammoniac*; *ammoniacal*.
 Gaz —, *ammoniacal gas*; gomme ammoniacque, *ammoniacum*; gum *ammoniac*; sel —, *ammoniacal salt*; sal *ammoniac*.
 AMMONIACAL, E, adj. (chem.) *ammoniacal*.
 AMMONIACUM [—comm] n. m. (chem.) *ammoniacum*; *ammoniac*; gum *ammoniac*.
 AMMONIAQUE, n. f. (chem.) *ammonia*.
 AMMONITE, n. f. (conch., foss.) *ammonite*.
 AMNISTIE, n. f. *amnesty*.
 AMNISTIE, n. m. E, n. f. *person pardoned by amnesty*.
 AMNISTIER, v. a. to pardon by *amnesty*.
 AMODIATION [—diacion] n. f. *farming, leasing, letting out (of lands)*.
 AMODIER, v. a. to farm out (lands); to lease out; to let out.
 AMOINDRIR, v. a. 1. to lessen; to decrease; to diminish; 2. to curtail.
 AMOINDRI, E, pa. p. V. senses of AMOINDRIR.
 Non —, 1. undiminished; 2. uncurtailed.
 S'AMOINDRIR, pr. v. to lessen; to decrease; to diminish.
 AMOINDRIR, v. n. 1. to lessen; to decrease; to diminish; 2. to decay.

AMOINDRISSEMENT, n. m. 1. *lessening*; diminution; decrease; 2. *curtailment*.
 AMOLLIR, v. a. 1. || § *to soften*; to mollify; 2. § *to weaken (a. th.)*; 3. § *to enervate (a. o.)*; to unman; 4. (did.) to *intenerate*.
 S'AMOLLIR, pr. v. 1. || § *to soften*; to be mollified; 2. § (th.) to weaken; 3. § (pers.) to effeminate.
 AMOLLISSEMENT, n. m. 1. || § *softening*; mollification; 2. § *weakening*; 3. § (pers.) *enervation*; 4. (did.) *inteneration*; 5. (metal.) *emollescence*.
 Susceptible d'—, (V. senses) || § *mollifiable*.
 AMOME, n. m. (bot.) *amomum*.
 — à grappes, *cardamom-tree*; — des Indes, *ginger*.
 AMONCELER, v. a. 1. || § *to heap up*; 2. || § *to pile up*; 3. || § *to gather*; to collect; 4. § *to accumulate*.
 S'AMONCELER, pr. v. 1. || § *to be heaped up*; 2. || § *to be piled up*; 3. || § *to gather*; to collect; 4. § *to accumulate*.
 AMONCELEMENT, n. m. 1. || § *heaping up*; 2. || § *piling up*; 3. || § *gathering*; collecting; 4. § *accumulation*.
 AMONT, adv. $\frac{1}{2}$ (nav.) *up the stream, river*.
 Vent d'—, (nav.) *easterly wind*; Levantier. D'—, 1. up the river; 2. from up the river; down the river; down, 3. (of the wind) *easterly*; en —, up the river; up; upwards; en — de, above.
 AMORCE, n. f. 1. || *bait*; 2. § (b. s.) *bait*; lure; allurements; 3. (of fire-arms) *prime*; *priming*.
 Corne d'—, (of fire-arms) *priming-horn*. Servir d'—, (V. senses) (of fire-arms) to *prime*.
 AMORCER, v. a. 1. to bait; 2. § (b. s.) to lure; allure; to decoy; 3. to prime (fire-arms); 4. (angling) to decoy; 5. (mil.) to decoy.
 AMORÇOIR, n. m. V. ÉBAUCHOIR.
 AMORPHE, adj. (nat. hist.) *amorphous*.
 AMORTIR, v. a. 1. || § *to deaden*; 2. § *to allay*; to weaken; 3. § *to deaden (a blow)*; 4. (a debt) to liquidate; to pay *✓* off; 5. to break *✓* (a fall); 6. to slacken (a fire); 7. to take *✓* off the strength of (herbs); 8. (fin.) to sink *✓*; 9. (fin.) (an annuity) to redeem; to buy *✓* up; 10. (law) to amortize; 11. (paint.) to flatten.
 S'AMORTIR, pr. v. 1. || § *to be deadened*; 2. § *to be allayed*; to subside; to get *✓*, to grow *✓* weak; 3. (of a debt) to be paid off; to be liquidated; 4. (of a fire) to slacken; 5. (fin.) to be sunk; 6. (fin.) (of annuities) to be bought up.
 AMORTISSABLE, adj. 1. (fin.) that can be sunk; 2. (fin.) (of annuities) *redeemable*.
 AMORTISSEMENT, n. m. 1. (arch.) *pediment*; 2. (arch.) *finishing*; 3. (of a debt) *liquidation*; paying off; 4. (fin.) *sinking*; 5. (fin.) (of annuities) *redemption*; buying up; 6. (law) *amortization*; *amortizement*.
 Caisse d'—, (fin.) *sinking-fund*; fonds d'—, *sinking-fund*.
 AMOUR, n. m. 1. love; 2. lovingness; 3. —s, (pl.) (b. s.) *amours*, pl.; 4. (pers.) love;) passion; flame; 5. (of animals) heat; 6. (myth.) Love; Cupid.
 — propre, de soi, self-love; second —, after —. Digne d'—, loveliness; éperdu d'—, =-lorn; indigne d'—, unlovely; malade d'—, =-sick. Dame de ses —s, lady-love; lacs d'—, =-knot; penchant à l'—, *amorousness*. D'—, 1. of =; 2. loving. Avec —, lovingly; en —, 1. (of animals) in heat; 2. (agr., hort.) in a state of fermentation; par —, for =; pour l'— de, 1. for the = of; 2. for the sake of; for...s sake; pour l'— de Dieu, 1. for God's sake; 2. for charity's sake;

pour l'— de vous, *for your sake*. Avoir de l'— pour, *to be in = with*; être malade d'—, *to be = sick*; faire l'—, *to woo*;) *to court*; faire l'— à, *to woo*; (*to make* √ = *to*;) *to court*; languir d'—, *to be = sick*; prendre de l'— (pour), *to be in = (with)*. Dont l'— est infini, *all-loving*; qui languit d'—, *= sick*.

AMOURACHER, v. a. (b. s.) *to make* √ ... *in love*.

— q. u. de q. ch., *to make a. o. in love with a. th.*

AMOURACHÉ, E, pa. p. (b. s.) (DE, with) *smitten*; (in love).

Cesser d'être —, *to be disenamoured*.

S'AMOURACHER, pr. v. (b. s.) (DE) *to become enamoured (of)*; *to be smitten (with)*; *to fall in love (with)*.

AMOURETTE, n. f. 1.) *love*; 2. *love-affair*; 3. — s. (pl.) (culin.) *marrow of calves, sheep's loins*, sing.

Par —, (b. s.) *for love*.

AMOUREUSEMENT [—reuzman] adv. 1. *with love*; 2. *lovingly*; 3. (b. s.) *amorously*.

AMOUREUX [—eù] SE, adj. 1. § (pers.) (DE, with) *in love*; 2. (th.) *of love*; *love...*; 3. (b. s.) (DE, of) *amorous*; 4. (paint.) *soft*; *delicate*.

— par-dessus la tête, *over head and ears in love*. Devenir —, *to become enamoured*; être — (de), *to be a lover (of)*; *to be enamoured (of)*; *to be in love (with)*; être — des onze mille vierges, *to be a general lover*.

AMOUREUX-X [—eù] n. m. SE, n. f. *lover, m.; wooer, m.; suitor*;) *sweet-heart, m. f.*

AMOVIBILITÉ, n. f. 1. (pers.) *removability*; *liability to removal*; 2. (of offices) *quality of being held during pleasure*.

AMOVIBLE, adj. 1. (pers.) *removable*; 2. (of offices) *held during pleasure*.

Avoir un emploi —, des fonctions — s, être —, *to hold √ an office during pleasure*.

AMPELIDÉES [anpélidé] n. f. (pl.) (bot.) *vine-tribe*, sing.

AMPHIBIE [anbibi] adj. (hist.) *amphibious*.

Nature —, *amphibiousness*.

AMPHIBIE [anbibi] n. m. 1. (zool.) *amphibian*; *amphibious animal*; — s. (pl.) *amphibia*; 2.) § (pers.) *Jack of all sides*; 3.) § (pers.) *man of two dissimilar trades*.

AMPHIBOLOGIE [anfiboloji] n. f. *amphibology*.

AMPHIBOLOGIQUE [anfiboloji] adj. *amphibological*.

AMPHIBOLOGIQUEMENT [anfiboloji] adv. *amphibologically*.

AMPHIBRAQUE [anbibrak] n. m. (vers.) *amphibrach*.

AMPHICTYONIDE [anfiktionid] adj. (Gr. hist.) *having a right of being represented in the council of the amphictyons*.

AMPHICTYONIE [anfiktionie] n. f. (Gr. hist.) *representation in the council of the amphictyons*.

AMPHICTYONIQUE [anfiktionik] adj. (Gr. hist.) *amphictyonic*.

AMPHICTYONS [anfiktion] n. m. (Gr. hist.) *amphictyons*, pl.

AMPHIGOURI [anfigouri] n. m. 1. *burlesque piece*; 2. *unintelligible nonsense*; *nonsensical stuff*; 3. *rigmarole*.

AMPHIGOURIQUE [anfigourik] adj. 1. *burlesque*; 2. *unintelligible*; *nonsensical*.

AMPHISCIE [anfiksi] n. m. (astr., geog.) *amphiscian*; *amphiscii*, pl.

AMPHITHÉÂTRAL [anfikétral] adj. (Rom. hist.) *amphitheatrical*.

AMPHITHÉÂTRE [anfikétr] n. m. 1. *amphitheatre*; 2. (ant.) *theatre*.

De l'— (Rom. hist.) *amphitheatrical*; en —, *amphitheatral*.

AMPHITRYON [anfiktrion] n. m. 1. (Gr.

hist.) *Amphitryon*; 2. *host (master of the house)*; 3. *treater*.

AMPHORE [anfor] n. f. (Rom. ant.) *amphora*.

AMPLE [anpl] adj. 1. § (of place) *spacious*; *large*; *roomy*; 2. (of clothing, furniture) *full*; *large*; 3. § *ample*; *full*; 4. § *plentiful*; 5. § *copious*.

AMPLEMENT [anplman] adv. § 1. *amply*; *fully*; *at large*; *largely*; 2. *plentifully*; 3. *copiously*.

AMPLEUR [anpleur] n. f. 1. § (of place) *spaciousness*; *largeness*; *roominess*; 2. § (of clothing, furniture) *fulness*; 3. § *ampleness*.

AMPLIATI-F [anpliatif] VE, adj. (of the pope's briefs or bulls) *additional*.

AMPLIATION [anpliasion] n. f. 1. (adm.) *official copy (of an act)*; 2. (law) *exemption*.

Pour —, (adm.) *a true copy*.

AMPLIFICATEUR [anplikateur] n. m. (b. s.) *amplifier*.

AMPLIFICATION [anplikasion] n. f. 1. *exemplification*; 2. (rhet.) *amplification*.

AMPLIFIER [anplis] v. a. 1. *to amplify*; 2. *to expatiate*, *to enlarge on*, upon.

AMPLITUDE [anplitud] n. f. 1. (astr.) *amplitude*; 2. (geom.) *amplitude*.

AMPOULE [anpoul] n. f. 1. *ampulla (phial for holy oil)*; 2. *blister (on the hands or feet)*; 3. (bot.) *bladder*; 4. (med.) *ampulla*; *bulia*; *bubble*; (*blister*).

Se couvrir d'— s, *to blister*; s'élever en —, *se former en* —, *to =*; faire venir des — s, *to =*; *to bring √ blisters*.

AMPOULÉ [anpoulé] E, adj. (lit.) *turgid*; *tumid*; *inflated*; *bombastic*; *rustic*; 2. (metal.) *blistered*.

AMPOULER [anpoulé] v. a. (metal.) *to blister*.

AMPOULER [anpoulé] v. n. (metal.) *to blister*.

AMPOULETTE [anpoulette] n. f. (mar.) *clock*; *glass*.

AMPUTATION [anputasion] n. f. (surg.) *amputation*.

Faire une —, *to perform an =*; faire l'— de, *to amputate*; (*to cut √ off*).

AMPUTE [anputé] n. m. E, n. f. *person who has had a limb amputated*.

AMPUTER [anputé] v. a. (surg.) *to amputate*.

— q. u., — q. u. d'un membre, *to = a. o.'s limb*; être amputé, se faire —, *to have a limb amputated*.

AMULETTE, n. f. *amulet*.

AMURE, n. f. (nav.) (of sails) *tack*.

AMURER, v. a. *to haul aboard the tack (of a sail)*.

Amure la grande voile! (nav.) *aboard main tack!*

AMUSABLE, adj. ‡ *amusable*; *capable of amusement*.

AMUSANT, E, adj. *amusing*; *entertaining*; " *amusive*.

Peu —, *unamusing*; *unentertaining*.

D'une manière — e, *amusingly*; *entertainingly*.

AMUSEMENT, n. m. 1. *amusement*; *entertainment*; *sport*;) *fun*; 2. *pastime*; 3. (b. s.) *trifling*.

Grand —, 1. *great =*; 2.) *fine, good fun*. Sans —, *without =*; *unamused*; *unentertained*.

AMUSER, v. a. (DE, with; à, with, in) 1. *to amuse*; *to entertain*; 2. (b. s.) *to amuse (deceive a. o.)*; *to trifle with*; 3. *to talk away (a. th.)*.

— le tapis, *to talk the time away*; *to spin √ out time*.

S'AMUSER, pr. v. 1. *to amuse o.'s self*; *to entertain o.'s self*; *to sport*; *to sport o.'s self*; 2. *to keep √ it up*.

— bien, *to = well*; *to have fine, good fun*; — de q. u., *to amuse o.'s self at a. o.'s expense*; (*to make √ sport at*,

of a. o.; — à la bagatelle, à la moue, *to stand √, to sit √ trifling*;) *trifle o.'s time away*; — avec des riens, *to trifle*; (*to peddle about*. Personne qui s'amuse, *sporter, entertainer*. Pour —, *to amuse o.'s self*; *to entertain o.'s self*; (*for o.'s sport*. Qui ne s'amuse pas, *unamused*.

AMUSETTE, n. f. *child's play*.

AMYGDALÉ, n. f. (anat.) *almond*; *almond of the throat*; *tonsil*.

AMYGDALOÏDE, n. f. (min.) *amygdaloid*.

AMYLACÉ, E, adj. *amylaceous*.

AMYLIQUE, adj. (chem.) *amylie*.

AN, n. m. *year (considered as a whole)*; (*twelve-month*).

Le nouvel —, *the new year*; l'— du monde, *do Notre-Seigneur, the year of the world*, our Lord.

Un —, *a year*; (*a twelve-month*;) *bissextile*, *bissextile =*; (*leap =*;) *jeunes — s, o.'s early = s*; *nouvel — new =*; l'— passé, *last =*; tous les — s, *yearly*; *every =*; tous les deux — de deux — s en deux — s, *biennial*; *every two = s*; l'— de grâce, (*admission in the = of our Lord*; l'— de Notre-Seigneur, *in the = of our Lord*; — jour, (*law*) *a = and a day*; bon —, *nm* —, *one = with another*. Animal à l'— d'un —, *yearling*. Bout de l'—, *servant du bout de l'—, service of the first anniversary of o.'s death*; jour de l'— new — s day. D'un —, 1. *of a =*; 2. (*bo*) *yearly*; d'un —, âgé d'un —, 1. *off* *one = old*; 2. *yearly*; par —, *annual*; a —. Avoir — s, être âgé de — s, *be ... = s old, of age*; *to be ... = s old*; n'avoir pas vingt — s, *not to be twenty*; (*to be in o.'s teens*; avoir passé vingt — s, *to be above twenty*; (*to be of o.'s teens*; être chargé d'— s, *too stricken in = s*; donner à q. u. —, *to take √ a. o. to be ... = s old*; pour un —, 1. *to hire by the =*; 2. *hire for a =*.

ANA [ânâ] n. m. 1. *ana (recueil)*;) *ana (termination added to the name of an author)*; 3. (*pharm.*) *ana*.

ANABAPTISME [anabaptism] n. m. *anabaptism (doctrine)*.

ANABAPTISTE [anabaptist] n. m. *anabaptist*.

D'— des — s, *anabaptistic*; *anabaptist*; en —, *anabaptistically*.

ANACARDE, n. m. (bot.) *anacardium*; *cashew-nut*.

— d'Occident, =.

ANACARDIER, n. m. (bot.) *cashew*; *cashew-tree*.

— d'Occident, =.

ANACHORETE [anakorete] n. m. *anachorite*; *anachoret*; *anachorite*; *anachoret*.

ANACHRONISME [—kronism] n. m. *anachronism*; 2. *prolepsis*.

Qui contient un —, *anachronistic*.

ANACOLUTHE, n. f. (gram.) *anacoluthon (ellipsis)*.

ANACREONTIQUE, adj. *anacreontic*.

Poème —, *anacreontic*.

ANAGALLIS [anagal-liss] n. m. V. MÉRION.

ANAGOGIQUE, adj. (theol.) *anagogical*.

ANAGRAMMATISER, v. n. *to anagrammatize*.

ANAGRAMMATISTE, n. m. *anagrammatist*.

ANAGRAMME, n. m. *anagram*.

Par —, 1. *anagrammatic*; *anagrammatical*; 2. *anagrammatically*.

ANAGYRE, n. m.

ANAGYRIS [—ris] n. m. (bot.) *blet*; *trefoil*.

— fétide, (bot.) =.

ANALECTES, n. m. (philol.) *analepsis*, pl.

ANALEME, n. m. (astr.) *analemma*.

ANALEPTIQUE, adj. (med.) *analeptic*.

ANALEPTIQUE, n. m. (med.) *analeptic*.

ANALOGIE, n. f. *analogy*.

Qualité d'avoir del'—, *analogicalness*; personne qui établit des —s, *analogue*. Par —, by —; sans —, 1. *without*; 2. *unanalogue*; *unanalogue*. Conclure, juger, raisonner par —, to conclude, to judge, to reason from —.

ANALOGIQUE, adj. *analogical*.

Non, peu —, *unanalogue*.

ANALOGIQUEMENT, adv. *analogically*.

Expliquer —, to analogize.

ANALOGISME, n. m. (philos.) *analogism*.

ANALOGUE, adj. 1. (à, to) *analogous*; 2. (did.) *analogous*; *like*.

Non, peu —, *unanalogue*. D'une manière —, *analogously*.

ANALYSE, n. f. 1. *analysis*; 2. (gram.) *parrying*.

En dernière —, in conclusion; in the issue; (on, upon the upshot). Faire une —, to make √ an analysis; faire l'—, (gram.) to parse; faire l'— de, 1. to analyse; to make √ an — of; 2. (gram.) to parse.

ANALYSER, v. a. 1. to analyse; 2. (gram.) to parse.

ANALYSE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **ANALYSER**.

Non —, 1. *unanalysed*; 2. (gram.) *unparsed*.

ANALYSTE, n. m. *analyst*.

ANALYTIQUE, adj. *analytic*; *analytical*.

ANALYTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) *analytics*, pl.

— d'Aristote, *Aristotle's* —.

ANALYTIQUEMENT, adv. *analytically*.

ANAMORPHOSE [—orfoz] n. f. (persp.) *anamorphosis*.

ANANAS [anana] n. m. (bot.) 1. (tree) pine; pine-plant; 1. (tree, fruit) pine-apple.

Champ d'—, *pinery*; serre à —, *pinery*.

ANAPESTE, n. m. (vers.) *anapest*.

ANAPESTIQUE, adj. (vers.) *anapestic*.

Mesure —, *anapestic*.

ANAPHORE, n. f. (rhet.) *anaphora*.

ANARCHIE [—chi] n. f. *anarchy*.

ANARCHIQUE [—chik] adj. *anarchical*; *anarchic*; *anarchial*.

ANARCHISER [—chizé] v. a. † to throw √ into anarchy.

ANARCHISTE [—chist] n. m. f. *anarchist*.

ANARRHIQUE, n. m. (ich.) *wolfish*.

— loup, 1. *cat-fish*; 2. *ravenous wolf-fish*.

ANASARQUE, n. f. (med.) *anasarca*; (*dropsy of the skin*).

Qui a rapport à l'—, *anasarcous*.

ANASTOMOSE [—môz] n. f. (anat.) *anastomosis*; *inoculation*.

ANASTOMOSER [—môzé] v. a. (anat.) to inoculate.

S'ANASTOMOSER, pr. v. (anat.) to inoculate.

ANASTOMOTIQUE, adj. (anat.) *anastomotic*.

ANASTROPHE, n. f. (gram.) *anastrophe*.

ANATHÉMATISER, v. a. to anathematize.

ANATHÈME, adj. *anathematized*.

ANATHÈME, n. m. *anathema*.

D'—, 1. of =; 2. *anathematical*; en forme d'—, *anathematically*. Dire — à, to denounce an — against; frapper d'—, to anathematize; lancer un —, to hurl an —.

ANATIFE, n. m. (moll.) *barnacle*.

ANATOMIE, n. f. † *anatomy*.

— comparée, (did.) *comparative* =;

zootomy; — humaine, de l'homme, = of man. Faire l'— de, to anatomize.

ANATOMIQUE, adj. *anatomical*.

ANATOMIQUEMENT, adv. *anatomically*.

ANATOMISER, v. a. to anatomize.

ANATOMISTE, n. m. *anatomist*.

ANCÊTRES, n. m. (pl.) *ancestors*, pl.; *ancestry*, sing.; *forefathers*, pl.

Un de ses —, an ancestor; one of o.'s = s. D'—, de ses —, 1. of o.'s = s; 2. *ancestral*.

ANCHE, n. f. (of wind-instruments) *reed*.

ANCHOIS, n. m. (ich.) *anchovy*.

ANGHOISE, adj. *pickled like anchovies*.

ANCIEN [anciin] NE, adj. 1. *ancient*; 2. *old*; 3. *by-gone*; 4. *old*; *former*; *late*; *formerly*; 4. (in office) *senior*.

1. Les — écrivains, *ancient writers*; l'ancienne histoire, *ancient history*; les langues anciennes, *the ancient languages*. 2. Un — édifice, an old building; l'— Testament, the old Testament. 3. D'— acteurs, *by-gone performers*. 4. Un — maire, an old, former mayor.

Plus —, 1. (in age) *elder*; 2. (in office) *senior*; le plus —, 1. (in age) *the eldest*; 2. (in office) *the senior*; moins —, *junior*.

ANCIEN [anciin] n. m. 1. *ancient*; 2. *codger*; *old codger*; 2. (in office) *senior*; 3. (of the Israelites, presbyterians) *elder*.

l'—,) *old Scratch* (the Devil). Conseil des —s, 1. (of the presbyterians) *eldership*; 2. (Fr. hist.) *council of the Ancients*; *qualité d'—*, (of the Israelites) *eldership*.

ANCIENNEMENT, adv. 1. *anciently*; of old; of yore; 2. *formerly*.

ANCIENNETÉ, n. f. 1. *ancientness*; 2. *oldness*; 3. (of families) *ancientry*; 4. (in office) *seniority*.

De toute —, from time immemorial.

ANCILE, n. m. (Rom. hist.) *ancile*; *ancyle*.

ANCOLIE, n. f. (bot.) *columbine*.

ANCRAGE, n. m. † V. **MOUILLAGE**.

ANCHE, n. f. 1. † *anchor*; 2. (carp.) *brace*; 3. (horol.) *anchor*; 4. —s, (pl.) (nav.) *anchorage*, sing.

Seconde —, (nav.) *best bower anchor*; *best bower*. — d'affourche, *small* =;

— de flot, *flood* =; — de large, *sea* =; — de miséricorde, de salut, *sheet* =.

Forgeur d'—, = *smith*; jas d'—, (nav.) = *stock*. A l'—, 1. *anchoring*; 2. (nav.) *at* = Chasser sur ses —s, *draguer ses —s*, to drag the =; être à l'—, (nav.) to lie √, to lie √ at =; to ride √, to ride √ at =; fatiguer à l'—, to ride hard; ne pas fatiguer à l'—, to ride √ easy; jeter l'—, to cast √, to drop =; lever l'— de, to unmoor (a ship); lever son —, to weigh =; mettre l'— à poste, to stow the =; tenir bon sur ses —s, dans un coup de vent, to ride √ out a gale; laisser tomber ses —s, to let √ go the =.

Qui n'est pas à l'—, *unanchored*.

ANCERER, v. n. 1. † to anchor; 2. † to anchor (establish, fix).

ANCERÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (nav.) *at anchor*; 2. † *anchored* (established, fixed).

Qui n'est pas —, *unanchored*.

S'ANCERER, pr. v. to anchor (establish, fix) o.'s self; to anchor o.'s self; to be anchored; to get √ a footing.

ANDAIN, n. m. (agr.) *swath*.

ANDANTE, adv. (mus.) *andante*.

ANDANTE, n. m. (mus.) *andante*.

ANDEILLE, V. **BOIS**.

ANDUILLE [andou-y'] n. f. 1. (of pigs) *chitterlings*. 2. (of tobacco) *twist*.

ANDUILLER [andou-yé] n. m. (hunt.) *antler*.

Premier —, *brow* =; second —, *beantler*. À —s, *antlered*.

ANDUILLETTE [andou-yett] n. f. *force meat ball*.

ANDROGYNE, adj. 1. (bot.) *androgynous*; 2. (zool.) *androgynous*.

ANDROGYNE, n. m. *androgynous*; *androgynous*.

ANDROÏDE, n. m. *android*.

ANDROMEDE, n. f. (astr.) *Andromeda*.

ANDROPOGON, n. m. (bot.) *andropogon*; (*camel's hay*).

ÂNE, n. m. 1. (mam.) *ass*; 2. *ass*; *jack-ass*; (*donkey*; *donkey*; 3. § (pers.) *ass*; *jack-ass*; *doll*; *dunce*; *blockhead*.

Dos d'—, 1. *ass's back*; 2. (const.) *shelving ridge*; pont aux —s, = *s' bridge*; promenade à —, *donkey-riding*; tête d'—, 1. = *s-head*; 2. (ich.) *bull-head*; voiture à —, *donkey-chaise*. D'— §, 1. of an =; of asses; 2. *asinine*; = *-like*. Comme un —, = *-like*. Aller, monter sur un —, to ride √ on an =, a donkey; faire une partie à —s, to go out donkey-riding; monter à —, to ride √ on an =, (a donkey). À laver la tête d'un — on perd sa lessive, there is no washing a blackamoor white; c'est le pont aux —s, every fool knows that; on ne saurait faire boire un — s'il n'a soif, un — qui n'a pas soif, you may take a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink.

ÂNEANTIR, v. a. 1. † to annihilate; 2. † to annihilate (a. th.); to destroy; 3. † to crush (a. o.); to destroy; to ruin; 4. † to astound (a. o.); to dumfound.

Être anéanti, (V. senses) 1. to be extenuated; 2. to be thunder-struck. Qui peut être —, annihilable.

S'ÂNEANTIR, pr. v. (V. senses of **ÂNEANTIR**) 1. † to come √, to be reduced to nothing; 2. † to humble o.'s self.

ÂNEANTISSEMENT, n. m. 1. † *annihilation*; 2. † *destruction*; ruin; 3. † *prostration of strength*; lowness; 4. † *self-humiliation*.

ANECDOTE, n. f. *anecdote*.

ANECDOTIER, n. m. *relater of anecdotes*.

ANECDOTIQUE, adj. *anecdotal*.

Comédie —, *dramatic anecdote*.

ANEMOMETRE, n. m. *anemometer*, *wind-gauge*.

ANÉMONE, n. f. (bot.) *anemone*; (*wind-flower*).

— hépatique, (bot.) *noble liverwort*. — de mer, (pol.) *sea anemone*.

Griffe, patte d'—, *anemone-root*.

ANEMOSCOPE, n. m. (phys.) *anemoscope*; *wind-dial*.

ÂNERIE, n. f. 1. *gross ignorance*; 2. *blunder of an ignoramus*; *gross blunder*.

Faire une —, to commit the blunder of an ignoramus.

ÂNESSE, n. f. *she-ass*; *ass*.

ANETH, n. m. (bot.) *dill*.

— commun, *anet*; — doux, fenouil, *fennel*.

ANÉVRISMAL, E, adj. (med.) *aneurismal*.

ANÉVRISMATIQUE, adj. (med.) *aneurismal*.

ANÉVRISME, n. m. (med.) *aneurism*.

— du cœur, =, (*enlargement of the heart*); — actif du cœur, *active aneurism of the heart*.

ANFRACTUEUX [—eù] SE, adj. *anfractuous*; *anfractuous*.

ANFRACTUOSITÉ, n. f. *anfractuosity*; *anfractuosity*; *anfracture*.

ANGAR, n. m. V. **HANGAR**.

ANGE, n. m. 1. † *angel*; 2. (artil.) *cross-bar shot*; 3. —s, (pl.) (mar.) *angel-shot*, sing.

— déchu, *fallen angel*; — tutélaire, *guardian, tutelary* = — de mer, (ich.) = *-fish*; *maid*; *monk-fish*; *scate*. D'—, =; = *-like*; comme un —, *like an* =; = *-like*.

ANGÉLIQUE, adj. *angelic*; *angelical*.

Caractère, nature —, *angelicalness*.

ANGÉLIQUE, n. f. (bot.) *angelica*.
— confite, *candied* = — à feuilles
d'ache, *lovage*.

ANGÉLIQUEMENT, adv. *angelically*.
ANGELOT [anjlot] n. m. 1. *angelot*
(cheese); 2. (ich.) *angel-fish*; *maid*;
monk-fish; *scate*.

ANGELUS [anjeluss] n. m. (cath. rel.)
angelus.

Dire l'—, to say *✓* the =; sonner l'—,
to ring *✓* the =.

ANGINE, n. f. (med.) *angina*.
— parotide, "=*parotidea*".

ANGINEU-X [-eù] SE, adj. (med.)
attended with angina.

ANGIOGRAPHIE, n. f. *angiography*.

ANGIOLOGIE, n. f. *angiology*.

ANGIOSPERME, adj. (bot.) *angio-*
spermous.

ANGIOSPERME, n. f. (bot.) *angio-*
sperm.

ANGLAIS, E, adj. *English*; *British*.
À l'—e, in the *English fashion*. Ren-

dre —, to *Anglicize*.

ANGLAIS, n. m. 1. *English (language)*;
2. *Englishman*; *British subject*; * *Brit-*
tain.

En bon —, in plain, vulgar *En-*
glish. Des —, of the *English, British*.

ANGLAISE, n. f. 1. *English girl*;
English young lady; 2. *English wo-*
man; 3. *furniture binding*; 4. "*an-*
glaise" (dance).

ANGLAISER, v. a. to *nick* (a hor-
se's tail).

ANGLE, n. m. 1. *angle*; 2. *corner*;
3. (of roads, rivers) *turning*; 4. (geom.)
angle; 5. (tech.) *quoin*.

— aigu, (geom.) *acute angle*; —
droit, (geom.) *right* =; — facial,
(anat.) *facial* =; — avec le méridien,
(math.) *bearing*. À —s, *angled*; à —
droit, (geom.) 1. *rectangular*; 2. *rect-*
angularly; à plusieurs —s, qui a plu-

sieurs —s, *many-cornered*; à —s
saillants, *sharp-cornered*; d'—, (mach.)
bevel; sans —, *unangular*. Abatte

les —, (carp.) *to edge*; faire —, to *elbow*.

ANGLET, n. m. (arch.) *channel*.

ANGLEU-X [-eù] SE, adj. *full of*
corners.

ANGLICAN, E, adj. 1. *of the Church*
of England; 2. *Anglican*.

ANGLICAN, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *church-*
man, m.; *member of the Church of En-*
gland, m. f.; 2. *Anglican*.

ANGLICISME, n. m. *Anglicism*.

ANGLO [anglò] (comp.) *anglo*....

ANGLO-DANOIS, E, adj. *Anglo-Danish*.

ANGLO-SAXON, NE, adj. *Anglo-Saxon*.

ANGLO-SAXON, n. m. *Anglo-Saxon*.

ANGLOMANIE, adj. *infected with An-*
glomania.

ANGLOMANIE, n. f. *Anglomania*.

ANGOISSE, n. f. *anguish*, *pang*;
distraction.

Poire d'—, 1. *choke pear*; 2. *gag*.
Faire avaler des poires d'—, to give *✓* a.
o. a *choke pear*. Faire souffrir des —s
à, to *pang*.

ANGON, n. m. 1. *angon* (javelin);
2. *shell-fish hook*.

ANGORA, adj. *Angora*.

ANGORA, n. m. *Angora cat*.

ANGOUSSE, n. f. (bot.) *odder*.

ANGUILLE [anghi-yad] n. f. *cut*,
lash (given with an eel-skin, a whip,
a twisted handkerchief, etc.).

ANGUILLE [anghi-y'] n. f. 1. (ich.) *eel*
(genus); 2. (ich.) *grig*; 3. (play) *fly the*
garter.

— commune, de rivière, *eel* (species);
petite —, 1. *small* =; 2. *elver*; — de
mer, (1. *conger* =; *conger*; 2. *gar-*
fish — plat-bec, *grig*; *grig* =. Claire

aux —s, (fish.) =-pot; trident pour
les —s, (fish.) =-spear. Quelque —
sous roche, a *snake in the grass*.

ANGULAIRE, adj. 1. *angular*; 2.
(anat.) *angular*.

Etat —, *angularity*; *angularness*;

pierre —, (constr.) *corner-stone*;
head-stone.

ANGULAIREMENT, adv. *angularly*.

ANGULE, E, adj. 1. (bot.) *angular*;
2. (did.) *angulated*.

ANGULEU-X [-eù] SE, adj. 1. *angu-*
lous; *many-cornered*; 2. (bot.) *an-*
gular.

ANGUSTICLAVE, n. m. (Rom. ant.)
angusticlave.

ANICROCHE, n. f. (difficulty; impe-

diment;) *hitch*.

AN-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. *ass-driver*.

ANIL [anil] n. m. (bot.) *anil*.

ANIMADVERSION, n. f. (pour, on,
upon) *animadversion*.

Exercer son — (contre), to *animad-*
vert (on, upon).

ANIMAL, E, adj. *animal*.

Actes, fonctions de la vie —e, = ac-

tions, *functions*. Convertir en sub-

stance —e, to *animalize*.

ANIMAL, n. m. 1. *animal*; 2. § (b. s.)
(pers.) *animal*; *hound*.

Vilain —, *nasty animal*, *hound*;
cur. D'—, of an =; *animalish*; *beastly*.

En —, *animally*; *like an* =. Douer
des propriétés des animaux, to *anima-*
lize; rendre —, to *animalize*.

ANIMALCULE, n. m. *animalcule*; —s,
(pl.) *animalcula*.

Des —s, *animalcular*; *animalcu-*
line.

ANIMALISATION [-acion] n. f. *ani-*
mization.

ANIMALISER (S') pr. v. to *become* *✓*
animalized.

ANIMALITE, n. f. (did.) *animality*.

ANIMATION [-macion] n. f. || (did.)
animation (giving the principle of life
to an organized body).

ANIME, E, adj. 1. || *animated*; *quicken-*
ed; 2. § *animated*; *lively*; *vivacious*;
3. § (th.) *spirited*; 4. § *spirightly*.

Non —, 1. || *unquicken*; 2. § *not*
animated; *unlively*; 3. § *unwarmed*.

ANIMER, v. a. 1. || to *animate*; to
quicken; to *vivify*; 2. § (DE, with; à,
to) to *animate* (give vivacity, heat,
strength to); to *enliven*; to *give* *✓* life
to; to *fire*; 3. § (DE, with; à, to) to *ani-*
mate; to *incite*; to *hearten*; to *sum-*
mon up; 4. § (b. s.) (CONTRE, against)
to *incense*; to *exasperate*; to *stir up*.

Personne, chose qui anime, *anima-*
tor. Capable d'—, *animative*. D'une
manière propre à —, *animatingly*.

Qui anime, *animating*; qui n'est pas
animé, (V. senses) *unacted*.

S'ANIMER, pr. v. 1. || § to *become* *✓*,
(to get *✓* animated; 2. § to *cheer up*;
3. § to get *✓*, to grow *✓* warm; 4. § (b.
s.) to be *incensed*, *exasperated*; to
chafe.

ANIMOSITÉ, n. f. 1. (CONTRE, to,
towards) *animosity*; 2. *heart-burning*.

Par —, 1. by *animosity*; 2. from =.

Être porté d'— contre q. u., to have a
feeling of = towards a. o.

ANIS, n. m. (bot.) *anise*; *aniseed*.

— étoilé, 1. *Indian, star aniseed*;
2. *aniseed-tree*; — vert, *aniseed*. Graine
d'—, *aniseed*.

ANISSETTE, n. f. *aniseed* (cordial).

ANKYLOSE [-lòz] n. f. (med.) *an-*
kylosis.

ANNAL [an-nal] E, adj. (law) for
a year.

ANNALES [an-nal] n. f. *annals*, pl.

ANNALISTE [an-nalist] n. m. *an-*
nalist.

ANNATE, n. f. (sing.) (can. law) 1.
annats, pl.; 2. *first fruits*, pl.

ANNEAU, n. m. 1. *ring*; 2. *circlet*;
3. (of chains) *link*; 4. (of hair) *ringlet*;
5. (anat.) *ring*; 6. (astr.) *ring*; 7. (erpet.)
ring; 8. (nav.) *ring*.

— brisé, *split ring*; — mobile,
(tech.) *runner*; — nuptial, *wedding*
=; petit —, *ringlet*. — à vis, (tech.)
screw-hoop. Défaire les —x de, to *un-*

link (chains); mettre un —, des —x à,
to *ring*; ôter un —, des —x à, to *un-*
ring.

ANNÉE, n. f. 1. *year* (considered
with regard to duration); (*twelve-*
month); 2. (astr.) *year*.

— anomalistique, *anomalistical*,
periodical year; ses belles —s, the
prime of life; — bissextile, *bissextile*,
leap =; — commune, *moyenne*, one =

with another; l'— dernière, *last* =;
l'— prochaine, *next* =; — scolaire,
scolastique, *academic* =; —s subsé-

quentes, (pl.) *after years*, pl., *after life*,
sing.; l'— suivante, the *next* =. — de
révolution, (astr.) (of planets) =. Une —
— dans l'autre, one = with another.

Plein d'—s, 1. in a *full age*; 2. *full*
of =s. À l'—, by the =; de l'—, 1. off
the =; 2. of the same =. Être chargée
d'—s, to be *stricken in* =s; souhaiter
la bonne — à q. u., to *wish* a. o. as
happy new =. Qui se renouvelle cha-

que —, (bot.) *yearly*.

ANNELE, E, adj. 1. *annulated*; *ring-*
streaked; 2. (of hair) in *ringlets*; 3.
(nat. hist.) *annulate*; *annulated*.

ANNELE, v. a. to *curl* (hair) in
ringlets.

ANNELET, n. m. 1. *ringlet*; *annulet*;
2. (arch.) *annulet*.

ANNELIDES, n. m. (zool.) *annel-*
ides, pl.

ANNEXE [an-neks] n. f. 1. *annex*; 2.
(of deeds) *schedule*; *riders*; 3. (of chur-

ches) *parochial chapel*; *chapel of ease*.

ANNEXER [an-neksé] v. a. (à, to) to
annex.

Ci-annexé, *annexed*.

ANNEXION [an-neksion] n. f. *annex-*
ment.

ANNIHILATION [-lacion] n. f. (did.)
annihilation.

ANNIHILE, E, adj. (law) *annihilate*.

ANNIHILER, v. a. 1. (did.) to *annihil-*
ate; 2. (law) to *annihilate*.

Qui peut être annihilé, (did.) *anni-*
hilable.

ANNIVERSAIRE, adj. *anniversary*.

À une époque —, *anniversaryly*.

ANNIVERSAIRE, n. m. 1. *anniver-*
sary; 2. (cath. lit.) *anniversary*.

— de sa naissance, o's *birth-day*.
Ode d'—, *anniversary ode*; *anniver-*
sary.

ANNOMINATION [ann-nominacion] n. f.
annomination.

ANNONCE, n. f. 1. *announcement*;
notice; 2. (sing.) (of marriage) *bans*,
pl.; 3. (of newspapers) *advertisements*.

— emphatique, *puff*. Faiseur d'—s,
emphatiques, *puffer*; frais d'—s, *adver-*
tising. Par des —s emphatiques, *puff-*
ingly. Faire une —, des —s, to *adver-*
tise; faire des —s emphatiques, to *puff*.

ANNONCER, v. a. (à) 1. to *announce*
(to); 2. to *announce* (a. th.); to *ac-*
quaint (...); to *inform* (...); 3. to *an-*
ounce (a. o.); 4. to give *✓* notice off
(a. th.); to give *✓* out; 5. * to *usher*;
to *usher in*; to be the *harbinger*, *pre-*
cursor, *forerunner of*; 6. to *foretell* *✓*;
7. (by the press) to *advertise*.

2. — q. ch. à q. u., to *announce* a. th. to a. o.,
to *acquaint* a. o. with a. th., to *inform* a. o.
of a. th. 3. — la compagnie, to *announce* the
company.

Personne qui annonce, *announcer*
(of).

S'ANNONCER, pr. v. (V. senses of AN-

NONCER) to *present o's self* (make o's
self known).

— bien, to *promise fair*; to be off
good promise; to be *promising*; — mal,
to be *unpromising*. Qui s'annonce bien,
promising; qui s'annonce mal, *unpro-*
miting.

ANNONCEUR, n. m. + performer that
announces the following representa-
tion.

ANNONCIADÉ, n. f. 1. *annunciadé*

(religious order); 2. *nun of the annunciation*.

ANNONCIATION [—ciacion] n. f. 1. *Annunciation*; 2. *Lady-day*.

Fête de l'—, 1. 1. = *of our Lady*; 2. *Lady-day* (25 March).

ANNOTATEUR [ann-notateur] n. m. *annotator*.

ANNOTATION [ann-notacion] n. f. *annotation*.

Faiseur d'—s, *annotationist*. Faire une —, *to make* √ *an annotation*.

ANNOTER [ann-noté] v. a. *to annotate*.

ANNUAIRE [ann-nuér] n. m. *annuary*; *annual*.

ANNUEL [ann-nuel] LE, adj. 1. *annual*; *yearly*; 2. (bot.) *annual*; *yearly*.

Plante —le, *annual*; recueil — de jurisprudence, *year-book*.

ANNUEL [ann-nuel] n. m. (cath. lit.) *annual*.

ANNUELLEMENT [ann-nuelman] adv. *annually*; *yearly*.

ANNUITÉ [ann-nuité] n. f. (fin.) *annuity*; *certain*, *terminable annuity*.

Détenteur d'—, *annuitant*.

ANNULABLE [ann-nulable] adj. 1. (did.) *defeasible*; 2. (law) *reversible*.

ANNULAIRE [ann-nulér] adj. 1. *annular*; *annular*; *ring-shaped*; 2. (astr.) *annular*.

Doigt —, *ring-finger*.

ANNULATION [ann-nulacion] n. f. 1. *annulment*; 2. *cancelling* (of a deed); 3. (law) *abatement*.

ANNULER [ann-nulé] v. a. 1. *to annul*; 2. *to set* √ *aside*; 3. *to cancel* (a deed); 4. (law) *to frustrate*; *to quash*; *to void*; *to make* √ *void*.

Personne qui annule, (law) *voider*. Qui peut être annulé, (law) *voidable*.

ANNULÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ANNULER.

Non —, 1. *uncancelled*; 2. (law) *unreversed*.

S'ANNULER, pr. v. (V. senses of ANNULER) *to annul*.

ANOBLI, n. m. *newly created nobleman*.

ANOBLIR, v. a. *to ennoble* (confer a title of nobility on); *to nobilitate*.

Le souverain *ennoblit* quelques hommes, mais la vertu les *ennoblit* tous, *the sovereign ennobles some men but virtue ennobles them all*.

[ANOBILIS must not be confounded with *ennobler*.]

ANOBLISSEMENT, n. m. *ennoblement*; *nobilitation*.

ANODIN, E, adj. 1. *anodyne*; 2. (med.) *paregoric*.

Breuvage —, ** *anodyne*; remède —, *anodyne*.

ANODIN, n. m. (med.) *anodyne*; (paregoric).

ANOMAL, E, adj. (did.) *anomalous*. D'une manière —e, *anomalously*.

ANOMALIE, n. f. (did.) *anomaly*.

— moyenne, simple, (astr.) *mean*, *simple* =; — vraie, *equated*, *true* =.

ANOMALISTIQUE, adj. (astr.) 1. *anomalous*; 2. (of the year) *periodical*.

ANOMIE, n. f. (conch.) *anomia*; (*beaked cockle*; *bowel-shell*).

ANON, n. m. *young ass*; *ass's foal*.

ANONNEMENT, n. m. *hemming* and *hawing*.

ANONNER, v. a. *to hem and haw over*.

ANONNER, v. n. *to hem and haw*.

ANONYME, adj. 1. *anonymous*; 2. (com.) (of companies) *joint-stock*.

ANONYME, n. m. f. 1. *anonymous person*; 2. *state of an anonymous person*; 3. (mam.) *anonymous animal*.

Sous le voile de l'—, *anonymously*. Garder l'—, *to remain anonymous*.

ANOREXIE [anoreksi] n. f. (med.) *anorexia*.

ANORMAL, E, adj. *anormal*; *anomalous*.

ANSE, n. f. 1. *handle* (round); 2. (geog.) *creek*; *bay*.

— de panier, 1. *basket-handle*; 2. (arch.) *surbased arch*; — du panier, (sing.) *servants' profits*, pl. À —, 1. *with a* =; 2. (did.) *ansated*; 3. (geog.) *creeked*. Faire le pot à deux —s, *to put* √ *o's arms akimbo*; garni d'une —, (did.) *ansated*.

ANSE, n. f. V. HANSE.

ANSEATIQUE, adj. V. HANSEATIQUE.

ANSÉRINE, n. f. (bot.) *English mercury*; (*goose-foot*; (*all-good*).

— des murailles, *wall goose-foot*.

ANSPECT, n. m. (mar.) *hand-spike*.

ANTAGONISME, n. m. (anat.) *antagonism*.

ANTAGONISTE, adj. (anat.) *antagonist*.

ANTAGONISTE, n. m. 1. *antagonist*; 2. (anat.) *antagonist*.

ANTAN, n. m. 1. *last year*.

ANTANACLASE [—claz] n. f. (rhet.) *antanaclasis*.

ANTARCTIQUE, adj. (astr., geog.) *antarctic*.

ANTECEDEMENT [—daman] adv. *antedecently*; *previously*.

ANTECEDENT, E, adj. *antedecent*; *precedent*; *preceding*; *previous*.

État de ce qui est —, *antedecence*.

ANTECEDENT, n. m. 1. *antedecent*; *precedent*; 2. —s, (pl.) *previous conduct*, sing.; 3. (did.) *antedecent*; 4. (gram.) *antedecent*; 5. (log.) *antedecent*; 6. (math.) *antedecent*.

Sans —, *unprecedented*. Être sans —s, (pers.) *o's previous conduct to be unknown*.

ANTECHRIST [antekri] n. m. *Antichrist*.

Partisan, sectateur de l'—, *antichristian*.

ANTÉDILUVIEN [—vün] NE, adj. *antediluvian*; *antediluvian*.

ANTÉDILUVIEN [—vün] n. m. NE, n. f. *antediluvian*.

ANTENNE, n. f. 1. (ent.) *antenna*; (*feelers*; (*horn*; 2. (nav.) *lateen-yard*.

ANTEPENULTIÈME, adj. (gram.) *antepenultimate*.

ANTEPENULTIÈME, n. f. (gram.) *antepenult*.

ANTÉRIEUR, E, adj. 1. 1. (of place) *fore*; *front*; 2. 2. (of time) (à, to) *anterior*; *prior*; *previous*; 3. (anat.) *anterior*; 4. (bot.) *frontal*.

ANTÉRIEUREMENT, adv. *previously*.

ANTÉRIORITÉ, n. f. *anteriority*; *previousness*.

ANTHELMINTHIQUE, adj. (med.) *helminthic*; *vermifuge*.

ANTHÈRE, n. f. (bot.) *anther*; (*tip*).

ANTHOLOGIE, n. f. *anthology*.

D'—, *anthological*.

ANTHRACITE, n. m. (min.) *anthracite*; *stone-coal*; *coal stone*; *glance-coal*.

ANTHRAX [antraks] n. m. (med.) *anthrax*.

ANTHROPOGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) *anthropography*.

ANTHROPOGRAPHIQUE, adj. (did.) *anthropographical*.

ANTHROPOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) *anthropology*.

ANTHROPOMORPHE, adj. *anthropomorphic*.

ANTHROPOMORPHISME, n. m. *anthropomorphism*.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, n. m. f. *anthropomorphite*.

ANTHROPOPHAGE, adj. *anthropophagous*; *cannibal*.

ANTHROPOPHAGIE, n. m. f. *anthropophagite*; *anthropophagus*; *cannibal*; *man-eater*.

ANTHROPOPHAGIE, n. f. *anthropophagy*; *cannibalism*.

ANTHYLLIDE, n. f. (bot.) 1. *kidney-vetch*; 2. *Jupiter's beard*.

— vulnérable, *wound-wort*.

ANTI, 1. (Greek prefix signifying against) *anti*; 2. (French prefix meaning before) *ante*.

ANTIBIBLIQUE, adj. *unscriptural*.

ANTICHAMBRE [—chanbre] n. f. 1. *ante-chamber*; 2. *outward room*.

— de salon, *antesaloon*. Faire —, *to dance attendance*.

ANTICHRÈSE [antikrèz] n. f. (law) (of immovables) *gage*; *pledge*.

Tenir en —, (law) *to hold* √ *in gage*.

ANTICHRÉTIEN [antikrétien] NE, adj. *antichristian*.

ANTICHRISTIANISME [antikristianism] n. m. *antichristianity*, *antichristianism*.

ANTICIPATION [—pacion] n. f. 1. *anticipation*; 2. (sur, on) *encroachment*; 3. (rhet.) *anticipation*.

À l'état d'—, *in anticipation*; par —, 1. *by* =; 2. *anticipatory*.

ANTICIPE, E, adj. 1. *anticipated*; 2. (DE, of) *anticipatory*.

ANTICIPER, v. a. 1. *to anticipate*; 2. *to forestall*; 3. *to antedate*.

ANTICIPER, v. n. 1. *to anticipate*; 2. (sur, ...) *to anticipate*; 3. (sur, on, upon) *to encroach*; *to make* √ *encroachments*.

Personne qui anticipe, *anticipator*.

ANTIDARTREU-X [—éu] SE, adj. (med.) *antiperpetic*.

ANTIDATE, n. f. 1. *antedate*.

ANTIDATER, v. a. 1. *to antedate*.

ANTIDOTE, n. m. 1. 1. (CONTRE, to) *antidote*.

Recueil d'—s, *antidotary*. Comme —, *antidotically*. Acquérir les propriétés d'un —, *to become* √ *antidotal*; avoir les propriétés d'un —, *to be antidotal*; servir d'—, *to be antidotal*, *antidotal*.

ANTIDÔTER, v. a. (med.) *to antidote*.

ANTIENNE, n. f. (liturg.) *anthem*.

À la manière des —s, = *wise*. Annoncer une —, *to give* √ *out an* =; chanter toujours la même — 5. *to sing* √ *the same song over and over again*; entonner une —, *to begin* √ *an* =; *to strike* √ *up an* =.

ANTIÉPISCOPAL [anti-épiskopal] E, adj. *antiepisopal*.

ANTIÉPISCOPAUX [anti-épiskopá] n. m. (Engl. hist.) *antiepisopalians*, pl.

ANTIEVANGÉLIQUE [anti-évangélik] adj. *antievangelical*.

ANTIFÉBRILE, adj. (med.) *antifebrile*.

ANTIFÉBRILE, n. m. (med.) *antifebrile*.

ANTIOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) *antilogy*.

ANTIOLOMIQUE, adj. (med.) *antiloimic*.

ANTILOPE, n. f. (mam.) *antelope*.

— à bourse, *pouched gazelle*.

ANTIMOINE, n. m. (chem., min.) *antimony*.

— en plumes, *plumose* =. Contenant de l'—, *antimonial*.

ANTIMONARCHIQUE, adj. *antimonarchical*.

Caractère, disposition —, *antimonarchicalness*.

ANTIMONIAL, E, adj. (pharm.) *antimonial*.

ANTIMONIAL, n. m. (med.) *antimonial*.

ANTIMONIE, E, adj. (pharm.) *antimonial*.

ANTINOMIE, n. f. *antinomy*.

ANTIPAPE, n. m. *antipope*.

ANTIPATHIE, n. f. (pour, to) *antipathy*.

Caractère d'—, *antipatheticness*. Avec —, *antipathetically*; par —, *from antipathy*. Avoir de l'—, *to have an antipathy*.

ANTIPATHIQUE, adj. (à, to) *antipathetic*; *antipathetical*.

ANTIPERISTALTIQUE, adj. (med.) *antiperistaltic*.

ANTIPERISTASE [—táz] n. f. (did.) antiperistasis.

ANTIPESTILENTIEL [—lancel] LE, adj. 1. antipestilential; 2. (med.) antioimic.

ANTIPHILLOSOPHIQUE, adj. antiphilosophical.

ANTIPHONAIRE, n. m.

ANTIPHONIER, n. m. (cath. lit.) antiphonary.

ANTIPHONE, n. m. (cath. rel.) antiphon.

De l'—, antiphonal; antiphonic; antiphonical.

ANTIPHRASE [antifráz] n. f. (rhet.) antiphrasis.

ANTIPODE, n. m. 1. antipode; 2. § —s, (pl.) antipodes, pl.

ANTIPSORIQUE, adj. (med.) antipsoric.

ANTIPSORIQUE, n. m. (med.) antipsoric.

ANTIPUTRIDE, adj. (med.) antiseptic.

ANTIQUAILLE [antiká-y] n. f. (b. s.) 1. (antiquity); 2. —s, (pl.) old, lumber, rubbish, sing.

ANTIQUAIRE, n. m. antiquary; antiquarian.

D'—, antiquarian.

ANTIQUÉ, adj. 1. antique; ancient; 2. (b. s.) antiquated; old-fashioned.

À l'—, =.

ANTIQUÉ, n. f. antique.

ANTIQUITE, n. f. 1. antiquity; 2. (jest.) antiquity (oldness); 3. § (pers.) antique.

Haute —, (pers.) remote, high antiquity; vieille —, antique.

ANTISCIENS [antiscin] n. m. (geog.) antiscians; antiscii, pl.

ANTISCORBUTIQUE, adj. (med.) antiscorbutic.

ANTISCORBUTIQUE, n. m. (med.) antiscorbutic.

ANTISEPTIQUE [anticeptik] adj. (med.) antiseptic.

ANTISEPTIQUE [anticeptik] n. m. (med.) antiseptic.

ANTISOCIAL [anticocial] E, adj. antisocial.

ANTISPASMODIQUE, adj. (med.) antispasmodic.

ANTISPASMODIQUE, n. m. (med.) antispasmodic.

ANTISTROPHE, n. f. 1. (rhet.) antistrophe; 2. (Gr. ant.) antistrophe (stanza).

ANTISYPHILITIQUE [anticifilitik] adj. (med.) antisypilitic; antivenereal.

ANTITHÈSE, n. f. (rhet.) antithesis.

ANTITHÉTIQUE, adj. (rhet.) antithetic; antithetical.

ANTIVÉNÉREUX [—riin] NE, adj. 1. (med.) antivenereal; antisypilitic; 2. (of medicines) venereal.

ANTONOMASE [—máz] n. f. (rhet.) antonomasia.

ANTRE, n. f. 1. cave; cavern; 2. cave; hollow; 3. (of wild beasts) den; 4. § (pers.) (b. s.) den.

ANUITER (S') pr. v. to be benighted.

ANUS [ánus] n. m. (anat.) anus.

ANXIÉTÉ [anksiété] n. f. 1. anxiety; anxiousness; 2. (med.) anxiety.

Avec —, with anxiety; anxiously; dans l'—, in =; sans —, 1. without =; 2. unanimous.

ANXIEU-X [anksieu] SE, adj. (med.) anxious.

AORISTE [orist] n. m. (Gr. gram.) aorist.

AORTE, n. f. (anat.) aorta.

Crosse de l'—, arch of the =.

AORTIQUE, adj. (anat.) aortic.

AOÛT [ou] n. m. 1. August (month); 2. harvest.

La mi- —, the middle of August.

Faire l'—, to harvest.

AOÛTE [aouté] adj. ripened by the heat of August.

AOÛTERON [outron] n. m. harvest-man (in the month of August).

APAISER, v. a. 1. to appease (a. o.); to pacify; 2. to allay (a. th.); to assuage; to lay √; 3. to mitigate (a. th.); to alleviate; 4. to soothe; 5. to still; to quiet; to lull; to hush; 6. to quell; 7. to make √ up (a difference, a misunderstanding); 8. to stay (hunger); 9. to allay (thirst); to quench; to slake.

1. — q. u. en colère, to appease, to pacify a. o. that is angry. 2. — ce qui est violent, to allay, to assuage what is violent. 3. — la douleur ou le chagrin, to mitigate, to alleviate pain or sorrow. 4. — la colère, to soothe anger. 5. — les flots, to still the waves; — les vents, to still, to lull the winds. 6. — un tumult, to quell a tumult.

Action d'—, (V. senses) 1. appeasement; pacification; 2. allayment; assuagement. Qui apaise, (V. senses) 1. appeasing; appeasive; 2. mitigatory. Que l'on ne peut, saurait —, (V. senses) 1. unappeasable; 2. unmitigable.

APAISE, E, pa. p. V. senses of APAISER.

Non —, 1. unappeased; unpacified; 2. unallayed; unassuaged; unlayed; 3. unabated; 4. unmitigated; unalleviated; 5. unsoothed; 6. unstilled; 7. unquelled; 8. (of thirst) unallayed; unquenched; unslaked.

S'APAISE, pr. v. (V. senses of APAISER) 1. to subside; to abate; 2. to assuage; 3. to remit; 4. to lull; 5. (pers.) to unruffle.

1. La tempête s'apaise, the storm abates, subsides. 3. La fièvre s'apaise, fever remits.

APALACHINE, n. f. (bot.) emetic holly; (South-Sea tea).

APALANCHE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) winter-berry.

APANAGE, n. m. § appanage; apannage.

APANAGER, v. a. to endow with an appanage.

APANAGISTE, adj. possessing an appanage.

APANAGISTE, n. m. prince endowed with an appanage.

Prince —, =.

APARTE, adv. (theat.) aside.

APARTE, n. m. (sing.), pl. —, words spoken aside, pl.

Un —, (sing.) =, pl.

APATHIE, n. f. apathy.

Tomber dans l'—, to become √, to get √, to grow √, apathetic, torpid.

APATHIQUE, adj. apathetic; torpid.

Devenir —, to become √, to get √, to grow √ =.

APERCEVABLE, adj. perceivable; perceptible.

D'une manière —, perceivably; perceptibly.

APERCEVOIR, v. a. 1. to perceive; 2. to descry; 3. to discern; to notice; to observe; to remark.

Action d'—, perception.

S'APERCEVOIR, pr. v. (V. senses of APERCEVOIR) 1. (DE, ...) to perceive; 2. (DE) to be aware (of); to be sensible (of); 3. (DE) to notice (...); to take √ notice (of).

Action de —, perception: personne qui s'aperçoit, perceiver. Dont on ne s'aperçoit pas, sans être aperçu, 1. unperceived; 2. undescried; 3. undiscerned; unnoticed.

APERÇU, n. m. 1. § cursory view; rapid glance; glance; glimpse; 2. § (sur, into) slight insight; 3. § view; idea; thought; 4. § hint; 5. § epitome; compendium; 6. estimate at first sight; rough estimate; estimate.

Par —, at a rough estimate.

APERITIF, VE, adj. (med.) aperient; aperitive; (opening).

APERITIF, n. m. (med.) aperient.

APÉTALE, adj. (bot.) apetalous; apetaloid.

APETISSER. V. RAPETISSER.

APHELIE, n. m. (astr.) aphelion.

APHÉRESE, n. f. (gram.) apheresis.

APHONIE, n. f. (med.) aphony.

APHORISME, n. m. (did.) aphorism.

Par —, aphoristically.

APHORISTIQUE, adj. aphoristic; aphoristical.

APHRODISIAQUE, adj. (med.) aphrodisiac; aphrodisiacal.

APHRODISIAQUE, n. m. (med.) aphrodisiac.

APHTHE [aft] n. m. (med.) 1. aphthous ulceration, sore; 2. —s, (pl.) aphthae, pl.; thrush, sing.

APHTHEU-X [afté] SE, adj. (med.) aphthous.

APHYLLE, adj. (bot.) apyllous; leafless.

API [api] n. m. (bot.) api.

Pomme d'—, =.

APIQUE, E, adj. (mar.) apeak.

APIQUER, v. a. (mar.) to top.

APTOYER [—toi-yé] v. a. (to move with pity; to excite, to move the pity of.

S'APTOYER, pr. v. (1. to be moved with pity; 2. (sur, ...) to pity.

APLANIR, v. a. 1. § to level; 2. § to smooth; 3. § to make √, to render even; 4. § to unrumple (what was rumpled); 5. § to remove (to cause to disappear); 6. (tech.) to float.

5. — une difficulté, un obstacle, to remove difficulty, an obstacle.

APLANI, E, pa. p. V. senses of APLANIR.

Non —, unlevelled.

S'APLANIR, pr. v. (V. senses of APLANIR) § to be removed; to disappear.

Les difficultés ou les obstacles s'aplanissent, the difficulties or obstacles disappear.

APLANISSEMENT, n. m. 1. § leveling; 2. § levelness; making even; 3. § smoothing; 4. § smoothness; evenness; 5. § unrumpling (of what was rumpled); 6. § removal.

APLATI, E, adj. 1. § flattened; flattened; 2. (did.) oblate.

APLATIR, v. a. § 1. to flatten; to flatten; 2. to strike √ flat.

S'APLATIR, pr. v. § 1. to flatten; 2. to become √, to get √, to grow √ flat.

APLATISSEMENT, n. m. 1. § flattening; 2. § flatness; 3. (did.) oblateness.

APLATISSEUR, n. m. (tech.) flattener (person).

APLATISSOIR, n. m. (tech.) flattener (thing).

APIOMB [aplon] n. m. 1. § perpendicularity; 2. § uprightness; 3. § equilibrium; 4. § self-possession; self-command.

D'—, § 1. perpendicular; 2. perpendicularly; 3. upright; 4. uprightly; 5. in equilibrium.

APLYSIE, n. f. (mol.) aplysia; (see hare).

APOCALYPSE, n. f. apocalyptic revelation.

Cheval de l'—, sorry jade; style d'—, obscure style.

APOCALYPTIQUE, adj. apocalyptic; apocalyptical.

Ecrivain —, apocalyptic. D'une manière —, apocalyptically.

APOCO, n. m. + ninny; nincompoop; milk-sop.

APOCOPE, n. f. (gram.) apocope (omission of the last letter or syllable).

APOCRISIARE, n. m. (hist.) apocrisarius.

APOCRYPHE, adj. apocryphal.

Non —, unapocryphal. Caractère —, apocryphalness; livres —, apocrypha, pl. d'une manière —, apocryphally.

APOCYN, n. m. (bot.) apocynum; apocynum.

— gobe-mouches, dog-bane; dog-bane.

APODE, adj. (ich.) apodal; footless.

APODE, n. m. (ich.) *apode*.
APODICTIQUE, adj. (did.) *apodictic*; *apodictical*.
 D'une manière —, *apodictically*.
APOGÉE, adj. (astr.) *at its apogee*.
APOGÉE, n. m. 1. (astr.) *apogee*; 2. *zenith*; *acme*; *meridian*; *height*.
APOGRAPHE, n. m. *transcript*; *copy*.
APOLOGETIQUE, adj. 1. *apologetic*; *apologetical*; 2. *exculpatory*.
 D'une manière —, *apologetically*.
APOLOGETIQUE, n. m. *apology* (Tertullian's apology for the Christians).
APOLOGIE, n. f. (À, to; DE, for) *apology* (defence).
 Faire l'— de, *to apologize for*; *to make √ an apology for*, *faire son — de*, *to apologize for*.
APOLOGISTE, n. m. *apologist*.
APOLOGUE, n. m. *apologue*.
APONEUROSE, n. f. (anat.) *aponeurosis*; *fascia*.
APONEUROTIC, adj. (anat.) *aponeurotic*.
APOPHTHEGME [apoftegme] n. m. *apophthegm*; *apophthegm*.
 Débiteur, faiseur d'— s. *apothegmatist*. En forme d'—, *apothegmatic*. Parler par — s, *to apothegmatize*.
APOPHYGE, n. f. (arch.) *apophyge*; *apothesis*; *apophysis*; *escape*; *scape*; *conge*.
APOPHYSE, n. f. (anat.) *process*.
 — coronéide, (anat.) *corone*.
APOPLECTIQUE, adj. (med.) *apoplectic*; *apoplectical*.
APOPLECTIQUE, n. m. (med.) *apoplectic*.
APOPLEXIE, n. f. (med.) *apoplexy*.
 — foudroyante, *fulminant* =; — sanguine, *sanguineous* =; — séreuse, *congestive*, *serous* =. Attaque d'—, *apoplectic attack*, *fit*, *stroke*. D'—, *apoplectic*; *apoplectical*. Être attaqué d'—, *to have an apoplectic stroke*; être frappé d'—, *to be seized*, *struck with* =; frappé d'—, *apoplexé*; tomber en —, *to fall √ down in a fit of* =; *to have an attack of* =.
APOSTASIE, n. f. § *apostasy*.
APOSTASIER [—tâzié] v. n. § *to apostatize*.
APOSTAT, adj. m. *apostate*; *apostatical*.
APOSTAT, n. m. (À, to; DE, from) *apostate*.
 D'—, *apostate*.
APOSTÈME, n. m. V. **APOSTUME**.
APOSTER, v. a. (b. s.) *to place*, *to put √* (for a bad purpose).
A POSTERIORI, adv. (log.) *a posteriori*.
APOSTILLE [—ti-yé] n. f. 1. *postscript*; 2. *recommendation* (to a petition).
 Par —, *in a* =.
APOSTILLER [—ti-yé] v. a. 1. *to add a postscript to*; 2. *to add a recommendation to* (a petition).
APOSTOLAT, n. m. *apostleship*.
APOSTOLIQUE, adj. *apostolic*; *apostolical*.
 Caractère, qualité —, *apostolicalness*.
APOSTOLIQUEMENT, adv. *apostolically*.
APOSTROPHE, adj. (gram.) *apostrophic*.
 S'—, = s.
APOSTROPHE, n. f. 1. *apostrophe*; *address*; 2. (b. s.) *reproach*; 3. (gram.) *apostrophe*; 4. (rhet.) *apostrophe*.
 Avec l'—, (gram.) *apostrophic*; en forme d'—, (rhet.) *apostrophic*.
APOSTROPHER, v. a. *to apostrophize*; *to address*.
APOSTUME, n. m. (med.) 1. *aposteme*; *imposthume*; 2. *apostemation*.
 Formation d'un —, *apostemation*; *imposthume*. D'—, *de la nature de*

l'—, *apostematous*. Atteint d'un —, *imposthimated*.
APOSTUMER, v. n. (med.) *to imposthume*; *to imposthume*.
APOTHEOSE [apotéoz] n. f. *apotheosis*.
APOTHIKAIRE, n. m. 1. *apothecary*; 2. (b. s.) *apothecary*.
 — sans sucre, *cobler without his aiel*. Faire de son corps une boutique d'—, *to be always physicking o.'s self*.
APOTHICAIERIE, n. f. + V. **PHARMACIE**.
APÔTRE, n. m. § *apostle*.
 Un bon —, (b. s.) *a pretended saint*; a saint. Actes des — s, *act of the apostles*; symbole des — s, *apostolic creed*. Faire le bon —, *to play the saint*.
APOZÈME, n. m. (med.) *apozem*.
 D'—, *apozemical*.
APPARAÎTRE, v. n. (conj. like **PARAÎTRE**) 1. § *to appear* (to become visible after having been invisible); 2. § *to appear* (unexpectedly).
 1. Le spectre lui avait, était apparu, the spectre had appeared to him.
 Faire —, 1. *to make √* =; 2. (de) *to produce*, *to exhibit* (o.'s powers). Il paraîtrait, à ce qu'il paraît, *it would* =.
 [APPARAÎTRE is conj. with avoir when it expresses an action and with être when a state.]
APPARAT, n. m. 1. *state*; *pomp*; 2. (b. s.) *ostentation*; *parade*; *show*.
 D'—, 1. *state*; 2. *ostentatious*; *for show*; 3. *solemn*; 4. *studied*; *set*; pour l'—, *for ostentation*, *show*.
APPARAT, n. m. *vocabulary*.
APPARAUX, n. m. (pl.) (mar.) *furniture*, *sing.*
APPAREIL [aparè-yé] n. m. 1. *solemn*, *formal preparation*; *preparation*; *preparative*; 2. *attire*; *apparel*; 3. (anat.) *apparatus*; 4. (arch.) *dressing*; 5. (nav.) *purchase*; 6. (sciences) *apparatus*; 7. (surg.) *dressing*; 8. (tech.) *apparatus*; *gear*; *gearing*.
 — intérieur, *fitting*. Lever un —, (surg.) *to remove a dressing*.
APPAREILLAGE [aparè-yaj] n. m. (nav.) *getting under sail*.
 Faire un —, *to get √ under sail*.
APPAREILLER [aparè-yé] v. a. 1. *to match* (like things); 2. (arch.) *to dress*.
 — mal, *to mismatch*.
S'APPAREILLER, pr. v. (to connect o.'s self).
APPAREILLER [aparè-yé] v. n. (nav.) *to sail*; *to set √ sail*.
APPAREILLEUR [aparè-year] n. m. (mar.) *dresser*.
APPAREMMENT [aparaman] adv. *apparently*.
APPARENCE, n. f. 1. *appearance*; 2. *show*; 3. *appearance*; *likelihood*; *likeness*.
 En —, 1. *in appearance*; *apparently*; 2. *in show*; 3. *colourably*; pour les — s, *for show*; selon toute —, 1. *to all* = s; 2. *in all likelihood*. Avoir l'—, *to bear √ an* =; avoir une l'— de, *to wear √ an* = of; avoir une belle —, *to look well*; se donner une — de, *to assume an* = of; en juger d'après les — s, *to judge by* = s; prendre une —, *to assume an* =; revêtir l'— de, *to put √ on the* = of. Il y a —, *it would appear so*; il y a —, toute —, *there is every* =.
APPARENT, E, adj. 1. *apparent* (visible); 2. *apparent* (not real); 3. (th.) *remarkable*; *considerable*; 4. (pers.) *important*; *of consequence*.
 Non —, *unapparent*.
APPARENTER, v. a. (to ally; to give √ relations (by marriage) to (a. o.)).
 Être bien apparenté, *to belong to a high family*; être mal apparenté, *not to belong to a high family*.
S'APPARENTER, pr. v. (À, to) *to ally o.'s self*; *to marry into a ... family*.
APPARIEMENT, n. m. *paring*.

APPARIER, v. a. 1. *to pair*; 2. *to match* (pairs of things).
 — mal, *to mismatch* (pairs).
APPARIE, E, adj. V. senses of **APPARIER**.
 Non —, *unpaired*.
S'APPARIER, pr. v. (of birds) *to pair*.
APPARITEUR, n. m. 1. *apparitor*; 2. (universities) *bedel*; *yeoman bedel*.
 Fonctions d'—, *bedelry*.
APPARITION [—ricion] n. f. 1. *apparition*; 2. *appearance* (action).
 Faire son —, *to make √ o.'s appearance*.
APPAROIR, v. n. + (law) *to appear*; *to be apparent*.
 Faire —, *to show √*; *to make √ apparent*. Il appert, *it appears*; *it is apparent*.
APPARTEMENT, n. m. 1. (sing.) *apartments*, pl.; *suit of apartments*, *rooms*, sing.; 2. *drawing-room* (holden at court).
 Un —, *a suit of apartments*, *rooms*.
 Pièce d'un —, *apartment*.
APPARTENANCE, n. f. *appartenance*.
APPARTENANT, E, adj. (À, to) *belonging*; *appertaining*.
APPARTENIR, v. n. (conj. like **TENIR**) 1. § (À, to) *to belong*; *to appertain*; 2. §* (impers.) *to pertain* (to); *to be* (for); *to behave* (...); *to become √*; 3. (impers.) (À, to) *to be incident*.
 Il appartient à, (V. senses) *it is the office*, *business of*. A tous ceux qu'il appartiendra, (law) *to all whom it may concern*; ainsi qu'il appartiendra, *ce qu'il appartiendra*, (law) *as one may be advised*.
APPAS [apâ] n. m. pl. 1. *attractions*, pl.; 2. (b. s.) *allurements*; *enticements*, pl.
APPÂT, n. m. 1. § *bait*; 2. § (b. s.) *bait*; *allurement*; *enticement*.
APPÂTER, v. a. § 1. *to bait*; 2. *to feed √*; *to give √ food to*.
APPAUME [apômé] adj. (her.) *apaume*.
APPAUVRI [apövri] v. a. § *to impoverish*; *to make √*, *to render poor*.
 Chose, personne qui appauvrit, *empoverisher* (of).
S'APPAUVRI, pr. v. 1. *to impoverish o.'s self*; *to become impoverished*; *to become √*, *to get √*, *to grow √ poor*.
APPAUVRISSEMENT, n. m. § *empoverishment*.
APPEAU, n. m. 1. *bird call*; 2. *decoy-bird*.
APPEL, n. m. 1. § *call*; 2. § (À, to) *appeal*; 3. (b. s.) *challenge*; 4. (of names) *calling over*; *call*; 5. (of recruiting) *levy*; 6. (com., fin) *call* (for funds); 7. (fenc.) *appeal*; 8. (law) *appeal*; 9. (law) *calling* (of a cause); 10. (mil.) *muster*; *roll-call*; 11. (mil.) *ruffle* (of a drum); 12. (parl.) *call*.
 — nominal, (parl.) *call of the House*.
 Cour d'—, (law) *court of appeal*; officier d'—, (mil.) *muster-master*. Contenant —, (law) *appellatory*; sourd à un —, *dead*, *deaf to a* =; sujet à —, (of a cause) *appealable*. A l'—, (mil.) *at muster*; d'—, 1. *appellate*; 2. (law) *appellatory*; en —, *appellant*; par —, *upon appeal*; sans —, *without further appeal*; sans —, dont on ne peut interjeter —, *unappealable*; sur —, *upon appeal*. Aller en —, (law) (th.) *to go √ to appeal*; être sujet à —, (law) (of a cause) *to be appealable*; faire l'—, (mil.) *to muster*; *to muster up*; *to call over the muster-roll*; faire l'— nominal, (parl.) *to call* (the House); faire un — à, 1. *to make √ a* = on; 2. *to make √ an appeal to*; interjeter —, (law) *to lodge an appeal*; passer l'—, (mil.) *to pass muster*; répondre à l'—, *to answer to o.'s name*. Il y a —, (law) *the cause is appealed*; *an appeal lies*.
APPELANT, E, adj. (law) *appellant*.

APPELANT, n. m. E. n. f. 1. decoy-bird; 2. (law) appellant.

APPELER, v. a. 1. to call; 2. to call (a. o.); 3. to give (a. o.) a call; 3. to call over (a list of names); 4. to call in (a. o.); 5. to call for (a. o.); 6. § to require (a. th.); 7. to call for; to claim; to demand; 7. (b. s.) to invoke; to call down; 8. (b. s.) to summon; to call up; 9. (b. s.) to challenge; to call out; 10. to call; to name; to term; to style; 11. (b. s.) to nickname; 12. (of cocks) to chuck; 13. (law) to appeal; 14. (law) to call (a cause); to call on.

4. — un médecin, to call in a physician. 5. — le garçon, to call for the waiter. 7. — des malédictions, to call down curses.

— (en avant), to call forth; — (en bas), to = down; — (dedans), to = in; — (dehors), to = out; — (en haut), to = up; — (loin), to = away; — (à part), to = aside.

— et rappeler, to call again and again; (to = over and over again).

— de côté, to = aside; — en duel, to = out.

S'APPELER, pr. v. 1. to be called, named: o.'s name to be ...; 2. to call; to style o.'s self.

Comment vous appelez-vous? what is your name? Je m'appelle ..., my name is. ...

APPELER [aple] v. n. 1. § to call; 2. § (DE, from; à, to) to appeal; 3. (of cats) to caterwaul; 4. (of cocks) to chuck; 5. (law) (DE, from; à, to) to appeal.

En —, 1. (law) to appeal; 2. § (à, to) to —, comme d'abus, to = (to a lay authority) against an act of ecclesiastical authority on the plea of an abuse of power.

APPELLATI-F [apel-latif] VE, adj. (gram.) appellative.

Nom —, (gram.) appellative. D'une manière appellative, appellatively.

APPELLATION [apel-lacion] n. f. 1. calling (action); 2. naming (of the letters); 3. (law) appellation.

APPENDICE [apindiss] n. m. 1. (of a book) appendix; 2. (did.) appendix; 3. (sciences) appendage; 4. (nat. sciences) process.

APPENDRE, v. a. to hang (up) (votive offerings).

APPENTIS, n. m. pent-house; shed.

APPERT, V. APPAROIR.

APPESANTIR, v. a. 1. § to render, to make (up) heavy; 2. § to weigh down; 3. § to lay (up) heavy (render oppressive); 4. § to impair; to dull.

2. Le sommeil appesantit ses paupières, sleep weighs down his eye-lids.

S'APPESANTIR, pr. v. 1. § to become (up) to get (up) heavy; 2. § to be weighed down; 3. § (sur, on, upon) to lie (up) heavy; 4. § to be impaired; to dull; 5. § (sur, on, upon) to descant; to expatiate; to dwell.

APPESANTISSEMENT, n. m. § 1. (pers.) heaviness; 2. dullness (of mind).

APPÉTENCE [ap-pétens] n. f. (did.) appetite; appetency.

APPÊTER [ap-pété] v. a. (physiol.) 1. to incline to; 2. to crave for.

APPÉTISSANT, E, adj. 1. § that excites appetite; 2. § tempting.

Être —, 1. § to excite appetite; to be an appetizer; 2. § to be tempting.

APPÉTIT, n. m. 1. § appetite; 2. § stomach (appetite).

Bon —! a good appetite to you! — dépravé, depraved, vitiated =; — de cheval, ravenous =. Excitant à l'—, appetizer. Avec —, de bon —, with =; heartily. Avoir —, de l'—, to have an =; aiguiser, ouvrir l'—, to sharpen, to whet o.'s =; demeurer sur son —, § to restrain o.'s =; donner de l'—, to give (up) an =; gagner de l'—, se mettre en —, to get (up) an =; pour se mettre

en —, by way of appetizer; ôter, faire passer l'—, to take (up) away o.'s =; perdre l'—, to lose (up) o.'s =; reprendre l'—, to get (up) o.'s = again. Bon — je vous souhaite! I wish you a good =; L'— vient en mangeant, 1. § eating brings on =; 2. § much would have more.

APPLAUDIR [aplôdir] v. a. 1. § to applaud; 2. § to commend; 3. (parl.) to cheer.

S'APPLAUDIR, pr. v. (DE) 1. § to applaud o.'s self (for); 2. to glory (in); 3. to congratulate o.'s self (on).

APPLAUDIR [aplôdir] v. n. 1. § to applaud; 2. § (à, ...) to applaud; to commend.

2. — à q. u., à q. ch., to applaud a. o., a. th.

APPLAUDISSEMENT [aplôdisman] n. m. 1. § applause; 2. § —s, (pl.) plaudits, pl.; 3. § commendation; 4. (parl.) cheering; cheer, sing.

Bruyants —s, loud applause; longs —s, —s prolongés, (parl.) continued cheers. Salve d'—s, 1. round of =; 2. (parl.) round of cheering. D'—, applausive. Donner des —s (à), to bestow plaudits (on); obtenir de grands —s, to obtain, to get (up) great =.

APPLAUDISSEUR [aplôdiceur] n. m. (b. s.) applauder.

APPLICABLE, adj. (à, to) 1. applicable; 2. apposite; 3. relevant.

APPLICATION [aplikacion] n. f. (à, to) 1. § application (putting); 2. § application (employing); 3. § application (bearing, reference); 4. § application (sedulousness); 5. § intentness; 6. § (did.) application; 7. (gild., gold.) charging; 8. (theol.) application.

Juste —, appositeness; mauvaise —, misapplication. Force d'—, intentness. Avec une grande force d'—, intently; sans —, 1. without application; 2. unapplied; sans — déterminée, unappropriated. Faire une mauvaise — de, to misapply.

APPLIQUE, n. f. (gild., gold.) charging.

Pièce d'—, charge. D'—, for charging. APPLIQUÉ, E, adj. 1. attentive; 2. sedulous.

Bien —, 1. very =; 2. apposite; trop —, overbent.

APPLIQUER, v. a. 1. § (sur, to) to apply; to put (up); to lay (up); to lay (up) on; 2. § (sur, on, upon) to stick (up); 3. § (à, to) to apply; 4. § (à, to) to appropriate; to set (up) apart; 5. (b. s.) to give (up); to administer; 6. (law) to award (judgment); 7. (mas.) to render.

Mal —, — mal à propos §, to misapply. Personne qui applique, appropriator (of a. th.) to his use; possibilité d'—, applicability. De manière à pouvoir être appliqué, applicably; que l'on n'a pas appliqué, unapplied.

S'APPLIQUER, pr. v. 1. § (sur, to) to be applied, put, laid; to be laid on; 2. § (sur, on, upon) to stick (up); 3. § (à, to) to apply (suit); 4. § (à, to) to be apposite; 5. § (pers.) (à, to) to apply; to apply o.'s self; to give (up) application; to apply o.'s mind; to make (up) it o.'s study (to); to set (up) o.'s self; to take (up) (to a. th.); 6. § (pers.) (à, to) to appropriate o.'s self.

APPOINT, n. m. 1. difference; odd money; 2. (com.) appoint.

Net —, (com.) appoint. D'—, odd; par net —, per appoint.

APPOINTEMENTS, n. m. (pl.) (admin.) salary, sing.

— élevés, gros —, high =; faibles, (minces) —, low =. Recevoir, toucher ses —, to receive o.'s salary.

APPOINTER, v. a. 1. (admin.) to give (up) a salary to; 2. (mil.) (DE, with) to punish.

Être appointé, to receive a salary.

APPORT, n. m. 1. (com.) (in partner-

ships) share of capital; 2. (law) separate personal estate (of husband and wife); 3. (law) deposit (of documents). Acte d'— de pièces, (law) acknowledgment of documents deposited.

APPORTER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. § to bring (up) (by carrying); 2. § to bring (up) (furnish, supply); 3. § to bring (up) (have in o.'s self); 4. § to bring (up); to cause; to produce; to occasion; 5. § to employ; to use; to apply; 6. § to adduce; to allege; to bring (up) forward.

1. — q. ch. à la main, sous le bras, sur l'épaule, to bring a. th. in o.'s hand, under o.'s arm, on o.'s back. 4. La vieillesse apporte des infirmités, old age brings with it infirmities. 5. — de la précaution, to use precaution; — un remède à un mal, to apply a remedy to a evil. 6. — des bonnes raisons, to adduce, to allege good reasons.

— (en bas), to bring (up) down; — (dedans), to = in; — (dehors), to = out; — (en haut), to = up; — (en traversant), to = over.

— ensemble, to bring (up) together. Personne qui apporte, bringer of.

[APPORTER must not be confounded with apporter.]

APPOSER, v. a. (à, to) 1. to affix; to set (up); to put (up); 2. to append; 3. to add to insert.

APPOSITION [apôzicion] n. f. 1. affixing; setting; putting; 2. appending; 3. addition; insertion; 4. (gram., rhet.) apposition; 5. (sciences) apposition.

APPRÉCIABLE, adj. appreciable.

APPRÉCIATEUR, n. m. § estimatoor valuer.

APPRÉCIATI-F, VE, adj. § of estimation, valuation.

Etat —, estimate.

APPRÉCIATION [apréciacion] n. f. 1. appreciation; valuation; estimation.

2. § appreciation; estimation.

APPRÉCIER, v. a. § to appreciate to value; to estimate.

APPRÉCIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of APPRÉCIER.

Non — §, unappreciated.

APPRÉHENDER, v. a. 1. § to apprehend (to take (up) up; 2. § to arrest (for debt); 3. § (DE, de, que, [subj.]) to apprehend (...); to be apprehensive (of); to be under apprehension (of); to fear (to) — au corps, 1. to apprehend; (to take (up) up; 2. to arrest (for debt). Faire — q. ch. à q. u., to render, to make (up) a. o. apprehensive of a. th.

APPRÉHENDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of APPRÉHENDER.

Non — au corps, unapprehended.

APPRÉHENSIBLE, adj. (did.) apprehensible.

APPRÉHENSION, n. f. 1. § apprehension; apprehensiveness; fear; 2. (log.) apprehension.

Avec —, with apprehension; apprehensively; dans l'—, in =; apprehensive; sans —, without =; unapprehensive. Avoir des —s, to be under =; s'entretenir des —s; être dans l'— de, to be under = of; to be apprehensive of.

APPRENDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like PRENDRE) 1. § (de, à, to) to learn (to); to make (up) o.'s self acquainted with; 2. § to learn (a. th.); to understand (up); to be informed of; to hear (up) to have; 3. § (à, à) to teach (to); 4. § (à) to apprise (of); to acquaint (with); to inform (of).

1. — une langue, to learn a language; — lire, to learn to read. 3. Le maître qui lui a appris ce qu'il sait, the master who taught him what he knows. 4. — q. ch. à q. u., to apprise to inform a. o. of a. th., to acquaint a. o. with a. th.

— par cœur, to commit to memory to learn, (to get (up) by heart. Qu'il n'a pas appris, untaught.

APPRIS, E, pa. p. V. senses of APPRENDRE.

Non —, unlearned; mal —, ill-bred

unmannerly; unbred. Un mal appris, n. ill-bred, unmannerly person.

APPRENTI, E, adj. 1. apprenticed; 2. of attorneys' clerks, of pupils) articulated. APPRENTI, n. m. E, n. f. 1. || apprentice; 2. § apprentice; novice; tyro. Obliger un —, to bind ✓ out ✓ =.

APPRENTISSAGE, n. m. || apprenticeship.

Brevet d'—, (c. g.) indentures of apprenticeship; indentures, pl. Être apprenti, de in o. s. =; 2. (chez) to be enticed (to); faire son —, to be ap. s. =, time; faire l'—, un — de, serve au, the = of; mettre en —, 1. apprentice; to put ✓ apprentice; to ind ✓ apprentice; to indenture; (to) ind ✓ out; 2. to article (attorneys' clerks, pupils); obliger par un brevet —, to indenture; obligé par un brevet d'—, indented; sortir d'—, to be out of o. s. =, time.

APPRETE, n. m. 1. || preparation; preparative; 2. § affectation; stiffness; (culin.) cooking; 4. (a. & m.) dressing; 5. (paint.) painting upon glass.

Sans — §, unstudied; unvarnished. —, (paint.) upon glass. Faire des —s pour, to make ✓ preparations (for).

APPRETEMENT, n. m. 1. (a. & m.) dressing; 2. (tech.) finishing.

APPRETE, n. f. V. MOUILLETTE.

APPRETER, v. a. 1. || to prepare; to et ✓ ready; 2. § (à) to afford matter (or); 3. (culin.) to cook; 4. (a. & m.) to dress; to prepare.

APPRETE, E, pa. p. 1. || § prepared; 2. (b. s.) studied.

Non —, 1. unprepared; 2. unstudied.

APPRETEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (a. & m.) dresser.

APPRIVOISEMENT, n. m. || (of animals) domestication; taming.

APPRIVOISER, v. a. 1. || to tame (animals); 2. § to render, to make ✓ social; 3. (hunt.) to reclaim.

Personne qui apprivoise, tamer of; u'on ne peut —, untamable.

S'APPRIVOISER, pr. v. 1. (of animals) to become ✓, to get ✓, to grow ✓ tame; 2. § to become ✓, to get ✓, to grow ✓ sociable.

APPROBA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. approving; of approbation, approval.

APPROBA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. approver.

APPROBATI-F, VE, adj. approving; of approbation, approval.

APPROBATION [aprobación] n. f. approbation; ✓ approval.

Toute son —, o. s. unqualified approbation. Avec —, 1. by =; 2. approvingly; sans —, 1. without =; 2. unapproved; sauf votre —, with submission. Avoir l'— de q. u., (th.) to have, o meet ✓ a. o. s. =; incliner la tête en signe d'—, to nod =.

APPROCHANT, E, adj. 1. (DE, ...) like; not unlike; 2. (as a preposition) near; about; near about; so.

APPROCHE, n. f. 1. || § approach; coming on; 2. (fort.) approach; 3. (mil.) approach; 4. (print.) space; 5. (print.) closing up.

A l'— de, aux —s de, at the approach of; à son —, on o. s. =; en, par —, (agr., hort.) (of grafting) by approach. Greffer par approche, (agr., hort.) to approach.

APPROCHER, v. a. (DE, to) 1. || to approach; to draw ✓ near; 2. || to approach (a. o.); to come ✓ near; 3. || to bring ✓ nearer; 4. § to have access to (a. o.).

S'APPROCHER, pr. v. 1. (DE, ...) to approach; to come ✓, to draw ✓ near; 2. || (DE, to) to come ✓ closer; 3. || (DE) to draw ✓ on, to advance (towards); to make ✓ up (to); 4. || (pers.) (DE, to) to step up; 5. § (th.) to draw ✓ near, on; 6. § (th.) to be near; to be at hand.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) to keep ✓ off.

En s'approchant davantage, (V. senses) on nearer approach. Qui s'approche, (V. senses) coming.

APPROCHER, v. n. 1. || § (DE, to, ...) to approach; to draw ✓, to come ✓ near; 2. § (th.) (DE, ...) to approach; to resemble; to be like; (to come ✓ near. Dont on ne peut — §, unapproachable; dont on n'a point approché §, unapproached.

APPROFONDIR, v. a. 1. || to deepen; 2. § to examine deeply, thoroughly; to search into; to dive into.

APPROPRIATION [apropriación] n. f. (à, to) 1. appropriation to o. s. self; 2. (chim.) appropriation; 3. (law) conversion.

APPROPRIER, v. a. (à, to) to appropriate; to adapt; to suit.

APPROPRIÉ, E, pa. p. (à, to) appropriate; suitable.

Non — (à), 1. inappropriate (to); unsuitable (to, for); 2. (law) disappropriate; peu — (à), inappropriate (to); unsuitable (to, for).

S'APPROPRIER, pr. v. to appropriate to o. s. self; to appropriate.

APPROPRIER, v. a. 1. to clean; (to clean out, up; 2. to put ✓ to rights.

APPROUVER, v. a. 1. to approve; to approve of; 2. (admin.) to pass (accounts).

— du regard, to look approbation.

APPROUVÉ, E, pa. p. approved.

Non —, sans être —, unapproved.

APPROVISIONNEMENT, n. m. 1. victualling; 2. supply of provisions; 3. (pol. econ.) supply.

Navire, vaisseau d'—, (nav.) victual-ler.

APPROVISIONNER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. to victual; 2. to store; 3. to supply (with necessities).

APPROVISIONNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of APPROVISIONNER.

Non —, 1. unstored; 2. unsupplied.

S'APPROVISIONNER, pr. v. (DE) to stock o. s. self (with); to lay ✓ in a store, stock (of); to take ✓ in a supply (of).

APPROXIMATI-F, VE, adj. 1. approximative; 2. rough (not exact).

2. Devis —, rough estimate.

APPROXIMATION [aproximación] n. f. 1. (did.) approximation; 2. (rough guess; 3. (math.) approach.

Détermination par —, (math.) approximation; méthode des —s successives, (math.) method of approaches.

Par —, 1. (did.) by approximation; 2. (by a rough guess.

APPROXIMATIVEMENT, adv. 1. (did.) by approximation; 2. (by a rough guess.

APPROXIMER, v. a. (did.) to approximate.

APPUI, n. m. 1. || § support; 2. || § prop; 3. || leaning-stock; 4. § support; protection; countenance; 5. § supporter; prop; staff; 6. (of staircases) rail; hand-rail; 7. (of windows) sill; 8. (arch.) buttress; 9. (man.) appui; 10. (mech.) point of support; 11. (mech.) (of a lever) fulcrum.

Hauteur d'—, breast height; point d'—, 1. point of support; 2. (of a lever) fulcrum; 3. (rail.) bearing surface; 4. (tech.) prop. À hauteur d'—, breast-high; à l'—, 1. to support it, them; in support of it, them; 2. in proof; in corroboration; in confirmation; à l'appui de, 1. in support of; 2. in corroboration, confirmation of; sans —, 1. || § unsupported; unpropped; unsustained; supportless; 2. § unfriended; unfriended; 3. § unbacked; 4. § unurged; 5. § (b. s.) unabatted. Donner —, to give ✓ support, countenance; solliciter l'— de q. u., to make ✓ interest with a. o.

APPUI-MAIN, n. m., pl. —, (paint.) rest-stick; resting-stick; maul-stick.

APPUYER [apui-yé] v. a. 1. || § to sup-

port; to prop; to sustain; 2. || to lean; to rest; 3. || to pillow; 4. || (sur, on, upon) to press; 5. || to recline; 6. § to support; to protect; to countenance; to give ✓ countenance to; 7. § to support; to strengthen; to enforce; (to back; 8. § (sur, on, upon) to ground (support); to rest; 9. (of deliberations) to support; 10. (of deliberations) to second.

2. — le coude sur la table, to lean o. s. elbow upon the table; — q. ch. contre un mur, to rest a. th. against a wall. 4. — le genou sur la poitrine de q. u., to press o. s. knee on a. o. s. breast. 5. — la tête sur un oreiller, to recline o. s. head on a pillow.

Pour — ... §, for the support of ...; in support of ...

APPUYÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of APPUYER.

Non —, 1. || § unsupported; unpropped; unsustained; 2. § unsupported; unprotected; 3. § unconfirmed; 4. || unpillowed; 5. (of deliberations) unsupported; 6. (of deliberations) unseconded.

S'APPUYER, pr. v. 1. || to support, to sustain o. s. self; 2. || to lean; to rest; 3. || to press; 4. || to loll; 5. || to recline; 6. § (sur) to be supported (by); to rest (upon); 7. § (sur, ...) to press; to urge; 8. § (sur) to rely (on, upon); to confide (in); to depend (on, upon); to trust (to); 9. § (sur, upon) to lay ✓ stress, emphasis; 10. (sur, on, upon) to dwell; to insist.

4. — sur q. u., to loll upon a. o.

— fortement, 1. || to lean hard, heavily; 2. || (sur) to press down; 3. § to press hard; to bear ✓ hard; 4. § to lay ✓ great stress. — sur un roseau, to lean upon a broken reed; (to trust to a rotten plank.

APPUYER [apui-yé] v. n. 1. || (th.) to rest (lean); 2. || to press; to lean; 3. || (sur, to) to keep ✓ (go); 4. § (sur, on, upon) to lay ✓ stress, emphasis; 5. § (sur, on, upon) to dwell; to insist; 6. (mus.) to dwell.

ÂPRE, adj. 1. || rugged; uneven; rough; 2. || (to the touch) rough; harsh; 3. || (to the taste) harsh; sharp; 4. || (to the taste) acid; tart; acrimonious; 5. § (to the hearing) harsh; 6. § (th.) harsh; sharp; severe; 7. § (th.) fierce; violent; 8. § (th.) gruff; 9. § (b. s.) eager; ardent; greedy.

— à la curée, 1. || (of animals) eager for prey; 2. § (pers.) eager for gain.

ÂPREMENT, adv. 1. || (to the touch) roughly; harshly; 2. || (to the taste) harshly; sharply; 3. || (to the taste) acidly; tartly; acrimoniously; 4. § (to the hearing) harshly; 5. § harshly; sharply; severely; 6. § fiercely; violently; 7. § gruffly; 8. § (b. s.) eagerly; ardently; greedily.

APRÈS, prep. 1. (of place, order and time) after; 2. (of place and order) after; next to; 3. about (doing); 4. (after certain verbs) for.

2. — le vestibule, next to the vestibule; — le président, next to the president. 3. Être — q. ch., to be about a. th. 4. Attendre — q. u., to wait for a. o.; soupire — q. ch., to long for a. th.

Ci —, hereafter (further on). D'—, 1. (of time) after; 2. from (in conformity with); according to; 3. from (in imitation of); after. — quoi, after which, that; after; afterwards.

APRÈS, adv. 1. (of place and order) after; next; 2. (of time) after; afterwards; afterwards; 3. about (doing) a. th.; 4. (interrogatively) what next.

Et —? what then? what next? immédiatement —, le premier —, the next.

APRÈS QUE, conj. after.

— ce sera fait, after it is done.

[APRÈS QUE denoting future time requires the future tense.]

APRES-DEMAIN, n. m., pl. —, *the day after to-morrow*.
— passé, *beyond the* =.
APRES-DINE, n. m., pl. —s,
APRES-DINEE, n. f., pl. —s,
APRES-DINER, n. m., pl. —, 1. *after-dinner*; 2. *afternoon*; 3. *evening*.
APRES-MIDI, n. f. m., pl. —, *afternoon*.
APRES-SOUPÉ, n. m., pl. —s,
APRES-SOUPÉE, n. f., pl. —s,
APRES-SOUPER, n. m., pl. —, 1. *after-supper*; 2. *evening*.
APRETE, n. f. 1. || *ruggedness; unevenness; roughness*; 2. || (to the touch) *roughness; harshness*; 3. || (to the taste) *harshness; sharpness*; 4. || (to the taste) *acridness; tartness; acrimony; acrimoniousness*; 5. || (to the hearing) *harshness*; 6. § (th.) *harshness; sharpness; severity*; 7. § (th.) *fierceness; violence*; 8. § *gruffness*; 9. § *eagerness; greediness; thirst*.
APSIDE, n. f. 1. (arch.) *apsis*; 2. (astr.) *apsis*.
APTE, adj. (law) (à, to) *qualified*.
Non —, *unqualified*.
APTERE, adj. (ent.) *apterous*.
APTERE, n. m. (ent.) *apter*; *apteran*; —s, (pl.) *aptera*, pl.
APTITUDE, n. f. (à, pour, to, for) *aptitude; aptness; fitness*.
Avoir de l'— pour, *to be apt, fit for; to have a taste, a talent for*.
APUREMENT, n. m. (fin.) *auditing* (accounts).
APURER, v. a. (fin.) *to audit* (an account).
— les comptes, *to audit*.
APYRE, adj. (did.) *apyrous*.
AQUARELLE [akouarel] n. f. (draw.) 1. *aquarelle; water-colour*; 2. *painting in water colours*.
Peindre à l'—, *to draw in water colours*.
AQUA-TINTA [akouatinta] n. f.
AQUA-TINTE [akouatint] n. f. (enr.) *aquatinta; aquatint*.
AQUATIQUE [akouatik] adj. 1. *aquatic; aquatical*; 2. (of a soil) *watery*.
Plante —, (bot.) *aquatic*.
AQUEDUC [akduk] n. m. 1. *aqueduct*; 2. (anat.) *aqueduct*; 3. (engin.) *covered drain*; 4. (tech.) *inlet*.
— latéral, (engin.) (of roads) *side culvert*; petit —, (of roads) *culvert*. Pont —, *aqueduct-bridge*. — à siphon, (of canals) *paddle-hole*. Constructeur d'—s, *builder of aqueducts*.
AQUEU-X [akeu] SE, adj. 1. (of food) *watery; waterish*; 2. (did.) *aqueous*.
AQUILIN, adj. (of noses) *aquiline*; *Roman*.
Au nez —, *hook-nosed*.
AQUILON, n. m. 1. *north wind*; 2. *cold wind*.
AQUOSITÉ [akouozité] n. f. (did.) *aqueousness; aquosity; wateriness*.
ARA, n. m. (orn.) *ara*.
ARABE, adj. 1. *Arabian*; 2. *Arabic*.
Chiffre —, *Arabic numeral, figure*; grammaire —, *Arabic grammar*.
ARABE, n. m. 1. *Arabian* (person); 2. *Arabic* (language).
Savant versé dans l'—, *Arabist*. À l'—, en —, *Arabically*.
ARABESQUE, adj. (paint., sculp.) *arabesque*.
ARABESQUE, n. f. (paint., sculp.) *arabesque*.
ARABIQUE, adj. 1. *Arabic*; 2. (geog.) *Arabian*.
Année —, (astr.) *Arabic year*; langues —s, *languages*; tables —s, (astr.) *tables*.
ARABLE, adj. *arable; tillable*.
Non —, *untillable*.
ARACHIDE, n. f. (bot.) *earth-nut*.
ARACHNIDE [araknid] n. f. (ent.) *arachnid*.

— fileuse, *weaver*.
ARACHNOÏDE [arakno-id] adj. 1. (anat.) *arachnoid*; 2. (did.) *cobwebbed*.
ARACHNOÏDE [arakno-id] n. f. (anat.) *arachnoid*; *arachnoid membrane*; *serous coat of the brain*.
ARACK, n. m. *arack* (spirituous liquor); *arrack*; *rack*.
ARAIGNEE [arain-yé] n. f. 1. (ent.) *spider*; 2. *cobweb*; 3. (nav.) *crow-foot*.
— de mer, (ich.) *weaver*. Pattes d'—, 1. || *spider's legs*; 2. § *long slender fingers*; toile d'—, 1. *cobweb*; *spider's web*; 2. *spider-work*. Aux toiles d'—, *cobwebbed*; d'—, comme une —, qui ressemble à l'—, *araneous*, *spider-like*; de toile d'—, *araneous*; *cobweb*. Qui ressemble à la toile d'—, *araneous*; comme une toile d'— §, *cobweb* (light). Ôter les —s, *to sweep away the cobwebs*.
ARANÉEU-X [—eü] SE, adj. (did.) *cobwebbed*.
ARASEMENT [arazman] n. m. (carp., mas.) *levelling*.
ARASER [arazé] v. a. (mas.) *to level*; *to put on a level*.
ARASES [araz] n. f. (pl.) (mas.) *levelling course of masonry*, sing.
ARATOIRE, adj. of husbandry; of farming.
ARBALETE, n. f. *cross-bow*; *arbalist*.
— à jalet, *stone-bow*. Flèche d'—, *cross-arrow*.
ARBALETRIER, n. m. 1. *cross-bowman*; 2. (build.) *principal rafter*; *back*.
ARBITRAGE, n. m. 1. || *arbitration*; 2. || *umpirage* (judgment); 3. § *arbitrament*; 4. (com.) *arbitration*; *arbitration of exchange*.
— de change, (com.) *arbitration of exchange*. Par —, *by arbitration*. Mettre q. ch. en —, *soumettre q. ch. à l'—, to submit a. th. to =*; se soumettre à l'—, (pers.) *to submit to =*; s'en tenir à un —, *to abide by an =*.
ARBITRAIRE, adj. 1. *arbitrary*; 2. *optional*.
ARBITRAIRE, n. m. *arbitrariness*.
ARBITRAIREMENT, adv. *arbitrarily*.
ARBITRAL, E, adj. (law) *by arbitration*.
Jugement —, sentence —e, (law) *award*.
ARBITRALEMENT, adv. *by arbitration*.
ARBITRE, n. m. 1. || § *arbitrator*, m.; *arbitress*, f.; * *arbitrer*; 2. § *umpire*; 3. § *disposer*; *ruler*; *master*; 4. (law) *arbitrator*; *referee*; 5. (philos.) *arbitrement*; *will*.
Franc, libre —, 1. *free will*, *arbitrement*; 2. (theol.) *free will*; tiers —, (law) *umpire*. — rapporteur, (law) *referee*. Fonctions de tiers —, (pl.) (law) *umpirage*, sing.
ARBITRE, E, adj. (law) *arbitrated*.
ARBITRER, v. a. 1. *to arbitrate*; 2. *to award*.
ARBOIS, n. m. (bot.) *cytissus*.
— à grappes, *laburnum* =.
ARBORE, E, adj. (bot.) *arborescent*.
ARBORER, v. a. 1. || *to erect*; *to set up*; 2. § *to proclaim* (a doctrine); *to declare openly*; 3. (nav.) *to hoist* (a flag).
ARBORESCENCE, n. f. (did.) *arborescence*.
ARBORESCENT, E, adj. (did.) *arborescent*.
ARBORICULTURE, n. f. *arboriculture*; *tree-culture*.
ARBORISATION [—rizacion] n. f. *arborization*.
ARBORISE, E, adj. *arborized*.
ARBORISER, v. a. *to arborize*.
ARBOUSE, n. f. (bot.) *arbutus-berry*.
ARBOUSIER, n. m. (bot.) 1. *arbutus*; 2. (genus) *strawberry-tree*; *cane-apple*.
— commun, *strawberry-tree*; —

trainant, trailing arbutus; — *raisin d'ours, bear's grape*. D'—, *arbutan*.
ARBRE, n. m. 1. *tree*; 2. (tech.) *arbor*; *shaft*.
— fruitier, (bot.) *fruit-tree*; grand —, (tech.) *shaft*; — moteur, (tech.) *driving, main shaft*; — nain, *dwarf*; —; — philosophique, (chem.) *arbor Dianæ*; — végétal, (tech.) *upright shaft*; — propre à la construction, *timber*; —; — en buisson, (hort.) *bush*; — de couche, (tech.) *horizontal shaft*; — de Diane, (chem.) *arbor Dianæ*. en espalier, *wall*; —; — de haute futaie, *forest*; —; — de Judée, *Jude*; —; — de Sainte-Lucie, (bot.) *perfumed plum*; —; — sur pied, *standing*; —; — de, en plein vent, (hort.) *standard*. Culture des —s, (did.) *arboriculture*; pied d'—, =. D'—, 1. of a =; 2. (did.) *arborescent*; sans —s, *treeless*. Croître sur les —s, 1. *to grow on trees*; 2. (did.) *to be arborescent*; ressembler à un —, 1. *to resemble a =*; 2. (did.) *to become arborescent*; se tenir au gros de l'— §, *to adhere to the old*. Propre à la culture de l'—, (did.) *arboricultural*. Qui croît sur les —s, 1. *that grows on =*; 2. (did.) *arborescent*; qui ressemble à un —, 1. *that resembles a =*; 2. *arborescent*. Tel — tel fruit, *such as the = is, such is the fruit*.
ARBRISSEAU, n. m. 1. *shrub*; 2. —x, (pl.) *shrubby*, sing.; 3. (bot.) *rutæx*.
Plantation d'—x, *shrubby*. D'—, plein d'—x, *shrubby*. Dépouvé d'—x, *unshrubby*. Purger d'—x, *to shrub*; ressembler à un —, *to be shrubby*.
ARBUSTE, n. m. *shrub*; —s, (pl.) *shrubby*, sing.
Plantation d'—s, *shrubby*. D'—s, plein d'—s, *shrubby*. Dépouvé d'—s, *unshrubby*. Purger d'—s, *to shrub*; ressembler à un —, *to be shrubby*.
ARC, n. m. 1. *bow* (for an arrow); *long bow*; 2. (arch.) *arch*; *arc*; 3. (astr.) *arc*; 4. (build.) *arch*; 5. (geom.) *arc*.
— céleste, d'Iris, ** *arch of heaven*; *sun-bow*; — diurne, (astr.) *diurnal arc*; — nocturne, (astr.) *nocturnal arc*; — surbaissé, *surbased*; —; — triomphal, de triomphe, *triumphal*; —; — en-ciel, *rain-bow*; *bow*. Art de tirer de l'—, *archery*; corde de l'—, *bow-string*; tireur d'—, *bender*; trait d'—, *bow-shot*. A portée d'—, *within bow-shot*; en — de cercle, (arch.) *skew*. Avoir plusieurs cordes à son —, *to have two strings to o's bow*; bander l'—, *to bend the bow*; courber — en, *to arch*; débarrasser un —, || § *to unbend a bow*; décrire un —, (geom.) *to describe an arc*; dé-tendre l'— || §, *to unbend the bow*. Voûte en —, *bow-bent*.
ARCADE, n. f. 1. (arch.) *arcade*; 2. (arch.) *piazza*; 3. (anat.) *arch*.
ARCADIEN [—diin] NE, adj. *Arcadian*; *Arcadic*.
ARCANE, n. m. (alch.) *arcana*.
ARCANSON, n. m. *colophony*; *black, common rosin*.
ARCASSE, n. f. (nav. arch.) *stern-frame*.
Barre d'—, *transom*; courbe d'—, *transom-knee*.
ARC-BOUTANT [ar-boutan] n. m., pl. ARCS-BOUTANTS, 1. (arch.) *flying*; *arched buttress*; *arch-buttment*; *arc-boutant*; *abutment*; 2. § (pers.) *prop* (principal supporter); *stay*; *main-stay*; 3. (carp.) *spur*; 4. (nav.) *boom*; 5. (nav. arch.) *spur*.
ARC-BOÛTER [ar-boute] v. a. (build.) *to buttress*.
ARC-DOUBLEAU [ar-doublé] n. m., pl. ARCS-DOUBLEAUX, (build.) *massive ribs*.
ARCEAU, n. m. (build.) *vault*; *arch*.
ARC-EN-CIEL, n. m., pl. ARCS-EN-CIEL, *rain-bow*; *bow*; ** *sun-bow*; ** *bow of heaven*.

ARCHAÏSME [arka-ism'] n. m. *archaism*.

ARCHAL, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ iron-wire.

Fil d'—, =.

ARCHANGE [arkanj] n. m. *archangel*.
De l'—, qui a rapport à un —, *archangelic*.

ARCHE, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ ark; 2. § ark (sacred place); 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (of the tabernacle) ark; 4. arch. arch; 5. (arch.) arching.

— sainte, de Dieu, du Seigneur, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ ark of God, of the Lord; 2. § forbidden ground. — d'alliance $\frac{1}{2}$, = of the covenant; — du témoignage $\frac{1}{2}$, = of the testimony. En —, comme une —, *arch-like*.

ARCHÉOLOGIE [arkéoloji] n. f. *archæology*; *archæology*; *archæology*.

ARCHÉOLOGIQUE [arkéolojik] adj. *archæologic*.

ARCHÉOLOGUE [arkéolog] n. m. *archæologist*.

ARCHER, n. m. *archer*, m.; *bowman*, n.; *archeress*, f.

ARCHEROT, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ little archer (Cupid).

ARCHET, n. m. 1. bow (of a violin); 2. fiddle-stick; 3. (of beds) cradling; 4. (of cradles) top-head; 5. (arts) bow; 6. (mus.) bow-hand.

ARCHÉTYPE [arkétip] adj. (did.) *archetypal*.

ARCHÉTYPE [arkétype] n. m. (did.) *archetype*.

ARCHEVÊCHE, n. m. *archbishopric*.

ARCHEVÊQUE, n. m. *archbishop*.

ARCHICANCELLIER, n. m. *archchancellor*.

ARCHIDIACONAT, n. m. *archdeaconship* (dignity); *archdeaconry*.

ARCHIDIACONE, n. m. *archdeaconry* (territory).

ARCHIDIACRE, n. m. *archdeacon*.

D'—, *archidiaconal*.

ARCHIDUC, n. m. *archduke*.

ARCHIDUCAL, E, adj. *archducal*.

ARCHIDUCHE, n. m. 1. *archdukedom* (dignity, jurisdiction); 2. *archduchy* (territory).

ARCHIDUCHESSE, n. f. *archduchess*.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, E [arkiepiskopal] dj. *archiepiscopal*.

ARCHIEPISCOPAT [arkiepiskopa] n. m. *archiepiscopacy*.

ARCHIFLATTEUR, n. m. *archflaterer*.

ARCHILUTH, n. m. (mus.) *archlute*.

ARCHIMANDRITAT, n. m. *archimandrite's benefice*.

ARCHIMANDRITE, n. m. *archimandrite*.

ARCHINOBLE, adj. (gest.) *most noble*; *of the highest order of nobility*.

ARCHIPEL [archipel] n. m. (geog.) *archipelago*.

ARCHIPOMPE [—pomp] n. f. (nav.) 1. well; 2. well-pump.

ARCHIPRESBYTERAL, E, adj. *of an archpresbyter*; *archpriest*.

ARCHIPRESBYTERAT, n. m. *archipresbytery*.

ARCHIPRÊTRE, n. m. *archipresbyter*; *archpriest*.

ARCHIPRÊTRE, n. m. *archipresbyter*.

ARCHITECTE [architekt] n. m. *architect*.

— des jardins, *artist in gardening*.

ARCHITECTONIQUE, adj. (did.) *architectonic*.

ARCHITECTONOGAPHE, n. m. *architectonographer*.

ARCHITECTONOGRAPHIE, n. f. *architectonography*.

ARCHITECTURAL [architektural] E, adj. *architectural*.

ARCHITECTURE [architektur] n. f. *architecture*.

— ogivale, *pointed* =.

ARCHITRAVE [architray] n. f. (arch.) *architrave*.

ARCHITRICLIN, n. m. (Rom. ant.) *architriclinus*.

ARCHIVES [archiv] n. f. (pl.) 1. *archives*, pl.; 2. *records*, pl.; 3. *record-office*, sing.

D'—, des —, *archival*.

ARCHIVISTE [archivist] n. m. 1. *archivist*; 2. *keeper of the records*.

ARCHIVOLTE, n. f. (arch.) *archivault*; *archivolt*.

ARCHONTAT [arkonta] n. m. (Gr. hist.) *archonship*.

ARCHONTE [arkonti] n. m. (Gr. hist.) *archon*.

ARCHURE, n. f. (mill.) *drum*.

ARÇON, n. m. 1. *saddle-bow*; *withers-band*; 2. (arts) *bow*.

Être ferme dans, sur ses —s, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to sit firm in o.'s saddle; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to be staunch to o.'s principles; (to be true blue; perdre les —s, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to be thrown from o.'s horse; to be unhorsed; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to be nonplussed, at a nonplus; vider les —s, $\frac{1}{2}$ to be thrown from o.'s horse; to be unhorsed.

ARCTIQUE, adj. (geog.) *arctic*.

ARCTURE, n. m.

ARCTURUS [arkturuss] n. m. (astr.) *arcturus*.

ARDELION, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ pander.

ARDEMENT [ardaman] adv. § 1. *ardently*; 2. *fervidly*; 3. *intensely*; *vividly*; 4. *sanguinely*; 5. *earnestly*; *eagerly*; 6. *spiritedly*; 7. *soaringly*.

ARDENT, E, adj. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ burning; *ardent; *fervid; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ burning hot (that communicates heat); 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ hot-steaming; 4. § ardent; 5. § fervid; 6. § intense; vivid; 7. § sanguine; 8. § (pour, for) on fire; earnest; eager; quick; 9. § spirited; 10. § soaring; 11. § longing; 12. (of candles, lamps, torches, etc.) lighted; 13. (of hair) red; 14. (of horses) fiery; spirited; mettled; mettlesome.

Désir — §, 1. *longing*; 2. *anxiety*; *anxiousness*. Non, peu —, (V. senses) § 1. *unsanguine*; 2. *unquick*.

ARDENT, n. m. *ignis fatuus*; (Jack o' lantern; (Will o' whisp.

ARDER, v. n. + V. BRULER.

ARDEUR, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ heat (quality of burning); *ardour*; *ardency*; *fervour*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ heat; burning; burning heat; 3. § ardour; ardency; 4. § fervour; fervidness; fervency; 5. § intensity; intense-ness; vividness; 6. § sanguineness; 7. § earnestness; eagerness; quickness; 8. § spirit; spiritedness; 9. (of horses) spiritedness; mettled.

Excès d'—, (V. senses) *overeagerness*; manque d'—, (V. senses) *spiritlessness*. Plein d'—, (V. senses) 1. *spirited*; 2. (of horses) *high-mettled*. Avec —, (V. senses) 1. *spiritedly*; 2. *vividly*; 3. (of horses) *mettlesomely*.

ARDILLON [ardi-yon] n. m. (of a buckle) *tongue*; *tong*.

ARDISIE, n. f. (bot.) *ardisia*.

ARDOISE, n. f. *slate*.

— de toiture, roof =. Carrière d'—, =quarry; cœuvreur en —, *slater*; toiture en —, *slating*. D'—, *slaty*. Couvrir d'—, en —, *to slate*.

ARDOISE, E, adj. *slate-coloured*; *slaty*.

ARDOISER, v. a. *to slate*.

ARDOISIÈRE, n. f. *slate-quarry*.

ARDRE, v. a. + V. BRULER.

ARDU, E, adj. *arduous*.

Nature —e, *arduousness*.

ARE [ar] n. m. *are* (119.6046 square yards).

AREC.

ARECA, n. m. (bot.) *arec*; *areca*.

— d'Amérique, *cabbage-tree*; — des Indes, *meridional areca*. Noix d'—, 1. *areca-nut*; *betel-nut*; 2. *meridional* =.

AREFACTION [arefaktion] n. f. (did.) *arefaction*.

ARENACE, E, adj. (nat. hist.) *arena-ceous*.

ARENATION [arenacion] n. f. (did.) *arenation*.

ARENE, n. f. 1. ** sand; 2. § arena (amphitheatre); 3. (for cock-fighting) *cockpit*; 4. (geol.) *arena*.

ARENEU-X [—neù] SE, adj. + ** sandy; *arenous*.

AREOLE, n. f. (anat.) 1. *areola*; 2. (med.) *areola*.

AREOMETRE, n. m. (phys.) *areometer*.

AREOMÉTRIE, n. f. (phys.) *areometry*.

AREOMÉTRIQUE, adj. (phys.) *areometrical*.

AREOPAGE, n. m. § § *areopagus*.

AREOPAGITE, n. m. *areopagite*.

AREOSTYLE, n. m. (arch.) *areostyle*.

AREOTECHTONIQUE [—tektonik] n. f. (sing.) *areotechtonics* (attack and defence of fortified places), pl.

ARÊTE, n. f. 1. *fish-bone*; *bone*; 2. *skeleton* (of a fish); 3. (bot.) *awn*; *beard*; *tile*; 4. (build.) *arris*; 5. (geog.) *foot* (of the side of a chain of mountains); 6. (geom.) *corner*; *edge*; 7. (mar.) *quoin*.

— saillante, (of prisms) *edge*; *vive* —, (build.) *arris*; *draught*, *droved edge*. — de poisson, 1. *fish-bone*; 2. (arch.) *herring-bone work*. A vive —, (build.) *sharp-edged*; avec — *abattue*, en biseau, (carp.) *cant*; *canted*.

ARÊTIER, n. m. (arch.) *hip*.

ARGALA, n. m. (orn.) *hurgil*.

ARGALI, n. m. (mam.) *argali*.

— de Sibérie, =.

ARGANEAU, n. m. V. ORGANEAU.

ARGEMONE, n. f. (bot.) *argemone*; (prickly poppy).

ARGENT, n. m. 1. *silver* (metal); 2. *silver* (silver coin); 3. *money*; 4. (money in hand); 5. (com.) *cash*; *ready money*; 6. (her.) *argent*; *pearl*.

— battu, *silver-leaf*; — blanc, =;

= coin; — comptant, *cash*; *ready money*; — doré, =gilt; — dormant, *money lying dead*; — un fou, (sing.) *lots of money*, pl.; — mignon, (money saved up; — monnayé, coin; coined money; — orfèvre, wrought =;

— rouge, (min.) =glance; — sec, (money in hand; vil —, — vil, quick =. — en caisse, (com.) *cash in hand*; — entre les mains, *money in hand*; de l'— à sa disposition, *command of cash*.

Affaire d'—, *money-matter*; batteur d'—, =beater; bourreau d'—, *spend-thrift*; feuilles d'—, (pl.) =leaf, sing.; pigne d'—, *pena* =; prêteur d'—, *money-lender*; sac à —, *money-bag*; sac d'—, *bag of money*; valeur de l'—, *money's worth*. Comme l'—, 1. *like* =;

2. *silverly*. Au croissant d'—, (her.) *argent-horned*; à pomme d'—, =head-ed; à tête d'—, =eyed; avec la couleur de l'—, *silverly*; d'—, 1. *of* =; 2. *of money*; 3. *silvery*; 4. (her.) *argent*; en —, 1. *in money*; 2. *moneyed*; sans —, 1. *without* =; 2. *without money*; 3. *unmoneyed*; *moneyless*. Arracher de l'— à q. u., *to get money from a. o.*; avoir de l'—, *to have money*; *to be worth money*; (to be a moneyed man, en avoir pour son —, *to have o.'s money's worth*; avoir de l'— en caisse, *to have money by o.*; avoir de l'— sur soi, *to have money about o.*; être brouillé avec l'— comptant, (never to have any ready money; convertir en —, *to convert*, *to turn into cash*, *money*; être tout cousu d'—, *to roll in riches*; être léger d'—, *to be short of cash*; faire — de tout, *to turn every thing into money*; faire, ramasser de l'—, (to make money; gagner de l'—, *to earn*, (to get money; jeter son — par la fenêtre, *to throw away o.'s money*; *to throw o.'s money into the dirt*; lâcher de

l'—, to come *√* down; manger son —, (b. s.) to spend *√*, to squander o.'s money; mettre de bon — contre du mauvais, to throw *√* away good money after bad; monté en —, = -mounted; placer de l'—, to put *√* money out; to put *√* money out to interest; prendre q. ch. pour — comptant, to take *√* a. th. for Gospel; rapporter de l'—, to bring *√* in money; to fetch money; recevoir, toucher de l'—, to receive money; faire rentrer de l'—, 1. (com.) to get *√* in money; 2. (fin.) to call in money; retirer de l'— de la circulation, (fin.) to call in money; trouver de l'—, 1. to find *√* money; 2. (to raise money. — fait tout, money makes the mare go; c'est de l'— en barre, it is as good as gold; — comptant porte médecine, money is a cure for all sores. Point d'— point de Suisse, no longer pipe no longer dance.

ARGENTAL, E, adj. (did.) *argental*.
ARGENTATE, n. m. (chem.) *argentate*.

ARGENTÉ, E, adj. 1. plated; silvered; silvered over; 2. § silver; silvery; 3. * § argent.

Non —, § *unsilvered*.

ARGENTER, v. a. 1. § to plate; to silver; to silver over; 2. ** § to silver (whiten).

ARGENTERIE, n. f. silver-plate; silver; plate.

Pièce d'—, piece of plate.

ARGENTEUR, n. m. (a. & m.) silverer.

ARGENTEU-X [—teu] SE, adj. moneyed; warm.

ARGENTIER, n. m. + 1. treasurer; 2. minister of finances.

ARGENTIFÈRE, adj. (did.) *argentiferous*.

ARGENTIN, E, adj. 1. § silvery; silver; ** *argentine*; 2. (of sound) silvery; silver-toned; 3. (paint.) silvery; silver.

ARGENTINE, adj. f. (geog.) *Argentine*.

ARGENTINE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *argentina*; *argentine*; (silver-weed; (wild tansy); 2. (ich.) *argentina*; *argentine*; (silver fish).

ARGENTURE, n. f. (a. & m.) silvering.

ARGILACÉ, E, adj. (did.) *argillaceous*.

ARGILE, n. f. 1. clay; argil; 2. clay (material part of man).

— ayyre, réfractaire, fire-clay; — compacte, tenacious =; — endurcie, = stone; — schisteuse, slate =; — metal-stone. — à porcelaine, China =.

Pétrir l'—, to knead, to work =. Fait d'—, 1. made of =; 2. (did.) fictile.

ARGILEU-X [—teu] SE, adj. clayey; clayish.

Marne argileuse, clay-marl; schiste argileuse, clay-slate; terre argileuse, clay-ground, land.

ARGILIERE, n. f. clay-pit.

ARGILIFÈRE, adj. (did.) *argiliferous*.

ARGILOLITHE, n. m. (geol.) clay-stone.

ARGO, n. m. (astr.) *Argo navis*.

Le navire —, (astr.) =.

ARGONAUTE, n. m. 1. (Gr. ant.) *Argonaut*; 2. (conch.) *argonauta*; 3. (mol.) *nautilus*.

Le vaisseau des —s, (astr.) *Argo navis*.

ARGOT, n. m. 1. cant (language of certain professions); 2. cant; slang; 3. (cant.) flash; fancy.

ARGOT, n. m. (hort.) dead wood (over an eye).

ARGOTER, v. a. (hort.) to prune the dead wood (over an eye).

ARGOUSIN, n. m. convict-keeper.

ARGUE [arg] n. f. (tech.) 1. draw-

bench (for wire); 2. draw-room (for wire-drawing).

ARGUER [argüe] v. a. + to accuse.

ARGUER [argüe] v. n. 1. (DE, from) to argue; to infer; to draw *√* an inference; to conclude; 2. (DE,...) to urge.

ARGUMENT, n. m. 1. argument; 2. arguing; 3. argument (summary).

— fort, strong argument; — en forme, formal =; = in form; — ad hominem, "argumentum ad hominem". Comme —, par —, argumentatively. Être un — pour, (th.) to be argumentative of; faire, présenter un —, to adduce, to advance an =.

ARGUMENTANT, n. m. (schools) arguer.

ARGUMENTATEUR, n. m. (b. s.) arguer.

ARGUMENTATION [—tation] n. f. argumentation; arguing.

Comme —, argumentatively; d'—, argumental; argumentative; par —, by argument; argumentatively. Disposé à l'—, argumentative.

ARGUMENTER, v. n. to argue; to hold *√* an argument.

Disposé à —, argumentative; se mettre à —, to begin *√* to argue; to become *√* argumentative.

ARGUS [arguss] n. m. 1. § *Argus*; 2. (ent.) *argus*; blue; 3. (orn.) *argus*.

ARGUTIE [arguci] n. f. quibble.

Faire des —s, to quibble.

ARIANISME, n. m. *arianism*.

ARIDE, adj. 1. § *arid*; dry; 2. § barren; unfruitful.

ARIDITE, n. f. 1. § *aridity*; dryness; 2. § barrenness; unfruitfulness; 3. (theol.) *aridity*.

ARIEN [aril] NE, adj. *Arian*.

ARIEN [aril] n. m. NE, n. f. (eccl. hist.) *Arian*.

ARIETTE, n. f. (mus.) *arietta*.

ARILLE [ari-y] n. f. (bot.) 1. mace; 2. aril; seed-coat.

ARISTARQUE, n. m. *aristarch*.

ARISTOCRATE, adj. *aristocratic* (liking aristocracy).

ARISTOCRATE, n. m. f. *aristocrat*.

ARISTOCRATIE [—tokraci] n. f. *aristocracy*.

ARISTOCRATIQUE, adj. *aristocratic*; *aristocratical*.

Caractère —, *aristocraticalness*.

ARISTOCRATIQUEMENT, adv. *aristocratically*.

ARISTOLOCHE, n. f. (bot.) *aristolochia*; (birth-wort).

— serpenteaire, black, Virginia snake-root.

ARISTOTELICIEN [—ciin] NE, adj. *Aristotelian*.

ARISTOTELICIEN [—ciin] n. m. *Aristotelian*.

ARISTOTELISME, n. m. *Aristotelianism*.

ARITHMÉTICIEN [—ciin] n. m. NE, n. f. *arithmetician*.

ARITHMÉTIQUE, adj. *arithmetic*; *arithmetical*.

ARITHMÉTIQUE, n. f. *arithmetic*.

— universelle, *universal*, *literal* =; *algebra*. Cahier d'—, *ciphering-book*.

ARITHMÉTIQUEMENT, adv. *arithmetically*.

ARIZARUM [arizaromm] n. m. (bot.) *friar's cowl*.

ARLEQUIN, n. m. 1. *harlequin*; 2. (orn.) *spotted redshank*.

Faire des tours d'—, to harlequin.

ARLEQUINADE, n. f. *harlequinade*.

ARMADA, n. f. *armada* (Spanish fleet).

ARMADILLE [—di-y] n. f. *armadilla*.

ARMADILLO [—di-yo] n. m. (mam.) *armadillo*; *tafou*.

ARMATEUR, n. m. 1. owner of a privateer; 2. (com. nav.) *fitter out*; 3. (com. nav.) *ship-owner*; owner.

— propriétaire, (com. nav.) *ship-owner*; owner.

ARMATURE, n. f. 1. (mill.) *brace-fencing*; 2. (tech.) *trekking*.

ARME, n. f. 1. § —s, (pl.) *arms* (offensive or defensive), pl.; 2. § *weapon*; 3. § —s, (pl.) *troops*, pl.; 4. *warfare*; 5. —s, (pl.) *fencing*, sing.; 6. (bot.) *weapon*; 7. —s, (pl.) (her.) *armes*, pl.; bearing, sing.; 8. —s, (pl.) (her.) *coat of arms*; 9. —s, (pl.) (her.) *emblems*; 10. —s, (pl.) (her.) *persons deceased* *hatchment*, sing.

—s blanches, *side arms*; —s courtoises, = of courtesy, *parade*; —s défensives, *defensive* =; = of defense.

—s fausses, (her.) *irregular* =; menues —s, *small* =; — meurtrières, *deadly weapon*; — offensive, *offensive weapon*; *weapon of offense*; —s parlantes, (pl.) (her.) *allusive*, *canting* *suppl.*

port =; —s à bras! (mil.) *support* =; —s à enquerre, (her.) *irregular* =; —s à feu, *fire* =; — d'hass, *weapon with a staff*; — de jet, *missile weapon*; *missile*; — de trait, *missile weapon*; *missile*. Assaut d'—s, *fencing match*; capitaine d'—s, (nav.) *master-at-arms*; coffre d'—s, (nav.) *arm-chest*; cotte, *jaque* d'—s, (her.) *coat of arms*; faisceau d'—s, (mil.) *pile*, *circular pile* of =; fait d'—s, *feat*; homme d'—s, *man-at-arms*; huissier d'—s, (parl.) *sergeant-at-arms*; maître d'—s, *fencing-master*; passe d'—s, *pass*, *passage of* =; place d'—s, *place of* =; port d'—s, 1. *carrying* =; 2. *shooting licence*; *licence*; *salle d'—s*, 1. *armoury*; 2. *fencing-school*; tireur d'—s, *fencer*. Haut les —s! (mil.) *lode* =; les —s à la main, 1. *in* =; 2. *in o.'s hands*. À —s parlantes, (her.) *exemplary*; aux —s! to =! avec —s, *baggage*, *with bag and baggage*; en —s, (mil.) *in* =; par la force des —s, *by force of* =; sans —s, 1. *unarmed*; *armless*; 2. *weaponless*; *unarmed*; *soiled* les —s, 1. *under* =; 2. § (of women) *dressed up*. Être au port d'—s, (mil.) *to carry* =; faire, tirer des —s, *fence*; faire — de tout, to make *√* *weapon of every thing*; faire ses premières —s, to serve o.'s first campaign; se frayer un chemin par la force des —s, se frayer un chemin les —s à la main, to fight *√* o.'s way; se lever —, to rise *√* in =; mettre bas les —s, to lay *√* down o.'s =; passer par —, 1. to be put to the sword, to the edge of the sword; 2. to be shot; faire passer par les —s, 1. to put *√* to the sword, the edge of the sword; 2. to execute; shoot *√*; porter les —s, (mil.) to bear =; porter des —s, 1. (mil.) to carry =; poser les —s, to lay *√* down =; prendre les —s, to take *√* up =; prendre les —s contre, (law) to levy *√* against; présenter les —s, (mil.) *present* =; rendre les —s, to lay down o.'s =; reposer les —s, (mil.) *ground* =. Portez —s! (mil.) *shoulder* =! présentez —s! (mil.) *present* =! posez vos —s! (mil.) *ground* =!

ARME, E, adj. 1. *armed*; 2. (bee) *armed*; 3. (phys.) (of the magnet) *armed*; — en guerre, (nav.) *armed*. À main —e, *by force of arms*.

ARMÉE, n. f. 1. *army*; 2. —s, *navy*; 3. (sing.) *navy*, sing.; *sea forces*, pl.; *fleet*, sing.; 4. (nav.) *fleet* (of 27 or more ships).

Grande —, *large army*; — navale de mer, 1. (sing.) *navy*, sing.; *navy*, pl.; *fleet*, sing.; 2. (nav.) *fleet* (of 27 or more ships); — navale de l'État, *His Majesty's fleet*; — permanente, *standing* =; — de siège, *besieging* =; — de terre, *land force*. Aggraver l'—, = *agent*; corps d'—, *main body of troops*; main body; fourrissée de l'—, = *contractor*. Armer, équiper une — navale, to fit out a fleet; entre-

ns l'—, to enter the =; être à l'—, to in the =.

ARMELINE, n. f. ermine (skin).
ARMEMENT, n. m. 1. armament; 2. ming; 3. (sing.) accoutrements, pl.; stand of arms; 5. (nav.) equipment; ting out.

ARMENIEN [—niin] NE, adj. Armenian.
ARMENIEN [—niin] n. m. NE, n. f. menian.

ARMER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. || § to arm; § to provoke; 3. § to fortify (with urage); to rouse; (to set v; 4. to el (cocks); 5. to cock (fire-arms); (artil.) to arm; 7. (phys.) to arm (a ignet); 8. (nav.) to equip; to fit out; (nav.) to man (a pump).

— de toutes pièces, to arm at all ints. Être armé de toutes pièces, to fully accoutred; — de pied en cap, = cap a pied.

S'ARMER, pr. v. 1. || (DE, with) to arm s self; 2. || to arm; to take v up ms; 3. § (CONTRE, against) to secure s self; to provide; to take v o's ecutions; to provide; 4. § (de, with) provide o's self (with a. th.); 5. § E, with) to strengthen o's self; 6. § E, ... to summon up.

ARMER, v. n. || 1. to arm; 2. (man.) arm; 3. (nav.) to embark.

ARMET, n. m. † helmet; head-piece.

ARMILLAIRE [armilèr] adj. (astr., og.) armillary.

Sphère —, = sphere.

ARMILLE [arm-y] n. f. (arch.) an-ilet; fillet.

ARMISTICE, n. m. armistice.

ARMOIRE, n. f. 1. cupboard; 2. osel.

Grande —, closet.

ARMOIRIES, n. f. (pl.) 1. (her.) arms, ; armorial bearings, pl.; *emblazon-; sing.; 2. (of persons deceased) hatch-ent, sing.

ARMOISE, n. f. (bot.) artemisia; wormwood.

— commune, mug-wort; — pontique, man wormwood; — des Indes, dian wormwood.

ARMON, n. m. (of carriages) fetchel.

ARMORIAL, n. m. book of heraldry.

ARMORIER, v. a. to put v o's arms on.

ARMORIÉ, E, pa. p. with o's arms.

ARMORISTE, n. m. † armorist.

ARMURE, n. f. 1. armour; 2. (phys.) (the magnet) armour.

— complète, suit of =. — à l'épreuve, in proof; — de tête, head-piece. Courir d'une — à l'épreuve, to arm in roof; ôter l'— à, to unharness; revêtir n —, to buckle on o's =.

ARMURIER, n. m. 1. armourer; 2. smith; 3. sword-cutter; 4. blade-ith; 5. bilbo-smith.

ARNICA, n. m.

ARNIQUE, n. f. (bot.) arnica.

ARNOTTO, n. m. (dying) arnotto; notto. (V. Roucou)

AROMATE, n. m. aromatic.

AROMATIQUE, adj. aromatic; aro-atical; aromatus.

AROMATISATION [—tizàcion] n. f. (harm.) aromatization.

AROMATISER, v. a. || to aromatize.

AROME, n. m. 1. aroma; 2. flavour.

ARONDE, n. f. 1. † swallow; 2. (ich.) allow-fish.

Queue d'—, (carp., join.) dove-tail; allow-tail; assemblage à queue d'—, arp., join.) dove-tailing. À, en queue —, (carp., join.) dove-tailed. Assem-er en queue d'—, to dove-tail.

ARPAILLEUR [arpa-yeur] n. m. gold-der.

ARPÈGE, n. m.

ARPÈGEMENT, n. m. (mus.) arpeggio.

Faire des —s, to perform =s.

ARPÉGER, v. n. (mus.) to perform peggios.

ARPENT, n. m. acre (measure varying from 1 to 1½ acre).

ARPENTAGE, n. m. 1. survey; 2. sur-eying; land-measuring; 3. (engin.) land-chain.

Faire l'— de, to survey, to measure (land).

ARPENTER, v. a. 1. to survey, to measure (land); 2. to measure; to walk fast, rapidly (over).

ARPEUR, n. m. surveyor; land-measurer; measurer.

ARPEUSE [—teuz] n. f. (ent.) citi-grade spider.

ARQUE, E, adj. 1. arched; curved; 2. bent round; bent; 3. crooked; 4. (arch.) fornicate; 5. (bot.) arcuate; 6. (bot.) falcate.

ARQUEBUSADE, n. f. arquebusade.

Eau d'—, (pharm.) =; = water.

ARQUEBUSE, n. f. arquebuse.

ARQUEBUSERIE, n. f. gun-smithery.

ARQUEBUSIER, n. m. 1. arquebusier; 2. gun-smith.

ARQUER [arké] v. a. 1. to arch; to curve; 2. to bend v round; to bend v; 3. to make v crooked.

ARQUER [arké] v. n. 1. to curve; to be arched; 2. to bend v round; to bend v.

ARRACHAGE, n. m. (agr.) pulling.

ARRACHEMENT, n. m. || 1. plucking; plucking away, off; 2. picking; pick-ing off; 3. tearing; tearing away, off; 4. pulling; pulling away, off; 5. wrenching; wringing; 6. (of stumps) stubbing; stubbing up; 7. (of plants) digging up; 8. (arch.) toothing; 9. (hort.) grubbing; 10. (hort.) weeding out.

ARRACHE-PIED (D'), adv. without in-termission; discontinuing; together; all at once.

Se mettre — à, to stick v close to;) to buckle to; travailler d'— à, to stick close to;) to hammer away at.

ARRACHER, v. a. (DE q. ch., from a. th.; à q. u., to a. o.) 1. || § to pluck; to pluck away, off; 2. || to pick; to pick off; 3. || § to tear v; to tear v away, off; 4. || to pull, to draw v, to get v away, off; 5. || § to snatch; to snatch away, off; 6. || § to strip; 7. || to strip off; 8. || to scratch out (with the nails); 9. || to stub, to stub up (stumps); 10. § to take v; to take v away; 11. § to draw v (obtain); 12. § to extort; to exact; 13. § to wring v; 14. § to save; 15. to tear v (the hair); 16. to dig v up (plants); 17. to extract (a tooth); to draw v; to pull out; to take v out; 18. (hort.) to grub; 19. (hort.) to weed out.

10. — la vie à q. u., to take, to take away a. o's life. 11. — un secret à q. u., to draw a se-cret from a. o. 12. — une promesse, un aveu à q. u., to extort a promise, a confession from a. o. 13. — des larmes à q. u., to wring tears from a. o's eyes. 14. — q. u. à la misère, to save a. o. from misery.

— (en bas), to tear v down; etc. (V. senses); — (en cueillant), 1. to pluck; to pluck away, off; 2. to pick; to pick away, off; — (en déchirant), to tear v. to tear v away, off; — (de de-dans), to pluck out; to pick out; etc. (V. senses); — (en fendant d'un bout à l'autre), to rip off; — (par la force), 1. to force away; 2. to force out; — (en frappant), to beat v out; — (en haut), 1. to pluck up; 2. to pull up; etc. (V. sen-ses); — (en pinçant), to pinch off; — (avec rapidité), to snatch away, off; — (en tirant), to draw v, to pull, to get v away, off; — (en tordant), 1. to wrench; 2. to wrest, to wring v off; — (en trai-nant), to drag; to drag away; — (avec violence), 1. to wrench; 2. to wrest; to wring v off.

ARRACHÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of AR-RACHER.

Non —, (V. senses of ARRACHER) 1. ||

unplucked; 2. unpicked; 3. untorn; 4. unwrung; 5. unextracted.

S'ARRACHER, pr. v. (V. senses of AR-RACHER) 1. || to tear v; to tear v away, off; 2. || to draw v away, off; to get v away, off; 3. || to strip off; 4. || to rip off; 5. § (pers.) (A, from) to tear v, to force o's self away; to break v away; to break v off; to break v; to burst v; 6. § (pers.) (A, from) to get v away.

— (en bas), 1. to tear v down; 2. to draw v down; etc. (V. senses); — (de dedans), 1. to tear v out; 2. to draw v out; etc. (V. senses); — (en haut), to tear v up; etc. (V. senses).

ARRACHEUR, n. m. † drawer.

— de cors, corn-cutter; — de dents, tooth-drawer.

ARRAISONNER, v. a. † to reason, to argue with (a. o.).

ARRANGEMENT, n. m. 1. || arrange-ment; * ordering; 2. || adjusting; 3. || doing up; (trimming up; 4. § arrange-ment; order; 5. § arrangement; con-trlvance; 6. § arrangement; setting; settlement; 7. § order; economy; 8. (of differences) adjustment; 9. (of food) dressing; cooking; cooking up; 10. (of houses, rooms) fitting up; 11. (of grounds) laying out; 12. (of lamps) trimming; 13. (nav.) trimming.

— à l'amiable, amicable adjustment.

Entrer en —, 1. to make v terms; 2. (law) to compound; faire des —s, 1. to enter into =s; 2. (avec) to make v =s (with); prendre des —s, 1. to make v arran-gements; to arrange; 2. to come v to terms (with a. o.); 3. (com.) to settle.

ARRANGER, v. a. 1. || to arrange; to set v, to put v in order; (to put v to rights; * to order; 2. || to adjust; 3. || to do v up; (to trim; to trim up; 4. || (b. s.) to trick, to dress off, out, up; 5. || to repair; to mend; 6. § to arrange; to order; 7. § to contrive; 8. § to arrange; to settle; 9. § to suit; 10. § to accommodate (a. o.); 11. § (b. s.) to treat (a. o.) badly, ill; 12. (§ (b. s.) to give v it to (speak harshly to a. o.); 13. to adjust (differences); to make v up; 14. to dress (food); to cook; to cook up; 15. to fit up (houses, rooms); 16. to lay v out (grounds); 17. to trim (lamps); 18. (nav.) to trim.

2. — un objet d'habillement, to adjust an article of dress. 3. — un jardin, des habits, to do up a garden, clothes. 6. — ses idées on ses pa-roles, to arrange, to order o's ideas or o's words. 7. — un plan, to contrive a plan. 8. — ses affaires, to arrange, to settle o's affairs, business. 9. Cela ne l'arrange pas du tout, that does not at all suit him. 10. Faire q. ch. pour — q. u., to do a. th. to accommodate a. o.

— à l'amiable, to make v an amica-ble adjustment.

ARRANGÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of AR-RANGER & S'ARRANGER) ship-shape.

Bien —, (V. senses) (ship-shaped; non —, (V. senses) 1. || unadjusted; 2. || un-trimmed; 3. § unregulated; 4. § unset-tled; 5. § unaccommodated; 6. (of lamps) untrimmed; 7. (nav.) untrimmed.

S'ARRANGER, pr. v. 1. || to put, to place, to set v o's self; 2. (|| to settle o's self; to settle; 3. || to get v o's house in order; (to get v to rights; 4. § to arrange; to enter into arrange-ments; to make v arrangements; 5. § to settle matters; 6. § (AVEC, with) to settle; to close; 7. § to compound; 8. § (pour, to) to arrange; to contrive; to manage; to do v; 9. § (b. s.) to help o's self; to manage as one can; 10. § (b. s.) (DE) to make v a shift (with); (pour) to make v shift (to); 11. § (b. s.) (DE, with) to put v up; 12. (com.) to settle.

1. — auprès du feu, to set o's self near the fire. 2. — dans son fauteuil, to settle o's self in o's arm-chair. 8. — pour faire q. ch., to contrive, to manage to do a. th.

— chez soi, to get v o's house in order; (to get v to rights. Arrangez-

vous! help yourself! manage as you can! do your best or your worst!

ARRETEMENT, n. m. 1. renting; 2. hiring.

ARRETER, v. a. to rent.

ARRERAGER, v. n. to be in arrears.

Laisser —, to suffer, to let \checkmark the arrears to run on, up; se laisser —, to suffer, to let \checkmark o.s. arrears to run on, up.

ARRERAGES, n. m. (pl.) 1. arrears, pl.; 2. annuity in arrears, sing.

Laisser courir les —, to suffer, to let \checkmark the arrears to run on, up.

ARRESTATION [—tation] n. f. 1. (of malefactors) apprehension; arrest; (taking up; 2. (of debtors) arrest; 3. custody.

— illegale et séquestration de personnes, (law) false imprisonment. Mandat d'— provisoire, (law) detainer (of debtors). En état d'—, under arrest; in custody. Mettre q. u. en —, to take \checkmark a. o. in custody, in charge; faire mettre q. u. en —, 1. to give \checkmark a. o. into custody, in charge; 2. to order into custody.

ARRÊT, n. m. 1. (in criminal cases) sentence; judgment; 2. (in civil cases) judgment; decree; decision; 3. § decree; 4. § fiat; 5. arrest; 6. (of fire-arms) catch; 7. (of a lance) rest; bur; 8. (horol.) stop-work; 9. (hunt) stop; 10. (man.) stop; 11. (mil.) —s, (pl.) arrest, sing.; 12. (nav.) stop; 13. (needl.) fastening; 14. (tech.) stop; stay; scotch.

—s forcés, de rigueur, (mil.) close arrest; —s simples, (mil.) open arrest. Rude sur l'—, (man.) hard mouthed. Chien d'—, (hunt.) pointer; crochet d'—, (tech.) catch; maison d'—, jail; gaol; point d'—, 1. sticking-place; 2. (mach.) stop; recueil d'—s, (law) decretal; robinet d'—, (tech.) stop cock; temps d'—, stoppage. Aux —s, (mil.) under arrest; d'—, (V. senses) (tech.) steadying; en —, (of a lance) in the rest; sans — §, unsteady; light; volatile. Mettre aux —s, (mil.) to put \checkmark under arrest; lever les —s de q. u., (mil.) to release a. o. from =; mettre en —, to place, to put \checkmark (a lance) in the rest; prononcer, rendre un —, 1. (law) to pronounce judgment; 2. (crim. law) to pass sentence; rendre un —, to publish a decree; rompre les —s, (mil.) to break from =; subir un —, to lie \checkmark under a sentence.

ARRÊTE, n. m. 1. (of deliberative assemblies) resolution; 2. (adm.) order; decision.

ARRÊTE-BOEUF, n. m., pl. —s, (bot.) rest harrow; (harrow).

ARRÊTE-NEF, n. m., pl. —s, (ich.) (suck-fish; sucking-fish; sucker).

ARRÊTE-PORTE, n. m., pl. —s, door-porter (thing to keep a door open).

ARRÊTER, v. a. 1. § to stop (prevent the progress of); 2. § to arrest; to stay; to hold \checkmark ; to check; 3. § to fasten (a. th.); to fix; 4. § to put \checkmark a stop to (end a. th.); to break \checkmark off; 5. § to quiet; to still; 6. § to detain; to delay; (to keep \checkmark back; 7. § to retain; to hold \checkmark back; 8. § to obstruct; 9. § to arrest, to fix the attention of; 10. § to engage (a. o. for services); to take \checkmark ; to hire; 11. § to take \checkmark (obtain a formal promise of a. th.); to secure; 12. § to resolve; to determine; to decide; 13. § to conclude, to make \checkmark , (to strike \checkmark a bargain); 14. § to stanch (the blood); 15. to arrest (a debtor); to take \checkmark into custody; 16. § to fasten, to fix (the eyes, the look); 17. to attach, to seize, to detain (goods); 18. to apprehend (a malefactor); to take \checkmark into custody, in charge; to take \checkmark up; 19. to allay, to alleviate (pain); 20. to appoint, to fix (a time); 21. (of deliberative assemblies) to resolve; 22. (book-k.) to agree on the

amount of (an account); 23. (hunt) to point; to set \checkmark ; 24. (mach.) to throw \checkmark out of gear; 25. (needl.) to fasten; to fasten off; 26. (tech.) to pin; to pin down; to scotch.

2. § — la main de q. u., to arrest, to stay a. o.'s hand; § — le progrès de q. u., to arrest, to stay a. o.'s progress. 3. — une persienne, une pierre, une planche, to fasten, to fix a blind, a stone, a plank. 5. — des murmures ou des plaintes, to quiet, to still murmurs or complaints. 6. — un courrier, to delay, to detain a courier. 10. — un domestique, to engage, to take, to hire a servant. 11. — sa place dans une voiture, to take, to secure o.s. place in a coach.

Faire —, (V. senses) to give \checkmark a. o. into custody, in charge. — court, tout court, to stop short. Action d'—, (V. senses) stop; stoppage.

ARRÊTÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses) 1. § fixed; 2. at a stand; 3. (a. & m.) idle; 4. (needl.) fastened off.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § unstopped; 2. § § unstayed; unchecked; 3. § unfastened; unfixed; 4. § unobstructed; 5. § unengaged; 6. § untaken; 7. § unresolved; undetermined; undecided; 8. § (of a bargain) unconcluded; unmade; 9. (of the blood) unstanch; 10. (of a malefactor) unapprehended; 11. (of pain) unallayed; unalleviated.

S'ARRÊTER, pr. v. 1. § to stop; (to make \checkmark a stop; 2. § § to stand \checkmark ; to come \checkmark to a stand; to make \checkmark a stand; 3. § to take \checkmark o.s. stand; 4. § to stop; to stay; to remain; 5. § (th.) to lodge (in falling); 6. § to be fastened, fixed; 7. § to stop; (to leave \checkmark off; to break \checkmark off;) to knock off; 8. § (a. on, upon) to stop; to fix; to rest; to hover; 9. § to stop; to be embarrassed; (to stick; 10. § to be quieted, stilled; 11. (pers.) to engage o.s. self (for services); to be taken, hired; 12. § (th.) to be taken, secured (by a formal promise); 13. (a. on, upon) to decide; to determine; to resolve; to close; (to settle; (to settle down; 14. § (a. at) to scruple; to hesitate;) to knock off; 15. (of bargains) to be concluded, made, (struck; 16. (of the blood) to be stanch; 17. (of carriages) to draw \checkmark up; 18. (of the eyes, the looks) to fasten; to fix; 19. (of pain) to be allayed, alleviated; 20. (of time) to be appointed, fixed; 21. (of travellers) to bait (for refreshment); 22. (mach.) to be thrown out of gear; 23. (mach.) to come \checkmark to a stand-still; 24. (needl.) to be fastened, fastened off; 25. (tech.) to be pinned down; to be scotched.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) 1. to keep \checkmark on; 2. (a) to pass over (...); to take \checkmark no notice of (...). — devant ..., (nav.) to call off... — en beau chemin, to stop in the middle. Action de —, (V. senses) stop; stoppage; état d'une machine lorsqu'elle s'arrête, standstill.

ARRÊTER, v. n. 1. to stop; 2. (of travellers) to bait.

Arrêtez! 1. stop! 2. hold!

ARRÊTISTE, n. m. compiler of decrees.

ARRHER [âre] v. a. to give \checkmark earnest, earnest-money for.

ARRHES [âr] n. f. (pl.) 1. § earnest; earnest money, sing.; 2. § § pledge; (assurance, sing.; 3. (com.) deposit, sing.

Deposer des —, (com.) to leave \checkmark a deposit; donner des —, to give \checkmark earnest.

ARRIÈRE, adj. (comp.) 1. (of place) hinder; back; 2. (of time) after; 3. (mil.) rear; 4. (nav.) aft.

ARRIÈRE, adv. 1. § (of place) behind; 2. § (of time) behind; behind hand; 3. (exclam.) far; away; 4. (exclam.) (be) far (from); away (with); 5. (nav.) aft; abast; 6. (nav.) (of the wind) leading. Droit —! (nav.) right aft!

ARRIÈRE, n. m. 1. § rear; back part; 2. (nav.) stern; 3. (nav.) quarter.

Le dernier de l'—, (nav.) the aftermost, surveillant de l'—, (nav.) after guard. D'—, (nav.) after; de l'—, (nav.) aft; astern; en —, 1. (of place) back; 2. back-ward; 3. § behind; 4. (in travelling) with o.s. back to the horses; 5. (travelling by railway) with o.s. back to the engine; 6. (of time) late; behind hand; 7. § backward; behindhand; 8. (of payments) in arrears; 9. (nav.) abast; en —! 1. back! 2. away! 3. out of the way! en — de, § § behind; le plus en —, 1. § the hindmost; the hindmost; 2. (nav.) the sternmost; vers l'—, (nav.) after-ward. Se ranger de l'—, (nav.) (of the wind) to veer; rester tomber de l'—, (nav.) to fall \checkmark astern. Venant de l'—, (nav.) pooping.

ARRIÈRE, n. m. (sing.) 1. thing behindhand, pl.; ... behindhand; arrear, sing.; arrears, pl.; 2. (of payments) arrear, sing.; arrears, pl.; 3. (fin.) arrear, sing.; arrears, pl.; 4. (mil.) relief. 1. — d'une correspondance, a correspondence behindhand.

Avoir de l'— dans, to be backward with; to be behindhand in, with; mettre à l'—, (fin.) to be paid out of the arrears; être porté sur l'— de q. u., to be in a. o.s. arrears; solder l'—, to pay \checkmark up the arrears.

ARRIÈRE, E. adj. § 1. backward behindhand; 2. left undone, unexecuted; 3. due; owing; 4. (of payments) in arrears; 5. (fin.) unclaimed.

État —, backwardness; backward state.

ARRIÈRE-BAN, n. m. (feud.) arrière ban.

ARRIÈRE-BEC, n. m., pl. —s, (engine) (of bridges) 1. cut-water; 2. starlings; 3. break-water (behind).

ARRIÈRE-BOUCHE, n. f., pl. —s, (anat.) swallow (throat).

ARRIÈRE-BOUTIQUE, n. f., pl. —s, back-shop.

ARRIÈRE-CORPS, n. m., pl. —s, (archt.) recess.

ARRIÈRE-COUR, n. f., pl. —s, back court; back-yard.

ARRIÈRE-DOS, n. m., pl. —s, (archt.) altar-screen; lardos; veredos; dosses.

ARRIÈRE-ESSAIM, n. m., pl. —s, after-swarm.

ARRIÈRE-FAIX, n. m., pl. —s, (phyl. siol.) 1. (pers.) after-birth; 2. (of animals) heam.

ARRIÈRE-FIEF, n. m., pl. —s, (feud.) rere fee.

ARRIÈRE-GARDE, n. f., pl. —s, (mil.) rear guard; rear.

ARRIÈRE-GOÛT, n. m., pl. —s, after-taste.

ARRIÈRE-MAIN, n. m., pl. —s, back-blow; 2. (of horses) hind quarter.

ARRIÈRE-NEVEU, n. m., pl. —s, great-nephew; 2. —x, (pl.) latest posterity, sing.

ARRIÈRE-PENSÉE, n. f., pl. —s, reservation; mental reservation; reserve mental reserve.

ARRIÈRE-PLAN, n. m. (paint.) background.

ARRIÈRE-POINT, n. m., pl. —s, (needl.) 1. back stitch; 2. stitching. Mettre un —, des —s à, to stitch.

ARRIÈRE-POINTEUSE, n. f., pl. —s, stitcher.

ARRIÈRE, v. a. to defer, to delay, to put \checkmark off (a payment).

S'ARRIÈRE, pr. v. 1. to remain, to stay behind; 2. (of payments) to get in arrears.

ARRIÈRE-SAISON, n. f., pl. —s, latter end of the season; 2. latter end of autumn; 3. § decline (of life) autumn.

ARRIÈRE-TRAIN, n. m., pl. —s, rear carriage.

ARRIÈRE-VASSAL, n. m., pl. **ARRIÈRE-ASSAUX**, (feud.) vassal of a mesne lord; inferior vassal.

ARRIÈRE-VOUSSURE, n. f., pl. — s., (arch.) back-bending.

ARRIMAGE, n. m. (nav.) 1. stowage; (of the hold) trim.

Bois d'—, fathom wood; plan d'—, of the hold) tier.

ARRIMER, v. a. (nav.) 1. to stow; to stow away; 2. to trim (the hold).

ARRIMEUR, n. m. (nav.) man employed to stow the hold.

— en chef, captain of the hold.

ARRISER, v. a. (nav.) to frap.

ARRIVAGE, n. m. (com. nav., nav.) rival.

ARRIVÉE, n. f. 1. arrival; coming; (nav.) falling off.

— inopinée, 1. unexpected arrival; (did.) supervision. À l'— de, 1. (of face) at the = of; 2. (of time) on the = of; aussitôt son —, immediately on his =.

ARRIVER, v. n. 1. (À, at; DANS, EN, to; DE, from) to arrive; 2. (pers.) to come (towards); (to step up (to); to come (on); 3. (th.) to arrive; to come (at); to come (on); 4. (pers.) (À, to) to gain access to a. o.; 5. (À) to arrive (at); to reach (...); 6. (À) to arrive (at); to attain (...); 7. (th.) to be forthcoming; 8. (of circumstances, events) to occur; to happen; to come to pass; to be brought to pass; (to all) out; to come (about, round); 9. (b. s.) to occur; to happen; to befall (o.); to befall (...); 10. (impers.) (À, to) to happen; to chance; to be incident; 11. (nav.) to bear (away, up); 12. (nav.) (sur, upon) to bear (down); 13. (nav.) to fetch; 14. (nav.) to veer.

1. Une personne, une voiture, une nouvelle arrive dans une ville, a person, a carriage, a piece of news arrives in a town; il serait arrivé à Paris tût de la France, he would have arrived in France sooner. 3. La nuit arriva, night came. 5. — à la fin de q. ch., to arrive at, to reach the end of a. th. 6. — aux honneurs, to arrive at, to attain honours. 9. Un accident lui est arrivé, an accident has befallen him. 10. Il m'est arrivé de me trouver là, happened, chanced to be there; il arrivera un grand nombre de travailleurs sans récompense, to many it will be incident to labour without reward.

— (au retour), to come (back), to get (back); — en faisant un tour, to come (back), to get (round). Être arrivé, (V. senses) (th.) to be at hand; 2. to be of actual occurrence; — fréquemment, (th.) to be of common, frequent occurrence.

— en abondance, (th.) to flow in; — à un port, to arrive safe, in safety; — terme, to come (about). S'efforcer — (à), vouloir — (à), (V. senses) to rasp (at); faire —, (V. senses) 1. to bring (out); 2. to pass; 2. (mil.) play; to bring (out). Arrivez (! 1. come on, on! on! 2. step out! Qui arrive, coming; qui arrive fréquemment, (th.) common, of frequent occurrence; qui arrive tous les jours, (th.) of daily occurrence; qui est arrivé, (V. senses) 1. of actual occurrence; quoi qu'il arrive, 1. at all events; 2. (come what may, will).

[ARRIVER is conjugated with être.]

ARROBE, n. f. arroba (Portuguese and Brazilian weight).

ARROCHE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) orach; rach; (notch-weed; (mountain) orach.

— cultivée, garden orach; — halime, purslain.

ARROGAMMENT, adv. arrogantly; haughtily; superciliously.

ARROGANCE, n. f. (pour, to) arrogance; arrogance; haughtiness; superciliousness.

ARROGANT, E, adj. (pour, to) arro-

gant; haughty; supercilious; overbearing; high-handed.

Langage —, (V. senses) brow-beating. Être, se montrer —, (V. senses) to assume, to be assuming.

ARROGER (S') pr. v. (À, to) to arrogate; to arrogate o.'s self.

ARROI, n. m. 1. + array; equipage; 2. § plight (state).

Être en mauvais —, to be in a sad plight.

ARRONDI, E, adj. 1. § rounded; 2. § round; 3. § roundish; 4. (of the face) full; 5. (bot.) round.

— en dos d'âne, (engin.) (of roads) barrelled. Forme — e, roundishness.

ARRONDIR, v. a. 1. § to round; 2. § to enlarge; to increase; to aggrandize; 3. (nav.) to weather (a cape); 4. (paint.) to round off.

— en dos d'âne, (engin.) to barrel (a road).

ARRONDI, E, pa. p. V. senses of **ARRONDIR**.

Non —, (V. senses) unrounded.

S'ARRONDIR, pr. v. 1. § to round; to become (v.), to get, to grow (v.) round; 2. § to enlarge, to increase o.'s estate; 3. § to aggrandize o.'s self.

ARRONDISSEMENT, n. m. 1. § § round; 2. § roundness; 3. (of a town) district; ward.

ARROSAGE [arôzaz] n. m. 1. irrigation; 2. watering; 3. (a. & m.) sprinkling.

Pompe d'—, watering-engine.

ARROSEMENT [arôzman] n. m. 1. watering; 2. sprinkling; 3. (culin.) basting; 4. (play) paying (at) round.

ARROSER [arôze] v. a. (DE, with) 1. to water; 2. (slightly) to sprinkle; 3. (plentifully) to shower; 4. (very slightly) to bedew; 5. (to wet (a. o.) through (with rain); to soak; 6. to bathe (with tears); 7. to wet (the lips, the throat); 8. (culin.) to baste (meat); 9. (agr.) to irrigate.

Cuiller à —, basting-ladle; non arrosé, qui n'est pas arrosé, (V. senses) 1. unwatered; 2. unshowered.

ARROSOIR [arôzoir] n. m. watering-pot.

ARS [âr] n. m. (pl.) (veter.) 1. vein of the fore leg, sing.; 2. limb, sing.

ARSENAL, n. m. arsenal.

— de marine, de port, dock-yard.

ARSENATE, n. m. (chem.) arseniate.

ARSENIC, n. m. (chem.) arsenic.

Combinaison avec l'—, to arsenicate.

ARSENICAL, E, adj. (chem.) arsenical.

ARSENIQUE, adj. (chem.) arseniac; arsenical.

ARSENITE, n. m. (chem.) arsenite.

ART [âr] n. m. art.

— angélique, des esprits, (hist.) angelic; beaux — s, fine = s; — s industriels, manufacturing = s; — s libéraux, liberal, polite = s; — s manufacturiers, = s and manufactures; — d'agrément, accomplishment. Bachelier ès — s, bachelor of = s; maître ès — s, 1. master of = s; 2. (universities) artist; maître en son —, master of o.'s =; ouvrage d'—, 1. work of =; 2. (engin.) stone-work. Avec —, 1. with =; 2. artistly; plein d'—, 1. full of =; 2. artful; sans —, 1. artless, unfashioned; 2. artlessly; 3. unartificial; inartificially; 4. unartificially; inartificially. Fait avec —, 1. done, made with =; 2. artful.

ARTÈRE, n. f. (anat.) artery.

— obturatrice, pubic =. Piquer une —, (surg.) to open, to wound an =.

ARTÉRIEL, L.E, adj. (anat.) arterial.

Tronc —, (anat.) axis; tunique — le, coat, tunic of an artery.

ARTÉRIOLE, n. f. (anat.) small artery.

ARTÉRIOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) arteriology.

ARTÉRIOTOMIE, n. f. (surg.) arteriotomy.

ARTÉRITE, n. f. (med.) inflammation of the arteries.

ARTÉSIEN [artéziën] NE, adj. artesian.

Puits —, = well.

ARTHRITIQUE, adj. (med.) arthritic; arthritical.

ARTHROSE [artroz] n. f. (anat.) arthrosis; articulation.

ARTICHAUT [—chô] n. m. 1. (bot.) artichoke; 2. spiked fence.

— sauvage, (bot.) cotton, woolly thistle; — d'Espagne, de Jérusalem, melon pompion. Fond d'—, bottom of an artichoke; oignon d'—, = sucker.

ARTICLE, n. m. 1. article; 2. subject; matter; thing; 3. (matter) thing; concern; business; 4. (of an account) item; 5. (anat.) articulation; 6. (bot.) article; 7. (ent.) ring; 8. (gram.) article.

— défini, (gram.) definite article; — indéfini, (gram.) indefinite =; — partitif, (gram.) partitive =; — principal, de fond, leading =; — Londres, (London journals) leading =; — Paris, (Paris journals) leading =; — par —, 1. = by =; 2. articulately; à l'— de, at the point of (death); sur l'— de, on, upon the score of. Faire l'—, 1. to praise up o.'s goods; 2. to persuade customers into purchasing. C'est un autre —, that's another matter, thing, concern; c'est un — à part, that's a separate concern.

ARTICULAIRE, adj. (anat., med.) articular.

ARTICULATION [artikulâcion] n. f. 1. articulation; 2. joint; 3. (anat.) arthrosis; articulation; (joint); 4. (bot.) articulation; joint; 5. (law) allegation; 6. (sciences) articulation.

— coxo-fémorale, (anat.) hip-joint; — s immobiles, (anat.) synarthroses; (immoveable articulations); — s mobiles, (anat.) diarthroses; (moveable articulations). Défaut d'—, (of pronunciation) inarticulation. Sans —, without articulation; unjointed.

ARTICULÉ, E, adj. 1. jointed; 2. (of sounds) articulate; 3. (bot.) articulated; vertebrate; vertebrated; jointed; 4. (sciences) articulate; articulated.

Non —, 1. unjointed; 2. (sciences) unarticulated. D'une manière — e, articulately. Formé de pièces — es, (bot.) jointed.

ARTICULÉMENT, adv. = articulately.

ARTICULER, v. a. 1. to articulate; to utter; 2. to state (a fact); 3. (law) to set (forth); 4. (sciences) to articulate.

S'ARTICULER, pr. v. (sciences) (À, AVEC, to) to be articulated.

ARTICULER, v. n. to articulate.

ARTICULÉS, n. m. (ent.) articulates; articulata, pl.

ARTIFICE, n. m. 1. art; contrivance; 2. (b. s.) artifice; 3. (b. s.) guile; craft; 4. (b. s.) slikeness; 5.) (b. s.) shuffle.

Absence d'—, guilelessness. Caisse d'—, (nav.) powder-chest; fire-chest; directeur de feu d'—, fire-master; feu d'—, (sing.) fire-work, sing.: fire-works, pl.; avec —, (b. s.) with artifice, guile; craftily; cunningly; sans —, guileless; craftless; undesigning. Tirer un feu d'—, to let (v.), to set (v.) off fire-works.

ARTIFICIEL, L.E, adj. artificial.

Non —, unartificial. État —, artificiality; artificialness.

ARTIFICIELLEMENT, adv. artificially.

ARTIFICIER, n. m. fire-worker.

ARTIFICIEUSEMENT [—eûzman] adv. artfully; guilefully; craftily; cunningly.

ARTIFICIEUX [—eû] SE, adj. artful; guileful; crafty; cunning.

Non —, artless; guileless; uncrafty; not cunning.

ARTILLERIE [arti-y'ri] n. f. 1. artillery, sing.; guns, pl.; ordnance, sing.; 2. (of a ship) ordnance, sing.; guns, pl. Grosse —, heavy artillery, sing.; guns, pl.; — légère, horse, flying —, de campagne, field —; — à cheval, horse —; — de marine, marine —; — à pied, foot —; — de siège, battering —, train. Comité d'—, board of ordnance; directeur de l'—, master of the ordnance; pièce d'—, piece of ordnance.

ARTILLEUR [arti-year] n. m. artilleryman.

ARTIMON, n. m. (nav.) 1. mizen; mizen-mast; 2. mizen-sail.

Mât d'—, mizen-mast; voile d'—, mizen-sail.

ARTISAN, n. m. 1. || artisan; mechanic; operative; (workman); 2. || architect (cause); author; framer.

Des —s, 1. of =; 2. operative.

ARTISON, n. m. (ent.) wood-fretter.

ARTISONNE, E, adj. eaten by wood-fretters.

ARTISTE, n. m. f. 1. artist; 2. (theat.) artist; performer; player.

— vétérinaire, veterinary surgeon; (horse-doctor). D'—, artist-like.

ARTISTEMENT, adv. artistly; in an artist-like manner; skilfully.

ARTISTIQUE, adj. artist-like.

ARUM [aromm] n. m. (bot.) arum; (friar's cowl).

— commun, maculé, tacheté, cuckoo-pint; cuckoo-pintle; wake-robin.

ARUSPICE, n. m. (Rom. hist.) aruspex; aruspice; haruspice.

ARUSPICINE, n. f. (ant.) haruspicy.

AS [ass] n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) as; 2. (cards, dice) ace.

AS [a] termination of 2nd person singular, preterit tense, indicative mood of verbs of the first conjugation.

ASARET, n. m. (bot.) asarum.

ASBESTE, n. m. (min.) asbestos; asbestos.

— ligniforme, ligniform =; (rock-wood).

ASCARIDE, n. m. (ent.) ascaris.

ASCENDANT, E, adj. 1. || ascending; 2. || upward; 3. || ascendant; ascending; 4. (astr.) ascendant; ascending; 5. (sciences) ascending.

* **ASCENDANT**, n. m. 1. (ustr.) ascendant; 2. (astr.) ascendant; 3. || ruling passion; 4. || (sur, over) ascendancy; ascendancy; 5. (genealogy) ancestor; progenitor; ascendant; 6. (law) ancestor; ascendant.

ASCENSION, n. f. 1. ascent (action of ascending); 2. rise; rising; 3. || Ascension (of Christ); 4. || Ascension-day; holy Thursday; 5. (mach.) up stroke; 6. (sciences) ascent.

Jour de l'— || Ascension-day; holy Thursday. Faire une —, to make √ an ascent (in a balloon); to ascend; faire l'—de, to ascend (a mountain). Dont on peut faire l'—, ascendable.

ASCENSIONNEL, I.E. adj. ascensional. Mouvement —, (mach.) up stroke.

ASCÉTIQUE, adj. ascetic.

ASCÉTIQUE, n. m. ascetic.

ASCÉTISME, n. m. asceticism.

ASCIENS, n. m. (geog.) Ascians; Asci, pl.

ASCITE, n. f. (med.) ascites; (dropsy of the belly).

ASCLÉPIADE, adj. (anc. vers.) formed of asclepiads.

ASCLÉPIADE, n. m. (anc. vers.) asclepiad.

ASCLÉPIADE, n. f.

ASCLÉPIAS [asklépiass] n. m. (bot.) asclepias; (swallow-wort).

ASIARCHAT [aziarka] n. m. (anc. hist.) asiarchy.

ASIARQUE, n. m. (anc. hist.) asiarch.

ASIATIQUE, adj. Asiatic.

ASILE, **ASYLE**, n. m. 1. || § asylum;

2. || sanctuary; 3. || refuge; place of refuge; ** concealment; 4. || dwelling-place; habitation; home; 5. || shelter; retreat.

— des pauvres, (of the parish) house of industry; poor-house; (work-house). Lieu d'—, 1. asylum; 2. place of refuge; salle d'—, infant-school. Sans —, 1. without an asylum; 2. homeless; houseless; 3. shelterless. Chasser d'un —, 1. to drive √ from an asylum, a refuge; 2. to unhouse; donner — à, to afford an asylum, a refuge, a shelter to; se jeter dans un —, to take √ sanctuary; servir d'—, to serve as an asylum.

ASILE, n. m. (ent.) (genus) wasp-fly. — frelon, =.

ASINE, adj. f. || of the ass species.

ASPECT, n. m. 1. || aspect; sight; 2. || aspect; view; 3. || aspect; appearance; air; look; 4. || aspect; point of view; side; phase; bearing; 5. (astrol.) aspect.

— quartile, (astrol.) square. — du ciel, (astrol.) decumbiture. D'un — peu agréable, (V. senses) ill-seeming; sous tous les —s, in all aspects.

ASPERGE, n. f. (bot.) head of asparagus; asparagus-head; —s, (pl.) asparagus, sing.

Des —s, asparagus. Botte d'—s, bundle of =; fosse d'—, —pit; pointe d'—, top of an asparagus-head.

ASPERGER, v. a. 1. to sprinkle; 2. || (DE, with) to sprinkle.

ASPERGERIE, n. f. (agr.) plantation of asparagus.

ASPERGES [asperjess] n. m. 1. asperges; asperges-brush; sprinkle; holy-water-sprinkler; aspergill; aspersorium; 2. time of sprinkling the holy-water.

ASPERITÉ, n. f. 1. || asperity; roughness; 2. || ruggedness; unevenness; 3. || asperity; harshness.

ASPERSION, n. f. 1. || sprinkling; 2. || sprinkling (of holy water); 3. (did.) affusion.

ASPERSOIR, n. m. asperges: asperges-brush: aspergill: aspersorium; holy water sprinkler: sprinkle.

ASPERULE, n. f. (bot.) woodroof; woodruff.

ASPHALTE, n. m. asphaltum; asphalt.

— de Judée, Jews' pitch. D'—, asphaltic: asphaltite.

ASPHALTITE, adj. (geog.) Asphaltic.

Lac —, = lake.

ASPHODELE, n. m. (bot.) asphodel; (daffodil).

— rameux, king's spear, rod.

ASPHYXIANTE, E, adj. suffocating.

ASPHYXIE, n. f. (med.) asphyxy; asphyxia; suspended animation.

Par —, from asphyxy. Tomber en —, to fall √ into a state of =.

ASPHYXIE, E, adj. (med.) asphyxied; in a state of asphyxy, suspended animation.

ASPHYXIER, v. a. (med.) 1. to bring √ on, to cause, to occasion asphyxy; 2. to suffocate.

S'ASPHYXIER, pr. v. 1. to destroy o's self by asphyxy; 2. to suffocate o's self.

ASPIC, n. m. 1. (erp.) aspic; asp; 2. (bot.) aspic; (common lavender); 3. (culin.) cold fish; 4. (culin.) cold meat with jelly.

ASPIRANT, E, adj. (of pumps) sucking; suction.

ASPIRANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. (λ, after, for) aspirant; 2. (λ, for) candidate; 3. (nav.) midshipman.

— de marine, (nav.) midshipman.

ASPIRATEUR, n. m. (phys.) (of air-pumps) exhaustor.

ASPIRATION [—râcion] n. f. 1. || inspiration (drawing into the lungs); 2. || inhaling; 3. || (λ, after) aspiration; aspiring; 4. (of fluids) suction; suck-

ing; 5. (of pumps) exhaustion; 6. (gram.) aspiration; 7. (Gr. gram.) breathing; 8. (phys.) exhaustion; 9. (theat.) aspiration.

D'—, (V. senses) (phys.) exhausting.

Tuyau d'—, 1. (tech.) suction-pipe; 2. exhausting-pipe.

ASPIRE, E, adj. 1. (gram.) aspirate; 2. (phys.) exhausted.

Non —, 1. (gram.) unaspirated; 2. (phys.) unexhausted.

ASPIREE, n. f. (gram.) aspirate.

ASPIRER, v. a. 1. || to inspire (draw into the lungs); 2. || to inhale; ** too drink √; 3. || to suck (fluids); to suck in; 4. || to suck up; 5. || to sniff; 6. || to snuff in; 6. || (λ, to, after) to aspire; 7. (gram.) to aspirate; 8. (phys.) to exhaust.

2. — l'air, to inhale air. 6. — aux bonnes études, to aspire to honours.

Personne qui aspire, (V. senses) 1. || inhaler of; 2. aspiring man, woman.

S'ASPIRER, pr. v. (V. senses) 1. to suck; 2. (gram.) to be aspirated; to aspirated.

ASPIRER, v. n. 1. || to inspire (draw air into the lungs); 2. || (λ, to, after) to aspire.

ASPRE, n. m. asper (Turkish coin).

ASSA-FOETIDA, n. f. (pharm.) assafoetida; assa-foetida.

ASSAILLANT [aça-yan] n. m. assailant; assaulter.

ASSAILLIR [aça-yir] v. a. (ASSAILLANT)

ASSAILLI; ind. pres. ASSAILLE; subj. pres. ASSAILLE 1. || to assail; to assault; 2. || to assail; to attack; to come √ upon.

Qu'on ne peut —, || § unassailable.

ASSAILLI, E, pa. p. V. senses of ASSAILLIR.

Non —, 1. || unassailed; unassaulted; 2. || unassailed; unattacked; unchallenged.

ASSAINIR, v. a. to make √, to render healthy, wholesome, salubrious.

ASSAINISSEMENT, n. m. 1. (action) making, rendering healthy, wholesome, salubrious; 2. (state) salubrity; healthiness; wholesomeness.

ASSAISONNEMENT, n. m. 1. || § seasoning; 2. || § seasoner (thing to season).

ASSAISONNER, v. a. 1. || (AVEC, with) to season; 2. || (DE, with) to season; 3. || to give √ a zest, relish to; to render to make √ palatable; 4. || to heighten to set √ off; 5. || (b. s.) to temper.

1. — de la viande avec des épices, to season meat with spices. 2. — la conversation de jolies personnes, to season conversation with jolity.

ASSAISONNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ASSAISONNER.

Non —, || unseasoned.

ASSAISONNEUR, n. m. (seasoner)

ASSASSIN, n. m. 1. murderer; 2. murdereress; assassin. m. f.; murderer; 2. (hist.) assassin.

— gagé, salarié, hired assassin.

En —, 1. = like; like an =, murderously. À l'—, murder! to cry out murder.

ASSASSIN, E, adj. 1. || § murderous; 2. || § murderous; killing; slaughtering.

ASSASSINAT, n. m. 1. || § murder; assassination; 2. || § ruffianly act; of a ruffian; 3. (law) murder; murder.

D'—, of murder, assassinations; assassinating. Commettre un —, to commit a murder.

ASSASSINATEUR, n. m. || § assassin (person that causes another to assassinate); murderer.

ASSASSINER, v. a. 1. || § to murder to assassinate; 2. || § to assault in a ruffianly manner; 3. || § to plague to death; to plague a. o. out; to kill; (to bore to death; to exhaust).

ASSAUT [aço] n. m. 1. (mil.) assault;

2. *assault; onset; shock*; 3. *§ assault; attack; shock*; —s (pl.) *violence, sing.*; 4. (of rain) *beating; pelting*; —s (pl.) *violence, sing.*; 5. (of wind, storms) *blast; gust*; —s (pl.) *violence, sing.*; 6. (fenc.) *fencing-match*.

Le premier — §, *the first plunge*; rude —, 1. *violent assault*; 2. *sharp onset*; 3. *buffet; buffeting*. Donner l'—, *to assault*; *to storm*; donner l'— à, *to assault*; *to storm*; emporter, prendre d'—, *to carry, to take by assault, storm*; faire —, faire un —, (fenc.) *to have a fencing-match*; *to fight*; *to have a round*; faire, livrer un —, *to make an assault*; faire — de §, 1. *to vie in*; *to vie with each other in*; 2. (to bandy) *livrer l'—, to storm*; prendre d'—, *to take by assault, storm*; soutenir l'—, un —, *to stand by the storm*. A quoi on n'a pas donné, *livré l'—*.

ASSE [ass] termination of first person singular, preterit tense, subjunctive mood of verbs of the first conjugation.

ASSECHER, v. a. (mining) *to drain* (a mine).

ASSEMBLAGE [aʃanblaj] n. m. 1. *§ assemblage*; 2. *§ collection; gathering; union*; 3. (b. s.) *jumble*; 4. (books., print.) *gathering*; 5. (carp.) *bond*; 6. (join.) *scarf; scarfing*; 7. (mill.) *coupling*; 8. (nav.) (of the beams) *tabling*. — disparate, (b. s.) *patch-work*.

ASSEMBLEE [aʃanblɛ] n. f. 1. *§ assembly*; 2. (pers.) *assemblage*; 3. (of deliberative bodies) *assembly; meeting*; 4. *convention; convocation*; 5. *company; party*; 6. (of churches) *congregation*; 7. (hunt.) *meeting-place; meet*. — académique, *convocation*; — choisie, *select assembly*; — constituante, (Fr. hist.) *constituent assembly*; grande —, *large, numerous assembly-meeting*; — législative, (hist. of France) *legislative assembly*; — du clergé, *convocation*. Lieu, place d'—, 1. *place of assembly*; 2. *meeting-place*; quartier d'—, (mil.) 1. *place of assembly*; 2. *alarm-post*; salle d'—, *assembly-room*.

Convoquer, réunir une —, *to convene a meeting*; dissoudre une —, *to dissolve a meeting*; se réunir en — publique, *to meet in public assembly*; rompre une —, *to break up an assembly, a meeting, a party*; tenir une —, *to hold an assembly, a meeting*. L'— se tient, *the assembly is held, holden*.

ASSEMBLER [aʃanblɛ] v. a. 1. *to assemble*; *to bring*; *to call together*; 2. *to collect*; *to gather*; *to get together*; 3. *to put together*; 4. (books., print.) *to gather*; 5. (build.) *to trim in*; 6. (carp.) *to trim*; 7. (join.) *to scarf*; 8. (mil.) *to muster*.

ASSEMBLE, E, pa. p. V. senses of ASSEMBLER.

Non —, 1. *unassembled*; 2. *uncollected*; 3. (carp.) *untrimmed*; 4. (books., print.) *ungathered*.

S'ASSEMBLER, pr. v. 1. *to assemble*; *to meet*; 2. *to get together*; 3. (in crowds) *to troop*; *to muster*; *to flock together*; 4. (of books) *to be gathered*. — en grand nombre, *to be in large numbers*; (to muster strong).

ASSEMBLEUR [aʃanbleʊr] n. m. SE, p. f. 1. *§ collector; gatherer*; 2. *gatherer* (of books).

— de nuages †, *cloud-compeller* (Jupiter).

ASSÉNER, v. a. *to strike* (a blow); *to deal*.

ASSENT [ass] termination of 3rd person plural, preterit tense, subjunctive mood of verbs of the 1st conjugation.

ASSENTIMENT, n. m. (A, to) *assent*. Personne qui donne son —, *assenter*. En signe d'—, *as a sign of assent*; assentiment. Donner son —, *to assent* (to); *to give* (o.'s) *to*; *to assent* to.

ASSENTIR, v. n. (law, philos.) (A, to) *to assent*.

ASSEOIR [aʃwaʊr] v. a. irreg. (ASSEYANT, ASSIS; ind. pres. ASSIEDS; NOUS ASSEYONS; pret. ASSIS; fut. ASSIERAI, ASSEYERAI; subj. pres. ASSEYE) 1. *§ to set*; 2. *§ to seat* (a. o.); 3. *§ to lay*; *to place*; *to put*; 4. *§ to fix*; 5. *§ to found*; *to establish*; 6. *§ to base*; *to ground*; 7. *to settle* (an annuity); 8. *to sink* (a foundation); 9. *to settle* (an annuity, a pension); 10. *to lay* (a tax); 11. *to pitch* (a tent); 12. (man.) *to train*.

S'ASSEOIR, pr. v. 1. *to sit* (down); *to sit*; *to set* (o.'s self down); *to seat* o.'s self; *to take* (o.'s seat); 2. (of birds) *to alight*; *to perch*.

Être assis, 1. *to sit* (down); *to be seated*; 2. (of buildings, towns, etc.) *to stand*; *to be situated*; faire asseoir, 1. *to seat*; 2. *to give* (a seat to); 3. *to make* (a. o.) *sit down*; 4. *to admit* (to a. o.'s table); rester assis, *to keep* (o.'s seat); *to remain seated*. Asseyez-vous! *be seated! sit down!* donnez-vous la peine de vous asseoir, *veillez vous asseoir! asseyez-vous, je vous prie, je vous en prie! pray be seated! pray sit down!*

ASSERMENTE, E, adj. (adm.) *sworn*.

ASSERMENTER, v. a. (adm.) *to swear*.

ASSERTIF, VE, adj. (did.) *assertive*.

ASSERTION [asɛʁsjɔ̃] n. f. *assertion*.

— fausse, *false*; — untruth.

ASSERVIR, v. a. (A, to) 1. *§ to reduce* to servitude; *to a state of servitude*; 2. *§ to inthral*; *to enslave*; *to subdue*; *to subject*; 3. *§ to subdue*; *to conquer*; *to master*.

ASSERVI, E, pa. p. V. senses of ASSERVIR.

Non —, (V. senses of ASSERVIR) 1. *§ unenslaved*; *uninthrall*; 2. *§ unsubdued*; *unconquered*; *unmastered*.

ASSERVISSANT, E, adj. (th.) 1. *§ that reduces* to servitude; *of servitude*; 2. *§ slavish*.

ASSERVISSEMENT, n. m. 1. *§ servitude*; 2. *§ inthralment*; *slavery*; *subdual*; *subjection*.

ASSES [ass] termination of 2nd person singular, preterit tense, subjunctive mood of verbs of the first conjugation.

ASSESSEUR, n. m. *assessor* (judge).

— adjoint, *co-assessor*. Cour des —s, *assessorary court*.

ASSEZ [asɛ] adv. 1. *enough*; 2. *sufficiently*; *tolerably*; *rather*; *pretty*.

1. — de temps est toujours — peu, *time enough always proves little enough* 2. — bien, *tolerably, pretty well*.

— de, *enough of*; *a sufficiency of*; — (de), en voilà — (de)! *have done* (with)! — ... pour, so ... as; Avoir — de, *to have* —, *a sufficiency of*; en avoir —, *1. to have* —, *a sufficiency of it, them, etc.*; 2. (to be satisfied; en avoir plus qu'—, *1. to have more than* —, *a sufficiency of it, them*; 2. (to be rather more than satisfied. C'est —! c'en est —! that's —! en voilà —! 1. that's —! that is — of it! 2. (that will do!

[Assez precedes the adj., adv. or n. and requires de before a noun. V. Ex. 1]

ASSIDU, E, adj. 1. (A, in, to) *assiduous*; 2. (A, in) *assiduous*; *diligent*; *industrious*.

Peu —, (V. senses) *unindustrious*.

ASSIDUITE, n. f. 1. (A, in, to) *assiduity*; 2. —, (sing.) —s. (pl.) (AUPRES, de) *assiduities*, pl.; 3. (A, in) *assiduity*; *application*; *diligence*; *industry*.

ASSIDUMENT, adv. 1. *assiduously*; 2. *assiduously*; *diligently*; *industriously*.

ASSIEGE, n. m. *besieged*.

ASSIEGEANT [asiɛʒɑ̃] E, adj. *besieging*.

ASSIEGEANT [asiɛʒɑ̃] n. m. *besieger*.

ASSIEGER, v. a. 1. *§ to besiege*; *to lay* (siege to); 2. § (DE, with) *to besiege*; 3. (DE, with) *to beset*; 4. § (DE, with) *to dun*.

ASSIETTE, n. f. 1. *§ position* (manner of lying, sitting, of being placed); 2. *§ situation* (of a house, a town, a fortress); 3. *§ proper position, place*; 4. *§ state* (disposition of o.'s mind); 5. (of the taxes) *assessment*; 6. (arch.) *site*; 7. (man.) *seat*; 8. (man.) *balance of the body*; 9. (nav.) (of the ship) *trim*. N'être pas dans son —, 1. *§ (th.) not to be in o.'s proper situation, place*; 2. § (pers.) *not to feel* (as usual); (to be out of sorts; faire l'— de, *to assess* (taxes).

ASSIETTE, n. f. 1. *plate* (small dish); 2. *plate*; *plateful*.

— blanche, *clean plate*; — creuse, *deep* —. — de dessert, *dessert* —; — a soupe, *soup* —. Piqueur d'—, *spunger*. Piquer l'—, les —s, *to sponge*. Son — dîne pour lui, *he must pay for his dinner, though he does not eat it*.

ASSIETTE, n. f. *plateful*.

ASSIGNABLE [asiɔ̃n-yaʃl] adj. *assignable*.

ASSIGNANT [asiɔ̃n-yan] n. m. † *plaintiff*.

ASSIGNAT [asiɔ̃n-ya] n. m. *assignat* (paper money of the French republic).

ASSIGNATION [asiɔ̃n-yaʃjɔ̃] n. f. 1. *§ assignment*; 2. (of a dower) *assignment*; 3. (com.) *check; cheque*; 4. (fin.) *transfer*; 5. (law) *writ*; 6. (law) *summons*; 7. (law) (of witnesses) *subpœna*.

Donner une — à q. u., *to have a writ out against a. o.*; signifier à q. u. une —, (law) *to serve a writ upon a. o.*

ASSIGNÉ [asiɔ̃n-ye] n. m. E, n. f. (law) *defendant* (upon writ or summons).

ASSIGNER [asiɔ̃n-ye] v. a. (A, to) 1. *to assign*; 2. *to allot*; 3. *to allow*; 4. (law) *to assign*; 5. (law) *to summon*; 6. (law) *to subpoena* (a witness).

Personne qui assigne, *assigner* (of). Être assigné sur les brouillards de la Seine, *to be payable at Aldgate pump*; obtenir permission d'—, *obtenir un permis d'— contre q. u., (law) to take* (out a writ against a. o.; *to serve a writ upon a. o.*

ASSIMILABLE, adj. (did.) *assimilable*.

ASSIMILATION [—lasiɔ̃] n. f. (A, to, with) 1. *assimilation*; 2. (did.) *assimilation*; 3. (phys.) *assimilation*; 4. (physiol.) *appropriation*.

ASSIMILER, v. a. 1. (A, to) *to assimilate*; 2. (A) *to liken* (to); *to compare* (with); 3. (did.) *to assimilate*.

S'ASSIMILER, pr. v. 1. *to compare* o.'s self; 2. (did.) *to assimilate*.

ASSIS, E, pa. p. V. senses of ASSEOIR & S'ASSEOIR.

Mal —, 1. *unstable*; 2. *unsorted*; 3. (of credit) *unsound*.

ASSIS, n. m. † *remaining seated*.

Par — et levé, (parl.) *by rising or remaining seated*.

ASSISE, n. f. 1. (build.) *course*; 2. (geol.) *layer*; 3. (geol., mines) *stratum*.

Cours d'—, (build.) *course*; maçonnerie par —s, par —s réglées, (build.) *coursed work*. Par —s, par —s réglées, (build.) *coursed*; sans —, (mas.) *uncoursed*.

ASSISES, n. f. pl. 1. † (hist.) *assizes* (council); 2. (law) *assize*, sing.; *assizes*, pl.

Cour d'—, des —, 1. *court of* =; 2. *court of gaol delivery*. Conseiller, juge de la cour d'—, 1. *justice of assize*; 2. *justice of gaol delivery*; liste des accusés d'une session de la cour d'—, *calendar*; session de la cour d'—, *session of gaol delivery*. Juger aux —, *to try at the assizes*; renvoyer q. u. aux —, *ordonner le renvoi de q. u. aux —, to find* (an indictment against a. o.); être renvoyé devant la cour d'—, *to be bound over to take o.'s trial*; tenir les —, *to hold* (the assizes); tenir ses — dans une maison §, (pers.) *to be the oracle of a house*.

ASSISTANCE, n. f. 1. *assistance*; *aid*; *help*; 2. (of public functionaries) *attendance*; 3. *audience*; *company*; 4. *†* (of a church) *congregation*.
— aux cours de justice, (feud. law) (of vassals) *suit*. Avec votre —, *with your help*; sans —, *unhelped*. Demander, réclamer l'— de, 1. *to beg, to request the assistance of*; 2. *to call in*; donner, prêter —, *to give* √, *to lend* √ *assistance*.

ASSISTANT, adj. *assistant*.

ASSISTANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *person present*; *assistant*; 2. *by-stander*; *looker on*; 3. (of priests and religious orders) *assistant*.

ASSISTER, v. a. 1. *to assist*; *to aid*; *to help*; 2. *to succour*; *to be a succourer of*; 3. *to attend* (officially).

Se faire — de, 1. *to procure, to get* √ *the assistance of*; 2. (officially) *to be attended by*. Dieu vous assiste! *God help you!*

ASSISTER, v. n. 1. (à, at) *to be present*; *to assist*; 2. (à, ...) *to attend* (...); 3. *to stand* √ *by*; *to look on*; 4. (of judges) *to sit* √ *on the bench* (at a trial).

— à une leçon, *to attend a lecture*; — aux cours de justice, (feud. law) *to do* √ *suit*. Personne qui assiste, *assister*.

ASSOCIATION [—ciation] n. f. 1. *association*; 2. (pers.) *confederacy*; 3. (pers.) *society*; 4. (com.) *partnership*.

— douanière, des douanes, (cust.) *commercial league*; — illégale, (law) *confederacy*; *conspiracy*; — de secours mutuels, *friendly, benefit society*. Contrat d'—, *deed of partnership*; membre d'une —, 1. *member of an association*; 2. (b. s.) *associator*. Dissoudre une —, (com.) *to dissolve a partnership*; faire une — avec q. u., (com.) *to enter into partnership with a. o.* Qui ne fait pas partie d'une —, *unassociated*.

ASSOCIE, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *associate*; *companion*; 2. (of learned societies) *associate*; *fellow*; *member*; 3. (com.) *partner*; 4. (law) *copartner*; 5. (play) *partner*.

— commanditaire, (com.) *dormant, sleeping partner*; — gérant, *managing* =; — principal, *directeur, chief*; *principal*; *senior*.

ASSOCIER, v. a. 1. (à, avec, to, with) *to associate*; 2. (g. s.) (à) *to admit to a participation (of)*; 3. (b. s.) (à, to) *to make* √ *a. o. a party*; 4. *to unite*; *to join*; 5. *to associate (ideas)*; 6. (com.) *to take* √ *into partnership*.

S'associer, pr. v. 1. (à, to) *to associate o.'s self*; 2. (à, avec, with) *to associate*; 3. (g. s.) (à, of) *to admit to a participation*; 4. (b. s.) (à, to) *to make* √ *a. o. a party*; 5. (à, in) *to participate*; *to take* √ *a part*.

— q. u., (com.) *to take* √ *a. o. into partnership*; — avec q. u., *to enter into partnership with a. o.*

ASSOLEMENT, n. m. (agr.) *distribution of crops*.

ASSOLER, v. a. (agr.) *to distribute the crops (of)*.

ASSOMMANT, E, adj. § 1. *overwhelming*; *overpowering*; 2. *most tiresome*, *wearisome*, *tedious*.

Être —, *to be* =;) *to be a mortal bore*.

ASSOMMER, v. a. 1. ∥ *to fell*; *to kill*; 2. ∥ *to beat* √ *to death*; 3. ∥ *to knock down*; 4. ∥ *to beat* √ *unmercifully*; (to beat √ about; (to knock about; 5. § *to overwhelm*; *to overpower*; 6. § *to tire*, *to weary*. *to plague to death*; *to plague o.'s life out*; *to tire out*; *to weary out*;) *to pester*;) *to bore*.

ASSOMMEUR, n. m. *feller (of oxen)*.

ASSOMMOIR, n. m. 1. *trap for felling animals*; 2. *bludgeon*.

Coup d'—, 1. ∥ *blow with a bludgeon*;

2. (§ *dreadful, terrible blow, stroke* (overwhelming event).

ASSOMPTIF [assomptif] VE, adj. (log.) *assumptive*.

ASSOMPTION [assompcion] n. f. 1. (log.) *assumption*; 2. (relig.) *Assumption*.

ASSONAH, V. SONNA.

ASSONANCE, n. f. (rhet.) *assonance*.

ASSONANT, E, adj. (rhet.) *assonant*.

ASSORATH, n. m. V. SONNA.

ASSORTIMENT, n. m. 1. *suitableness*; *match*; 2. *assortment*; 3. *set* (collection); 4. *suit* (collection); 5. (com.) *assortment*.

Grand —, *large assortment*. Livres d'—, (book-s.) *miscellaneous stock*. Faire —, *to suit*; *to match*.

ASSORTIR, v. a. 1. *to suit*; 2. *to match*; 3. *to pair*; 4. (com.) (DE, with) *to stock*; *to supply*.

ASSORTI, E, pa. p. 1. *suitéd*; *sorted*; 2. *matched*; 3. *paired*.

Bien —, *well* =; mal —, 1. *ill* =; 2. *unsuited*; *unsorted*; 3. *unpaired*.

S'assortir, pr. v. 1. *to suit*; *to agree*; 2. *to match*; 3. *to pair*.

ASSORTIR, v. n. (à, avec, with) 1. *to suit*; *to agree*; 2. *to match*.

ASSORTISSANT, E, adj. (à) *suitable (to)*; *becoming* (...).

ASSOTER, v. a. (DE, with) *to befool*; *to infatuate*; *to besot*.

S'assoter, pr. v. (DE, with) *to be foolish*, *infatuated*.

ASSOUPI, E, adj. 1. *drowsy*; 2. *drowsy-headed*.

ASSOUPIR, v. a. 1. ∥ *to make, to render drowsy*; 2. § *to drowse*; 3. § *to lull* (pain); 3. § *to still*; *to hush*; *to quiet*; 4. § *to hush up* (a. th. bad); 5. § *to stop*; *to put* √ *a stop to*; 6. § *to appease* (a difference); 7. § *to quell* (a disturbance).

Être assoupi, *to be drowsy*; *to doze*.

S'assoupir, pr. v. 1. ∥ *to be drowsy*; *to drowse*; *to doze*; *to slumber*; 2. § (of pain) *to lull*; 3. § *to die away*, *to diminish*.

Passer à —, *to doze out*; *perdre à —, to doze away*.

ASSOUPISSANT, E, adj. 1. ∥ *drowsy*; *slumberous*; *slumbry*; 2. § *drowsy*; *sleepy*; 3. (med.) *soporific*; *narcotic*.

ASSOUPISSEMENT, n. m. 1. ∥ *drowsiness*; *sleepiness*; *slumber*; *heaviness*; 2. § *drowsiness*; 3. § *supineness*; *carelessness*; 4. (med.) *coma*.

ASSOUPILIR, v. a. 1. ∥ § *to render, to make* √ *supple*; *to supple*; 2. § *to bend*; 3. (man.) *to break*.

S'assouplir, pr. v. 1. ∥ § *to become* √, *to get* √ *supple*, *pliant*; *to supple*; 2. § *to bend* √.

ASSOURDIR, v. a. 1. (of noise) *to deafen*; 2. (of noise) *to stun*; 3. *to muffle*, *to muffle (a bell)*; 4. (nav.) *to muffle*, *to muffle up* (an oar); 5. (paint.) *to darken*.

Ôter ce qui assourdit, *to unmuffle* (a bell).

ASSOURDISSANT, E, adj. (of noise) 1. *deafening*; 2. *stunning*.

ASSOUVIR, v. a. (DE, with) 1. ∥ § *to satiate*; 2. *to gorge*; 3. *to glut*; 4. *to gratify*.

ASSOUVI, E, pa. p. 1. ∥ *satiated*; 2. *gorged*; 3. *glutted*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unsatiated*; 2. *ungorged*; *ungratified*.

S'assouvir, pr. v. (DE, with) 1. ∥ § *to be satiated*; 2. *to gorge*; 3. *to be glutted*.

ASSOUVISSEMENT, n. m. ∥ § 1. *satiating*; 2. *gorging*; 3. *glutting*; 4. *gratification*.

ASSUJETIR, V. ASSUJETTIR.

ASSUJETTIR, v. a. 1. ∥ *to subject*; *to bring* √ *under subjection*; *to subdue*;

2. § *to subject*; *to subdue*; *to inthral*; *to keep* √ *under*; 3. § (à, to) *to bind* √ (to oblige); (to tie down); 4. § (à, to)

to constrain; *to compel*; *to oblige*; *to force*; 5. (tech.) *to fasten*; *to stay*; *to make* √ *fast*; 6. (tech.) *to imbed*; 7. (tech.) (with pins) *to wedge*; *to wedge in*.

ASSUJETTI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ASSUJETTIR) ∥ § (à, to) *in subjection*.

Non —, 1. ∥ § *unsubjugated*; *unsubdued*; 2. § *unenthralled*.

S'assujettir, pr. v. (V. senses of ASSUJETTIR) (à, to) § *to subject o.'s self*; *to submit*.

ASSUJETTISSANT, E, adj. § (th.) 1. *that keeps in subjection*; 2. *that requires constant attendance*; (that ties down).

Être —, 1. *to keep* √ *in subjection*; 2. *to require constant attendance*; *to tie down*.

ASSUJETTISSEMENT, n. m. 1. ∥ *subjection*; *subdual*; 2. § *subjection*; *in-thralment*; 3. § (à, to) *binding*; *tying down*; 4. § *constraint*; (tie).

ASSUMER, v. n. *to assume* (the responsibility of a. th.).

ASSURANCE, n. f. 1. *assurance*; 2. *assurance*; *confidence*; *reliance*; *trust*; 3. *safety*; *security*; 4. *security*; *warranty*; 5. (com.) *insurance*; *assurance*; *underwriting*.

— maritime, (com.) *marine, ship insurance*; — mutuelle, *contribution*;

— sur un objet déterminé, *special* =;

— contre l'incendie, *fire* =; — sur la vie, *life* =. Bureau d'—s, =-office;

chambre des —s, *marine* =-company;

=-office; compagnie d'— mutuelle, *contribution-society*; courtier d'—s, =-broker; livre d'—s, =-book; policies

d'—, *policy of* =; prime d'—, *premium* of =. En toute —, *in perfect assurance*;

in full reliance; sans —, 1. *unassured*;

2. *unsanguine*; 3. (com.) *uninsured*; *unassured*. Avoir l'— de, que, 1. *to have this*

assurance of; *that*; 2. *to be, to feel* √ *confident of*, *that*; *effectuer une —, (com.)*

to effect an =; faire des —s, (com.) *to insure*; *to underwrite*; *signer, sous-*

crire des polices d'—, to insure; *to underwrite*. Il n'y a point d'—, il n'y a

nulle — à prendre en lui, *there is no*

reliance to be placed on him.

ASSURÉ, E, adj. § 1. *secure*; 2. *sure*;

certain; *positive*; 3. *of assurance*;

bold; 4. (b. s.) *bold*; *impudent*; 5. (com.) *insured*; *assured*.

Non, peu —, (V. senses of ASSURÉ)

1. *insecure*; 2. *unsure*; *uncertain*; 3. *devoid of assurance*; 4. (com.) *uninsured*;

unassured.

ASSURÉ, n. m. E, n. f. (com.) *insured*.

ASSUREMENT, adv. *assuredly*; *surely*; *positively*; *sure*; *to be sure*; (to

sure.

ASSURER, v. a. (à, to) 1. ∥ *to secure*;

(render stable); 2. ∥ *to steady*; 3. ∥ *to fasten*; 4. § *to secure*; *to give* √ *safety*;

5. § *to secure*; *to make* √ *sure*; 6. § *to secure*; *to guarantee*; 7. § *to assert*;

8. § *to assure*; 9. § *to give* √ *boldness*;

assurance to; 10. (com.) *to insure*; *to assure*; 11. (man.) *to accustom to the bold*;

1. — un mur, *to secure a wall*. 2. — q. u. qui vacille, *to steady a. th. that vacillates*. 3. — une planche avec un clou, *to fasten a plank with a nail*. 5. — sa fortune, *son pouvoir*, *secure o.'s fortune, o.'s power*. 7. — un fait, *assert a fact*. 8. — q. u. de q. ch., *to assure o. of a. th.* 9. — la main, *to give boldness the hand*.

Être assuré, (V. senses) *to be, to be assured*.

S'assurer, pr. v. 1. (OF, ...) *to secure*;

2. (DE) *to make* √ *sure (of)*; 3. (DE, ...) *to secure (a. o.)*; *to make (a. o.) o.'s own*;

4. (DE) *to ascertain (a. th., that)*; *to satisfy o.'s self (of a. th.)*; 5. (DE, OF) *to feel* √ *assured, confident (of a. th.)*; 6. (DANS, EN) *to trust (in)*; *to put* √ (to trust (in)); *to rely (on)*; *to place o.'s reliance (on)*.

ASSUREUR, n. m. (com.) insurer; *assureur*; *underwriter*.
 ASTÉISME, n. m. (rhet.) *asteism*.
 ASTER [asir] n. m. (bot.) (genus) *star-wort*; (Christmas daisy).
 ASTÉRIE, n. f. 1. (min.) *star-stone*; 2. (zooph.) *aster*; *asterias*; (star-fish; sea-star).
 — pétrifiée, *astériatite*.
 ASTÉRISME, n. m. (astr.) *asterism*.
 ASTÉRISQUE, n. m. (print.) *asterisk*; *star*.
 ASTHÉNIE, n. f. (med.) *asthenia*; (depression of vital power).
 ASTHMATIQUE [asmatik] adj. (med.) *asthmatic*.
 ASTHME [asme] n. m. (med.) *asthma*.
 ASTICOT, n. m. (helm.) *gentle*.
 ASTICOTER, v. a. (to annoy; to tease; to plague).
 ASTRAGALE, n. m. 1. (anat.) *astragalus*; *talus*; (ankle-bone); 2. (arch.) *astragal*; 3. (bot.) *astragal*; (milk vetch); (crow-toe); 4. (gild., paint.) *fillet*.
 Orner d'un —, (arch.) to *fillet*.
 ASTRAL, E, adj. *astral*.
 ASTRE, n. m. 1. (astr.) *fixed star*; *star*; 2. *star* (heavenly body); 3. *star* (of day, of night); 4. (astrol.) *star*.
 Description des —s, *astrography*.
 ASTRÉE, n. f. 1. (astr.) *astrea*; 2. (zooph.) *asirea*.
 ASTREINDRE, v. a. (conj.) like *CRAINDRE* (à) to bind (to); (to bind (to) down (to)); (to tie down (to)); to constrain (to); to compel (to); to oblige (to).
 S'ASTREINDRE, pr. v. (à, to) to bind (to) o.'s self; to bind (to) o.'s self down; to tie o.'s self down.
 ASTRICION [astrikeion] n. f. (med.) *astriction*.
 ASTRINGENCE, n. f. (did.) *astringency*.
 ASTRINGENT, E, adj. 1. (did.) *restringent*; 2. (med.) *astringent*.
 Peu —, *substringent*.
 ASTRINGENT, n. m. 1. (did.) *restringent*; 2. (pharm.) *astringent*.
 ASTROITE, n. f. (zooph.) *astroit*.
 ASTROLABE, n. m. (astr.) *astrolabe*; *acobi's staff*.
 ASTROLOGIE, n. f. 1. *astrology*; 2. (b. s.) *star-gazing*.
 Par l'—, *astrologically*. Pratiquer l'—, to *astrologize*.
 ASTROLOGIQUE, adj. *astrologic*; *astrological*.
 ASTROLOGUE, n. m. 1. *astrologer*; 2. (b. s.) *star-gazer*.
 Ce n'est pas un grand —, *he is no conjurer*.
 ASTRONOME, n. m. 1. *astronomer*; 2. (b. s.) *star-gazer*.
 ASTRONOMIE, n. f. 1. *astronomy*; 2. (b. s.) *star-gazing*.
 ASTRONOMIQUE, adj. *astronomic*; *astronomical*.
 ASTRONOMIQUEMENT, adv. *astronomically*.
 ASTUCE, n. f. *craft*; *guile*; *wile*; *ciliness*; *craftiness*.
 Sans —, *craftless*; *guileless*.
 ASTUCIEUSEMENT, adv. *craftily*; *guilefully*; *wilyly*; *cunningly*.
 ASTUCIEUX [—eu] SE, adj. *astutious*; *crafty*; *guileful*; *wily*; *cunning*.
 Non —, (V. senses) *uncrafty*.
 ASYLE, V. ASILE.
 ASYMPTOTE [azimptote] n. f. (geom.) *asymptote*.
 ASYMPTOTIQUE [azimptotik] adj. (geom.) *asymptotical*.
 ATARAXIE, n. f. (did.) *ataraxy*.
 ATAXIE, n. f. (med.) *ataxy*.
 ATAXIQUE, adj. (med.) *ataxic*.
 ATELIER, n. m. 1. (place) *workshop*; 2. (pers.) *work-shop*; 3. (pers.) *ang*; 4. (of artists) *studio*; 5. (of printers) *office*; 6. (a. & m.) *room*;

shop; 7. (a. & m.) *shed*; 8. (a. & m.) *mill*; *manufacture*.
 — de construction, (a. & m.) *factory*.
 Chef d'—, *foreman*, m.; *head workman*, m.; *head work-woman*, f. Quitter les —s, (a. & m.) to *strike* (to).
 ATELLANES, n. f. (Rom. hist.) *Atellans*, pl.
 Des —, qui a rapport aux —, *Atellans*.
 ATERMOIEMENT, n. m. 1. *composition*; *compounding with o.'s creditors*; 2. (law) *attermining*.
 ATERMOYER [—moi-yé] v. a. (com. law) to *delay the payment of*.
 S'ATERMOYER, pr. v. (com. law) to *compound with o.'s creditors*.
 ATHEE, adj. *atheistical*; *atheistic*; *atheist*.
 ATHEE, n. m. *atheist*.
 En —, *atheistically*.
 ATHEISME, n. m. *atheism*.
 ATHÉNÉE, n. m. *athenaeum*.
 ATHÉNIEN [aténien] NE, adj. *Athenian*.
 ATHÉNIEN [aténien] n. m. NE, n. f. *Athenian*.
 Attachement au parti des —s, (hist.) *atticism*.
 ATHLETE, n. m. 1. *athlete*; 2. *wrestler*; 3. *champion*.
 ATHLÉTIQUE, adj. *athletic*.
 ATHLÉTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) *athletics*, pl.
 ATLANTE, n. m. (arch.) *atlantis*; *atlas*.
 ATLANTIDE, n. f. (fabulous geog.) *Atlantis*.
 De l'—, *Atlantean*.
 ATLANTIQUE, adj. (geog.) *Atlantic*.
 ATLANTIQUE, n. f. (geog.) *Atlantic*.
 ATLAS [atlass] n. m. 1. *atlas*; 2. (anat.) *atlas*.
 ATMOSPHERE, n. f. 1. *atmosphere*; 2. (elect.) *atmosphere*.
 — chargée de nuages, *cloudy* =.
 ATMOSPHERIQUE, adj. *atmospheric*; *atmospherical*.
 Pierre —, = *stone*; *tube*, *tuyau* —, *vacuum-pipe*.
 ATOME [atomm] n. m. *atom*.
 Comme un —, comme des —s, *like* =s; = *-like*. Réduire en —s, to *crush* to =s.
 ATONIE, n. f. (med.) *atony*.
 ATONIQUE, adj. (med.) *atonic*.
 ATOURNER, v. a. † to *dizen*; to *bedizen*; to *trick*; to *trick off*, out, up.
 ATOURS, n. m. (pl.) *attire*, sing.
 Dame d'atour, *lady of the bed-chamber*. Avoir ses plus beaux —s, être dans ses plus beaux —s, (to be dressed out in all o.'s finery;) to be in o.'s best bibs and tuckers.
 ATOUT, n. m. (cards) *trump*; *trump-card*.
 Couper avec l'—, (cards) to *trump*; faire, jouer —, to *play trumps*, a *trump*.
 ATRABILAIRE, adj. *atrabilious*; *atrabilarious*; *atrabilarian*; *splenetic*.
 Humeur —, *atrabilariousness*.
 ATRABILAIRE, n. m. *splenetic*.
 ATRABILE, n. f. † (med.) *atrabilis*.
 ÂTRE, n. m. 1. *fire-place*; 2. *hearth*; *hearth-stone*; 3. (of ovens) *floor*.
 ATROCE, adj. 1. *atrocious*; 2. (th.) *heinous*; 3. *cruel*; 4. (of pain) *excruciating*; *exquisite*.
 ATROCÉMENT, adv. 1. *atrociously*; 2. *heinously*; 3. *cruelly*; 4. *excruciatingly*, *exquisitely* (painful).
 ATROCITE, n. f. 1. (quality) *atrociousness*; *heinousness*; 2. (action) *atrociousness*; 3. *cruelty*.
 ATROPHIE, n. f. (med.) 1. *atrophy*; *consumption*; 2. (of an organ) *atrophy*.
 — générale, *atrophy*.
 ATROPHIE, E, adj. (med.) *atrophied*.
 ATTABALLE, n. m. (Turkish mus.) *atabal*.

ATTABLER, v. a. to *set* (to) at table.
 ATTABLE, E, pa. p. at table; sitting at table.
 S'ATTABLER, pr. v. to *sit* (to) down to table.
 ATTACHANT, E, adj. (th.) *interesting*; *engaging*; *pleasing*.
 ATTACHE, n. f. 1. *tie* (fastening, bond); 2. *tie* (for animals) *tether*; 3. *tie* (of the heart, mind); *bond*; 4. *consent*; *assent*; 5. (of diamonds) *cluster*; 6. (of horses) *stabling*; 7. (of porcelain) *ri-vet*; 8. (anat.) *attachment*; 9. (build.) *binder*; 10. (engin.) (of a suspension bridge) *fixture*; 11. (hunt.) *leash*; 12. (mach.) *brace*.
 Chien d'—, *bandog*. À l'—, (of animals) *tied up*. Lier par une —, to *tether* (an animal); mettre à l'—, to *tie up*; prendre à l'—, to *take* (to) in (horses).
 ATTACHÉ, n. m. *attaché* (of an embassy).
 ATTACHEMENT, n. m. 1. *attachment*; *affection*; 2. *tie*; *bond* (of affection); 3. (arch.) —s, (pl.) *memorandums of work done*, pl.
 Sans —, *unattached*; *unaffectionate*.
 ATTACHER, v. a. 1. *to fasten*; to *make* (to) fast; to *attach*; 2. *to tie*; 3. *to stick* (to) by adhesion; to *stick* (to) by sewing; to *sew on*; 5. *to attach* (to); to *connect* (with); 6. *to attach* (to); to *set* (to) on; to *place* (on); 7. *to attach* (by affection); 8. *to apply* (to) to give application to; 9. *to attach* (to) interest; 10. *to fix* (the eyes, the looks); 11. (mil.) to *set* (to) on (miners); 12. (tech.) to *stay*.
 1. — une chose à une autre, to *fasten one thing to another*. 2. — q. ch. avec des cordons, to *tie a. th. with strings*. 3. — des privilèges à certaines fonctions, to *attach privileges to certain functions*; — sa destinée à celle d'un autre, to *connect o.'s destiny to another's*. 6. — de l'importance à q. ch., to *attach importance to a. th.*; — du prix à q. ch., to *set a value on a. th.*; — son bonheur à q. ch., to *place o.'s happiness on a. th.* 7. Être attaché à sa famille, à ses amis, to *be attached to o.'s family*, to o.'s friends. 8. — son esprit à l'étude, to *apply o.'s mind to study*. 9. Un livre qui *attache* le lecteur, a *book that interests the reader*.
 — (avec un bouton), to *button*; — (avec un chaînon), to *link*; — (avec un clou), to *nail*; — (avec de la colle forte), to *glue*; — (avec de la colle de farine), to *paste*; — (avec un cordon), to *tie*; — (avec une corde), 1. to *lash*; 2. to *pinion down*; — (avec une courroie), to *strap*; — (avec un crochet), to *hook*; — (avec une épingle), 1. to *pin*; 2. to *pin down*; 3. to *pin up*; — (sur des objets pointus), to *stick*.
 Être attaché (à), (V. senses) to be *wedded* (to); to *stick on*. Attacher fort, 1. *to fasten tight*; 2. *to tie fast or hard, tight*; 3. *to stick* (to) fast, tight; 4. *to sew on fast*; 5. *to attach*, to *connect strongly*; 6. *to attach* (by affection) much, strongly; 7. *to apply closely, much*; 8. *to interest much, strongly*; — insepablement, (V. senses) § 1. to *attach strongly, warmly*; 2. to *wed* (to) opinions).
 ATTACHÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ATTACHER.
 Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unfastened*; 2. *untied*; *unattached*; 3. *unsewed*; 4. *unattached*.
 S'ATTACHER, pr. v. 1. *to fasten* (on); to *attach* (to); 2. *to tie*; 3. *to stick* (to) by adhesion; to *stick* (to) close (to); 4. *to unite*; 5. *to attach* (to) to cling (to); 6. *to attach* (to) to adhere; 7. *to be wedded* (to) opinions; to *stick* (to) close; to *cleave* (to); to *pin o.'s self* (to a. o.); to *hold* (to) fast; 8. *to be attached* (to); to *be connected* (with); to *be incident* (to); 9. *to be attached* (to); to *be set, placed* (on, upon); 10. *to attach o.'s self* (by affection); to *be attached*; to *cleave* (to); to *cling* (to); 11. *to*

(à) to set $\sqrt{o.s}$ heart (upon); 12. § (à) to attend (to); to strive \sqrt{to} ; to endeavour (to); to apply $\sqrt{o.s}$ self (to); to make \sqrt{it} $\sqrt{o.s}$ study (to); 13. § (à) to set $\sqrt{o.s}$ self (about, to); 14. § (à, in) to interest $\sqrt{o.s}$ self; to take \sqrt{an} interest; 15. (of the eyes, looks) to be fixed; 16. (paint.) to appear; to seem; to touch.

5. Le lierre s'attache à l'ormeau, the ivy clings to the elm.

— étroitement, (V. senses) to cling \sqrt{close} ; — fort, 1. || to fasten tight; 2. || to tie fast, hard, tight; 3. || to stick \sqrt{fast} , tight; 4. § to be strongly attached, connected; 5. § to be much, strongly attached; 6. § to attend assiduously; to strive, to endeavour hard; to apply $\sqrt{o.s}$ self assiduously; to make \sqrt{it} $\sqrt{o.s}$ great study; to 7. § to interest $\sqrt{o.s}$ self much; to take \sqrt{a} great interest.

ATTAQUABLE, adj. 1. || § assailable; liable to attack; 2. (of documents) of doubtful, questionable validity.

ATTAQUANT, n. m. assailant.

ATTAQUE, n. f. 1. || § (CONTRE, on, upon) attack; 2. || onset; 3. (med.) attack; fit; (touch) 4. (mil.) approach.

Rude, vive —, 1. sharp attack; 2. sharp onset. — contre les droits du roi à la couronne, (law) contempt against the king's title.

ATTAQUER, v. a. 1. || to attack; to assail; to assault; to oppugn; to fall \sqrt{on} , upon; 2. § to attack; to assail; to encounter; 3. § to attack (deteriorate); 4. § to impugn; (to fall \sqrt{on} , upon); 5. § to invade; 6. § to counteract; 7. § (DE, ...) to begin \sqrt{to} ; to open; 8. § to induce (a. o.) to begin (a. th.); to begin \sqrt{to} ; to open; 9. § to contest the validity of (documents); 10. § to sue (a. o.); to come \sqrt{on} , upon; 11. (of diseases) to attack; to come \sqrt{upon} ; 12. (man.) to spur on (a horse); 13. (nav.) to stand \sqrt{in} for (a cape, an island, a shore, etc.).

5. — les droits de q. u., to invade a. o.'s rights. 7. — un sujet, to begin, to open a subject. 8. — q. u. de conversation, to begin, to open a conversation with a. o.

Qui attaque tout le monde, of general assault; qu'on ne peut — || §, unassailable.

ATTAQUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ATTAQUER.

Non —, 1. || unattacked; unassailed; unassaulted; unchanged; 2. § unattacked; unassailed; 3. § unimpugned; 4. § uninvaded. Bien — bien défendu, that is a Roland for an Oliver.

S'ATTAQUER, pr. v. (à, ...) 1. § to attack; to encounter; 2. to challenge; to defy.

ATTARDER (S') pr. v. to be belated. Être attardé, =.

ATTARDÉ, E, pa. p. belated.

ATTEINDRE, v. a. (conj. like CRAIN- DRE) 1. || § to reach; * to attain; (to get \sqrt{at} ; to come \sqrt{to} ; 2. || to strike \sqrt{to} ; to hit \sqrt{to} ; 3. § to attain; to arrive at; 4. § (b. s.) to injure; to harm; (to hurt \sqrt{to} ; 5. || § to overtake \sqrt{to} ; to catch \sqrt{to} ; (to come \sqrt{up} with; 6. § to equal; to reach; to come \sqrt{up} to; 7. (of diseases) to attack (a. o.).

1. || — un endroit, to reach a place; § — q. u., to reach a. o., to get at a. o. 2. La balle l'atteignit, the ball struck him. 3. — un but, la perfection, to attain an end, perfection. 5. — ceux qui devancent, to overtake those who precede. 6. — les grands maîtres, to equal the great masters.

Difficile, facile à —, (V. senses) § difficult, easy of attainment. Possibilité d'—, d'être atteint, (V. senses) § attainableness; pour —, (V. senses) § in the attainment of. Être atteint (de), (V. senses) (pers.) to be attacked, seized (with); être atteint et convaincu de, to be duly convicted of; pouvoir être atteint, (V. senses) to be attainable; ne pouvoir être atteint, (V. senses) § to be unattainable; tâcher, s'efforcer d'—,

vouloir —, (V. senses) to reach after; to grasp at, vouloir — toujours, (V. senses) to grasp and grasp. Auquel on peut —, qu'on peut —, (V. senses) § attainable; que l'on n'a pas atteint, (V. senses) 1. unreach; 2. unattained; qu'on ne peut —, (V. senses) unattainable.

ATTEINT, E, pa. p. V. senses of ATTEINDRE.

Non —, 1. || (V. senses) unattained; unreach; 2. § unattained; 3. § (b. s.) uninjured; unharmed; untouched.

ATTEINDRE, v. n. (conj. like CRAIN- DRE) (à) 1. to reach (...); * to attain (...); 2. (to get \sqrt{to} ; (to come \sqrt{to} ; 3. § to attain (...); (to arrive (at); (to reach (...).

ATTEINTE, n. f. 1. † || reach; 2. || § blow; stroke; 3. § injury; harm; hurt; damage; prejudice; wrong; 4. § (à, of) breach; violation; 5. § (à, from) derogation; 6. (of diseases) attack; (fit; (touch; 7. (law) offense; 8. (law) outrage (on right of property); 9. (man.) attain; 10. (man.) interference.

Légère —, 1. || § slight blow, stroke; 2. § slight injury, hurt, damage, prejudice; little harm; rude —, 1. || § heavy, violent blow, stroke; 2. § considerable injury, harm, hurt, damage, prejudice. Hors d'—, 1. || § beyond reach; out of reach; 2. § unassailable; 3. § unassailed; unassaulted; sans —, (V. senses) 1. || § unhurt; uninjured; unharmed; undamaged; 2. § (à) without any derogation (from). Avoir une —, (V. senses) (play) to hit \sqrt{to} ; to touch; donner — à, 1. || to hit \sqrt{to} ; to strike \sqrt{to} ; 2. § (V. porter —); être hors d'—, 1. || § to be beyond reach, out of reach; 2. § to be unattainable; 3. § to be out of danger, (harm's way; être à l'abri de toute —, 1. || § (V. senses) to be unassailable; 2. § to be beyond the reach of injury, harm; porter — à, 1. § to injure; to impair; to hurt; to be prejudicial to; to wrong; to do \sqrt{wrong} to; 2. to be a breach, violation of; to violate; 3. to derogate from; to be derogatory to; 4. (law) to commit an offense against; recevoir, subir une —, 1. || § to receive a blow, stroke; 2. § to receive an injury; to be injured, hurt, damaged; 3. § to be violated; 4. § to suffer no derogation. Qui porte — à, (V. senses of porter — à) in derogation of; d'une manière qui porte —, derogatorily.

ATTELAGE, n. m. 1. team; 2. set (of horses); 3. (of two oxen) yoke; 4. (a. & m.) draw-gear.

Barre d'—, (rail.) spreader.

ATTELER, v. a. 1. to put \sqrt{the} (the horses) to; 2. (absolutely) to put \sqrt{the} horses to; 3. to yoke.

— une voiture, to put the horses to. Être attelé de ... chevaux, (of carriages) to be drawn by ... horses; attelé de ... chevaux, (of carriages) drawn by ... horses; and

ATTELLE, n. f. 1. hame; 2. (surg.) splint.

Enlever une —, (surg.) to remove a splint; mettre, poser une — à, (surg.) to splint.

ATTENANT, E, adj. adjoining; contiguous; (next).

ATTENANT, adv. close by.

ATTENDRE, v. a. 1. || to wait for; to wait; * to await; 2. || to wait; to stay; to stop; 3. || (b. s.) to dance attendance; 4. (absol.) to wait; 5. (après) to wait (for); 6. § to expect; to be in expectation of; to look for; to look forward to; 7. § to expect; to hope; 8. § to await (to be reserved for); * to meet \sqrt{to} .

1. — q. u. qui n'arrive pas à l'heure, to wait for a. o. that does not arrive in time. 2. N'allez pas si vite, attendez donc, do not go so fast, stay, stop a little. 6. — ce qui arrive ordinairement, to expect what ordinarily happens.

nous n'attendions pas cela si tôt, we did not expect that so soon. 8. — son sort, to await o.'s doom; — la mort, to await, to meet death.

Être attendu, (culin.) to be kept. — d'un moment à l'autre, to be in momentary expectation of; — sous l'orme, (to wait till doomsday; faire —, to keep $\sqrt{waiting}$; (to let \sqrt{wait} ; se faire —, to keep $\sqrt{a. o.}$ waiting; ne rien perdre pour —, to lose $\sqrt{nothing}$ by waiting. Attendez! hold! stay! etc. attendant, waiting; in the mean time; while; mean-time; mean-while; in the interim.

ATTENDU, E, pa. p. V. senses of ATTENDRE.

— ..., considering ...; in consideration of ...; on account of ...; — que, considering; considering that; ass. whereas.

S'ATTENDRE, pr. v. 1. (à, à, que, subj.) to expect (...); to, that; to look forward (to); (to look (for); 2. (à, on, upon); to rely; to place reliance.

1. — à q. ch., to expect a. th.; to look forward to a. th.; — à voir q. ch., to expect to see a. th.; — que q. ch. arrive, to expect that something will happen.

Attendez-vous-y! (V. senses) (irony) do not expect it! I wish you may get it!

ATTENDRI, v. a. 1. || to make \sqrt{tender} ; 2. § to affect; to move; to soften; to touch; to melt; 3. || (did.) to intenerate.

1. — la viande, to make meat tender. 2. — q. u., to affect, to move a. o.

ATTENDRI, E, pa. p. V. senses of ATTENDRI.

Non —, (V. senses) § unaffected; unmoved; untouched; unmelting.

S'ATTENDRI, pr. v. 1. || to become \sqrt{to} get \sqrt{tender} ; 2. § to be affected, moved, softened, touched, melted; to be moved to pity.

ATTENDRISSANT, E, adj. § affecting; moving; touching; melting.

ATTENDRISSÉMENT, n. m. § feeling; sensibility; tenderness; 2. emotion.

Larmes d'—, tears of emotion. Verser des larmes d'—, to weep \sqrt{with} emotion.

ATTENTAT, n. m. (CONTRE, à, à) 1. attempt to commit a crime; 2. crime; 3. (law) illegal attempt; 4. (law) criminal attempt.

ATTENTATOIRE, adj. (th.) (à) that attempts ...; that makes an attempt (on).

ATTENTE, n. f. 1. || waiting; 2. staying; stopping; 3. § (sing.) expectation, sing.; expectations, pl.; 4. hope.

Vive — §, sanguine expectation. Pierre d'—, 1. (mas.) rustic coin; 2. stepping-stone; salle d'—, waiting room; table d'—, (arch.) tablet for inscription. Au delà de son —, beyond o.'s =s; contre l'—, contrary, contrarily to =; dans l'—, 1. || waiting in waiting; 2. § in =; in the = (off) § expectingly. Frustrer son —, to frustrate o.'s =s; to fail \sqrt{short} of =; répondre à son —, to answer =s; tromper son —, to deceive, to appoint o.'s =s.

ATTENTER, v. n. (à) to attempt (to make \sqrt{an} attempt (on).

— à ses jours, to lay $\sqrt{violent}$ hand on o.'s self.

ATTENTIF, VE, adj. 1. || § (à, à) attentive; 2. § (à, of) mindful; respectful; 3. § (à, to) studious; 4. § (pour, to) attentive (kind, civil); (pers.) considerate.

ATTENTION (atencion) n. f. 1. || (à) attention; 2. || care; heed; heedfulness; 3. || notice; 4. § (pour, to) consideration (inclination to oblige); 5. § (pour,

to) *attention* (civility, kindness); 6. *S* —s, (pl.) (pour, on) *attendance*, sing.
 Forte, grande —, 1. *great attention*;
 2. *intensity*. Force d'—, *intensity*.
 — au commandement! (mil.) *attention!* Avec —, 1. *with* =; *attentively*;
 2. *considerately*; avec une grande force d'—, *intently*. Attirer l'— de q. u., 1. *to draw* *q. u.'s* =; 2. (th.) *to fall* *under a o.'s observation*; avoir — (à), *to give* *q.*, *to pay* *q.* = (to); avoir des —s (pour), *to pay* *q.* = (to); *to take* *q. notice of*; donner son — (à), 1. *to give* *q.*, *to pay* *q.* = (to); 2. *to give* *q. application (to)*; échapper à l'—, *to escape* =; *to be unremarkable*; faire — (à), 1. *to give* *q.*, *to pay* *q.* = (to); *to mind*; *to heed*; *to give* *q. heed (to)*; 2. *to take* *q. care of*; 3. *to take* *q. notice of*; faire peu —, peu d'— (à), 1. *to give* *q.*, *to pay* *q. little* = (to); 2. *to take* *q. little notice (of)*; ne pas faire —, ne faire aucune — (à), 1. *to give* *q.*, *to pay* *q. little*, *no* = (to); 2. *to pass by*; 3. *to take* *q. little*, *no notice of*; not to mind; fixer son — sur, *to turn o.'s* =, *o.'s mind to*; porter son — (à), *to direct o.'s* = (to); *to apply o.'s self (to)*; prêter — à, *to give* *q.*, *to pay* *q.* = (to); *to take* *q. notice (of)*. À quoi, auquel on ne fait pas —, *unregarded*; *unheeded*; *unminded*; n'y faites pas —! (V. ne pas faire — à), *I beg you would not notice, name it! do not name it! sans qu'on y fit —, unattended to*; *unheeded*; *unregarded*; *unminded*; *unattended to*.
 ATTENTIVEMENT, adv. *attentively*; *with attention*.
 Fort —, 1. *very attentively*; *with great attention*; 2. *intently*; peu —, *inattentively*.
 ATTENUANT, E, adj. 1. *attenuant*; 2. (law) *extenuating*; in *extenuation*.
 ATTENUANT, n. m. (med.) *attenuant*.
 ATTENUATION [aténuation] n. f. 1. *attenuation*; 2. *debility*; *weakness*; 3. *extenuation*; *weakening*; 4. (med.) *attenuation*.
 ATTENUÉ, E, adj. 1. *attenuate*; *attenuated*; 2. *in a state of debility*; *weakened*; 3. (bot.) *attenuated*; *taper*; *tapering*; 4. (med.) *attenuated*.
 ATTENUER, v. a. 1. *to attenuate*; 2. *to weaken*; 3. *to waste*; 4. *to extenuate*; *to weaken*; 5. (med.) *to attenuate*.
 Pour —, (V. senses) *in extenuation of*.
 ATTERRAGE, n. m.
 ATTERRAGE, n. m. (nav.) 1. *making land*; 2. *land-fall*.
 ATTERANT, E,
 ATERRANT, E, adj. *startling*; *astounding*.
 ATTERER,
 ATERRER, v. a. 1. *to throw* *q. down on the ground*; *to throw* *q. down*; *to throw* *q.*; 2. *to subvert*; *to overturn*; *to ruin*; 3. *to deject*; *to cast* *q. down*; 4. *to startle*; *to astound*; *to thunder-strike* *q.*.
 ATTERER,
 ATTERIR, v. n. (nav.) *to make* *q. land, the land*.
 ATTERISSEMENT,
 ATTERISSEMENT, n. m. (law) *alluvion*; *alluvium*.
 ATTERISSAGE, n. m. V. ATERRAGE.
 ATTESTATION [—tacion] n. f. *written attestation*; *attestation*.
 Sans —, *unattested*.
 ATTESTER, v. a. 1. *to attest*; 2. *to testify*; 3. *to call to witness*.
 ATTESTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ATTESTER.
 Non —, 1. *unattested*; 2. *untestified*.
 ATTICISME, n. m. *atticism*.
 Employer l'—, *to atticize*.
 ATTICISTE, n. m. *Atticist*.

ATTIEDIR, v. a. 1. *to make* *q. lukewarm*; 2. *to cool*.
 S'ATTIEDIR, pr. v. 1. *to become* *q.*, *to get* *q. lukewarm*; 2. *to cool*.
 ATTIEDISSEMENT, n. m. *lukewarmness*.
 ATTIFER, v. a. (to dizen; to bedizen; to bedizen out).
 S'ATTIFER, pr. v. (to dizen, to bedizen o.'s self).
 ATTIFET, n. m. *head-dress*.
 ATTIQUE, adj. 1. *Attic*; 2. (arch.) *attic*.
 Auteur —, *Attic*; sel —, = *salt*. Donner une forme — à, *to atticize*.
 ATTIQUE, n. m. 1. *Attic*; 2. (arch.) *attic*; *attic story*.
 ATTIQUEMENT, adv. (gram.) *in the Attic dialect*.
 ATTIRAIL [—ra-y'] n. m. 1. (sing.) *implements*, pl.; 2. *apparatus*; 3. *gear*; *tackle*; 4. (sing.) *paraphernalia*, pl.; 5. *equipment*; *train*; *luggage*.
 ATTIRANT, E, adj. *attractive*; *alluring*; *engaging*.
 ATTIRER, v. a. (à, to) 1. *to attract*; 2. *to draw* *q.*; 3. *to incite*; *to allure*; *to draw* *q. on*; *to lead* *q. on*; 4. *to allure*; *to entice*; *to incite*; *to draw* *q. on*.
 ATTIRE, E, pa. p. V. senses of ATTIRER.
 Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unattracted*; 2. *unenticed*. Propriété d'être —, (did.) *attractability*. Susceptible d'être —, (did.) *attractable*.
 S'ATTIRER, pr. v. 1. *to attract each other*; 2. *to obtain*; *to gain*; *to win*; 3. (b. s.) *to incur*; *to bring* *q.*, *to draw* *q. on o.'s self*; *to bring* *q.*, *to draw* *q. down on o.'s self*.
 ATTISER, v. a. 1. *to put* *q. (the fire) together*; *to make* *q. up*; *to stir* *q. up*; 2. *to poke* (the fire); *to poke* *q. up*.
 — le feu, (V. senses) *to inflame*; *to add fuel to flame*.
 ATTISOIR, n. m.
 ATTISONNOIR, n. m. (of foundries) *poker*.
 ATTITRE, E, adj. 1. *ordinary* (with whom one usually deals); *usual*; 2. (b. s.) *hireling*.
 ATTITUDE, n. f. 1. *attitude*; 2. (paint., sculpt.) *posture*.
 Être en —, *to study o.'s attitude*; *prendre une —, to assume an —*.
 ATTOUCHÉMENT, n. m. *touch*; *feel*; *feeling*.
 Point d'—, (geom.) *point of contact*.
 ATTRAC-TEUR, TRICE, adj. (did.) *attractile*.
 ATTRACTIF-VE, adj. (did.) *attractive*.
 Vertu attractive, (did.) *attractiveness*. D'une manière attractive, *attractively*.
 ATTRACTION [atrakcion] n. f. 1. (gram.) *attraction*; 2. (phys.) *attraction*.
 — moléculaire, (phys.) *contiguous* =; — Newtonienne, *attraction of gravitation*; — opposée, *counter-attraction*. Par —, *attractingly*. Non soumis à l'—, *unattracted*.
 ATTRAIRE, v. a. *to attract*.
 ATTRAIT, n. m. 1. *attraction*; *allurement*; *charm*; 2. *comfort*; *consolation*.
 Sans —, (V. senses) *unalluring*; *unlovely*. Se sentir de l'— pour, *to have a taste for*.
 ATTRAPE, n. f. (catch; trick; bite; take-in).
 —! caught! you are caught.
 ATTRAPE-LOURDAUD, n. m., pl. —s, *fool's-trap*; 2. *clap-trap*; 3. *catch-penny*.
 ATTRAPE-MOUCHES, n. m., pl. —s, (bot.) *fly-trap*.
 Dionée —, *Venus' fly-trap*.
 ATTRAPE-PARTERRE, n. m. *pit*, pl. —, *clap-trap for the pit*; *clap-trap*.

ATTRAPER, v. a. 1. *to entrap*; *to trap*; 2. *to catch* *q.*; *to take* *q.*; 3. *to catch* *q.*; *to take* *q. by surprise*; 4. *to overreach*; *to cheat*; *to catch* *q.*; *to trick*; *to take* *q. in*; 5. *to hit* *q.*; *to strike* *q.*; 6. *to seize*; *to lay* *q. hold of*; *to hit* *q.*; *to hit* *q. off*; 7. *to obtain*; *to get* *q.*; 8. *to catch* (a disease).
 5. Une pierre l'a attrapé au front, a stone struck him on the forehead. 6. — le sens d'un auteur, to seize the sense of an author; — une ressemblance, to hit off a likeness.
 Moyend'— de l'argent (catch-penny).
 S'ATTRAPER, pr. v. (V. senses of ATTRAPER) (man.) *to overstep*; *to clip*.
 Attrape-toi cela! take that!
 ATTRAPEUR, n. m. 1. *deceiver*; *de-luder*; 2. (DE) *hunter* (after).
 ATTRAPOIRE, n. f. *trap*.
 ATTRAYANT [atré-yan] E, adj. *attractive*; *alluring*; *engaging*.
 Peu —, *unalluring*; *unengaging*.
 ATTRIBUER, v. a. 1. (à, to) *to attach*; *to assign*; 2. (à, on, upon) *to confer*; 3. (à, to) *to attribute*; *to ascribe*; *to impute*.
 1. — des privilèges ou des émoluments à des fonctions, to attach privileges or emoluments to functions. 2. — des fonctions à q. u., to confer functions upon q. u.
 Pouvoir être attribué, (V. senses) *to be attributable*, *ascribable*, *imputable*.
 ATTRIBUT, n. m. 1. *attribute*; 2. *emblem*; *symbol*; 3. (log.) *attribute*; *predicate*.
 Donner pour —, (log.) *to predicate*.
 ATTRIBUTIF-VE, adj. 1. (did.) *attributive*; 2. (law) (DE, to) *relating*.
 ATTRIBUTION [—bucion] n. f. 1. *confering* (privileges, prerogatives); 2. *privilege*, *prerogative conferred*; 3. —s, (pl.) *powers* (of public functionaries), pl.; 4. —s, (pl.) *functions*, pl.; 5. —s, (pl.) *province*, *department* (of public functionaries), sing.; 6. (law) *cognizance*.
 Dans les —s de, 1. *in the province*, *department of*; 2. (law) *in the cognizance of*; *cognizable by*.
 ATTRISTANT, E, adj. *sad*; *sorrowful*; *melancholy*; *afflicting*.
 ATTRISTER, v. a. *to sadden*; *to render*, *to make* *q. sad*, *sorrowful*, *melancholy*, *dull*; *to grieve*; *to afflict*.
 S'ATTRISTER, pr. v. (DE) *to sadden*; *to sorrow* (for); *to become* *q.*, *to get* *q. sad*, *sorrowful*, *melancholy*, *dull* (at); *to grieve* (for); *to be afflicted* (at).
 ATTRITION [atricion] n. f. 1. (phys.) *attrition*; 2. (theol.) *attrition*.
 ATTROUPEMENT, n. m. 1. *mob*; 2. *riotous mob*.
 Disperser, dissiper un —, *to disperse a* =; *rassembler*, réunir un —, *to collect a* =; *to gather together a* =.
 ATTROUPER, v. a. *to assemble* (a mob); *to gather*, *to get* *q. together*.
 S'ATTROUPER, pr. v. 1. *to troop*; *to collect together*; 2. *to collect in a mob*; *to gather*, *to get* *q. together in a mob*.
 AU [ø] definite art. m. sing., pl. AUX (contraction of À, to, at, etc. and LE, the). V. À.
 AUBADE, n. f. *serenade* (about dawn).
 Donner une — à, *to serenade*.
 AUBAIN, n. m. *alien*.
 AUBAINE, n. f. 1. (law) *escheat to the crown* (of the property of an alien deceased); 2. *French law aubaine*, 3. (S) *prize*; *God-send*; *wind-fall*; *prize*.
 Bonne — S, *God-send*; *windfall*.
 AUBE [øb] n. f. *dawn*; *dawn of day*, *day-break*; *break*; (peep of day, peep).
 AUBE [øb] n. f. *alb* (priest's garment); *albe*.
 AUBE [øb] n. f. 1. (of hydraulic wheels) *float-board*; *float*; *ladle-board*. 2. (in steam-navigation) *paddle-board*.
 Roue à —s, *paddle-wheel*.
 AUBÉPIN, n. f. *V. AUBÉPINE*.

AUBÉPINE, n. f. (bot.) hawthorn; white thorn; (May-bloom; (May. Fleur d'—, hawthorn; white thorn; May-flower; May.

AUBÈRE, adj. (of horse) flea-bitten gray.

AUBÈRE, n. m. (of horses) flea-bitten gray coat.

AUBERGE, n. f. tavern; inn; public house.

Descendre à l'—, to put \sqrt up at a =; être à l'—, to stay at a =; tenir —, 1. || to keep \sqrt a =; 2. § to keep \sqrt open house.

AUBERGINE, n. f. (bot.) mad-apple; (egg-plant).

AUBERGISTE, =. m. 1. tavern-keeper; inn-keeper; publican; 2. landlord; host.

AUBE-VIGNE, n. f., pl. —s, (bot.) virgin's-bower.

AUBIER, n. m. 1. (of a tree) sap-wood; white; blea; bleak; 2. (anat.) bleak; 3. (bot.) alburn; alburnum; blea; sap-wood.

AUBIFOIN, n. m. (bot.) blue-bottle.

AUBIN, n. m. (man.) aubin; hand canter.

AUBINER, v. n. (man.) to canter.

AUBOURS, n. m. (bot.) cyllisus; (laburnum).

AUCUN, E, adj. 1. any; 2. (with a negation) no; 3. (with a negation) none; not one.

2. Ne prendre — soin, to take no care. 3. — de ses amis ne l'a fait, none of his friends have done it; il n'y a — de ses sujets qui ne hasardât sa propre vie, there is not one of his subjects that would not venture his own life.

[AUCUN, in the 2nd and 3rd senses, takes ne; followed by a relative pr. it often requires the subj. V. ex. 2.]

AUCUNEMENT, adv. by no means; on no account; in no wise; not at all; at all.

AUDACE, n. f. 1. audacity; daring; hardihood; hardness; boldness; 2. (b. s.) audacity; audaciousness.

— indomptable, dauntless hardihood.

Sans —, (V. senses) unhardy.

AUDACIEUSEMENT [odacieuzman] adv. 1. audaciously; *daringly; hardily; boldly; 2. (b. s.) audaciously.

AUDACIEUX [odacieu] SE, adj. 1. audacious; *daring; hardy; bold; 2. (b. s.) audacious.

AUDIENCE, n. f. 1. hearing; 2. audience (of princes or high officers of state); 3. audience (assembly); 4. (of courts of judicature) sitting; court; 5. (in Spain) audience; 6. (law) audience.

Nouvelle —, (law) rehearing; pleine —, full hearing. Jour d'—, (law) court-day; return-day; salle, salon d'—, audience-chamber. En pleine —, in open court. Donner —, 1. to give \sqrt , to grant a hearing; 2. to give \sqrt audience, an audience; tenir —, (of judges) to sit \sqrt .

AUDIENCIER, adj. m. of the sitting of a court.

Huissier —, crier of a, the court.

AUDIENCIER, n. m. crier of a court; crier.

AUDITEUR, n. m. 1. hearer, m. f.; 2. auditor, m.; auditress, f.; 3. auditor (of accounts); 4. auditor (ecclesiastical functionary).

Charge d'—, (adm.) auditorship.

AUDITI-F, VE, adj. (anat.) auditory.

Conduit — externe, (anat.) cavity of the ear; nerf —, auditory, acoustic nerve.

AUDITION [odicion] n. f. 1. hearing; 2. (adm.) auditing (of accounts); audit; 3. (law) hearing (of witnesses).

Nouvelle —, 1. other hearing; 2. (law) rehearing (of witnesses).

AUDITOIRE, n. m. 1. auditory (place); 2. auditory (assembly); audience; 3. (of churches) congregation.

AUGE [ô] n. f. 1. trough; 2. watering

trough; 3. (of masons) banker; gauging-board; 4. (of water-mills) spout.

AUGER, n. f. hodful.

AUGET, n. m. 1. trough (small); 2. bird's trough; trough; 3. (of mills) spout; 4. (of water-wheels) bucket.

Roue à —s, overshot-mill, wheel.

AUGMENT, n. m. 1. (Gr. gram.) augment; 2. (med.) increase.

AUGMENTATEUR, n. m. augmenter.

AUGMENTATI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) augmentative.

AUGMENTATION [—tacion] n. f. 1. increase; augmentation; 2. enlarge-ment; 3. addition; 4. accession; 5. (of price) rise; 6. (com.) advance; rise.

Sans —, 1. unincreased; unaugmented; 2. unenlarged.

AUGMENTER, v. a. 1. to increase; to augment; 2. to enlarge; to increase; 3. to raise the salary of (a. o.); 4. to increase the wages of (servants, workmen); 5. to raise (prices); 6. to increase; 7. (com.) to raise; to advance.

3. — q. u., to raise a. o.'s salary.

Personne qui augmente, increaser of; augmenter of; enlarger of.

AUGMENTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of AUGMENTER.

Non —, 1. unincreased; unaugmented; 2. unenlarged.

S'AUGMENTER, pr. v. 1. to increase; to augment; 2. to enlarge.

AUGMENTER, v. n. 1. to increase; to augment; 2. to enlarge; 3. (of prices) to rise \sqrt ; 4. (com.) to rise \sqrt ; to advance; to improve.

AUGURAL, E, adj. (Rom. ant.) augural.

AUGURE, n. m. 1. (th.) augury; omen; 2. (pers.) augur.

De bon — (pour), of good omen (to); auspicious (to); de mauvais —, of ill omen; ill-omened...; ominous; unlucky. Charge d'—, augurship; divination par les —s, science des —s, augury. Des —s, augural. Être l'— de, to give \sqrt an augury of; être de —, to bode...; être de bon — (pour), to augur, to bode well (to); être de mauvais — (pour), to augur, to bode ill (to); to be ominous (to); tirer un — de, to take \sqrt an augury of.

AUGURER, v. a. to augur; to take \sqrt an augury of.

Faire —, to augur.

AUGUSTE, adj. august.

Caractère —, augustness.

AUGUSTIN, n. m. (rel. ord.) Augustin; Augustinian, Austin friar.

Saint —, (print.) English.

AUJOURD'HUI, adv. 1. || to-day; this day; at, to this day; 2. § at this day; at present; at the present time; now; (nowadays).

Dès —, from to-day; from this day, this very day; d'— en huit, en quinze, (future) this day week, fortnight; dans un mois d'—, (future) this day a month; jusqu'—, jusqu'à —, 1. || till to-day, this day; 2. § to, up to this day; till this present time; until now; hitherto. — il y a huit jours, quinze jours, (past) this day week, fortnight; — en huit, en quinze, (future) this day week, fortnight. A dater, à partir d'—, from to-day; from this day; from this day forward.

AULIQUE, adj. autic.

Conseil —, = council.

AULIQUE, n. f. thesis (for the doctorship of divinity).

AULNAIE [ônè] n. f. V. AUNAIE.

AULNE [ôn] n. m. V. AUNE.

AULNÉE [ônée] n. f. V. AUNÉE.

AULOFE, n. f. (nav.) luff.

AULX [ô], pl. de AUL.

AUMÔNE, n. f. 1. (sing.) alms, pl.; alms-giving, sing.; charity, sing.; 2. alms-deed.

Personne qui vit d'—, person that lives on —, charity; *eleemosinary; tronc

des —s, = box. Demander l'—, to ask charity; donner l'—, to give \sqrt =; faire l'—, to give \sqrt =, charity; recevoir l'—, to receive charity; vivre d'—, to live on —, charity; *to be eleemosinary.

AUMONERIE, n. f. almonry.

AUMONIER, n. m. 1. almoner; 2. chaplain; 3. (of a prison) ordinary.

Grand —, grand almoner; secon- —, subalmoner. — de vaisseau, naval chaplain; chaplain of a ship. Fonc- tions d'—, chaplainship.

AUMONIERE, n. f. 1. almoner (wom- an); 2. alms-bag.

AUMUCE, n. f.

AUMUSSE, n. f. amess (fur worn by canons, chaplains, singers).

AUNAGE, n. m. 1. measuring (by the ell); ainalg; 2. measure (by the ell).

AUNAIE, n. f. alder-pit.

AUNE [ôn] n. m. 1. (bot.) alder; alder-bush, 2. alder (wood).

— noir, black-berry-bearing alder; d'—, alder.

AUNE [ôn] n. f. ell.

Tout du long de l'—, very much ex- cessively. En avoir tout du long de l'—, to get \sqrt it well; savoir ce qu'en vaut l'—, to know \sqrt by experience.

AUNEE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) elecampane.

AUNER, v. a. to measure (by the ell).

AUNEUR, n. m. measurer (by the ell).

AUPARAVANT, adv. (of time) 1. be- fore (a given time); 2. before now, this- ere now, this; 3. first.

1. Un an —, a year before.

[AUPARAVANT is used absolutely; it must not be confounded with the prep. avant or devant.]

AUPRES, prep. 1. || (of place) (near (...); close (to); 2. § (DE, ...) about (a. o.); 3. § (DE, ...) with (a. o.); 4. § (DE, ...) with (in the estimation of); 5. § (DE, ...) to (a. o.); 6. § (DE, ...) to in comparison with.

1. — d'un endroit, near a place. 2. Avoir des domestiques — de soi, to have servants about one. 3. Vivre — de ses parents, to live with one's parents. 4. Ambassadeur — du roi de..., am- bassador to the king of...

AUPRES, adv. 1. near; close; close- by; 2. at hand; near at hand.

AUQUEL, contraction of DE LEQUEL.

AURATE, n. m. (chem.) aurate.

AUREOLE, n. f. 1. halo of glory; 2. (anat., med.) areol; 3. (paint.) aureola; glory.

AURICULAIRE, adj. auricular.

Témoin —, ear-witness.

AURICULE, n. f. 1. (anat.) auricle; auricula; (pavilion of the ear); 2. (bot.) auricula.

— commune, des fleuristes, (bot.) auricula; (bear's ear).

AURICULE, E, adj. (bot.) eared.

AURIFERE, adj. (did.) auriferous.

AURILLARD [ori-yar] V. ORILLARD.

AURIQUE, adj. (nav.) in the form of a shoulder of mutton.

Voile —, shoulder of mutton sail.

AUROCHS [oroks] n. m. (mam.) uro- urus; ure-ox; aurochs.

AURONE, n. f. (bot.) southern-wood — femelle, lavender-cotton; — mâle, des jardins, southern wood.

AUORE, n. f. 1. || dawn of day; dawn- day-break; break of day; *morn- *day-blush; *day-spring; 2. § dawn- twilight; morning; 3. || gold-colour; *East; 5. (astr.) Aurora; 6. (myth.) Aurora.

— australe, (astr.) aurora australis — boréale, (astr.) = borealis; (North- light) 1'— aux doigts de rose, *ros- fingered morn. A l'—, 1. || at dawn; day-break; 2. § at o.'s dawn; d'—, l'— boréale, auroral; dès l'—, 1. at 2. § in o.'s earliest dawn; sans —, || without a dawn; 2. § undawning.

AUSCULTATION [—tacion] n. f. (med.) auscultation.

AUSCULTER, v. a. (med.) to auscultate

AUSPICE, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) *auspice*, sing.; *auspices*, pl.; 2. § —s, (pl.) *auspices*, pl.

Heureux —s, 1. *happy auspices*; 2. *auspiciousness*; mauvais —s, 1. *unhappy*; 2. *inauspiciousness*. Sous de bons —s, *auspiciously*; sous de mauvais —s, *inauspiciously*; sous les —s de, *under the* = *of*. Qui a rapport aux —s, *auspicial*.

AUSSI, adv. 1. *likewise*; also; too; 2. *so*; therefore; 3. *as* (equally, as much); 4. *so* (to such a degree).

1. Et moi —, and I too, likewise. 2. — ne l'ai-je pas fait, and so, therefore I did not do it. 3. Cette personne est — douce, — bonne et — intelligente que qui ce soit, this person is as mild, kind and intelligent as a. o. 4. Un homme — riche, so rich a man.

— bien, *the more so as*; as; for; — ... que, *as ... as*.

[**Aussi** preceding a verb admits of the nom. following the verb (V. Ex. 2); in the 3rd sense it is repeated before each of the words it modifies (V. Ex. 3).]

AUSSIÈRE, n. f. (nav.) 1. *hawser*; 2. *warps*.

— à touer, *tow-line*; *tow-rope*.

AUSITÔT, adv. 1. *immediately*;

directly; 2. *as soon as*...

— que, 1. *as soon as*; 2. *so soon as*;

— que cela ne vous dérangera pas, *as early as convenient*.

AUSTER [osier] n. m. *auster* (south wind).

AUSTÈRE, adj. 1. *austere*; 2. *austere*; stern; rigid; 3. (to the taste) sharp; harsh.

AUSTÈREMENT, adv. 1. *austerely*; 2. *austerely*; sternly; rigidly.

AUSTÉRITÉ, n. f. 1. *austerity*; *austerity*; 2. *austerity*; sternness; rigidity.

AUSTRAL, E, adj. (geog.) *austral*; *southern*.

AUTAN, n. m. *auster*; blast.

AUTANT, adv. 1. (DE, ...) *as much*, sing.; *as many*, pl.; 2. *so much*, sing.; *so many*, pl.; 3. *as much*; *as far*; 4. (with a verb) *as much*; *the same*; *the like*.

1. — de mérite et — d'amis que lui, as much merit and as many friends as he. 2. C'est — épargné, it is so much saved. 3. Faire q. ch. — qu'on peut, to do a. th. as much, as far as one can.

— ... —, 1. *as much ... so much*; 2. *as ... as*. Tout —, 1. *quite as much*, many; 2. *quite so much*, many; 3. *like*. À charge, à la charge d'—, on condition of a return; d'— mieux, so much the better, the more, the rather;

d'— moins, so much the less; d'— plus, so much the more; 2. in so much; d'— plus que, so much the more as, that. — que, (V. senses) 1. *as much as*; 2. *as good as*; 3. *for aught*...

— que je ... to the best of my ...; d'autant que, as; for as much as; in so much as; — vaut, *as good*. En faire —, to do q. as much, the same, the like.

[**Autant** preceding a noun requires *de*. (V. Ex. 1).]

AUTEL, n. m. 1. *altar*; 2. —s, (pl.) *altars*, pl.; religion, sing.; 3. (astr.) *ara*; 4. (vers.) *altar*.

Grand, maître —, *grand, high altar*.

Devant d'—, *front of the*; nappe d'—, *—cloth*; tableau d'—, *—piece*. — contre —, *— against* =. En forme d'—, *—wise*. Dresser, élever un, *to raise an* =.

AUTEUR, n. m. 1. *author* (first cause); 2. *author*; contriver; framer; 3. (of book) *author*, m. f.; *author*, f.; 4. *writer*, m. f.; 5. *author* (book); work; 6. *author*; *author*; 7. (of the fine arts) *artist*; *master*; 8. (of crime) *perpetrator*; 9. (of a discovery) *discoverer*; *author*; 10. (of a feat) *achiever*; 11. (of engravings) *engraver*; *artist*; *master*; 12. (of inventions) *inventor*, m.; *inventress*, f.; 13. (of music) *composer*;

master; 14. (of paintings) *painter*; *artist*; *master*; 15. (of sculpture) *sculptor*; *artist*; *master*; 16. (of writings) *writer*; *author*.

— classique, 1. *classical author*; *classic*; 2. *standard* =; — principal, (law) (of crimes) *principal*. Droit d'—, *copy-right*; métier d'—, (b. s.) *authorship*; qualité, profession d'—, *authorship*. D'—, des —s, *authorial*. Se faire —, 1. *to become* q. an *author*; (to turn *author*; 2. *to appear in print*.

AUTHENTICITÉ, n. f. *authenticity*. Sans —, *unauthentic*.

AUTHENTIQUE, adj. 1. *authentic*; 2. *unapocryphal*; 3. (mus.) *authentic*.

Non —, *unauthentic*. Action de rendre —, *authentication*. Reconnaître pour —, *to authenticate*; non reconnu —, *unauthenticated*.

AUTHENTIQUEMENT, adv. *authentically*.

AUTHENTIQUES, n. f. *authentic*, pl.

AUTOBIOGRAPHE, n. m. *autobiographer*.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIE, n. f. *autobiography*.

AUTOCHTHONE, n. m. (Gr. hist.) *autochthon*.

AUTOCRATE, n. m. *autocrat*.

AUTOCRATIE [otokrati] n. f. *autocracy*.

AUTOCRATIQUE, adj. *autocratic*; *autocratical*.

AUTOCRATRICE, n. f. *autocratrix*; *autocratrix*.

AUTO-DA-FE, n. m., pl. —, *auto-da-fe*; *auto-da-fe*.

AUTOGRAPHE, adj. *autographic*; *autographical*.

AUTOGRAPHE, n. m. *autograph*.

AUTOGRAPHIE, n. f. *autography*.

AUTOGRAPHIER, v. a. *to autograph*.

AUTOGRAPHIQUE, adj. *autographic*; *autographical*.

AUTOMATE, n. m. *automaton*.

AUTOMATE, adj. *automatic*; *automatical*; *automatic*.

AUTOMATIQUE, adj. *automatic*; *automatical*.

Fabrique —, (ind.) *factory*; système —, *factory-system*.

AUTOMNAL [otomnal] E, adj. *autumnal*.

Plante —e, = *plant* =.

[**Automne** has no m. pl.]

AUTOMNE [otomn] n. m. f. 1. § *autumn*; *fall of the leaf*; (fall; 2. § *autumn*; *yellow leaf*.

AUTOMO-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1. (did.) *self-acting*; *self-moving*; 2. (tech.) *self-acting*; 3. (tech.) *self-regulating*.

AUTONOME, adj. (Gr. hist.) *autonomous*.

AUTONOMIE, n. f. (Gr. hist.) *autonomy*.

AUTOPSIE, n. f. 1. *autopsy*; 2. *autopsy*; *post mortem examination*.

AUTORISATION [otORIZION] n. f. 1. (A, to) *authorisation*; 2. *authority*; *consent*; 3. (of a preacher) *license*; 4. (adm.) *license*; 5. (law) *warrant*; *warranty*.

Sans —, 1. *unauthorized*; 2. *unlicensed*. Accorder une — à, (V. senses) (adm.) *to license*.

AUTORISER, v. a. 1. (A) *to authorize*; 2. (A, to) *to empower*; 3. *to commission*; 4. (A, to) *to qualify*; 5. (A, in) *to warrant*; 6. (adm.) *to license*.

Personne qui autorise, (V. senses) *warranter* (of). Être autorisé (A), (V. senses) 1. *to be authorized* (to); 2. *to have authority* (to).

AUTORISÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **AUTORISER**) *legitimate* (authorized by use).

Non —, 1. *unauthorized*; 2. *not empowered*; 3. *uncommissioned*; 4. *unqualified*; 5. *unwarranted*; 6. *illegitimate* (authorized by use); 7. (adm.) *unlicensed*.

S'AUTORISER, pr. v. (V. senses of **AUTORISER**) 1. (A, in; DE, by) (pers.) *to be warranted*; 2. (th.) *to acquire*, *to obtain*, *to get* q., *to gain authority*.

AUTORITÉ, n. f. 1. *authority*, 2. *control*; *sway*; *rule*; 3. (b. s.) *authoritativeness*; *dictatorship*; 4. *authority*; *testimony*.

— constituée, *established authority*. Air, ton d'—, 1. *air*, *tone of*; 2. (b. s.) *authoritativeness*. Plein d'—, *full of* =; *authoritative*. Avec —, 1. *with* =; 2. (b. s.) *authoritatively*; d'—, 1. *of* =; 2. (b. s.) *authoritative*; de sa propre —, *by o.'s own*; par son —, 1. *by o.'s*; 2. *at o.'s control*; sous son —, 1. *under o.'s*; 2. *at o.'s control*. Avoir de l'— sur q. u., *to have power with a. o.*; avoir, exercer l'— suprême, *to hold* q., *to exercise supreme* =; *to be supreme*; être une —, *to be an* =; exercer de l'— sur, *to exercise* = *over*; *to control*; mettre hors de la portée de l'—, (law) *to eloin*; prendre de l'—, *to assume* =; user d'—, *to use o.'s* =. Qui a de l'—, qui marque l'—, *authoritative*.

AUTOIR, n. m. (orn.) *goshawk*.

— ordinaire, =.

AUTOIR, prep. § 5 (DE, ...) *around*, *round*; *about*.

Tout — de, *all* =; *round about*. Aller — de, *to go* q. *round*; faire circuler, passer q. ch. — de, *to hand a. th. round*; venir — de, *to come* q., *to get* q. *round*.

AUTOIR, adv. *around*; *round*; *about*. Ici —, *hereabout*; *hereabouts*; tout —, *all around*, *round*, *about*; (round about).

AUTOIRSERIE, n. f. *training goshawks*.

AUTOIRSIER, n. m. *falconer* (that trains goshawks).

AUTRE [otr] adj. 1. *other*; 2. *other*, *different*; 3. *else*.

Aucun, nul —, personne —, nobody other, else; nous —s ..., (we ...; rien —, (nothing other, else; no other; tout —, 1. *quite different*; 2. *any other*; 3. *ought beside*; vous —s ..., (you ... Et d'—s choses pareilles, semblables, d'—s de la même sorte, and the like; un —, encore un —, another; et encore d'—s ..., 1. *and others more*; 2. ** another and another*...

[**Autre** in the 1st and 2nd senses precedes the n.]

AUTRE [otr] pron. 1. *other*, sing.; *others*, pl.; 2. *else*.

Aucun —, nul —, 1. *no other*; *none*; 2. (pers.) *no one*, *nobody else*; et encore d'—s, and = *more*; * *another and another*; l'un, l'une l'—, les uns, les unes les —s, each =; *one another*; l'un, l'une après l'—, les uns, les unes après les —s, 1. *one after another*; 2. *deep*; l'un dans l'—, l'un portant l'—, *one with another*; nous —s (, we; quelqu'—, 1. *some* =; 2. (pers.) *somebody*, *some one else*; tout —, any =; un —, another; vous —s (, you. A d'—s! tell that to =s! you must not tell me that! entre —s, among other things. Ne pas en faire d'—s (, to do q. nothing else. Comme dit l'—, cet — (, as the saying is.

AUTREFOIS [otrfoi] adv. *formerly*; (in former times; in times of yore. D'—, 1. *of former times*; *of times past*; *of yore*; 2. *by-gone*.

AUTREMENT [otrman] adv. 1. *otherwise* (differently); 2. *otherwise*; *else*; *on else*.

Pas —, 1. *not otherwise*; 2. + (very, much. — dit, nommé, (law) *alias*.

AUTRICHIEN [otrichien] NE, adj. *Austrian*.

AUTRICHIEN [otrichien] n. m. NE, n. f. *Austrian*.

AUTRUCHE, n. f. (orn.) *ostrich*.

Duvet d'—, *ostrich*; *estridge*. Il a un estomac d'—, c'est un estomac d'—, *he eats like a farmer, ploughman*; *he is a good trencherman*.

AUTRUI, n. m. (sing.) *another*, sing.; others, pl.

Le bien d'—, *the property of others*.

AUVENT, n. m. *penthouse*.

AUVERNAT, n. m. *Auvernat*.

AUX [ø] definite art. m. f. pl., (contraction of *A, to, at, etc.* and *LES, the*).
V. A.

AUXILIAIRE [oksilière] adj. 1. *auxiliary*; 2. (gram.) *auxiliary*.

AUXILIAIRE [oksilière] n. m. 1. *auxiliary*; 2. (gram.) *auxiliary*.

AUXQUELS [økel] (contraction of *A LESQUELS*).

AUXQUELLES [økel] (contraction of *A LESQUELLES*).

AVACHIR (S') pr. v. 1. *to hang v down*; 2. *to get v flabby*; 3. *to get v out of shape*.

AVAL, n. m. (com.) (of bills) *undertaking*; *guaranty*.

AVAL, adv. (nav.) *down the stream*, *river*.

D'—, 1. *down the river*; 2. *from down the river*; *down the river*; 3. (of the wind) *westerly*; en —, *down the river*; *down*; *downward*; en — de, *below*.

AVALAIS, n. f. 1. *to flood*; *torrent*; 2. (mar.) *set in westerly wind* (of more than a week's duration).

AVALANCHE, n. f.

AVALANGE, n. f. *avalanche*; *avalanche*; *snow-slip*.

AVALASSE, n. f. V. AVALAIS.

AVALE, E, adj. 1. *hanging down*; *falling down*; 2. *flagging*.

AVALER, v. a. 1. *to swallow*; (*to get v down*; 2. (b. s.) *to swallow down*, *up*; *to take v off*; (*to tuck down*, in; 3. *to drink v up* (liquids); *to quaff off*; (*to toss off*; *to swallow* (believe with credulity); *to swallow down*; *to take v down*; 5. (*to endure* (an affront); (*to pocket*; (*to put v in o.'s pocket*; *to put v up with*; 6. (dans, into) *to lower* (into a cellar); *to let v down*; 7. (hort.) *to cut v off* (a branch) *close to the trunk*.

— *avidement*, *to swallow greedily*; (*to = down*, up; *to take v off*; *to tuck down*, in; *to gable up*. — la mer et les poissons, 1. (of hunger) *to make v a famine*; 2. (of thirst) *to drink v the sea dry*. Être avalé de travers, *to be swallowed the wrong way*; *to go v down the wrong way*; faire — q. ch. à q. u. *to =*, (V. senses) *to make v a. o. = a. th.*; (*to cram a. th. down a. o.'s throat*.
AVALER, v. n. + *to go v down with* *he current, stream, river*.

S'AVALER, pr. v. 1. *to hang v down*; *to fall v down*; 2. *to flag*.

AVALEUR, n. m. (DE) *person that constantly takes (...)*.

— de pois gris, *swallower*; *glutton*; — de charrettes ferrées, *braggadocio*.

AVALOIRE, n. f. 1. *to =* (gest.) *swallow*; 2. (of harness) *breech*; *breeching*.

AVANCE, n. m. *coach-stand*; *stand*.

AVANCE, n. f. 1. *projection*; 2. *space, distance in advance*; 3. *ground gained*; *work done*; 4. *to =* (adv.) *advance*; *advance money*; 5. (arch.) *bearing out*; 7. (com.) —s, (pl.) *advances*, pl.; 8. (nav.) *gain*.

—, (of watches) *fast*. — diurne (nav.) *daily gain*. À l'—, d'—, en —, par —, 1. *in advance*; *beforehand*; 2. *before o.'s time*. Avoir l'— (sur), *to have, to get v the start (of)*; faire des —s, (à) 1. *to make v advances (to)*; 2. (*to make v up (to)*; prendre l'—, *to get v the start*.

AVANCE, E, adj. 1. *advanced*; 2. *forward*, 3. (of the hour) *late*; 4. (of meat) *tainted*; 5. (mil.) *advanced*.

Bien —, (V. senses) *far-advanced*, *gone*; trop —, *too far-advanced*, *gone*.

Garde — e, (mil.) 1. *advance-guard*; 2. *outpost*; poste —, (mil.) *advance*. Être plus —, (V. senses) *to be better off*; être moins —, (V. senses) *to be the worst off*.

AVANCEE, n. f. (mil.) *advance guard*.

AVANCEMENT, n. m. 1. *to =* (adv.) *advancement*; 2. *to =* (impr.) *improvement*; 3. *to =* (prom.) *promotion*; *preferment*; *advancement*.

AVANCER, v. a. 1. *to advance*; *to move*, *to put v forward*; *to put v*; *to push forward*; 2. *to hold v out*; *to put out*; *to put v*; *to hold v*, *to put v forth*; 3. *to bring v*, *to draw v forward*; *to bring v*; *to draw v*; 4. *to =* (adv.) *to advance*; *to hasten*; *to hasten on*; *to urge*; *to urge on*; 6. *to =* (adv.) *to advance*; *to help forward*, on; *to get v on*; *to push on*; 7. *to =* (adv.) *to advance*; *to promote*; 8. *to =* (adv.) *to advance* (a doctrine, an opinion); *to broach*; *to urge*; *to give v out*; *to hold v forth*; *to put v forth*; 10. *to =* (pay) *to advance* (pay beforehand); 11. *to give v*, *to set v* (a chair); 12. *to set v*, *to put v on* (a clock, a watch).

2. — la main ou le pied, *to hold out o.'s hand or o.'s foot*. 3. — une table, *to bring a table forward*. 4. — la végétation, *to forward vegetation*. 5. — un temps, *to hasten on a time*. 6. — les affaires, *to advance, to forward business*. 7. — les intérêts de q. u., *to advance, to promote a. o.'s interests*.

S'AVANCER, pr. v. (VERS, to, towards) 1. *to advance*; *to proceed*; *to move*, *to get v forward*, on; *to come v*, *to go v forward*, forth, on, onward; *to push forward*, on, onward; *to progress*; *to career*; 2. *to =* (VERS, to) *to go v*, *to move*, *to step up*; (*to make v up*; 3. *to stand v forward*, forth; 4. *to =* (b. s.) *to wade* (proceed with difficulty); 5. *to =* (th.) *to protrude*; *to project*; *to jut*; 6. *to =* (pers.) *to advance*; *to go v*; *to proceed*; 7. *to =* (pers.) *to advance*; *to progress*; *to make v progress*; (*to get v forward*, on; *to push on*; 8. *to =* (th.) *to advance*; *to progress*; *to move on*; *to run v on*.

6. — trop dans ses offres, *to advance, to go too far in o.'s offers*. 7. — dans une carrière, *to advance, to progress, to get on in a career*. 8. Le temps s'avance, *time advances, moves on*.

— (en allant), *to go v forward*, onward, on; — (à cheval), *to ride v up (to)*; — (en courant), *to run v up (to)*; — (peu à peu), *to creep v up to*; — (à pied), *to step, to walk up (to)*; — (en rampant), *to creep v*, *to crawl forward*, on, up (to); — (en sautant), *to jump up*; — (en sautillant), *to skip up*; — (en sortant), *to come v*, *to issue forth*; — (en venant), *to come v forward*, on, up; — (en voiture), *to drive v forward*, up; — (à la voile), *to sail up (to)*; — (en volant), *to fly v up (to)*.

— toujours, (V. senses) *to drive v on*; — trop, (V. senses) *to overshoot o.'s self*. (o.'s mark. — de force, (V. senses) *to thrust v on*.

AVANCER, v. d. 1. *to =* (VERS, to, towards) *to advance*; *to proceed*; *to move*, *to get v forward*, on; *to come v*, *to go v forward*, forth, on, onward; *to push forward*, on, onward; *to progress*; *to career*; 2. *to =* (VERS, to) *to go v*, *to move*, *to step up*; 3. *to =* (b. s.) *to wade* (proceed with difficulty); 4. *to =* (b. s.) (sur, on, upon) *to encroach*; 5. *to =* (th.) *to project*, *to stand v out*; *to come v out*; 6. *to =* (adv.) *to advance*; *to progress*; *to make v progress*; *to improve*; *to get v forward*, on; 7. (of clocks and watches) *to be, to go v fast, too fast*; 8. (mil.) *to advance*.

4. — sur le terrain de q. u., *to encroach upon a. o.'s land*. 5. Une maison qui avance sur la rue, *a house that projects in the street*.

V. S'AVANCER (en allant), etc. Ne pas

—, (V. senses) *to keep v off*. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. *to press*, *to push forward*, on; 2. *to bring v up*; *to bring v up*; 3. *to get v forward*; 4. *to draw v forth*, out; 5. *to call* (a coach). Q. n'avance pas, (V. senses) *unimproving*.

AVANIE, n. f. 1. *molestation* (for the purpose of exaction exercised by the Turks); 2. *affront*; *outrage*.

Sanglante —, *gross outrage*.

AVANT, prep. 1. (of time) *before*; 2. (of time) (preceding a verb) *before*; 3. (of order, situation) *before*; 4. (comp.) *fore*.

1. — dix heures, *before ten o'clock*; arrive — q. u., *to arrive before a. o.* 2. — de venir, *before coming*; *before he came*. 3. Mettre un chapitre — un autre, *to put one chapter before another*.

— tout, first; (first of all; before all things else; — ce jour, before, now. D'—, before; preceding. — qu'il soit longtemps, before, ere long.

[AVANT must not be confounded with *d'avance* or the adv. *au préalable*.]

AVANT QUE, conj. (de; [subj.]) *before* — de mourir, *avant qu'on meure*, *before one dies*.

AVANT, adv. 1. *to =* (of place) *far*; 2. (of place) *forward*; 3. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 4. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 5. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 6. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 7. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 8. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 9. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 10. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 11. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 12. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 13. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 14. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 15. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 16. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 17. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 18. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 19. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 20. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 21. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 22. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 23. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 24. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 25. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 26. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 27. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 28. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 29. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 30. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 31. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 32. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 33. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 34. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 35. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 36. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 37. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 38. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 39. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 40. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 41. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 42. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 43. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 44. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 45. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 46. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 47. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 48. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 49. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 50. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 51. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 52. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 53. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 54. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 55. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 56. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 57. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 58. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 59. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 60. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 61. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 62. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 63. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 64. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 65. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 66. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 67. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 68. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 69. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 70. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 71. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 72. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 73. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 74. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 75. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 76. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 77. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 78. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 79. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 80. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 81. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 82. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 83. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 84. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 85. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 86. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 87. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 88. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 89. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 90. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 91. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 92. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 93. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 94. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 95. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 96. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 97. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 98. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 99. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 100. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 101. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 102. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 103. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 104. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 105. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 106. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 107. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 108. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 109. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 110. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 111. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 112. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 113. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 114. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 115. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 116. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 117. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 118. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 119. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 120. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 121. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 122. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 123. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 124. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 125. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 126. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 127. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 128. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 129. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 130. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 131. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 132. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 133. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 134. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 135. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 136. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 137. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 138. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 139. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 140. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 141. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 142. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 143. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 144. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 145. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 146. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 147. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 148. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 149. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 150. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 151. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 152. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 153. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 154. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 155. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 156. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 157. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 158. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 159. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 160. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 161. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 162. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 163. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 164. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 165. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 166. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 167. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 168. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 169. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 170. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 171. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 172. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 173. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 174. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 175. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 176. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 177. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 178. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 179. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 180. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 181. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 182. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 183. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 184. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 185. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 186. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 187. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 188. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 189. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 190. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 191. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 192. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 193. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 194. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 195. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 196. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 197. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 198. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 199. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 200. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 201. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 202. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 203. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 204. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 205. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 206. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 207. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 208. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 209. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 210. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 211. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 212. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 213. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 214. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 215. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 216. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 217. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 218. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 219. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 220. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 221. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 222. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 223. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 224. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 225. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 226. *to =* (of place) *forward*; 227. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 228. *to =* (of time) *far*; *far advanced*; 229. *to =* (of place) *forward</*

ition avantageuse; terrain —, || § advantage ground; vantage ground.

AVANT-BEC, n. m., pl. —s, (engin.) (of ridges) 1. starting; 2. cut-water; reek-water.

AVANT-BRAS, n. m., pl. —, forearm.

AVANT-CORPS, n. m., pl. —, (arch.) pre-part (of buildings).

— de chapelle, ante-chapel.

AVANT-COUR, n. f., pl. —s, forward; fore-court.

AVANT-COUREUR, n. m., pl. —s, 1. || pers.) forerunner; 2. § (th.) forerunner; precursor; harbinger; 3. (mil.) an-courier; 4. (Rom. ant.) ante-ursor.

Être l'— de, 1. to be the = of; 2. § to usher; to usher in.

AVANT-COURRIÈRE, n. f., pl. —s, arbringer; fore-runner.

Être l'— de, to be the = of; to usher; to usher in.

AVANT-DERN-IÈRE, adj., pl. —s, last but one.

AVANT-FAIRE-DROIT, n. m., pl. —, law preventive injunction.

AVANT-FOSSE, n. m., pl. —s, (fort.) advance fosse.

AVANT-GARDE, n. f., pl. —s, 1. (mil.) an-guard; van; 2. (nav.) van.

AVANT-GOUT, n. m., pl. —s, 1. || § pretaste; 2. § anticipation.

Avoir un — de, 1. to have a = of; 2. to pretaste.

AVANT-HIER, adv. the day before yesterday.

— au soir, the evening before last.

AVANT-JOUR, n. m., pl. —, morning twilight; twilight.

AVANT-MAIN, n. m., pl. —, (crach.) first hand; 2. (man.) fore hand; 3. (tennis) fore hand stroke.

Avoir de l'—, (man.) to have fine fore quarters.

AVANT-MIDI, n. m., pl. —, forenoon; morning.

D'—, antemeridian.

AVANT-PÊCHE, n. f., pl. —s, white peant peach; early Anne peach.

AVANT-PIED, n. m., pl. —s, (of boots) ramp.

AVANT-PORT, n. m., pl. —s, 1. outer port; 2. tide-dock.

AVANT-POSTE, n. m., pl. —s, (mil.) outpost.

AVANT-PROPOS, n. m., pl. —, 1. (of books) preface; introduction; 2. (of conversation) preface; introduction; preamble.

D'—, prefatory. Faire un — à, to make a preface to; to preface.

AVANT-QUART, n. m., pl. —s, (horol.) warning.

AVANT-SCÈNE, n. f., pl. —s, 1. front of the stage; 2. (sing.) events preceding the opening (of a drama), pl.; 3. (ant.) proscenium.

AVANT-TOIT, n. m., pl. —s, projecting roof.

AVANT-TRAIN, n. m., pl. —s, fore-carriage.

AVANT-VEILLE, n. f., pl. —s, (sing.) two days before, pl.

AVARE [avâr] adj. 1. avaricious; (miserly; miser-like); 2. stingy; niggardly; 3. (g. s.) (DE, of) sparing.

3. — du temps, de ses dons, sparing of time, of o.'s gifts.

AVARE [avâr] n. m. 1. miser; 2. (niggard).

D'—, miser-like; miserly; en —, 1. like a miser; 2.) niggardly.

AVARICE, n. f. 1. avarice; avariciousness; 2.) stinginess.

— sordide, sordidness; (niggardliness. Avec —, 1. avariciously; 2.) stingily; niggardly; par —, 1. from avarice; 2.) from stinginess.

AVARICIEUX [-eû] SE, adj. + V. AVARE.

AVARIE, n. f. 1. damage (in the conveyance of goods); 2. (nav.) damage; 3. (com. nav.) —s, (pl.) average, sing. —s communes, grosses, 1. (nav.) extraordinary damage; 2. (com. nav.) general average; menues —s, (com. nav.) accustomed, petty, small averages; —s particulières, simples, 1. (nav.) ordinary damage; 2. (com. nav.) particular average, sing. Compte d'—s et de contributions, (ins.) statement. Causer des —s à, 1. (nav.) to damage; 2. to cripple (a ship); indemniser d'une —, (com. nav.) to make good an average.

AVARIER, v. a. (nav., com. nav.) to damage.

AVARIÉ, E, pa. p. damaged.

Non —, (com. nav. nav.) undamaged.

À VAU-L'EAU, adv. || with the current, stream.

Aller à —, 1. || to go ✓ =; 2. § to come ✓ to nothing; to fall ✓ to the ground.

AVE, n. m. ave.

— Maria, = Maria. Mary.

AVEC, prep. 1. with; 2. (with it).

2. Prendre q. ch. et s'en aller —, to take a th. and go away with it.

D'—, from (as differing from).

AVECQUE, + V. AVEC.

AVEINDRE, v. a. (conj. like CRAIN-RE) (DE) to take ✓ (from); to take ✓ out (of).

AVEINE, n. f. + V. AVOINE.

AVELANDE, n. f. acorn-cup.

AVELINE, n. f. (bot.) filbert.

AVELINIER, n. m. (bot.) filbert-tree; filbert hazel-nut.

AVENAGE, n. m. (feud. law) avenage (payment in oats).

AVENANT, E, adj. prepossessing; engaging; pleasing.

Mal —, unprepossessing; unengaging; forbidding. À l'— (de), 1. answerable (to); answerably (to); (all of a piece (with); 2. appropriate (to); appropriately (to).

AVÈNEMENT, n. m. 1. (à, to) accession; succession; 2. (of the Messiah) coming.

AVENIR, v. n. + (conj. like TENIR) (th.) to occur; to happen.

Avenant, occurring; happening; in case of. Le cas avenant, the case occurring.

AVENU [avnu] E, pa. p. occurred; happened.

Non —, 1. not =; 2. null and void; nul et non —, (law) null and void.

AVENIR, n. m. 1. future; future times; futurity; (time to come; 2. after life; 3. future welfare; welfare; future existence; existence; 4. (sing.) future prospects; prospects, pl.; 5. posterity; 6. (law) venire facias.

— à comparaître, (law) venire facias. À l'—, in future; in the future; (in time to come; hereafter; from this, that time.

AVENT, n. m. advent.

De l'—, adventual; of advent.

AVENTURE, n. f. adventure.

Bonne —, 1. good =; 2. fortune (prediction); grosse —, (com., nav., mar. law) bottomry (V. Grosse). Triste —, 1. sad =; 2. mischance. Acte de prêt à la grosse —, (law) bottomry-bond; contrat à la grosse —, prêt à la grosse —, (nav., law) bottomry; compa- gnon d'—, coadventurer; diseur, diseuse de bonne —, fortune-teller; esprit d'—, adventure; mal d'—, whitlow; voyageur exposé aux —s, adventurer. À l'—, 1. on =; at a venture; 2. for a venture; 3. at random; d'—, par —, peradventure; perchance; by chance. Chercher des —s, to seek ✓ =s, dire la bonne —, to tell ✓ fortunes; dire à

q. u. sa bonne —, to tell ✓ a. o. his fortune; se faire dire sa bonne —, to have o.'s fortune told; lâcher à l'—, to blurt out; mettre à l'—, to put ✓ to the venture; tenter l'—, 1. to make ✓ the attempt, trial; 2. (to try o.'s fortune, luck. Qui dit la bonne —, fortune telling; that tells fortunes.

AVENTURER, v. a. to venture; * to adventure; to put ✓ to the venture; to hazard; to risk.

AVENTURÉ, E, pa. p. 1. hazarded; 2. hazardous.

Non —, unhazarded.

S'AVENTURER, pr. v. (de, to) to venture; to adventure; to hazard.

AVENTUREUX [-eû] SE, adj. adventurous; venturous; (venturesome.

Non —, not =; unadventurous. Caractère —, (th.) adventurousness; esprit —, (pers.) adventurousness.

AVENTURIER, n. m. adventurer (man).

AVENTURIÈRE, n. f. (b. s.) adventurer (woman).

AVENTURIER, adj. V. AVENTUREUX.

AVENTURINE, n. f. (min.) adventurine.

AVENU. V. AVENIR.

AVENUE [avnu] n. f. 1. || § (DE, to, of) avenue; 2. || avenue; walk; vista.

AVÉRER, v. a. to evince the truth of.

AVÉRON, n. m. (bot.) wild oat.

AVERSE, n. f. shower.

Forte, grosse —, heavy =; petite —, slight =.

AVERSION, n. f. 1. (POUR, to, for) aversion; 2. averseness; 3. (POUR, to) disinclination; dislike.

Bête d'—, (eye-sore; objet d'—, eye-sore. D'—, of aversion; averted. Avoir de l'— (pour), 1. to have an aversion (to a. o., a th.); 2. to be averse (to a. th.); to be disinclined (to); to dislike; être la bête d'— de q. u., to be an eye-sore to a. o.; prendre q. u., q. ch. en —, to take an aversion to a. o., a th.

AVERTIR, v. a. 1. (DE) to inform (of); to apprize (of); to give ✓ intelligence (of); 2. (formally) to give ✓ notice (of); to advise (of); to give ✓ advice (of); 3. (b. s.) to admonish; 4. (b. s.) to warn; to give ✓ warning to.

3. — q. u. d'une faute, to admonish a. o. of a fault. 4. — q. u. d'un danger, d'un mal, to warn a. o. of a danger, of an evil.

— à l'avance, 1. to give ✓ notice; 2. to give ✓ warning; — d'avance, (V. senses) 1. to premonish; 2. to be premonitory; — au préalable, (V. senses) to preadmonish.

AVERTI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of AVERTIR) (man.) avert.

Non —, 1. uninformed; 2. unapprized; 3. unadmonished; 4. unwarned.

AVERTISSEMENT, n. m. 1. intelligence; information; 2. (in form) notice; 3. (in form) notification; 4. (b. s.) admonition; monition; 5. (b. s.) warning; caution; 6. (of books) advertisement.

— antérieur, préalable, (V. senses) preadmonition; premonition; premonishment. — au lecteur, 1. || advertisement to the reader; 2. § hint. D'—, (V. senses) admonitive; monitive; monitorial; monitory.

AVERTISSEUR, n. m. (theat.) call-boy.

AVEU, n. m. 1. avowal; confession; acknowledgment; admission; 2. consent; approbation; 3. (law) acknowledgment; 4. (law) avowry.

Derniers —x, (pl.) (V. senses) dying confession (of persons condemned to death), sing. Gens sans —, (law) vagrants; homme sans —, (law) vagrant.

De l'— de, by the avowal, confession, admission, consent of; de son —, avowedly; confessedly; professedly; de l'— général, de l'— de tout le monde,

confessedly. Faire un —, to make ✓ an avowal, a confession, an acknowledgment, an admission; faire l'— de, to make ✓ an avowal, a confession, an admission of; to avow; to confess; to acknowledge; to admit.

AVEUER, v. a. (hunt.) 1. to mark down; 2. to mark in.

AVEUGLE, adj. 1. || blind; * sightless. 2. § (sur, to) blind; 3. § blind; blindfold; * eyeless; 4. § deluded; 5. § (th.) implicit.

2. La fortune est —, fortune is blind; — sur ses défauts, blind to o.'s faults. 4. Un aventurier —, a deluded adventurer. 5. Une obéissance —, implicit obedience.

Complètement —, completely blind; (stone blind; — né, née, de naissance, person born —. Devenir —, to become ✓, (to get ✓ =.

AVEUGLE, n. m. f. blind person.

À l'—, en —, 1. blindly; 2. § blindly; inconsiderately. Un — y mordrait, a blind man could see it. C'est un — qui en conduit un autre, it is the blind leading the blind. Au royaume des — les borgnes sont rois, in the land of the blind one-eyed people are kings.

AVEUGLEMENT, n. m. 1. + || blindness; 2. § (sur, to; pour, to) blindness.

2. — sur ses défauts, sur l'avenir, blindness to o.'s faults, to the future.

Frapper d'— +, to strike ✓ blind, with blindness.

AVEUGLEMENT, adv. § 1. blindly; 2. implicitly.

AVEUGLER, v. a. 1. + || (th) to blind; 2. + || (pers.) to put ✓ out the eyes of; 3. || to dazzle; 4. § to blind (a. o.); 5. § to delude (a. o.); 6. § to blind (a. th.); to obscure; to cloud; 7. (nav.) to foder, to fother (a leak).

4. La prospérité nous aveugle, prosperity blinds us. 6. — l'esprit, to blind, to obscure, to cloud the mind.

S'AVEUGLER, pr. v. § (sur) to be blind (to); not to see ✓ (...).

AVEUGLER, v. n. || to take ✓ away the sight.

AVEUGLETTE (À L') adv. || groping like blind people.

AVIDE, adj. 1. || greedy; 2. § (de) eager (for); thirsty (for); covetous (of); 3. (b. s.) eager (for); (greedy (of); thirsty (for); 4. (b. s.) covetous (misserly); (greedy).

1. Des enfants —s, greedy children. 2. — de gloire, eager for glory. 3. — de carnage, greedy of carnage. 4. Un homme —, a covetous man.

Être — (de), (V. senses) § to thirst (for).

AVIDEMENT, adv. 1. || § greedily; 2. § eagerly; covetously; 3. § (b. s.) eagerly; (greedily; 4. § (b. s.) covetously.

AVIDITÉ, n. f. (DE. POUR, for; pour, to) 1. || avidity; greediness; 2. § eagerness; 3. § (b. s.) avidity; covetousness; (greediness).

AVILIR, v. a. 1. to debase; to de-grade; to disgrace; to dishonour; 2. to demean (a. o.); 3. to vilify (a. o.); (to run ✓ down).

Personne qui avilit, (V. senses) de-baser (of); disgracer (of); dishonourer (of).

AVILI, E, pa. p. V. senses of AVILIR. Non —, 1. undebased; 2. undegraded; undischgraced; undishonoured.

S'AVILIR, pr. v. 1. to debase; to de-grade, to disgrace, to dishonour o.'s self; 2. (à, to) to demean o.'s self; to stoop.

AVILISSANT, E, adj. debasing; de-grading.

D'une manière —e, debasingly; de-gradingly.

AVILISSEMENT, n. m. vileness; de-basement; degradation.

Tomber dans l'—, to fall ✓ into debase-ment, degradation; to render o.'s self vile.

AVINER, v. a. to season with wine; to season.

AVIRON, n. m. oar; boat-oar.

— à couple, (nav.) scull; — de ga-lère, (nav.) sweep. Coup d'—, stroke of an oar; stroke; jeu d'—s, set of oars. À ... —s, ...-oared. Être à l'—, 1. (of boats) to be rowing; 2. (nav.) to sweep; manier l'—, to ply the oar; monter ... —s, (nav.) to be ...-oared.

AVIRONNERIE, n. f. shed, shop for making oars.

AVIRONNIER, n. m. oar-maker.

AVIS, n. m. 1. opinion; (mind; 2. advice; counsel; 3. (piece of) advice; 4. counsel; deliberation; 5. vote; 6. advice; intelligence, news; 7. notice; 8. (b. s.) admonition; monition; 9. (b. s.) warning; caution; 10. (of books) advertisement; 11. (com.) advice.

Bon —, right opinion; — assez clair, (V. senses) broad hint; — courant, prevailing —; — personnel, (V. senses) private —. — au lecteur, 1. || advertise-ment to the reader; 2. § hint. Donneur d'—, officious adviser; feuillet d'—, (post.) letter-bill; feuille d'— négative, (post.) blank letter-bill; lettre d'—, (com.) letter of advice. À son —, in o.'s —; (in o.'s mind; (in o.'s account; du même —, of the same —, (mind; sauf meil-leur —, with all due deference; (under correction; sans — de, (com.) without advice, further advice of; suivant — de, (com.) as per advice of. Aller aux —, to vote; to put ✓ the vote; avoir — de, to be informed of; to learn; to hear ✓; changer d'—, to alter o.'s —, (mind; dire son —, to speak ✓, to state o.'s —; (to speak o.'s mind; donner —, 1. to give ✓ notice; 2. to give ✓ warning; 3. to advise; to give ✓ intelligence; 4. (à) to certify (...); 5. (com.) to send ✓ a notice; donner — à l'avance, to give ✓ notice; émettre son —, to give ✓ o.'s —; être d'—, to be of —; ouvrir un —, to broach, to start an —; prendre l'— de, to take ✓ the sense of (a deliberative assembly); profiter de l'—, (V. senses) to understand ✓, to take ✓ a hint; re-cevoir —, to receive notice.

AVISÉ, E, adj. 1. prudent; circum-spect; cautious; 2. ... advised.

Bien —, well-advised; mal —, ill—.

AVISER, v. a. 1. + to advise; 2. to perceive; to see ✓; to spy; to catch ✓ sight of; 3. to inform (officially); 4. (com.) to advise.

S'AVISER, pr. v. 1. to bethink ✓ o.'s self; 2. (DE) to think ✓ (of); to consider (of); to reflect (on); 3. (DE) to think ✓ (of); to take ✓ it into o.'s head (to).

AVISER, v. n. 1. (à) to think ✓ (of); to consider (of); to reflect (on); 2. (à, ...) to mind.

AVISO, n. m. (nav.) advice-boat.

AVITAILLEMENT [avità-y'man] n. m. 1. victualling; 2. stock of provisions, sing.; provisions, pl.

AVITAILLER [avità-yé] v. a. to victual.

AVIVER, v. a. 1. to brighten; to polish; 2. to lighten (a colour); 3. to hew (timber); 4. (arts) to polish.

AVIVES, n. f. (vet.) vives; vive-glands; ves; fives, pl.

Engorgement, gonflement des —, (veter.) =.

AVOCASSER, v. n. to play the barri-ster; to pettifog.

AVOCAT, n. m. 1. || barrister; barri-ster at law; counsel; counsellor; 2. || (in Scotland) advocate; 3. § (AUPRES DE, with) advocate; defender.

— consultant, chamber — counsel; case-lawyer; — général, attorney gene-ral; — principal, leading barrister, counsel.

AVOCATE, n. f. § 1. advocate (wo-man); defender; 2. intercessor.

AVOCETTE, n. f. (orn.) avocet; avo-setta.

AVOINE, n. f. (bot.) 1. (sing.) oats, pl.; 2. —s, (pl.) standing oats, pl.

— commune, oats; — cultivée, 1. =; 2. arnats, pl.; — élevée, oat-grass; folle —, wild —; — stérile, animal —. Balle d'—, husk of —; farine, grain d'—, oat-meal; ration d'—, allowance of —. D'—, of —; oaten.

AVOINERIE, n. f. (agr.) oat-ground.

AVOIR, v. a. 1. || § to have; 2. || to have; (to get; 3. || to have (possess); (to be) worth; 4. || to have; to have on; to wear ✓; 5. § (à, to) to have (have to per-form); 6. § (de, to, of) to have (enter-tain a sentiment); 7. § to hold ✓ (enter-tain a sentiment); 8. to be (entertain a sentiment); 9. § to bear ✓ (have); 10. (of age with regard to the person, ani-mal, etc.) to be; 11. (of cold, heat, hun-ger, thirst with regard to the per-son that feels it) to be; 12. (of illness, pain, uneasiness, etc.) to be the matter with (a. o.) to ail.

3. — ... de rente, to have ... a year; to be worth ... a year. 4. — un habit noir, to have, to wear a black coat. 5. — à écrire à q. u., too have to write to a. o. 6. J'ai le plaisir de le voir, I have the pleasure to see it, of seeing it. 7. — en horreur, to hold a th. in horror. 8. — honte, — peur, — raison, — tort, too be ashamed, to be afraid, to be right, to be wrong. 9. — l'air, to bear an appearance. 10. — ... ans, to be ... years old; to be ... 11. J'ai chaud, froid, faim ou soif I am cold, warm, hungry or thirsty. 12. Qu'avez-vous? what ails you? what is the matter with you.

En —, to meet ✓ with disappoint-ment; 2. (to catch ✓ it; y —, 1. there to be; 2. to be the matter; — encore (too have left; — de quoi, 1. to have means; 2. to have wherewith; — sur soi, 1. too have about o.; 2. to have on (argument); faire —, (V. senses) to help to; faire — forcément, (V. senses) to force (a. th.) upon (a. o.); vouloir — toujours, (V. senses) to grasp and grasp. En a-t-il what a lot of it, a number of them has / il a, vous avez, ils ont q. ch., some-thing ails him, you, them; there is some-thing the matter with him, you, them; il y a, 1. there is, sing.; there are, pl.; 2. it is; 3. since; (ago) il n'y a pas à..., there is no... (present participle) il y avait, il y eut, 1. there was, sing.; there were, pl.; 2. it was; qu'y a-t-il? 1. what is there? 2. what is it? what is the matter? what now? il n'y a pas de quoi! (of thanks) I beg you would not mention, name it! do not name, men-tion it; je n'ai rien, il n'a rien, etc., nothing ails me, him, etc.; there is nothing the matter with me, him, etc.; qu'a-t-il, qu'avez-vous? what is the matter with him, with you? what ails him, you?

AVOIR, n. m. 1. property; (fortune, substance; 2. property (possession); 3. (book-k.) credit; creditor; creditor's side.

2. C'est un bel —, it is good property.

Pour tout —, as o.'s whole property.

AVOISINER, v. a. (of place) 1. to be adjacent to; to be contiguous to; to be near; to be in the neighbourhood of; 2. to border upon.

AVORTÉ, E, adj. 1. (of fruits, vegeta-bles, etc.) abortive; 2. § abortive.

1. Blé —, abortive corn. 2. Dessin —, an abortive design.

AVORTEMENT, n. m. 1. abortion (ac-cution); miscarriage; untimely birth; 2. (pers.) (b. s.) abortion; 3. abortiveness (state); 4. (bot., med., zool.) abortional.

AVORTER, v. n. 1. || (pers.) to mis-carry; 2. (of animals) to cast ✓, to drop prematurely; to slip; to slink ✓ (young); 3. (of fruit) to be abortive; 4. § (th.) to be, to prove abortive.

Faire —, 1. || to cause, to procure abortion; 2. to make ✓ (fruit) abortive; 3. § to render (a. th.) abortive; se faire —, (pers.) || to procure abortion; to miscarry.

AVORTON, n. m. 1. (pers.) abortion; abortive child; 2. § abortion.

AVOUE, n. m. 1. attorney; solicitor; (lawyer); 2. (law) attorney-at-law.

Clerc d'—, attorney's, solicitor's clerk; étude d'—, =s, solicitor's office.

AVOUE, v. a. 1. to avow; to confess; to acknowledge; to own; 2. to acknowledge; to own; 3. to grant; to allow; to admit; 4. to avow; to approve; to approve of; 5. (law) to make v avowery.

2. — un enfant, un ouvrage, to acknowledge, to own a child, a work.

Personne qui avoue, (V. senses) avouer. Pouvoir être avoué, (V. senses) to be avowable.

AVOUE, E, pa. p. V. senses of AVOUE.

Non —, 1. unavowed; unconfessed; unacknowledged; unowned; 2. ungranted; unallowed; unadmitted. D'une manière —e, avowedly; confessedly.

AVOYER, n. m. adeoyer (Swiss magistrate); avoyer.

AVRIL [avriy] n. m. April.

La mi—, the middle of =; poisson d'—, April-fool's errand; jour du poisson d'—, April-fool's day; personne qui reçoit un poisson d'—, April-fool. Donner un poisson d'— à q. u., to make v a. o. an April-fool; recevoir un poisson d'—, to be made an April-fool.

AVRON, n. m. (bot.) (sing.) wild oats, pl.

AVUER, V. AVOUE.

AVULSION, n. f. (did.) avulsion.

AXE [aks] n. m. 1. axis; 2. (arts) axle; axle-tree; 3. (bot.) axis; 4. (artil.) trunnion.

— coudé, (mach.) crank; — primaire, (bot.) (of plants) caudex; — tournant à volonté, (arts) revolving axle; axle-tree. — de vis, screw-arbor. De l'—, (V. senses) axial; axial. Qui a rapport à l'—, axial.

AXILLAIRE [aksil-lèr] adj. 1. (anat.) axillary; axillar; 2. (bot.) axillary; axillar; axil-flowering.

À fleurs —s, (bot.) axil-flowering.

AXIOME [aksióm] n. m. axiom.

D'—, axiomatic; axiomatical. Faire un —, to make v an axiom.

AXIOMETRE [aksiómètr] n. m. (nav.) tell-tale.

AXONGE [aksónj] n. f. (pharm.) axunge; (tallow).

AYANT [éan] pr. p. of AVOIR.

AYANT CAUSE, n. m., pl. —, AYANTS CAUSE, (law) assign.

AYANT DROIT, n. m., pl. —, AYANTS DROIT, 1. (law) party concerned; party; 2. (law) assign.

AZEDARAC.

AZEDARACH [—rak] n. m. (bot.) azedarach; (bead-tree).

AZEROLE [azrol] n. f. (bot.) azerole; azarole.

AZEROLIER [azrolé] n. m. (bot.) azerole-tree.

AZIME, adj. V. AZYME.

AZIMUT [azimut] n. m. (astr.) azimuth.

AZIMUTAL, E, adj. 1. (astr.) azimuth; 2. (of a circle) azimuth; vertical.

Cadran —, azimuth dial; cercle —, =, vertical circle; compas —, = compass.

AZOTE, n. m. (chem.) azote.

AZOTIQUE, adj. (chem.) azotic.

AZUR, n. m. 1. azure; blue; sky-colour; 2. ** azure.

— de Hollande, Dutch blue. Pierre d'—, (min.) lazulite; azurite; azure-stone. D'—, azure.

AZURE, E, adj. azure; azured; sky-coloured.

Voûte —e, ** azure-sky; heaven's azure; blue.

AZURIN, E, adj. (did.) azure.

AZYME, adj. azymous; unleavened.

Pain —, azyne; unleavened bread.

AZYME, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ azyne; unleavened bread.

Fête des —s, feast of azyms, unleavened bread.

B

B [bé, be] n. m. (second letter of the alphabet) b.

Être marqué au — (être borgne, bigle, bossu, boiteux), to be blind of one eye, to be hump-backed, to be lame or to squint; ne parler que par — ou par F, to do v nothing but swear.

BABA, n. m. 1. bun; 2. plum-cake; 3. pound-cake.

— marqué d'une croix, cross-bun.

BABEL, n. f. Babel.

Tour de —, tower of =. De —, de la tour de —, (b. s.) Babylonian; Babylonish.

BABEURRE [babeür] n. m. butter-milk.

BABICHE, n. f.

BABICHON, n. m. lap-dog; shock.

BABIL [babi] n. m. prattle; prate; chatter; babble; babblement; tattle; gabble; gabbling; twattle.

BABILLAGE [babiya] n. m. (b. s.) 1. babbling; babblement; chatter; tattle; gabble; gabbling; twattle; 2. chit-chat.

BABILLARD [babi-yâr] E, adj. 1. babbling; chattering; talkative; twatling; 2. (of birds) talking.

BABILLARD [babi-yâr] n. m. E, n. f. 1. babbler; prater; chatterer; talker; gabbler; 2. (orn.) babillard; babbling; fauvette; nettle-creeper.

BABILLEMENT [babi-y'man] n. m. gar-rulity; loquacity; talkativeness.

BABILLER [babi-yè] v. n. to prate; to prattle; to chatter; to babble; to gabble; to twattle.

BABINE, n. f. (of animals) lip, sing.; chops, pl.

BABIOLE, n. f. 1. § play-thing; 2. § bawble; trifle; gewgaw; knickknack. Qui n'est qu'une —, (V. senses) bawbling; trifling.

BABORD, n. m. (nav.) larboard.

De —, larboard.

BABORD, adv. (nav.) 1. larboard; to larboard; 2. aport.

BABORDAIS, n. m. (pl.) (nav.) larboard watch, sing., pl.

BABOUCHE, n. f. papooch; Turkish slipper.

BABOUIN, n. m. 1. (mam.) baboon; 2. § (pers.) monkey.

BABOUINE, n. f. (pers.) monkey; hussy.

BAC, n. m. (nav.) 1. passage boat; ferry-boat; 2. horse-boat.

Passer le —, to ferry.

BACCALAUREAT, n. m. bachelorship; baccalaureate.

BACCHANAL [bakanal] n. m. uproar; row; rumpus.

Faire —, to make v a, an =.

BACCHANALE [bakanal] n. f. (ant.) bacchanal; 2. § bacchanal; revel.

BACCHANT [bakan] n. m. (anc. myth.) Bacchanalian; bacchant.

BACCHANTE [bakanit] n. f. 1. (anc. myth.) Bacchanalian; 2. § Bacchanalian; 3. § termagant.

BACCIFERE [bakisfèr] adj. (bot.) bacciferous; berry-bearing.

BACHA, n. m. V. PACHA.

BACHE, n. f. 1. awning; 2. (of carts, waggons) top-awning; 3. (of carts, waggons) tilt; 4. (of gardens) hot-bed frame; 5. (of pumps) tank; 6. (mach.) cistern; tank.

— alimentaire, (mach.) feeding-cistern.

BACHELETTE, n. f. + lass; damsel; maiden.

BACHELIER, n. m. 1. (university) bachelor; 2. + (knighthood) bachelor.

BÂCHER, v. a. to tilt (carts, waggons).

BACHIQUE, adj. 1. bachic; 2. convivial.

BACHOT, n. m. wherry; passage-boat.

BACHOTEUR, n. m. ferry-man.

BACILE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) samphire; sea-samphire.

— maritime, =.

BACILLAIRE [bacilèr] n. m. (min.) scapolite; pyramidal felspar.

BACINET, n. m. (bot.) V. BASSINE.

BÂCLER, v. a. 1. + § to bar up; 2. § to hurry over; to huddle up; to clap up; to hammer up; to shuffle up; to patch up; (to) slubber.

BADAUD [badô] n. m. E, n. f. 1. lounge; 2. saunterer; 3. (of London) cockney.

BADAUD [badô] E, adj. 1. lounging; 2. sauntering.

BADAUDER, v. n. 1. to lounge; 2. to saunter.

BADAUDERIE, n. f. 1. lounging; 2. sauntering; 3. idle talk; 4. (of London) cockneyism.

BADERNE, n. f. (nav.) dolphin; paunch.

BADIAN, n. m.

BADIANE, n. f. (bot.) aniseed-tree; Indian, star aniseed.

BADIGEON [badijon] n. m. 1. (paint.) badigeon; 2. (house paint.) colour.

BADIGEONNAGE [badijonaj] n. m. (house paint.) colouring.

BADIGEONNER [badijoné] v. a. (house paint.) to colour.

BADIGEONNEUR [badijonneur] n. m. (house paint.) 1. colourer; 2. white-washer.

BADIN, E, adj. 1. playful; sportive; frolicsome; 2. (by words) jesting; jocular.

BADINAGE, n. m. 1. play; playfulness; sportiveness; frolicsomeness; 2. trifling; 3. (by words) jocularly.

BADINE, n. f. 1. switch; 2. —s, (pl.) light tongs, pl.

Donner des coups de — à, to beat v with a switch; to switch.

BADINER, v. n. 1. to play; to sport; to frolic; 2. to trifle; 3. (by words) to jest; to joke; 4. (of ornaments, wearing-apparel) to wave about.

Il ne badine pas, he does not trifle (he is severe).

BADINERIE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ V. BADINAGE.

BAFOUER, v. a. 1. to baffle; 2. to scoff at.

BÂFRE, n. f. O 1. stuffing (eating); guttling; 2. blow out (abundant repast).

BÂFRER, v. n. O to stuff (eat greedily); to guttle.

BÂFREUR, n. m. O person that stuffs (eats greedily); guttler.

BAGACE, n. f. V. BAGASSE.

BAGAGE, n. m. 1. luggage; 2. (of the army) baggage.

Gros —, heavy luggage; menu —, light =. Chef de —, booking-clerk.

Plier —, to pack off bag and baggage; to pack off; to pack.

BAGARRE [bagâr] n. f. 1. hubbub; 2. brawl; squabble; wrangle.

BAGASSE, n. f. cane-trash; bagasse.

BAGASSE, n. f. slut; hussy.

BAGATELLE, n. f. 1. § trinket (thing of little value); 2. § trifle; trifling thing; 3. § trifle (a mere nothing); old song; 4. (play) bagatelle.

—! pshaw! Table de —, (play) bagatelle-board. A la —, triflingly.

S'amuser à la —, to stand v, to sit v trifling; to trifle o.'s time away.

BAGNE [bann-y] n. m. "bagne" (convict-prison).

BAGUE, n. f. ring (for ornament).

—s et joyaux, (law) jewels and ornaments, pl. Jeu de —, roundabout. Une — au doigt, a feather in o.'s cap.

BAGUENAUDE, n. f. bladder-nut (fruit of the bladder-senna).

BAGUENAUDER, v. n. to trifle; to trifle o.'s time away;) to fiddle.

BAGUENAUDIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) bladder-senna.

— commun, =; faux —, (scorpion senna).

BAGUENAUDIER, n. m. 1. (pers.) trifle; 2. (th.) ring-puzzle.

BAGUER, v. a. (need.) to turn down and tack.

BAGUES, n. f. pl. + V. BAGAGE.

BAGUETTE, n. f. 1. small stick; stick; 2. switch; 3. wand; 4. rod (staff); 5. rod; 6. (for drums) drum-stick; 7. (for gloves) glove-stick; finger-stretcher; 8. (of muskets) ramrod; 9. (arch.) baguette; 10. —s, (pl.) (mil.) gantlet; gantlope, sing.

— divinatoire, divining wand; — magique, conjuring =; — à gants, glove-stick; finger-stretcher; — de tambour, drum-stick. Coup de —, beat of the drum. Commander mener à la —, to rule with a tight hand; donner un coup de —, (mil.) to ruff; to ruffle; to switch; donner des coups de — à, to beat with a switch; to switch; passer par les —s, (mil.) to run with the gantlet; passer, faire passer par les —s, (mil.) to flog through the line.

BAGUIER, n. m. ring-box.

BAH! int. pshaw! nonsense! hoity toity!

—! ah —! nonsense!

BAHUT, n. m. + chest; trunk.

En —, (arch.) with a curved profile, surface.

BAHUTIER, n. m. + trunk-maker.

BAI, E, adj. bay.

— brun, brown, dark =; — châtain, chestnut =; — clair, bright, light =; — miroté, dapple =.

BAIART, n. m. V. BAYART.

BAIE, n. f. (bot.) berry.

À —s ..., —herried. Porter des —s, to bear berries; to berry.

BAIE, n. f. 1. (geog.) bay; sinus; 2. (mas.) bay.

Dégager d'une —, to disembay.

BAIE, n. f. + trick.

Donner une —, la — à q. u., to play a. o. a trick; to play a trick upon a. o.

BAIGNER [bènn-yé] v. a. (DE, with) 1. || § to bathe; 2. * to insteep; 3. (of rivers, seas, etc.) to wash; to bathe.

3. La rivière baigne ce mur, the river washes that wall.

Être baigné dans le sang, to be weltering in o.'s blood.

BAIGNE, E, pa. p. V. senses of BAIGNER.

Non —, 1. unbathed; 2. unwashed.

SE BAIGNER, pr. v. 1. to bathe; to bathe o.'s self; 2. to welter (in blood).

Faire baigner des animaux, to take a animals into the water.

BAIGNER [bènn-yé] v. n. 1. to be steeped; 2. to soak; to be soaked; 3. to welter (in blood).

BAIGNEUR [bènn-yeur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. bather; 2. bathing-man, m.; bathing-woman, f.; 3. bath-keeper.

BAIGNOIR [bènn-yoir] n. m. bathing-place (in a river).

BAIGNOIRE [bènn-yoir] n. f. 1. bath (receptacle) 2. (theat.) corner box.

Voiture —, bathing-machine.

BAIL [ba-y] n. m., pl. BAUX, (law) lease.

— emphytéotique, 1. = for a long term of years; 2. = for ninety nine years; — verbal, fait sans écrit, (law) parole =; — à cheptel, = of cattle;

— à ferme, = of ground; — à longues années, à long terme, long lease; = for a long term of years; — à loyer, = of house, tenement; — à terme, pour un terme d'années, = for years; — à vie, = for life; — à volonté, = at will; —

de quatre-vingt-dix-neuf ans, = for ninety nine years. Locataire en vertu d'un —, =-holder; locataire par — emphytéotique, (law) =-holder. A —, on a =; par —, 1. by =; 2. =-hold; par — emphytéotique, (law) =-hold. Avoir à —, to have a = of; donner à —, to lease; to let ✓ on a =; faire passer un —, to make ✓ a =; n'avoir pas fait de — §, to have taken no engagement; résilier un —, to cancel a =. Cela n'est pas de mon — §, 1. that does not enter into my engagement; 2. I had nothing to do with it.

BAILLANT [bâ-yân] adj. 1. gaping; yawning; 2. (bot.) gaping.

BAILLE [bâ-y] n. f. (nav.) pail.

BAILLEMENT [bâ-y'man] n. m. 1. gaping; yawning; 2. gape; gawn; 3. (gram.) gap; hiatus.

Faire un —, to gape; to yawn; faire —, (gram.) to gape; to have a hiatus.

BAILLER [bâ-yé] v. n. 1. to gape; to yawn; (to give ✓ a yawn; 2. § (th.) to gape; to open (in fissures); 3. to be slack;

4. (of doors, windows) to be ajar, on a jar.

BAILLER [bâ-yé] v. a. + (law) to deliver; to give ✓.

— à ferme, to lease; to let ✓ on a lease. La — belle, en — d'une belle à q. u. §, to wish, to want to impose upon a. o.

BAILLERESSE [ba-yeress] n. f. + (law) lessor.

BAILLET [ba-yé] adj. m. (of horses) light red.

BAILLEUL [ba-yéul] n. m. + bone-setter.

BAILLEUR [bâ-year] n. m. SE, n. f. gaper; yawner.

Un — en fait bâiller un autre, yawning is catching.

BAILLEUR [ba-year] n. m. (law) lessor.

— de fonds, (com.) 1. money-lender; 2. dormant, sleeping partner.

BAILLI [bâ-yi] n. m. bailif (magistrate); bailiff.

Grand —, high =.

BAILLIAGE [bâ-yai] n. m. bailiwick.

BAILLIAGE-ER [bâ-yajé] ERE, adj. of the bailiwick.

BAILLIVE [bâ-yiv] n. f. bailiff's wife.

BAILLON [bâ-yon] n. m. gag.

Mettre un — à, || to gag; mettre un — à q. u. §, to stop a. o.'s tongue; to shut ✓ a. o.'s mouth.

BAILLONNER [bâ-yoné] v. a. 1. to gag; 2. to wedge up (a door).

BAIN, n. m. 1. bath; 2. (action) bathing; 3. —s, (pl.) bath-room; bathing-room, sing.; 4. —s, (pl.) baths, pl.; bathing-establishment, sing.; 5. —s, (pl.) baths; waters, pl.; 6. bath (order of knighthood); 7. (arts) bath.

— chaud, warm, tepid, hot bath; — complet, = with linen; demi —, hip =; slipper =; — local, topique, local, topical =; — médicamenter, medicated =; — simple, = without linen;

— tempéré, tiède, tepid =. — à domicile, = sent to private houses; — de mains, hand =; — de mer, = d'eau de mer, salt-water =; —s de mer, (pl.) sea-bathing, sing.; — de pieds, foot =;

— sur place, = taken in the establishment; — de propreté, = taken for cleanliness; —s de rivière, (pl.) river-bathing, sing.; — de santé, = taken medicinally; — de siège, hip =; — de vapeurs, 1. vapour =; 2. (chem.) vapour =.

Etablissement, maison de —s, bathing-establishment; fond de —, linen for the bottom of a =; salle de —s, =-room, bathing-room. C'est un — qui chauffe §, it is a storm brewing.

BAIN-MARIE, n. m., pl. BAINS-MARIE, (chem.) water-bath.

BAIONNETTE, n. f. (mil.) bayonet.

Charger à la —, 1. to charge with the

=; 2. to bayonet; enlever à la —, to carry at the point of the =; mettre la — au bout du fusil, to fix =s. — au canon! fix =s!

BAIRAM [bairam] BEIRAM, n. m. (Mah. rel.) bairam; beiram.

BAISEMAIN, n. m. 1. (feud.) kissing of hands; kissing hands; 2. —s, (pl.) respects; compliments, pl.

Faire ses —s à q. u. +, to pay ✓ o.'s respects to a. o.; to commend o.'s self to a. o.

BAISEMENT, n. m. 1. + kissing; 2. kissing (of the pope's feet); 3. (geom.) osculation.

BAISER, v. a. 1. to kiss (a. o., a. th.) 2. to embrace (a. o.).

— q. u. à, sur la bouche, to kiss a. o.'s lips; — q. u. à la joue, au front, to = a. o.'s cheek, forehead; — la main de q. u., to = a. o.'s hand.

BAISÉ, E, pa. p. kissed.

Non —, unknissed.

SE BAISER, pr. v. 1. to kiss each other one another; 2. (th.) to touch.

BAISER, n. m. kiss.

Gros —, 1. hearty =; 2. (b. s.) smock;) horse-buss. — de Judas, Judas's =

Sans —, 1. without a =; 2. unknissed.

Envoyer un — à q. u., 1. to send ✓ a. o. a =; 2. to kiss o.'s hand to a. o.

BAISEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. kisser.

BAISOTTER, v. a. to be always kissing.

BAISSE, n. f. 1. (of prices) fall; decline; 2. (of water) going down.

— légère, slight fall, decline. Jouer à la —, 1. speculator on a =; 2. (change) bear. En —, (com.) on the =, declining;

jouer à la —, (com.) to speculate on =; tendre à la —, (com.) to have a tendency to =, to decline; to look down.

BAISSER, v. a. 1. || § to lower; 2. || to move down; to move lower; 3. || to bring down; 4. || to put ✓ down; 5. || § to lower ✓ down; 6. || to trail; 7. to hang ✓ (o. ears); 8. to cast ✓ down (o.'s eyes); 9. to hold ✓ down (o.'s head); 10. to hang ✓ (o.'s head in sorrow or shame); to hang ✓ down; 11. to droop (o.'s head in languishing); 12. to lower (a tone, the voice); 13. to put ✓ down (a veil); 14. (com.) to lower (a price); 15. (mus.) to lower; 16. (nav.) to lower; 17. (nav.) (b. s.) to strike ✓ (o.'s flag).

1. || — q. ch. qui est trop haut, to lower a. o. that is too high. § — ses prétentions, to lower o.'s pretensions. 2. — un tableau, to move down a picture. 3. — une jalousie, un rideau, to let down a blind, a curtain. 4. — ce qu'on a trop haut, to put down what has been raised too high. 5. § — l'orgueil à q. u., to bring down o.'s pride.

BAISSÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of BAISSE) (of the eyes, look) down-cast.

— vers la terre, (of the eyes) down-cast.

SE BAISSER, pr. v. 1. (pers., animals) to stoop; 2. (pers., animals) to stoop down; 3. || (pers.) to bow down; 4. (th.) to let ✓ down; 5. (of the eyes) to be cast down; 6. (of the head) to hang ✓ down; 7. (of the tone, voice) to lower; 8. (of veil) to be put down; 9. (mus.) to lower; 10. (nav.) to be lowered.

— jusqu'à terre, to stoop down to ground. Il semble qu'il n'y ait qu'à et en prendre, it is not so easy as seems.

BAISSER, v. n. 1. || to lower; 2. || to drop; to fall ✓; 3. || to decline; to decrease; to diminish; 4. || (of waters) to fall ✓; to go ✓ down; 5. § to decline to fail; (to go ✓ down; 6. § to decline to wane; to be on the wane; (to fail) off; 7. § to lose ✓ (deteriorate); 8. § (pert) to decline; to break ✓; 9. (of the tide) ebb; 10. (com.) (of prices) to decline; to fail ✓.

2. Un rideau baisse, a curtain drops, etc.

5. La vue commence à —, the sight begins to decline, to fail; ses facultés baissent, his faculties are declining. 6. Son influence baisse, his

Buence is declining, waning, falling off. 7. *Co vin baisse*, this wine loses. 8. *Co vieillard baisse*, this old man is declining, breaking.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) to keep \sqrt up. Faire —, (V. senses) \parallel to beat \sqrt down.

BAISSIER, n. m. (change) bear (speculator on a fall).

BAISSIERE, n. f. (sing.) bottom of the cask (of beer, cider, wine, etc.).

BAISURE, n. f. (culin.) kissing-crust.

BAJOIRE, n. f. double-headed coin.

BAJOUE, n. f. (of pigs) cheek.

BAJOYER [bajoi-yé] n. m. (engin.) (of canals) chamber-, wharf-, side-wall.

BAL, n. m., pl. —s, ball (dancing).

— costumé, travesti, fancy —; — masqué, masked —; — paré, dress —.

Donner le — à q. u. s., to rate a. o.; to give \sqrt it to a. o.; fermer un —, to break \sqrt up a =; to close a =; ouvrir un —, to open a =.

BALADIN, n. m. E. n. f. 1. \dagger dancer; 2. (b. s.) merry Andrew.

BALADINAGE, n. m. merry Andrew's jest, joke.

BALAFRE, n. f. 1. gash; slash; 2. \dagger scar (of a gash).

Faire une —, to make \sqrt a scar.

BALAFRER, v. a. 1. to gash; to slash; 2. to cut \sqrt (a. o.) over the face.

BALAFRÉ, E, pa. p. covered with scars.

BALAI, n. m. 1. broom; 2. brush; long brush, broom; long-handled brush.

— de cheminée, fire-brush; — du ciel, (nav.) North West wind; — de crin, house —; — de jonc, carpet-broom; — à laver, 1. mop; 2. swab; — de plume, feather-broom. Coup de —, sweep; manche à —, 1. broom-stick; 2. — handle.

Donner un coup de — à, to brush a little; to brush up; enlever avec un —, to brush off; essuyer avec un — (à laver), to mop; to mop up; faire — neuf, (of servants) to do \sqrt o.'s work well at first; laver avec un — (à laver), to mop; rôtir le —, 1. to drudge in obscurity; 2. to lead \sqrt a wild life; faire tourner un — (à laver), to trundle a mop. Il n'est rien tel que — neuf, a new broom sweeps clean.

BALAIS, n. m. (min.) balass.

Rubis —, = ruby.

BALANCE, n. f. 1. \parallel balance (for weighing); 2. (sing.) scales, pl.; pair of scales, sing; 3. \S balance; 4. \S suspense; 5. (astr.) libra; balance; 6. (book-k.) balance; 7. (book-k.) balance-sheet; 8. (com.) balance.

— ordinaire, 1. common balance; 2. common scales; — romaine, steelyard; Roman —, — à bascule, weighing-machine; — d'essai, assay —; — aux lettres, letter —; — de précision, philosophical —; — pour peser, = weight.

Arbre de —, (tech.) = arbor; fabricant de —s, 1. = maker; 2. scale-maker; feuille de —, (com.) = sheet; plat de —, scale; poids de —, = weight; trait de la —, turn of the scale. En —, \S 1. in suspense; 2. fluctuating; 3. wavering; irresolute; undecided; 4. doubtful. Arrêter une —, (com.) to agree a =; établir, faire la —, to draw \sqrt , to strike \sqrt a =; importer la —, 1. \parallel (of weights) to be too heavy; 2. \S to outweigh all other considerations; entrer en —, 1. to be compared; 2. to be in suspense; être en —, 1. to be in suspense; 2. to fluctuate; 3. to waver; to be irresolute, undecided; 4. to be doubtful; mettre en —, dans la — \S , to weigh; to poise; faire pencher la —, to turn the =; to turn the scale; tenir en —, to keep \sqrt in suspense; tenir la — égale entre, to hold \sqrt the = between.

BALANCE, n. m. (dance) setting to o.'s partner.

BALANCEILLE, n. f. (nav.) felucca.

BALANCEMENT, n. m. \parallel 1. balancing

(in equilibrium); poising; 2. swinging; swing; 3. rocking; waving; 4. (in walking) wadding; 5. (in walking) wallow; 6. fluctuation.

BALANCER, v. a. 1. \parallel to balance (hold in equilibrium); to poise; 2. \parallel to swing; 3. \parallel to rock; 4. to wave; 5. \S to balance (consider); to weigh; to poise; 6. \S to counterbalance; to balance; 7. \S to counteract; 8. \S to balance (accounts); (to square; 9. (book-k.) to balance.

BALANCE, E, adj. (V. senses of BALANCER) (of accounts) balanced; square. Non —, (V. senses) 1. \parallel unbalanced; unpoised; 2. \S unweighed; not considered; 3. (of accounts) unbalanced.

SE BALANCER, pr. v. 1. \parallel to swing; 2. \parallel to rock; 3. \parallel to wave; 4. \parallel (in walking) to waddle; 5. \S to balance; to be counterbalanced.

Personne qui se balance, (V. senses) swinger.

BALANCER, v. n. \S 1. (à, to) to hesitate; to be in suspense; 2. to fluctuate; 3. to waver; to be irresolute, undecided; 4. (à, to) to scruple; 5. (danc.) to set \sqrt to o.'s partner.

Qui ne balance pas, (V. senses) unhesitating. Sans —, (V. senses) unhesitatingly.

BALANCIER, n. m. 1. (pers.) balance-maker; 2. (pers.) scale-maker; 3. (of clocks) pendulum; 4. (of rope-dancers) balancing-pole; pole; 5. (of watches) balance; 6. (coin.) coining-engine; coining-press; 7. (mach.) beam; working-beam; cross-beam; 8. (spinn.) flier.

— monétaire, coining-engine; coining-press; — transversal, cross-beam.

BALANCINE, n. f. (nav.) lift.

BALANÇOIRE, n. f. 1. see-saw; 2. swing.

BALANDRAN, BALANDRAS, n. m. \dagger 1. "balandran" (cloak of state); 2. "balandran" (coarse great-coat).

BALANE, n. m. (conch.) acorn; acorn-fish; acorn-shell.

BALAUSTE [balôst] n. f. (pharm.) balaustia; balaustium.

BALAUSTIER [balostie] n. m. (bot.) balaustia; balaustium; wild pomegranate.

BALAYAGE [balé-yaj] n. m. sweeping.

BALAYER [balé-yé] v. a. 1. \parallel to sweep \sqrt ; 2. \parallel to sweep \sqrt ; (to give \sqrt (a. th.) a sweep; 3. \parallel to sweep \sqrt along; 4. \parallel to sweep \sqrt away off; 5. \S to brush off; 6. \parallel to sweep out; 7. \parallel to sweep \sqrt up; 8. (by artillery) to sweep \sqrt ; to clear.

6 — une chambre, to sweep out a room. 7. — les ordures, to sweep \sqrt up the dirt.

— bien, comme il faut, to sweep \sqrt clean; — en tas, to sweep \sqrt up. Qui n'est pas balayé, unswept.

BALAYEU-R [balé-yeur] n. m. SE, n. f. sweeper.

— de rue, street —.

BALAYURES [balé-yur] n. f. sweepings, pl.

— de mer, (pl.) sea-weed washed on shore, sing.

BALBUSARD [balbuzâr]. V. BALBUZARD.

BALBUTIEMENT [balbuciman] n. m. stammering; stuttering.

BALBUTIER [balbucie] v. n. 1. \parallel to stammer; to stutter; 2. \S to speak \sqrt confusedly; 3. (of children) to lisp (speak imperfectly).

En balbutiant, stammeringly; stutteringly.

BALBUTIER [balbucie] v. a. 1. \parallel to stammer; to stammer out; to stutter; to stutter out; 2. \S (of children) to lisp (speak imperfectly).

BALBUZARD [balbuzâr] n. m. (orn.) osprey; osprey; (fishing-eagle).

BALCON, n. m. balcony.

BALDAQUIN, n. m. 1. baldachin; baldachin; 2. (arch., sculp.) canopy,

BALE, n. f. (bot.) boll; glume.

En —, (of grain) unhusked.

BALEARES, adj. (geog.) Balearic.

BALEINE, n. f. 1. (mam.) (genus) whale; 2. whale-bone; 3. (astr.) cetus.

— franche, (species) whale; — nord-caper, ice —. Barbe de —, = bone, = fin; blanc de —, sperm; spermaceti.

Fanon de —, 1. = bone; = fin; 2. (anat.) baleen; pêche de la —, = fish-ery; pêcheur de —, whaler.

BALEINE, E, adj. with whale-bone.

BALEINEAU, n. m. (mam.) young whale.

BALEINIER, n. m. 1. whaler (fisherman); 2. (nav.) whaler; whale-ship.

Navire —, (nav.) whaler; whale-ship.

BALEINIÈRE, n. f. (nav.) whaler's boat.

BALÉNAS [—nâ] n. m. whale's pizzle; pizzle.

BALESTON, n. m. (nav.) sprit.

Voile à —, = sail.

BALEVRE, n. f. 1. \dagger under lip; 2. (arch.) overplus lip.

BALI, n. m. V. PÂLI.

BALISAGE, n. m. (DE, IN) 1. erection of beacons; setting up beacons; 2. (nav.) buoying.

BALISE [baliz] n. f. (bot.) fruit of the shot.

BALISE [balizz] n. f. 1. beacon, 2. \dagger tow-path.

Bâtiment —, light-ship. — de sauvetage, safety-beacon. Droit de —, beaconage.

BALISER, v. a. 1. (nav.) to erect beacons in; to set \sqrt up beacons in; 2. to buoy.

BALISEUR, n. m. 1. superintendent of a tow-path; 2. person appointed to erect beacons.

BALISIER, n. m. (bot.) shot.

— de l'Inde, Ind. n. =.

BALISTE, n. f. 1. balister; ballista; 2. (ich.) balistes.

BALISTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) ballistics, pl.

Qui a rapport à la —, ballistic; ballistic.

BALIVAGE, n. m. staddling.

BALIVEAU, n. m. staddle.

laisser, réserver ses —s, to staddle.

BALIVERNE, n. f. (idle talk; idle tale; stuff; fiddle-faddle.

BALIVERNER, v. n. to trifle; to fiddle.

BALLADE, n. f. ballad.

Auteur de —s, = writer; composition des —s, = writing. Chanter des —s, to sing \sqrt =; to ballad; mettre en —, to balladize; rimer des —s, to ballad.

BALLAGE, n. m. (metal.) balling.

BALLANT, adj. (of the arms) swinging.

Aller les bras —s, to swing \sqrt o.'s arms in walking.

BALLE, n. f. 1. ball (a. th. round); 2. ball (play-thing); 3. (of certain grains) husk; 4. (of fire-arms) ball; shot; 5. (of cannon) bullet; bullet shot; 6. (of pedlars) pack; 7. (bot.) boll; glume; 8. (com.) bale (of goods); 9. (print.) ball; beater.

— morte, spent ball, shot; — ramée, bar-shot. — au camp, (sing.) (play) rounders, pl.; — au pot, (sing.) rolly-pooly; — en rond, (play) stool-ball; — à la volée, (play) trap. Enfant de la —, son who follows his father's profession; personne qui sert la —, (play) bowler. De —, 1. of no value; (pastry); 2. (of goods) pedlar's; en —, (of grain) in the husk; unhusked. Charger à —, to load with =, shot; jouer à la —, to play at =; prendre la — au bond, 1. \parallel to take \sqrt the = at the rebound; 2. \S to improve an opportunity; renvoyer la —, 1. \parallel to return the =; 2. \S to give \sqrt tit for tat; se renvoyer la —, to refer to each other; servir la —, (play) to

bowl; to be the bowler. À vous la — ! it is your turn ! quand la — me viendra; when my turn comes.

BALLER, v. n. † 1. to dance; 2. to dance in a ring.

BALLET, n. m. ballet.

Directeur des —s, =-master.

BALLON, n. m. 1. balloon; 2. foot-ball (to play with); 3. (chem.) balloon.

— captif, captive balloon; — perdu, = in the air. — d'essai, pilot =. Faire une ascension en —, monter en —, to ascend in a —; to make a ascent in a —.

BALLONNE, E, adj. 1. distended; swollen; 2. (veter.) hide-bound.

BALLONNEMENT, n. m. (med.) swelling.

BALLONNIER, n. m. foot-ball maker.

BALLOT, n. m. (com.) bale.

BALLOTIN, n. m. (com.) small bale.

BALLOTTADE, n. m. (man.) ballo-

tade.

BALLOTTAGE, n. m. second ballot.

BALLOTTE, n. f. † ballot.

BALLOTTE, n. f. (bot.) ballota.

— fétide, black horse-hound.

BALLOTTMENT, n. m. tossing, shaking about.

BALLOTTER, v. a. 1. † to toss; (to toss about; to take a about; 2. † to send (a. o.) about (from one to another);

3. † to bandy (a. th.); to knock about; 4. † to canvass (discuss); to turn over in every direction; 5. to ballot a second time; 6. (tennis) to toss, to bandy (a ball).

BALLOTTER, v. n. to shake a.

BALOURD, n. m. E, n. f., dolt; dullard; numskull; thick-skin.

BALOURD, E, adj. dull; heavy; doltish; dull-headed; dull-brained; thick-headed; blockish.

BALOURDISE, n. f. 1. dullness; heaviness; doltishness; blockishness; 2. stupid thing.

Avec —, doltishly; blockishly. Faire une —, to do a stupid thing.

BALSAMIER [balzamié] n. m. V. BAUMIER.

BALSAMINE [balzamiann] n. f. (bot.) balsam; balsamine.

— des bois, touch-me-not.

BALSAMIQUE [balzamik] adj. 1. balsmy; 2. balsamic; balsamical; balsamious.

BALSAMIQUE [balzamik] n. m. (pharm.) balsamic.

BALSAMITE [balzamitt] n. f. (bot.) (genus) costmary.

— odorante, =.

BALUSTRADE, n. f. 1. balustrade; 2. (mach.) fence.

BALUSTRE, n. m. 1. (arch.) baluster; 2. railing.

BALZAN, n. m. (of horses) white-footed horse.

BALZANE, n. f. (of horses) white-foot.

BAMBIN [banbin] n. m. (baby) boy; babe.

BAMBOCHADE [banbochad] n. f. (paint.) 1. rustic, low life; 2. painting, picture of rustic, low life.

BAMBOCHE [banboch] n. f. 1. † puppet (large); 2. † (pers.) bit of a thing; shrimp; 3. † spray; spray.

—s, spectacle de —s, puppet-show.

Joueur de —s, =-player; maître d'un spectacle de —s, =-man; =-master.

Faire une —, to have a spree, spray.

BAMBOCHE [banboch] n. f. small bamboo, bamboo-cane.

BAMBOCHEU-R [banbocheur] n. m. SE, n. f. rake.

BAMBOU [banbou] n. m. (bot.) bamboo; bambu; bamboo-cane; bambu-cane.

BAN, n. m. 1. ban; 2. ban (of marriage); 3. exile; banishment; 4. (feud.) ban.

Dispense de —s, license; marriage license. Au —, under the ban. Acheter des —s, se procurer une dispense de —s, to procure a —; lever le —, to levy the ban; mettre au —, 1. † to lay a ban; 2. † to send a to Coventry; publier les —s, 1. to publish the bans; 2. to ask (a. o.) in church; faire publier ses —s, 1. to have o's bans published; 2. to be asked in church; rompre son —, to break a o's ban.

BANAL, E, adj. 1. (feud.) subject to socome; bond socome; 2. † (pers.) hireling; mercenary; 3. † (th.) common to every one; 4. † (th.) common-place, hackney; trite.

Nature —e, (V. senses) triteness.

D'une manière —e, (V. senses) tritely.

BANALITE, n. f. (feud. law) socome; bond socome.

Droit de — du moulin, (feud. law) thirlage.

BANANE, n. f. (bot.) banana; plantain; (Adam's) apple.

BANANIER, n. m. (bot.) banana-tree; plantain; plantain-tree; (Adam's) apple.

BANC [ban] n. m. 1. bench (seat of wood, stone or metal); 2. bank (seat of turf); 3. (of churches) pew; 4. (of fish) shoal; 5. (office) field; 6. (of rivers, seas) shelf; 7. (of sand) bank; 8. (of schools) bench; form; 9. (of stone) bed; 10. (nav.) (rowers) bank; thwart; 11. (spin.) frame.

—s dégarnis, déserts, empty benches; —s ministériels, (parl.) treasury-benches.

— des accusés, bar; — à broches, (spin.) spindle and fly roving-frame; — d'église, pew; — de l'œuvre, churchwardens' pew; — de roche, (nav.) ridge; — du roi, de la reine, king, queen's =.

Etre sur les —s, to be a school-boy; to be in o's pupilage; se remettre sur les —s, to go a school again; to return to o's pupilage.

BANCAL, E, adj. bandy-legged; (baker-legged).

BANCO, adj. (exch.) banco.

BANCROCHE, adj. (b. s.) 1. bandy-legged; baker-legged; 2. rickety.

BANDAGE, n. m. 1. (of wheels) tire; hoop; 2. (build.) hoop; 3. (surg.) bandage; belt; fascia; 4. truss; 5. (surg.) employment, use of bandages.

— herniaire, (surg.) truss.

BANDAGISTE, n. m. 1. bandage-maker; 2. truss-maker.

— herniaire, truss-maker.

BANDANA, n. m. bandana (silk handkerchief); bandanna.

BANDE, n. f. 1. † band; 2. † slip; strip; 3. † head-band; 4. † shred; 5. † string; 6. † band; troop; company; 7. † (b. s.) (pers.) set; gang; crew; 8. (of a billiard-table) cushion; 9. (of birds) flight; 10. (anat.) tract; 11. (arch.) band; girth; 12. (astr.) fascia; belt; 13. (her.) bend; 14. (post.) band.

Demi —, (nav.) parliamentary-heel.

petite —, strip =; — roulée, (med.) roller; — de trémie, (build.) (of chimneys) trimmer. Chef de —, leader of a gang.

À deux, trois —s, two, three-banded; à la —, (nav.) tying along; sous —, in bands. Couper par —s, to shred; donner, plier à la —, (nav.) to tie a along; to heel; to careen; faire — a part, to keep a part; former en —s, to band.

BANDEAU, n. m. 1. head-band; frontlet; 2. fillet; 3. bandage (over o's eyes); 4. † cloud; mist; darkness; 5. (arch.) string-course.

— royal, royal diadem. Arracher le —, faire tomber le — de dessus les yeux de q. u., to dispel the mist before a. o's eyes; to open a. o's eyes; avoir un — sur les yeux †, to be blindfolded; couvrir d'un —, to muffle; mettre un — à q. u., sur les yeux de q. u.,

to blindfold a. o.; to blind a. o.; ôter le — de, 1. † to remove the bandage from; 2. † to unmuffle; 3. † to open (a. o.'s eyes).

BANDELETTE, n. f. 1. band (small); band-string; 2. bandelet; bandlet; 3. (arch.) bandlet; girth; 4. (surg.) fascia.

BANDER, v. a. 1. † to bind a up; 2. † to tie up; 3. † to put a bandage over (a. o.'s eyes); 4. † to tighten; 5. † to bend a (a bow); 6. † to bend a (the mind); 7. (arch.) to key in (arches).

— trop, (V. senses) to strain. — les yeux à †, to blindfold; to blind.

BANDE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of BANDER) (her.) bendy.

Non trop —, (V. senses of BANDER) unstrained.

BANDER, v. n. to be tight.

BANDEREAU, n. m. trumpet-string;

BANDEROLE, n. f. 1. shoulder-belt; 2. bandrol; bannerol; 3. (nav.) streamer; small pendant.

BANDIERE, n. f. V. BANNIERE.

BANDIT, n. m. 1. ruffian; bandit; 2. vagrant.

BANDOULIER, n. m. † highwayman (of the mountains).

BANDOULIERE, n. f. 1. shoulder-belt; cross-belt; 2. bandoleer.

Porter q. ch. en —, to sling a. th. over o's shoulder; porter la —, to be a game-keeper.

BANDURE, n. f. (bot.) bandura.

BANIAN, n. m. Banian (Indian idoolater).

BANLIEUE [—lieu] n. f. (sing.) suburbs, pl.

BANNE, n. f. 1. awning; 2. hamper; 3. (of boats) tilt; 4. (of carts, waggons etc.) tilt; 5. corf.

BANNEAU, n. m. small hamper.

BANNER, v. a. 1. to cover with a tilt; 2. to tilt (a boat, cart, waggon).

BANNERET, adj. m. (feud. hist.) banneret.

Chevalier —, knight =.

BANNETON, n. m. (fish.) cauf.

BANNETTE, n. f. small hamper.

BANNI, n. m. E, n. f. exile; —s, (phil.) exiles; banished, pl.

BANNIERE, n. f. 1. banner; 2. standard; 3. streamer.

Avec sa —, ses —s, 1. with o's = 2. bannered. Planter une —, to erect a standard.

BANNIR, v. a. 1. † (DE, from; à, to) to banish; 2. † (DE, from) to banish; 3. dismiss; to put a away.

Personne qui bannit, banisher (opp. Se —, to banish o's self).

BANNISSABLE, adj. † liable to banishment.

BANNISSEMENT, n. m. banishment.

BANQUE, n. f. 1. (com.) banking; (com.) bank; banking-house; 3. (printers) pay-table; 4. (play) bank.

— mère, parent-bank; — particulière, private =; — provinciale, country, provincial =; — succursale, branch =. — par action, joint stock =. Recevable à la —, bankable. Actif de la —, =-stock; actionnaire de la —, holder of =-stock; billet de —, =-note; =-bill; carnet de —, =-book; compagnie de —, banking-company; établissement de —, banking-concern, establishment; fête à la —, =-holiday; garçon de —, =-porter; maison de —, banking-house; mandat de la —, post bill, post-note. De —, 1. banking.

2. (exch.) banco. Avoir un compte —, to have an account open at the bank; émettre un billet de —, to issue a bank note; faire la —, 1. to carry on business of a banker; 2. (of work-people) to be paid; mettre à la —, to put in the =; faire sauter la —, to break the =.

BANQUEROUTE [bankrou] n. f. (b.s.) bankruptcy.

— frauduleuse, fraudulent =; — simple, (law) = attended with misconduct. En —, bankrupt Faire —, 1. to be a bankrupt; 2. to become a bankrupt; to turn bankrupt; 3. § (A) to forfeit (...); faire faire — à, 1. § to break; 2. § to bankrupt; mettre en — §, to bankrupt.

BANQUEROUT-IER [bankrouièr] n. m. IÈRE, n. f. (b.s.) bankrupt.

— frauduleux, fraudulent =; — simple, (law) = by misconduct.

BANQUET [bankè] n. m. 1. banquet; 2. banqueting.

Amateur de —s, banqueter; maison de —, banqueting-house; salle de —, banqueting-hall, room; banquet-house. Donner, faire un —, to banquet.

BANQUET [bankè] n. m. (man.) banquet.

BANQUETER [bankète] v. n. ‡ (to) banquet; to junket.

BANQUETTE n. f. 1. covered bench; bench; 2. (of bridges, of canals) banquet; 3. (of coaches) outside; 4. (of roads) foot-path; foot-way; 5. (engin.) bank; bench; 6. (fort.) banquet; 7. (rail.) attendant path; 8. (theat.) bench.

Jouer devant, pour les —s, to play to empty benches.

BANQUIER, n. m. 1. banker; 2. (fin.) money-agent; 3. (play) banker.

Avoir pour —, to bank with (a. o.); verser chez son —, (com.) to pay into o.'s banker's.

BANQUISE, n. f. (nav.) ice-berg.

BANTAM [bantam] n. m. bantam.

Coq de —, = cock; poule de —, = hen.

BAOBAB, n. m. (bot.) baobab; (sour) gourd.

BAPTÈME [batèm] n. m. 1. § (pers.) baptism; 2. (th.) christening; 3. (nav.) tucking (on crossing the equator, tropics, etc.)

— des enfants, infant baptism; pèdo-baptism; — de sang, (theol.) martyrdom without =. Extrait de —, certificate of —. De, du —, baptismal; baptistical; christening; sans —, 1. without =; 2. unbaptized. Tenir q. u. sur les fonts de —, to stand for god-father, god-mother p. a. o.

BAPTISER [batize] v. a. 1. § to baptize (a. o.); to christen; 2. § to christen (a. o.); § to dub (a. o.); to nickname; 4. to put water into (o.'s wine).

Persone qui baptise, baptizer. Voilà un enfant bien difficile à —! that is no easy matter!

BAPTISÉ, E, pa. p.

Non baptisé, unbaptized.

BAPTISMALE [batismal] E, adj. baptismal; of baptism.

BAPTISTAIRE [batistèr] adj. of baptism.

Extrait —, certificate =; registre —, register =; church-register.

BAPTISTAIRE [batistèr] n. m. certificate of baptism.

BAPTISTE [batist] n. m. Baptist.

Saint Jean —, John the =.

BAPTISTÈRE [batistèr] n. m. baptistry; baptistry.

BAQUET, n. m. 1. tub; 2. bucket; 3. trough; 4. (a. & m.) swimming tub.

BARAGOUIN, n. m. gibberish.

BARAGOUINAGE, n. m. 1. gibberish; jabber.

BARAGOUINER, v. n. 1. to jabber; 2. to talk gibberish.

BARAGOUINER, v. a. to jabber.

BARAGOUINEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. jabber.

BARAQUE, n. f. 1. (mil.) hut; 2. hut; 3. (b.s.) hovel; 4. (of fairs) stand; booth.

Loger dans une —, (mil.) to hut.

BARAQUER, v. a. ‡ (mil.) to hut.

SE BARAQUER, pr. v. (mil.) to hut.

BARATERIE, n. f. (mar. law) barratry.

Marin coupable de —, barrator. Entaché de —, barratrous. Avec —, barratrously.

BARATTE, n. f. churn.

BARATTER, v. a. to churn.

Personne qui baratte, churning.

BARBACANE, n. f. 1. (fort.) barbican, barbican; 2. (arch.) outlet.

BARBACOLE, n. m. ‡ school-master.

BARBARE [barbàr] adj. 1. barbarous; 2. barbarous (savage); barbarian; 3. barbaric; 4. (gram.) barbarous.

Semi —, semi-barbarous. D'une manière —, barbarously. Devenir —, to become —, to get —; to be barbarized; rendre —, to barbarize; to make —, to render =; être rendu —, to be barbarized.

BARBARE [barbàr] n. m. barbarian.

Semi —, semi —. Des —s, 1. of barbarians; 2. barbaric.

BARBAREMENT [barbàrman] adv. ‡ barbarously.

BARBARESQUE, adj. of Barbary; Barbary.

BARBARESQUES, n. m. (geog.) Barbary States, pl.

BARBARIE, n. f. 1. barbarity; barbarousness; barbarism; 2. act of barbarity; barbarous act.

BARBARISME, n. m. (gram.) barbarism.

Faire des —s, (gram.) to make —s; to barbarize.

BARBE, n. f. 1. (pers.) beard; 2. (of animals) beard; 3. (of barley, corn, etc.) beard; awn; 4. (of caps) lappet; 5. (of cats, dogs) whiskers, pl.; 6. (of cocks) gills, pl.; 7. (of fishes) wattle; 8. (of head-dresses) pinner; 9. (of quills) pinner; vane; (feather); 10. (of turkeys) wattle; 11. (arts) rough edge; 12. (bot.) beard; barb; ile; 13. —s, (pl.) (veter.) beard, sing.; barbel, sing.; barbles, pl.

— bleue, blue beard; — grise, grey =; jeune —, beardless boy; sainte —, (nav.) gun-room; vieille —, gray = (old man). — de bouc (bot.) coral club-top; petite — de chèvre, (bot.) meadow-sweet; — de Jupiter, (bot.) Jupiter's =; — de moine, (bot.) dodder. Bassin, plat à —, shaving-dish; barber's basin; brosse à —, shaving-brush; jour de —, shaving-day; linge à —, shaving-cloth; manque de —, beardlessness. À la — de q. u., before, in, to a. o.'s face; to a. o.'s beard; under a. o.'s nose, sans —, 1. beardless; unbearded; 2. unrough. Faire la — à, 1. § to shave; 2. § to beard (a. o.); to cut out; se faire la —, to shave; se faire faire la —, to get shaved; rire dans sa —, to laugh in o.'s sleeve.

BARBE, n. m. barb (horse); Barbary horse; barbary.

BARBE, adj. Barbary.

Cheval —, = horse; barbary.

BARBE, E, adj. (bot.) barbate; barbed; barbellate; bearded.

Non —, (V. senses) unbearded.

BARBEAU, n. m. 1. (bot.) blue-bottle; 2. (ich.) barbel.

— commun, (ich.) barbel.

BARBEIER, v. n. (nav.) (of sails) to shiver.

BARBELE, E, adj. (of arrows) bearded.

Clou —, cheville —e, spike-nail.

BARBET, n. m. TE, n. f. barbet; water-spaniel, dog.

BARBET, TE, adj.

Chien —, barbet; water-spaniel, dog.

BARBETTE, n. f. (mil.) barbe.

BARBEYER, v. n. V. BARBEIER.

BARBICHON, n. m. little, young barbet.

BARBIER, n. m. barber.

BARBIFIER, v. a. (to) shave.

Se faire —, to get shaved.

SE BARBIFIER, pr. v. (to) shave o.'s self.

BARBILLON [barbi-yon] n. m. 1. (of cocks) gills, pl.; wattle, sing.; 2. (of fish) wattle; 3. (of turkeys) wattle; 4. (ich.) little barble; 5. —s, (pl.) (veter.) barbel, sing.; barbles, pl.

BARBON, n. m. grey-beard; dotard.

Faire le —, to play the old man.

BARBON, n. m. (bot.) sweet rush.

— odorant, (bot.) (camel's hay; lemon grass).

BARBOTE, n. f. (ich.) 1. burbot; eelpout; 2. loach; loche; groundling.

BARBOTEUR, v. n. 1. § to dabble; to paddle; 2. (nav.) (of sails) to shiver.

Personne qui barbote, dabbler.

BARBOTEUR, n. m. (orn.) domestic duck.

BARBOTEUSE [—teùz] n. f. street-walker.

BARBOTINE, n. f. (bot.) Indian worm-wood.

Armoise —, =.

BARBOUILLAGE [barbou-yaj] n. m. 1. daubing; 2. daub; 3. scribble; scribbling; scrawl; 4. rigmarole; 5. (paint.) slur.

BARBOUILLER [barbou-yè] v. a. 1. (DE, with) to daub; 2. to smear; to besmear; 3. to smutch; 4. to must; 5. to blot; 6. to scrawl; to scribble; to bescribble; 7. to stammer, to stutter out; 8. to babble; 9. (print.) to slur.

BARBOUILLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses) smutty.

— de noir, (of coal, smoke, soot) =.

SE BARBOUILLER, pr. v. 1. § (DE, with) to besmear o.'s self; 2. § to injure o.'s self, o.'s character.

Le temps se barbouille, the weather is getting cloudy; the clouds are gathering; the sky lowers.

BARBOUILLEUR [barbou-yèr] n. m. 1. dauber; 2. scribbler; scrawler; 3. idle babbler.

BARBU, E, adj. 1. bearded; 2. (of barley, corn, etc.) bearded; 3. (bot.) barbate, barbed; barbellate; bearded.

Non —, 1. beardless; 2. (of barley, corn, etc.) unbearded.

BARBU, n. m. (orn.) barbet.

BARBUE, n. f. (ich.) brill.

BARCAROLLE, n. f. (mus.) barcarolle (boat song).

BARCELONNETTE, n. f. barcelonnette (small cradle).

BARD, n. m. hand-barrow.

BARDANE, n. f. (bot.) burdock; bur. — officinale, burdock.

BARDE, n. f. 1. barbe (armour for horses); 2. (culin.) bard.

BARDE, n. m. bard.

De —, des —s, of a =, =s; bardie; bardish. Science des —s, bardism.

BARDEAU, n. m. 1. (bot.) meaty-tree; (way-faring tree); 2. (carp.) shingle; 3. (print.) fount-case.

Couvrir de —x, (carp.) to shingle.

BARDELLE, n. f. bardelle (quilted saddle for colts).

BARDER, v. a. 1. to barb (a horse); 2. § (culin.) (DE, with) to lard; 3. § (DE, with) to lard; to stuff; to cover; 4. to load on a hand-barrow, on a cart; 5. (culin.) to cover with a bard, with bacon.

BARDÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses) (of horses) barbed.

BARDEUR, n. m. mason's labourer (that carries a hand-barrow or draws a cart).

BARDIS, n. m. 1. (com. nav.) partition in the hold; 2. water-board; weather-board.

BARDOT, n. m. 1. little, small mule; 2. § drudge; 3. § butt; laughing-stock.

BAREGE, n. m. barege.

BARÈME, n. m. ready reckoner.

BARGE, n. f. (orn.) *godwit*.

— *aboyeuse*, =.

BARGUIGNAGE [barghinn-yaj] n. m. *wavering*.

BARGUIGNER [barghinn-yé] v. n. (to *haggle*; to *higgle*).

BARGUIGNEUR [barghinn-yeur] n. m. *SE*, n. f. (*haggle*; *higgle*).

BARIL [bari] n. m. 1. *barrel*; 2. *cask*; 3. *tub*; 4. *keg*.

Petit —, *small* =. À —, *barrelled*.

Mettre en —, 1. *to barrel*; 2. *to cask*; 3. *to put into a tub, tubs*; 4. *to pack* (fish, meat).

BARILLE [bari-y'] n. f. (com.) *barilla*.

BARILLET [bari-yè] n. m. 1. *small barrel*; 2. *casket* (in the form of a barrel); 3. (horol.) (of locks) *drum*; 4. (horol.) *barrel*; *spring-box*.

Arbre de —, (horol.) *barrel-arbor*.

BARIOLAGE, n. m. (of colours) *medley*; *motley mixture*.

BARIOLE, E, adj. (of colours) *medley*; *motley*.

BARIOLER, v. a. *to make a medley of* (by painting); *to make a motley mixture of*.

BARITEL, n. m. (tech.) *winding-engine, machine*.

— à chevaux, *horse-whim*; *whim-gin*.

BARLONG, UE, adj. *of unequal length*; *longer on one side than the other*.

BARNABITE, n. m. (rel. ord.) *barnabite*.

BARNACHE, n. f. (orn.) *barnacle*.

— à collier, *brent* =.

BAROMETRE, n. m. 1. (phys.) *barometer*; (*weather-glass*; *weather-gage*); 2. *barometer*; *weather-gage*.

— à cadran, *wheel barometer*; — à tube incliné, *diagonal* =. Au moyen d'un —, *barometrically*.

BAROMETRIQUE, adj. (phys.) *barometrical*.

BARON, n. m. NE, n. f. *baron*, m.; *baroness*, f.

Dignité de baron, *baronage*. De baron, *of a baron*; *baronial*.

BARONNAGE, n. m. 1. *baronage* (barons); 2. (b. s.) *baronage* (title).

BARONNET [baroné] n. m. *baronet*.

Chevalier —, *knight* =. Corps des —s, *baronetage*; dignité de —, *baronetage*.

BARONNIAL, E, adj. *baronial*.

BARONNIE, n. f. *barony*; *baronage*.

BAROQUE, adj. 1. (*odd*; *strange*; *uncouth*; *cramp*); 2. (of pearls) *irregular* (not round).

BARQUE, n. f. 1. (S) *bark* (boat); 2. (boat); 3. (S) *barge*.

— de cérémonie, *state barge*; — de Caron, (à Caron, myth.) *Charon's boat*;

— de parade, (nav.) *barge*. Patron de —, *barge-master*. Conduire la —, 1. (S) *to steer the boat, barge*; 2. (S) *to be at the helm*; conduire bien sa — S, *to manage o.s. affairs well*. — droite! (nav.) *trim the boat*.

BARQUÉE, n. f. *boat-load*.

BARQUEROLLE, n. f. *barge* (on the Adriatic sea).

BARRAGE [bàraj] n. m. 1. *barrier* (to bar up a street or road); 2. *toll-bar*; 3. (of a river) *dam*; 4. (engin.) *wear*; *weir*; *clough*.

— avec pertuis, (engin.) *regulating wear, weir*; — à poutrelles, *stop-gate*.

BARRAGER [bàrajé] n. m. *toll-gatherer*.

BARRE [bàr] n. f. 1. *bar* (of metal or wood); 2. *cross-bar*; 3. (of courts of judicature, political assemblies) *bar*; 4. —s, (pl.) (of horses' mouths) *bar*; 5. (of rivers, harbours) *bar*; 6. (her.) *bar*; 7. (mus.) *bar*; 8. (nav.) *bar*; 9. (nav.) (of the capstan) *bar*; arm; 10. (nav.) (of the helm) *tiller*; *helm*; 11. —s, (pl.) (play) *base*, sing.; 12. (writing) *stroke*.

— franche, (nav.) *hand-tiller*.

de bois, 1. *wooden bar*; 2. (tech.) *slot*;

— de fer pour empêcher l'écrasement, (tech.) *stag*; — de fleuve, (engin.) *eddy*;

— de fonte, cast-iron joist; — de fourneau, de foyer, *fire-bar*; — de jonction, (mus.) *tie*. — dessous! — sous le vent! (nav.) *helm alee!* La — toute dessous!

— à bord! (nav.) *hard alee!* Avoir —s sur q. u., *to have the advantage of a o.*; faire tirer une — sur, *to draw a stroke through*; *to strike out*; jouer aux —s, 1. (S) *to play at base*; 2. (S) *to miss each other*; traduire à la —, (law) *to arraign*. Mettez la — droite! (nav.) *put the helm amidship!*

BARREAU [bàrô] n. m. 1. *bar* (for closing); 2. *bar* (place reserved for barristers); 3. *bar* (barristers); 4. (of chairs) *splat*.

Fréquenter le —, *to attend the courts*; suivre le —, *to follow the law* (as a barrister).

BARRER [bàrê] v. a. 1. *to bar*; 2. *to bar up*; 3. *to fence up*; 4. *to obstruct*; *to stop up*; 5. *to cancel*; *to cross off*; *to line through*; *to dash over*; 6. (her.) *to bar*; 7. (veter.) *to bar*.

BARRE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **BARRER**.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unobstructed*; 2. *uncancelled*; *uncrossed*.

BARRETTE, n. f. 1. *cap* (for men); 2. (of cardinals) *cap*.

BARRICADE, n. f. 1. *barricade*; 2. (play) *barring out*.

BARRICADER, v. a. *to barricade*.

SE BARRICADER, pr. v. 1. *to barricade o.s. self*; 2. (S) *to shut o.s. self up*; 3. (play) *to bar out*.

BARRIERE, n. f. 1. (S) *barrier*; 2. (S) (à, to) *barrier*; *bar*; *fence*; 3. (S) *starting post*; 4. (of enclosures, hedges) *stile*; 5. (of roads) *gate*; 6. (build.) *rail-fence*.

— de péage, *turnpike*; *turnpike-gate*. Surveillant de —, *turnpike-gate keeper*; *gate-keeper*.

BARRICAUT, n. m. *keg*.

BARRIQUE, n. f. 1. *cask*; 2. *hogs-head*.

Petite —, 1. *small cask*; 2. (nav.) *winger*.

BARROT, n. m. (nav.) *beam*.

BARROTIN, n. m. (nav.) *ledge* (put across the deck-beam).

BARTAVELLE, n. f. (orn.) *Guernsey partridge*.

BARYTE, n. f. (min.) *baryta*.

BARYTON, n. m. 1. (Greek gram.) *barytone*; 2. (mus.) *barytone*.

De —, (mus.) =.

BAS [bâ] SE, adj. 1. (S) *low* (not high); 2. *lower* (not upper); 3. (S) *down*; 4. (S) *inferior*; *lower*; 5. (S) *mean*; 6. (S) (b. s.) *sordid*; *base*; *vile*; 7. (of the clergy) *inferior*; 8. (of sound) *low*; 9. (of sound) *base* (grave); 10. (of the weather) *cloudy*; 11. (of the world) *nether*; *lower*; 12. (geog.) *lower*; 13. (mus.) *low*.

2. Lo — bout d'une table, the lower end of a table. 3. La tête — se, o.s. head down; les oreilles — ses, the ears down. 4. Les — emplois, the inferior, lower employments. 5. — se naissance, mean birth.

Pays —, (geog.) *Netherlands*; *Low Countries*. Lands, pl.

BAS [bâ] n. m. 1. (S) *bottom*; *lower part*; 2. (S) *down*; 3. (of the leg) *small*; 4. (of a letter, page) *bottom*; *foot*.

2. Les hauts et les — de la vie, the ups and downs of life.

Être au —, (of casks, liquids) *to get low*; *to come to the bottom*.

BAS [bâ] adv. (S) *low*.

Bien —, 1. (S) *very low*; 2. (S) *at an ebb*; *at a low ebb*. Ici —, here-below; là —, 1. *below*; 2. *over there*; 3. *yonder*; tout —, 1. *in a very low tone of voice*; 2. *in a whisper*. —! (th.) *down with* (lower); à —, 1. (S) *down*; 2. (S) *all over* (ruined);) up; à —! 1.

down (get down); 2. *down* (demolish, subvert); 3. (S) *off with!* *strike off!* 4. (S) *down with* (cry of disapprobation); *down with it!* à — de, out of; au plus —, 1. (S) *at the lowest*; 2. (S) *at the lowest ebb*; en —, 1. *down*; 2. *downward*; 3. *below*; 4. *down stairs*; 5. *at the bottom*; 6. *down*; 7. (of a page) *at the bottom*; 8. *below*; in the lower part.

Jeter —, 1. *to throw down*; 2. *to take down*; 3. *to tumble down*; 4. *to lay down*; 5. *to bring down* (a. o.); 6. *to bring off* (o.s. hat); 7. (of animals in general) *to bring off* (young); 8. (of certain beasts of prey) *to whelp*; 9. (of asses, mares) *to foal*; 10. (of bears, foxes, tigers, whales) *to cub*; 11. (of dogs) *to whelp*; *to pup*; 12. (of goats, sheep) *to yearn*; 13. (of lionesses) *to whelp*; mettre à —, *to pull down*; tenir —, 1. (S) *to keep down*; 2. *to keep down*.

BAS, n. m. *stocking*.

— bleu, *blue* = (a literary woman) *blue*. — à côtes, *ribbed* =; — à jours, *open-worked* =. Métier à —, = *framed* *tisserand* en —, = *weaver*.

BASALTE, n. m. (min.) *basalt*.

BASALTIQUE, adj. (min.) *basaltic*.

BASANE, n. f. 1. *sheep-leather*; *sheep's leather*; 2. (bind.) *sheep*.

BASANE, E, adj. *sun-burnt*; *swarthy*; *tawny*.

Un pen —, *swarthy*. Couleur —, *swarthy*.

BASCULE, n. f. 1. *see-saw*; 2. *rocking chair*; 3. *weighing-machine*; 4. *weighing-bridge*; *weighing-machine*; 5. (of draw-bridge) *plyer*; 6. (did.) *reciprocating motion*; 7. (of cradles) *rockers*; 8. (lock.) *lever*; 9. (play) *see-saw*.

Chaise à —, *rocking chair*; cheval à —, *rocking horse*; pont à —, *weighing-bridge*; *weighing-machine*. Faire —, *to see-saw*; *to see-saw up and down*.

BAS-DESSUS, n. m. (mus.). V. **DESSUS**.

BASE [bâz] n. f. 1. (S) *base*; *basis*; 2. (S) *foundation*; *ground-work*; *ground-plot*; 3. (arch.) *base*; 4. (arts) *base*; 5. (build.) *foot*; 6. (build.) *stock*; 7. (chem.) *basis*; 8. (logarithm.) *radix*; 9. (science) *base*.

— des fondations, (engin.) *footing*. Constituant la —, *basal*; relatif à la —, *basal*. Sans —, (V. senses) *baseless*.

BASELLE, n. f. (bot.) *Malabar niggard*.

BASER [bâzé] v. a. (S) *sun, on, upon* *to base*; *to ground*.

Se — sur q. ch., *to take a. th. as a basis, ground-work*.

BAS-FOND, n. m. pl. —s, 1. *flat level*; 2. (nav.) *shallow water*; *shallow*.

BASILAIRE, adj. (anat.) *basilar*.

BASILIC, n. m. 1. (bot.) *basilic*; (erp.) *basilisk*.

BASILICON, n. m. 1. (bot.) *basilic*; (erp.) *basilisk*.

BASILICOM [basilikomm] n. (pharm.) *basilicum*.

BASILIQUE, n. f. 1. *basilic*; *basilic pile*; 2. (anat.) *basilic*; *basilica*; 3. (pl.) (law) *basilic constitutions*. pl.

En forme de —, (arch.) *basilic*; *basilical*.

BASILIQUE, adj. (anat.) *basilic*; *basilical*.

BASIN, n. m. *dimity*.

BASOCHE, n. f. + *basoche* (jurisdiction of the clerks of solicitors' parliament of Paris).

BASQUE, n. f. *skirt* (of a garment). Être toujours pendu à la —, *to be always hanging after a o.*

BAS-RELIEF, n. m. pl. —s, (sculpt.) *basso-relievo*; *low-relief*.

BASSE [bâss] n. f. (mus.) *bass*; *bass*, *base-string*.

— continue, *continued, thorough* = ; contre —, *double bass*; — de viole, (mus.) *base viol; violoncello*.

BASSE [bass] n. f. (nav.) 1. *flat; shoal*; 2. *ridge of sand-banks, sing.*; *rocks with breakers, pl.*

BASSE-CONTRE, n. f., pl. BASSES-CONTRE, (mus.) *base-counter; lower tenor*.

BASSEMENT [basman] adv. § 1. *meanly*; 2. *sordidly; basely; vilely*.

BASSESSE [bâcess] n. f. § 1. *lowliness; meanness*; 2. *low, mean action*; 3. (b. s.) *sordidness; baseness; vileness*; 4. *base, vile, sordid action*.

BASSET [bâcè] n. m. (mam.) 1. *basest*; 2. *turnspit*.

— à jambes torses, *turnspit*. BASSE-TAILLE, n. f., pl. BASSES-TAILLES, 1. (sculp.) *basso-relievo; low-relief*; 2. (vocal mus.) *bass; base*.

BASSETTE [bâcèt] n. f. (play) *basset*.

BASSIN, n. m. 1. *basin* (kind of dish); *bason*; 2. *basin* (reservoir); 3. (of a balance) *scale*; 4. (of a harbour) *haven*; 5. (anat.) *pelvis; basin*; 6. (geog., geol.) *basin*; 7. (Jewish ant.) *laver*; 8. (found., glass, bat.) *basin*; 9. (mining) *basin*; *repository*; 10. (nav.) *dock*.

— de dépôt, *slime-pit*; — d'échouage, *dry dock*; — à flot, *floating, wet dock*; — de radoub, *graving, repairing dock*. Droit de —, (nav.) *dock-due*; vanne de —, (engin.) *dock-gate*. Converti en —, *basined*. Mettre dans le —, (nav.) *to dock*.

BASSINE, n. f. (arts) *pan* (large).

BASSINER, v. a. 1. *to warm* (a bed); 2. *to wet* (with warm water); 3. *to foment* (diseased parts); 4. (hort.) *to water*.

BASSINET, n. m. 1. (of fire-arms) *pan*; *fire-pan*; *priming-pan*; 2. (anat.) *calyx*; 3. (bot.) *lesser spear-wort; creeping crow-foot*.

BASSINOIRE, n. f. *warming-pan*.

BASSON [bâçon] n. m. 1. (th.) *bassoon*; 2. (pers.) *bassoonist*.

BASTE, n. m. (cards) *basto*.

BASTE, int. *pshaw! nonsense!*

BASTER, v. n. + *to suffice*.

BASTERNE, n. f. + *bastern* (car drawn by oxen).

BASTIDE, n. f. 1. *country-house* (in the South of France); 2. + *fortress*.

BASTILLE [basti-y] n. f. 1. + *fortress*; 2. *Bastille* (state prison in Paris).

BASTINGAGE, n. m. (nav.) 1. *barri-cading*; 2. *netting*.

Filets de —, (pl.) *netting, sing.*

BASTINGUER, v. a. (nav.) *to bar-ricade*.

SE BASTINGUER, pr. v. (nav.) *to bar-ricade*.

BASTION, n. m. (mil.) *bastion*.

— caserné, = *with casemates*.

BASTIONNÉ, E, adj. (mil.) *with bas-tions*.

BASTONNAGE, n. f. *bastinado; bas-tinado; cudgelling*.

Donner la — à, *to bastinado; to bas-tinado; to cudgel*.

BASTRINGUE, n. m. (public house ball).

BASTUDE, n. f. *fishing-net* (for salt-water).

BAT [bat] n. m. + *tail* (of a fish).

Avoir ... de —, (of fish) *to be ... long*.

BÂT [bâ] n. m. *pack-saddle*.

Cheval de —, *pack-horse*. Mettre un — à, *to put a pack-saddle on*; ôter un — à, *to take a pack-saddle from*; sa-voir où le — blesse §, *to know where the shoe pinches*.

BATACLAN, n. m.) (sing.) *rattle-traps, pl.*

BATAILLE [batâ-y] n. f. 1. *battle*; 2. *battle-array; array. order of battle*; 3. (cards) *beggar my neighbour*.

Grande —, *great battle*; — navale, *sea engagement, fight*; — rangée,

pitched =. Champ de —, *field of* = ;

* *war-field; cheval de —*, (V. CHEVAL)

charger; * *war-steed*; * *battle-steed*;

corps de —, 1. (mil.) *main body*;

2. (nav.) (of a fleet) *centre; ordre de*

— = *array. De —, 1. of = ; 2. em-*

battled; en ordre de —, (mil.) in = ar-

ray; in order of =. Donner, livrer —,

to give = ; livrer — pour q. u. §, to

take up the cudgels for a. o.; livrer une

—, to fight a = ; présenter la —,

to offer = ; ranger en —, en ordre de

*—, to draw up in order of = ; * to*

embattle; se ranger en —, en ordre de

*—, to draw up in = array; * to em-*

battle.

BATAILLER [batâ-yè] v. n. 1. + *to give*

up battle; 2. § *to battle; to struggle*.

BATAILLEUR [batâ-yèur] SE, adj. (disputatious).

BATAILLON [batâ-yon] n. m. f. (mil.)

battalion; 2. (mil.) *squadron* (of infan-

try); 3. § —s, (pl.) *ranks, pl.*; *squad-*

rons, pl.; *army. sing.*; *host, sing.*; 4.

§ (b. s.) *regiment* (number).

— carre, (mil.) *square. Chef de —,*

major; école de —, battalion drill;

rang de chef de —, majority.

BÂTARD, E, adj. 1. § *bastard*; *spu-*

rious; misbegotten; 2. § *bastard*; *spu-*

rious; degenerate; 3. (of animals) *of a*

mixed breed; 4. (of dogs) *mongrel*; 5.

(of writing) *inclined*; 6. (bot.) *bastard*.

Déclarer —, *to bastardize*.

BÂTARD, n. m. E, n. f. *bastard, m. f.*

En —, 1. *as, like a bastard*; 2. *ba-*

stardly.

BÂTARDE, n. f. 1. *bastard, f.*; 2. *in-*

clined writing.

BATARDEAU, n. m. 1. (engin.) *coffer-*

dam; batterdeau; 2. (fort.) *atardeau*.

BATARDIÈRE, n. f. (agr.) *cutting,*

slip of a grafted tree.

BÂTARDISE, n. f. *bastardism; ba-*

stardy.

BATATE, n. f. (bot.) *Spanish potato*.

BATAVIQUE, adj. V. LARME.

BATAYOLE, n. f. (nav.) *stanchion*.

—s pour le bastingage, (pl.) *barri-*

cade, sing.

BATEAU, n. m. 1. *boat*; 2. *wherry*;

3. (of balloons) *car*; 4. (of carriages)

frame-work.

Petit —, *cock boat*; — brise-glace,

(engin.) *ice =*; — lesteur, *ballast*

lighter; — pêcheur, *fishing =, smack*;

wherry; — pilote, (nav.) *plut =*;

— non ponté, *open =*; — rapide, *fast,*

swift =; — traineau, *ice =*; — d'agre-

ment, pleasure =; — de passage, *wher-*

ry; — de provisions, (nav.) *bumboat*;

— de transport, *wafter*; — à vapeur,

steamer; *steam =*; — à vapeur armé

en guerre, (nav.) armed steamer. Con-

struction de —x, = builder; construc-

tion de —x, = building; convoi de —x,

train of =; hangar à —, = house. Na-

vigable pour —, boatable. Comme un

*—, like a —; * = like = -wise; en*

—, 1. in a =; 2. as, like a =; = -like; en

— non ponté, in an open =; en forme

de —, = shaped. Porter —, (of rivers),

to be navigable; remonter en —, to

ascend in a =; to boat up; transporter

par —, to convey by =; to boat.

BATELAGE, n. m. *boating*.

Frais de —, *boat-hire*.

BATELAGE, n. m. § *juggling; leger-*

demain.

BATELÉE, n. f. *boat-load*.

BATELET, n. m. *little boat*.

BATELEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. § *jug-*

glers; 2. § *tumbler*; 3. § *buffoon*.

BATELIER, n. m. *boatman; water-*

man.

BATELIÈRE, n. f. *woman that rows*

a boat.

BÂTER, v. a. *to put a pack saddle*

on; to saddle.

BÂTI, n. m. 1. (arch.) *light building*;

2. (cabinet-making) *frame*; 3. (need.)

tacking; 4. (tail.) *basting*.

BÂTIER, n. m. *pack-saddle maker*.

BATIFOLAGE, n. m. (romping; play).

BATIFOLER, v. n. (to romp; to play).

BATIFOLEUR, n. m. § *romp*.

BÂTIMENT, n. m. 1. *building* (edi-

fice); 2. * *edifice; structure; pile*; 3.

(com. nav.) *ship; vessel; bottom*; 4.

(nav.) (comp.) ... *man; man ...*.

—s civils, (of dock-yards) *store-houses,*

sheds; — marchand, du commerce, 1.

merchant-ship; merchant-man; 2. *pri-*

rate ship; — parlementaire, (nav.) *flag*

of truce; — de guerre, (nav.) *man,*

ship of war; — de mer, *sea-going ship*;

— d'observation, *look out ship*; — de

propriété étrangère, (com. nav.) foreign

bottom; — à rames, *row-boat*; — de

servitude, dock-yard boat; — de trans-

port, transport; transport-ship; — à

vapeur, steamer; steam-ship; steam-

vessel; — à vapeur armé en guerre,

(nav.) *armed steamer. Armer, équiper*

un —, to fit out a ship; congédier l'é-

quipage d'un —, to pay off a ship.

BÂTIR, v. a. 1. § *to build*; 2. § *to*

construct; to erect; 3. § *to build*; *to*

establish; to raise; to rest; 4. § *to get*

up (a fable, a story); (to *trump up*;

5. (of birds) *to build* (a nest); 6. (need.)

to tack; 7. (tail.) *to baste*.

— sur le devant, 1. § *to build* (in

front); 2. (§ *to grow* (stout, bulky. À

—, 1. to build; 2. *to be built*; 3. *un-*

built. — à chaux et à ciment §, to =

upon a rock.

BÂTI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of BÂTIR)

(pers.) *formed; shaped; made*.

Bien —, (V. senses) (pers.) *well-made*;

mal —, (V. senses) (pers.) *ill-made*.

Non —, (V. senses) *unbuilt*. Voilà

comme je suis bâti (§, *that is my tem-*

per.

BÂTIS, n. m. (arch.) *light building*.

BÂTISSE, n. f. *building* (with regard

to the masonry).

BÂTISSEUR, n. m. ((b. s.) *builder*;

person that has a mania for building.

Être un grand —, *to have a mania*

for building.

BATISTE, n. f. *cambric*.

BÂTON, n. m. 1. § *stick*; 2. § (for sup-

port) staff; 3. § *staff; prop; support*;

4. § (for attack) *cudgel*; 5. § (for attack)

club; 6. § *staff* (of office); *wand; baton*;

baton; 7. (of banners, flags) *staff*; 8.

(of bishops) *crozier*; 9. (of chairs) *splat*;

10. (of a field-marshal) *truncheon*; *ba-*

ton; 11. (of parrots) *perch*; 12. (wri-

ting) straight stroke; 13. (nav.) *staff*.

1. Coup de —, *blow with a stick*; un — de

cire, a stick of sealing-wax; 3. Le — de la vieil-

lesse, the staff, prop of old age.

— à deux bouts, *quarter-staff*; — de

commandement, 1. = of command;

2. *truncheon*; 3. (nav.) = *ensign*; —

de défense, stick for defense; —

d'enseigne, (nav.) flag =; de garde fo-

restier, de gardien de parc, quarter =;

— de maréchal, 1. § *marshal's trun-*

cheon; 2. § *general's truncheon*; —

de Napier, (sing.) (math.) Napier's

bones, pl. Coup de —, blow with a stick;

blow; coups de —, blows, pl.; *cudgel-*

ling, sing.; jeu du —, *cudgel-play*; *cud-*

gel-playing; loi du —, *club-law*; tour

de —, occult profit; by-profit; *odd*

drubbing ends, pl.; volée de coups de

—, cudgelling. À l'épreuve du —, cud-

monter à cheval sur un —, *to ride* ✓ on a stick; faire mourir sous le —, *to beat* ✓ to death; sauter le —, *to do* ✓ a. th. in spite of o.'s teeth.

BÂTONNAT, n. m. (sing.) functions of batonnier (president elect of the order of barristers), pl.

BÂTONNER, v. a. 1. || *to bastinate*; *to bastinado*; (to cudgel); 2. § *to cancel*; *to cross off*; *to line through*; *to dash over*.

— d'importance, *to cudgel soundly*.
Personne qui bâtonne, *cudgeller*.

BÂTONNET, n. m. 1. *small stick*; 2. (play) *cat*; *tipcat*.

BÂTONNIER, n. m. 1. *staff-bearer*, *wand-bearer* (of a company); 2. *batonnier* (president elect of the order of barristers).

BÂTONNISTE, n. m. *cudgel-player*.

BATRACIEN [—ciën] n. m. (erp.) *batrachian*; *batracian*; —s, (pl.) *batrachians*; *batrachia*, pl.

Des —s, *batrachian*; *batracian*.

BATTAGE, n. m. 1. (agr.) *thrashing*; 2. (metal.) *striking*; 3. (tech.) *beating*.
Aire de —, (tech.) *striking-floor*.

BATTANT, n. m. 1. (of bells) *clapper*; 2. (of doors) *leaf*; 3. (nav.) (of flags) *fly*.

À deux —s, (of doors) *folding*; *two-leaved*.

BATTANT, E, adj. 1. (of doors) *swing*; 2. (of rain) *pelting*; 3. (of looms) *in employment*; (at work); (going); 4. (nav.) (of ships) *fit for battle*.

—, tout — neuf, (bran, brand, span new).

BATTANT L'OEIL, n. m., pl. —, *dishabille cap*.

BATTE, n. f. 1. *beater* (thing); 2. *wooden sword*; 3. *washing-board*; 4. (hort.) *turf-beetle*.

— à beurre, *churn-staff*.

BATTELEMENT, n. m. (arch.) *projecting roof*.

BATTEMENT, n. m. 1. *beating*; 2. *beat*; 3. (of the arteries, heart, pulse) *throb*; *throbbing*; 4. (of the feet) *stamping*; 5. (of the hands) *clapping*; 6. (of the heart) *panting*; *pant*; 7. (of wings) *flapping*; 8. (cards) *shuffling*; 9. (dans.) *battement*; 10. (horol.) *beat*.

— irrégulier, (of the pulse) *flutter*.

BATTERIE, n. f. 1. (fight); 2. (scuffle); 3. (of drums) *beating*; 4. (of portable fire-arms) *hammer*; 5. (artil.) *battery*; 6. (artil.) *park* (of artillery); 7. (bat.) *battery*; 8. (mus.) *beating*; 9. (nav.) *battery*; 10. (nav.) *broadside*; 11. (nav.) (of guns) *tier*; 12. (phys.) *battery*.

— basse, première, (nav.) *lower tier*; — noyée, (nav.) *lower-deck battery*. — à coups de poing, *boxing-bout*; — de cuisine, (sing.) *coppers*; *coppers and tins*; *kitchen-utensils*, pl. Avoir ... de —, (nav.) (of a ship) *to carry her lowest gun-deck-ports ... above the surface of the water*; changer de —, changer ses —s, *to change o.'s battery*; démonter la —, les —s de q. u., *to disconcert a. o.'s plans*; *to frustrate a. o.'s schemes*; dresser une —, *to erect a battery*.

BATTEUR, n. m. 1. *beater*; 2. (a. & m.) *beater*; 3. (hunt.) *beater up*. — d'estrade, (traveller on the high-road); — de fer, (inveterate swarman); — en grange, (agr.) *thrasher*; — de pavé, (person that is always running about the streets).

BATTOIR, n. m. 1. *battledore*; *battledoor*; 2. (of washerwomen) *beetle*; 3. (tennis) *racket*.

BATTOLOGIE [bat-toloji] n. f. *tautology*.

BATTRE, v. a. irreg. (BATTANT, BATTU; ind. pres. BATS; nous BATTONS) 1. || *to beat* ✓; 2. || *to cudgel*; (to thrash); 3. || *to batter*; 4. || *to beat* ✓; 5. || *to*

defeat; *to worst*; 5. *to beat* ✓ against; *to wash*; 6. || *to beat* ✓ up (in order to mix); 7. *to shuffle* (cards); 8. *to beat* ✓ out (corn, etc.); 9. *to beat* ✓ (a drum); 10. *to swingle* (flax); 11. *to strike* ✓ (a flint, a stone); 12. *to drive* ✓ (piles); 13. *to beat* ✓ about up (a forest, a plain, a wood); 14. *to tow* (hemp); 15. *to churn* (milk); 16. (agr.) *to thrash*; 17. (a. & m.) *to beat* ✓; 18. (man.) *to whip* (a horse); 19. (metal.) *to strike* ✓; 20. (mus.) *to beat* ✓; 21. (nav.) *to flag against* (a mast); 22. (tricktrack) *to gammon*.

5. Les vagues battent ce rocher, *the waves beat against this rock*.

— fort, *to beat* ✓ hard; — rudement, comme il faut, *to =* ✓ soundly; — tout bleu, *to = black and blue*; — à plate couture, *to = hollow*; *to = all to nothing*; — comme plâtre, *to =*, *to pommel to a mummy*; — le pays pour, *to = up for*; — en refus, jusqu'à refus de mouton, (build.) *to drive* ✓ home; — l'eau avec un bâton, *to lash the sea*; — en ruine, 1. || *to batter down*; 2. § *to run* ✓ (a. o.) down. Commencer à —, (of drums) *to strike* ✓ up. Machine à —, (tech.) *beater*; machine à — le blé, (agr.) *thrashing-mill*.

BATTU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of BATTRE) 1. (of the eyes) *heavy*; 2. (of roads) *beaten*.

Non —, 1. || § *unbeaten*; 2. || § *unbattered*; 3. § *unbeaten*; *undefeated*; *unfoiled*; 4. (of a path, road) *unbeaten*; *untrod*; *untrodden*; *unworn*; *untraced*; *untracked*; ** *unpathed*; 5. (build.) *undriven*.

SE BATTRE, pr. v. 1. *to fight* ✓; 2. (to have a fight).

— ferme, *to fight* ✓ hard. — en duel, *to = a duel*.

BATTRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like BATTRE) 1. || *to beat*; 2. *to beat* ✓ down; *to fall* ✓; 3. (of the heart) *to beat* ✓; *to palpitate*; *to throb*; (to go) ✓ pit a pat; 4. (of the heart) *to pant*; 5. (of a horse-shoe) *to be loose*; 6. (of the pulse) *to beat* ✓; *to throb*; 7. (of drums) *to beat* ✓; 8. (nav.) *to flag* (against a mast).

2. Le soleil bat à plomb sur nos têtes, *the sun's rays fall perpendicularly upon our heads*.

— fort, 1. *to beat* ✓ hard; 2. (of the heart, pulse) *to = high*; *to throb fast*. — des ailes, (V. AILE); — aux champs, (mil.) *to = a salute*; — froid à q. u., *to be cold to a. o.*; (to tip a. o. the cold shoulder). — des mains, (V. MAIN); — en retraite, (V. RETRAITE).

BATTU, V. BATTRE.

BATTUE, n. f. (hunt.) *battue*.
Lieu de la —, (hunt.) *beat*. Faire une — dans, *to beat* ✓ (a wood).

BATTURE, n. f. 1. (arts) *mordant*; *gold-size*; 2. (nav.) *flat*; *shallow*; *reef*.

BAU [bô] n. m. (nav.) *beam*.

Grand maître —, *midship*.

BAUD [bô] n. m. (hunt.) *Barbary hound*; *stag-hound*.

BAUDET [bôdê] n. m. 1. *donkey*; *jack-ass*; 2. § (pers.) *ass*; *stupid ass*.

BAUDIR [bôdir] v. a. (hunt.) 1. *to excite* (the dogs); 2. (by the voice) *to halloo on*.

BAUDRIER [bôdriê] n. m. *cross-belt*; *shoulder-belt*; *belt*; *baldrick*.

BAUDRUCHE [bôdruch] n. f. *gold beater's skin*.

BAUGE [bôj] n. f. 1. (of wild boars) *lair*; 2. (mas.) *pugging-mortar*; *stuff*.

BAUGUE [bôg], BAUQUE, n. f. *sea-weed* (on the shores of the Mediterranean).

BAUME [bômm] n. m. 1. || § *balm*; *balsam*; 2. (bot.) *mint*; 3. (pharm.) *balsam*.

— blanc, vrai, de Gilead, de Judée, du Levant, de la Mecque, de Syrie, (pharm.) *balsam of Gilead*, *of Mecca*, *of the Levant*; — sec, *concrete*, *solid*; — vert, (bot.) *spear-mint*; — à l'état naturel, *natural*; — de copahu, = *of copai*, *copaiba*; — du Pérou, *Peruvian*; = *of*

Peru; — blanc du Pérou, (pharm.) *white storax*; faux — du Pérou, (bot.) *blue melilot*. Bois de —, = *wood*. Être un — pour, servir de — à, *to balm*; donner le —, *to be balm*.

BAUMIER [bômiê], BALSAMIER, n. m. (bot.) *balsam-shrub*; *balsam-tree*; *balm-tree*; *blue melilot*.

BAUQUE [bôk] n. f. V. BAUGUE.

BAUQUIERE [bôkier] n. f. *clamp*.

BAVARD, E, adj. 1. *talkative*; *garrulous*; *loquacious*; *prating*; *prattling*; *twatting*; 2. ** *blabbing*.

BAVARD, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *prater*; *prattler*; 2. *blab*.

En —, *pratingly*.

BAVARDAGE, n. m. 1. *talkativeness*; *garrulity*; *loquacity*; 2. *talk*; *prate*; *prattle*; *twatting*.

BAVARDE, v. n. 1. *to talk*; *to prate*; *to prattle*; *to twattle*; 2. *to blab*; *to let* ✓ o.'s tongue run; 3. (DE, ...) *to blab*; *to blab out*.

BAVARDERIE, n. f. (1. *talkativeness*; *garrulity*; *loquacity*; 2. *talk*; *prate*; *prattle*; *twattle*).

BAVARDIN, n. m. E, n. f. § V. BAVARD.

BAVARDINER, v. n. § *to talk*; *to prate*; *to prattle*.

BAVARDISE, n. f. § *prate*; *prattle*.

BAVAROISE, n. f. *bavaroise* (kind of milk-posset).

BAVE, n. f. 1. *drivel*; *slaver*; 2. (of animals) *foam*; 3. (of snails) *slime*.

Couvrir de —, *to slaver*; *to slubber*; *to beslabber*.

BAVER, v. n. 1. *to drivel*; *to slaver*; *to slubber*; 2. (SUR, ...) *to slubber*.

BAVETTE, n. f. *bib*.

BAVEUSE [baveûz] n. f. (ich.) *blenny*.

BAVEU-X [baveû] SE, adj. *drivelling*; *slabbering*.

BAVEU-X [baveû] n. m. SE, n. f. *driveller*; *slaverer*; *slabberer*.

BAVOCHE, E, adj. (enr.) *uneven*.

BAVOCHER, v. n. (enr.) *to rend*; *to uneven*.

BAVOCHURE, n. f. (enr.) *unevenness*.

BAVOLET, n. m. *peasant's head-dress*.

BAVURE, n. f. 1. *seam* (left by mould); 2. (of earthenware) *blister*; (metal.) *chipped edge*.

BAYADERE [ba-yadêr] n. f. *Bajadere*.

BAYART [ba-yar] n. m. *hand barrow*.

BAYER [bé-ye] v. n. § 1. || *to gape*; § (APRÈS) *to long* (for); *to hanker* (after) — aux corniches, aux mouches, *to gape in the air*.

BAYEU-R [bé-year] n. m. SE, n. f. *gaper*.

BAYONNETTE [ba-yonett] n. f. V. BAÏONNETTE.

BAZAR, n. m. *bazar*.

BDELLIUM [bdéliomm] n. m. (pharm.) *bdellium*.

BEANT, E, adj. *gaping*.

Avoir la bouche —e, être la bouche —e, *to gape*.

BEAT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *devout*, *pious religious person*; 2. § (b. s.) *sanctimonious person*.

BEAT, E, adj. (b. s.) *sanctimonious*.
BEATIFICATION [—cacion] n. f. *beatification*.

BEATIFIER, v. a. *to beatify*.

BEATIFIQUE, adj. *beatific*; *beatified*.
D'une manière —, *beatifically*.

BEATILLES [—ti-y'] n. f. *dainties* (meat-pies, stews, etc.), pl.

BEATITUDE, n. f. *beatitude*.

BEAU, BELLE, adj. 1. || § *fair*; *beautiful*; *lovely*; * *fair*; * *beauteous*. 2. || § *handsome*; 3. || § *elegant*; (small) 4. § *fine*; *lofty*; *elevated*; *noble*; 5. § *fine*; *glorious*; *honourable*; 6. (à) (for); *proper* (for); *becoming* (to) *suitable* (to); 7. § *fine*; *good*; *fortunate*

Puissance — e, power =.
BELLIQUEUX [bel-liké] SE, adj. 1. warlike; martial; 2. quarrelsome. Non —, unwarlike. Nature belliqueuse, warlikeness.
BELLISSIME, adj. ‡ (most beautiful).
BELLOT, TE, adj. (of children) fine; handsome.

BELVÉDER [—dér] **BELVÉDERE**, n. m. (arch.) belvedere.
BÉMOL, n. m. (mus.) bemol; flat.
BÉMOL, adj. (mus.) flat.
BÉMOISER, v. a. (mus.) to mark with a flat.

BEN [benn] n. m. 1. (bot.) ben; 2. (bot.) ben-nut; 3. (pharm.) ben-nut. — oléifère, (bot.) horse-radish-tree.
 Huile de —, ben-oil; noix de —, 1. (bot.) ben-nut; oil-nut; oily acorn; 2. (pharm.) ben-nut.

BÉNARDE, n. f. mortise dead lock.
BÉNÉDICTÉ, n. m. grace (before meals); blessing; benediction.
 Dire le —, to say v. grace.

BÉNÉDICTIN, n. m. E, n. f. (rel. ord.) Benedictine.
 Des — s, Benedictine.

BÉNÉDICTIN, E, adj. Benedictine.
BÉNÉDICTION [—dikcion] n. f. 1. blessing; benediction; benison; 2. consecration (making sacred).

Maison de —, 1. house of piety; 2. § house of plenty; pays de —, country of plenty. Combler de — s, to load with blessings; donner des — s à, to bestow blessings on; to give v. blessings to; to bless; être en —, (th.) to be blessed; répandre, verser des — s sur, to shower blessings on; se répandre en — s, to pour forth blessings. Qui n'a pas reçu de —, unblest.

BÉNÉFICE, n. m. 1. benefit; advantage; profit; 2. privilege; 3. (com.) profit; gain; 4. (eccles.) benefice; living; 5. (hist. of Gaul.) fief; fief; feud; 6. (law) privilege; 7. (med.) relief of the bowels; relief; 8. (theat.) benefit.

— brut, (com.) gross profit; gros — s, (com.) large =; — net, (com.) net =. — ayant charge d'âmes, (eccles.) benefice with the cure of souls; — en commande, par interim, (eccles.) commendam; — d'inventaire, (law) (V. INVENTAIRE); possession de —, (eccles.) incumbency; représentation à —, (theat.) benefit; benefit-night; revenu d'un — pendant la première année, (sing.) first fruits, pl.; terre affectée aux — s, (eccles.) corps. À —, 1. (com.) with a =; 2. (fin.) at a premium; au — de, 1. for the benefit of; 2. (theat.) for the benefit of; sans —, (eccles.) unbeficed. Avoir un —, (eccles.) to have a benefice, living; to be beneficed; avoir un —, une représentation à —, (theat.) to take v. a benefit; avoir droit au —, (law) to be beneficed; donner du —, to yield a =; être en — par, to have a = on; (to be in pocket by; prendre un — avec les charges §, to take v. it for better for worse; réaliser un —, (com.) to realize a =; recueillir le — de, to take v. the benefit of; retirer, tirer du — de, 1. to derive, to reap benefit from; 2. (com.) to derive, to reap profit from. Les chevaux courent les — s et les ânes les attrapent, asses are laden with preferment.

BÉNÉFICENCE, n. f. + beneficence.
BÉNÉFICIAIRE, adj. (law) (of heirs) liable to no debts beyond the value of the assets.

BÉNÉFICIAIRE, n. m. f. 1. (law) heir liable to no debts beyond the value of the assets; 2. (theat.) person whose benefit it is.

BÉNÉFICIAL, E, adj. (eccles.) of benefice.

BÉNÉFICIER, n. m. (eccles.) 1. beneficed clergyman; 2. incumbent

BÉNÉFICIER, v. n. (com.) (sur, by, on) to make v. a profit.

BENÊT, (adj. silly; foolish; numskulled.

BENÊT, § n. m. (booby; simpleton; fool; numskull.

BÉNEVOLE, adj. 1. benevolent; kind; 2. § gratuitous (unfounded).

LECTEUR —, gentle reader.

BÉNEVOLEMENT, adv. 1. + || benevolently; kindly; 2. § gratuitously (without foundation, motive).

BENGALI [bingali] n. m. 1. Bengalee (language); 2. (orn.) bengaly.

BENGALI [bingali] E, adj. Bengalee.

BENI, E, adj. blessed; blest.

Non —, 1. unblest; unblest; 2. unconsecrated.

BÉNIGNEMENT [beninn-y'man] adv. benignity.

BÉNIGNITÉ [beninn-yité] n. f. + benignity.

BEN-IN, IGNE, adj. 1. (th.) benignant; benign; 2. (b. s.) (pers.) kind (weak); 3. (med.) benign; mild.

Caractère —, benignity; nature bénigne, (med.) benignity.

BENIR, v. a. 1. to bless; 2. to consecrate.

Dieu me bénisse! (bless me, us, my heart and soul!

BENIT, E, adj. 1. consecrated; 2. holy. Eau — e, holy water.

BENITIÈRE, n. m. 1. (small) aspersorium; holy-water basin, bowl; 2. holy-water pot; 3. (large) aspersorium; font; holy-water font.

BENJAMIN, n. m. (pin-basket) (youngest child).

BENJOIN, n. m. 1. (bot.) benjamin; benzoin; 2. benjamin (balsam).

BENOÎTE, n. f. (bot.) bennet; avens; herb bennet.

BENZOÏQUE, adj. (chem.) benzoic.

BÉQUEE, n. f. V. BECQUEE.

BÉQUETER, v. a. V. BECQUETER.

BÉQUILLARD [bèki-yar] n. m. 1. old person supported on a crutch; 2. old cripple.

BÉQUILLE [bèki-y] n. f. 1. crutch; 2. (agr.) spud.

À —, 1. with a crutch; 2. crutched. Marcher avec des — s, to go v. to walk on crutches; soutenir avec des — s, to support on crutches; to crutch.

BÉQUILLER [bèki-yè] v. n. to walk on crutches.

BÉQUILLER [bèki-yè] v. a. (agr.) to dig v. with a spud.

BER [bèr] n. m. (nav. arch.) cradle.

BERCAIL [berka-y] n. m. sheep-fold; fold.

[BERCAIL has no plural.]

BERCE, n. f. (bot.) cow-parsnep.

BERCEAU, n. m. 1. || cradle (infant's bed); 2. § cradle (place of infancy); 3. (of gardens) arbour; 4. (of gardens) bower (of foliage); 5. (arch.) vault; 6. ‡ (nav. arch.) cradle.

Couchage de —, (sing.) cradle-clothes, pl. Au — || §, in the =; au sortir du — || §, as soon as one is out of o.'s =; dès le —, from the =; en —, (of gardens) bowery. Enfermer dans un —, to bower; être au —, to be in the =; ** to cradle; faire, former le —, to form an arbour, a bower; mettre au —, to put v. in the =; ** to cradle.

BERCELONNETTE, n. f. barcelonnette (small cradle).

BERCER, v. a. 1. || to rock (a child); to rock the cradle of; ** to cradle; 2. || (on o.'s arms, on o.'s knees) to dandle; 3. || to lull (to sleep); 4 § (DE, in, with) to bring v. up (a child) from his cradle, infancy; 5. § (b. s.) (DE, with) to lull; to delude.

4. Avoir été bercé d'idées généreuses, to have been brought up from o.'s cradle, infancy in generous ideas. 5. — q u. de vaines espérances, to lull, to delude a. o. with vain hopes.

SE BERCE, pr. v. (DE, with) to lull, to delude o.'s self.

BERCEUSE [bèrceûz] n. f. rocker (person).

BÉRET, n. m. beret (head-dress).

BERGAME, n. f. + bergame (coarse tapestry).

BERGAMOTTE, n. f. 1. bergamot (pear, orange); 2. bergamot-box.

BERGE, n. f. bank (steep).

BERGER, n. m. 1. shepherd; ** swain; 2. ** swain (lover).

Jeune —, shepherd-boy.

BERGERE, n. f. 1. (pers.) shepherdess; 2. (th.) easy chair.

Jeune —, shepherd-girl.

BERGERETTE, n. f. 1. (pers.) shepherd-girl; 2. (th.) honey-wine.

BERGERIE, n. f. 1. sheep-fold; 2. ‡ — s, (pl.) pastorals, pl.

BERGERONNETTE, n. f. 1. shepherd-girl; 2. (orn.) (genus) wagtail; dish-washer.

BERIL [bèril] n. m. V. BERYL.

BERLE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) water-parsnep; (skirret).

— chervi, skirret.

BERLINE, n. f. berlin (carriage).

BERLINGOT, n. m. berlin with a single seat.

BERLOQUE, BRELOQUE, n. f. (mil.) 1. dinner-drum; 2. breakfast drum.

Batte la —, to beat v. the =.

BERLUE, n. f. dimness; dulness of sight.

Avoir la —, 1. || to be dim-sighted; 2. § to be blind.

BERME, n. f. 1. (of carals) bench; berm; 2. (fort.) berm.

BERMUDIENNE, n. f. (bot.) bermudiana.

BERNABLE, adj. ‡ (that deserves to be laughed at).

BERNACLE, n. f. (moll.) barnacle.

BERNARDIN, n. m. E, n. f. (rel. ord.) Bernardine.

Des — s, =.

BERNE, n. f. blanketing (tossing).

En —, (nav.) with a waft; awaft.

BERNEMENT, n. m. blanketing (tossing).

BERNER, v. a. (1. || to toss in a blanket; to blanket; 2. § to deride; to ridicule; to laugh at.

— dans une couverture, to toss in a blanket.

BERNEUR, n. m. (blanketeer).

BERNIQUE, adv.) not a bit of it (rose in the least).

BERRET, n. m. V. BÉRET.

BERYL [bèril] n. m. (min.) beryl.

De — 1. of =; 2. =-like. Comme la —, like =; =-like.

BESACE, n. f. wallet.

Être à la — (§, to be ruined, beggaried; mettre, réduire à la — (§, to ruin, to beggar.

BESACIER, n. m. (b. s.) wallet-bearer.

BESAIGRE, adj. (of wine) tartish, sourish.

Tourner au —, to turn sour.

BESANT, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) bezant byzant; byzantine; 2. (her.) bezant.

BESÉT, n. m. (tricktrack) ambs as.

BESI, n. m. pear (of a certain kind).

BESICLES, n. f. (pl.) eye-glass, sing.

BESOGNE [bezonn-y] n. f. (1. work; 2. task.

Belle —, piece of work; rude — hard, heavy task. (pull. Abatte la —, (to get v. through a great deal of work; aimer la — faite, to dislike, hate work; faire de la —, 1. to do v. work; 2. to make work; faire de belle, mauvaise, de triste —, to make v. work of it; mettre à la —, to set v. work; se mettre à la —, to go v. work; to set v. o.'s self to work; tailler de la — à q. u., to cut v. out work f. a. o.

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BESOGNER [bezonn-yé] v. n. † to do work.

BESOGNEU-X [bezonn-yé] SE, adj. (necessitous; needy).

BESOIN, n. m. 1. need (privation); want; 2. need (indigence); want; distress; 3. need; necessity; requirement; 4. need; want; occasion; necessity.

Au —, 1. in case of need; at =; (if = be; if necessary; 2. on, upon occasion, the occasion; 3. (b. s.) at a pinch; 4. (com.) (on bills) in case of need; au grand —, in an emergency; in case of absolute necessity; au moment de son —, at o.'s =; dans le —, in want; necessitous; needy; pas —, there is no occasion for it; no =; there is no =. Avoir — de, to have occasion for; to want (to); to be, to stand √ in = of; to have = of; avoir bien — de, avoir grand — de, to be, to stand √ in great = of; n'avoir plus — de, to have no further =, use of; éprouver, sentir un —, to feel √ to find √ a want; être dans le —, to be in =, distress; mourir de —, to die of want; pourvoir aux —s de, to provide for the wants of; pourvoir à ses propres —s, to support o.'s self; prévenir les —s de q. u., to anticipate a. o.'s wants; satisfaire un —, subvenir à un —, to supply a want. Il n'y a pas —, il n'en est pas —, there is no occasion for it; il n'est pas — de, there is no = of; qu'est-il — de? what occasion is there for? qu'y a-t-il — de? what = is there of?

BESTIAIRE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) bestiarious; confection.

BESTIAL, E, adj. bestial; (beastly).

Saleté — e, beastliness.

BESTIALEMENT, adv. bestially.

BESTIALITÉ, n. f. bestiality; beastliness.

BESTIASSE, n. f.) stupid ass.

BESTIAUX, n. m. (pl.) cattle, sing.; stock of cattle, sing.

— à l'engrais, fattening cattle. Commerce de —, cattle-trade; droving; conducteur de —, drover; marchand de —, cattle-dealer; salesman.

BESTIOLE, n. f. 1. || small animal; 2. § (pers.) poor fool.

BÊTA, n. m. tom-fool; numps; ninny.

BÉTAIL [béta-y'] n. m. (sing.) 1. cattle, sing., pl.; 2. (agr.) live-stock.

Gros —, black, great cattle; beasts; menu —, small =. Pièce de —, head of =; troupeau de —, a drove, herd of =. Elever du —, to breed =; pourvoir de —, to stock (a farm).

[BÉTAIL has no pl.; or at least no other than BESTIAUX. (F. BESTIAUX.)]

BÊTE, n. f. 1. animal; (dumb creature; 2. beast (quadruped); 3. (pers.) fool; tom-fool; 4. (th.) eye-sore (object of aversion); 5. (cards) beast.

— asine, ass; bonne —, 1. good animal; 2. (pers.) good natured fool; — bovine, bovine animal; ox; cow family; — brute, beast brute; — épave, (law) stray; — épaulée, 1. animal worn out; 2. natural fool; — fameuse —, egregious fool; — fauve, 1. fallow deer; 2. (horned) deer; — féroce, wild beast; fine, maligne —, cunning fellow, dog, m.; cunning gipsy, f.; grosse —, 1. large animal; 2. (pers.) great fool; bull-head; chuckle-head; grosse — de, chuckle-headed; — noire, d'aversion, eye-sore; — puante, fetid animal; — sauvage, wild animal, beast; sottie —, stupid fool; vraie —, natural, regular fool. — de charge, beast of burden; — de chasse, beast of chase; — de compagnie, gregarious animal; — à corne, horned cattle; — à Dieu, — de la Vierge, (ent.) lady-fly; lady-bird; lady-cow; lady-bug; — du bon Dieu, good foolish creature; — à laine, (agr.) sheep; — de somme, beast of burden;

— de trait, draught animal. Enlèvement de — fauve, (law) deer-stealing; auteur d'un enlèvement de — fauve, (law) deer-stealer. Être la — noire, l'aversion de q. u., to be an eye-sore to a. o.; faire la —, 1. to play the fool; 2. (cards) to beast; remonter sur sa —, to recover o.'s self, o.'s losses; vivre, mourir en —, to live, to die like a dog. Il, elle, &c., est ma — noire, he, she is an eye-sore to me; (I hate the sight of him, her, &c. — comme une oie, as stupid as an owl. Morte la — mort le venin, 1. dead dogs don't bite; 2. enmity should not reach beyond the grave.

BÊTE, adj. foolish; silly; stupid. Pas si —! I am, was not such a fool, fool enough for that. Ne pas être —, to be no fool.

BÉTEL, n. m. 1. (bot.) betel; betle; betel-nut; betel-pepper; 2. betel (masticatory).

Noix de —, (bot.) betel-nut; poivre —, (bot.) betel-pepper.

BÊTEMENT, adv. (foolishly; sillily; stupidly).

BÊTISE, n. f. 1. folly; (silliness; stupidity;) tom-foolery; 2. piece of folly; foolish, silly, stupid thing.

— ! nonsense !) cat and fiddle! grosse, lourde —, most, very foolish, silly, stupid thing. De la —, nonsense; nonsensical stuff. Dire des —s, to talk nonsense; être d'une —, (pers.) to be ... foolish, silly, stupid.

BÊTOINE, n. f. (bot.) betony.

— officinale, head, wood =. — d'eau, water =; (water fig-wort).

BÉTON, n. m. (mas.) beton; concrete.

BETTE, n. f. (bot.) beet.

— commune, white =.

BETTERAVE, n. f. (bot.) 1. beet-root; beet; 2. mangel-wurzel.

— rouge, red beet.

BEUGLEMENT [beu'gl'man] n. m. 1. lowing; 2. (of bulls) bellowing; 3. § (pers.) bellowing.

BEUGLER [beu'gl'r] v. n. 1. to low; 2. (of bulls) to bellow; 3. § (pers.) to bellow.

BEURRE [beur] n. m. 1. butter; 2. (chem.) butter.

— noir, brown =; — fort, rance, rancid, rank =. — en livre, roll =; — en pain, printed =. Commerce de —, = trade; lait de —, = milk; mains de —, (play) butter-fingers; moule à —, = print, stamp; tartine de —, slice of bread and =. Au —, 1. in =; 2. (culin.) with =; de —, 1. of =; 2. buttery.

Comme le —, like =; =-like. Avoir des mains de —, (play) to be butter-fingered.

BEURRÉ [beuré] n. m. (bot.) butter-pear.

BEURREE [beuré] n. f. slice of bread and butter.

BEURRER [beuré] v. a. † to butter.

BEURRE, E, pa. p. buttered.

BEURRIERIE [beur'ri] n. f. butter-dairy.

BEURRIER [beurié] n. m. 1. (pers.) butter man; dealer in butter; 2. (th.) butter-boat; butter-dish.

BEURRIÈRE [beurière] n. f. butter-woman.

BEVUE, n. f. blunder.

Grosse, lourde —, gross =; — grossière, egregious =; — ridicule, 1. ridiculous =; 2. bull. Faiseur, faiseuse de —s, blunderer. Par —, blunderingly.

Faire une —, des —s, to make √ a = =s; to blunder; relever une —, to detect a =.

BEY, n. m. bey.

BEZET, n. m. V. BESET.

BEZOARD [—ar] n. m. (pharm.) bezoar.

B-FA-SI, n. m. (mus.) † V. St.

BIAIS, n. m. 1. || slope; slant; 2. (§ way; manner; 3. (§ (b. s.) expedient; shift.

De —, 1. || aslant; sloping; in a sloping position; 2. (tech.) bevel; bevelling; en —, || sloping; in a sloping position; slopingly; par des —s, (b. s.) shiftingly. Aller en —, 1. to slope; to slant; 2. (tech.) to bevel; détourner de —, to turn aslant; couper, tailler de —, en —, to slope; prendre des —s, user de —, (b. s.) to use shifts; prendre q. ch. du bon, du mauvais — §, to go √ the right, the wrong way about a. th.

BIAISEMENT, n. m. † 1. || slanting; sloping; 2. evasion; shift.

BIAISER, v. n. 1. || to slant; to slope; 2. § (b. s.) to shift; to shuffle; to double.

Personne qui aime à —, shifter; shuffler.

BIAISEUR, n. m. shifter; shuffler.

BIANGULAIRE, adj. (did) biangulate; biangulated; biangulous.

BIBERON, n. m. breast-glass; sucking-bottle.

Élever au —, to bring √ up (a child) by hand.

BIBERON, n. m. NE, n. f. (bibber; (bibler; (wine-bibber;) guzzler;) tippler;) toper.

BIBLE, n. f. bible.

— de famille, family, hall =.

BIBLIOGRAPHE, n. m. bibliographer.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE, n. f. bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE, adj. bibliographic; bibliographical.

BIBLIOMANE, n. m. bibliomane; bibliomaniac.

BIBLIOMANIE, n. f. bibliomania.

De —, bibliomaniacal.

BIBLIOPHILE, n. m. bibliophile; lover of books.

BIBLIPOLE, n. m. (jest.) bibliopole (book-seller); bibliopoliat.

BIBLIOTHECAIRE, n. m. librarian.

Sous —, under =.

BIBLIOTHEQUE, n. f. 1. library (books, room); 2. book-case; 3. (sing.) book-shelves, pl.; 4. catalogue (of certain books).

— ambulante, vivante, living library; — renversée, man of confused, undigested knowledge. Corps de —, book-case.

BIBLIQUE, adj. biblical.

BIBLISTE, n. m. biblist.

BIBUS [bibuss] n. m. † trifle.

De —, insignificant; trifling; paltry.

BICEPS [biceps] n. m. (anat.) biceps.

BICÉTRE, n. m. 1. † misfortune; 2. † disgrace; 3. Biccêtre (asylum for old people and lunatics in the neighbourhood of Paris).

BICHE [bich] n. f. (mam.) hind; roe; roe-buck.

BICHETTE [bichett] n. f. (pers.) little dear, love (child).

BICHON, n. m. NE, n. f. 1. (mam.) lap-dog; comforter; 2. § (pers.) little dear, love (child).

BICHONNER, v. a. to curl (the hair).

SE BICHONNER, pr. v. to curl o.'s hair.

BICONCAVE, adj. (did.) concavo-concave.

BICOQUE, n. f. 1. (mil.) paltry town; 2. shed; little bit of a house.

BICORNE, adj. (did.) bicornous; bicorn; (two-horned).

BIDENTÉ, E, adj. (did.) bidental.

BIDET, n. m. 1. nag; bidet; 2. (b. s.) tit (horse); 3. bidet (piece of furniture).

Pousser bien son — §, to make √ o.'s way; to get √ on.

BIDON, n. m. 1. bidon; 2. can; 3. (spin.) can.

BIEF, n. m. BIEZ, 1. (of water-mills) mill-course; mill-race; 2. (build.) pond; 3. (engin.) (of canals) reach.

— de partage, (of canals) summit-level pond. Différence de niveau entre deux —s, (engin.) (of canals) lift. Établir un —, des —s dans, (const.) to pond.

BIELLE, n. f. (mach.) crank.

— de parallélogramme, (mach.) motion-rod.

BIEN [byin] adv. (comp. & sup. **MEUX**) 1. *well*; 2. (DE, OF, DE, TO) *right*; *proper*; *properly*; 3. (b. s.) *well*; *finely*; *properly*; 4. (b. s.) *in a fine plight*, *pickle*, *mess*; *in for it*; 5. *comfortable* (at o's ease); 6. *well off*; 7. *on good terms*; 8. *in favour*; 9. *good-looking*; 10. *much*; 11. *certainly*; *truly*; *indeed*; 12. *quite*; *completely*; *full*; 13. *formally*; *clearly*; *expressly*; 14. (before adjectives) *very*; 15. (before comparatives) *much*; *far*; 16. (before past participles) *very much*; *very well*; 17. (of number) *many*; *a great many*; 18. (of quantity) *much*; *a deal (of)*; *a great deal (of)*; 19. (nav.) *shipshape*.

1. Il parle — et il écrit —, *he speaks and writes well*; — parler et — écrire, *to speak and to write well*; avoir — parlé ou écrit, *to have spoken or written well*. 2. Ce n'est pas — de sa part, *it is not right, proper of him*; ce n'est pas — de le faire, *it is not right, proper to do it*; il faut — faire ce qu'on fait, *we should do right, properly what we do at all*. 5. Être — q. p., *to be comfortable a. wh.* 6. Être — dans ses affaires, *to be well off in pecuniary matters*. 7. Être — avec q. u., *to be on good terms with a.* 8. Être — à la cour, *to be in favour at court*. 9. Une personne qui est —, *a person who is good-looking*. 10. Je le désire —, *I desire it much*. 11. Vous auriez — pu venir, *you might certainly, indeed have come*. 12. Il y a — une heure de cela, *it is quite, full an hour since then*. 13. Il est — entendu que..., *it is formally, clearly, expressly understood that...* 14. — bon, — mauvais, *very good, very bad*. 15. C'est — mieux, pis, *it is much, far better, worse*. 16. — surpris, *very much surprised*. 17. Voir — des choses, *to see many things*. 18. Avoir — de la vertu, *to have much virtue, a great deal of virtue*.

—! 1. *well!* 2. *right!* 3. *so, so!* 4. *well!* Fort, très-bien, 1. *very well*; 2. *full well*; parfaitement —, *very, full well*; ou —, 1. *or else*; 2. *or indeed*; pas trop mal ni trop —, *so, so*; si — que, *so that*; *so much that*; *so much so that*; — de, du, de la, des, *much, sing.*; *many, pl.*; *a great deal, sing.*; *a great many, pl.* Être —, 1. (V. senses) *to have good accommodation*; 2. *to be on good terms (with a. o.)*; n'être pas —, (V. senses) *to be unwell*; se trouver — (de), 1. *to derive benefit (from)*; *to find benefit (by)*; 2. *to be the better (for)*; valoir —, *to be as good as*. C'est —, (V. senses) *that will do*; est-ce bien comme cela? *will that do?* tout va —! *all is right!* — lui a pris de..., 1. *he was right to*; 2. *he was the, all the better for...*

[**BIEN** follows verbs in simple tenses; it precedes or follows them in the infinitive mood; in compound tenses it is placed between the aux. and the part. (V. Ex. 1). In the 17th and 18th senses it takes *de* and the definite art. before a noun (V. Ex. 17, 18)]

BIEN QUE, conj. (subj.) *although*; *though*.

BIEN [byin] n. m. 1. ¶ *good*, sing.; 2. *good*; *benefit*; *welfare*; *well-being*; 3. *blessing*; *gift*; *boon*; ¶ *mercy*; 4. —s, (pl.) *good things*, pl.; 5. *endowment*; *gift*; 6. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) *property*, sing.; 7. *estate (lands)*; 8. (law) —s, (pl.) *goods*; *chattels*, pl.; 9. (law) *hereditament*.

1. La science du — et du mal, *the knowledge of good and evil*; les —s et les maux de la vie, *the good and the evils of life*. 3. Le — le plus précieux, *the most precious blessing, gift*. 5. Les —s de l'âme, du corps, de l'esprit, *the endowments, gifts of the soul, the body, the mind*.

Beau —, 1. *fine property*; 2. *fine estate*; — clair et net, *liquid, unencumbered estate*; grands —s, *great, large*; —s forciers, *landed*; —s land; —s immeuble, (law) *real*; —s corporel *hereditament*; chose local; — incorporel, (law) *incorporeal hereditament*; —s incorporels, (law) *chattels real*; —s meuble, (law) *choses transitory*; —s meubles, (law) *movables*; *chattels personal*; —s mobiliers, 1. *movables*, pl.; 2. (law) *personal*.

sonal =; — substitué, *entailed estate*; *estate tail*; —s et effets, (law) *goods and chattels*; — en rentes, *funded*. Cession de —s, (law) *surrender of property*; *surrender of estate and effects*. Homme, femme de —, *a good man, woman*; homme, femme qui a du —, *man, woman of*; masse des —s, (law) *estate*; masse des —s immeubles, (law) *real estate*; masse des —s meubles, (law) *personal estate*; un peu de —, *small*. En —, in a favourable point of view; en tout — et tout honneur, *with honourable intentions*; pour le — de, *for the good, benefit of*. Avoir du —, 1. *to have*; 2. (to be worth money); avoir du — au soleil, *to have solid*; dire du — de, *to speak highly, well of*; (to give) *a good character of*; dire tout le — du monde de, *to speak highly, as well as possible of*; (to give) *the best possible character of*; doter q. u. d'un —, *to settle an estate on, upon a. o.*; expliquer, interpréter, prendre en —, *to put a favourable construction on, upon*; faire du —, faire le —, *to do good*; faire du — à, 1. (pers.) *to do good to*; *to benefit*; 2. (th.) *to benefit*; *to be beneficial to*; 3. (pers.) *to do a kindness to*; faire une cession de —, (law) *to make a surrender of*; manquer de —, *to have no*; *to be without*; se porter, se tourner au —, (pers.) *to be well-inclined*; ramener au —, *to reclaim (a. o.)*; rendre le — pour le mal, *to return good for evil*; souhaiter du — à q. u., *to wish a. o. well*; faire valoir son —, *to cultivate, to farm o's own estate*; vivre de son —, *to live on o's*; means; vouloir du — à q. u., *to wish a. o. well*; vouloir le — (de), *to mean well (to)*. Le — cherche le —, *money begets money*; abondance de —s ne nuit pas, *store is no sore*. Grand — lui, vous, leur fasse! *much good may it do him, her, you, them!* nul — sans peine, *no gain without pains*.

BIEN-DIRE, n. m. (fine speaking). Être, se mettre sur son —, *to stand upon o's P's and Q's*.

BIEN-DISANT, E. adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ *fair spoken*.

BIEN-ÊTRE [byin-nêtr] n. m. 1. *welfare*; *well being*; 2. (sing.) *comfort*, sing.; *comforts*, pl.; 3. *comfortableness*; 4. (com.) (th.) *correctness*.

BIENFAISANCE [byinfazans] n. f. 1. *beneficence*; *benevolence*; *bounty*; 2. *kindness*; *kindness*.

Bureau de —, *charitable board*; œuvre de —, *charity*; *benefaction*. Avec —, 1. *beneficently*; *benevolently*; *bounteously*; 2. *kindly*.

BIENFAISANT [byinfazan] E. adj. 1. (A. to) *beneficent*; *benevolent*; *bountiful*; *bounteous*; 2. (pour, to) *kind*; *kindly*; 3. (th.) *beneficial*; *salutary*.

Peu —, (V. senses) 1. *unbenevolent*; 2. *unbounteous*; 3. *unkind*; *unkindly*.

BIENFAIT [byinfat] n. m. (pour, to) 1. *benefit*; *benefaction*; *boon*; 2. —s, (pl.) *advantages*, pl.; *utility*, sing.

Action de conférer un —, *benefaction*. Accorder un — (à), *to confer a benefit (on, upon)*; profiter des —s de, *to be benefited by*; rendre un —, *to repay a*. Un — n'est jamais perdu, *a kindness is never lost*.

BIENFAI-TEUR [byinfâteur] n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. *benefactor*, m.; *benefactress*, f.

Être le — de, *to be the = of; to benefit*. **BIEN-FONDS**, n. m., pl. **BIENS-FONDS**, (law) *land*, sing.; *lands*, pl.; *landed property*, sing.

De —, *landed*; *land*... Garantie en —, *landed security*; succession inattendue de —, *land-fall*; transmission de — par succession, (law) *descent of lands*.

BIENHEUREU-X [byin-neureu] SE, adj.

1. *blissful*; *all-happy*; 2. + *happy*; *blessed*; *blest*.

Esprit —, âme bienheureuse, *some in bliss*.

BIENNAL [bi-enn-al] E. adj. **BIENNEANCE** [byincéans] n. f. 1. *propriety*; *decorum*; *becomingness*; *seemliness*; *decency*; 2. (sing.) *good manners*, pl.; 3. *convenience*.

Avec —, *with propriety*; *becomingly*; *decorously*; *seemly*; par droit de —, *to suit o's convenience*. Blessée choquer la —, les —s, *to offend against*; être à la — de q. u., *to suit a. o's convenience*; garder la —, les —s, *to keep within the bounds, limits, rules*; se mettre au-dessus des —s, *to set at defiance*.

BIENSÉANT [byincéan] E. adj. (A. to) *de, to* proper; *becoming*; *decorous*; *seemly*; *decent*.

Il est — aux jeunes gens de respecter la vieillesse, *it is becoming, decorous, proper, youth to respect old age*.

BIENTÔT [byintô] adv. 1. (of past time) *soon*; 2. (of future time) *soon*; *shortly*; *before long*; * *ere long*.

BIENVEILLANCE [byinvé-yans] n. f. 1. *kindness*; *kindliness*; 2. *friendliness*; 3. *good will*; * *benevolence*.

Acte de —, *kindness*; défaut, manque de —, 1. *unkindness*; 2. *unfriendliness*. Sans —, 1. *unkind*; 2. *unkindly*. Avec de la — pour q. u., *to entertain a kind feeling towards a. o.*; to bear a good will; n'avoir que de la — (pour) *to be in charity (with)*; traiter avec (V. senses) *to cherish*.

BIENVEILLANT [byinvé-yan] E. adj. (pour, to; de, to) 1. *kind*; *kindly*; 2. *friendly*; 3. * *benevolent*.

Peu —, 1. *unkind*; 2. *unkindly*; 3. *unfriendly*; 4. * *unbenevolent*.

BIENVENU [byinv'nu] E. adj. (pers.) *welcome*.

Être le —, *to be welcome*; soyez, saluez —! *welcome!*

BIENVENUE [byinv'nu] n. f. 1. (pers.) *welcome*; 2. *entrance*; *footing*; 3. *good-nish-money*.

Personne qui souhaite la — à, *welcome of*. Salut de —, *welcome*. Paye la —, *to pay o's footing*; souhaiter — à q. u., *to welcome a. o.*; to bid a welcome.

BIERE, n. f. *beer* (beverage). — blanche, *pale*; — double, *double*; — forte, 1. *strong*; 2. *stout*; petite —, *small*; mauvais —, (sing.) *swipes*; — table, *table*. Débit de —, —-shop; pompe à —, —-engine. Faire de la —, *to brew*.

BIERE, n. f. *coffin*; *bier*.

Faiseur de —, —-maker. Sans —, *without a coffin*; * *uncoffined*. Clouer une —, *to nail down a*; visser une —, *to screw down a*.

BIERRE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *beer*. V. **BIERE**.

BIEVRE, n. m. + V. **CASTOR**.

BIEZ (bié) n. m. V. **BIEZ**.

BIFFER, v. a. 1. *to cancel*; *to deface*; *to obliterate*; 2. *to blot out*; 3. *to cross off*; 4. *to scratch out*; *to strike off*; *to dash over*.

BIFFÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of **BIFFER**. Non —, (V. senses) 1. *uncanceled*; 2. *uncrossed*.

BIFIDE, adj. (bot.) *bifid*; *bifidate*. **BIFLORE**, adj. (bot.) *biflorous*; (in flower).

BIFOLIÉ, E. adj. (bot.) *two-leaved*.

BIFTECK, n. m. (culin.) *beef-steak*.

Faux —, (butch.) *rump-steak*.

BIFURCATION [—âcion] n. f. *bifurcation*; *forking*.

BIFURQUE, E. adj. *bifurcate*; *bifurcated*; (forked).

BIFURQUER (SE) pr. v. 1. *to bifurcate*; *bifurcated*, (forked, 2. roads) *to fork*.

BIGAME, adj. *guilty of bigamy*.
BIGAME, n. m. 1. *bigamist*; 2. (can. law) *bigamist*.
BIGAMIE, n. f. 1. *bigamy*; 2. (can. law) *bigamy*.
BIGARADE, n. f. (bot.) *Seville oranges* (fruit).
BIGARADIER, n. m. (bot.) *Seville orange* (tree).
BIGARRE [bigaré] E, adj. (b. s.) 1. *party-coloured; motley; medley*; 2. *freckled*; 3. *streaked*; 4. *motley*.
BIGARREAU [bigaró] n. m. (bot.) *bigarreau* (cherry).
BIGARREAUTIER [bigarótié] n. m. (bot.) *bigarreau* (cherry-tree).
BIGARRER [bigaré] v. a. 1. *to render, to make party-coloured*; 2. *to make a motley, medley of; to checker; to dapple*; 3. *to (be, with) to intersperse; to lard*.
BIGARRURE [bigarur] n. f. 1. *party-colour; motley; medley*; 2. *motley; medley*.
BIGLE, adj. *that squints*.
BIGLER, v. n. *to squint*.
BIGNONIE [bion-yoni] n. f. (bot.) *trumpet-flower*.
BIGORNE, n. f. (tech.) 1. *beaked anvil*; 2. (of anvils) *beak; beak-iron*.
À —, (tech.) (of anvils) *beaked*.
BIGORNEAU, n. m. (moll.) *periwinkle*.
BIGOT, E, adj. *bigoted*.
BIGOT, n. m. E, n. f. *bigot*.
En —, *bigotedly*.
BIGOTERIE, n. f. *bigotry*.
Avec —, *bigotedly*.
BIGOTISME, n. m. *bigotry*.
BIGOURNEAU, n. m. (moll.) *periwinkle*.
BIGUE, n. f. (sing.) (nav.) *sheers*, pl.
BIHOREAU, n. m. (orn.) *night-heron*.
À —, *à manteau*, =.
BIJON, n. m. *turpentine*.
BIJOU, n. m. 1. *jewel*; 2. *jewel*; 3. *trinket*; 4. *jewel* (term of affection).
Comme un —, *like a jewel*; =-like.
Orner de — x, *to jewel*.
BIJOUTERIE, n. f. *jewelry*.
BIJOUTIER, n. m. *IERE*, n. f. *jeweller*.
BILABIE, E, adj. (bot.) *bilabiate*.
BILAN, n. m. 1. (com.) *balance-sheet*; 2. (com. law) *schedule*.
Déposer son —, (com. law) *to file o.'s schedule; to give in o.'s*.
BILATÉRAL, E, adj. 1. *bilateral*; 2. (law) (of contracts) *reciprocal*.
BILBOQUET, n. m. (sing.) *cup and ball*, pl.
BILE, n. f. 1. (physiol.) *bile; gall*; 2. *gall; spleen*.
— répandue, (med.) *jaundice*. *Décharger sa* —, *to vent o.'s spleen; to sputter o.'s gall; échauffer la* — à q. u. *to stir up a o.'s choler; to excite a o.'s spleen*; *to fret a o.'s gizzard*.
BILIAIRE, adj. (anat.) *biliary*.
Calcul, concrétion —, (med.) *gall-stone*; conduit —, *biliary-duct*; *bile-duct*; *gall-duct*; vésicule —, *gall-bladder*.
BILIEU-X [—é] SE, adj. 1. (physiol.) *bilious; choleric*; 2. *choleric; splenic*.
Au teint —, d'un teint —, *bilious-looking*. *Fièvre bilieuse*, (med.) *gall-sickness*.
BILINGUE, adj. (nat. hist.) *bi-linguous; two-tongued*.
BILL [bil] n. m. (English parl.) *bill*.
BILLARD [bi-yar] n. m. 1. (sing.) *billiards* (game), pl.; 2. *billiard-table*; 3. *billiard-room*.
Bille de —, *billiard-ball*; *garçon de* —, =-marker; *jeu de* —, *game of*; *joueur au* —, =-player; *partie de* —, *game of*; *queue de* —, =-cue; =-stick; *salle de* —, =-room; *tapis de* —, =-cloth. *De* —, *billiard*. *Faire une*

partie de —, *to play a game of*; *jouer au* —, *to play at*.
BILLARDER [bi-yarde] v. n. (billiards) 1. *to strike the ball twice*; 2. *to strike the two balls together*.
BILLE [bi-y'] n. f. 1. *marble* (to play with); 2. *taw*; 3. (of wood) *log*; 4. (billiards) *billiard-ball*; *ball*.
Blouser une —, (billiards) *to pocket a ball*; *coller une* —, (play) *to shoot a marble*; *faire une* —, (billiards) *to hole a ball*.
BILLEBAUDE [bi-y'bôd] n. f. (confusion).
À la —, *in*.
BILLET [bi-yé] n. m. 1. *bill*; *hand-bill*; 2. *ticket*; 3. *note* (small letter); *billet*; 4. *circular letter*; *circular*; 5. *invitation* (by circular); 6. (of lotteries) *ticket*; 7. (bank) *bill*; *note*; 8. (com.) *bill*. (V. EFFET.)
— blanc, (of lotteries) *blank*; — *donné*, (of places of public amusement) *order*; — *doux*, *love-letter*; *billet doux*; — *de faire part*, *de part*, 1. *circular letter*; 2. *invitation* (to a funeral, a wedding, etc.); — *payable à présentation*, (com.) *bill payable on demand*. — *de banque*, *bank-note*; — *de banque de province*, *country note*; — *de complaisance*, (com.) *accommodation bill*; *kite*; — *d'entrée*, *admission-ticket*; *ticket of admission*; — *de logement*, (mil.) *billet*; — *à ordre*, (com.) 1. *bill payable to order*; 2. *promissory note*; *note of hand*; — *au porteur*, (com.) *bill payable to bearer*; — *de santé*, *bill of health*; — *à vue*, (com.) *bill payable at sight*. *Délivrer des* —s de logement à, *to billet* (soldiers); *émettre des* —s, (bank) *to issue notes*.
BILLETER [bi-y'te] + V. ÉTIQUETER.
BILLETTE [bi-yet] n. f. 1. *notice* (to pay toll); 2. (her.) *billet*.
BILLEVESEE [bi-y'vezé] n. f. 1. *idle*; *silly stuff*, *trash*; 2. *crotchety* (chimerical notion).
Sujet aux —s, *crotchety*.
BILLION [bilion] n. m. *thousand millions*.
BILLON [bi-yon] n. m. 1. *copper coin*; 2. *debased coin*; 3. *place for receiving debased coin*.
Monnaie de —, *copper coin*.
BILLON [bi-yon] n. m. (agr.) *ridge*.
Faire des —s dans, (agr.) *to ridge*.
BILLONNAGE [bi-yonnag] n. m. (agr.) *ridging*.
BILLONNEMENT [bi-yonneman] n. m. *to debasing coin*.
BILLONNER [bi-yoné] v. n. *to utter debased coin*; 2. *to deal in debased coin*.
BILLONNEUR [bi-yonneur] n. m. *to utter of debased coin*; 2. *dealer in debased coin*.
BILLOT [bi-yo] n. m. 1. *block*; 2. *clog* (for animals' heads).
— de cuisine, *chopping-block*.
BILOBE, E, adj. (bot.) *bilobate*; *bilobated*; (two-lobed).
BILOCAIRE, adj. (bot.) *bilocular*.
BIMANE, adj. (zool.) *bimanous*; (two-handed).
BIMBELOT [binblo] n. m. *toy*; *plaything*.
BIMBELOTERIE [binblotri] n. f. 1. (sing.) *toys*, pl.; 2. *toy-trade*.
BIMBELOTIER [binblotié] n. m. *toy-man*.
BINAGE, n. m. 1. *saying mass twice in one day*; 2. (agr.) *second dressing*; 3. (agr.) *second tillth*.
BINAIRE, adj. *binary*.
Nombre —, (arith.) *binary number*; *binary*; *système* —, = *scale*.
BINARD [binâr] n. m. *four-wheeled truck*; *truck*.
BINÉ, E, adj. (bot.) *binate*; *binated*.
BINER, v. a. (agr.) *to dress a second time*.

BINER, v. n. *to say mass twice in one day*.
BINET, n. m. *save-all*.
Faire —, *to use the*.
BINOCLÉ, n. m. 1. *double eye-glass*; 2. *binocle*.
BINÔME, n. m. (alg.) *binomial*.
— de Newton, *binomial theorem*.
BINÔME, adj. (alg.) *binomial*.
BIOGRAPHE, n. m. *biographer*.
BIOGRAPHIE, n. f. *biography*.
BIOGRAPHIQUE, adj. *biographic*; *biographical*.
BIPÉDAL, E, adj. *bipedal*; *two-footed*.
BIPÈDE, adj. *bipedal*; (two-legged).
BIPÈDE, n. m. 1. *biped*; 2. (man.) *two feet*, pl.
— antérieur, (man.) *fore limbs*; — *diagonal*, *the forefoot on one side and hinder foot on the other*; — *latéral*, *a fore and hinder foot on the same side*; — *postérieur*, *hinder limbs*.
BIQUADRATIQUE [bikouadratik] adj. (alg.) *biquadratic*; *of the fourth degree*.
Equation —, *biquadratic equation*; *biquadratic*; *equation of the fourth degree*.
BIQUE, n. f. *she-goat*.
BIQUET, n. m. 1. *kid*; 2. (sing.) *gold-scales*, pl.
BIRIBI, n. m. 1. *biribi* (a game); 2. (of a shoe) *back-lining*.
BIS [bi] E, adj. 1. (of bread, dough) *brown*; 2. (pers.) *very dark*; *tawny*; *swarthy*.
BIS [biss] adv. 1. *twice*; 2. (of numbers of houses) *and a half*; 3. (at theatres, concerts) *encore*; 4. (com.) *bis*.
Avoir les honneurs du —, *to have the honour of being encored*; *crier* —, *to cry encore*; *crier* — à, *to encore*; *demand* — à, *to encore*.
BISAÏEUL, n. m. *great grandfather*.
BISAÏEULE, n. f. *great grandmother*.
BISANNUEL [bisann-nuel] LE, adj. (bot.) *biennial*.
BISBILLE [bisbi-y'] n. f. *jangle*; *jangling*; *jar*.
Personne en —, *jangler*. *Être en* —, *to jangle*.
BISCAÏEN [biska-yin] n. m. *long barrelled musket*.
BISCAÏEN [biska-yin] NE, adj. (of muskets) *long-barrelled*.
BISCHOF, n. m. *bishop* (liquor).
BISCORNU, E, adj. (odd) *strange*; *outlandish*.
BISCOTIN, n. m. *sweet biscuit*.
BISCUIT, n. m. 1. *biscuit*; 2. *sweet biscuit*; 3. *sponge-cake*; 4. (pot.) *biscuit*; *semi-vitrified porcelain*.
— au beurre, *tea-biscuit*; — à la cuiller, *Savoy*; — de mer, 1. *ship*, *sea*; 2. *cuttle-fish* (back-bone of a cuttle-fish); — de Savoie, *Savoy-cake*.
BISE, n. f. *north wind*.
Vent de —, = *Il fait une* —, *there is a*.
BISEAU, n. m. 1. *beveling*; *basil*; 2. (carp.) *feather edge*; 3. (culin.) *kissing-crust*; 4. (print.) *foot-stick*; 5. (print.) *side-stick*.
— de côté, (print.) *side stick*. *Manière de couper en* —, *beveling* (wood). *En* —, *bird's mouth joint*. *Tailler en* —, *to bevel*, *basil*; *taillé en* —, 1. *bevelled*; *basilled*; 2. (carp.) *feather-edged*.
BISER, v. a. (of seed) *to get* ✓, *to grow* ✓ *brown*.
BISER, v. n. *to dye over again*.
BISSET, n. m. 1. *coarse gray cloth*; 2. *national guard on duty in private clothes*; 3. (orn.) *rock dove*.
Pigeon —, (orn.) *rock-dove*. *En* —, (of national guards) *in private clothes*.
BISSETTE, n. f. *footing* (lace).
BISHOP [bichop] n. m. *bishop* (liquor).
BISMUTH [bizmut] n. m. (min.) *bismuth*; (tin-glass).
BISON, n. m. (mam.) *bison*.

BISONNE, n. f. "bisonne" (gray cloth used for lining).

BISQUAIN, n. m. sheep-skin with the wool on.

BISQUE, n. f. (sing.) (tennis) odds. pl. Avoir quinze et — sur la partie, § to have the odds in o's favour; donner quinze et — §, to give the odds; prendre sa — §, to choose o's time.

BISQUE, n. f. (culin.) bisk; cullis.

BISSAC, n. m. wallet.

BISSECTION [bicekcion] n. f. (geom.) bisection.

BISSEXE, adj. bisexous.

BISSEXTILE, n. m. bissextile.

BISSEXTIL, E, adj. bissextile.

Année —, bissextile, leap year.

BISSEXUEL, LE, adj. bisexous.

BISSUS [biçuss] V. BYSSUS.

BISTORTE, n. f. (bot.) bistort; (snake-weed).

Renouée —, (bot.) snake-weed.

BISTOURI, n. m. (surg.) bistoury.

BISTOURNE, E, adj. twisted; crooked.

BISTOURNER, v. a. (to twist).

BISTRE, n. m. (paint.) bistre.

BISTREU-X [—eu] SE, adj. of bistre.

BITORD, n. m. (nav.) spun yarn.

BITTE, n. f. (nav.) bit.

BITTER, v. a. (nav.) to bit.

BITTON, n. m. (nav.) timber-head.

BITUME, n. m. bitumen.

— solide, compact —.

BITUMINE, E, adj. bituminated.

BITUMINER, v. a. to bituminate.

BITUMINEU-X [—neu] SE, adj. bituminous.

BIVAC

BIVOUC, n. m. (mil.) bivouac.

BIVALVE, adj. (nat. hist.) bivalve;

bivalved; bivalveous; (two-valved).

BIVALVE, n. m. (nat. hist.) bivalve.

BIVAQUER

BIVOQUER, v. n. (mil.) to bivouac.

BIZARRE [bizâr] adj. 1. whimsical;

fantastical; 2. odd; strange.

BIZARRE [bizâr] n. m. 1. whimsicalness; fantasticalness; 2. oddness; strangeness.

BIZARREMENT [bizârman] adv. 1. whimsically; fantastically; 2. oddly; strangely.

BIZARRERIE [bizâr'ri] n. f. 1. whimsicalness; fantasticalness, 2. oddness; oddity; strangeness.

BLADE, n. f. tobacco-box.

BLAFARD, E, adj. (of colour, light)

1. palish; 2. wan.

BLAGUE, n. f. 1. tobacco-box; 2.

) (th.) humbug; fudge.

BLAGUER, v. n.) to fudge; to draw

✓ the long bow.

BLAGUEUR, n. m.) (pers.) humbug.

BLAIREAU, n. m. (mam.) badger;

hog, pig badger; (gay).

À jambes de —, badger-legged.

BLAMABLE, adj. blamable; blame-

ful; censurable; faulty.

D'une manière —, blamably; cen-

surably. Être —, to be blamable, (to

blame: to be censurable, faulty).

BLÂME, n. m. 1. blame; censure;

dispraise; 2. reflection; vituperation; 3.

obloquy; 4. censure (reprimand).

Digne de —, blamable; blame-

worthy; exempt de —, 1. blameless;

2. unblamed. Vote de —, vote of cen-

sure. De —, (V. senses) dispraisingly;

reflecting; sans —, 1. blameless; 2.

unblamed; uncensured; unreprieved.

Attirer du — (à), to draw ✓ censure

(on); déverser du — (sur), to cast ✓

censure (on); déverser le — sur q. u.,

to lay ✓ the blame upon a. o.; déverser,

jeter le — (en passant) (sur), to cast,

to throw ✓ a slur (upon); donner le —

de q. ch. à q. u., to blame a. o. for

a. th.; être un sujet de —, to be re-

flected on; jeter le — sur, to reflect on,

upon; porter le — de, to bear ✓ the

blame of; rejeter le — de q. ch. sur q. u., to throw ✓ the blame of a. th. upon a. o.; voter le — (contre), to pass a vote of censure (on, upon). Cela lui a tourné à —, he was, has been blamed for it.

BLÂMER, v. a. 1. to blame; to censure; to cast ✓ censure on, upon; to dispraise; to reprove; to reflect on, upon; to cast ✓ reflections on, upon; 2. to censure (reprimand).

Personne qui blâme, blamer; dispraiser. Être à —, to be to blame.

BLÂME, E, pa. p. V. senses of BLÂMER.

Non —, unblamed; uncensured;

unreprieved; unreflected on.

BLANC [blân] CHE, adj. 1. white;

2. clean (not dirty); 3. blank (not

written on); 4. hoar; 5. (by age)

hoar; hoary; 6. § fair; 7. § clear; 8.

(of coin) silver; 9. (print.) (of type) open;

10. (vers.) blank.

1. Un cheval —, a white horse. 2. Du linge

—, clean linen; des verres —, clean glasses;

des assiettes blanches, clean plates. 3. Une page

blanche, a blank page. 4. Gelée blanche, hoar

frost.

— comme un linge, as white as a

sheet; — comme la neige, (comme

neige, as white as snow.

BLANC [blân] n. m. 1. white (white

colour); 2. white (person); 3. blank;

4. white (mark to aim at); 5. (of eggs)

white; 6. (of the eye) white; 7. (culin.)

white sauce; 8. (print.) blank; 9.

(print.) margin; white line.

— sale, dirty white. — de chaux,

(mas.) white-wash; mise au blanc de

chaux, — washing; — d'Espagne,

Spanish; whitening; — de fard, pearl-

powder; pearl-; — de feu, candent;

— de plomb, white lead. Fabrique,

manufacture de — de plomb, (sing.)

white-lead works, pl.; ligne de —,

(print.) white line; margin; tirage en

—, (print.) working the white paper;

tirant sur le —, (bot.) canescent. En

—, blank; uncrutten; avec le nom en

—, (law) (of deeds) dormant. Aller,

tirer en —, (print.) to work the white

paper; donner un — de chaux à, (mas.)

to — wash; laisser en —, to leave ✓

blank; to blank; habiller, vêtir de,

en —, to dress in =; passer du — au

noir, to go ✓ from one extreme to

another.

BLANC-BEC. V. BEC.

BLANCHAILLE [blanchâ-y] n. f. fry;

small fry.

BLANCHÂTRE, adj. 1. whitish; 2.

(did.) canescent.

Couleur —, whitishness.

BLANCHE, n. f. (mus.) minim.

BLANCHIMENT, adv. cleanly.

BLANCHERIE, n. f. V. BLANCHISSERIE.

BLANCHET, n. m. 1. (pharm.) blanket;

2. (print.) blanket.

BLANCHEUR, n. f. 1. whiteness; 2.

(by age) hoariness; 3. (of the hair)

whiteness; hoariness; hoar.

Donner de la —, to wash (the com-

plexion, the skin) white.

BLANCHIMENT, n. m. 1. (of metals)

washing; 2. (a. & m.) bleaching;

blanching; 3. (bot.) blanching.

BLANCHIR, v. a. 1. § to whiten; 2.

§ to blanch; 3. § to wash (render

clean); 4. § to white-wash; 5. § (in the

air) to bleach; 6. (pers.) to wash for

(a. o.); 7. § to blanch over (to justify);

8. to blanch (metals, plants); 9. to

bleach (wax); 10. (a. & m.) to bleach;

11. (arts) to dress; to trim; to rough

down; 12. (culin.) to boil off; to scald

off; 13. (hort.) to blanch; 14. (mas.) to

white-wash; 15. (print.) to white out;

16. (tech.) to whiten.

3. — le linge, to wash linen. 6. — q. u., to

wash for a. o.

— bien, (V. senses) to wash clean;

— à neuf, (V. senses) to clear-starch;

— à la chaux, au lait de chaux, (mas.)

to white-wash; to whiten. Eau à — white wash; machine à —, (a. & m.) washing-engine; = machine; pèr-sonne qui blanchit, (V. senses) whiteness (of). Qui ne blanchit pas, (V. senses) unbleaching (in the air).

SE BLANCHIR, pr. v. (V. senses) BLANCHIR) 1. § (DE, with) to whiten; (th.) to wash.

BLANCHIR, v. n. 1. § to whiten; 2. § get ✓ white; 2. § (in the air) to bleach; 3. § (pers.) to wash; 4. (pers.) to grow ✓ gray; 5. § (th.) to fail; 6. (a. & m.) to bleach.

Faire —, 1. § to whiten; 2. § § to bleach; 3. § (in the air) to bleach; 4. (a. & m.) to bleach; 5. (culin.) to boil off; to scald off; 6. (hort.) to blanch.

BLANCHISSAGE, n. m. 1. washing; 2. wash.

— en fin, à neuf, clear starching.

Envoyer au —, to send ✓ to the wash.

BLANCHISSANT, E, adj. 1. that whitens, grows white; 2. foaming; 3. (died) albescent.

BLANCHISSERIE, BLANCHERIE, n. f. (sing.) (a. & m.) bleach-works, ppl. blanching-house, sing.

BLANCHISSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f.

washer-man, m.; washer-woman, f.

2. (a. & m.) bleacher.

— de fin, à neuf, clear-starcher.

BLANC-MANGER, n. m., pl. —, (culin.)

blanc-manger.

BLANQUE, n. f. lottery (private).

BLANQUETTE, n. f. 1. blanquette

(wine); 2. (bot.) blanket (pear);

(culin.) blanquette (ragout with white

sauce); 4. (ich.) white bait.

BLAQUE, n. f. tobacco-box.

BLASER [blâze] v. a. 1. § to pall;

§ to surfeit; to sicken; 3. § to harden

1. — le goût, to pall the taste.

Être blasé (sur) §, to be palled (with)

SE BLASER, pr. v. 1. § § (sur, with) be

palled; 2. § to be surfeited, sickened.

BLASON [blâzon] n. m. 1. heraldic

blazon; emblazonry; 2. coat of arms

BLASONNER [blâzoné] v. a. 1. § §

blazon (explain armorial bearings)

* to emblazon; 2. § to paint (armorial

bearings); 3. § to censure; to criticize

to reflect on; 4. (engrav.) to draw

(the lines).

— partout, to = over.

BLASPHEME-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, in

blasphemer.

BLASPHEMATOIRE, adj. blasphemous.

BLASPHEME, n. m. 1. blasphemy;

blasphemous thing.

Avec —, blasphemously. Dire, pro-

fer un —, to speak ✓, to utter blas-

my; faire un —, to commit blasphem-

BLASPHEMER, v. a. § to blaspheme.

BLASPHEMER, v. n. § to blaspheme.

BLATIER, n. m. corn-chandler.

Marchand —, =.

BLATTE, n. f. (ent.) 1. cock-roach

(genus); 2. mill-moth.

— d'Amérique, cock-roach.

BLAUDE [blâd] n. f. V. BLOUSE.

BLE, n. m. 1. corn; wheat; 2. corn

field; 3. (agr.) grain.

— barbu, corné, stiff wheat; —

goté, (agr.) spoiled grain; grands

wheat and rye; — metail, wheat

with rye; — froment, wheat; — se-

petis —s, barley and oats; — dees

naries, (bot.) Canary-grass; — de

pagne, d'Inde, de Turquie, mas

Indian corn; — de Mars, spring

summer —; — en herbe, corn in

blade. Champ, pièce de —, corn-
distribution de — mensuelle, (1
ant.) frumentation; épi de —, ear
corn; corn-stalk; facteur pour le
corn-factor; feuille de —, corn-
gerbe de —, sheaf of corn; corn-
marchand de —, corn-dealer; etc.

de —, (agr.) *corn-stack*; négociant en —, *corn-merchant*. De —, *wheaten*. Denué de —, *cornless*. Manger son — en herbe, en vert, *to spend* *o.'s money before one gets it*.

BLEIME, n. f. (veter.) *sand-crack*; *quitter-bone*.

BLÈME, adj. 1. *sallow*; 2. (of the complexion, countenance) *wan*.

Couleur —, *sallowness*; teint —, *wanness*.

BLEMIR, v. n. 1. (of the complexion, countenance) *to grow* *o.'s wan*; 2. *to turn*, *to grow* *pale*.

BLÉNDE [bliad] n. f. (min.) *blende*; (*mockore*).

BLENNIE, n. f. (ich.) *blenny*.

BLENNORRHEE, n. f. (med.) *blennorrhœa*; (*gleet*).

BLESSANT, E, adj. (pour, to) 1. *offensive*; 2. *shocking*.

Pas —, *offenseless*. Nature —e, *offensiveness*. D'une manière —e, *offensively*.

BLESSER, v. a. 1. *to hurt* *o.'s* (give pain by bodily harm); 2. *to injure* (do great bodily harm to); *to do* *o.'s* *injury* to; 3. (with solution of continuity) *to wound*; *to give* *o.'s* *wound* to; 4. § (of tight wearing-apparel) *to pinch*; 5. § *to hurt*; *to injure*; *to be injurious, prejudicial* to; 6. § *to hurt*; *to hurt the feelings of*; *to offend*; *to be offensive* to; 7. § *to wound* (offend greatly); *to cut* *o.'s*; (*to gall*; (*to sting* *o.'s*; *to grate*; 8. § (DE, at) *to offend* (a. th.); *to shock*.

1. Il s'est blessé à la main ou au pied, he has hurt his hand or his foot. 2. Il a été blessé grièvement par une chute, he has been greatly injured by a fall. 3. — q. u. d'un coup d'épée ou d'un coup de fusil, to wound a. o. with a sword or a shot; — q. u. à la tête ou au cœur, to wound a. o. in the head or in the heart. 5. — la réputation de q. u., to hurt, to injure a. o.'s reputation. 8. — la vue, to offend, to shock the sight.

— grièvement, 1. *to hurt grievously, seriously*; 2. *to injure severely*; 3. *to wound severely, grievously*; — par derrière, *to wound behind*; — au cœur, *to wound to the heart*; — à mort, *to injure mortally*; *to do* *o.'s* *mortal, deadly injury* to; 2. *to wound mortally*; — au vii §, *to wound to the quick*.

BLESSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of BLESSER.

Non —, 1. *unhurt*; 2. *uninjured*; 3. *unwounded*; 4. *unhurt*; *uninjured*; *unprejudiced*; 5. § *unhurt*; *unoffended*; 6. § *unwounded*; *ungalled*; *unstung*.

SE BLESSER, pr. v. 1. *to hurt o.'s self*; 2. *to injure o.'s self*; 3. *to wound o.'s self*; 4. § (DE, at) *to be hurt, offended*; *to take* *o.'s* *offence*; 5. § (DE, at) *to be galled, stung*.

BLESSURE, n. f. 1. *hurt*; 2. *injury*; 3. § (with solution of continuity) *wound*; 4. § (à, to) *wound*; *wounding*; *injury*.

— mortelle, 1. *deadly, mortal wound*; 2. § *mortal* —. — sous la selle (veter.) *flank*. Certificat de —, (mil.) *smart-ticket*; *gratification pour* —, (mil.) *smart-money*. Sans —, 1. *unhurt*; *uninjured*; 2. *unscarred*; 3. *woundless*. Faire une — à, *to give* *o.'s* *to*; *fermer une —*, *to close a —*.

BLÈTE,

BLETTE, n. f. (bot.) *blite*; *strawberry blite*; (*wild blite*).

Amarante —, *wild blite*.

BLETTE, adj. (of fruit) *mellow*.

Non —, (of fruit) *unmellowed*.

BLEU, E, adj. 1. *blue* (of blue colour); 2. (of the flesh) *black and blue*.

Tout —, (of the flesh) *all over black and blue*; *black and blue all over*. Couleur —e, *blue*; *blueness*. Pierre —e, *stone blue*. D'une couleur —e, *bluely*;

de teinte —e, *bluely*. Battre q. u. tout —, *to beat* *o.'s* *black and* —.

BLEU, n. m. 1. *blue* (colour); 2. *blue-stone*.

Beau —, *true* =; demi —, *Waterloo* =. — d'azur, *small*; — de ciel, *sky* =; — de cobalt, de Thénard, *cobalt* =; — d'indigo, (paint.) *indigo* =; — en pâte, (dy.) = *cake*; — en poudre, *powder* =; — de Prusse, *Prussian* =. Mettre en —, (dy.) *to blue*; *passer au —*, (washing) *to blue*; *teindre en —*, *to dye* =.

BLEUÂTRE, adj. *bluish*.

Couleur, teinte —, *bluishness*.

BLEUET, n. m. V. BLUET.

BLEUIR, v. a. *to blue*.

BLINDAGE, n. m. 1. (build., engin.)

sheeting; *poling*; 2. (mil.) *poling*.

BLINDER, v. a. 1. (build., engin.) *to sheet*; 2. (mil.) *to protect with blinds*; 3. (nav.) *to protect with fenders*.

BLINDES, n. f. (fort.) *blinds, pl.*

BLITE, n. f. V. BLÈTE.

BLOC, n. m. 1. *block*; 2. *log*; 3. *clump*; 4. (of stone, wood) *block*; *stock*; 5. (sing.) *stocks* (instrument of punishment), *pl.*; 6. (mining) *blea*.

Gros —, *clump*. — de bois, 1. *wooden block*; 2. (tech.) *block-wood*; — de plomb, (engrav.) *cushion*. Au —, *in the stocks*; en —, *in a lump*. Prendre en —, *to take* *o.'s* *in a lump*; *to lump*.

BLOCAGE, n. m.

BLOCAILLE [blokâ-ye] n. f. (build.) 1. *pebble*; *pebble-stone*; 2. *rubble-stone*; *pebble-work*; 3. (print.) *turning*.

BLOCKHAUS [blokôss] n. m. f. *wooden blockhouse*.

BLOCUS [blokuss] n. m. 1. (mil.) *investment*; 2. (nav.) *blockade*.

Faire le — de, 1. (mil.) *to invest*; 2. (nav.) *to blockade*; lever le —, *to raise the blockade*.

BLOND, E, adj. 1. (of the complexion) *fair*; 2. (of the hair) *light*; *flaxen*; 3. *golden*; 4. (of flax) *light-coloured*; 5. (culin.) *not brown*.

Délicat et — (§, particular; difficult to please).

BLOND, n. m. E, n. f. 1. (of the complexion) *fairness*; 2. (of the hair) *lightness*; 3. (pers.) *fair person*.

— ardent, *sandy colour*; — doré, *golden*; — de filasse, *flaxen*. D'un — ardent, *sandy*.

BLONDE, n. f. *blond*; *figured blond*.

BLONDIN, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *light-haired person*; 2. *beau*; *spark*.

BLONDIR, v. n. † *to assume a golden hue*.

BLONDISSANT, E, adj. † *assuming a golden hue*; *golden*.

BLOQUE, n. m. (bil.) *ball holed with strength*.

BLOQUER, v. a. 1. (mil.) *to blockade*; 2. (bil.) *to hole* *o.'s* (the ball) *with strength*; 3. (mas.) *to block up*; 4. (print.) *to turn*.

BLOTTIR (SE) pr. v. *to cover*; *to squat*; *to squat down*.

BLOUSE, n. f. 1. *smock-frock*; 2. (for boys, gentlemen) *blouse*; 3. (for children) *pinaflore*; 4. (for women) *wrapper*; 5. (bil.) *pocket*.

BLOUSER, v. a. 1. (bil.) *to hole*; 2. *to deceive*; *to mislead*.

SE BLOUSER, pr. v. 1. (bil.) *to hole o.'s own ball*; 2. *to mistake* *o.'s* *grossly*; *to be grossly mistaken*; *to make* *o.'s* *gross mistake*.

BLUET, n. m. 1. (bot.) *corn-centaury*; (*blue-bottle*; (*blue-bonnets*; (*bottle-flower*; 2. (orn.) *blue-bird*.

BLUETTE, n. f. 1. § *spark*; 2. § *spark*; *flash*; 3. § *light production* (book) *of wit*.

BLUTAGE, n. m. *bolting* (sifting).

BLUTEAU, n. m. V. BLUTOIR.

BLUTER, v. a. *to bolt* (sift).

Huche à —, *bolting-hutch*.

BLUTE, E, pa. p. *bolted*.

Non —, *unbolted*.

BLUTERIE, n. f. *bolting-house*.

BLUTOIR, n. m. BLUTEAU, 1. *bolter*;

2. *bolting-machine, mill*.

B*, abbreviation of BARON.

B***, abbreviation of BARONNE.

BOA, n. m. 1. (erp.) *boa*; 2. *boa* (for the neck).

— constrictor, *devin, constrictor*; *boa-constrictor*; *buffalo-snake*.

BOBBIN, n. m. *bobbin-net*.

Méier mécanique pour faire le —, = *frame*; *tulle* —, =.

BOBECHE, n. f. 1. *sconce*; 2. *socket*.

BOBINE, n. f. (spin.) *bobbin*; *spool*.

Ouvrage fait à la —, (spin.) *bobbin-work*.

BOBINER, v. a. (spin.) *to spool*.

BOBO, n. m. (*slight hurt*; *hurt*).

Avoir un — à, *to have something the matter with*.

BOCAGE, n. m. *grove*; *bocage*.

BOCAG-ER, ERE, adj. *** of the groves*.

BOCAL, n. m. 1. *bottle* (short-necked);

2. *glass-bowl*; 3. *globe*; 4. *jar*; 5. (of a wind instrument) *mouth-piece*.

— d'étalage, *de montre, show-glass*.

BOCARD, n. m. (metal.) *crushing-machine*; *pounding-machine, mill*; *stamp*; *stamper*; *stamp-mill*; *stamp-mill*.

BOCARDAGE, n. m. (metal.) *crushing*; *pounding*; *stamping*.

BOCARDER, v. a. (metal.) *to crush*, *to pound*, *to stamp* (ore).

BODRUCHE, n. f. V. BAUDRUCHE.

BOEUF, n. m. 1. (mam.) *ox* (animal);

2. (flesh) *beef*; 3. (flesh) *bull*; 4. (pers.) *ox*; *beef-eater*.

— bouilli, *boiled beef*; — gras, *fat ox*; — marin, (mam.) *sea-cow*; — rôti, *roast* =; — sale, *salt, corned* =. — de lalour, *labouring, working ox*. — à la mode, *à la mode* =; — en ragoût, *stewed* =. — à bosse, (mam.) *Indian, hunch-backed bull*; — de trait, *draft-ox*. Étable à —s, *ox-stall*; *fiel de —*, *ox-gall*; *ox-bile*; *mangeur de —*, *beef eater*; *pièce de —*, 1. *piece of* =; 2. *standing dish*; 3. § *principal thing*; *Troupeau de —s*, *herd, drove of oxen*. *Lourd comme un —*, *beef-witted*. *Comme un —*, *ox-like*.

[The f is not pronounced in the plural *boeufs* and in *boeuf gras*.]

BOEUF, n. m. pl. of BOEUF.

BOGHEI [boghe] n. m. *gig* (light).

BOGUE, n. f. (bot.) (of chestnuts) *husk*.

BOHÉ, n. m.

BOHEA [boéa] n. m. BOU, BOUL, *bohea* (tea).

Thé —, = *tea*.

BOHEME, n. m. f.

BOHEMIEN [—miin] n. m. NE, n. f.

1. *Bohemian*; 2. *gipsy, gypsy, gypsey*.

De —, des —s, *gipsy-like*. Etat de —, *gipsyism*; *langage des —s, gypsy*.

BOIARD [boi-yar] n. m. V. BOYARD.

BOIRE, v. n. irr. (BUVANT; BU; ind.

pres. BOIS; NOUS BUONS; ILS BOIVENT; pret. BUS; subj. pres. BOIVE; NOUS BUVIONS; ILS BOIVENT) 1. *to drink* *o.'s*;

2. (b. s.) *to drink* *o.'s*; *to tipple*; 3. (of paper) *to blot*; 4. (needle-work) *to be puckered*.

1. — dans un verre, *to drink out of a glass*; — à une bouteille, *to drink out of a bottle*; — à la coupe de q. u., *to drink of a. o.'s cup*.

— bien, dur, fort, (*to drink* *o.'s* *hard*); — copieusement, *to be copiously*; ** to carouse*; *to quaff*; — sec, *to be neat*;

— toujours, *to be away*; — à grands traits, *to swig*. Et de — et de rire, *and all ended in drinking and laughing*; — à la ronde, *to be round, about*; — à la santé de, *to be to* (a. o.); *to be health to* a. o.; — à sa soif, *to be when one is thirsty*; — à longs traits, *to be deep*; *to swig*; — à tire-larigot, *comme une*

hink ✓ *fit*; trouver — que (subj.), 1. to *hink* ✓ *it* =; to *think* ✓ *proper*; 2. to *approve*; 3. to *allow*; trouver tout —, 1. to *like every thing*; 2. not to be particular. C'est —! well and =; qu'y a-t-il de —? what in the best netos? Quand — vous semblera, when you think proper; si — vous semble, if you think proper. La faire courte et bonne, to *see a short life and a merry one*.

BON, n. m. 1. good; 2. (sing.) good qualities, pl.; 3. (the) best; 4. (the) best fit; 4. fun; joke; 5. voucher; order; 6. com.) (DE, for) check; cheque; 7. (fin.) *oud*.

Un — à tirer, (print.) a signature or press; le — de l'affaire, the best of the joke; le — de la farce, the cream of the jest; — du trésor, (fin.) 1. treasury *oud*; 2. (in England) *exchequer-bill*. Détenteur, porteur de —, (fin.) *bondholder*. Pour —, upon content. Accepter pour —, to take ✓ upon content; mettre le — à tirer à, (print.) to sign for press.

BON, int. good; right.

BONASSE, adj. (simple; silly; foolish).

BONBON, n. m. sweetmeat.

BONBONNIERE, n. f. 1. sweetmeat-box; 2. (a) neat little house.

BON-CHRETIEN, n. m., pl. BON-CHRETIENS, BONS-CHRETIENS, (hort.) *bon chrétien* (pear).

BOND, n. m. 1. (of animals, pers.) *ound*; skip; 2. (th.) *bound*.

Second —, second bound; rebound. Un —, at a =; par — s et par sauts, ar sauts et par — s, 1. by = s and eaps; 2. § by fits and starts; 3. § desultory; 4. § desultory. Aller par — s, to *ound*; to skip; faire un —, to make ✓ *bound*; to bound; to give ✓, to make ✓ *skip*, to skip; faire faux —, 1. (th.) *ot to bound straight*; 2. § (à) to fail *a. o.*; 3. § (à) to disappoint *(a. o.)*; 3. (à) to *forfeit* *(a. th.)*; prendre au —, ntre — et volé, to catch ✓ at the =; rendre la balle au — §, to improve the opportunity; to seize time by the fore-*ck*.

BONDE, n. f. 1. (of casks) *bung*; 2. of casks) *bung-hole*; 3. (of ponds) *uice*.

Lâcher la —, 1. to let ✓ go the =; 2. § to give ✓ vent (to).

BONDER, v. a. (nav.) to lade full.

BONDIR, v. n. 1. (of animals, pers.) *bound*; to skip; 2. (th.) to bound; § (th.) (à) to leap.

3. Son cœur lui bondit de joie, his heart leapt *r joy*.

BONDISSANT, E, adj. bounding.

BONDISSEMENT, n. m. 1. (animals, pers.) *bounding*; skipping; 2. (th.) *bounding*; 3. § rising (of the stomach). — de cœur, rising of the stomach.

BONDON, n. m. (of casks) 1. *bung*; *bung-hole*.

BONDONNER, v. a. to bung.

BONDONNIERE, n. f. (coop.) *bung-*orer**.

BONDUC, n. m. (bot.) *bonduc*; bezoar; *olucca nut*.

BON-HENRI [bon-hanri] n. m., pl. BONS-HENRIS, (bot.) *all-good*.

BONHEUR [bonheur] n. m. (POUR, to; DE,) 1. happiness; felicity; 2. fortune; good fortune; (luckiness; (luck; (good luck; 3. welfare; good; 4. * § (th.) *inshine*; 5. blessing; happy, fortunate event, circumstance, occurrence, thing; piece of good fortune.

Un coup de —, a piece of good fortune; (a lucky hit; veine de —, run of *ck*. Au petit —,) come what will; r —, happily; fortunately; (lucky; par un singulier —, par un up de — (, as luck would have it. voir du —, to be fortunate, (lucky; to have the luck of it; to be lucky;

avoir beaucoup de —, to be very lucky; être en —, to be in a lucky vein; faire le — de, 1. to make ✓, to render happy; 2. to be a source of happiness to; to be a blessing to; jouer de —, to be in the luck of it, in luck's way; porter —, to bring ✓ good luck.

BONHOMME [bonomm] n. m., pl. BONHOMMES, (1. simple easy man; 2. old man;) old codger; 3. man (in miniature); 4. peasant; 5. (bot.) *mullen*.

Faux —, one who pretends to be a simple, easy man; petit —, little fellow; vieux —, old fellow;) old codger.

BONHOMMEAU, n. m. + V. BONHOMME.

BONI, n. m. (fin.) *bonus*.

BONIFICATION [-âcion] n. f. 1. improvement; amelioration; melioration; 2. (com.) allowance.

BONIFIER, v. a. 1. § to improve (to make better); 2. to make ✓ good (to supply the deficiency of); to make up; 3. (agr.) to improve (land); 4. (com.) to make ✓ good.

1. — le café, le vin, etc., to improve coffee, wine, etc.

BONIFIÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § improved; 2. (agr.) improved.

SE BONIFIER, pr. v. 1. § to improve; 2. (agr.) to improve.

BONITE, n. f. (ich.) *bonito*; *boniton*.

BONJOUR, n. m. good day; good morning.

Dire, donner, souhaiter le — à q. u., to bid ✓, to wish a. o. =; dire un petit — à q. u., to look in, to give ✓ a look in, upon a. o.

BONNE, n. f. 1. servant-maid; servant; maid; 2. nurse-maid; nursery-maid.

— d'enfant, nursery-maid; nurse-maid; — pour tout faire, maid of all work.

BONNE-DAME, n. f. (bot.) V. ARROCHE.

BONNEMENT, adv. 1. simply; with simplicity; 2. precisely.

BONNET, n. m. 1. cap (woman's); 2. cap (man's without a shade).

— carré, 1. square cap; 2. (bot.) *gatheridge-tree*; gros —, big wig (important personage). — d'âne, fool's =; — de chasse, hunting- =; — à cornes, cocked hat; — d'électeur, (bot.) *melon pompion*; *pumpion*; *pumpkin*.

— de nuit, night- =; — à poil, bear-skin =; — de police, foraging- =; — à, de prêtre, (fort.) *priest's bonnet*; — de prêtre, (bot.) *gatheridge-tree*; *melon pompion*; *pumpion*; *pumpkin*.

Coup de —, touching o's =; coup de — tronqué, half =; personne triste comme un — de nuit, dismal, doleful ditty.

En —, in o's =; en — de nuit, in o's night =. La main au —, le — à la main, = in hand. Avoir la tête près du —, to be passionate, hasty, (hot-headed; (to take ✓ fire easily; coiffé de son —, with o's = on; * bonnetted; consulter son — de nuit, to consult o's pillow; être deux têtes sous un —, to be hand and glove together; jeter son — par-dessus les moulins, to throw ✓ off all sense of propriety; mettre la main au —, 1. to touch o's cap; 2. (to doff o's beaver, =; mettre son — de travers, to be out of temper; to be cross; opiner du — §, to adopt the opinion of another; ôter le — à, to take off o's =; * to uncapp; ôter son —, to take off o's =; * (to doff o's =; parler à son —, to talk to o's self; prendre q. ch. sous son —, 1. to invent a. th.; 2. to take a. th., the responsibility of a. th. upon o's self. C'est — blanc et blanc —, it is as broad as it is long; it is six of one and half a dozen of the other; it is much of a muchness; je jetai mon — par-dessus les moulins, and there my story ends.

BONNETADE [bonntad] n. f. + half cap.

BONNETER [bonnté] v. a. 1. to take ✓

off o's hat; 2. (jest.) to doff o's cap, beaver to (a. o.); 3. (b. s.) to cringe to (a. o.).

BONNETERIE [bonntri] n. f. 1. hosiery (goods); 2. hosiery-business; 3. cap-making; 4. stocking-trade.

BONNETEUR [bonnteur] n. m. 1. cringer; 2. sharper.

BONNETIER [bonntié] n. m. 1. hosier; 2. cap-maker.

BONNETTE, n. f. 1. (fort.) *bonnet*; 2. (nav.) *bonnet*; *boxnet-sail*; *studding-sail*; *water-sail*.

BONNE-VOGLIE [bonn-voi-y] n. m. galley-rowers (not convicts).

BONSOIR, n. m. 1. good evening; 2. good night.

Dire, donner, souhaiter le — à q. u., to bid ✓, to wish a. o. =; dire — à la compagnie, 1. § to bid, to wish the company =; 2. § to take ✓ o's leave of the world. — et bonne nuit! a good night's rest to you!

BONTE, n. f. 1. (pour, to; de, to) goodness; 2. kindness; kindness; 3. kindness; (piece of kindness; 4. good-heartedness; 5. good-nature.

Plein de —, 1. full of goodness; 2. full of kindness; kind; tout de —, all goodness; all kindness; all-kind. Défaut, manque de —, 1. unsoundness; 2. unkindness. Avec —, with =; kindly; sans —, without =; unkindly. Avoir la — (de), to have the goodness, kindness (to); to be so good, kind as (to); to be good, kind enough (to); avoir de la — (pour), to be very good, very kind (to a. o., a. th.).

BONZE, u. m. *bonze* (Chinese, Japanese priest).

BOQUILLON [boki-yon] n. m. + wood-cutter; woodman.

BORACIQUE, adj. (chem.) *boracic*.

BORAX, n. m. (chem.) *borax*.

— brut, (chem.) 1. crude borax; 2. *tinical*.

BORBORYGME, n. m. (med.) *borborygmus*.

BORD, n. m. 1. § border; extremity; verge; edge; 2. § border; extremity; verge; 3. § (of an abyss, a precipice) *brink*; 4. § (b. s.) *brink* (of danger, evil); verge; 5. (of boats, ships) *side*; 6. (of dishes, plates) *rim*; 7. (of fabrics) *edging*; 8. (of garments) *border*; *hem*; 9. (of glasses) *rim*; 10. (of hats) *brim*; 11. (of lakes, small rivers) *margin*; 12. (of rivers) *bank*; 13. (of roads) *border*; 14. (of the sea) *shore*; 15. (bot.) *margin*; 16. (did.) *limb*; 17. (hort.) *verge*; 18. (nav.) *board*; 19. (nav.) *broad-side*; 20. (nav.) *tack*.

— effilé, fine edge; les sombres — s, the infernal shores. — à —, (nav.) *board and board*; *board to board*; *along side*. Coffre de —, (nav.) *sea-chest*; livre de —, (nav.) *ship's journal*; mise à —, (com. nav.) *shipment*; papiers de —, (nav.) *ship's papers*. Plein jusqu'aux — s, *brimful*. Un — à terre, un — au large, (nav.) *off and on*. À —, (nav.) 1. on board; aboard; on ship board; 2. along side; 3. (of the anchor) *home*; à — s, 1. with borders, etc. (V. senses); 2. rimmed; 3. (of hats) *brimmed*; à grands — s, (of hats) *broad-brimmed*; à petits — s, (of hats) *narrow-brimmed*; à — de, (nav.) on board; aboard; à son —, (nav.) on board o's ship; au — de §, 1. on, upon the borders, the verge of; 2. (b. s.) on the brink of; de haut —, (nav.) (of ships) large; of several decks; hors le —, (nav.) over-board; par-dessus le —, (nav.) over-board; sans —, (V. senses) *brimless*; sur le —, (V. senses) on edge; edgewise. Aller à —, to go ✓ on board, aboard; to go ✓ on ship-board; aller à — de, (cust.) to board (a ship); changer de —, (nav.) to weather-coil, charger ... à —, (com. nav.) to ship ... on board; être plein jusqu'aux — s (de), to brim (with).

faire un —, (nav.) to make \sqrt a board; jeter par-dessus le —, to throw \sqrt overboard; mettre à —, (nav.) to ship off, remplir jusqu'aux —s, to fill, to fill up to the brim; tomber par-dessus le —, (nav.) to fall overboard; venir à —, (nav.) to come \sqrt alongside; venir à —, (nav.) to come \sqrt alongside; virer de —, (nav.) to tack about.

BORDAGE, n. m. 1. (nav. arch.) plank-ing; 2. (engin.) sheathing; 3. (nav.) boarding; 3. (nav.) flat; plank; plating. — supplémentaire, (nav.) weather boarding, sing.; weather boards, pl.

BORDE, E, adj. 1. \parallel § bordered; 2. (bot.) bordered.

BORDE, n. m. bordering.

BORDEAUX, n. m. claret; Bordeaux wine; Bordeaux.

BORDEE, n. f. 1. (nav.) broad-side; board; 2. § broad-side; volley; 3. (nav.) tack; stretch; 4. (nav.) trip (in tacking).

Courir des —s, (nav.) to tack about; courir la — de ..., to be on the ... tack; faire une —, to make \sqrt a board; lâcher, tirer une —, to fire a broad-side.

BORDELAIS, E, adj. of Bordeaux; Bordeaux.

BORDELAIS, n. m. E, n. f. native of Bordeaux.

BORDEMENT, n. m. (arts) edge.

BORDER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. \parallel to border; 2. \parallel to hem; 3. \parallel to edge; 4. \parallel to bind \sqrt (with ribbon, tape, etc.); 5. § to border (extend all along); 6. to line (a road, street); 7. to tuck in (bed-clothes); 8. (nav.) to lay \sqrt (a deck); 9. (nav.) to tally (courses); 10. (nav.) to haul aft (a sail); 11. (nav.) to gather (the sheets); to tally aft; 12. (nav. arch.) to plank.

BORDEREAU, n. m. (com.) memorandum; detailed memorandum.

BORD-IER, IERE, adj. (nav.) lap-sided.

BORDIER, n. m. (nav.) lap-sided ship.

BORDIGUE, n. f. (fish.) crawl.

BORDURE, n. f. 1. border; 2. binding with ribbon, tape, etc.; 3. (of pictures) frame; 4. (of pavements) kirk; kirk-stone; 5. (build.) coping over; 6. (hort.) edging; verge; 7. (her.) border; bordure; 8. (nav.) flat.

BORE, n. m. (chem.) boron.

BOREAL, E, adj. boreal; Northern; North.

BORÉE, n. m. 1. (myth.) Boreas; 2. ** North wind.

BORGNE [born-y] adj. 1. \parallel (of animals, pers.) blind of one eye, of an eye; one-eyed; * monocular; monocular; 2. \parallel (of animals) single-eyed; 3. § (th.) obscure; dark; 4. § (th.) obscure; 5. § (th.) blind; obscure; paltry; 6. § (th.) blind (unlikely); lame; 7. § (of accounts) obscure; unintelligible; 8. (of anchors) with one fluke.

Au royaume des aveugles les —s sont rois, the one-eyed are kings among the blind.

BORGNESE [born-yess] n. f. ○ (b.s.) female with a blind eye.

BORIQUE, adj. (chem.) boracic.

BORNAGE, n. m. placing, setting boundaries (marks).

BORNE, n. f. (À, to) 1. \parallel § boundary; 2. \parallel § bound; 3. § limit; 4. \parallel mile-stone; 5. \parallel spur-post; 6. spur-stone.

— mulaire, 1. mile-stone; 2. kilomètre-stone. Au delà des —s, 1. beyond the boundaries; 2. \parallel out of distance; 3. § beyond all bounds; avec des —s, (V. senses) limitedly; sans —s, (V. senses) § 1. unbounded; boundless; unlimited; * limitless; unconfined; confineless; 2. unstinted; 3. beyond, without measure. Asseoir les —s de, mettre, poser des —s à, \parallel to place boundaries to; avoir les mêmes —s (que), (V. senses) to be co-terminate (with); mettre des —s (à), § to set \sqrt limits to; passer les —s de, (V. senses) to exceed the limits of; reculer

les —s \parallel §, to enlarge, to extend the boundaries of.

BORNE, E, adj. 1. \parallel § limited; contracted; confined; 2. \parallel § stunted; 3. § (b.s.) narrow; shallow; petty; mean; 4. § (b.s.) (pers.) stunted.

Non —, (V. senses of —) 1. \parallel § unlimited; uncontracted; unconfined; 2. \parallel § unstinted. Caractère —, 1. contractedness; 2. § narrowness; pettiness; d'une manière —e, (V. senses) narrowly; pettily; meanly.

BORNE-FONTAINE, n. f., pl. BORNES-FONTAINES, water-post.

BORNER, v. a. 1. \parallel to place, to set \sqrt boundaries (marks) to; 2. \parallel § (À, to) to bound; 3. § (À, to) to limit; to contract; to confine; 4. § to stint.

Personne, chose qui borne, (V. senses) stinter.

SE BORNER, pr. v. 1. to impose restraint on o.'s self; (to keep \sqrt within bounds; 2. (À, to) to confine, to limit o.'s self.

BORNOUS [bornouss] n. m. bornous, bournous (Arabic cloak).

BORNOYER [bornoi-yé] v. a. to look at (a. th.) with one eye closed (to ascertain the straightness or smoothness of it).

BORNOYER [bornoi-yé] v. a. to place, to set \sqrt marks in (for foundations or plantations).

BOSAN, n. m. bosan (Turkish beverage).

BOSEL, n. m. (arch.) torus.

BOSPHORE, n. m. (geog.) Bosphorus. Du —, of the =; Bosphorian.

BOSQUET, n. m. 1. grove; 2. thicket; 3. (hort.) bosquet.

BOSSAGE, n. m. (arch.) bossage; embossing.

— rustique, rustic work.

BOSSE, n. f. 1. (pers.) deformity (in the back, chest); 2. (pers.) (in the back) hump; 3. (of animals) hump; 4. bump; swelling; 5. (bump) (protuberance of the skull); 6. (of metals) bruise; dent; 7. boss (ornament); knob; 8. (anat.) prominence; protuberance; 9. (arch.) boss (draw., paint.) bust; 10. (gold., silver.) embossment; 11. (tennis) boss; 12. (nav.) stopper; 13. (sculp.) embossment; 14. (sculp.) relief; relievé.

Demi —, (sculp.) demi-relief; ronde —, high =; — par devant, à la poitrine, deformity in the chest; — par derrière, au dos, hump; hunch. Ouvrage en —, relief; relievé. D'après la —, (draw., paint.) from the bust; en —, 1. bossy; bunchy; 2. (of locks) not mortised; 3. (sculp.) in =; en ronde —, in full =; alto-relievo. Avoir une —, to be humped; ne demander que plaie et —, to wish for all sorts of mischief; faire —, to bunch; to bunch out; faire une —, to make \sqrt a bump; faire des —s à, 1. to make \sqrt bumps in; 2. to emboss; se faire une —, to get \sqrt a bump; travailler en —, (sculp.) to emboss.

BOSSELAGE, n. m. (gold., silver.) embossing.

Travailler en —, to emboss.

BOSSELE, E, adj. 1. (of metals) bruised; dented; 2. (bot.) bunched; 3. (bot.) torous; 4. (gold., silver.) embossed.

Finement —, (bot.) torous.

BOSSELER, v. a. 1. to bruise, to dent (metals); 2. (gold., silver.) to emboss.

BOSSELER, n. f. 1. \dagger bump; 2. (bot.) embossment; 3. (gold., silver.) embossment.

BOSSEMAN, n. m. \dagger boatswain's mate.

BOSSE, v. a. (nav.) to stopper.

BOSSETTE, n. f. 1. (arch.) boss; 2. (man.) boss.

BOSSOIR, n. m. (nav.) cat-head.

BOSSU, E, adj. 1. deformed (in the back, chest); 2. (in the back) hump-

backed; hunch-backed; (crook-backed, 3. deformed in the chest.

— par derrière, hump-backed; hunch-backed; crook-backed; — par devant, deformed in the chest.

BOSSU, n. m. E, n. f. hump-back; hunch-back; (crook-back).

BOSSUER, v. a. to bruise, to dent (metals).

SE BOSSUER, pr. v. (of metals) to be get \sqrt dented.

BOSTON, n. m. boston (game of cards).

BOT, adj. \dagger club-footed.

Pied —, 1. =; 2. (substant.) club-foot. Avoir un pied —, être pied —, to be club-footed.

BOTANIQUE, n. f. botany.

Conformément à la —, botanically.

BOTANIQUE, adj. botanical; botanic.

BOTANISTE, n. m. botanist.

BOTARGUE, n. f. V. BOUTARGUE.

BOTTE, n. f. 1. bundle; 2. bunch; 3. (hay, straw) bundle; truss; 4. (of silk) hank.

1. — d'asperges ou d'allumettes, bundle of asparagus or of matches. 2. — de raves, bunch of radishes.

Lier, mettre en —, to bunch; mettre en —, to put \sqrt up in a bundle.

BOTTE, n. f. 1. boot (man's); 2. Wellington boot; 3. cask; 4. (of carriage) step; 5. (of earth) clod.

—s cirées, clean boots; — fortes, thick =; — fine, light, dress =; — rev. troussée, à revers, top =; — d'homme, gentleman's =; — à l'écuillère, Hessian =; — de sept lieues, ogre's =. Soulier —, Blucher =; tige de —, leg of a =; — leg; tirant de —, = strap. A propos de —s, 1. nothing, not at all to this purpose; without a cause; (for new thing. Cirer des —s, to black =; décroquer des —s, to clean =; graisser des —s, 1. \parallel to grease o.'s =; 2. § (À, to) pack up; 3.) § to prepare for the long journey, for kingdom come; mettre des —s, to put \sqrt on o.'s =; laisser ses —s, to leave \sqrt o.'s bones and where; to die any where; mettre du foin dans ses —s, to feather o.'s nest; tirer ses —s, to take \sqrt , to pull off o.'s =.

BOTTE, n. f. (fenc.) thrust; butte lunge.

Porter, pousser une —, to thrust; make \sqrt a thrust, lunge.

BOTTELAGE [botai] n. m. 1. putting up in bundles; 2. (agr.) binding up binding up.

BOTTELER [boti] v. a. 1. to put \sqrt up to tie up in bundles; 2. (agr.) to bind \sqrt ; to bind \sqrt up.

BOTTELEUR [boteur] n. m. (agr.) binder.

BOTTER, v. a. 1. to make \sqrt boots (a. o.); 2. to put \sqrt on (a. o.'s) boots (1. him).

BOTTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. in boots; with boots on; 2. \dagger booted; 3. (mil.) bootied.

SE BOTTER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to put o.'s boots on; 2. to get \sqrt clods on feet; 3. (of horses) to ball; 4. (hunt.) carry; 5. (mil.) to boot.

— bien, to wear \sqrt nice boots; — mal, to wear nasty, ugly boots.

BOTTER, v. n. to make \sqrt boots.

BOTTIER, n. m. boot-maker.

BOTTINE, n. f. 1. half-boot; 2. lad boot; 3. (surg.) buskin.

BOU, n. m. V. BOHE.

BOUL, n. m. V. BOHE.

BOUBIE, n. f. (orn.) booby; gannet.

BOUBOU, n. m. bow-wow.

BOUC, n. m. 1. (mam.) goat; 1. goat; buck-goat; 2. billy goat; 2. goat skin.

— émissaire \parallel §, scape-goat. Barbe —, 1. (pers.) goat's beard; 2. (bot.) goat's beard (species).

BOUCAGE, n. m. (bot.) burnet sage frage.

BOUCAN, n. m. 1. *smoking-place* (for meat or fish); 2. *gridiron for smoking*.

BOUCANER, v. a. to smoke (meat, fish).

BOUCANER, v. n. to hunt wild beasts for the skins.

BOUCANIER, n. m. 1. *bucaneer* (hunter); 2. *bucaneer* (pirate); 3. *bucaneer's gun, musket*.

BOUCARO, n. m. *boucaro* (Indian odoriferous earth).

BOUCAUT [boukô] n. m. (for dry goods) 1. *cask*; 2. *hogshead*.

BOUCHE, n. f. 1. *mouth*; 2. *mouth*, sing.; *lips*, pl.; *tongue*, sing.; *voice*, sing.; 3. *victuals*, pl.; *living*, sing.; *eating*, sing.; 4. (sing.) *cooks of the sovereign*, pl.; 5. (of canals, rivers) *mouth*; 6. (artill.) *mouth*; 7. (artill.) (of cannons) *muzzle*; 8. (man.) *nouth*.

— *béante*, with open mouth; (*gap*); *Bonne* —, *tid bit*; *la bonne* —, *the ast bit*; — *douceuse*, *meaty-mouthedness*; — *close*, *cousue*; *keep counsel*; *keep it to yourself*; — *fendue jusqu'aux reilles*, = *from ear to ear*; — *frianne*, *sweet*; — *impure*, *foul*; — *toujours prête à dire des injures*, *foul*; — *tendre*, (of horses) *soft*, *mealy*; — *chaleur*, *opening for hot-air*; — *à feu*, *piece of ordnance*; — *de miel*, *mealy-mouthedness*; — *à* —, *face to face*; *peinture de la* —, (artill.) *muzzle-ring*; *ux de* —, 1. (med.) *running from the*; 2.) *gift of the gab*; *maladie de la* —, 1. *disease of the*; 2. (veter.) *arney*; *munitions de* —, (mil.) *provisions*; *officiers de la* —, *king, queen's cooks*. À — *béante*, *ouverte*, with open mouth; à double —, *double-mouthed*; à cent —s, *hundred-mouthed*, *toned*; *muni*, *pourvu de* —, *mouthed*. De —, *by word of* = *Avoir la* — *amère*, *nause*, *to have a bitter, disagreeable* *ste in o's*; *avoir la* — *dure*, (man.) *be hard-mouthed*; *avoir la* — *frianne*, *have a sweet*; *avoir la* — *large*, *to wide-mouthed*; *avoir la* —, *to have* (ords) *in o's*; *avoir la* — *douceuse*, *to be mealy-mouthed*; *claire la* —, (V. Fermer la — à); *dire tout ce* *à* —, *to say whatever* *mes uppermost*; *être dans toutes les* *s*, *to be in every body's*; *être sur sa* *s*, *to be a glutton*; *être fort en* —, (of *rses*) *to be hard-mouthed*; *faire la* *ite* —, *to be difficult to please*; (*to be* *rticular*; *faire la petite* — *de*, *sur q. ch.* *to speak freely*, (*out*; *ne point* *re la petite* — *de q. ch.*, *not to mince* *matter*; *faire la* — *en cœur*, *to purse* *, to screw up o's mouth*; *fermer la* *à q. u.*, 1. *to shut* *à o's*; 2. *to close*, *to seal o's lips*; (*to pose a. o.* *run* *à o. o.* *mettre à la* — *de q.* *to put* (words) *into a. o's*; *porter* *en* —, *to mouth about*; *prendre* *sa* —, *to stint o's self*;) *to pinch* *belly*; *prendre un bain de* —, (med.) *rinse out*, *to wash out o's*; *se rin-* *la* —, *to rinse out*, *to wash out o's* *faire venir l'eau à la* — *à q. u.*, *to* *ake* *à o's* = *water*.

BOUCHEE, n. f. *mouthful*.

BOUCHER, v. a. 1. to stop; to stop up; to block up; 2. to obstruct; to be obstructive of; 3. to stuff up; 4. (with a k) to cork; 5. (with a wall) to wall up.

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Garçon —, = boy. De —, § *butcherly*.

BOUCHERE, n. f. 1. *butcher* (woman); 2. *butcher's wife*.

BOUCHERIE, n. f. 1. *slaughter-house*, sing.; *shambles*, pl.; 2. *butcher's shop*; 3. *butchery* (trade); 4. § (sing.) *shambles*, pl.; *slaughter*, sing.; *butchery*, sing.

Aller à la —, 1. § (of animals) *to go to the slaughter-house*; 2. § (pers.) *to go to the butcher's*; 3. § *to go to the shambles*; *to go to slaughter*.

BOUCHE-TROU, n. m., pl. —s, *stop-gap*.

BOUCHOIR, n. m. (of an oven) *stopper*.

BOUCHON, n. m. 1. *stopper*; 2. *cork*; 3. + (pers.) *dear*; *darling*; 4. (of grass, hay, straw) *twisp*; 5. (of linen) *packet*; 6. (of public-houses) *bush*; 7. *public-house*; 8. (fish) *bobber*.

— *de bouteille*, *bottle-stopper*; — *de ling*, *rag*; — *à vis*, *screw-cap*. Taille des —s, *cork-cutting*. Mettre en —, *to rumple* (linen); *mettre un* — *à*, 1. *to stopper*; *to put a stopper in*; 2. *to cork*; *to put a cork in*; ôter le —, 1. *to take off the stopper out*; 2. *to uncork*; *to take the cork out*; *faire sauter le* —, *to uncork* (a bottle with noise).

BOUCHONNER, v. a. 1. *to rub down* (a horse); 2. *to rumple* (linen); 3. + *to caress* (a child); *to fondle*.

BOUCHONNIER, n. m. *cork-cutter*.

BOUCLE, n. f. 1. *buckle*; 2. *ring*; 3. *ear-ring*; 4. (of a door) *knocker* (round); *rappet*; 5. (of the hair) *curl*; *lock*; 6. (of the hair) *ringlet*; 7. (arch.) *knocker*; 8. (nav.) *ring*; 9. (nav.) (of port-holes) *staple*.

1. — *de soulier*, *shoe-buckle*; — *de calotte*, *knee-buckle*. 3. — *de diamant* ou *d'or*, *diamond or gold ear rings*.

— *à l'anglaise*, *en tire-bouchon*, *ringlet*; — *d'oreille*, *ear-ring*. Lier avec une —, *to buckle up*; *mettre en* —, *to put* (hair) *into curl*.

BOUCLE, v. a. 1. *to buckle*; 2. *to buckle up*; 3. *to ring* (put a ring to); 4. *to curl* (the hair); 5. *to curl the hair of* (a. o.).

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BOUDIN, n. m. 1. *black pudding*; *blood pudding*; *pudding*; 2. *long curl*; 3. *roller*; 4. *portmanteau*; 5. (of locks) *bell-spring*; 6. (arch.) *torus*; 7. (nav.) *pudding*; 8. (spin.) *roll*; *roller*; 9. (woollen man.) *sliver*.

— *blanc*, *white pudding*; — *noir*, *black* =.

BOUDINAGE, n. m. (spin.) *roving*; *slubbing*.

BOUDINE, n. f. (glass.) *bunt*; *knot*.

BOUDINER, v. a. (spin.) *to rove*; *to slub*.

BOUDINEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (spin.) *rover*; *slubber*.

BOUDINIER, n. m. *black-pudding maker*.

BOUDINOIR, n. m. (spin.) *roving-frame*; *slubbing-machine*.

BOUDOIR, n. m. *boudoir* (private room).

BOUE, n. f. 1. *mud*; 2. *mire*; 3. *dirt*; 4. (of ink) *sediment*.

— *des rues*, 1. *street-mud*; 2. *road-dung*. Âme de —, (V. ÂME); *cervelle de* —, *clay-brained*; *couleur de la* —, 1. *mud-colour*; 2. *muddiness*; *masse de* —, *clod*; *tas de* —, *heap of dirt*. De couleur de —, = *coloured*; *muddy*. Couvrir de —, *to cover with* =; *to mud*; *couvert de* —, *muddy*; *ensevelir dans la* —, *to bury in the* =; *mire*; *to mud*; *jeter de la* — *à q. u.*, *to throw dirt upon a. o.*; ôter la — (de), *to get off the dirt (from)*; *tirer q. u. de la* —, 1. *to take* *à o. out of the* =, *mire*; 2. *to take* *à o. out of the gutter*, *kennel*; *to take* *à o. from the dirt*, *the dung-hill*.

BOUEE, n. f. (nav.) *buoy*.

— *de l'Etat*, *government, public* =; — *de sauvetage*, *life* =; — *de sauvetage pour la nuit*, *floating-light*.

BOUEUR, n. m. *scavenger*; *dust-man*.

BOUEU-X [—eù] SE adj. 1. *muddy*; 2. *miry*; *dirty*; 3. *bad*; *foul*.

Écriture boueuse, *thick writing*; *estampe boueuse*, *engraving with spots of ink*; *impression boueuse*, *foul impression*.

BOUFFANT, E, adj. *puffed*.

BOUFFANTE, n. f. + *hoop*; *farthingale*.

BOUFFARDE, n. f. "bouffarde" (pipe).

BOUFFE, n. m. 1. *buffoon* (of the Italian theatre); 2. —s, (pl.) *Italian theatre* (of Paris), sing.

BOUFFEE, n. 1. 1. *puff* (of wind, etc.); 2. *whiff*; 3. *fume*; 4. § *fit* (temporary attack).

— *de vent*, (nav.) *gust of wind*; *gust*. Par —s, (V. senses) *by fits*; *by fits and starts*.

BOUFFER, v. n. 1. § (DE, with) *to swell* *à*; 2. *to swell* *à* out; 3. *to puff*; *to puff up*; 4. (of bread) *to rise* *à*; 5. (mas.) *to swell*.

Faire —, *to swell* *à*; *to swell* *à* out.

BOUFFER, v. a. (butch.) *to blow* *à* (meat).

BOUFFETTE, n. f. 1. *bow* (of ribbon); 2. *ear-knot*.

BOUFFI, E, adj. (DE, with) 1. § *swollen*; 2. § *bloated*; *puffed*; *puffed up*; 3. § (of language, style) *inflated*; *turgid*; 4. (bot.) *turgid*.

BOUFFIR, v. a. (DE, with) 1. § *to swell* *à*; 2. § *to bloat*; *to puff*; *to puff up*; 3. § *to inflate*.

BOUFFIR, v. n. § 1. *to swell*; 2. *to become* *à*; (*to get* *à* *bloated*; *to be puffed up*).

BOUFFISSURE, n. f. 1. § *swelling*; 2. § *bloatedness*; *puffing up*; 3. § (of language, style) *turgidness*; *turgescence*; *bombast*; *fustian*.

Avec —, (V. senses) § *turgidly*.

BOUFFON, n. m. NE, n. f. 1. (pers.) *buffoon*; *fool*; *droll*; 2. (th.) *buffoonery*; *pickle herring*; *jack-pudding* 3. (of

Vieux —, *old book*.
BOUQUINER, v. n. 1. (of hares) to cover; 2. (to hunt after old books); 3. (to read) *old books*.

BOUQUINERIE, n. f. + 1. *heap of old books*; 2. *old book trade*.

BOUQUINEUR, n. m. *hunter after old books*.

BOUQUINISTE, n. m. *dealer in old books*.

BOURACAN, n. m. *barracan (camel)*.

BOURBE, n. f. *mire, mud (of the country or of the bottom of stagnant water)*.

S'enfoncer dans la —, *to mire*.

BOURBEU-X [—eu] SE, adj. *miry; muddy; splashy*.

Non —, (V. senses) *unmiry*. Dépôt —, (min.) *peat; peat-moss*.

BOURBIER, n. m. 1. *slough*; 2. *mire*; *mud*.

S'engager dans le —, 1. *to get into the slough*; *to stick in the mire*; *so mettre dans un —, to get into difficulty, trouble*; *to get o's self into a scrape*; *to get into the mire*.

BOURBILLON [bourbi-yon] n. m. (med.) (of an abscess) *core*.

BOURCETTE, n. f. V. MACHE.

BOURDAINE, **BOURDENE**, **BOURGENE**, n. f. (bot.) *black-berry bearing alder*; *berry-bearing buck-thorn*.

Bourdaine blanche, mealy-tree; (way-faring-tree).

BOURDALOU, n. m. 1. *hat-band*; 2. *slipper (chamber utensil)*.

BOURDE, n. f. (fib) (untruth); *bouncer*; *whapper*; *plumper*; *crack*.

Donner une — à q. u., *to tell a. o. a*. Donneur de —, *bouncer*.

BOURDENE, n. f. V. BOURDAINE.

BOURDER, v. n. (to fib); *to tell bouncers (untruths), whappers*.

BOURDEUR, n. m. (fibber); *bouncer*.

BOURDILLON [—di-yon] n. m. *oak stove-board*.

BOURDON, n. m. *walking staff*; *staff*.

— de pèlerin, *pilgrim's staff*.

BOURDON, n. m. 1. *great bell*; (om bell; 2. (ent.) *drone*; *drone-fly*; *door-beetle*; *dor*; *dorr*; *dorrer*; *humble-bee*; 3. (mus.) *drone*; 4. (mus.) (of organs) *bourdon*; *double diapason*; 5. (print.) *out*.

Faux —, (mus.) *faux bourdon*. — de Saint-Jacques, (bot.) *rose-mallows*. Jeu de —, (mus.) *base of an organ*.

BOURDONNANT, E, adj. 1. (of birds) *humming*; 2. (of insects) *humming*; *buzzing*.

BOURDONNEMENT, n. m. 1. || § (action) *humming*; *buzzing*; 2. || § hum; buzz; *buzzing noise*; 3. (in the ears) *tinkling*; *tingling*; *singing*; *noise*.

BOURDONNER, v. n. 1. (of birds) *to hum*; 2. (of insects) *to hum*; *to buzz*; 3. § (th.) *to hum*; *to buzz*; 4. (of drones) *to drone*; 5. (of tops) *to hum*.

— lentement, (V. senses) *to drone out*. Close, *personne qui bourdonne*, *hummer*; *buzzer*.

BOURDONNER, v. a. (1. || to hum; 2. || to torment; *to pester*; *to bother*.

2. — q. ch. à q. u., *to torment*, *to pester a. with a. th.*

BOURDONNET, n. m. (surg.) *dossil*.

BOURG [bour] n. m. *market-town*.

BOURGADE, n. f. 1. *small market-town*; 2. *long, straggling village*.

BOURGENE, n. f. V. BOURDAINE.

BOURGEOIS [bourjoï] n. m. E, n. f. 1. *citizen*; 2. + (sing.) *citizens*, pl.; 3. *commoner* (not a nobleman); 4. *civilian* (not a soldier); 5. *master*, m.;

mistress, f.; 6. (law) *burgess*; 7. (nav.) *ship-owner*; *owner*.

1. Un — de Paris, *a citizen of Paris*. 3. Ces ouvriers furent congédiés par leur —, *these workmen were discharged by their master*.

Bon —, bonne —e, 1. *good citizen*; 2. (b. s.) *cit*; *petit —, 1. humble citizen*; 2. (b. s.) *mean citizen*.

BOURGEOIS [bourjoï] E, adj. 1. *citizen-like*; 2. *homely*; 3. *private* (of private individuals); 4. *plain* (fit for families); *family*; *household*; 5. (b. s.) *common*; *vulgar*.

Manières —es, *citizen-like manners*, pl.; *criticism*, sing.

BOURGEOISEMENT [bourjoizman] adv. 1. *in a citizen-like manner*; 2. *homely*; *in a homely manner*, way; 3. *as a private individual*.

BOURGEOISIE [bourjoizi] n. f. 1. *citizenship*; 2. (sing.) *citizens*, pl.; *commonality*, sing.; 3. (pol.) *freedom of the city*.

Admission au droit de —, *enfranchisement*; *droit de —, 1. burghership*; 2. *freedom of the city*. Conférer les droits de — à, *to enfranchise*; *obtenir le droit de —, to take out o's freedom*.

BOURGEOIN [bourjoïn] n. m. 1. (agr.) *tiller*; 2. (bot.) *bud*; 3. (bot.) *gem*; 4. *pimple (on the face)*; 5. (of vines) *shoot*.

—s charnus, m. pl. (med.) *proud flesh*, sing; — florifère, à fleur, (bot.) *flower-bud*; — fructifère, à fruit, (bot.) *flower-bud*. — à bois, à feuilles, (bot.) *gem*; — d'ivrogne, (jest.) *grog-blossom*. Pousser des —s, *to put forth buds, gems, shoots*.

BOURGEOINANT [bourjoïn] E, adj. *budding*.

BOURGEOINNE [bourjoïne] E, adj. (of the face, forehead, nose) *pimpled*.

BOURGEOINEMENT [bourjoïnman] n. m. (bot.) *budding*; *gemination*.

BOURGEOINER [bourjoïne] v. a. 1. (agr.) *to tiller*; 2. (bot.) *to bud*.

BOURGEOINIER [bourjoïni] n. m. (ors.) *bull-finch*.

BOURGEMESTRE, n. m. *burgh-master*; *burgh-master*.

BOURGOGNE [bourgoñ-y] n. f. (geog.) *Burgundy*.

Vin de —, = *wine*.

BOURGOGNE [bourgoñ-y] n. m. *Burgundy*; *Burgundy-wine*.

BOURGUEPINE, n. f. (bot.) *purging thorn*.

BOURGUIGNON [bourghinn-yon] NE, adj. *Burgundian*.

BOURGUIGNON [bourghinn-yon] n. m. NE, n. f. *Burgundian*.

BOURLET, n. m. V. BOURRELET.

BOURNOUS [bournoùs]. V. BORNOUS.

BOURRACHE, n. f. (bot.) *borage*.

BOURRADE, n. f. 1. (hunt.) *snapping*; 2. *blow with the butt-end of a musket*.

BOURRAS, n. m. V. BURE.

BOURRASQUE, n. f. 1. || *squall of wind*; *squall*; 2. § *more violent attack (of a disease)*; 3. § *exhaustion (sudden and unforeseen)*; 4. § *paroxysm, fit of anger*; 5. § *fit of ill-humour*.

BOURRE, n. f. 1. || *hair (of beasts)*; 2. || *flock*; 3. § *trash*; *trumpery*; *stuff*; 4. (of fire-arms) *wad*; *wadding*; 5. (hort.) *vine-bud*.

— lince, *de laine, flock of wool*; — tontisse, (cloth.) *flock*; — de soie, *floss silk*.

BOURRE, E, adj. *stuffed*.

Non —, *unstuffed*.

BOURREAU, n. m. 1. || *executioner*; *headsmen*; 2. || *executioner*; (hangman); 3. § *cruel wretch*; *brute*; 4. § *tormentor*.

— d'argent, *spendthrift*. Livrer au —, *to deliver over to the executioner*.

BOURREE, n. f. 1. *small faggot*; 2. (dance) *boree*; 3. (mus.) *boree (tune)*.

BOURRELER [bourle] v. a. § *to goad*; *to sting*; *to torture*; *to torment*.

BOURRELÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses) (of the conscience) *goaded*; *gangrened*.

BOURRELERIE [bourle] n. f. *harness-making (for cart-horses)*.

BOURRELET [bourle], **BOURRELET**, n. m. 1. *pad*; 2. *cushion* (round with a hole in the middle); 3. *pad* (put around windows and doors); 4. (for children) *"bourrelet"* (pad put round children's heads); 5. *round swelling (on trees)*; 6.) *swelling (on the loins)*; 7. (tech.) *packing*.

BOURRELIER [bourle] n. m. 1. *harness-maker*; 2. (for cart-horses) *saddle-maker*.

BOURRER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. || *to stuff (with hair or wool)*; 2. || *to read*; 3. || *to cram*; 4. || § (b. s.) *to stuff in*; *to stuff up*; 5. || *to ram (fire-arms)*; 6. *to stuff (cause to eat)*; *to cram*; 7. § *to push (with the butt-end of a musket)*; 8. § *to strike*, *to beat*; 9. § *to abuse*; *to taunt*.

SE BOURRER, pr. v. 1. || (DE, with) *to cram o's self*; *to stuff o's self*; 2. § *to beat* *each other*; 3. § *to abuse each other*.

BOURRER, v. n. (of horses) *to start*; *to bolt*.

BOURRICHE, n. f. *basket (for game)*.

BOURRIQUE, n. f. 1. *she ass*; *jenny ass*; 2. § (pers.) *ass*; *ignorant*, *stupid ass*.

BOURRIQUET, n. m. 1. *young ass*; 2. *little ass*; 3. (mas.) *hand-barrow*; 4. (tech.) *horse*.

BOURROIR, n. m. (tech.) *tamping-bar*.

BOURRU, E, adj. 1. *crabbed*; *testy*, *pettish*; *peevish*; *waspy*; *sultry*; 2. (of wine) *unfermented*.

Moine —, 1. *crabbed monk, friar*; 2. *bugbear (phantom)*.

BOURSE, n. f. 1. *purse (money-bag)*; 2. *purse*; *money*; *pocket*; 3. (for the hair) *bag*; 4. (Turkish money) *purse*; 5. (of saddles) *saddle-bag*; 6. (of schools) *scholarship*; *foundation*, *king's*, *queen's scholarship*; 7. (anat.) *sac*; (cod; 8. (bot.) *volva*; (crapper; 9. (com.) *exchange (edifice)*; *change*; 10. (hunt.) *purse-net*; *bag-net*; 11. (mam.) *pouch*; 12. (surg.) *suspensory bandage*; 13. (univ.) *exhibition*.

— dégarnie, *légère*, *empty*, *light purse*; — bien garnie, *well-lined*; — lourde, *heavy*; — muqueuse, *scabée*, (anat.) *vesicular*, *synovial sac*; — à cheveux, *hair-bag*; — de filet, *net-work*; — pour les fonds publics, (com.) *stock-exchange*; — à pasteur, (bot.) *cassued*; (shepherd's purse, pouch. Bulletin de —, (com.) *course of exchange*; *coupeur de —, cut*; — filet en —, = *net*. La —! *deliver! la — ou la vie! your money or your life!*

À —, (mam.) *pouched*; à la —, (com.) *on change*; après la —, (com.) *after change*; avant la —, (com.) *before change*. Aller à la —, (com.) *to go on change*; n'avoir, ne faire qu'une —, (V. faire — commune) *couper une —, to pick a pocket*; *couper la — à q. u., 1. || to cut* *q. o's purse*; 2. || *to pick a. o's pocket*; 3. § *to get* *q. money out of a. o.*; *demandeur la —, la — ou la vie, to demand a. o's money or o's life*; faire — commune, *to keep* *q. a common*; fermer sa —, *to put* *q. up, to tie up o's*; se laisser couper la — §, *to let* *q. o. put his hand in o's pocket*; loger le diable dans sa —, *to have the devil in o's*; ménager la — de q. u., *to spare a. o's pocket*; mettre dans une —, *to put* *q. into a purse*; *to purse*; *to purse up*; mettre en —, *to put* *q. into o's*; = *to purse*; *to purse up*; mettre la main à la —, *to put* *q. o's hand into o's*; tenir la —, les cordons de la —, *to hold* *q. the* = *strings*; tirer sa —, *to pull out o's* = *Sans — délier, with-*

out any outlay; without spending one farthing.

BOURSETTE, n. f. (bot.) cassiopee; (shepherd's purse, pouch).

BOURSICAUT, n. m. (1. small purse; 2. (sing.) savings, pl.).

Se faire un —, to lay \sqrt by a trifle.

BOURSIER, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ purse-maker; 2. (schools) foundation, king's queen's scholar; scholar on the establishment; 3. (univers.) exhibitioner.

Être —, to be a —; to be on the foundation.

BOURSHILLER [bourci-yé] v. n. (to club together).

BOURSON, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. packet; fob; 2. purse.

BOURSOUFFAGE, n. m. (lit.) bombast; bombast; fustian.

BOURSOUFFE, E, adj. 1. swollen; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ bloated; puffed up; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (of language, style) inflated; turgid; bombast; bombastic; (puffy).

Ecrivain —, bombastic writer; fustianist. Parler un langage —, to talk fustian.

BOURSOUFLE, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. to swell; 2. to bloat; to puff up.

BOURSOUFFURE, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ swelling; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ bloatedness; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (of language, style) turgidness; turgescence; bombast; fustian.

BOUSAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) dunging.

BOUSCULER, v. a. (1. to turn (a. th.) topsy-turvy; 2. to hustle (a. o.); 3. to elbow (a. o.) out.

BOUSE, n. f. dung (of oxen).

— de vache, cow-dung.

BOUSILLAGE [bouzi-yaj] n. m. 1. (build.) mud; 2. (mas.) mud-wall building; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ botch.

Mur de —, (mas.) mud-wall. À mur de —, (mas.) mud-walled.

BOUSILLER [bouzi-yé] v. n. (build.) to build \sqrt with mud.

BOUSILLER [bouzi-yé] v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ to botch; to bungle over; to slubber.

BOUSILLEUR [houzi-yeur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. (mas.) mud-wall builder; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ botcher; bungler.

BOUSIN, n. m. 1. sandcent (soft surface of freestone); 2.) noise; clamour.

BOUSOLE, n. f. 1. mariner's, sea compass; compass; mariner's needle; box and needle; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ guide; director; 3. (of land-measurers) compass; land-compass; 4. (astr.) compass; 5. (nav.) compass.

BOUSTROPHÉDON, n. m. (Gr. ant.) boustrophedon (writing from right to left and from left to right).

BOUT, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ end; extremity; 2. tip; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ bit; little bit; 4. (of the breast) nipple; 5. (of foils) tip; button; 6. (of guns) muzzle; 7. (of soles of shoes) piece; 8. (of sticks, parasols, umbrellas) ferrule; 9. (of wings) pinion; 10. $\frac{1}{2}$ (nav.) (of the ship) bow; 11. (nav.) (of ropes) tag-end; fall; 12. (tech.) end-piece.

2. Le — de la langue ou de l'oreille, the tip of the tongue or the ear. 3. Un — de ruban ou de corde, a bit of ribbon or string; un — d'homme, a bit of a man.

Bas —, lower end; un bon — de temps, a good bit of time; gros —, large —; haut —, upper —; petit —, tip; de petits —s, odds and —s; un petit — de, a little bit of; petit — d'homme, little bit of a man; —s rimés, jeu des —s rimés, crambe; crambo; — saigneux, (butch.) 1. scrag; 2. crag. — à —, 1. = to =; 2. endwise. — de devant, 1. fore-quarters; 2. (man.) fore hand; le — du monde, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ the = of the world; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ the utmost; — de porte, (carp.) top piece. A —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ at an —; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ exhausted; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) at the end of o's tether; à — portant, 1. close to the muzzle; 2. muzzle to muzzle; au — le —, let the thing last as it may; au — de l'aune

faut le drap, there is an end to every thing; à tout — de champ, every moment, instant; (at every turn; au — du compte, after all; de — en —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ from = to =; 2. (nav.) from stem to stern; d'un — à l'autre, 1. from = to =; from one = to the other; 2. throughout; through and through; 3. from side to side; jusqu'au —, 1. to an —; to the =; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ out (to the end). Aller jusqu'au —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to go \sqrt on to the end; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to go \sqrt to the whole length, to the utmost; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (b. s.) to rough out; avoir, tenir le bon — par devers soi, to be the right side of the hedge; n'avoir q. ch. que par le bon —, not to get \sqrt a. th. without paying well for it; être à — (s. 1. to be at the end of o's tether; 2. to be out of patience; garnir le — de, to tip; joindre les deux —s, joindre les deux —s de l'année, to make \sqrt the two —s meet; mettre à —, to nonplus; to put \sqrt to a nonplus; mordre le — de, to bite \sqrt off; to nip off; pincer le — de, to nip off; poser — à —, to lay \sqrt endwise; pousser à —, 1. to drive \sqrt to extremities; 2. to put \sqrt out of patience; 3. to nonplus; to put \sqrt to a nonplus; 4. to tax home; prendre q. ch. par le bon —, to set \sqrt the right way about a. th.; ne pas savoir par quel — prendre q. u., not to know \sqrt how to proceed with a. o.; venir à — de, 1. to succeed in; to work out; (to manage in the end (to); to manage (to); 2. to wade through; (to make \sqrt out; 3. to get \sqrt the better of. Dont on ne vient pas à —, unmanaged.

BOUTADE, n. f. whim; freak.

Par —, by fits, starts, snatches; by fits and starts.

BOUTARGUE, BOTARGUE, n. f. botargo; potargo; potagro.

BOUT-DEHORS, n. m., pl. —, (nav.) boom.

BOUTE, E, adj. (man.) bouté (straight-legged).

BOUTE-EN-TRAIN, n. m., pl. —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ breeding horse; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ singing bird that excites others to sing; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ stirrer; life and soul (of a company).

BOUTE-FEU, n. m., pl. —, 1. (artil.) linstock; 2. (artil.) field staff; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) incendiary; fire-brand.

BOUTE-HORS, n. m., pl. —, 1. "boute-hors" (a game); 2. (nav.) boom.

Jouer au —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to play at boute-hors; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to endeavour to supplant each other.

BOUTEILLE [bouté-y'] n. f. 1. bottle; 2. bottle; bottle-full; 3. bottle-case; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ bubble.

— de cuir, leathern bottle; — de grès, stone —; la — à l'encre, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ the ink-bottle; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ a thing impossible to be seen through; — de Leyde, (electr.) electric, electrical jar, phial; Leyden phial. Ami de —, — friend; ami de la —, a friend to the =;) pot-man; camarade de —, — companion; magasin de —s, —house; mise en —, bottling; ouvrier qui fait les —s, —maker; planche à —s, —rack. A la —, by the =; en —, bottled. N'avoir rien vu que par le trou d'une —, to have seen nothing of the world; boire —, to drink \sqrt a =; boucher une —, to cork a =; déboucher une —, to uncork a =; fêler une —, faire sauter une —, faire sauter le bouchon d'une —, to crack a =; mettre en —, to bottle; to bottle off; payer — à q. u., to treat a. o. with a =; vider une —, 1. to empty a =; 2. to drink \sqrt out a =.

BOUTEILLER [bouté-yé] n. m. V. BOUTILLIER.

BOUTELLES [bouté-y'] n. f. (pl.) (nav.) round house, sing.

BOUTER, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ to put \sqrt .

BOUTER, v. n. (of wine) to get \sqrt thick.

BOUTEROLLE [bouterol] n. f. (mil.) chape; crampit.

Sans —, without a =; chapeless.

BOUTE-SELLE, n. m., pl. —, (mil.) signal to saddle.

Sonner le —, to give \sqrt the signal to saddle.

BOUTE-TOUT-CUIRE, n. m., pl. —, spendthrift.

BOUTILLIER [bouti-yé] n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup-bearer.

Grand —, grand =; =.

BOUTIQUE, n. f. 1. shop; 2. (sing.) goods in a shop, pl.; 3. (sing.) implements, tools (of a mechanic), pl.; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ work; doing; 5. (of fairs) standing; 6. (fish.) well-boat.

Commis de —, shop-man; jeune commis de —, —boy; demoiselle de —, —girl; femme de —, —woman; garçon de —, —boy. Fermer —, la —, to shut \sqrt up =; garder une —, to attend a =; ouvrir la —, to open =; partir, sortir, venir de la — de q. u., (V. senses) $\frac{1}{2}$ to be of a. o's work, doing; renverser la —, to upset the apple-cart; tenir —, to keep \sqrt a =.

BOUTIQUE-IER, n. m. IERE, n. f. 1. shop-keeper; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (m. p.) petty shop-keeper.

BOUTIS, n. m. (hunt.) rooting-place.

BOUTISSE, n. f. (mas.) header; bond-stone.

BOUTOIR, n. m. 1. snout (of a wild boar); 2. (build.) buttress; 3. (far.) buttors; parer.

Coup de —, cross disagreeable answer.

BOUTON, n. m. 1. (of flowers) button; 2. (of shrubs, trees) bud; 3. pimple; 4. button; 5. shirt-stud; stud; 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ stud (ornament); 7. (of the breast) nipple; 8. (of bolts, doors, locks) knob; 9. (of doors) handle; 10. (artil.) button; 11. (bot.) bud; gem; button; 12. (chem.) button; 13. —s, (pl.) (med.) carbuncles; face; thrush, sing.; 14. (man.) button; — façonné, figured button; — fixe (of doors) knob; — uni, plain =. — à classette, (tech.) collar, cotter-pin; — de devant, (of coats) breast =; — d'or, 1. gold =; 2. (bot.) crow-foot; upright; crow-foot; golden cup; (butter-cup); (king-cup; — à queue, shank =. Gant à niture de —s, set of =s; queue de — = —shank. Dans son —, (bot.) in the bud; en —, (bot.) in bud. Passer un — dans, to put \sqrt a = in; serrer le — q. u. $\frac{1}{2}$, to urge a. o.

BOUTONNEMENT, n. m. (bot.) budding; buttoning.

BOUTONNER, v. n. to bud; to button.

BOUTONNER, v. a. 1. to button; 2. to button up.

BOUTONNÉ, E, pa. p. 1. buttoned; 2. buttoned up; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ reserved; close; 3. (of the nose) pimply; 4. (surg.) instrument probe-pointed.

Ciseaux —s, (surg.) probe scissors.

jusqu'à la gorge, jusqu'au menton $\frac{1}{2}$, reserved, close.

SE BOUTONNER, pr. v. to button clothes.

BOUTONNERIE, n. f. (com.) button trade.

BOUTONNET, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ little button, gem.

BOUTONNIER, n. m. button-maker.

BOUTONNIERE, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ button-hole.

2. $\frac{1}{2}$ wide wound.

— fermée, false =. Faire une — u., to give \sqrt a. o. a wide wound.

BOUTURE, n. f. (hort.) scutting; scut.

BOUVARD, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ coining hammer.

BOUVERIE [bouvi] n. f. ox-stall.

BOUVET, n. m. (tech.) groover plane.

— à deux pièces, à rapprofondir plough.

BOUV-IER, n. m. IERE, n. f. 1. herd; ox-drier.

BOUVILLON [bouvi-yon] n. m. (mas.) young bullock.

BOUVREUIL [bou-vreuyl] n. m. (orn.) *bull-finch; coal-hood.*

BOUVREUX [—reù] n. m. V. **BOUVREUIL.**

BOVINE, adj. f. *bovine.*

Bêtes —s, *cattle of the bovine race; oxen; race —, bovine race; cow-family; cow-kind; bull-family.*

BOWL [bol] V. **BOL.**

BOXER, v. n. to *box.*

BOXER (SE) pr. v. to *box.*

BOXEUR, n. m. *boxer.*

Combat de —s, *boxing match.*

BOYARD [bo-yar] n. m. *boyar.*

BOYAU [boi-yô] n. m. 1. *gut*; 2. *long and narrow place*; 3. (fort.) (of trenches) *branch*; 4. (hydr.) *hose* (leathern pipe).

Corde à, de —, *cat-gut*; descente de —x, *rupture*. Avoir toujours six aunes de —x vides, *to be always hungry*; racle le —, *to scrape.*

BOYAUDERIE [boi-yôdri] n. f. *gut-work.*

BOYAUDIER [boi-yôdié] n. m. *gut-worker.*

BRACELET, n. m. *bracelet; armlet.*

BRACHIAL [brakial] E, adj. (anat.) *brachial.*

BRACONNAGE, n. m. *poaching.*

BRACONNER, v. a. to *poach.*

BRACONNIER, n. m. *poacher.*

BRACTEE, n. f. (bot.) *bract; bracte.*

Muni de —s, (bot.) *bracteate.*

BRACTEIFERE, adj. (bot.) *bracteate.*

BRAGUE, n. f. (nav.) *breeching.*

BRAGUETTE, n. f. V. **BRAYETTE.**

BRAMANE, **BRAME**,

BRAMINE, n. m. *Bramin; Brahman.*

BRAMMANIQUE, adj. *Braminical.*

BRAMMANISME, n. m. *Braminism.*

BRAI, n. m. *resin; rosin.*

— gras, *sheep-smearing pitch*; —

sec, *colophony; black common rosin.*

BRAIE, n. f. 1. *napkin; clout*; 2.

—s, (pl.) *breeches, pl.*; 3. —s, (pl.)

drawers, pl.; 4. (nav.) *coat.*

Armer de —s, (nav.) *to coat*; en sor-

tir, s'en tirer les —s nettes, *to get*

off unharmed. clear.

BRAILLARD [brâ-yar] E, adj. 1. *brawling*;

2. *squalling.*

BRAILLARD [brâ-yar] n. m. E, n. f.

1. *brawler*; 2. *squaller.*

BRAILLER [brâ-yé] v. n. 1. *to brawl*;

to brawl out; 2. *to squall*; *to squall*

out.

En brillant, *brawlingly*. Abattre à

force de —, 1. *to brawl down*; 2. *to*

squall down.

BRAILLEUR [brâ-yeur] SE, adj. 1.

brawling; 2. *squalling.*

BRAILLEUR [brâ-yeur] n. m. SE, n. f.

1. *brawler*; 2. *squaller.*

BRAIMENT, n. m. *braying.*

BRAIRE, v. n. irreg. def. (ind. pres.

II. **BRAIT**; ils **BRAIENT**; fut. II. **BRAIRA**)

to bray.

— bien haut, *to bray out*. Personne

qui *bray*, *brayer.*

[BRAIRE is not used except in the inf. and 3rd

persons of the ind. pres. and fut., and in the 3rd

pers. of the cond.]

BRAISE, n. f. (sing.) 1. *embers, pl.*;

2. *wood-cinders, pl.*

— vive, *live embers.*

BRAISER, v. a. to *bake* (in an oven

heated by embers.)

BRAISIER, n. m. *brazier* (charcoal-

pan).

BRAISIÈRE, n. f. *oven* (heated by

embers).

BRAME [brâmm] n. m. V. **BRAMANE.**

BRAMÈMENT, n. m. (hunt.) *belling.*

BRAMER, v. n. (hunt.) *to bell.*

BRAMINE, n. m. V. **BRAMANE.**

BRAMINE, n. f. *Braminee; Brami-*

ness.

BRAN, n. m. 1. *excrement; dirt*;

2. *dust.*

— de scie +, *saw-dust*. — de... O! a

fig for...

BRANCARD, n. m. 1. *litter* (carriage);

2. *hand-barrow*; 3. (of carts) *shaft,*

thill, sing.; shafts, thills, pl.; 4. (of

four-wheeled carriages) *shaft*; 5. (tech.)

give.

Cheval de —, *wheeler; thiller; thill-*

horse.

BRANCHAGE, n. m. (sing.) *branches;*

boughs, pl.

BRANCHE, n. f. 1. *branch* (of a tree);

bough; 2. *sliver* (branch torn off); 3. *branch*

(thing like the branch of a tree);

4. *branch* (part, division); 5. *branch*

(of a family); 6. (of a bit) *branch*; 7.

(of compasses) *branch; leg*; 8. (of lad-

ders) *side-rail*; 9. (of mines) *branch,*

thread-vein; 10. (anat.) *branch*; 11.

(arch.) *branch*; 12. (bot.) *grain*; 13.

(geom.) (of hyperbolas) *leg.*

— chiffonne, *half wood branch*; —

gourmande, proud; — petite —, 1. *twig;*

wattle; 2. (in embroidery) *sprig.* Mère

—, *bough.* Arbre, arbrisseau qui pousse

des —s, *brancher.* À —s, *branched;*

branchy; sans —, *branchless.* S'accro-

cher à toutes les —s, 1. *to cling* *to*

every; 2. *to leave* *no means un-*

tried, no stone unturned; broder des

—s sur, orner de —s brodées, *to sprig;*

diviser en —s, to divide into =es; *to*

branch; lier avec de petites —s, *to*

wattle; pousser des —s, 1. *to branch*;

to branch out; 2. (hunt.) *to branch*;

sauter de — en —, 1. to hop from

to =; 2. *to flutter from one thing to*

another.

BRANCHER, v. a. + *(à, to) to tie up*

to a bough.

BRANCHÈ, E, pa. p. 1. *perched on*

a branch. bough; 2. *(pers.) perched.*

BRANCHER, v. n. (sport.) *to tree.*

BRANCHE-URSINE, n. f., pl. **BRAN-**

CHES-URSINES.

BRANCURSINE, n. f., pl. —s, (bot.)

brank-ursine.

— bâtarde, *cow-parsnep.*

BRANCHIAL, E, adj. (ich.) *of the*

gills.

Opercule —, (ich.) *gill-cover*; orifice

—, (ich.) *gill-opening.*

BRANCHIER, adj. m. (falc.) *that flies*

from branch to branch.

Oiseau —, *brancher.*

BRANCHES, n. f. (pl.) (ich.) *bran-*

chia, pl.; (gill, sing.) (gills, pl)

Ouverture des —, *gill-opening.*

BRANCHIOSTÈGE, adj. (ich.) *bran-*

chiostegous.

Opercule —, (ich.) *gill-cover.*

BRANCHU, E, adj. (bot.) *branched*;

branchy; ramous.

BRANDADE, n. f. (culin.) "*brandade*"

(manner of cooking cod).

BRANDE, n. f. 1. *heath; heather*; 2.

heath (place).

BRANDEBOURG [—bour] n. m. *gimp*;

guimp.

BRANDEVIN, n. m. *wine-brandy.*

BRANDILLEMENT [brandi-y-man] n. m.

swinging; shaking about.

BRANDILLER [brandi-yé] v. a. *to*

swing; *to shake* *about.*

SE **BRANDILLER**, pr. v. *to swing*; *to*

shake *about.*

BRANDILLOIRE [brandi-yoir] n. f. 1. *to*

swing; 2. (agr.) *foot, swing plough.*

BRANDIR, v. a. 1. *to brandish*; *to*

flourish; 2. (carp.) *to pin.*

BRANDON, n. m. 1. *wisp of straw*

lighted; 2. *brand* (stick); 3. *brand* (to

mark seizure of crops).

— de discorde, *cause of discord*;

(*mischief maker.* Dimanche des —s +,

first Sunday of Lent.

BRANDONNER, v. a. *to place brands*

in (a place to indicate the seizure of

the crop).

BRANLANT, E, adj. 1. *swinging*;

shaking; 2. *tottering.*

Être un château —, *to be shaky.*

BRANLE, n. m. 1. *swinging; (shak-*

ing; 2. *impulse; impetus*; 3. *brawl*

(dance, time); 4. *hammock.*

Donner le — à, mettre en —, *to give*

an impulse to; *(to set* *going.* Être,

se mettre en —, to be put in motion;

(*to be set going; mener le —, to set*

the example; mettre en —, *to put*

in motion; (*to set* *going*; sonner en

—, *to ring* *in peal.*

BRANLE-BAS, n. m. (nav.) *clearing.*

— ! 1. *down all hammocks*! 2. *up all*

hammocks! Faire —, *to clear*; faire son

—, *to turn out.*

BRANLEMENT, n. m. 1. *swinging*;

shaking; 2. *tottering.*

BRANLE-QUEUE, n. m., pl. —s, (ent.)

brandling.

BRANLER, v. n. 1. *to swing*; 2. *to*

shake; 3. *to totter*; 4. *to get* *loose*;

5. *to stir*; *to move*; *to budge*; 6. (mil.)

to give *way.*

— au manche, dans le manche, 1. *to*

shake *in the handle*; 2. *to*

water; *to be irrisolute*; 3. *to totter*;

(*not to be firm in o.'s seat.*

BRANLER, v. a. 1. *to swing*; 2. *to*

shake; 3. *to make* *totter.*

1. — les jambes ou les bras, *to swing o.'s legs*

or o.'s arms; 2. — la tête, *to shake o.'s head.*

BRANLOIRE, n. f. *see-saw.*

BRAQUE, n. m. f. 1. *Dalmatian*

hound; brach-hound; brach; 2. *(pers.)*

mad-cap.

— de Bengale, *Dalmatian hound*;

(*coach-dog.*

BRAQUEMART, n. m. *broad-sword.*

BRAQUEMENT, n. m. *pointing* (of

fire-arms).

BRAQUER, v. a. 1. *to point* (fire-

arms); 2. *to point* (a telescope); 3. *(to*

direct (looks).

Instrument à — un canon, (artill.)

brake.

BRAS [brâ] n. m. 1. *arm* (of the

human body); 2. *arm* (thing resem-

bling an arm); 3. *hand* (person in o.'s

service); 4. *handle*; 5. *arm* (strength);

6. *arm*; *power*; 7. *sconce* (candelabrum);

be as great as inkle-weavers; faire les grands —, to affect to have power; se jeter dans, entre les — de q. u., to throw v. o.'s self into a. o.'s = s, croiser les —, to fold o.'s = s; demeurer les — croisés, 1. to stand v., to sit v. with o.'s = s folded; 2. § to look on; donner le — à, to give v. o.'s = to; se donner le —, to take v. hold of each other's =; to go v. in =; prendre, saisir q. u. à — le-corps, 1. to take v., to seize a. o. round the waist; 2. to close upon a. o.: retenir le — de, à q. u., to hold v. back a. o.'s =; rompre — et jambes à q. u. §, to treat a. o. most severely; tendre les — à, to hold v. out o.'s = s to; ne vivre que de ses —, to live by o.'s labour, the labour of o.'s hands.

BRASER [brâzé] v. a. 1. to solder; 2. (with brass) to braze.

BRASIER [brâzié] n. m. 1. fire of live-coal; 2. brazier (coal-pan); 3. (pot.) fire-place.

BRASILLEMENT [brâzi-y'man] n. m. (nav.) (of the sea) sparkling.

BRASILLER [brâzi-yé] v. a. (nav.) (of the sea) to sparkle.

BRASQUE, n. f. (metal.) brasque; damp charcoal.

BRASQUER, v. a. (metal.) to cover with brasque, damp charcoal.

BRASSAGE, n. m. 1. stirring up; 2. raking and stirring; 3. mashing (beer); 4. brewing; 5. (coin.) mixing.

BRASSARD, n. m. brace (armour for the arm); armlet.

BRASSE, n. f. 1. (measure) brace; brasse; 2. (nav.) fathom.

Pain de —, large loaf (of about 25 lbs.).

BRASSÉE, n. f. armful.

À — s, by = s.

BRASSER, v. a. 1. § to stir up; 2. § to rake and stir; 3. § (b. s.) to concoct; to plot; 4. to mash (beer); 5. to brew (beer); 6. (nav.) to brace.

BRASSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of BRASSER. Non —, (V. senses) 1. § unbrewed; 2. § unconcocted.

BRASSERIE, n. f. brewery; brew-house.

BRASSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. brewer.

BRASSEYAGE, n. m. (nav.) (of yards) quarter.

BRASSEYER, v. a. (nav.) to brace.

BRASSIAGE, n. m. (nav.) 1. fathoming; 2. depth (of water).

BRASSIÈRES, n. f. 1. § braces (for women or children), pl.; 2. § leading-strings (constraint), pl.

BRASSIN, n. m. 1. (brew.) mash-tub; mashing-tub; mash-tun; 2. (brew.) brewing (quantity brewed); 3. (soap.) boiling.

BRASURE, n. f. 1. soldering (place soldered); 2. (with brass) brazing.

BRAVACHE, n. m. Hector; O bully.

BRAVADE, n. f. bravado.

Par —, in =; out of, by way of =.

BRAVE [brâv] adj. 1. brave; valiant; gallant; courageous; 2. (pers.) honest; good; 3. (pers.) kind; good; 4. § fine (well dressed); smart.

— jusqu'au dégain, brave till it comes to the scratch; — comme son épée, as courageous as a lion; — comme une noix, comme un jour de Pâques, comme un lapin, as fine as five pence.

BRAVE [brâv] n. m. 1. brave, valiant, gallant, courageous man; — s, (pl.) brave; valiant; courageous. pl.; 2. brave soldier; 3. § (b. s.) ruffian.

Faux —, Hector; O bully; vieux —, brave veteran. — à trois poils, true blue; regular game; — le verre en main, pot valiant. En —, bravely; valiantly; gallantly. Faire le —, 1. to affect bravery, valour; 2. to Hector; O to bully.

BRAGEMENT [bravman] adv. 1. bravely; valiantly; gallantly; courageously; 2. (ably; well; finely).

BRAVER, v. a. 1. to brave; 2. to set v. at defiance; to set v. at naught; (to call to naught; (to fly v. in the face of).

BRAVERIE [brâvri] n. f. § (finery).

BRAVO [brâvô] adv. bravo.

BRAVO [brâvô] n. m. bravo.

BRAVOURE, n. f. bravery; valour; gallantry; courage.

Air de —, (mus.) bravura.

BRAYER [brâ-yé] n. m. (surg.) truss.

BRAYER [brâ-yé] v. a. (nav.) to pay.

BRAYETTE [brâ-yett] n. f. 1. § flap (of trousers); 2. (bot.) common primrose.

BRAYON [brâ-yon] n. m. (hunt.) trap (for feticid animals).

BREANT, BRUANT, n. m. (orn.) 1. (genus) bunting; 2. yellow hammer.

— commun, goldspink; — jaune, yellow bunting; yellow hammer. — des haies, curl-bunting; — de neige, snow-bird; snow-bunting.

BREBIS, n. f. 1. (mam.) ewe; sheep; 2. § (pers.) sheep; 3. § — s, (pl.) flock, sing.

— égaree, § stray sheep; — galeuse, 1. § scabby =; 2. § (pers.) black =; — pleine, ewe with lamb. La — du bon Dieu, a meek, inoffensive person. Faire un repas de —, to eat v. a dry meal. À — tondu Dieu mesure le vent, God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

BRECHE, n. f. 1. § break (breaking); 2. § breach (injury); 3. § notch; 4. § gap; 5. § flaw; 6. § hiatus; 7. (mil.) breach.

Action de battre en —, (mil.) battering; battery. Battre en —, to batter in breach; battu en —, (mil.) battered; faire — à, to make v. a breach in; to break v. in upon; se mettre sur la —, to stand v. in the gap.

BRECHE-DENT, adj., pl. — s, gap-toothed.

BRECHÉ, n. f. (min.) breccia.

BRECHET, n. m. breast-bone.

BREDI-BREDA, adv.) hastily; slap-dash.

BREDINDIN, n. m. (nav.) garnet.

BREDOUILLE [bredou-y] n. f. (trick-track) lurch.

BREDOUILLEMENT [bredou-y'man] n. m. 1. sputter (speaking hastily); 2. jabbering; jabber.

BREDOUILLER [bredou-yé] v. n. 1. to sputter (speak hastily); 2. to jabber.

BREDOUILLER [bredou-yé] v. a. to sputter out.

BREDOUILLEUR [bredou-yeur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. sputterer; 2. jabberer.

BR-ÉF, ÈVE, adj. 1. § short (of little duration); 2. quick; prompt; 3. short (of little extent); 4. brief; concise; 5. (gram.) short; 6. (mus.) short.

Pépin le —, (hist.) Pepin the short.

BREF, adv. in short.

En —, =.

BREF, n. m. 1. brief (pope's pastoral letter); 2. church-calendar.

BREGIN, n. m. (fish.) small mesh net.

BREHAIGNE [bréenn-y] adj. (of animals) barren; sterile.

BREHAIGNE [bréenn-y] n. f. O barren, sterile woman.

BRELAN, n. m. 1. brelan (game of cards); 2. gaming-house; 3. (cards) three cards of the same.

BRELANDER, v. n. (b. s.) to play cards.

BRELAND-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. (b. s.) 1. card-player; 2. gambler.

BRELLE, n. f. raft.

BRELOQUE, n. f. trinket.

BRELOQUE, n. f. V. BERLOQUE.

BRELUCHE, n. f. (ind.) cotton and woolen druggist.

BREME, n. f. (ich.) bream.

BRENEU-X [-neù] SE, adj. O dirty.

BRESIL [brézil] n. m. Brazil; Brazil-wood.

Bois de —, =; extrait de bois de —, juice of =.

BRESILLER [brézi-yé] v. a. 1. to break v. small; 2. (dy.) to dye with Brazil-wood.

BRESILLET [brézi-yé] n. m. 1. Brazil; Brazil wood; 2. (bot.) (maiden-plum.

— des Indes, 1. (bot.) sapan; sapan-tree; 2. sapan-wood. Noix du —, (bot.) Brazil-nut.

BRETAILLER [brétâ-yé] v. n. (b. s.) to fight v.; to tilt.

BRETAILLEUR [brétâ-yeur] n. m. (b. s.) fighter.

BRETAUDE [brétôdé] E, adj. crop-eared.

Cheval —, crop ear.

BRETAUDER [brétôdé] v. a. to crop badly (dogs, horses).

BRETÈLE, n. f. 1. brace-band; strap; 2. brace (strap to sustain trousers).

En avoir jusqu'aux — s, par-dessus les — s, to be over head and ears in trouble.

BRETELLER [brété] BRETTELLER [brété]

BRETELLER [brété] v. a. (arch.) to indent.

BRETTE, n. f. (jest.) sword.

BRETTEUR, n. m. (b. s.) fighter.

BREUIL [breu-y] n. m. (forest) thick-et.

BREUVAGE, n. m. 1. beverage; (drink); 2. draught (beverage); 3. (nav.) wine and water; 4. (veter.) drench.

Personne qui administre un —, drencher.

BREVE, n. f. 1. (gram.) short; short-syllable; 2. (mus.) breve.

BREVET, n. m. 1. patent, sing.; letters patent, f. pl.; 2. brevet; 3. (of book-sellers, printers) licence; 4. (of officers in the army or navy) commission; 5. (admin.) warrant; 6. (a. & m.) patent (for invention, etc.); 7. (law) patent-bill.

— d'apprentissage, (V. APPRENTISSAGE); — d'importation, (a. & m.) patent for importation; — d'invention, patent for invention; — de perfectionnement, patent for improvement.

Agent pour les — s d'invention, etc., patent-agent; auteur d'une notification de demande future d'un — d'invention, (law) caveat; description, specification de —, specification of a patent; droit de —, copy-right (for the arts and manufactures); notification de demande future de —, (law) caveat; privilège d'un —, patent-right; registre de — s d'invention, etc., patent-rolls. À —, 1. brevet; 2. with a patent. Prendre un —, (a. & m.) to take v. out a patent; violer le privilège d'un —, to infringe a patent. Le droit de — est éteint, expired, the copy-right is expired, out.

BREVETE, n. m. E, n. f. (a. & m.) patente.

BREVETÉ, n. f. § brevity; shortness.

BREVETER, v. a. 1. to patent; to grant a patent to; 2. to license (book-sellers, printers).

Faire —, to =.

BREVIARE, n. m. breviary.

BRIBE, n. f. 1. § hunk (of bread); 2. § — s, (pl.) leavings (of meals), pl.; 3. § — s, (pl.) broken victuals, pl.; 4. scrap; odd end.

BRIC-À-BRAC, n. m. (sing.) odd stores, pl.

Marchand de —, dealer in =.

BRICK, n. m. (nav.) brig.

BRICOLE, n. f. 1. (of harness) breeching collar; 2. (sing.) straps (for carrying sedan-chairs or litters), pl.; 3. (billiards)

nnis) back stroke; bricolte; 4. back-roke.

Coup de —, (billiards, tennis) back-roke. De —, par —, indirectly; by indirect means.

BRICOLER, v. n. (billiards, tennis) hit v a back-stroke; to hit v a brille.

BRIDE, n. f. 1. bridle; 2. bridle-in; 3. loop (button-hole); 4. (of snets, women's caps) string; 5. (of ce) junction-thread; 6. (sing.) (needle-ork) stitches (to strengthen an open- g, slit), pl.; 7. (surg.) frenum; 8. rap; 9. (tech.) stay; 10. (tech.) curb- g; flange; slantch.

— sans bridon, single-curb bridle. ain, poing de la —, (rid.) = hand; ne de la —, = rein. À — abattue, à ute —, 1. at full speed, career; whip ad spur; 2. (b. s.) headlong; 3. § igerly; 4. § unreservedly; sans —, unreined. Conduire à la —, to rein; urir à — abattue, à toute —, to ride v, run v full speed, career; lâcher —, 1. (man.) to give v the head; 2. (à) to let v loose (...); to give v loose o; 3. to give v (a. o.) rope; pousser toute —, (man.) to put v to his stest paces; tenir la — courte, haute, rée, tenir en —, to hold v a tight in over; to keep v a tight hand over. BRIDER, v. a. 1. to bridle; 2. (nav.) span.

BRIDON, n. m. snaffle-bridle.

Rène de —, bridoon-rein. Meure un — à, to snaffle.

BR-IEF [bri-ef] IÈVE, adj. (of descrip- ons, narrations) short; brief.

BRIÈVEMENT, adv. briefly.

BRIEVETE, n. f. 1. brevity; short- ss; 2. (gram.) shortness; 3. (mus.) ertness.

BRIG, n. m. (nav.) brig.

BRIGADE, n. f. (mil.) brigade; 2. (of orkmen) gang.

Chef de —, (of workmen) foreman a gang; foreman; colonel comman- ant une —, brigadeer. Être de — avec, be in the same brigade with; former —, en —, to brigade.

BRIGADIER, n. m. 1. (mil.) corporal (cavalry); 2. (nav.) bowman; strokes- an.

BRIGAND, n. m. 1. § robber; ruffian; gand; bandit; 2. § robber; plun- rer; thief.

Acte de —, ruffianly act. De —, ruf- n; ruffianly; ruffianlike.

BRIGANDAGE, n. m. 1. § robbery; 2. robbery; ruffianly act; 3. § robbery; nder.

Exercer des —s, to commit a series of bberies.

BRIGANDEAU, n. m. (of agents, vyers) rogue; knave.

BRIGANDER, v. n. (to plunder; to b).

BRIGANDINE, n. f. brigandine (coat mail).

BRIGANTIN, n. m. (nav.) brigantine.

BRIGANTINE, n. f. (nav.) brigantine il.

BRIGNOLE [brinn-yol] n. f. (hot.) ench plum.

BRIGUE, n. f. 1. indirect means; cabal; faction.

BRIGUER, v. a. 1. (b. s.) to endeavour obtain by indirect means; 2. (g. s.) solicit; to sue for; 3. (g. s.) to can- s for.

BRIGUEUR, n. m. § 1. solicitor (per- that solicits); 2. canvasser.

BRILLAMMENT [bri-yaman] adv. § § brightly; 2. § § brilliantly; § § glitteringly.

BRILLANT [bri-yan] E, adj. 1. § § bright; § § brilliant; 3. § § shining; 4. § § stering; 5. (arts) bright.

— comme le soleil, sun-bright; sun- ny. Devenir —, § (V. senses) to

burnish; rendre — (de), (V. senses) to burnish (with).

BRILLANT [bri-yan] n. m. 1. § bright- ness; 2. § § brilliancy; 3. § § glitter; 4. brilliant (diamond).

Faux —, 1. § false, imitation brilliant; 2. § tinsel.

BRILLANTER [bri-yante] v. a. 1. § (lap.) to cut v into a brilliant; 2. § to render florid.

BRILLANTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (lap.) cut into a brilliant; 2. § florid.

BRILLER [bri-yé] v. n. 1. § § to be bright; 2. § § to brighten; 3. § § to be brilliant; 4. § § to shine v; 5. § § to glit- ter; 6. § § to glare; 7. § (b. s.) to glare.

— d'un vil éclat, 1. to blaze; 2. to glare. Faire —, 1. § (de) to brighten (with); 2. § to blaze; to blazon; to blazon forth.

BRIMBALE [brinbal] n. f. (hydr.) (of pumps) handle; brake.

BRIMBALER [brinbalé] v. a. (b. s.) to ring v (bells); to ring v away.

BRIMBORION [brinborion] n. m. baw- ble; gewgaw; knickknack.

BRIN, n. m. 1. § (of grass) blade; spire; 2. § (of plants) slip; sprig; spray; 3. § bit (of a th. long and slender); 4. § bit; morsel; 5. § bit; jot; iota; (whit; 6. (a. & m.) staple.

Beau — d'homme, de femme, tall and well made man, woman. — à —, 1. blade by blade; 2. bit by bit. À —, (a. & m.) stapled; à — court, (a. & m.) short-stapled; à — long, (a. & m.) long-stapled; de, en —, (of wood) unheewn. Il n'y en a — §, there is not a bit, morsel of it.

BRINDE, n. f. § (health; toast).

Être dans les —s, to be intoxicated,

(tipsy, drunk).

BRINDILLE [brindî-y] n. f. (of plants) sprig; twig; spray.

BRINGEBALE [bringbal] n. f. (nav.) (of pumps) handle; brake.

BRIOCHE, n. f. 1. § brioche (cake);

2. § mistake; blunder.

BRION, n. m. (bot.) tree-moss.

BRIQUE, n. f. 1. brick; 2. (of soap)

brick; 3. (of tin) brick.

— refractaire, fire-brick; — vernis- sée, glazed =; — de seconde qualité,

stock. —s pour la cuisson, clamp of =s;

clamp; de couleur de —, 1. = col- our; 2. (med.) lateritious; plein de

—s, bricky. Construction en —s, (art)

= laying; éclat, morceau de —, =

bat; fabrication de —s, = making;

four à —s, = kiln; maçon en —s, =

layer; poussière de —s, = dust; tas

de —s disposées pour la cuisson,

clamp; terre à —s, = earth. Bâti de

—s, to brick; to build v with =; bâti en

—s, = built; cuire des —s, to bake, to

burn =s; formé de —s, bricky; formed

of =; mur de —s, to brick up.

BRIS, n. m. 1. steel (for striking

a light); 2. tinder-box; 3. short sabre

(in use in the French infantry); sabre.

— phosphorique, phosphorous box;

— pneumatique, à air, fire-syringe.

Pierre à —, flint. Battre le —, to strike

v fire, a light.

BRIQUETAGE [brikaj] n. m. (mas.) 1.

brick-work; 2. imitation brick-work.

BRIQUETE [briké] E, adj. 1. in imita-

tion brick-work; 2. brick-coloured;

3. (med.) lateritious.

BRIQUETER [briké] v. a. to brick; to

imitate in brick-work.

BRIQUETERIE [brikri] n. f. 1. brick-

making; 2. (sing.) brick-works, pl.

BRIQUETEUR [brikteur] n. m. brick-

layer.

Etat de —, brick-laying.

BRIQUETIER [briké] n. m. brick-

maker.

BRIS, n. m. (law) 1. breaking open

(of doors, seals); 2. breach (of prison

with violence); 3. wreck (part of the vessel wrecked).

BRISANT, n. m. 1. breaker (rock); 2. breaker (wave); 3. (engin.) break-water.

BRISCAMBILLE [briskanbi-y'] n. f. V. BRUSQUEMELLE.

BRISE, n. f. 1. breeze; 2. (nav.) breeze; 3. (nav.) turn.

— carabinée, (nav.) stiff gale. Folle —, flurry; petite —, light breeze. — du large, de mer, 1. sea =; 2. (nav.) sea

breeze, turn, wind; — de nuit, (nav.) land wind, turn; — de terre, 1. land

breeze; 2. (nav.) land breeze, wind, turn; — de terre de nuit, land-turn.

De la —, of the breeze; " breezy; par la —, by the breeze; " breezy. Rafrai-

chi par la —, refreshed by the breeze; " breezy.

BRISÉ, E, adj. 1. § broken, 2. § (pers.) bowed down; 3. § (pers.) over-fatigued;

4. (arts) folding; 5. (her.) brise; rompu.

BRISE-COU, n. m., pl. —, 1. break-

neck (place); 2. (man.) rough rider.

BRISÉE, n. f. (tech.) (of parasols, um- brellas, &c.) fan-joint.

BRISÉES, n. f. 1. boughs cut off, pl.;

2. (hunt.) boughs broken off, strewn on the road, pl.; 3. § foot-steps; (shoes, pl.

Aller, courir sur les — de q. u., sui- vre les — de q. u., to tread v on a. o.'s

heels; to walk in a. o.'s shoes; repren- dre ses —s, revenir sur ses —s §, to

retrace o.'s steps.

BRISÉ-EAU, n. m., pl. —, (of har- bours) break-water.

BRISÉ-GLACE, n. m., pl. —, (engin.)

1. ice-breaker; breaker; 2. (of bridges) starting.

Bateau —, (engin.) ice-boat.

BRISÉ-LAME, n. m., pl. —s, (of harbours) break-water.

BRISEMENT, n. m. 1. § breaking (of waves); 2. § breaking (of the heart); 3.

§ contrition (of heart).

BRISÉ-PIERRE, n. m., pl. —, (surg.) lithoclast.

BRISER, v. a. 1. § (EN, into) to break v (to pieces); to break v to pieces; 2.

§ to shatter; 3. § to shiver; 4. § to smash; 5. § to break v open; 6. § to

stave in; 7. § to break v (injure ex- tremely); to break v down; 8. § to

break v (afflict); 9. to bow (a. o.) down; 10. § to make v (a. o.) feel

tender, sore all over.

1. — du verre, des os, la terre, to break glass, bones, the ground. 5. — une porte, un

cachet, to break open a door, a seal. 7. — la volonté, to break the will. 8. — le cœur à q. u., to break

a. o.'s heart.

Être brisé, (V. senses) (pers.) to feel v tender, sore all over. — en mor-

ceaux, en pièces §, 1. to break v to pieces; 2. to shatter; 3. to shiver; 4.

to smash; to smash to pieces; 5. to dash; to dash to pieces.

[BRISER must not be confounded with casser or rompre.]

BRISÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of BRISER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § § unbroken; 2. unshattered.

SE BRISER, pr. v. 1. § to break v (to pieces); to break v to pieces; 2. § to

shatter; 3. § to smash; 4. § to break v (burst); 5. § to break v (sustain great

injury); to break v down; 6. § to break v (be afflicted); 7. (arts) to fold; 8. (phys.)

to be refracted.

BRISER, v. n. 1. § (of the sea) to break v; 2. § (of ships) to split; 3. § (pers.) to break v off.

Brisons là, là-dessus ! let us say no more about it ! no more of that!

BRISÉ-RAISON, n. m. (, pl. —, wrong-headed person, fellow, m.

Être un —, to be a =; to be wrong-headed.

BRISÉ-TOUT, n. m., pl. —, person that breaks every thing.

Être un —, to break \forall every thing.

BRISÉUR, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ breaker (person that breaks things); 2. breaker (of images).

BRISÉUSE [brizeûz] n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ breaker (of things); 2. (a. & m.) breaker; breaker-engine.

BRISÉ-VENT, n. m., pl. —, (agr., gard.) screen.

BRISIS [briziss] n. m. (arch.) angle formed at the junction of the curb and roof.

BRISOIR, n. m. (a. & m.) brake (instrument for breaking hemp, etc.).

BRISQUE, n. f. 1. *brisque* (game at cards); 2. *trump* (in playing *brisque*).

BRISURE, n. f. 1. part broken; place broken; 2. (arts) fold; 3. (her.) rebate-ment.

BRITANNIQUE, adj. *British*; *English*.
Sa Majesté —, 1. *His Britannic Majesty* (the king of England); 2. *Her Majesty* (the queen of England).

BROC [brô, " brok] n. m. 1. *jug*; 2. *jug* (contents); *jug full*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ spit.

De brie et de —, by hook or by crook; de — en bouche, hot from the spit.

BROCANTAGE, n. m. broker's business (dealing in second-hand goods).

BROCANIER, v. n. to be a broker; to deal in (second-hand goods).

BROCANTEUR-R. n. m. SE, n. f. broker (dealer in second-hand goods).

BROCARD, n. m. taunt; biting, offensive jeer; scoff.

BROCARDER, v. a. to taunt; to jeer offensively; to scoff at.

BROCARDEUR-R. n. m. SE, n. f. taunter; offensive jeerer; scoff.

BROCARD, n. m. brocade.

De —, of =; brocaded. Vêtu de —, brocaded; dressed in =.

BROCATELLE, n. f. 1. *brocatel*; *brocatello*; 2. (min.) *brocatel*; *brocatello*.

BROCHAGE, n. m. (book.) stitching.

BROCHE, n. f. 1. spit (kitchen utensil); 2. needle (for knitting); 3. (of casks) spigot; 4. (of locks) gudgeon; 5. (of wild boars) tusk; 6. (spin.) spindle; 7. (tech.) pin; iron-pin.

— d'arrêt, steady pin. — à tricoter, knitting-needle. À la —, on, upon the spit. Mettre une — à, (tech.) to pin.

Faire un tour de —, to get \forall very near the fire. Mettre à la —, to put \forall upon the spit.

BROCHÉ, E, adj. 1. (of textile fabrics) figured; 2. (of linen) embossed; 3. (books) stitched.

BROCHÉE, n. f. 1. joint upon the spit; 2. (of candles) rod full.

BROCHER, v. a. 1. to figure (textile fabrics); 2. to emboss (linen); 3. to stitch (books); 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ to despatch; to hurry; to hurry over, through; 5. (far.) to shoe with a shoeing-hammer.

BROCHET, n. m. (ich.) 1. pike; lute; 2. jack.

Jeune —, 1. young pike, lute; 2. jack; — volant, flying fish.

BROCHETER, v. a. (culin.) to skewer.

BROCHETON, n. m. (ich.) pickerel; small pike, lute.

BROCHETTE, n. f. 1. skewer; 2. (culin.) brochette (meat broiled, roasted on skewers); 3. (tech.) pin.

Élever à la —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to bring \forall up (a bird) by hand; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to bring \forall up (a child) too delicately.

BROCHEUR-R. n. m. SE, n. f. (books.) stitcher.

BROCHOIR, n. m. (far.) shoeing-hammer.

BROCHURE, n. f. 1. (books.) stitching (action); 2. pamphlet.

Auteur de —s, pamphleteer. Écrire des —s, to write \forall pamphlets; to pamphlet; to pamphleteer.

BROCOLI, n. m. (bot.) *broccoli*; *borecole*.

BRODÉ, E, adj. 1. embroidered; 2. (needl.) worked.

— à jour, open-worked.

BRODEQUIN, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ buskin; 2. sock (of the ancients); 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ sock; comedy;

4. $\frac{1}{2}$ boot (half boot worn principally by women and children); 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ boot (instrument of torture).

— à boutons, boot to button; — d'enfant, child's boot; — de femme, lady's boot. En —, 1. buskined; 2. in boots.

BRODER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ (with gold, silver, silk) to embroider; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to embellish (exaggerate); to amplify; 3. (needl.) to work.

— à jour, (needl.) to cut. Laine à —, crewel; machine à —, embroidering-machine.

BRODERIE, n. f. 1. (with gold, silver, silk) embroidery; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ embroidery; embellishment; amplification; 3. (needl.) work.

— au crochet, (needl.) chain-stitch.

BRODEUR, n. m. 1. (with gold, silver, silk) embroiderer (man); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ embellisher.

— de dentelles, lace-runner; — en mousseline, muslin-sewer. Autant pour le —! the tale is embellished!

BRODEUSE [—deûz] n. f. 1. (with gold, silver, silk) embroiderer (woman); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ embellisher; 3. (needl.) work-woman.

— de dentelles, lace-runner; — en mousseline, muslin-sewer.

BROIE, n. f. of brake (flax or hemp).

BROIEMENT,

BROIEMENT, n. m. 1. pounding; 2. grinding (by pestles, the teeth); 3. (of colours) grinding; 4. (of flax, hemp) breaking; 5. (did.) pulverization; 6. (surg.) pulverization; 7. (tech.) crushing.

BROME, n. m. (chem.) *brome*.

BRONCHADE, n. f. (of animals) stumble.

BRONCHER, v. n. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ (of animals) to stumble; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) to stumble; to trip;

3. $\frac{1}{2}$ to err; to do \forall wrong, amiss;) to trip.

Faire —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to make \forall stumble; to stumble; 2. to trip. Personne qui bronche, stumbler.

BRONCHES, n. f. (anat.) *bronchi*; *bronchia*, pl.

BRONCHIES, n. f. V. BRANCHIES.

BRONCHIQUE, adj. (anat.) *bronchial*; *bronchic*.

BRONCHITE, n. f. (med.) *bronchitis*; *bronchite*.

BRONCHOTOMIE [brônkotomi] n. f. (surg.) *bronchotomy*.

BRONZE, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ bronze; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ iron (insensibility); steel; flint; stone; 3. (arch., numism.) *bronze*.

BRONZÉ, E, adj. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ bronzed; 2. (of the complexion) sun-burnt.

BRONZER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to bronze; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to tan (the complexion); 3. to dye black.

BRONZE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of BRONZER) $\frac{1}{2}$ dusky.

BROQUART, n. m. (hunt.) brocket; brock.

BROQUETTE, n. f. 1. tin-tack; tack; 2. (sing.) tin-tacks; tacks, pl.

BROSSAILLES [brôçâ-y] n. f. pl. V. BROUSSAILLES.

BROSSE, n. f. 1. brush; 2. (paint.) brush.

— douce, soft =; — forte, scratch- =; — rude, hard =. — à barbe, shaving- =; — à dents, tooth- =; — à friction, flesh- =. Comme une —, brushy;

en —, 1. like a =; 2. (did.) =shaped. Donner un coup de — à, 1. to strike \forall with a =; 2. to brush \forall ; enlever avec une —, to brush away, off; être d'une belle —, (paint.) to be well painted.

BROSSEE, n. f. (brushing).

BROSSER, v. a. 1. to brush; 2. to rub with a flesh-brush; to rub.

Personne qui brosse, brusher.

SE BROSSER, pr. v. 1. to brush o.'s self (o.'s clothes); 2. to rub o.'s self with a flesh-brush.

BROSSER, v. n. (dans, ...) to scour.

BROSSERIE, n. f. 1. brush-making; 2. brush-trade; 3. brush-manufactory.

BROSSIER, n. m. brush-maker.

BROU, n. m. 1. (of almonds) shell; 2. (of walnuts) peel.

BROUÉE, n. f. mist.

BROUET, n. m. 1. caudle; 2. black broth.

— noir, (of the Spartans) black broth.

BROUETTE, n. f. 1. wheel-barrow; barrow; 2. "brouette, vinaigrette" (two-wheeled chaise drawn by a man);

Transporter en —, to carry, to convey, to take \forall in a barrow, wheel-barrow; to wheel in a barrow.

BROUETTER, v. a. 1. to wheel in; barrow;) to wheel; to carry, to convey; to take \forall in a barrow, wheel-barrow;

2. to draw \forall a brouette, vinaigrette.

BROUETTEUR, n. m. man that draws a brouette.

BROUETTIER, n. m. barrowman.

BRUHAHA, n. m. (uproar; hubbub) hurly-burly.

BROUILLAMINI [brou-yamini] n. m. confusion; disorder; 2. disagreement.

BROUILLARD [brou-yar] n. m. 1. fog; mist; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ mist; 3. (com.) waste-book.

De —, foggy; misty. Couvrir de —, to fog; faire du —, to be foggy, misty.

BROUILLARD [brou-yar] adj. for blinding.

Papier —, blotting-paper.

BROUILLAS [brou-yâ] n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ fog.

BROUILLASSER [brou-yacé] v. imp. to drizzle.

BROUILLE [brou-y] n. f. disagreement; falling out; pique;) miff.

BROUILLEMENT [brou-y-man] n. m. (mingling; 2. jumbling).

BROUILLER [brou-yé] v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ mingle (confusedly); to mix up; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ s.) to jumble; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ to embroil; to perplex; to confuse; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ to embroil (a.) to set \forall at variance; (to make \forall chief between;) to set \forall together by ears.

Être brouillé, to have disagreement; quarrelled; to be at variance;) to be the ears. — les gens, to make \forall mischief. Action de — les gens, mischief-making; personne qui aime à — gens, mischief-maker.

SE BROUILLER, pr. v. 1. to become, get \forall embroiled, perplexed, confused.

2. (pers.) to disagree; to quarrel; to be at variance; (to fall out;) to have miff; 3. (of fine weather) to break \forall .

BROUILLER [brou-yé] v. n. (to bled) er.

BROUILLERIE [brou-y'ri] n. f. (agreement; (falling out; state of variance.

BROUILLON [brou-yon] NE, adj. blundering.

Papier —, (com.) casting paper; esprit —, blunderingly.

BROUILLON [brou-yon] n. m. NE, (pers.) blunderhead; mar-ali;) plot.

BROUILLON [brou-yon] n. m. 1. draught; draught; 2. rough copy (book-keep.) waste-book.

Nouveau —, redraft. Faire un nouveau —, to redraw \forall .

BROUIR, v. a. (of the sun) to blight.

BROUI, E, pa. p. blighted.

Non —, unblighted.

BROUSSURE, n. f. blight (of flowers, fruit).

BROUSSAILLES [brôuçâ-y] n. f. brush-wood, sing.

Fagot de —, chatwood.

BROUSSIN, n. m. *excrecence* (of certain trees).

BROUT, n. m. *brotesse; broese-wood*.

BROUTANT, E. adj. (hunt.) *broiesing*.

BROUTER, v. a. to *broese; to broese on; to crop*.

BROUTER, v. n. to *broese*.

BROUTILLES [-u-y'] n. f. (pl.) 1. || *small branches* (for faggots), pl.; 2. || *knick-knacks*, pl.; *knick-knackery*, sing.

BROYER [broi-ye] v. a. 1. to *pound*; 2. to *grind* (by a pestle, the teeth, &c.); 3. to *grind* (colours); 4. to *break* (flax, hemp); 5. (did.) to *pulverize*; 6. (surg.) to *pulverize*; 7. (tech.) to *crush*. — fin, to *grind* (down); — menu, 1. to *pound small*; 2. to *grind* (small). — dans la bouche, to *crunch*. Machine à —, (tech.) *crushing-machine; crushing-mill*.

BROYEUR [broi-yeur] n. m. 1. *pounder*; 2. *grinder* (by the pestle); 3. *grinder* (of colours); 4. *breaker* (of flax, hemp); 5. (tech.) *crusher*.

BROYON [broi-yon] n. m. † (print.) *brayer*.

BRU, n. f. *daughter in law*.

BRUANT, n. m. V. **BRÉANT**.

BRUCELLE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *brown wort*; 2. —s, (pl.) (tech.) *twizzers*, pl.

BRUGNON [brunn-yon] n. m. (bot.) *nectarine; smooth peach; cling-stone smooth peach*.

BRUINE, n. f. *drizzling rain*.

De —, *drizzly*.

BRUINER, v. impers. to *drizzle*.

BRUINER, v. a. † to *spoil by the drizzling rain*.

[*BRUINER* is used in the pa. p. only.]

BRUIRE, v. n. irreg. & def. (**BRUYANT**; ind. pres. II **BRUIT**; imp. II **BRUYAIT**) 1. to *rattle*; 2. to *roar*; 3. to *rattle*; 4. (of the wind) to *whistle*.

[*BRUIRE* is not used except in the inf., pr. p. and in the 3rd pers. ind. pres. and imp.]

BRUISSEMENT, n. m. 1. *rustling*; 2. *rattling*; 3. *roaring*; 4. (of the wind) *whistle*; 5. (med.) *noise* (in o's ears).

— cataire, (med.) *purring tremor*; (thrill) *cat's purr*.

BRUIT, n. m. 1. || § *noise*; 2. || *noise* (sedition); disturbance; 3. || *noise; quarrelling; quarrel*; 4. § *report; rumour*; 5. § *fame; renown*; 6. (of bells) § *ding-dong*; 7. (of coaches) *rattling; rattle*; 8. (of confused noises) *din*; 9. (of great noises) *roar*; 10. (of a succession of loud, resounding noises) *peal*; 11. (of sharp and quick noises) *rattle*; 12. (by the collision of metallic or sonorous bodies) *clatter*; 13. (of the wings of birds) *whirring*.

8. Le — de la guerre, the *din of war*. 10. Un — de canon ou de tonnerre, a *peal of cannon or of thunder*. 11. Le — des tambours, the *rattle of drums*. 12. Le — des assiettes et des plats, the *clatter of plates and dishes*.

— étourdissant, 1. *deafening, stunning noise*; 2. *din*; grand —, 1. *great*; 2. *obstreperousness*; — public, common report; — sourd, 1. *hollow*; 2. *rumbling*; 3. "chide, — en l'air, idle rumour afloat. Un — qui court, a current report; a rumour abroad. — s du cœur, (med.) *sounds of the heart*. Auteur d'un —, author of a report; rumourer. A grand — §, with pomp, ostentation; ostentatiously; à petit — §, 1. *privately*; 2. *unostentatiously*; avec —, 1. || *with*; 2. || *aloud*; 3. § *ostentatiously*; sans —, 1. || § *noiseless*; 2. || *softly*; 3. § *unostentatiously*. Faire du —, 1. || § *to make* (a) =; 2. (§ *to make* (a) *fuss*; 3. (of coaches) *to rattle*; 4. (of sharp and quick noises) *to rattle*; 5. (by the collision of metallic or sonorous bodies) *to clatter*; 6. (of the wings of birds) *to whir*; faire un beau —, to *make* (a) *great noise*, (fine noise) (to

scold); faire un — sourd, to *rumble*; faire courir un —, répandre un —, to *rumour*; to *noise*; répandre le — que, to *spread* (the report) (that); to *give* (out) (that); répandre un — au loin, to *noise abroad*; répandre à petit —, to *buzz abroad*. Il court un — que, le — court (que), it is reported, rumoured (that); there is a report current, abroad (that); le — se répandait sourdement, it was darkly rumoured. Beaucoup de — pour rien, much ado about nothing; plus de — que de besogne, more noise than work.

BRÛLABLE, adj. † that is to be burned.

BRÛLANT, E. adj. 1. || *burning*; (burning hot; glowing; fervid; 2. || *scorching*; 3. || (of liquids) *scalding*; 4. § *ardent*; fervid; fervent; (burning; 5. § *glowing*.

4. Un zèle —, an ardent, fervid, fervent zeal. 5. Un style —, a glowing style.

BRÛLE, n. m. *burning* (to the taste or smell).

Avoir un goût de —, to have a taste as if it was burnt; sentir le —, to smell (of) burning.

BRÛLE-GUEULE, n. m.), pl. —, short pipe.

BRÛLEMENT, n. m. † burning.

BRÛLE-POURPOINT (À) adv. 1. || (of shooting) with o's gun, pistol close up; 2. § to o's face; in o's teeth; 3. § unreservedly; 4. § (of arguments, reasons) irrefutable; (that comes home; (home).

BRÛLER, v. a. 1. || to burn; 2. || to burn up; 3. || to parch; to parch up; 4. || to scorch; to scorch up; 5. || (of hot liquids) to scald; 6. || to sear (to burn the surface of); 7. § to swelter; 8. || § (b. s.) to blast; to consume; 9. to blow (out) (a. o's brains); 10. (distil.) to still-burn.

— (consumer), 1. to burn away; 2. (par l'incendie) to burn down; 3. (expulser par le feu) to burn out. — entièrement, to burn up. — de fond en comble, to burn down to the ground.

BRÛLÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **BRÛLER**) (of liquors) burnt.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unburned; 2. unscorched. Être brûlé, (V. senses) to burn up; — par le soleil, sun-burnt; torrid.

SE **BRÛLER**, pr. v. 1. to burn o's self; 2. to parch; 3. to scorch; 4. to scald o's self (with hot liquids); 5. to be seared.

BRÛLER, v. n. 1. || to burn; 2. || to be on fire; 3. || to parch; to parch up; 4. || to scorch; to scorch up; 5. || (DE, with) to burn (to be very warm); 6. § (DE, with) to burn; to be inflamed (with passion); 7. § (de, to) to long; to be ardent, eager, impatient; to burn with the desire; 8. (play) to burn.

5. Les mains lui brûlent, his hands burn; — de fièvre, to burn with fever. 6. — de colère, to burn with anger.

— bien, 1. to burn well; 2. to = up; — fort, to = briskly; — vite, to = away; — encore, to = still; to be unextinguished; — avec flamme, 1. to = with a flame; 2. (chem.) to de-flagrate. Brûlant sans flamme, (of coal) blind; close burning. Qui ne brûle pas, 1. that does not =; 2. unburning.

BRÛLERIE, n. f. 1. † burning; 2. † brandy-distillery.

BRÛLE-TOUR, n. m., pl. —, save-all. **BRÛLEUR**, n. m. burner (of houses); incendiary.

BRÛLOT, n. m. 1. (nav.) fire-ship; 2. § (pers.) incendiary; fire-brand; 3. § (th.) thing highly seasoned.

BRÛLURE, n. f. 1. burn; 2. (by a hot liquid) scald; 3. (agr.) blast.

Sans —, 1. unburned; 2. unscorched.

BRUMAIRE, n. m. Brumaire (second month of the calendar of the first French

republic, from 25 October to 21 November).

BRUMAL, E. adj. † brumal; wintry.

Fêtes —es, (Rom. ant.) brumalia.

BRUME, n. f. mist (at sea); fog.

BRUMEU-X [brumed] SE, adj. misty; foggy.

BRUN, E. adj. 1. || brown; 2. || (pers.) with brown hair; 3. || (of the complexion) dark; 4. || dusk (in the evening); 5. § gloomy; melancholy; dull.

Couleur —e, brownness. Être —, (pers.) to be dark; faire —, to get (dusk) (in the evening).

BRUN, n. m. 1. brown (colour); 2. (pers.) a dark man, boy.

— châtain, chestnut =; — clair, light =; demi —, whity =; — foncé, dark =; dun; dun-coloured. Tirer sur le —, to border, to verge on =; tirer sur le — foncé, to be dunnish.

BRUNE, n. f. 1. dusk of the evening; dusk; 2. (pers.) dark woman, girl.

À, sur la —, in the dusk of the evening; at dusk.

BRUNELLE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) self-heal.

BRUNET, TE, adj. 1. brownish; 2. (of the complexion) somewhat dark.

BRUNETTE, n. f. 1. dark person (woman); 2. † love-song; 3. (bot.) (self-heal); 4. (orn.) pygmy curlew.

BRUNI, n. m. (tech.) burnish.

BRUNIR, v. a. 1. || to brown; 2. to darken (the complexion); 3. (tech.) to burnish.

BRUNI, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **BRUNIR**) § dusky.

SE **BRUNIR**, pr. v. 1. to get (brown); 2. (of the complexion) to get (dark).

BRUNIR, v. n. 1. to get (brown); 2. (of the complexion) to get (dark).

BRUNISSAGE, n. m. (tech) burnishing.

BRUNISSEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. burnisher (person).

BRUNISSOIR, n. m. (tech.) burnisher (tool).

BRUNISSURE, n. f. 1. (dy.) browning; 2. (tech.) burnish; 3. (tech.) (art) burnishing.

BRUSQUE, adj. 1. (th.) abrupt; sudden; unexpected; 2. sharp; blunt; 3. gruff.

BRUSQUEMBILLE [bruskanbi-y'] n. f. "brusquemille" (game of cards).

BRUSQUEMENT, adv. 1. abruptly; suddenly; unexpectedly; 2. sharply; bluntly; 3. gruffly.

BRUSQUER, v. a. 1. to be abrupt with; 2. to be sharp, blunt with (a. o.); (to snap (a. o.) up;) not to give (a. o. the time of the day; 3. to do (a. th.) briskly.

BRUSQUERIE [bruskri] n. f. 1. abruptness; suddenness; unexpectedness; 2. sharpness; bluntness; 3. gruffness.

BRUT [brut] E, adj. 1. || raw; unwrought; 2. § rough; unpolished; 3. § (pers.) unpolished; rude; 4. § brutish (deprived of reason); 5. § brute (inorganic); 6. (of ground) uncultivated; 7. (of stones) rough; 8. (of sugar) brown; 9. (a. & m.) raw; unwrought; 10. (com.) gross (weight, &c.); 11. (fin.) gross; 12. (metal.) coarse.

BRÛT [brut] adv. (com.) gross.

BRUTAL, E. adj. 1. brutal; brutish; 2. brutal (rough, uncivilized); brute; 3. sturdy.

BRUTAL, n. m. brute (rough, uncivilized person).

BRUTALEMENT, adv. 1. brutally; brutishly; 2. brutally (violently, roughly); 3. sturdily.

Traiter —, to treat brutally.

BRUTALISER, v. a. to treat brutally.

BRUTALITÉ, n. f. 1. brutality; brutishness; 2. brutality (violence); 3. brutal passion; 4. brutal thing (action, word); 5. sturdiness.

BRUTE, n. f. § *brute*.
De —, brutish. Caractère de la —, *brutism*. Comme la —, en —, *brutishly*.
BRUYAMANT [brui-yaman] adv. 1. *noisily*; 2. *obstreperously*; 3. *clamorously*.
Très —, *very noisily, obstreperously*.
BRUYANT [brui-yan] E, adj. 1. *noisy*; 2. *obstreperous*; 3. *clamorous*; 4. *blustrious*.
BRUYÈRE [brui-yèr] n. f. 1. (bot.) *heath*; *heather*; 2. *heath (place)*.
Coq de —, (orn.) *V. Coq*.
BRYON, n. m. (bot.) *tree-moss*.
BRYONE, n. f. (bot.) *bryony*.
— blanche, =.
BUANDERIE, n. f. 1. *laundry*; *wash-house*.
BUAND-IER, n. m. *IERE*, n. f. 1. *launderer*, m.; *laundress*, f.; *washer-man*, m.; *washer-woman*, f.; 2. (a. & m.) *bleacher*.
BUBALE, n. m. (mam.) *bubalus*.
BUBE, n. f. *pimple*.
BUBON, n. m. (med.) *bubo*.
BUBONOCELE, n. m. (med.) *bubonocoele*.
BUCARDE, n. m. (conch.) 1. (genus) *cockle*; 2. (species) *heart-shell*.
— comestible, *cockle*.
BUCCAL, E, adj. (anat.) *buccal*.
BUCCIN [bukin] n. m. (conch.) (genus) *whelk*; *whelk*; *crumpet-shell*.
BUCCINATEUR [bukinateur] n. m. (anat.) *buccinator*.
BUCENTAURE, n. m. *Bucentaur*.
BUCEPHALE, n. m. *Bucephalus* (Alexander's horse).
BÛCHE, n. f. 1. § *log of wood*; *log*; *billet*; 2. § *stock (piece of wood)*; 3. § *piece (of wood or coal)*; 4. § (pers.) *stock (a stupid person)*; *blockhead*; *logger-head*.
À — perdue, (of wood) *loose*; *not in a raft*.
BUCHER, n. m. 1. *wood-shed*; *wood-house*; *wood-hole*; 2. *funeral pile*; *pile*; *stake*.
Monter sur le —, *to mount the pile*; mourir sur le —, *to die* √, *to perish at the stake*.
BÛCHER, v. a. 1. (ship-build.) *to rough-hew*; 2. *to destroy (for the purpose of replacing)*.
BÛCHERON, n. m. *wood-cutter*; *woodman*.
BÛCHETTE, n. f. 1. *stick (of dry wood)*; 2. *stick (small)*.
BUCOLIQUE, adj. (lit.) *bucolic*.
BUCOLIQUE, n. f. (lit.) *bucolic (poem)*.
BUCOLIQUE, n. m. (lit.) *bucolic (poet)*.
BUDGET, n. m. 1. (admin.) *budget*; 2. § *budget (receipts & expenditure)*.
Présenter le —, (parl.) *to open the* =.
BUEE, n. f. √ *V. LESSIVE*.
BUFFET, n. m. 1. *cupboard*; 2. *buffet*; 3. *side-board*; 4. *service (of plate, etc.)*; 5. (of organs) *case*.
— mobile, *rising cupboard*.
BUFFLE, n. m. 1. (mam.) *buffalo*; 2. (skin) *buff*.
Peau de —, *buff*. De —, de peau de —, *buff*.
BUFFLETERIE [bulf'et] n. f. (sing.) (mil.) *shoulder-belts*; *cross-belts*, pl.
BUFFLETIN [bulf'et] n. m. (mam.) *young buffalo*.
BUGLE, n. f. (bot.) *bugle*.
Petite — rampante, (, *middle con-sound*.
BUGLOSE [buglôz] n. f. (bot.) *bugloss*; *ox-tongue*.
— tinctoriale, *dyer's bugloss*.
BUGRANE, n. f. (bot.) *rest-harrow*.
BUIS, n. m. (bot.) 1. *box*; *box tree*; 2. *box*; *box-wood*.
— piquant, (bot.) *butcher's broom*.
De —, *boxen*.

BUISSE, n. f. *plantation of box, box-trees*.
BUISSON, n. m. 1. *bush*; 2. *thicket*.
— ardent, 1. √ *burning bush*; 2. (bot.) *evergreen thorn*; — épineux, *thorn* =. Batre le —, *to beat* √ the =; trouver — creux, 1. (hunt.) *to have lost the game*; 2. § *to find* √ the bird flown; se sauver à travers les — s, *to back out of it (a discussion)*.
BUISSONNER, v. n. (bot.) *to bush*.
BUISSONNEU-X [—œ] SE adj. *bushy*.
État —, *bushiness*.
BUISSONNIER, IERE, adj. (of rabbits) *bush*.
Faire l'école buissonnière, *to play truant*.
BULBE, n. m. (anat.) *bulb*.
BULBE, n. f. m. (bot.) 1. *bulb*; 2. (of orchids) *cullion*.
BULBEU-X [—œ] SE adj. (did.) *bulbous*.
BULLAIRE, n. m. *bullary (collection of popes' bulls)*.
BULLE, n. f. 1. *bubble*; 2. (Rom. ant.) *bulia*; 3. (med.) *bulia*; *bubble*; *blister*; 4. (metal.) *bead*.
BULLE, n. f. 1. *bull (pope's)*; 2. (hist.) *bull*.
— d'or, *golden bull*.
BULLE, adj. (of paper) *whity-brown*.
BULLE [bul-lé] E, adj. 1. √ *authentic*; 2. *by bull (pope's)*.
BULLETTIN [bultin] n. m. 1. *ticket (to certify a. th.)*; 2. *bulletin (official report)*; 3. *vote (at elections)*; 4. (mil.) *bulletin*.
BUNION [buniom] n. m. (bot.) (genus) *earth-nut*; *pig-nut*.
BUPHTHALME, n. m. (bot.) *ox-eye*.
BUPLEVRE, n. m. (bot.) *hare's ear*.
— à feuilles rondes, *thorough-wax*.
BUPRESTE, n. m. (ent.) *buprestes*; (burn-cow).
BURALISTE, n. m. *office-keeper*.
BURAT, n. m. *drugget*.
BURE, n. f. 1. *drugget*; 2. (mining) *shaft*.
BUREAU, n. m. 1. § *writing-table*; *desk*; *bureau*; 2. § *office*; 3. (of public assemblies in France) *bureau (committee)*; 4. (of public assemblies in France) *bureau (president, vice-presidents and secretaries)*; 5. (of public assemblies in France) *seat of the bureau*.
Petit —, (V. senses) (post.) *receiving-house*; — restant, *to be left at the coach office*; *to be left at the coach office till called for*. — d'arrondissement, (post.) *branch post-office*; — de tabac, *tobacconist's shop*. Air, vent du —, § *aspect of affairs, things*; chef de —, (adm.) *second clerk*; garçon de —, *porter*. Déposer sur le —, (parl.) *to lay* √ upon the table; être déposé sur le —, (parl.) *to lie* √ upon the table; payer à — ouvert, (com.) *to pay* √ on demand; prendre l'air du —, *to see* √ how the land lies; *to see* √ which way the wind blows. Les — x sont ouverts depuis... heure jusqu'à... heure, *the offices are open from ... to ... o'clock*; *office-hours from ... to ...*; l'air du — est..., *affairs, things have a ... aspect*.
BUREAUCRATE, n. m. (b. s.) *bureaucrat (clerk in a public office)*.
BUREAUCRATIE [burôkraci] n. f. *bureaucracy (influence of clerks in public offices)*.
BURETTE, n. f. 1. *can*; 2. *cruet*; 3. *vase (for the wine or water for mass)*.
BURGANDINE, n. f. *burgau mother of pearl*.
BURGAU, n. m. (mol.) *burgau*; (burgau mother of pearl oyster).
BURGRAVE, n. m. *Burgrave*.
BURGRAVIAT, n. m. *Burgraviat*.
BURIN, n. m. 1. *graver (tool)*; 2. § *pen*; 3. § *manner of engraving*.
2. Le — de l'histoire, *the pen of history*.

Au —, avec le —, *with the graver*.
Avoir le —, ..., *to engrave* ...
BURINER, v. a. § *to engrave*.
BURLESQUE, adj. 1. *burlesque*; 2. (of verses) *doggerel*; *doggrel*.
Vers — s, (pl.) *doggerel*, sing. *Ren-dre* —, *to burlesque*.
BURLESQUE, n. m. *burlesque*.
Personne qui fait du —, *burlesquer*.
Faire du — de, *to be a burlesquer of*.
BURLESQUEMENT, adv. *in a burlesque manner*.
BURSAL, E, adj. *concerning the raisers of an extraordinary tax*.
BUSARD, n. m. (orn.) *buzzard*; *harrier*.
— harpaye, des marais, *marsh harrier*; — Saint-Martin, *hen* =.
BUSC, n. m. 1. *busk (for stays)*; 2. (engin.) (of locks of canals) *mitre*; *mitre-sill*.
BUSE, n. f. 1. (orn.) *buzzard*; *harrier*; 2. § (pers.) *blockhead*; *dunce*; *dunder-head*; 3. (tech.) *nozzle (of bellows)*.
— bondrée, (orn.) *honey buzzard*; — pattue, (orn.) *rough-legged* =.
BUSQUER, v. a. 1. *to put* √ a busk in (a. th.); 2. *to make* √ (a. o.) wear a busk.
SE BUSQUER, pr. v. *to wear* √ a busk.
BUSQUIERE, n. f. √ *place for a busk*.
BUSSEROLE, n. f. (bot.) (bear's) *grape*.
BUSTE, n. m. 1. *bust*; 2. (sing.) *bust*, sing.; *head and shoulders*, pl.
En —, (of portraits) *half-length*.
BUT, n. m. 1. § *butt*; *but*; *aim*; *mark*; 2. § (of a race) *goal*; 3. § *aim*; *end*; *goal*; 4. § *purpose*; *view*; *intent*; 5. (bowls) *jack*; 6. (law) *intent*.
— arrêté, *fixed*, *set purpose*; — particulier, *private end*. — de tir, *butt*; *but*; *aim*; *end*. Etranger au —, *foreign to the purpose*; — à —, 1. (play) *without odds*; 2. (of exchanges) *even-handed*; dans le — de, *for the purpose of*; *with a view to*; *to the end to*; *with the intent of*; dans le même —, *to the same purpose*; *end*; dans un mauvais —, *with bad intent*; dans un — utile, 1. *with a view to utility*; 2. *to some purpose*; dans quel — ? *to what purpose?* *with what view?* *to what intent?* *de* — en blanc, 1. § *point-blank*; 2. § *abruptly*; 3. § *bluntly*; sans —, 1. § *aimless*; *unaiming*; 2. § *to no purpose*. Aller au —, 1. (pers.) *to come* √ to the point; 2. (th.) *to be to the point*; arriver au — §, *to reach the goal*; *atteindre*; parvenir à son —, *to attain o's end*; frapper au — §, *to hit* √ the butt; *mark*; *trapper*, *toucher* au — §, *to hit* √ it; *manquer le —*, *to defeat the purpose*; *manquer son —*, 1. § *to miss o's aim*; 2. § *to defeat o's purpose*; remplir un —, *to answer*, *to serve a purpose*.
[But is pronounced butt at the end of a phrase or before a vowel or a silent h.]
BUTANT, V. ARC-BOUTANT.
BUTE, n. f. (far.) *butteris*.
BUTÉE, n. f. (arch.) *abutment-pier*.
BUTER, v. n. √ *to hit* √ the mark.
BUTER, v. a. 1. (hort.) *to earth up*; 2. (mas.) *to buttress*; *to prop*.
SE BUTER, pr. v. 1. § (A, on) *to be determined*, bent (on a. th.); 2. (CON-TRAIRE) *to oppose each other*.
BUTIN, n. m. *booty*; *spoil*.
Faire du —, *to get* √ =.
BUTINER, v. n. 1. *to get* √ booty, *spoil*; 2. √ *to pilfer*.
BUTINER, v. a. √ *to pilfer*.
BUTOME, n. m. (bot.) *flowering rush*; *water-gladiolus*.
BUTOR, n. m. 1. (orn.) *bittern*; 2. § (pers.) *booby*; *blockhead*; *dolt*; *logger-head*.
BUTORDE, n. f. *booby (woman)*; *blockhead*; *dolt*.

BUTTE, n. f. 1. *knoll; rising ground; rising ground of a butt*; 3. (in Paris) *ll* (of Montmartre, Chaumont, &c.).
Être en — à §, *to be exposed to; met-*
en — à §, *to expose to; se mettre*
 — à §, *to expose o.'s self to*.
BUTTEE, n. f. (arch.) *abutment-pier*.
BUTTER, v. a. (hort.) *to earth up*.
BUTTER, v. n. (of horses) *to stum-*
(in consequence of the unevenness
the ground).
BUTYREU-X [—rœ] SE, adj. (did.)
tyrous; buttery.
BUVABLE, adj. (drinkable).
BUVANT, E, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ *drinking*.
Bien — et bien mangeant, *eating and*
inking heartily.
BUVARD, n. m. *blotting-case*.
BUVETIER [buvie] n. m. *tavern-keep-*
(adjoining courts of law).
BUVETTE, n. f. 1. *bib* (garment); 2.
freshment-room.
BUVEUR, n. m. 1. *drinker*, m. f.; 2.
(s.) drinker; toper, m. f.
Fort —, *hard drinker*; **grand** —,
eat =; *carouser*; **club de** —s, *drink-*
g-club.
BUVEUSE [—eûz] n. f. *drinker* (wo-
man that drinks water).
 — d'eau, *water-drinker* (woman).
BUVOTTER, v. n. 1. *to sip*; 2. (b. s.)
bib.
BYSSÉ, n. m. (ant.) *byssus*.
BYSSUS [byssus] n. m. 1. (ant.) *byssus*;
 (bot.) *byssus*.
BYZANTIN, E, adj. *Byzantine*; *Dy-*
ntian.

C

C [sé, se] n. m. (third letter of the al-
 phabet) c.
C, contraction of CE, used before a
 vel or a silent h. (V. CE.)
ÇA, adv. $\frac{1}{2}$ *here*.
 — et là, 1. *here and there*; 2. *up*
and down; 3. *to and fro*. Qui — qui là,
me here and some there; some one
ry and some another.
ÇA, int. so! *come!*
ÇA, pron. (contraction of CELA) *that*.
 Comme —, 1. *like that*; so; 2. (nav.)
that so!
CABALE, n. f. 1. *cabal*; 2. *cabala*;
bal.
 Science de —, *cabalism*. Monter une
 —, *to get up a cabal*.
CABALER, v. n. *to cabal*.
CABALEUR, n. m. *caballer*.
CABALISTE, n. m. *cabalist*.
 En —, *cabalistically*.
CABALISTIQUE, adj. *cabalistic*.
CABANE, n. f. 1. *cottage*; "cot";
cottage-home; 2. *hut*; *shed*.
 Peuplé de —s, "cottage".
CABANON, n. m. *dungeon* (of certain
 isons).
CABARET, n. m. 1. *public-house*;
tap-house;) *pot-house*; 2. *ale-house*;
tea-board; 4. (sing.) *tea-equipage*;
a-service; *tea-set*, sing.; (*tea-things*,
); 5. *set of coffee-cups*; 6. (bot.)
arum.
 — borgne, 1. *hedge pot-house*; 2. *hedge*
e-house. — à thé, (sing.) *tea-equi-*
ge, sing.; *tea-service*, sing.; *tea-set*,
 sg.; (*tea-things*, pl. Bouchor de —,
e-stake; garçon de —, *tavern-drawer*;
t-boy; pilier de —, *tavern-haunter*;
vern-man; *pot-man*; *ale-knight*; sa-
 — de —, *tap-room*.
CABARET-IER [kabartie] n. m. *ière*,
 f. *tavern-keeper*; *publican*.
CABAS, n. m. 1. *basket* (flat); 2. *work-*
g; 3. (for figs) *mat*; 4. (b. s.) *wicker-*
ork carriage.
CABASSET, n. m. + *helmet* (small).
CABÉLIAU [—liô] n. m. (ich.) *keel-*
g.
CABESTAN, n. m. 1. (nav.) *capstan*;

capstern; 2. (tech.) *whim*; *portative*,
hand winch; *windlass*.
 — volant, (nav.) *crab*.
CABILLAUD [kabi-yô] n. m. (ich.) 1.
 (species) *cod*; *cod-fish*; 2. (genus)
keeling.
CABINE, n. f. (com. nav.) *cabin*.
CABINET, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *closet* (private
 room); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *room*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *study* (room for
 studying); 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ *cabinet* (room for keeping
 things of value, collection of such things);
 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ *cabinet* (piece of furniture); 6. $\frac{1}{2}$
practice (of a professional gentleman);
 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ *cabinet* (government); 8. (of gar-
 dens) *summer-house*; 9. (of attorneys,
 barristers, and notaries) *office*; 10. (of
 judges) *chamber*; 11. (of libraries) *al-*
cove.
 2. — de lecture, *reading-room*; — de toi-
 lette, *dressing-room*. 3. Passer tout son temps
 dans son —, *to spend o.'s whole time in o.'s*
study.
 — noir, *dark closet*; — particulier,
 1. *private room*; 2. (of taverns, coffee
 houses) *box*. — d'affaires, *d'aisance*,
de lecture, *de toilette*, etc. (V. AF-
 FAIRE, etc.); — d'étude, *de travail*,
study. Affaires de —, (pl.) (of a case
 lawyer) (pl.) *chamber-practice*, sing.;
 homme de —, *studious man*. De —,
 (V. senses) *of study*; *studious*. Enfer-
 mer dans un —, *to closet* (a. o.);
 prendre dans un — (pour conférer), *to*
closet (a. o.).
CABLE, n. m. (nav.) *cable*.
 Grand, maître —, *sheet* =. — chaîne,
chain =; — de remorque, *tow-rope*.
 Bout de —, 1. *cable-end*; 2. *junk*; lon-
 gueur de —, = *s length*. Attaché avec
 un —, *cabled*; non attaché avec un —,
uncabled; commis en —, = *laid*. Filer
 du —, 1. *to give more*; *to pay* $\frac{1}{2}$
away, to veer more =; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to gain*
time.
CÂBLÉ, E, adj. (arch.) *cabled*.
CÂBLE, n. m. *cord* (thick).
CÂBLEAU, **CÂBLÔT**, n. m. (nav.) *boat-*
rope; *cablet*; *painter*; *warp*.
CÂBLER, v. a. *to make* $\frac{1}{2}$ *a cable of*.
CABLIAU, n. m. V. CABILLAUD.
CÂBLÔT, n. m. V. CÂBLEAU.
CABOCHE, n. f. 1. (b. s.) *noddle*;
pate; *sconce*; 2. (g. s.) *head-piece*.
 À —, quia une —, ... *pated*. Être
 une bonne —, *to have a good head-piece*.
CABOCHON, n. m. *polished uncut*
stone.
CABOCHON, adj. (of rubies) *polished*
but uncut.
CABOSSE, n. f. (bot.) *cacao-pod*.
CABOT, n. m. (ich.) *bull-head*.
CABOTAGE, n. m. (com. nav.) 1.
coasting; 2. *coasting-trade*.
 Grand —, *coasting from headland to*
headland; petit —, = *close to the shore*;
vérificateur de —, coast-waiter.
CABOTER, v. n. (com. nav.) *to coast*.
CABOTEUR, n. m. (com. nav.) *coaster*
(sailor).
CABOTIER, n. m. (com. nav.) *coaster*;
coasting-ship, vessel.
CABOTIN, n. m. (b. s.) *strolling*
player.
CABRER [kâbré] (SE) pr. v. 1. (of horses)
to rear; *to prance*; 2. § (pers.) *to fly* $\frac{1}{2}$
into a passion; *to put* $\frac{1}{2}$ *o.'s self into a*
passion; (*to fly* $\frac{1}{2}$ *out*.
 Cheval qui se cabre, *prancer*. Faire
 — q. u., *to put* $\frac{1}{2}$ *a. o. into a passion*.
CABRER [kâbré] v. a. § *to put* $\frac{1}{2}$ *into*
a passion.
CABRI, n. m. *kid*.
CABRIOLE, n. f. 1. *caper* (leap); 2.
 (danc.) *capriole*; 3. (man.) *capriole*;
cabriole.
 Faire une —, *to cut* $\frac{1}{2}$ *a caper*; *to*
caper.
CABRIOLER, v. n. *to caper*.
CABRIOLET, n. m. 1. *gig*; 2. (for hire)
cabriolet; *cab*.
 — bourgeois, *de maître, gig*. — de

place, cabriolet; (*cab*; — à pompe,
curricule; — de remise, *job* =. Place de
 —s, *stand of cabriolets, cabs*.
CABRIOLEUR, n. m. *caperer*.
CABUS, adj. m. (of cabbages) *headed*.
CACA, n. m.) *cack*.
 Faire —, *to cack*.
CACADE, n. f.) 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *cacking*; 2. § *mis-*
carriage; ill success.
 Faire une vilaine —, *to miscarry*
 (by imprudence or cowardice).
CACAO, n. m. (bot.) *cacao*; *cacao-*
nut; *chocolate-nut*; *cocoa-tree*.
 — caraque, *cacao of the Caraccas*.
 Amande, graine de —, = *bean*; *beurre*
 de —, (pharm.) *butter of* =.
CACAOTIER [kakaotie]
CACAOYER [kakaoyé] n. m. (bot.) *ca-*
cao; *cacao-tree*; *chocolate-plant, tree*.
CACAOYÈRE [kakaoyér] n. f. *cacao-*
plantation.
CACATOA,
CACATOIS, n. m. (nav.) *royal*.
CACATOES, n. m. (orn.) *cockatoo*.
CACHALOT, **CACHELOT**, n. m. (mam.)
cachalot; *spermaceti-whale*.
CACHE, n. f. (*hiding-place*.
CACHE-CACHE, n. m. (play) *hide*
and seek; *whoop and hide*.
CACHECTIQUE [kakektik] adj. (med.)
cachectic; *cachectical*.
CACHELOT, n. m. V. CACHALOT.
CACHEMENT, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ *concealing*;
hiding.
CACHEMIRE, n. m. *cashmere*.
CACHEMIRETTE, n. f. *cashmerette*.
CACHE-NEZ, n. m., pl. —, *comforter*
(neck-kerchief).
CACHER, v. a. (à, from) 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to con-*
ceal; *to hide* $\frac{1}{2}$; *to secrete*; (*to hide* $\frac{1}{2}$
away; 2. § *to conceal*; *to hide* $\frac{1}{2}$; 3. § *to*
conceal (to abstain from mentioning);
 (*to keep* $\frac{1}{2}$ *in*.
 1. — q. ch. à q. u., *to conceal, to hide a. th.*
from a. o. 2. — son ambition, *to conceal o.'s*
ambition. 3. — son nom ou son rang, *to con-*
ceal o.'s name or o.'s rank.
 Action de —, *concealment*. Être, se
 tenir caché, (V. senses) 1. (b. s.) *to keep*
out of the way; 2. (b. s.) *to lurk*; 3.
 (b. s.) *to sculk*.
CACHÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses) 1. *out of*
the way; 2. *undiscovered*; *unseen*; *un-*
perceived.
 Personne — e, (V. senses) 1. (b. s.)
lurker; 2. (b. s.) *sculker*; 3. (b. s.)
absconder. Qui ne peut être —, *uncon-*
cealable.
 SE CACHER, pr. v. 1. *to conceal o.'s self*;
to hide $\frac{1}{2}$ *o.'s self*; *to hide* $\frac{1}{2}$; *to secrete*
o.'s self; (*to hide* $\frac{1}{2}$ *o.'s self away*; 2.
to keep $\frac{1}{2}$ *in*; *to keep* $\frac{1}{2}$ *out of the way*;
 3. *to lie* $\frac{1}{2}$ *snug*; 4. (b. s.) *to lurk*; 5. (b.
 s.) (in order to avoid arrest) *to abscond*.
 — à q. u., *to conceal o.'s self from a. o.*;
 — de q. ch., *to conceal a. th.*; — do
 q. u., *to conceal o.'s conduct from a. o.*
 Action de —, (V. senses) *concealment*;
 personne qui se cache, 1. *hider*; 2. (b. s.)
lurker; 3. (b. s.) *absconder*. Qui ne peut
 —, *unconcealable*.
CACHET, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *seal* (of private
 individuals); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *seal* (stamp); 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *stamp*
 (sign); 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ *ticket* (card with a seal, or
 name).
 3. Porter un — d'originalité, *to bear a stamp*
of originality.
 — volant, *flying seal*. — d'armes, =
with a coat of arms; — de chiffres, =
with a cipher; — de la douane, *cocket*.
 Lettre de —, (hist. of France) 1. *letter*
clause; 2. "lettre de cachet" (arbitrary
 warrant of imprisonment without ac-
 cusation or trial). À, sous — volant,
under a flying =; sans —, *unsealed*.
 Briser, rompre un —, *to break* $\frac{1}{2}$, *to*
break $\frac{1}{2}$ *open a* =; courir le — (§, (of
 teachers) *to run* $\frac{1}{2}$ *about giving private*
lessons.
 [CACHET must not be confounded with
 secou.]
CACHETER [kachté] v. a. 1. *to seal*

(with wax with the seal of a private individual); 2. to seal up (with wax); 3. to wafer.

Cire à —, *sealing-wax*; pain à —, *wafer*; personne qui cache, 1. *sealer*; 2. *person that wafers*. Mettre un pain à — à, to wafer; to put \sqrt{a} wafer in.

CACHETÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses.

Non —, 1. *unsealed*; 2. *without a wafer*.

CACHETTE, n. f. 1. *hiding-place*; 2. (b. s.) *lurking-place*.

En —, 1. *in concealment*; 2. *hiddenly*; 3. *underhand*. Être en —, to be in concealment; to lie \sqrt{a} concealed; faire q. ch. en —, to do \sqrt{a} th. in concealment; (to do \sqrt{a} th. in a corner).

CACHEXIE [kakexi] n. f. (med.) *cachexy*.

CACHOT, n. m. 1. *dungeon*; 2. (mil.) *black hole*.

Au —, in, into the =. Mettre au —, (mil.) to put \sqrt{a} into the =.

CACHOTTERIE, n. f. (secret practice (for trifles)).

CACHOU, n. m. *cashoo*; *cashow*; *catechu*; *Japan earth*.

CACIQUE, n. m. *cacique* (Indian chief).

CACIS [kacis] n. m. V. CASSIS.

CACOCYME, adj. 1. (med.) *cacochymic*; *cacochymical*; 2. \S *eccentric*; *odd*; *strange*; *queer*.

CACOCYMIÉ, n. f. (med.) *cacochymy*.

CACOGRAPHIE, n. f. *cacography*; *bad, incorrect spelling*.

CACOLOGIE, n. f. *incorrect form of expression*.

CACOPHONIE, n. f. 1. (did.) *cacophony*; 2. (mus.) *cacophony*; *undulation*.

CACOTIER, n. m. (bot.) *cactus*; (*bladder*); (*torch-thistle*).

— cochenillière, *nopal*; *cochineal*; *fig-tree*; — opuntia, — *raquette*, *Indian fig-tree*.

CACTUS [kaktus] n. m. V. CACTIER.

CADASTRAL, E, adj. *relative to the cadastre*.

CADASTRE, n. m. "cadastre" (register of the survey of lands).

CADASTRER, v. n. (pol. econ.) to form the cadastre.

CADASTRER, v. a. (pol. econ.) to form the cadastre of.

CADAVEREUX [-reù] SE, adj. *cadaverous*; *death-like*.

CADAVÉRIQUE, adj. (anat.) of a dead body.

CADAVRE [kadävr] n. m. *corpse*; *dead body*; *dead carcass*; "corse".

— ambulant, *walking ghost*. Voleur de —s, *resurrection-man*.

CADEAU, n. m. *present*; *gift*; *compliment*.

Sans —x, *ungifted*. Faire — à q. u. de q. ch., to make \sqrt{a} o. a present of a th.; to present a. o. with a th.; to make \sqrt{a} o. a compliment of a th.; to compliment a. o. with a th.; faire un —, to make \sqrt{a} a present. Qui ne présente pas de —x, *ungiving*.

CADÉDIS [kadédiss] int. *sounds*.

CADENAS [kadnäs] n. m. 1. *padlock*; 2. (of bracelets, necklaces, &c.) *clasp*.

— de chaîne, 1. = of a chain; 2. *fetterlock*. Enfermer sous —, to padlock; ouvrir le — de, 1. to open the padlock of; 2. to unclasp (bracelets, necklaces).

CADENASSER, v. a. 1. to padlock; 2. to clasp (bracelets, necklaces, &c.).

CADENCE, n. f. 1. *cadence* (harmony); *cadency*; 2. (danc.) *cadence*; 3. (man.) *cadence*; 4. (mus.) *cadence*; *close*; 5. (mus.) *quaver*; *quavering*; *trill*.

Aller en —, (danc.) to keep \sqrt{a} time; aire une —, (mus.) to make \sqrt{a} a cadence; to quaver; to trill.

CADENCER, v. a. 1. to cadence; 2. (mus.) to time; 3. (mus.) to shake \sqrt{a} ; to quaver; to trill.

CADENE, n. f. \dagger *chain* (for convicts).

CADENETTE [kadnett] n. f. *tress* (of hair worn below the rest).

CADET, TE, adj. 1. (of brothers and sisters) *younger*; 2. (of brothers and sisters) *eldest but one*; 3. (of branches of families) *younger*; 4. (of the same company) *junior*.

CADET, n. m. 1. *younger brother*; 2. *youngest son*; 3. *younger man*; 4. (young fellow; fellow; 5. (of the same company) *junior*; 6. (mil.) *cadet*.

Jeune — de haut appétit, (*extravagant young fellow*).

CADETTE, n. f. 1. *younger sister*; 2. *paving-stone*; 3. (bill.) *short cue* (shorter of the two long cues).

CADI, n. m. *Cadi* (Turkish judge).

CADIS, n. m. *caddis* (serge).

CADIUM [kadmium] n. m. *cadmium*.

CADOGAN, n. m. V. CATOGAN.

CADOLE, n. f. (lock.) *latch*.

CADRAN, n. m. 1. *dial-plate*; *dial*; 2. *dial* (solar, lunar).

— inclinant, incliné, (dial.) *incliner*; — lunaire, *moon-dial*; — solaire, *sun-dial*; — de pierre, *dial-stone*. Faiseur de —s, *dialist*.

CADRAT, n. m. (print.) *quadrat*.

— creux, *quotation*.

CADRATIN, n. m. (print.) *m quadrat*.

DEMI —, (print.) *n quadrat*.

CADRATURE, n. f. (horol.) *motion-work*; *dial-work*.

CADRE [kadre] n. m. 1. \parallel *frame*; 2. \S *frame-work*; *outline*; 3. \S *compass* (limits); 4. (arts) *border*; 5. (build.) *frame*; 6. (sing.) (mil., nav.) *officers, pl.*; *list of officers*; *list, sing.*; 7. (nav.) *cot*.

Faiseur de —s, *frame-maker*; ouvrage fait sur un —, *frame work*. Être sur les —s, (nav.) to be on the *sick-list*; renfermer dans un — étroit, to reduce to a narrow compass.

CADRER [kadré] v. n. (AVEC) to agree (with); to suit (...); to tally (with); to square (with).

CADU-C, QUE, adj. 1. *decaying*; *declining*; *crazy*; 2. (th.) of caducity; 3. (bot.) *caducous*; *fugacious*; 4. (law) (of legacies) *lapsed*.

2. Age —, *age of caducity*.

Mal —, (med.) *falling sickness*. Être —, (V. senses) (law) (of legacies) to lapse.

CADUCEE, n. m. 1. (myth.) *caduceus*; *rod*; 2. \dagger *caduceus*.

De —, *caducean*.

CADUCITÉ, n. f. *caducity*; *decay*; *decline*.

CÆCUM [cékoum], COECUM, n. m. (anat.) *cæcum*.

CAFARD, n. m. E, n. f. *canter*.

CAFARD, E, adj. *canting*.

CAFARDERIE, n. f. *cant*.

Avec —, *cantingly*. Parler avec —, to cant.

CAFARDISE, n. f. \dagger *cant*.

CAFÉ, n. m. 1. *coffee* (berry); 2. *coffee* (beverage); 3. *coffee-time*; 4. *coffee-house*; 5. (of an inn) *coffee-room*.

— à la crème, *coffee with cream*; — à gros grains, *large berried*; — à petits grains, *small-berried*; — au lait, = *with milk*; — Moka, de Moka, *Moka*, *Turkey* = *Balle de —, bale of —*; baraque à —, = *-shop*; brûloir à —, = *-roaster*; commerce des —s, = *-trade*; couleur —, = *-colour*; couleur — au lait, *cream-colour*; fève de —, = *-bean*; graine de —, = *-berry*; magasin à —, = *-shop*; marchand de —, = *-dealer*; marchande de —, = *-dealer*; tasse de —, *cup of —*; demi-tasse de —, *half a cup of —*.

CAFETIER, n. m. *coffee-tree*.

CAFETIERE, n. f.

CAFETERIE, n. f. *coffee-plantation*.

CAFETAN, n. m.

CAFTAN, n. m. *caftan* (Persian, Turkish garment).

CAFETIER [kafte] n. m. *coffee-maze*; *coffee-house-keeper*.

CAFETIERE [kafte] n. f. 1. *coffee-pot*; 2. *mug*.

— de ... tasses, *coffee-pot that holds ... cups*.

CAFIER, n. m. (bot.) *coffee-tree*.

CAFRE, n. m. f. *Cassre*.

CAGE, n. f. 1. *cage*; 2. (for poultry) *coop*; 3. (carp.) *cage*; 4. (mach.) *casing*; 5. (tech.) *frame*; *housing*.

En —, (pers.) *in durance vile*. Mettre en —, to put \sqrt{a} into a cage; faire sortir d'une —, to uncage.

CAGNARD [kannar] E, adj. 1. *lazy*; 2. *sculking*.

CAGNARD [kann-yar] n. m. E, n. f. *lazy bones*; 2. *sculker*.

CAGNARDER [kann-yardé] v. n. (laze).

CAGNARDISE [kann-yardiz] n. f. (laze).

CAGNE [kann-y] n. f. *slut*.

CAGNEU-X [kann-yè] SE, adj. (pers.) *crook-kneed*; *splay-footed*; (of the legs) *crooked*.

CAGOT, n. m. E, n. f. (*bigot*).

En —, (*bigotedly*).

CAGOT, E, adj. (*bigoted*).

CAGOTERIE [kagotr] n. f. (1. *bigotry*).

2. *act of bigotry*.

CAGOTISME, n. m. (*bigotry*).

Avec —, *bigotedly*.

CAGUE, n. f. (nav.) *cague* (*Du*).

sloop).

CAHIER, n. m. 1. *book* (of manuscript or music); *paper-book*; 2. *copy-book*.

3. *book* (of loose sheets); 4. (of written paper) *quarter of a quire*; 5. \dagger *memorial* (of a public body to the sovereign); 6. (bind.) *sheet*; 7. (hist. of France) *cahier* (official instructions of electors to the deputies at the State General).

— des charges, 1. (sing.) (pub. add.) *conditions, pl.*; 2. (pub. works) *conditions of contract, pl.*; — d'écriture, *writing-book*; — d'exemples, (of writing) *copy-book*.

CAHIN-CAHA, adv. (*at jog trot*); so.

CAHOT, n. m. *jolting*; *jolt*.

CAHOTAGE, n. m. *jolting*.

CAHOTANT, E, adj. *jolting*.

CAHOTER, v. a. 1. \parallel to jolt; 2. \dagger to toss about; to beat \sqrt{a} about.

CAHOTER, v. n. to jolt.

Chose, personne qui cahote, *jolteer*.

CAHUTE, n. f. 1. *hut*; *hovel*; 2. (nav.) *small cabin*.

CAIEU, n. m. 1. (hort.) *clover*; *flower of a clove*.

CAILLE [kâ-y] n. f. (orn.) *quail*.

Vol de —s, *berry of —s*.

CAILLÉ [kâ-yè] n. m. *curd*.

CAILLEBOTTE [kâ-y'bot] n. f. *consolidated curd*.

CAILLE-LAIT [kâ-y'è] n. m., *pl.* (bot.) *cheese-rennet*.

— blanc, vrai, (bot.) =; — jaune, *joint grass*; — grateron, (bot.) *cheese-rens*.

CAILLER [kâ-yè] v. a. 1. to curdle; 2. to clot.

CAILLE, E, pa. p. (V. senses) *curd*.

SE CAILLER, pr. v. 1. to curdle; 2. to clot; to cake.

CAILLETAGE [kâ-y'taj] n. m. (*caulking*; *tittle-tattle*).

CAILLETEAU [kâ-y'tò] n. m. (*caulking*).

CAILLETTE [kâ-yett] n. f. *rennet*.

CAILLETTE [kâ-yett] n. f. *gossamer*.

CAILLOT [kâ-yo] n. m. 1. *clot* (blood); 2. (med.) *coagulum*; 3. (phys.) *cruor*.

CAILLOTIS [kâ-yoti] n. m. *kelp*.

CAILLOU [kâ-yo] n. m. 1. \parallel (stone); 2. *pebble*; *pebble-stone*.

— de cristal, *pebble-crystal*. De —, *inty*.

CAILLOUTAGE [ka-you-taj] n. m. 1. *pebble-work*; 2. (pot.) *flint-ware*.

CAILLOUTEU-X [ka-you-té] SE, adj. *flinty*; 2. *pebbled*; *pebbly*.

CAILLOUTIS [ka-you-ti] n. m. (engin.) *roads metal*; *broken stone*.

En —, *metalled*; *stoned*; *of broken one*.

CAIMACAN, n. m. *caimacan* (Turkish gnitary).

CAIMAN, n. m. (erp.) *alligator*; *ymán*; *American crocodile*.

CAIMANDER. V. QUÉMANDER.

CAIQUE, n. m. (nav.) *launch*; *ship's at*; *long boat*.

CAISSE, n. f. 1. *case*; *box*; 2. *chest*; (of coaches) *body*; *frame*; 4. (for wiers, plants) *box*; 5. (for money) *sh-box*; 6. (for money) *coffer* (of blie bodies); 7. (for packing) *case*; *drum*; 9. (anat.) *drum* (of the ear); 1. (book-keep.) *cash*; 11. (com.) (of untars) *till*; *tiller*; 12. (com.) *cash-ice*; 13. (fin.) *fund*; 14. (pub. adm.) *ty-office*.

Grosse —, *big drum*; petite —, (com.) *counters till*; *tiller*. — d'amortissement, (V. AMORTISSEMENT). — à claire-rie, *crate*; — d'épargne, (V. ÉPARGNE).

— de trompe, (tech.) *drum*; à vent, (nav.) *trunk*. Compte de —, (book-keep.) *cash-account*; jour de —, (com.) *prompt day*; livre de —, (book-keep.) *cash-book*; mise en —, *packing*; *packing in a case*, in cases.

—, (com.) in hand. Battre la —, (mil.) *to beat* *the drum*; faire la —, (book-keep.) *to make* *up the cash account*; tenir la —, *to act as cashier*.

CAISSIER, n. m. *cashier*; *cash-keeper*.

CAISSON, n. m. 1. (arch.) *coffer*; *com-ertment ceiling*; 2. (artil.) *powder-rt*; 3. (build.) *caisson*; *chest*; 4. (mil.) *isson*; *wagon*; 5. (canal-nav.) *cradle*. — à poudre, (nav.) *powder-chest*.

CAJOLER, v. a. 1. *to cajole*; (to needle); 2. *to fawn upon*.

CAJOLERIE [kajol-ri] n. f. 1. *cajolery*; *wheedling*; 2. *fawning*.

Avec —, 1. *with* = 2. *fawningly*.

CAJOLEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *cajoler*; *wheedler*; 2. *fawner*.

CAL, n. m., pl. —s, 1. *callus*; *cal-sity*; (blister); 2. (med.) *callus*.

CALADE, n. f. (man.) *calade*.

CALAISSON, n. f. (nav.) *line of float-g*; *load water line*.

CALAMBAC [kalanbak]

CALAMBOUC [kalanbouk]

CALAMBOUR [kalanbour] n. m. *calam-ic* (wood).

CALAMENDRIER, n. m. (bot.) *com-ion wallgermander*.

CALAMENT, n. m. (bot.) *calamint*.

CALAMINAIRE, adj. *of calamine*.

Pierre —, *calamine*.

CALAMINE, n. f. (min.) *calamine*.

CALAMITE, n. f. (min.) *calamite*.

CALAMITE, n. f. (of circumstances) *alamity*.

Dans la —, (pers.) *calamitous*; sous poids de la —, *under the pressure calamity*.

CALAMITEU-X [—té] SE, adj. (of rcumstances) *calamitous*.

CALANDRAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) *ca-ndering*.

CALANDRE, n. f. 1. (ent.) *weevil*; *alandre*; 2. (orn.) *calandra*.

— du blé, (ent.) *corn-weevil*.

CALANDRE, n. f. (a. & m.) *calender*.

CALANDRER, v. a. 1. *to mangle*; 2. a. & m.) *to calender*.

CALAO, n. m. (orn.) (genus) *horn-ill*.

CALCAIRE, adj. 1. (chem., geol., in.) *calcareous*; 2. (chem., min.) *alc*.

Dépôt, encroûtement —, (min.) *sinter*; pierre —, (min.) *lime-stone*; pierre — hydraulique, *hydraulic lime-stone*; spath —, (min.) *calc-spar*; tuf —, (min.) *calc-tuff*.

CALCAIRE, n. m. (min.) *lime-stone*. — hydraulique, *hydraulic* =; — in-termédiaire, de transition, *transition* =.

CALCANEUM [—néomm] n. m. (anat.) *calcaneum*; *heel-bone*.

CALCÉDOINE, n. f. (min.) *chalce-dony*.

CALCÉDONIEU-X [—nieû] SE, adj. (jewel.) *chalcedonic*.

CALCINABLE, adj. (did.) *calcinable*.

CALCINATION [—nâcion] n. f. 1. (ac-tion) *ignition*; 2. (did.) *calcination*. 3. (tech.) *calcining*.

Four de —, (chem.) *calciner*.

CALCINER, v. a. (did.) *to calcine*.

SE CALCINER, pr. v. (did.) *to calcine*.

CALCIUM [kalciomm] n. m. (chem.) *cal-cium*.

CALCOCROPHIE, n. f. *calcography*.

CALCUL, n. m. 1. § *calculation*; (reckoning); 2. *ciphering* (arithmetic); 3. (math.) *calculus*; 4. (med.) *calcu-lus*; *concretion*; (stone).

— approximatif, *rough calculation*; — arthritique, (med.) *gouty calculus*, *concretion*; — différentiel, (math.) *differential calculus*, *sing.*; *fluxions*, *pl.*; *fluxional analysis*, *sing.*; — exact, *accurate* =; faux —, *erroneous* =.

Erreur de —, *error in* =; mathématis-cien versé dans le — différentiel, *flux-ionist*. Au delà de tout —, *beyond* =, *account*; de —, 1. *of* =; 2. *calcula-tive*; de — fait, *every thing calculated*; du — différentiel, (math.) *fluxionary*.

Se tromper dans son —, *to be mistaken*, (out in o's =).

CALCULABLE, adj. *calculable*.

CALCULATEUR, n. m. *calculator*; *rechner*.

Commis —, (com.) *numberer*.

CALCULATEU-R, SE, adj. *calculat-ing*.

CALCULER, v. a. 1. § *to calculate*; *to suppute*; *to reckon*; 2. § *to calculate*.

— bien, mal, *to = well, badly*; *to be a good, a bad reckoner*. Calculé à ... près, *calculated, reckoned to the near-est*. Qui ne calcule pas, *uncalculating*.

CALCULÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of CALCULER.

Non —, 1. *uncalculated*; *unreckoned*; *unsummed*; 2. *unscanned*. Qu'on n'a pas —, 1. *uncalculated*; *unreckoned*; *unsummed*; 2. *unscanned*.

CALCULER, v. n. *to calculate*; *to cipher*; *to reckon*.

CALCULEU-X [kalkuléu] SE, adj. (med.) *calculus*.

Affection calculeuse, = *disease*; *con-crétion calculeuse, concretion*.

CALCULEU-X [kalkuléu] n. m. SE, n. f. *person attacked with calculus*.

CALE, n. f. 1. (of quays) *slip*; 2. (nav.) *hold* (of a ship); 3. (nav.) *chock* (wooden wedge); 4. (nav.) (punishment) *keel-hauling*; *keel-raking*; *ducking*; 5. (ship-build.) *stock*; *slip*; 6. (tech.) *block*; *wedge*.

— de construction, (ship-build.) *stock*; *slip*. Extrémité de la —, (nav.) *rung*.

Gens de la —, (nav.) *holders*; *matelot de la —*, (nav.) *holder*; *profondeur, creux de la —*, (nav.) *depth of the hold*.

Arrimer la —, *faire l'arrimage de la —*, (nav.) *to stow, to trim the hold*; don-ner la —, (nav.) *to keel-haul*; *to keel-rake*; *to duck*.

CALÉBASSE [kalbass] n. f. 1. (bot.) *calabash*; *gourd*; *bottle gourd*; *crook-neck*; 2. *calabash* (empty).

CALÉBASSIER [kalbâci] n. m. (bot.) (genus) *calabash*; *calabash-tree*; *gourd-plant, tree*.

CALÈCHE, n. f. 1. *calash*; *carriage*; 2. *open carriage*; 3. *calash* (hood).

— découverte, *open carriage*. — à bateau, *sociable*.

CALEÇON [kalçon] n. m. (sing.) *drawers, pl.*; *pair of drawers*, *sing.*

— de bain, *bathing drawers*; — de nageur, *swimming* =. En —, in o's =; with o's drawers on.

CALÉDONIEN [—niin] NE, adj. *Ca-ledonian*.

CALÉDONIEN [—niin] n. m. NE, n. f. *Caledonian*.

CALEFACTEUR, n. m. *steam-kitchen*.

CALEMBOUR [kalanbour] n. m. *pun*; *paragram*; *calambour*.

Faiseur, faiseuse de —s, *paragram-matist*. Engager q. u. par des —s à q. ch., *to pun a. o. into a. th.*; faire un —, *to make* *✓ a pun*; faire des —s, *to make* *✓ puns*; *to pun*; *parler par —s*, *to pun*.

CALÉMBOURISTE [kalanbourist] n. m. *punster*.

CALÉMBREDAINE [kalanbredenn] n. f. (subterfuge); *shift*.

CALENDER [—derr] n. m. *calender* (Persian, Turkish monk).

CALENDES, n. f. (pl.) 1. (Rom. ant.) *calends*, *pl.*; 2. *assembly* (of country vicars), *sing.*

Aux — grecques, *when the Greek = arrive*. Renvoyer aux — grecques, *to put* *✓ off for ever*.

CALENDRIER, n. m. 1. *calendar*; *almanack*; 2. (eccl. hist.) *calendar*.

Nouveau —, *corrected, reformed calendar*. — de Flore, du jardinier, *hortulan* =.

CALÉNTURE, n. f. (med.) *calenture*.

CALÉPIN [kalpin] n. m. *memorandum-book*; *scrap-book*; *common-place book*.

CALER, v. a. 1. *to wedge*; *to wedge up*; 2. *to wedge in*; 3. (nav.) *to lower*.

CALER, v. n. (nav.) *to sink* *✓ low in the water*.

CALFAIT, n. m. (nav.) *calking-iron*; *calkin*.

CALFAT, n. m. (nav.) *calker*.

Maillet de —, *calking-mallet*; mousse de —, (nav.) *oakum-boy*.

CALFATAGE, n. m. (nav.) *calking*.

CALFATER, v. a. (nav.) *to calk*.

Maillet à —, *calking-mallet*.

CALFATIN, n. m. (nav.) *calker's boy*.

CALFEUTRAGE, n. m. *stopping up of chinks*.

CALFEUTRER, v. a. *to stop up the chinks of*.

SE CALFEUTRER, pr. v. *to stop up the chinks*; *to shut* *✓ out the wind, air*.

CALIBRE, n. m. 1. § (of fire-arms) *caliber*; *calibre*; *bore*; *size*; 2. (of shot) *caliber*; *calibre*; *size*; 3. § *interior dia-meter*; *size*; 4. (§ *calibre*; *stamp*; *kind*; 5. (arch.) *calibre*; 6. (artil.) *caliber*; *calibre*; 6. (instrument) *caliber-rule*; 7. (mach.) *bore*.

Compas de —, (sing.) (artil.) *cali-bers*; *callipers*; *calibre-compasses*, *pl.*

Donner le —, *to give* *✓ the calibre*; être du — de q. u., *to be of a. o.'s cali-bre*; *to be a match for a. o.*; trouver q. u. de son —, *to find* *✓ a. o. of o.'s calibre*; (to meet) *✓ o.'s match*.

CALIBRER, v. a. 1. *to give* *✓ the ca-libre*; 2. *to take* *✓ the calibre*.

CALICE, n. m. 1. *chalice*; *commu-nion-cup*; *cup*; 2. (bot.) *calyx*; *flower-cup*, *cup*.

Voile du —, (cath. relig.) *animetta*.

Avaler, boire le —, *to drink* *✓ the cup*; (to swallow the pill); boire le — jus-qu'à la lie, *to drink* *✓ of the cup of bitterness to the dregs*.

CALICINAL, E, adj. (bot.) *calycine*.

CALICOT, n. m. 1. *calico*; 2.) *shop-man*.

CALIFAT, n. m. *califate*.

CALIFE, n. m. *calif*; *caliph*.

CALIFOURCHON (À) adv. *astride*; (*astraddle*).

Se mettre à —, to stride ✓; to get ✓ *astride*; to straddle; se mettre à — sur, to straddle; se tenir à —, to stride ✓; to be *astride*.

CALIFOURCHON, n. m. § *hobby-horse* (favourite pursuit); *hobby*.

CÂLIN, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *looby*; *ninny*; 2. (↓) *cajoler*; *wheedler*.

CÂLIN, E, adj. *cajoling*; *wheedling*.

CÂLINER (SE) pr. v. to laze; to idle.

CÂLINERIE, n. f. *cajolery*; *wheedling*.

CALIORNE, n. f. (nav.) *stock-tackle*.

CALLEU-X [kalé] SE, adj. || *callous* (hard).

Corps —, (anat.) "*corpus callosum*".

D'une manière calleuse, *callously*.

CALLIGRAPHE, n. m. *good penman*.

CALLIGRAPHIE, n. f. *caligraphy*;

calligraphy; *good penmanship*.

CALLIGRAPHIQUE, adj. *caligraphic*.

CALLOSITE, n. f. || 1. *callosity*; *cal-*

lousness; 2. *callosity* (hard part).

Avec — ||, *callously*.

CALMANDE, n. f. 1. † *lasting*; *cala-*

manco; 2. (ich.) *whiff*.

CALMANT, E, adj. (med.) *composing*;

soothing; *appeasing*; *quieting*.

CALMANT, n. m. (med.) *anodyne*;

composing draught.

CALMAR, n. m. 1. † *pen-case*; 2.

(moll.) *calamary*.

CALME, adj. 1. || § *calm*; " *calmy*; 2.

§ *quiet*; *still*; *undisturbed*; 3. § *unim-*

passioned; 4. § *dispassionate*; *com-*

posed; *unruffled*; 5. § *collected*; 6.

(com.) *dull*; *flat*.

Peu —, (V. senses) *uncollected*.

CALME, n. m. 1. || § *calm*; *calmness*;

2. § *quietness*; *stillness*; " *still*; *un-*

disturbedness; 3. § *composedness*; 4.

(nav.) *calm*.

— plat, (nav.) *dead, flat calm*. Avec

—, 1. || § *with* =, *calmness*; *calmly*;

2. § *quietly*; *stilly*; 3. § *dispassionately*;

composedly. Être pris de —, (nav.) *to*

be becalmed.

CALMER, v. a. 1. || § *to calm*; 2. § *to*

quiet; *to still*; " *to hush*; 3. § *to com-*

pose; *to ease*; *to allay*; *to soothe*; 4. §

to pacify; *to soothe*.

Chose, personne qui calme, 1. *calm-*

er; 2. *quieter*; *stiller*; 3. *composer*;

allayer; *soother*. Qu'on ne peut —, (V.

senses) 1. *unappeasable*; 2. *unatoni-*

able.

CALMÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **CAL-**

MER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *uncalmed*; 2.

unquieted; *unstill*; " *unhushed*; 3.

uncomposed; *uneased*; *unallayed*; *un-*

soothed; 4. *unappeased*; *unpacified*;

5. *untoned*.

SE **CALMER**, pr. v. 1. || § *to calm o.'s*

self; *to become*, (to get ✓ *calm*; 2. §

to become ✓, (to get ✓ *quiet*, *still*; 3.

§ to compose o.'s self; *to become* ✓, (to

get ✓ eased, allayed, soothed; *to be*

o.'s self again; 4. § *to unruffle*; 5. (

th.) to blow ✓ over.

CALMER, v. n. (nav.) *to fall ✓ calm*.

CALMIE, n. f. (nav.) *lull*.

CALOMEL, n. m. (pharm.) *calomel*.

CALOMNIA-TEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f.

calumniator; *slanderer*; *traducer*; *de-*

tracter, m.; *detractress*, f.

CALOMNIE, n. f. *calumny*; *slander*.

CALOMNIER, v. a. to calumniate; to

slander; to traduce.

Action de —, *calumniation*; *slandering*;

traducing.

CALOMNIEUSEMENT [—nieuzman]

adv. *calumniously*; *slanderously*; *tra-*

ducingly.

CALOMNIEU-X [—nieù] SE, adj. *ca-*

lumnious; *slandorous*.

CALOMNIOPHAPHE, n. m. † *writer*

of *calumny*.

CALONIERE, n. f. *pop-gun*.

CALORIFERE, n. m. *air-stove*; *hot*

air stove; *calorifere*.

— d'eau, *calorifere of water*.

CALORIFIQUE, adj. (phys.) *calorific*.

CALORIQUE, n. m. (phys.) *caloric*.

De —, *caloric*.

CALOTTE, n. f. 1. (of priests) *cal-*

lotte; *calote*; 2. *cap* (for men); 3.) §

box on the ear; 4. (of sergeants at law

& judges) *coif*; 5. (anat.) *upper half of*

the skull; 6. (arch.) *calote*; *calotte*;

7. (phys.) *cap*; 8. (surg.) *skull-cap*.

— des cieux, § *canopy of heaven*; —

du crâne, (anat.) *skull*. Coiffer de la —,

to coif (sergeants at law & judges).

Non coiffé de la —, (of sergeants at law

& judges) *uncoiffed*. Donner des —s à

q. u.), to box a. o.'s ears.

CALOTTER, v. a.) to box the ears of.

CALOTTIER, n. m. 1. *calotte-maker*;

2. *cap-maker*; 3. *coif-maker*.

CALQUE, n. m. 1. (draw.) *counter-*

drawing; 2. § *transcript*; *imitation*;

copy.

CALQUER, v. a. 1. (draw., engr.) *to*

trace; *to counterdraw* ✓; 2. § (sur.

from) *to imitate*; *to copy*; *to make* ✓

out.

— à la pointe, *to counter-draw with*

a point; — à la vitre, *to = on glass*.

CALUMET, n. m. *calumet*; *pipe*.

— de paix, = *of peace*.

CALQUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **CAL-**

QUER.

Non —, (draw.) *untraced*.

CALUS [kaluss] n. m. 1. || *callus*; *cal-*

losity; (blister; 2. § *callousness*; *ob-*

duracy; 3. (med.) *callus*.

Se faire un — contre §, *to be callous*

to; *to be obdurate to*.

CALVAIRE, n. m. *Calvary*.

CALVILLE [—vil] n. m. *calville*

(apple).

CALVINISME, n. m. *Calvinism*.

CALVINISTE, adj. *Calvinistic*.

CALVINISTE, n. m. f. *Calvinist*.

CALVITIE [kalvici] n. f. *badness*.

CAMAIEU, n. m. 1. *cameo*; *camaieu*;

2. (paint.) *cameo*; *brooch*.

CAMAIL [ka-ma-y'] n. m., pl. —s, 1.

camail (of a catholic bishop); 2. *camail*

(garment); *cardinal*.

CAMARADE, n. m. 1. † *companion*;

2. *associate*; " *compeer*; 3. (comrade;

mate; *fellow*; 4. (of children) *play-*

fellow; *play-mate*; 5. (of engineers)

fellow-engineer; 6. (of sailors) *com-*

rade; *mate*; 7. (of servants) *fellow-*

servant; *comrade*; 8. (of soldiers)

comrade; 9. (of workmen) *fellow-*

labourer; 10. (comp.) *fellow*.

— de la bouteille, *bottle-companion*;

— de chambre, 1. *chamber-fellow*;

=; 2. (schools) *chum*; — de classe, 1.

class-fellow; 2. *school-fellow*; — de

collège, *fellow-collegian*; — d'école,

school-fellow; — d'étude, *fellow-stu-*

dent; — de jeu, *play-fellow*; *play-*

mate; — de lit, *bed-fellow*; — de mal-

heur, = *in misfortune*; *fellow-suf-*

ferer; — de service, *fellow-servant*;

— de table, 1. *table- =*; 2. (mil.) *mess-*

mate; — de voyage, *fellow-traveller*.

Traiter en —, 1. *to treat like a =*; 2.

to brother.

CAMARADE, n. f. 1. *female compa-*

nion; *companion*; 2. *associate*; 3. (of

children) *play-fellow*; 4. (of servants)

fellow-servant; 5. (comp.) *companion*;

fellow.

CAMARADERIE [kamaradri] n. f. 1.

companionship; 2. *intimacy* (of com-

panions, associates); 3. (b. s.) *clan*;

coterie.

CAMARD, E, adj. (1. (pers.) *flat*,

snub-nosed; 2. (of noses) *flat*.

CAMARD, n. m. E, n. f. (1. (pers.)

flat, *snub nose*.

CAMARINE, n. f. (bot.) *crow-berry*.

CAMBISTE [kanbist] n. m. (com.)

cambist.

CAMBOUIS [kanbou] n. m. *coom* (carte-

grease).

CAMBRE [kanbr'] n. m. *cambering*.

CAMBRE [kanbré] E, adj. *cambered*;

cambering.

CAMBRER [kanbré] v. a. 1. *to camber*;

2. (arts) *to sweep*.

SE **CAMBRER**, pr. v. 1. *to camber*; 2.

(arts) *to take ✓ a sweep*.

CAMBRIEN [kanbrien] n. m. NE, n. f.

Cambrian (ancient inhabitant of Wales).

CAMBRILLON [kanbri-yon] n. m. *stif-*

fener (of a shoe).

CAMBRIOLEUR [kanbrioleur] n. m.

(cant) *flash-man*.

CAMBRURE [kanbrur] n. f. 1. *camber-*

ing; 2. (arts) *sweep*.

CAMBUSE [kanbus] n. f. (nav.) *stew-*

ard's room.

CAMBUSIER [kanbusié] n. m. (nav.)

steward's mate.

CAME, n. f. 1. (conch.) *chamae-*

) heart-cockle; 2. (tech.) *cam*; *cam-*

peg cam; *cog*.

A —s, (tech.) *cogged*.

CAME, n. f. V. **CHAME**.

CAMEE, n. m. *camea*.

CAMELEE, n. f. (bot.) *widow-wain-*

CAMELEON, n. m. 1. (erp.) *chamae-*

leon; *cameleon*; 2. § (pers.) *weather-*

cock; 3. (astr.) *chameleon*.

CAMELOPARD, n. m. (mam.) *came-*

opard; *camelopard*; *giraffe*.

CAMELINE [kamline] n. f. (bot.)

camline; (gold-pleasure; gold

pleasure.

CAMELOT [kamlot] n. m. *camle-*

CAMPAGNE [kɑmpɑn-y] n. f. 1. || *campaign* (flat country); 2. || *country* (extent of land); 3. || *country, sing. fields*; 4. || *field; plain* (of the air); 5. || *country* (not town); 6. || *country-house; country-seat; seat*; 7. (mil.) *campaign*; 8. (mil.) *field* (war); 9. (nav.) *voyage*; 10. (pub. works) *season*.

Dame de la —, *country lady*; homme de la —, *country man*; pièce de —, (mil.) *field-piece*; propriétaire de —, = *gentleman*. De —, 1. of the —; 2. *campaign*. la —, 1. in the —; 2. to the —; en —, (mil.) in the field; en pleine, en rase —, an open *campaign*. Aller à la —, to go into the country; battre la —, 1. || to scour the —; 2. || to beat √ about the bush; 3. § to be delirious; to rave; 4. § to be light-headed, (flighty); 4. § to wander; to wander from the point; 5. en —, 1. (mil.) to be in the field; 2. § (pers.) to be travelling; faire la —, (mil.) to campaign; faire une —, (mil.) to serve a campaign; 2. (nav.) to make a voyage; mettre en —, 1. (mil.) to bring √ into the field; 2. to set √ (a. o.) to work; se mettre en —, 1. (mil.) to take √ the field; 2. § (pers.) to set √ work; ouvrir la — (contre), (mil.) to take √ the field (against).

CAMPAGNOL [kɑmpɑn-yɔl] n. m. (am.) (genus) *vole*; (meadow-mouse, — aquatique, *water vole*).

CAMPANELLE [kɑmpɑnɛl] n. f.

CAMPANETTE [kɑmpɑnɛt] n. f. (bot.) *ibocodium*.

CAMPANILE [kɑmpɑnil] n. m.

CAMPANILLE [kɑmpɑni-y] n. f. (arch.) *impanile*.

CAMPANULE [kɑmpɑnɔl] n. f. (bot.) *impanula*; (*bell-flower*).

— gantelée, *throat-wort*; — raince, *rampion bell-flower*; — à feuilles rondes, *hare-bell*.

CAMPANULE [kɑmpɑnɔl] E, adj. (bot.) *impanulate*.

CAMPÊCHE [kɑmpɛʃ] n. m. (bot.) *impeachy*; *log-wood*; *blood-wood*.

Bois de —, *campeachy wood*; *log-wood*; *blood-wood*.

CAMPÉMENT [kɑmpɑmɑn] n. m. (mil.) *imping*; *encampment*.

CAMPER [kɑmpɛ] v. a. (mil.) to camp; *encamp*.

— la q. u. §, to leave √ a. o. in the field.

SE CAMPER, pr. v. 1. to place, to put o.'s self; 2. to seat √ o.'s self.

CAMPER [kɑmpɛ] v. n. 1. (mil.) to camp; to encamp; 2. to make √ but a short stay.

CAMPHORATA [kɑmpɔrɑtɑ] n. f. V. CAMPHRE.

CAMPBRE [kɑmpʁ] n. m. *camphor*.

CAMPBRE [kɑmpʁ] E, adj. *camphorate*.

CAMPBRE [kɑmpʁ] n. f. (bot.) *camphorosma*.

CAMPBRER [kɑmpʁɛ] v. a. to camphor.

CAMPBRIER [kɑmpʁiɛ] n. m. (bot.) *camphor-tree*.

CAMPINE [kɑmpin] n. f. (culin.) *campe* (fat young hen).

CAMPOS [kɑmpɔ] n. m. 1. (|| *holiday schools*); 2. § *holiday* (relaxation).

Donner —, to give √ a =; prendre —, to take √ a =.

CAMUS, E, adj. 1. *flat-nosed*; (*snub-nosed*); 2. || (of noses) *flat*; 3. § *disappointed*; 4. § *dumfounded*.

CANAILLE [kɑnɑ-y] n. f. 1. *rabble*; (*ability*; *mob*; 2. *rascal*; *scoundrel*; sing.) *brats* (children), pl.

CANAL, n. m. 1. || *channel* (bed, *arse of a river*); 2. || *canal* (artificial *arse of water*); 3. || *channel* (natural *ue in the earth*); 4. § *channel* (of a. o.); *medium* (of a. o.); *means*; 5. (of *educts and water works*) *pipe*; *conduit*; *tube*; 6. (anat.) *canal*; *duct*; *ve*; 7. (bot.) *duct*; *channel*; *tube*;

8. (geog.) *channel*; 9. (mach.) *spout*; 10. (water-mills) *water-course*.

— alimentaire, (anat.) *alimentary canal*; *duct*; — latéral, *lateral* =; — royal, d'Irlande, (geog.) *Irish Channel*; — thoracique, (anat.) *thoracic duct*; — de cheminée, *chimney-flue*; — de dérivation, *lateral, side drain*; — d'irrigation, = *for irrigation*; — de navigation, = *for navigation*; — de niveau, *dead* =; — à point de partage, = *with a dividing ridge*. Construction de canaux, = *making*; navigation par canaux, = *navigation*. Par le — de, (V. senses) § *by the channel of*; *through the medium of*. Coupé, entrecoupé de canaux, *intersected with* =; établir un —, *to form a* =; faire —, (nav.) (in the Mediterranean) *to cross a channel*.

CANALICULE, E, adj. (bot.) *channeled*.

CANALISATION [kanalizɑsion] n. f. *canalization*.

CANALISER, v. a. to canalize.

CANAMELLE, n. f. (bot.) *sugar-cane, reed*.

CANAPÉ, n. m. *sofa*.

CANAPSA, n. m. + 1. *knapsack*; 2. *person that carries a knapsack*.

CANARD, n. m. 1. (orn.) *duck* (male or female); 2. (orn.) (male) *drake*;

3. (pers.) *duck* (term of endearment); *ducky*; *chick*; 4. § (th.) *hoax*; 5. (nav.) *pile-driver* (bad ship).

— musqué, (orn.) *Muscovy duck*; — ordinaire, (species) *mallard*; petit —, (term of endearment) *duck*; *ducky*;

jeune — sauvage, (orn.) *flapper*; — privé, 1. || *fame* =; 2. § *decoy-duck* (person.); — eider, (orn.) *eider*, *Cuthbert* =; — garrot, *siffleur*, (orn.) *widgeon*. Chasse aux —s, = *shooting*;

Chasser aux —s, to shoot =; donner des —s à §, to *hoax*.

CANARD, E, adj. + *for ducks*.

Bâtiment —, (nav.) *pile driver* (bad ship); chien —, *water spaniel for duck-shooting*.

CANARDEAU, n. m. (orn.) 1. *duckling*; 2. *young drake*.

CANARDER, v. a. (|| *to fire at* (from a place when one is sheltered); to shoot √.

CANARDER, v. n. 1. (mus.) to imitate the cry of the duck; 2. (nav.) to pitch deep.

CANARDIÈRE, n. f. 1. *place for catching wild ducks*; 2. *duck-yard*; 3. *duck-gun*; 4. + *loop-hole* (in fortifications).

CANARI, n. m. (orn.) *canary*; *canary-bird*.

CANCAN, n. m. 1. + *noise*; *pother*; 2. (—s, pl.) *tittle-tattle*, sing.; 3. —s, (pl.) *tale bearing*, sing.

Faire des —s, to *tittle-tattle*.

CANCANER, v. n. O. to *tittle-tattle*.

CANCANIER, n. m. O. IERE, n. f. (lover of *tittle-tattle*).

CANCEL, n. m. + 1. *chancel*; 2. *place where the great seal is kept*.

CANCELLER, v. a. + *to cancel*.

CANCER [kɑnsɛr] n. m. 1. (astr.) *cancer*; *the crab*; 2. (med.) *cancer*.

— des ramoneurs, (med.) *soot-wart*.

CANCÉREU-X [—rɛ] SE, adj. (med.) *cancerous*.

État —, *cancerousness*; tumeur *cancéreuse*, *scirrhosity*; ulcération *cancéreuse*, *canceration*. Devenir —, to *cancerate*.

CANCRE, n. m. (carcin.) *crab*; *crab-fish*.

De —, (did.) *cancrine*.

CANCRE, n. m. 1. + *poor-fellow*; 2. (in schools) *dunce*; 3. *miser*; *churl*; *skin-flint*.

CANDELABRE [—ɑbr] n. m. 1. *sconce*; 2. *candelabrum*; 3. (arch.) *candelabrum*.

CANDEUR, n. f. 1. *purity*; 2. *candour*; *fairness*; *openness*; *frankness*.

Sans —, *uncandid*; *unfair*.

CANDI, E, adj. *candied*.

CANDI, n. m. 1. *candy*; *sugar-candy*; 2. *candied fruit*.

CANDIDAT, n. m. *candidate*.

Personne qui présente, propose un —, (law) *nominator*; personne présentée, proposée comme —, (law) *nominee*. Se porter —, se présenter comme — (pour), to *present*, to *offer o.'s self as* = *for*; to *stand* √ = (for); to *put* √ up (for); to *stand* √ (for).

CANDIDATURE, n. f. *candidature*; *candidateship*.

CANDIDE, adj. 1. *pure*; 2. + *candid*; *fair*; *open*; *frank*.

Non, peu —, *uncandid*.

CANDIDEMENT, adv. 1. *purely*; 2. + *candidly*; *fairly*; *openly*; *frankly*.

CANDIR (SE) pr. v. to *candy*.

Faire *candir*, to *candy*.

CANE, n. f. (orn.) *duck* (female).

CANEFICIER, n. m. (bot.) V. CASSE.

CANÉPETIÈRE [kɑnpɛtiɛr] n. f. (orn.) *little bustard*.

CANÉPHORE, n. f. (Gr. ant.) *cane-phore*.

CANÉPIN [kɑnpin] n. m. 1. *fine lamb-skin*; 2. *fine kid*.

CANESCENT, E, adj. (bot.) *canescent*.

CANETON [kɑnɛtɔn] n. m. (orn.) *duckling* (male).

CANETTE, n. f. 1. *duckling* (female); 2. *little duck*; 3. (her.) *duck without legs*.

CANEVAS [kɑnvɑ] n. m. 1. || *canvass* (for tapestry, etc.); 2. § *ground-work*, sing.; *sketch*, sing.; *outlines*, pl.; 3. (of an air or piece of music) *canvass*.

CANEZOU [kɑnzɔ] n. m. *jacket* (woman's).

CANGRENE, V. GANGRENE.

CANICHE, n. m. (mam.) 1. *poodle*; *poodle dog*; 2. *water-dog*; *water-spaniel*.

CANICULAIRE, adj. *canicular*.

Jours —s, = *dog days*.

CANICULE, n. f. 1. (astr.) *canicula*; *canicule*; (dog-star); 2. (sing.) *dog-days*, pl.

Dans la —, in the *dog-days*. Être à la —, to be in the —.

CANIF, n. m. *pen-knife*; *knife*.

CANIN, E, adj. 1. + *canine*; 2. (anat., med.) *canine*.

Dent —, (V. DENT).

CANINE, n. f. 1. (pers.) *canine*, *dog tooth*; 2. (of animals) *fang*; *tusk*.

CANIVEAU, n. m. (arch.) *kennel-stone*.

CANNAGE, n. m. *measuring by the cane*.

CANNAIE, n. f. *cane-brake*, *field*.

CANNE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *cane* (reed); 2. *cane*; *walking-cane*, *stick*; 3. *cane* (measure).

— de jone, *Malacca cane*; — à épée, *sword-stick*; — à sucre, *sugar* =; *sugar-reed*; — à vent, *air* =.

Coups de —, 1. *blows with a stick*; 2. *caning*; jus, suc de —, = *juice*, *liquor*; moulin à —s à sucre, *sugar-mill*; ouvrage de —, = *work*; pomme de —, *head of a* =; rebut de —, = *trash*.

De —, (V. senses) *cany*. Donner des coups de — à, 1. to *strike* √ with a =; 2. to *can*; to *give* √ (a. o.) a *caning*; lever la — sur q. u., to *lift up o.'s* = *at a. o.*; recevoir des coups de —, 1. to be *struck with a* =; 2. to be *caned*; to *get* √ a *caning*.

CANNEBERGE [kɑnbɛrʒ] n. f. (bot.) *cran-berry*; *moor-berry*.

— ponctuée, *coto-berry*.

CANNELAS [kɑnɛlɑ] n. m. *cinnamon sugar-plum*.

CANNELE, E, adj. 1. *channeled*; 2. (arch.) *fluted*.

CANNELER [kɑnɛlɛ] v. a. (arch.) to *flute*; 2. (tech.) to *groove*.

Machine à —, key-groove cutting machine.

CANNELLE, n. f. (bot.) cinnamon; cinnamon bark.

— blanche, canella; — fausse, base cinnamon; — giroflée, clove cinnamon.

CANNELLE, CANNETTE, n. f. fosse; tap.

CANNELIER, n. m. (bot.) cinnamon-tree; cinnamon.

— de Ceylan, =.

CANNELURE [kanlur] n. f. 1. fluting; 2. (arch.) flute; fluting; 3. (bot.) fluting; 4. (tech.) key-groove.

Remplir les —s d'ornements plus petits, (arch.) to cable the flutings.

CANNETILLE [kannti-y'] n. f. wire-ribbon.

CANNETTE, n. f. fosse; tap.

CANNIBALE, n. m. cannibal; man-eater; (pl.) cannibals; man-eaters; anthropophagi, pl.

De —, cannibal; en —, like cannibals, anthropophagi; cannibally.

CANON, n. m. 1. (artil.) cannon, gun; 2. (artil.) (collectively) cannon, sing.; guns, pl.; 3. (of bellows) nose; snout; 4. (of drawers, trousers) leg; 5. (of fire arms) barrel; 6. (of horses) canon; instep; shank; 7. (of quills) barrel; 8. (arts) pipe; 9. (man.) canon-bit; 10. (print) canon; cannon.

Gros —, (print.) cannon; petit —, (print.) two lines English; — rubané, tordu, à rubans, twisted barrel; — déchargé de minute en minute, (artil.) minute gun; — rayé, rifle barrel; — de fonte, cast =; — de fusil, gun-barrel; — de retraite, (nav.) stern-chase. Affût de —, (artil.) gun-carriage; à l'épave de —, (artil.) gun-carriage; à l'épave de —, gun-barrel; boulet de —, = ball, shot; cheville, bouton qui traverse l'affût du —, bed-bolt; coup de —, gun-shot; gun; coup de — de diane, gun-fire (in the morning); — de retraite, (mil.) gun-fire (in the evening); instrument à braquer un —, (artil.) brake; portée de —, =, gun shot. À —, (of fire arms) barrelled; à — double, double-barrelled; à — rayé, (of fire arms) rifle-barrelled; à l'épreuve du —, =-proof; à portée de —, within gun-shot; hors de la portée du —, out of gun-shot. Braquer un —, to level a =, gun; décharger un —, to fire off a =, gun; enclouer un —, to spike a =, gun; être à la portée du —, to be within =, gun-shot; être hors de la portée du —, to be beyond the range of =; foudre le —, to cast =; tirer un —, to discharge, to fire, to fire off a =, gun.

CANON, n. m. 1. (eccl.) canon; 2. § canon (law, rule); 3. canon (books of scripture admitted as divine); 4. canon (catalogue of saints); 5. canon (of the mass); 6. (chron.) canon; 7. + (law) rent; 8. (mus.) canon.

— emphytéotique, (law) ground rent. Droit —, canon law. Chanter en —, (mus.) to troll.

CANONIAL, E, adj. 1. + canonical; 2. prebendal.

Heures —es, canonical hours; vie —e, = life.

[CANONIAL has no m. pl.]

CANONICAT, n. m. 1. § canonicate; canonship; canonry; 2. § sinecure.

CANONICITE, n. f. canonicalness.

Non —, uncanonicalness.

CANONIQUE, adj. canonical.

Non —, uncanonical. Livres —s, canonical books.

CANONIQUEMENT, adv. canonically.

CANONISATION [—acion] n. f. canonization.

CANONISER, v. a. 1. to canonize; 2. to consecrate.

CANONISÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of CANONISER.

Non —, 1. uncanonized; 2. unconsecrated.

CANONISTE, n. m. canonist.

CANONNADE, n. f. cannonade.

CANONNAGE, n. m. gunnery.

CANONNER, v. a. to cannonade; to batter with ordnance.

SE CANONNER, pr. v. to cannonade.

CANONNIER, n. m. gunner.

— servant, (nav.) matross. Apprenti —, gunster; maître —, master gunner.

— de mer, ship's gunner.

CANONNIERE, n. f. 1. + loop-hole (in walls); 2. + gunners' tent; 3. pop-gun; 4. (nav.) gun boat.

CANOT, n. m. (nav.) 1. ships' boat; boat; cutter; 2. barge.

Grand —, long boat; grand — du capitaine, pinnace; petit —, (nav.) jolly —.

— de ronde, guard —; — de parade, barge; — de sauvetage, life —.

Gardien de —, = keeper.

CANOTIER, n. m. (nav.) 1. boat-keeper; 2. bargeman; 3. barge; rotoer.

CANTABILE [—bile] n. m. (mus.) cantabile; cantab.

CANTAL, n. m. cantal (Auvergne cheese).

CANTALABRE [—lâbr] n. m. (build.) casing.

CANTALLOUP [—lou] n. m. (hort.) cantaloup (melon).

CANTATE, n. f. (mus.) cantata.

CANTATILLE [—ti-y'] n. f. (mus.) cantatilla.

CANTATRICE, n. f. professional, public singer (female singer by profession); singer.

CANTHARIDE, n. f. 1. (ent.) cantharis; Spanish fly; blister-fly, beetle; blistering fly; 2. (pharm.) —s, (pl.) cantharides; Spanish flies, pl.

CANTILENE, n. f. (mus.) cantilena; melody.

CANTINE, n. f. 1. bottle-case; 2. (mil.) canteen.

CANTINIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. sutler, m. f.; canteen-woman, f.

CANTIQUE, n. m. + canticle; song. — des —s, canticles, pl.; Solomon's song, sing.; song of songs, sing.

CANTON, n. m. 1. canton; 2. canton (in Switzerland); 3. (in Wales) cantred; cantref; 4. (her.) canton.

Diviser en —s, 1. to canton; to cantonize; 2. (mil.) to canton.

CANTONADE, n. f. + (theat.) interior of the ships.

Parler à la —, to speak ✓ to a. o. behind the scenes.

CANTONAL, E, adj. cantonal.

CANTONNE, E, adj. 1. (arch.) cantoned; 2. (her.) cantoned; 3. (mil.) cantoned.

CANTONNEMENT, n. m. (mil.) cantonnement.

CANTONNER, v. a. (mil.) to canton.

SE CANTONNER, pr. v. to fortify o.'s self.

CANTONNER, v. n. (mil.) to be cantoned.

Faire —, to canton.

CANTONNIER, n. m. road-labourer.

CANTONNIERE, n. f. valance (of bed or windows).

CANULE, n. f. 1. (of casks broached) fosse; 2. (of syringes) clyster-pipe; 3. (surg.) canula.

CANZONE [kantsoné] n. f. (mus.) canzone.

CAOLIN, n. m. V. KAOLIN.

CAOUTCHOUC [ka-outchou] n. m. 1. caoutchouc; India rubber; 2. (bot.) caoutchouc-tree; gum-tree.

CAP, n. m. 1. + head; 2. (geog.) cape; head-land; 3. (nav.) head.

De pied en —, cap a pie, pe. Où est le —? (nav.) how winds the ship; how is the head?

CAPABLE, adj. 1. capable; able; 2.

(DE, of) capable; 3. (de) capable (of); qualified (for); 4. (de, to) qualified; able; 5. (th.) (de, to) likely; (calcul.) 6. (law) capable; qualified.

Avoir, prendre l'air —, to have, to assume an air of ability; faire le —, to pretend to ability; rendre —, 1. to make ✓, to render =; 2. (de) to capacitate (for, to).

CAPABLEMENT, adv. + capably; ably.

CAPACITE, n. f. 1. (th.) capacity (space); capaciousness; 2. (pers.) capacity; capability; sufficiency; 3.

(com., nav.) burden; 4. (did.) capacity; 5. (geom.) capacity; 6. (law) competency; 7. (nav.) bulk.

Défaut, privation de — légale, (law) incapacitation. Qui a la — voulue, (law) sufficient.

CAPARAÇON, n. m. caparison.

CAPARAÇONNER, v. a. to caparison.

CAPE, n. f. 1. cloak with a hood; 2. riding-hood; 3. (nav.) try-sail; 4. (nav.) (of anchors) stock.

N'avoir que la — et l'épée, 1. (pers.) to have nothing but o.'s nobility; 2. (th.) to be flimsy. Être à la —, (nav.) to try; être à la — à sec, (nav.) to be ahull.

CAPEER, v. n. (nav.) to try.

CAPELAN [kaplan] n. m. 1. + sorry priest; 2. (ich.) capelan; power cod fish.

CAPELET [kaplè] n. m. (veter.) capellet; capped hock.

CAPELINE [kaplian] n. f. + broad-brimmed hat (for women).

CAPENDU, n. m. capender (sort of apple).

CAPERON, n. m. V. CAPRON.

CAPETIEN [kapetiin] NE, adj. Capetian (descending from Hugh Capet).

CAPILLAIRE [kapilèr] adj. 1. hair-shaped; 2. (did.) capillary.

Vaisseau —, (anat.) capillary.

CAPILLAIRE [kapilèr] n. m. 1. (anat.) capillary; 2. (bot.) (genus) maiden-hair; maiden's hair; 3. (bot.) Venus's hair.

— du Canada, (bot.) Canadian maiden-hair; — de Montpellier, (bot.) Venus's hair. Sirop de —, capillaire.

CAPILOTADE, n. f. (culin.) hash of cooked meat.

CAPITAINE, n. m. 1. captain; (mil., nav.) captain.

— général, captain general; — marchand, (nav.) master of a merchant ship. — d'armes, (nav.) master of arms; — de cavalerie, captain of horse; — de corvette, (nav.) = arm commander; — au long cours, (nav.) = of a merchant man going to foreign parts, to the East Indies, to the West Indies; — de frégate, (nav.) master and commander; — d'infanterie, = foot; — de pavillon, (nav.) flag —; — de vaisseau, (nav.) post =. Place —, captaincy; captainship; talent grand —, captainship.

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com.) a large capital, sing.; de petits capitaux, (com.) small =, sing.; — social, (com.) = stock. Mettre, placer n — à fonds perdu, perdus, en viager, o sink \sqrt{a} =; perdre des capitaux, com.) to sink \sqrt{a} =; rembourser le —, o reimburse, to pay \sqrt{off} the =, principal.

CAPITALE, n. f. 1. capital; capital, chief city; 2. capital; capital letter.

Grande —, large capital; petite —, small =. Dans la —, in the =; in town. Aller à la —, to go \sqrt{to} the =, to town; to go \sqrt{up} to town.

CAPITALISTE, n. m. 1. capitalist; moneyed individual; 2. fund-holder. Intérêt des —s, moneyed interest.

CAPITAN, n. m. Hector; O bully.

CAPITANE, n. f. + first galley of a fleet.

CAPITATION [—tation] n. f. 1. (in England) poll-money; poll-tax; 2. (in France) capitation; capitation-tax.

CAPITEU-X [—tœ] SE, adj. (of spirituous liquors and wines) heady.

Être —, to be =; to get \sqrt{up} into one's head.

CAPITOLE, n. m. 1. (Rom. hist.) Capitol; 2. (of the United States) Capitol.

CAPITOLIN, n. m. (Rom. hist.) capitoline.

CAPITON, n. m. (com.) cappadine.

CAPITOUL, n. m. + capitoul (municipal officer of Toulouse).

CAPITOULAT, n. m. office of capitoul.

CAPITULAIRE, adj. capitulary.

Lettre —, chapter.

CAPITULAIRE, n. m. 1. capitulary laws of an ecclesiastical council; 2. list of France) capitulary (laws in chapters).

CAPITULAIREMENT, adv. capitularily.

CAPITULANT, adj. having a vote in chapter.

CAPITULANT, n. m. capitulary member of a chapter.

CAPITULATION [—tation] n. f. 1. (mil.) capitulation, sing.; articles of condition, pl.; 2. § capitulation; 3. (German st.) capitulation.

Dresser une —, dresser les articles d'une —, to draw \sqrt{up} a capitulation; to draw \sqrt{up} articles of =; tenir une —, to observe a =.

CAPITULE, n. m. 1. (bot.) capitulum; (litur.) capitule.

CAPTULER, v. n. 1. (mil.) to capitulate; to make $\sqrt{articles}$ of condition; 2. § to capitulate.

CAPLAN, n. m. (sch.) V. CAPELAN.

CAPON, n. m. 1. + hypocrite; 2. O seat (at play); 3.) coward.

CAPON, n. m. (nav.) cat; stock-
schle.

CAPONNER, v. n.) 1. to cheat (at
ay); 2. to show $\sqrt{o's}$ self a coward;
to show \sqrt{the} white feather.

CAPONNER, v. a. (nav.) to cat (the
chor).

CAPONNIÈRE, n. f. (fort) capon-
nière; covered lodgment.

CAPORAL, n. m. 1. (mil.) corporal
of infantry; 2. (nav.) corporal.

— de consigne, (mil.) = who gives
at the countersign; — de pose, =
no places the sentinels at their post.

CAPOT, adj. 1. (play) capot; 2. §
olish (confused).

Demeurer, être —, to look foolish; to
balked; faire —, 1. (nav.) to cant;
(nav.) (of boats, vessels) to over-
t \sqrt{to} upset \sqrt{to} ; to capsiz; 3. (play)
capot.

CAPOT, n. m. (nav.) (of ladders,
amps) hood.

— d'échelle, (nav.) companion.

CAPOTE, n. f. 1. capot; cloak with a
pod; 2. cloak (women's); mantle; 3.
ose bonnet; 4. (of carriages) hood;

5. (mil.) frock coat; 6. (mil.) guard,
watch-coat.

CAPRAIRE, n. f. (bot.) capraria;
goat-weed.

— théiforme, sweet-weed.

CÂPRE, n. f. (bot.) caper.

— capucine, pickled nasturtium.

CAPRICE, n. m. 1. caprice; caprice;

(whim; (freak; 2. (fine arts) caprice.

De, par —, by =.

CAPRICIEUSEMENT [—eûzman] adv.

capriciously;) whimsically.

CAPRICIEU-X [—ciê] SE, adj. capri-
cious; (whimsical; (freakish).

Caractère —, humeur capricieuse,

capriciousness; (whimsicalness; (

freakishness.

CAPRICORNE, n. m. 1. (ent.) capri-
corn; capricorn-beetle; goat-chaser;

2. (astr.) capricorn.

CÂPRIER, n. m. (bot.) caper; caper-
bush; caper-tree.

Faux —, fabago.

CAPRISANT, adj. m. (med.) capri-
zant.

CAPRON, CAPERON, n. m. large
strawberry.

CAPSELLE, n. f. (bot.) cassweed;

(shepherd's pouch; (shepherd's purse.

CAPSULAIRE, adj. 1. (anat) capsu-
lar; capsular; 2. (bot.) capsular;

capsulary.

CAPSULE, n. f. 1. (anat.) capsula;

capsule; 2. (bot.) capsule; 3. (chem.)

capsule; 4. (of fire-arms) capsule;

cap.

— d'arme à feu, priming capsule;

— de fusil à percussion, percussion-

cap. Enfermé dans une —, capsulate;

capsulated.

CAPTAL, n. m. + (hist. of France)

capital (chief).

CAPTATEUR, n. m. + (law) person

who uses undue influence.

CAPTATION [—tation] n. f. (law) un-

due influence.

CAPTATOIRE, adj. (law) relating to

a testamentary disposition colourably

made in favour of a party as an in-

ducement to such party to make some

testamentary disposition in favour of

the person or his relations.

CAPTER, v. a. 1. (b. s.) to captivate;

2. (law) to exercise undue influence over.

CAPTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (b. s.) captivated;

2. (law) unduly influenced.

Non —, uncaptivated.

CAPTIEUSEMENT [kapcieûzman] adv.

captiously.

CAPTIEU-X [kapciê] SE, adj. cap-

tious.

CAPTI-F, VE, adj. § § captive.

Faire —, 1. § § to take $\sqrt{captive}$; 2.

§ to captivate.

CAPTI-F, n. m. VE, n. f. (DE, to)

captive.

Faire un —, to take \sqrt{a} =.

CAPTIVER, v. a. § 1. to captivate; to

take $\sqrt{captive}$; 2. to captivate (to

charm); 3. to subject; to bring \sqrt{under}

subjection.

Vouloir — q. u., (V. senses) (of

women) to set $\sqrt{o's}$ cap at a. o.

CAPTIVE, E, pa. p. § captivated.

Non —, uncaptivated.

SE CAPTIVER, pr. v. to bring $\sqrt{o's}$ self

under subjection.

CAPTIVITÉ, n. f. § § captivity.

Compagnon, compagne de —, com-

panion of =; fellow-prisoner. Sortir de

—, to be released from captivity.

CAPTURE, n. f. § capture.

Auteur d'une —, captor. Faire une

—, to make \sqrt{a} capture.

CAPTURER, v. a. 1. to apprehend (a.

o.); to arrest; (to take \sqrt{up} ; 2. (mil.)

to capture.

CAPUCE, n. f.

CAPUCHON, n. m. 1. hood (covering

for the head); 2. (of monks) cowl; hood;

3. (bot.) cowl; hood.

À —, 1. with a =; hooded; 2. cowed;
hooded; en —, 1. in a =; 2. hooded; cowl-
ed; 3. (bot.) cowed; hooded; sans —,
unhooded; uncowed. Couvrir d'un —,
to hood.

CAPUCHONNE, E, adj. (bot.) cowed;
hooded.

CAPUCHONNER, v. n. (man.) to arch
o's neck.

CAPUCIN, n. m. (rel. ord.) capuchin,
m.; capuchin friar.

CAPUCINADE, n. f. dull sermon.

CAPUCINE, n. f. 1. (rel. ord.) capu-

chin nun; capuchin; 2. (bot.) nastur-

tium; nasturtion; Indian cress; 2.

nose-smart; 3. (gun.) ring (of muskets).

Bouton, graine de —, nasturtium;

nasturtion.

CAPUCINIÈRE, n. f. (b. s.) capuchin

friary.

CAPUT-MORTUUM [kaputt-mortuomm]

n. m. + (chem.) caput-mortuum.

CAQUAGE [kakaj] n. m. 1. curing (of

fish); 2. barrelling (of powder).

CAQUE, n. f. 1. keg; 2. barre (of

powder).

La — sent toujours le hareng, what

is bred in the bones will never come out

of the flesh.

CAQUER, v. a. 1. to cure (fish); 2. to

barrel (fish, powder).

CAQUET, n. m. 1. § (of hens, geese)

cackle; 2. § (pers.) prate; prattle; chit-

chat; 3. —s, (pl.) tittle-tattle, sing.

— bon bec, 1.) magpie; 2. idle gossip

(woman). Rabaisser, rabattre le — de

q. u.), to make \sqrt{a} o. lower his tone.

CAQUETAGE [kakaj] n. m. 1. § (of

hens) cackling; 2. § (pers.) prating;

prate; prattling; prattle; twatting;

3. § (pers.) tittle-tattle.

CAQUÈTE, n. f. carp-tub.

CAQUETER [kakté] v. n. 1. § (of hens,

geese) to cackle; 2. § (b. s.) (pers.) to

cackle; to prate; to prattle; to twattle;

3. (pers.) to tittle tattle.

Poule qui caquette, cackler.

CAQUETERIE [kakté] n. f. ((pers.) 1.

prating; prate; prattle; chit-chat;

twatting; 2. tittle-tattle.

CAQUETEU-R [kakteur] n. m. SE, n. f.

(prater; prattler; twattler.

CAQUEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. person that

barrels fish.

CAR [kâr] conj. for; because.

CARABÉ, n. m. carabe.

CARABIN, n. m. 1. + skirmisher; 2. §

skirmisher (player that plays and quits

the game); 3.) (b. s.) saw-bones (med-

ical student).

CARABINE, n. f. 1. carbine; carabi-

ne; 2. (mil.) rifle.

CARABINE, E, adj. (nav.) (of a gale of

wind) stiff.

CARABINER, v. a. to rifle (a gun-

barrel).

CARABINER, v. n. 1. + to skirmish;

2. § to skirmish (to play and quit the

game).

CARABINIER, n. m. 1. carabineer; 2.

rifle-man; (pl.) rifle-men; rifles, pl.

— à pied, rifle-man; (pl.) rifle-men;

rifles, pl.

CARACO, n. m. + caraco (woman's

dress).

CARACOLE, n. f. (man.) caracole.

CARACOLER, v. n. (man.) to cara-

cole.

CARACOUER, v. n. (of male pigeons)

to coo.

CARACTÈRE, n. m. 1. § character

(mark, figure); 2. § character (letter

used in writing); 3. § hand-writing;

writing; 4. + charm; spell; 5. § cha-

acter; quality; capacity; 6. § cha-

acteristic; 7. § character (distinctive

qualities of manners or mind); 8. § cha-

acter (representation of personal qua-

lities); 9. § temper; 10. § spirit (ardour,

courage); spiritedness; decision; 11. (of

the features, physiognomy) expression;

expressive air; 12. (arith.) digit; 13. (print.) type; print; 14. (sciences) character.

8. Les —s de La Bruyère, the characters of La Bruyère.

— décidé, decision of character; — égal, even temper; — neuf, 1. new type; 2. (print.) silex type; — propre, characteristic; temper. Fondateur de —s, (printing) letter founder; homme de —, man of decision. De —, (V. senses) of spirit; high spirited; dans son —, (V. senses) in —; par —, constitutionally; sans —, (V. senses) (pers.) mean-spirited. Avoir du —, 1. to be spirited; 2. to have decision; avoir de la roideur dans le —, to be of an unbending —; avoir le — bien, mal fait, to be good, ill tempered; prendre le — de, to assume; sortir de son —, to lose √ o.'s temper; (to get √ out of temper; ne pas sortir de son —, not to lose √ o.'s temper; to be in the same temper; faire sortir q. u. de son —, to put √ a. o. out of temper.

CARACTERISER, v. a. to characterize.

CARACTÉRISTIQUE, adj. characteristic.

Lettre —, (gram.) characteristic; signe —, =; trait —, =. D'une manière —, characteristically.

CARACTÉRISTIQUE, n. f. 1. (gram.) characteristic; 2. (math.) characteristic; 3. (math.) (of logarithms) index.

CARAFE, n. f. decanter (bottle).

CARAFON, n. m. 1. cooler (vase); 2. decanter (in a cooler); 3. (at eating-houses) quarter of a bottle.

CARAGNE [karann-y'] n. f. (com.) caranna.

CARAGNE [karann-y'] adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ of caranna.

Gomme —, (com.) caranna.

CARAITE, n. m. Caraites (Jewish sectary).

CARAMBOLAGE [karanbolaj] n. m. (bil.) cannon.

Faire un —, to cannon; to make √ a cannon.

CARAMBOLER [karanbolé] v. n. (bil.) to cannon; to make √ a cannon.

CARAMEL, n. m. caramel.

Odeur de —, =.

CARAPACE, n. f. (of tortoises) carapace; calapash; calapee.

CARAQUE, n. f. (nav.) carac; carack.

CARAT, n. m. 1. (gold., jewel.) carat; 2. (gold.) carat (part of fine gold); 3. (sing.) small diamonds sold by weight, pl.

CARAVANE, n. f. 1. || caravan (persons travelling in the East); 2. § body; troop; band.

Faireses —s §, to lead √ a dissipated life; to play o.'s pranks.

CARAVANIER, n. m. leader of a caravan.

CARAVANSÉRAL, n. m.

CARAVANSÉRAIL [—ra-y'] n. m. caravansary; caravansera.

CARAVELLE, n. f. (nav.) carvel; caravel.

CARBATINE, n. f. 1. green skin; 2. green hide.

CARBONARO, n. m. carbonaro.

CARBONATE, n. m. (chem.) carbonate.

CARBONE, n. m. (chem.) carbon.

CARBONE, E, adj. (chem.) carbonated.

CARBONEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. (chem.) carbonous.

CARBONIQUE, adj. (chem.) carbonic.

CARBONISATION [—àcion] n. f. (chem.) carbonization.

CARBONISER, v. a. (chem.) to carbonize; to char.

CARBONNADE, n. f. (culin.) carbonade.

CARBURE, n. m. (chem.) carburet.

CARCAN, n. m. 1. carcan (punishment); 2. carcanet (necklace).

CARCASSE, n. f. 1. carcass (of a dead animal); 2. (b. s.) (jest.) carcass (of the human body); 3. (of poultry) body; 4. § skeleton (lean person or animal); 5. (arch.) shell; 6. (arts) frame-work; 7. (build.) shell; 8. (nav.) carcass.

CARCINOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) carcinology.

CARCINOMATEU-X [—teù] SE, adj. (med.) carcinomatous.

CARCINOME, n. m. (med.) carcinoma.

CARDAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) carding.

CARDAMINE, n. f. (bot.) cardamine; (lady's smock).

— des prés, cuckoo-flower; cuckoo-flower cress.

CARDAMOME, n. m. (bot.) cardamom; cardamom-trees.

CARDASSE, n. f. V. NOPAL.

CARDE, n. f. 1. (a. & m.) card; 2. (bot.) chard; shard.

— mécanique, (a. & m.) card-engine; carder.

CARDE-POIRÉE, n. f., pl. —s, (hort.) chard of beet.

CARDER, v. a. (a. & m.) to card.

Machine à —, card-engine; carder.

CARDERE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) teasel.

— cultivée, à bonnetier, à foulon, =.

CARDEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. (a. & m.) carder.

— en fin, (spin.) finisher.

CARDIALGIE, n. f. (med.) cardialgia; (heart-burn).

CARDIAQUE, adj. 1. (anat.) cardiac; cardiacal; 2. (med.) cardiac; cardiacal.

CARDIAQUE, n. m. (med.) cardiac.

CARDIER, n. m. (stat.) card-paper.

CARDINAL, n. m. 1. cardinal; 2. (orn.) cardinal.

CARDINAL, E, adj. 1. cardinal; 2. (astr.) cardinal; 3. (geog.) cardinal; 4. (gram.) cardinal.

CARDINALAT, n. m. cardinalate; cardinalship.

CARDINALE, n. f. (bot.) cardinal-flower.

CARDINE, n. f. (ich.) whiff.

CARDON, n. m. 1. (bot.) cardoon; chardoons; 2. (crust.) shrimp.

CARDONNETTE, n. f. V. CHARDONNETTE.

CARÈME, n. m. lent.

La mi —, mid- =. Faire —, faire, observer le —, to keep √ =; mettre le — bien haut, 1. to require what is difficult; 2. to promise what is distant; rompre le —, to cease keeping =; venir comme Mars en —, to be sure to come in due time. Le — est bas, = begins early; le — est haut, = begins late.

CARÈME-PRENANT, n. m., pl. —, 1. Shrove-tide; 2. Shrove-Tuesday; 3. (sing.) Shrove-tide revellers, pl.

CARÈNAGE, n. m. (nav.) careening.

CARENCE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ (law) absence of assets.

CARÈNE, n. f. 1. (nav.) keel; bottom; 2. (nav.) careen; careening; 3. (bot.) carina; (keel).

En —, en forme de —, keel-shaped.

Abattre, mettre en —, (nav.) to careen; to lay √ on careen.

CARÈNE, E, CARINE, E, adj. (bot.) carinate; carinated; (keeled; (keel-shaped).

CARÈNER, v. a. (nav.) to careen.

CARESSANT, E, adj. 1. § caressing; 2. || (of animals) fawning; 3. (b. s.) (pers.) fawning.

D'une manière —e, 1. caressingly; 2. fawningly.

CARESSE, n. f. 1. || § caress; 2. § endearment; 3. § (of animals) fawning; 4. § (b. s.) (pers.) fawning; fawn.

Faire —, des —s, to caress; faire des —s à, to caress.

CARESSER, v. a. 1. || § to caress; 2. ||

to caress, to stroke (animals); 3. || (of animals) to fawn; 4. || (b. s.) (pers.) to fawn; 5. § (b. s.) to pamper.

En caressant, 1. caressingly; 2. fawningly.

CARET, n. m. (erp.) imbricated, hawk's bill turtle, tortoise.

CARET, n. m. rope-maker's reel.

Fil de —, = rope-yarn.

CAREX, n. m. (bot.) (genus) sedge.

De —, sedge.

CARGAISON, n. f. 1. (com. nav.) cargo; freight; 2. ship-load.

— de l'aller, outward cargo; = out;

— de retour, homeward, home, return =.

Livre de —, = book.

CARGUE [karg] n. f. (nav.) brail.

CARGUER [kargé] v. a. (nav.) 1. to brail; to brail up; to clue up; 2. to farthel; to spill.

CARIATIDE, n. f. V. CARYATIDE.

CARIBOU, n. m. (mam.) caribou.

CARICATURE, n. f. caricature.

Auteur de —s, caricaturist. Faire —, = de, tourner en —, to caricature.

CARIE, n. f. 1. (agr.) (sing.) broton; rust, sing.; smut balls, pl.; 2. (bot.) fire-blast; 3. (med.) caries; cariosity.

CARIE, E, adj. 1. rotten; 2. (agr.) smutty; 3. (did.) carious; rotten; 4. (med.) carious.

Non —, unrotten.

CARIER, v. a. 1. to rot; 2. (agr.) to smut; 3. (did.) to make √, to render carious.

SE CARIER, pr. v. 1. to rot; 2. (agr.) to smut; 3. (did.) to become √, to get √ carious.

CARILLON [kari-yon] n. m. 1. || chime of bells; 2. || chime (musical bells); 3. § § pothier; racket; 4. (of clocks, watches) music.

À —, (of clocks, watches) musical. À double, triple —, 1. || double, treble peal; 2. § (b. s.) several times. Sonner le —, to ring √ a peal; sonner à double, à triple —, to ring √ a double, a treble =.

CARILLONNEMENT [kari-yonnan] n. m. chiming.

CARILLONNER [kari-yoné] v. n. to ring √ a peal.

CARILLONNEUR [kari-yonneur] n. m. chimier.

CARINE, E, V. CARÈNE.

CARISTADE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ (sing.) alms, plate.

CARLIN, n. m. carlin (an Italian coin).

CARLIN, n. m. pug-dog.

CARLINGUE, n. f. (nav.) 1. carline; carling; 2. (of cabestans, masts) step.

CARLISTE, n. m. f. Carlist (partisan of Charles).

CARLISTE, adj. Carlist.

CARLOVINGIEN [—vinjien] NE, adj. (hist. of France) Carolingian (of Charlemagne).

CARMAGNOLE [karmann-yol] n. f. 1. || carmagnole (jacket); 2. carmagnole (revolutionary song of 1790); 3. carmagnole (revolutionary dance).

CARMAGNOLE [karmann-yol] n. m. carmagnole (violent Jacobin).

CARME, n. m. (rel. ord.) carmelite (friar).

— déchaussé, déchaux, bare-footed =.

De —, carmelite.

CARMELENE, n. f. carmeline-wool.

CARMELENE, n. f. (rel. ord.) Carmelite (nun).

De —, carmelite.

CARMES, n. m. (tricktrack) four, pl.

CARMIN, n. m. carmine.

CARMINATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) carminative.

CARMINATIF, n. m. (med.) carminative.

CARNAGE, n. m. 1. carnage; slaughter; 2. carnage (flesh of animals killed).

Faire un —, to make √ a =.

CARNASSIER, IERE, adj. 1. (zoo)

rine; (flesh-eating; 2. (pers.) fond
f meat.

CARNASSIER, n. m. (zool.) ferine;
flesh-eater.

CARNASSIERE, n. f. shooting-pocket;
ame-bag, pouch.

CARNATION [karnâsion] n. f. 1. carna-
on; flesh-colour; 2. (paint.) carnation.

CARNAVAL, n. m., pl. -s, carnival.

CARNE, n. f. corner (of a stone,
ble, etc.).

CARNÉ, E, adj. flesh-coloured.

CARNET, n. m. (com.) 1. memoran-
um-book; note-book; 2. (comp.) book.

— alphabétique, (com.) index. —
échéances, (V. ECHÉANCE).

CARNIFICATION [—fikâsion] n. f.
(med.) carnification.

CARNIFIER (SE) pr. v. (med.) to car-
fy.

CARNIVORE, adj. (did.) carnivorous.

CARNIVORE, n. m. (did.) carnivo-
us animal.

CARNOSITÉ, n. f. (surg.) carnosity.

CAROGNE [karonn-y] n. f. ⊖ hag.

CAROLIN, E, adj. (hist.) of Charle-
agne.

CAROLUS [—luss] n. m. carolus (old
glash coin).

CARONADE, n. f. (artil.) carronade.

CARONCULE, n. f. 1. (anat.) carun-
; 2. (bot.) caruncle.

CAROTIDE, adj. (anat.) carotid.

CAROTIDE, n. f. (anat.) carotid.

CAROTIDIEN [—diin] adj. m. (anat.)
otid.

CAROTIQUE, adj. (med.) carotid.

CAROTTE, n. f. 1. (bot.) carrot; 2. (of
acco) roll.

Couleur de —, (of hair) carrot. En
(tobacco) rolled. Tirer une — à q.
to get √ (obtain) a. th. out of a. o.;

vivre que de — s, (to live upon a
re nothing.

CAROTTER, v. n. (to play for a
re nothing (at play).

CAROTTIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. ‡

CAROTTEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (mean
yer.

AROUBE, n. m.

AROUGE, n. m. (bot.) carob, locust;
peet-pod.

AROUBIER, n. m.

AROUGE, n. m. (bot.) carob-tree;
st-tree; Saint John's bread-tree;
st-pod tree.

ARPE, n. m. (anat.) torist.

ARPE, n. f. (ich.) carp.

— dorée, gold-fish.

ARPEAU, n. m. (ich.) young carp.

ARPIEN [karpiin] NE, adj. (anat.)
pal.

— s, torist.

ARPILLON [karpi-yon] n. m. (ich.)
young carp.

ARQUOIS, n. m. quiver.

ARMÉ D'UN —, armed with a =; "
ered. Dans son —, in a =; "qui-
d. Vider son —, √ to empty o.'s
er; to shoot √ all o.'s bolts.

ARRARE [karâr] n. m. Carara mar-

ARRE [kâr] n. f. 1. (sing.) (pers.)
and shoulders, pl.; 2. (sing.) (of
s) back and shoulders, pl.; 3. (of
crown; 4. (sing.) (of shoes) square
pl.

oir une bonne —, (pers.) to be
d shouldered.

ARRE [kâr] E, adj. 1. square; 2.
h.) square; quadrate; quadratic;
il.) square; 4. (nav.) square; 5.
) printing demy; demy; 6. (rhet.)
entences) full; flowing.

n —, unsquared; à peu près —,
ly square; squarish. Figure — e, 1.
re figure; 2. quadratrix; forme
squareness; muscle —, (anat.)
adratus"; racine — e, square root.
ber —, (nav.) to square (the yards).

CARRÉ [kâr] n. m. 1. square (square
figure); 2. landing-place; 3. (of mut-
ton) breast; 4. (of paper) square piece;
5. (anat.) "quadratus"; 6. (arith.)
square; 7. (arch.) fillet; 8. (gard.) bed;
9. (geom.) square; quadrate; 10. (mil.)
square; 11. (stat.) printing demy;
demy; 12. (stat.) medium.

Petit —, (stat.) short demy. — des
officiers, (nav.) ward-room; — de toi-
lette †, dressing-case (for ladies). Formé
en —, rangé par —, squadrone.

CARREAU [kârô] n. m. 1. square (of
a series of squares); 2. square, paving-
tile; 3. paving-brick; 4. tile-floor;
floor; 5. (of a church) cushion; 6. (of
cushions) Ottoman foot-stool; 7. (of
fabrics) square; 8. (of files) rubber; 9.
(of glass) pane of glass; pane; 10. (of
tailors) goose; tailor's goose; 11. (cards)
diamond; 12. (mar.) stretcher.

1. Plier du linge à petits —, to fold linen
in small squares; dessin à —, drawing with
squares.

Valet de —, 1. (cards) knave of dia-
monds; 2. § (pers.) contemptible, piti-
ful fellow, wretch. Sans —, (of win-
dows) without any panes of glass;
paneless. Avoir toujours garde à —,
to be always prepared for every emer-
gency; coucher sur le —, to lie √, to
sleep √ on the bare ground; coucher,
jeter, laisser q. u. sur le —, 1. to strike
√ a. o. to the ground;) to lay √ a. o.
sprawling; 2. to kill a. o. on the spot;
demeurer, rester sur le —, to be killed
dead, killed upon the spot.

CARREAU [kârô] n. m. (med.) "tabes
mesenterica."

CARREFOUR [kârfour] n. m. 1. cross-
road; 2. (of towns) public place (where
several streets end).

— des auteurs, Grub-street. De —,
(jest.) Grub-street. Poème de —, Grub-
street poem.

CARRELAGE [kârlaj] n. m. 1. brick-
paving; 2. brick-pavement.

CARRELER [kârlé] v. a. 1. to pave
with tile; 2. to pave with brick; 3. to
cobble (old shoes).

CARRELET [kârlé] n. m. 1. (ich.)
plaice; (flat-fish; flounder; 2. square
fishing-net; 3. shoe-maker's awl; awl.

CARRELETTE [kârlé] n. f. four-
sided, four square file.

CARRELEUR [kârléur] n. m. 1. paver
for brick pavement; 2. travelling cob-
bler.

CARRELIER [kârlé] n. m. 1. square
paving-tile maker; 2. paving-brick
maker.

CARRELURE [kârlur] n. f. (sing.) new
soles (put to old boots or shoes), pl.

CARREMENT [kârcman] adv. √ squa-
rely (in a square).

CARRER [kâr] v. a. 1. √ to square; 2.
(arith.) to square; 3. (geom.) to square;
4. (mil.) to form into a square.

SE CARRER, pr. v. 1. to strut; 2.
(bouillotte) to double the stake.

Personne qui se carre, strutter. En
se carrant, 1. strutting; 2. struttingly.

CARRICK, n. m. box-coat.

CARRIER [kârié] n. m. quarry-man.

CARRIÈRE [kâriér] n. f. 1. √ career;
2. √ race-course; race-ground; 3. §
career; race; course; walk; 4. § play;
scope; 5. quarry (place whence stone
is extracted); 6. (mar.) career.

Libre —, 1. free, full play, scope.

Extraction de la —, quarrying; lit de
—, quarry-bed; pierre de la —, quarry.

Avoir libre, pleine —, √ to have free.
full play, scope; creuser, fouiller une
—, to dig √ a quarry; débiter dans
une —, § to enter upon a career;

donner — à, 1. § (man.) to give √ rein
to; 2. to vent; to give √ vent to;

donner libre, pleine — à, § to give √
ample, free, full scope; se donner — §,
1. to have free, full scope; 2. to run

√ out; 3. to indulge o.'s fancy; ex-
ploiter une —, to mine, to work a
quarry; fournir la —, to run √ over
the course; fournir la — au pas √, to
walk over the course; fournir une —,
∥ §, to run √ o.'s race; ouvrir une — à
q. u., 1. to open a field for a. o.; 2. to
give √ a. o. scope; parcourir une — §,
to run √ a career; remplir sa — ∥ §,
to run √ o.'s length; suivre une —, to
pursue a career; to run √ a race.

CARRIOLE [kâriol] n. f. tilted cart.

CARROSSE [kâross] n. m. coach,
carriage.

Avoir —, to keep √ o.'s =; to ride √
in a =; rouler —, to keep √ o.'s =.

CARROSSÉE [kârocé] n. f. coach-full.

CARROSSIER [kârocé] n. m. 1. coach-
maker; 2. coach-horse.

CARROUSEL, n. m. 1. tilt (tourna-
ment); 2. carousal (tournament in
France); 3. tilt-yard.

CARROUSSE [kârouss] n. f. carouse;
(drinking bout).

Faire —, to carouse.

CARRURE [kârar] n. f. breadth of
back at the shoulders.

D'une belle —, broad-backed. Etroit
de —, narrow across the shoulders;
large de —, wide across the shoulders.

CARTAHU, n. m. (nav.) whip.

CARTAYER, v. n. to drive √ with
the rut between the wheels.

CARTE, n. f. 1. card; 2. card; play-
ing card; 3. pasteboard; 4. ticket; 5.
(of eating-houses and inns) bill of fare;
6. (of eating-houses and inns) bill; ac-
count; 7. (geog.) map; 8. (geog.)
chart.

— ajustée, préparée, marked card;
les basses —s, the small =s; — blanche,
1. ∥ blank =; 2. § carte blanche (un-
limited power); — enluminée, co-
loured map; fausse —, (play) odd =;

— géographique, de géographie, map;
— géographique, de géographie enlu-
minée, coloured map; — glacée, glaz-
ed =; — marine, (geog.) chart; —
payante, à payer, bill, account (at
an eating-house or inn); les —s peintes,
the court =s; — plane, plate, (geog.)
plane chart; — tarotée, spotted =;

— d'adresse, tradesman's =; — à jouer,
playing =; — de porcelaine, ena-
melled =; trois —s de la même sorte,
nair royal; —s sur table §, above-
board; — de visite, visiting =. Château
de —, 1. ∥ card-house; 2. § ginger-
bread house; le dessous des —s, the
face of the =s; étui à —, =-case; jeu
de —s, 1. card-playing; 2. pack of =s;

joueur, joueuse de —s, =-player;
partie de —, game of =s. Sans —,
(V. senses) "charitless. Amener une
—, to bring √ out a =; avoir — blan-
che, to have a carte blanche; battre,
mêler les —s, to shuffle the =s;

brouiller les —s §, 1. to sow √
dissension; to embroil matters; 2. to
make √ mischief; connaître, voir le
dessous des —s §, to be in the secret;
couper les —s, to cut √ the =; deman-
der —, (cards) to propose buying;
demander une —, (cards) to buy √ a =;

dessiner, tracer sur une —, une —
géographique, to map; donner, faire
les —s, to deal √ the =s; to deal √;
donner à q. u. — blanche §, to give √,
to throw √ a. o. a carte blanche;

écarter une —, to throw √ away a =;
faire des châteaux de —s, to build √
with =; faire une partie de —s, to
play a game of =s; faire des tours de
—s, to show √ tricks with =s; jouer
aux —s, to play =s; jouer —s sur
table, to deal √ above board; pointer
la —, (nav.) to prick the chart; tirer
les —s, to tell √ fortunes upon =s.
Dont on n'a pas de —, (V. senses) "charitless.

CARTEL, n. m. 1. challenge; challenge to fight; cartel; 2. dial-case (for a clock); 3. clock (with a dial-case); 4. (mil.) cartel; 5. (nav.) cartel; cartel ship.

Auteur d'un —, d'un — de défi, challenge; challenge to fight; cartel.

CARTERIE [kartri] n. f. 1. card-making; 2. card-factory.

CARTERON [kartron] V. QUARTERON.

CARTESIANISME, n. m. (did.) cartesianism.

CARTESIEN [kartéziin] NE, adj. (did.) cartesian.

CARTESIEN [kartéziin] n. m. (did.) cartesian.

CARTHAGINOIS, E, adj. Carthaginian.

CARTHAGINOIS, n. m. E, n. f. Carthaginian.

CARTHAME, n. m. (bot.) carthamus; (safflower).

— des teinturiers, safflower; dyer's safflower; bastard, mock saffron.

Fleuron de —, (chem.) safflower.

CARTIER, n. m. card-maker.

CARTILAGE, n. m. 1. gristle; 2.

(anat.) cartilage.

CARTILAGINEUX [—neù] SE, adj. 1.

gristly; 2. (anat.) cartilaginous; 3.

(bot.) cartilaginous.

CARTISANE, n. f. cartisane (card-paper).

CARTOGRAPHIE, n. f. V. CHARTOGRAPHIE.

CARTON, n. m. 1. pasteboard; 2.

card; 3. pasteboard-box, case; 4.

hat-box; 5. band-box; 6. bonnet-box;

7. (for drawings) portfolio; 8. (book-

bind.) board; 9. (draw.) cartoon; 10.

(paint.) cartoon; 11. (print.) four-page

cancel; cancel.

— fin, card; card-paper; grand —,

(print.) octavo-part (of a duodecimo

sheet); — lustré, polished pasteboard;

petit —, (print.) off-cut; — refait,

(print.) four-page cancel; cancel; —

à chapeau, 1. hat-box; 2. bonnet-box;

3. band-box; — de pâte, mill-board.

CARTON-PIERRE, n. m. statuary

pasteboard.

CARTONNAGE, n. m. (book-bind.)

boarding.

CARTONNER, v. a. (book-bind.) to

put ✓ in boards.

CARTONNÉ, E, pa. p. (book-bind.)

in boards; boards; bo.

CARTONNERIE, n. f. pasteboard-

manufactory.

CARTONNEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. bind-

er that boards books.

CARTONNIER, n. m. 1. pasteboard-

maker; 2. mill-board maker.

CARTOUCHE, n. f. 1. (of cannon)

cartouch; 2. (of fire-arms) cartridge;

3. (mil.) cartouche (discharge or fur-

lough).

Papier —, (stat.) cartridge-paper.

Déchirer la —, (mil.) to bite ✓ the =.

CARTOUCHE, n. m. 1. case (for fire-

works); 2. (arch.) modillion; cartouch;

cartooze.

CARTOUCHIER, n. m. (mar.) car-

tridge-box.

CARTULAIRE, n. m. cartulary.

CARUS [kàrus] n. m. (med.) carus.

CARVI, n. m. (bot.) caraway; car-

raway.

CARYATIDE, n. f. 1. (Gr. hist.) car-

ryatid; caryat; 2. (arch.) caryatid;

caryat.

CARYOPHYLLÉE, E, adj. (bot.) ca-

ryophyllous.

CARYOPHYLLÈS, n. f. (bot.) ca-

ryophyllae, pl.

CAS [kà] n. m. 1. case (event); 2. case

(circumstance); 3. case (question); 4.

case (cause, suit in a court); 5. value;

esteem; 6. (sing.) (needs (excrement)

pl.; 7. (gram.) case; 8. (math.) case;

9. (med.) case.

— douteux, 1. doubtful case; 2.

(math.) ambiguous =; — en question,

dont il s'agit, = in point. Au — que...

(subj.) in =...; auquel —, in which

=; dans le — de, 1. in = of; 2. able

to; dans le — oh, (indic.) in =...; dans

tous les —, in any =; (in any and

every =; en pareil cas —, in such a

=; en — de, in = of; in the event of;

en tous —, in any =; at all events;

en — que... +, (subj.) in =... Un en —,

anything to serve in = of need. Chan-

ger le —, to alter the =; être dans le —

de..., to be able to...; faire — de, to value;

to set ✓ a value on, upon; (to make ✓

account of; faire son —, to do ✓ o.'s

needs; faire grand — de, 1. to set ✓ a

great, high value on, upon; to value

highly; 2. § to make ✓ much of; ne

pas faire — de, ne faire aucun — de,

to set ✓ no value on; to be regardless

of; (to make ✓ nothing of; to pass by;

to make ✓ no account of; faire peu de

— de, 1. to value but little; to set ✓

little value on; to make ✓ little, slight

of; to think ✓ slightly of; 2. to set

nought; faire trop peu de — de, to un-

dervalue; poser le — que, (subj.) to

put ✓ the =; to suppose. Dont on fait

—, valued; dont on fait grand —,

highly valued; dont on fait peu de —,

unvalued; (little valued); le — ave-

nant, échéant, if the = occur, should

occur; should the = occur.

CAS [kà] SE, adj. + (of the tone, voice)

broken.

CASAN-IER, IÈRE, adj. 1. (pers.) do-

mesticated; domestic; home-keeping;

2. (th.) domesticated; domestic.

Rendre —, to domesticate.

CASAN-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. domes-

ticated person, character.

CASQUE, n. f. cloak; cassock.

Tourner —, to turn round; to change

sides; (to turn over; (to be a turn-

coat; (to rat. Vêtu d'une —, cassocked.

CASAQUIN, n. m. 1. + short cassock;

2. jacket (short gown).

Donner, tomber sur le — à q. u.), to

beat ✓, to leather, to trim a o.'s jack-

et; to fall ✓ upon a o.'s jacket; to

curry a o.'s hide.

CASCADE, n. f. 1. || cascade; water-

fall; 2. || (of fire) cascade; 3. || § fall;

leap; bound; 4. (§ downfall (blunder);

fall; slip; 5. § irregularity.

De — en —, 1. from = to =; 2. §

from one event, thing to another; par

—s, 1. || by leaps, bounds; 2. § by fits

and starts; 3. § desultorily; uncon-

nectedly; 4. § by hearsay. Faire une —,

1. || to make ✓, to form a cascade,

waterfall; 2. § to have a downfall,

fall.

CASCARILLE [—ri-y'] n. f. (pharm.)

cascarilla-bark.

CASCATELLE, n. f. cascade (of Tivoli).

CASE [kàz] n. f. 1. + house; 2. hut

(negro's); 3. compartment; division;

box; 4. box (for animals); 5. (of regis-

ters) square; 6. (for papers) pigeon-

hole; 7. (backgammon) point; 8. (chess,

drafts) square; 9. (nav.) berth; birth.

— pour les chevaux, (rail.) horse-

box. Patron de la —, master of the house.

Être à une —, (chess) to stand ✓ upon

a square.

CASEEU-X [kazéù] SE, adj. (did.) ca-

seous.

CASEMATE, n. f. (fort.) casemate.

CASEMATE, E, adj. (fort.) (of bas-

tion) with casemates.

CASER [kàzè] v. n. (backgammon) to

make ✓ a point.

CASER [kàzè] v. a. 1. || to place (a. th.);

to put ✓ away; (to stow away; 2. || to

make ✓ room for (a. th., a. o.); 3. || §

to find ✓ a situation, a place, (a berth

for (a. o.).

SE CASER, pr. v. 1. (th.) to be, to

get ✓ placed; to be put away; (to be

stowed away; 2. || (pers.) to find

✓ room; 3. § (pers.) to get ✓ settled; to

find ✓. to get ✓ a situation, a place, (a

berth).

CASERNE, n. f. (mil.) (sing.) bar-

racks, pl.

Intendant de —, barrack-master; in-

tendant général des —s, =master

general; ration de —, barrack-allow-

ance.

CASERNEMENT, n. m. (mil.) putting

into barracks.

Effets de —, (pl.) barrack-baggage

sing.

CASERNER, v. n. (mil.) to be in bar-

racks.

Faire —, to put ✓ into barracks.

CASERNER, v. a. (mil.) to put ✓ into

barracks.

CASIER [kàzié] n. m. 1. (sing.) (of

bureau, secretary) set of pigeon-holes

sing.; pigeon-holes, pl.; 2. pedestal-cas-

CASILLEUX [kazi-yèù] adj. m. (of

glass) brittle.

CASIMIR, n. m. kerseymere; single

milled kerseymere.

CASINO, n. m. casino; club.

CASOAR, n. m. (orn.) (genus) cassow-

ary.

CASPIEN [kaspiin] NE, adj. Caspian.

CASQUE, n. m. 1. helmet; 2. casque

2. (bot.) galea; helm; helmet; hood

3. (conch.) helmet-shell; 4. (heer

helmet).

Couvrir d'un —, to helm; to cover

with a helmet; couvert d'un —, pro-

tant un —, helmed; helmeted; ôter le

— à, to unhelm. À qui on a ôté le —,

qui n'a plus son —, unhelmed.

CASQUETTE, n. f. cap (boy's, man's)

— de voyage, travelling =.

CASSADE, n. f. + lie; fib.

CASSAGE, n. m. (did.) breaking.

CASSAILLE [kàçà-y'] n. f. (agr.) break-

ing up.

CASSANT, E, adj. 1. || brittle; 2.

metals brittle; 3. (of pears) breaking

CASSATION [kàçàcion] n. f. (law) 1.

nulment; 2. appeal; 3. reversion

a judgment).

Cour de —, court of appeal; deman-

pourvoi, recours en —, (sing.) 1. pp

ceedings in error, pl.; 2. petition

appeal; moyen de —, 1. plea of pp

ceedings of error; 2. plea of petition

appeal. Aller en —, (th.) to appeal

pourvoir en —, 1. to sue for a writ of

error; 2. to appeal; to lodge an appeal

CASSAVE [kàçàv] n. f. cassava;

savi.

CASSE [kàss] n. f. 1. (bot.) casse

French guava; 2. (pharm.) cassia

— aromatique, odorante, (th)

bastard cinnamon; — vraie, es-

sons, des boutiques, (pharm.) pure

cassia. — en bois, 1. (bot.) bast

cinnamon; 2. (pharm.) cassia-ban-

CASSE [kàss] n. f. 1. (com.) break

2. (mil.) cashiering.

CASSE, n. f. (print.) case; lea

case.

Bas de —, lower case; haut de

upper =. Mise en —, laying

paire de —s, set of —s, letter-

Apprendre la —, to learn the be-

mettre en, to lay ✓ a =.

CASSEAU, n. m. (print.) half-

drawer.

CASSE-COU, n. m., pl. —s, 1. bb

neck; 2. (man) rough-rider.

CASSE-CROÛTE, n. m., pl. —

CASSE-NOISETTE, n. m., pl. -s, (sing.) nut-crackers, pl.

CASSE-NOIX, n. m., pl. —, 1. (sing.) nut-crackers, pl.; 2. (orn.) nuthatch; nutcracker.

CASSER [kâse] v. a. 1. || to break (by striking an inelastic body); 2. || (a. of) to break (a limb, a part of the body); 3. || to crack (nuts, walnuts); 4. || to snap; to break (short); 5. || to wear (out); to debilitate; to weaken; 6. || to annul; to invalidate; to quash; to set (aside); 7. to suppress (employments); 8. to dissolve (parliaments); 9. to disband (troops); 10. (law) to rescind; to reverse; to set (aside); 11. (mil.) to cashier; to break (v); 12. (nav.) to part (her cables); 13. (nav.) to shiver (a mast).

1. — de la pierre, du verre, de la porcelaine, des métaux ou des os, to break stone glass, porcelain, metals or bones. 2. — le bras ou la jambe à q. u., to break a. o.'s arm or leg. 4. — une aiguille ou une lame de couteau, to snap a needle or the blade of a knife. 5. Les fatigues l'ont cassé, fatigue has worn him out.

— (subitement), to snap; — (en détachant), to break (off); — (en détachant subitement), to snap off; — (en frappant), to knock off.

— sec, to snap; to break (short); — aux gages, 1. || to dismiss; to discharge; 2. || to withdraw (o.'s confidence); — de son rang et renvoyer soldat, (mil.) to reduce to the ranks.

[Casser must not be confounded with briser or rompre.]

CASSÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of CASSER) (nav.) (of masts) spent.

Non —, (V. senses) unbroken.

SE CASSER, pr. v. 1. || (of inelastic bodies) to break (v); 2. || to break (a limb, a part of the body); 3. || to snap; 4. || to give (a snap); to break (short); 5. || (pers.) to break (v); to wear (out); to get (debilitated).

2. Il s'est cassé le bras ou la jambe, he has broken his leg or his arm.

— (subitement), to snap; — (en se détachant), to break (off); — (en se détachant subitement), to snap off. — sec, to snap; to break (short). — en deux, 1. to break (asunder); 2. to snap in two.

CASSER [kâse] v. n. || (of inelastic bodies) to break (v).

CASSEROLE, n. f. saucepan; stew-pan.

CASSE-TÊTE, n. m., pl. —, 1. || to-mahawk; 2. (|| § heady wine; 3. || § deafening noise; noise that goes through o.'s head; 4. || § head-breaking work.

GASSETIN, n. m. (print.) box.

CASSETTE, n. f. 1. casket; 2. cash-box; 3. (of the sovereign) privy purse; 4. (arch.) caisson.

Enfermer dans une —, mettre en —, 1. to put (in a); 2. to casket.

CASSEUR, n. m. || breaker (person). — d'assiettes (|| § brawler (quarrelsome); — de raquettes, stout vigorous fellow.

CASSIER, n. m. (bot.) V. CASSE.

CASSINE, n. f. 1. country-seat; seat; 2. (mil.) cassine.

CASSINE, n. f. (|| § (bot.) South Sea tea. — toujours verte, emetic holly.

CASSIOPEE, n. f. (astr.) cassiopea.

CASSIS, CACIS [kaciss] n. m. 1. (bot.) (fruit) black currant; 2. (bot.) (tree) black-currant bush, tree; 3. (liquor) black-currant ratafia.

CASSOLETTE, n. f. 1. perfuming-pan; 2. scent-box; 3. perfume, odour (proceeding from a scent-box); 4. (b. s.) scent; odour; smell; stench.

CASSON, n. m. 1. piece of broken glass; 2. (of sugar) shapeless mass.

CASSONADE, n. f. brown, coarse, moist, cask sugar.

— de Lisbonne, Lisbon sugar.

CASSURE, n. f. 1. breaking (by striking inelastic bodies); 2. (min.) fracture.

CASTAGNETTE [kastann-yett] n. f. castanet.

CASTE, n. f. (pers.) caste; cast.

CASTEL, n. m. || castle.

CASTILLAN [kasti-yan] E, adj. Castilian.

CASTILLAN [kasti-yan] n. m. E, n. f. Castilian.

CASTILLE [kasti-y'] n. f. || altercation; contention.

CASTINE, n. f. (metal.) flux.

CASTOR, n. m. 1. (mam.) beaver; castor; 2. beaver-hat; beaver; 3. (astr.) castor.

Demi —, 1. half beaver hat; 2. || § person of more than equivocal conduct. Coiffe d'un —, beavered.

CASTOREUM [—réomm] n. m. (pharm.) castoreum.

CASTORINE, n. f. (cloth.) castorina; castorine.

CASTRAMETATION [kastramétâcion] n. f. castrametation.

CASTRAT, n. m. castrato.

CASTRATION [kastriâcion] n. f. 1. castration; 2. (bot.) castration.

CASUALITE, n. f. || § casualty; casualness.

CASUEL, LE, adj. 1. casual; fortuitous; accidental; 2. contingent; 3. || § precarious.

Revenu —, (sing.) perquisites, pl.

CASUEL, n. m. (sing.) perquisites, pl. — de cure, (sing.) surplice fees, pl.

CASUELLEMENT, adv. 1. casually; fortuitously; accidentally; 2. contingently.

CASUISME, n. m. casuistry.

CASUISTE, n. m. casuist.

— relâché, lax =. De —, (th.) casuistical; en —, casuistically. Faire le —, to casuist; to be casuistical.

CATACHRESE [katakres] n. f. (rhet.) catachresis.

Par —, 1. catachrestical; 2. catachrestically.

CATACLYSME, n. m. (did.) cataclysm (great inundation).

CATACOIS, n. m. V. CACATOIS.

CATACOMBES [katakomb] n. f. pl. catacombs, pl.

CATACoustIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (phys.) catacoustics, pl.

CADIOPTRIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (phys.) catadioptrics, pl.

CADIOPTRIQUE, adj. (phys.) catadioptric.

CATADOUPE

CATADUPE, n. f. catadupe; cataract.

CATAFALQUE, n. m. catafalco.

Dresser, élever un —, to erect a =.

CATAIRE, n. f. (bot.) cat-mint; mint.

CATAIRE, adj. (med.) of a cat.

Frémissement —, (V. FRÉMISSEMENT).

CATALAN, E, adj. Catalanian.

CATALAN, n. m. E, n. f. Catalanian.

CATALECTES, n. m. (lit.) catalectics, pl.

CATALECTIQUE, adj. (anc. vers.) catalectic.

CATALEPSIE, n. f. (med.) catalepsis; catatepsy; cataleptic ecstasy; (trance).

CATALEPTIQUE, adj. (med.) cataleptic.

CATALOGUE, n. m. 1. catalogue; 2. (astr.) table (of stars).

Dresser un —, to draw (out a); faire un —, to make (out a); porter sur un —, to insert (in a); to catalogue.

CATALPA, n. m. (bot.) catalpa.

CATAPLASME, n. m. 1. poultice; 2. (did.) cataplasm.

CATAPUCE, n. f. (bot.) caper-spurge.

CATAPULTE, n. f. (Gr., Rom. ant.) catapult.

CATARACTE, n. f. 1. || cataract; water-fall; 2. || § (sing.) windows (of heaven), pl.; 3. (|| § —s, (pl.) ire; passion, sing.; 4. (med.) cataract; "gutta opaca;" suffusion.

— noire, (med.) amaurosis. Abaisser, abattre la —, (med.) to couch; abaisser la — à, to couch (a. o.); abaisser la — de, to couch (the eye); abaisser une —, to couch a cataract; broyer une —, to break (up a) cataract; lâcher les —s (|| §, to let (loose o.'s ire).

CATARACTE, E, adj. (med.) with a cataract.

Oeil —, eye =; personne — e, person =.

CATARACTER (SE) pr. v. (med.) to be affected with incipient cataract.

CATARRHAL, E, adj. (med.) catarrhal.

CATARRHE [katâr] n. m. (med.) catarrh.

— pulmonaire, (med.) bronchitis; bronchite.

CATARRHEU-X [katarrê] SE, adj. (med.) 1. catarrhal; 2. (pers.) with a catarrh.

CATASTROPHE, n. f. 1. (dramatic poetry) catastrophe; 2. || § catastrophe.

CATÉCHISER, v. a. 1. || § to catechise; 2. (|| § to endeavour to persuade; to reason with; 3. (|| § to instruct before hand; to give (v. a. o.) his cue; to teach (v. a. o.) his part.

Qui n'a point été catéchisé, uncatechised.

CATÉCHISME, n. m. 1. || catechism; 2. || § catechism (elementary book).

Jour de —, catechism day. Faire le — ||, to teach (v. the); faire le — à q. u., 1. || to teach (v. a. o. his =); 2. || § to teach (v. a. o. his part; to give (v. a. o. his cue; savoir son —, 1. || to know (v. o.'s =); 2. || § to have been taught his part, cue; to know (v. o.'s part, cue).

CATÉCHISTE, n. m. || catechist.

CATÉCHUMENE [katékumén] n. m. f. catechumen.

De —, catechumenical.

CATÉCHUMENAT [katékuménâ] n. m. state of a catechumen.

CATEGORIE, n. f. 1. category; 2. predicament.

CATEGORIQUE, adj. categorical.

CATEGORIQUEMENT, adv. categorically.

CATERVE, n. f. || § troop; band.

CATHARTIQUE, adj. (med.) cathartic; cathartical.

Caractère —, catharticalness.

CATHARTIQUE, n. m. (med.) cathartic.

CATHEDRALE, n. f. cathedral.

CATHEDRALE, adj. f. (of churches) cathedral.

CATHÉRETIQUE, adj. (pharm.) cathartic.

CATHETER [katétèr] n. m. (surg.) catheter.

CATHOLICISME, n. m. catholicism (catholic religion).

CATHOLICITÉ, n. f. 1. catholicism (orthodoxy according to the catholic faith); 2. (sing.) catholic countries, pl.

CATHOLICON, n. m. (pharm.) catholicon.

CATHOLIQUE, adj. 1. catholic; 2. (|| § moral.

CATHOLIQUE, n. m. f. catholic.

— à gros grains, lax =.

CATHOLIQUEMENT, adv. catholicly.

CATI, n. m. (a. & m.) gloss; lustre.

CATI, adj. (a. & m.) pressed.

— à chaud, hot-pressed; — à froid, cold-pressed.

CATILINAIRE, n. f. (lit.) Catiline oration; Catiline.

CATIMINI (EN) adv. (1. in concealment; in a corner; in a hole and corner; 2. by stealth.

CATIN, n. f. ⊖ prostitute; harlot.

CATIR, v. a. (a. & m.) to give \checkmark a gloss, lustre to; to press.

— à chaud, to hot-press; — à froid, to cold-press.

CATISSAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) 1. giving a gloss, lustre; 2. pressing.

— à chaud, hot-pressing; — à froid, cold-pressing.

CATISSEUR, n. m. (a. & m.) presser. — à chaud, hot-presser; — à froid, cold-presser.

CATOGAN, n. m. (of the hair) club. Relever en —, to club (the hair).

CATOPTRIQUE, adj. (phys.) catoptrical; catoptric.

CATOPTRIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (phys.) catoptrics, pl.

CATUS, n. m. + (b. s.) misadventure; mishap.

CAUCASIEN [kókaziin] NE,

CAUCASIQUE, adj. (geog.) Caucasian.

CAUCHEMAR, n. m. 1. || incubus; night-mare; 2. || incubus; day-mare; 3. || bore (person).

Donner le —, 1. || to give \checkmark the incubus, night-mare; 2. || to give \checkmark the vapours; to be a bore; to bore.

CAUCHOIS, E, adj. m. of Caux (in Normandy).

CAUDATAIRE [kodatèr] n. m. train-bearer (to a cardinal).

CAUDE [kòdé] E, adj. 1. (bot.) tail-pointed; 2. (nat. hist.) tailed.

CAUDEBEC, n. m. + Caudebec hat.

CAUDEX [kòdèks] n. m. (bot.) (of monocotyledons) caudex.

CAUDICULE, n. f. (bot.) caudicle; caudicula.

CAUDINES, adj. f. pl. caudine.

Fourches —, (Rom. hist.) = forks.

CAULICOLE, n. f. (arch.) caulicole.

CAULINAIRE, adj. (bot.) cauline.

Feuille —, (bot.) stem-leaf.

CAURIS, CORIS, n. m. cowry (African & Indian coin).

CAUSAL, E, adj. (gram.) causal.

CAUSALITÉ, n. f. (did.) causality.

CAUSANT, E, adj. (chatty).

CAUSATI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) causal.

Terme —, (gram.) causal.

CAUSE [kòz] n. f. 1. cause; 2. cause, sing.; motive, sing.; grounds, pl.; 3. (law) cause; 4. (law) (of a contract) consideration.

— cachée, occulte, (did.) latent cause; — explicite, (law) consideration expressed; — grasse, Carnival =; — licite, (law) good consideration; — première, first =; — remise, (law) adjourned =; — tacite, (law) implied consideration; — valable, (law) good consideration. Enchaînement de —s, chain of =s. À — de, 1. on account of; 2. for the sake of; à ces —s, (law) accordingly; en tout état de —, in any and every case; pour —, (not without =, grounds; pour — de, in consequence of; on account of; by reason of; et pour —, not without a =; for a very good reason; pour quelle —? why? wherefore? on, upon what score? Sans —, 1. without a =; without grounds; uncaused; 2. causeless; 3. causelessly; 4. (of barristers) briefless; non sans —, not without a =; not without grounds; suivant l'ordre des —s, casually. Abjurer sa propre —, to apostatize from o.'s own =; avoir — gagnée, avoir, obtenir gain de —, to carry the =; être — de, être — que, to be the = of; être en —, 1. || to be concerned in a suit; 2. || to be concerned in a th.; être hors de —, 1. (law) not to be concerned in a suit; 2. || to have nothing to do with it; gagner sa —, avoir, obtenir gain de —, 1. to gain o.'s =; 2. (law) to recover; mettre q. u. en —, 1. to bring \checkmark a. o. to his trial; to put a. o. on trial; 2. to sue a. o.; parler avec connaissance de —, 1. to speak \checkmark with due know-

ledge of a =; 2. to speak \checkmark from experience; prendre fait et — pour q. u., to take \checkmark a. o.'s part; rechercher la —, to investigate the =; to inquire into the =; remonter à la —, to ascend to the =; renier sa propre —, to apostatize from o.'s own =.

CAUSER [kòzé] v. a. 1. to cause; to be the cause of; to occasion; to induce; 2. (med.) to induce.

CAUSER [kòzé] v. n. 1. to converse; to talk; to speak \checkmark ; (to chat; (to have a chat; 2. (to talk of, about; 3. (b. s.) to talk; to tattle; to prate.

2. — littérature, politique, to talk of literature, politics.

— toujours, ne pas finir de —, to talk, to chat away. — de la pluie et du beau temps, to talk of this, that and the other. À —, (V. senses) in chat.

CAUSERIE [kòzri] n. f. 1. talking; talk; speaking; chatting; chat; 2. (b. s.) chit-chat; 3. (b. s.) tattle; prate; prattle.

Faire passer, dissiper par la —, (to chat away).

CAUSEUR [kòzeur] SE, adj. talkative; (chatty).

CAUSEUR [kòzeur] n. m. 1. talker; 2. (b. s.) tattler.

CAUSEUSE [kòzeuz] n. f. 1. (pers.) talker; 2. (b. s.) tattler; 3. (th.) causeuse (small sofa).

CAUSTICITE, n. f. || § causticity.

CAUSTIQUE, adj. 1. || § caustic; 2. (geom.) caustic.

CAUSTIQUE, n. m. 1. || caustic; 2. (pharm., surg.) caustic; potential cautery.

CAUSTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (phys.) caustics, pl.

CAUTELE [kòtèl] n. f. 1. + craft; cunning; 2. (can. law) precaution.

CAUTELEUSEMENT [kòtèlèzman] adv. craftily; cunningly.

CAUTELEU-X [kòtèlè] SE, adj. crafty; cunning.

CAUTERE [kòtèr] n. m. 1. (surg.) (medicine) cautery; 2. (surg.) (wound) issue; 3. (veter.) firing-iron.

— actuel, 1. (surg.) actual cautery; 2. cauterising iron; — potentiel, potential =. Pierre à —, (pharm.) caustic kati; pois à —, (pharm.) issue-peas.

Un — sur une jambe de bois, a chip in porridge; hedging in the cuckoo; mettre un — sur une jambe de bois, to hedge in the cuckoo.

CAUTÉRÉTIQUE [kòtèrètik] adj. (med.) caustic.

CAUTÉRISATION [kòtèrizàcion] n. f. 1. (surg.) cauterization; cauterizing; 2. (veter.) firing.

CAUTÉRISER [kòtèrizé] v. a. (surg.) to cauterize; to sear.

Fer à —, (veter.) firing-iron.

CAUTÉRISÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (surg.) cauterized; seared; 2. + § seared; hardened; corrupted.

CAUTION [kòcion] n. f. 1. (law) (pers.) bail; bondsman; surety; warrantor; 2. (pers.) mainpiron; 3. security; bail; pledge; 4. (Scotch law) cautioner.

Bonne et suffisante —, (law) substantial bail; — bourgeoise, good security. — exigée pour conduite notoire, (law) security for good behaviour; — juratoire, (law) o.'s own surety (on oath). Mise en liberté sous —, (law) main prize; ordre de mise en liberté sous —, (law) main prize. Sujet à —, not to be trusted. Sous —, on, upon =. Donner, fournir —, 1. to find \checkmark , to give \checkmark , bail; to put \checkmark in =; to find \checkmark sureties; 2. to find \checkmark security; admettre à fournir —, 1. to admit to =; 2. to replevy; dans le cas d'être admis à fournir —, 1. bailable; 2. replevable; être sujet à —, not to be trusted; not to be depended upon; mettre en liberté sous —, to mainprize;

recevoir une —, to take \checkmark =; recevable à fournir —, mainpenable; se rendre — de, 1. (law) to be, to become \checkmark =, surety for; 2. § to pledge o.'s self to.

CAUTIONNE [kòcioné] n. m. (law) warrantee.

CAUTIONNEMENT [kòcionman] n. m. 1. security (in money); 2. (law) bailing; warranting; 3. (law) bail; security; warranty; 4. (law) (act) bail-bond; 5. (Scotch law) cautionry.

Admettre le —, (crim. law) (th.) to be bailable; fournir un —, to give \checkmark security.

CAUTIONNER [kòcioné] v. a. 1. to be, to become \checkmark surety for; 2. (law) to bail (a. o.); 3. (law) to replevy (a. th.).

CAVAGE, n. m. + V. ENCAVEMENT.

CAVAGNOLE [kavann-yol] n. m. + "cavagnole" (game).

CAVALCADE, n. f. 1. cavalcade; 2. ride.

Faire une —, to take \checkmark a ride.

CAVALCADOIR, adj. m. (of cavaliers) of a prince's household.

Cavalier —, equerry; master of the horse.

CAVALE, n. f. mare.

CAVALERIE [kavalri] n. f. cavalry; horse.

Grosse —, heavy =; — légère, light =. Quartier de —, horse-quarter; soldat de —, horse-man; horse-soldier; trooper.

CAVALIER, n. m. 1. horseman; rider; 2. cavalry-man; horseman; horse-soldier; trooper; 3. cavalier (nobleman); 4. gentleman (accompanying a lady); 5. (chess) knight; 6. (danc.) partner (gentleman); 7. (engin.) spoil; 8. (engin.) spoil-bank; 9. (fort.) cavalier; 10. (hist. of England) cavalier (royalist); 11. (man.) rider; cavalier; 12. (stat.) royal.

— servant, cicisbeo. — armé de pied en cap, (heral.) chevalier. Servir de — à, to escort (a lady).

CAVALIER, IERE, adj. 1. easy; free; 2. + (b. s.) cavalier.

Caractère —, (b. s.) cavaliness.

CAVALIÈRE, n. f. horse-woman; rider.

À la —, as, like a horseman, rider.

CAVALIEREMENT, adv. (b. s.) cavalierly.

CAVATINE, n. f. (mus.) cavatina.

CAVE, n. f. 1. cellar; 2. —s, (pl.) cellars, pl.; cellarage, sing.; 3. cellars (wine); 4. cellaret; bottle-case; case; liquor-case; 5. case (for scent-bottles); 6. (of a coach) boot; 7. (play) pool.

— à vin, 1. wine-cellar; 2. wine-vault. Aller de la — au grenier, aller du grenier à la —, 1. to write \checkmark up hill; 2. to talk rigmarole; avoir q. ch. en —, to have a th. in o.'s cellar. Faire, monter sa —, to store, to stock o.'s cellars; mettre en —, to put \checkmark in a cellar.

CAVE, adj. (of cheeks, eyes) hollowed.

Année —, (chron.) 1. lunar year (353 days; 2. uncompleted year. Lune —, (astr., chron.) lunar month of 29 days; veine —, (anat.) "vena cava" "cava".

CAVEAU, n. m. 1. small cellar; cellar; 2. vault (for the dead).

— à vin, 1. wine-cellar, pl.; 2. wine-vaults, pl.

CAVECE [kavé] E, adj. (of horses) with a... head; ...headed.

— de noir, black-headed.

CAVEÇON [kavèçon] n. m. (man.) caveçon; caveçon.

Avoir besoin de — (§, to require to be bridled.

CAVEE, n. f. (hunt.) hollow way.

CAVER, v. a. 1. to hollow; 2. to hollow; to furrow; 3. to undermine; 4. (play) to stake.

— au plus fort, 1. || to play deep; 2. || to carry things to extremes.

CAVER, v. n. 1. (sous, ...) to under-
mine; 2. (fenc.) to lounge.

CAVERNE, n. f. 1. || cavern; cave; 2. || cave; hollow; 3. § (pers.) den (of ro-
gues).

Enfermer dans une —, to cave. Qui
habite une —, || *caverned*.

CAVERNEUX-X [-neù] SE, adj. 1. ca-
vernous; || *caverned*; 2. (of the voice);
sepulchral; 3. (anat.) cavernous; 4.
(did.) cavernulous.

CAVESSON, n. m. V. CAVEÇON.

CAVET, n. m. (arch.) *cavetto*.

CAVIAR, n. m. (culin.) *caviar*.

CAVILLATION [kavil-lâcion] n. f. 1.
sophistry; 2. derision.

CAVISTE, n. m. cellarer; cellarist.

CAVITE, n. f. 1. cavity; hollow; 2.
(anat.) cavity.

— creusée dans la terre par un tor-
rent, water-gall; — remplie d'hydro-
gène carboné, (mining) back of foulness.

CE, CET, adj. (demonstrative) m.
sing., CETTE, f. sing.; CES, m. f. pl. 1.
this, sing.; these, pl.; 2. that, sing.;
those, pl.

1. Ces vertus et ces vices, these virtues and
vices.

— ci, this, sing.; these, pl.; — ...
là, that, sing.; those, pl.

[Ce, m. is used before a consonant or be-
fore an h aspirate; cet, m. is used before a
vowel or a silent h; cetta, f. before any let-
ter. These pronouns are ordinarily repeated
before each noun but not necessarily before
each adjective.]

CE, C', demonstrative pron. m. sing.
invariable, 1. this; that; 2. (th.) it,
sing.; that, sing.; they; those, pl.; 3.
(pers.) he, m. sing.; she, f. sing.; they,
m. f. pl.; 4. (impersonally) it; 5. (ex-
pletive) ...

1. Pour ce, for that; et ce, and that. 2. C'est
un malheur; it, that is a misfortune; ce sont
des malheurs, they, those are misfortunes.
3. J'aime Montaigne; ce n'est point un auteur,
c'est un ami, I like Montaigne; he is not an
author, he is a friend; je lis Bossuet et Fénelon,
ce sont de grands écrivains, I read Bos-
suet and Fénelon, they are great writers. 4.
C'est à vous que je parle, it is to you I speak;
c'est imiter les dieux que de faire le bien, it
is imitating the gods to do good; c'est l'avarice
et l'ambition qui troublent le monde, it is
avarice and ambition that disturb the world;
c'est nous qui l'avons dit, it is we who have
said it; ce ne sont ni les arts ni les métiers qui
peuvent dégrader l'homme, ce sont les vices,
it is neither arts nor trade, that can degrade
man; it is vices; ce furent les Phéniciens qui
inventèrent l'écriture, it was, it is the Phœni-
cians that invented writing; ce sera nous qui
ferons cela, it is we who shall do that. 5. Bien
penser, c'est bien agir, thinking well is acting
well; nos plus grands ennemis, ce sont nos
vices, our greatest enemies are our vices; c'est
un ange tutélaire qu'une mère, a mother is a
paternal angel.

Et ce, 1. and this; 2. and that; sur ce +
(, thereupon; whereupon. Ce-ci +, (in in-
terrogations) this, sing.; these, pl.; ce-là,
(in interrogations) 1. this, sing.; these,
pl.; 2. that, sing.; those, pl. Ce qui, (sub-
ject) ce que, (object) 1. what; that
which; 2. which; tout ce qui, (subject)
all that; all; whatever; tout ce que,
(object) all that; all; whatever. À ce
que, (with a verb) to ...; de ce que,
(with a verb) of, from ...; en ce que,
(with a verb) in ...; par ce que, (with a
verb) by ...; c'est à (q. u.) à ..., (with an
infinitive) it is for (a. o.) to ...; c'est
que, (indic.) it is that, because ...; ce
n'est pas que, (subj.) it is not that, be-
cause; not that; ce que c'est, what it
is; ce que c'est que ..., 1. what it is to ...;
2. what ... is; ce que c'est que, (with an
infinitive) what it is to ...; qu'est-ce
que? what is? qu'est-ce que c'est, what
is it? qu'est-ce que c'est que ...? what
is ...?

[Ce with the verb to be in the present or
preterit followed by a noun in the plural num-
ber or a pronoun of the third person plural
requires the verb in the plural; although with
several nouns in the singular the verb does
not take the plural. V. Example 4.]

CÉANS, adv. + within; here within;
here; in this house.

CECI, pron. (demonstrative) (used
absolutely) this.

— est beau et cela est laid, this is handsome
and that is ugly.

C'est —, c'est cela (, it is this, that
and the other; it is first one thing and
then another.

CÉCITÉ, n. f. || blindness (privation
of sight); cecity.

— lunatique, (veter.) moon-blindness.

Frapper de —, to strike √ blind; to
strike √ with blindness.

CECUM [cékomm] n. m. V. CÆCUM.

CÉDANT, E, adj. (law) 1. that assigns,
transfers; that makes over; 2. that
grants.

CÉDANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. preceding
party; 2. (law) grantor; 3. (law) assi-
gnor; 4. (law) transferrer.

CÉDER, v. n. (à, to) 1. to yield (to
pressure); to give √ way; to give √ in;
2. § to yield; to submit; to cede; to
give √ way; (to give √ in; 3. § (to
come √ to submit).

Qui cède facilement, (V. senses) yield-
ing; qui ne cède pas, (V. senses) 1. ||
unsinking; 2. § unyielding; qui n'a pas
cédé, (V. senses) unyielded. Personne
qui cède, (V. senses) yielder.

CÉDER, v. a. § (à, to) 1. to yield; to
cede; to give √ up; 2. to spare (to yield
out of complaisance); to part with; 3.
(com.) to transfer (a right); 4. (com.)
to give √ up (o.'s business); 5. (com.)
to put √ in (goods); to part with; to
let √ (a. o.) have (a. th.); 6. (law) to
assign; to give √ over; to make √ over;
to remise; to transfer.

Le — à, (V. senses) 1. to be second to
(a. o.); 2. to stoop to. Personne qui
cède, (V. senses) yielder. Faire —,
(V. senses) to get √ away (a. th.).

CÉDE, E, pa. p. V. senses of CÉDER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unyielded; 2.
(law) untransferred.

CÉDILLE [cédî-y] n. f. (gram.) cedil-
la.

CÉDRAT, n. m. (bot.) (fruit & tree)
cedra; cedrat.

CÉDRATIER, n. m. (bot.) (tree) cedra;
cedrat.

CÉDRE, n. m. (bot.) 1. cedar (genus);
2. cedar; cedar of Lebanon.

— blanc (, thuja; — du Liban, cedar
of Lebanon. Bois de —, cedar timber,
wood. De —, 1. of cedar; cedarn; 2.
cedrine; 3. cedry.

Connaitre tout depuis le — jusqu'à
l'hysope, to be acquainted with every
thing from the cedar to the hyssop.

CÉDRIE, n. f. cedria; cedrium.

CÉDULE, n. f. 1. + cedula; 2. (law)
memorandum; 3. + (law) note of hand.

CEINDRE, v. a. (conj. like CRAINDRE)
(DE, with) 1. to surround; to compass;
to encompass; 2. " to circle; 3. to en-
close; 4. to fence; 5. to bind √; 6. to
gird √; to gird √ on; 7. to encircle; 8.
to wreath; " to inwreath.

CEINT, E, pa. p. V. senses of CEINDRE.

Non —, 1. unsurrounded; unencom-
passed; 2. unenclosed; 3. unbound;
4. unzoned; 5. ungirt; 6. unbelted;
7. unencircled; 8. unwreathed.

SE CEINDRE, pr. v. 1. (DE, ...) to bind
√ round one; 2. (DE, ...) to gird √; to
gird √ on; 3. (DE, with) to encircle, to
wreath o.'s brow; 4. (DE, ...) to put √
on.

CEINTRAGE, n. m. (nav.) frapping.

CEINTRER, v. a. (nav.) to frap.

CEINTURE, n. f. 1. girdle; 2. belt;
3. sash; 4. (of ladies) waist-ribbon; 5.
(of petticoats, trowsers, etc.) waist-
band; 6. waist (part of the body); mid-
dle; 7. enclosure; 8. zone; 9. (arch.)
collar; 10. (arch.) (of columns) cinc-
ture; 11. (artil.) moulding; 12. (build.)

belting; 13. (nav.) swifter; 14. (surg.)
belt.

8. Une — de murailles et de fossés, a zone
of walls and ditches.

— funèbre, de deuil, (sing.) funeral
hangings, pl. — de la reine +, queen's
girdle (tax on goods brought into Paris
by the Seine). A —, (V. senses) 1.
girded; 2. belted; 3. waisted; 4. zoned;
sans —, (V. senses) 1. ungirt; 2. un-
belted; 3. unzoned. Aller à la — de q.
u., (V. senses) to reach a. o.'s waist,
middle.

CEINTURE, E, adj. + 1. wearing a
sash; 2. § confined.

CEINTURIER, n. m. 1. girdle-maker;
2. belt-maker.

CEINTURON, n. m. 1. waist-belt; 2.
sword-belt.

Allonge de —, belt-strap.

CELA, pron. (demonstrative) (used
absolutely) 1. (th.) that; 2. (pers.) he;
him, m. sing.; she; her, f. sing.; they,
them, m. f. pl.

1. — est bien et ceci est mal, that is right
and this is wrong. 2. Ces enfants sont heureux,
— ne fait que jouer, those children are happy,
they do nothing but play.

Comme —, 1. like that; 2. (so; 3.
indifferently; so, so; comment —? 1.
how is =? 2. how so? Pour — même,
for that very reason. C'est —! 1. it is
=! 2. = is it! = is it! 3. = is right!
c'est bien —, 1. it is just =! 2. = is just
it! 3. = is just, quite right! il est
comme —, 1. he is like =; (he is so;
=, it is his way; =, it's just like him;
n'est-ce que —? is = all?

CELADON, n. m. sea-green (colour).

CELADON, adj. m. (of colours) sea-
green.

CELADON, n. m. sentimental lover;
gallant; beau.

CELEBRANT, n. m. officiating clergy-
man, minister, priest (who celebrates
mass).

CELEBRATION [-âcion] n. f. 1. cele-
bration; 2. solemnization.

CELEBRE, adj. 1. celebrated; 2. re-
nowned; " far-famed.

CELEBRER, v. a. 1. to celebrate; to
extol; to praise; to glorify; to sing √;
2. to celebrate; 3. to solemnize.

CELEBRE, E, pa. p. V. senses of CÉLE-
BRER.

Non —, sans être —, qui n'a point
été —, 1. uncelebrated; unextolled;
unpraised; unglorified; unsung; 2.
uncelebrated; 3. unsolemnized.

CELEBRITÉ, n. f. 1. celebrity; fame;
2. + solemnity.

Sans —, 1. without =; 2. unheard;
unheard of.

CELER, v. a. (à, from) to conceal; to
hide √.

Se faire —, 1. to conceal o.'s self; 2.
to deny o.'s self; 3. to abscond.

CELERI, n. m. (bot.) celeri; age.

— des marais, smallage. Botte de —,
bundle of celeri; pied de —, head of
celeri.

CELÉRITÉ, n. f. celerity; speed; swift-
ness; despatch.

Avec —, speedily; swiftly; with
despatch.

CELESTE, adj. 1. celestial; heaven-
ly; 2. heavenly; of heaven; 3. (of blue)
sky; 4. (of the globes or spheres) ce-
lestial.

Non, peu —, uncelestial; unheavenly.
Caractère —, heavenly-mindedness;
nature —, heavenliness. De caractère
—, heavenly-minded; d'une manière
—, celestially; heavenly.

CELESTIN, n. m. (relig. ord.) cele-
stin; celestine.

CELIAQUE, adj. (anat., med.) celiac.
Flux, passion —, = passion.

CELIBAT, n. m. celibacy; single life;
single state.

Dans le —, 1. in celibacy; 2. (pers.)

unmarried; single. Femme dans le —, unmarried, single woman, lady; (old maid; homme dans le —, unmarried, single man, gentleman; (bachelor; old bachelor. Demeurer dans le —, garder le —, to remain unmarried, single; to remain a bachelor; to remain an old maid.

CÉLIBATAIRE, n. m. unmarried, single man, gentleman; (bachelor. Vieux —, old bachelor. Vie de —, single life, state.

CELLE, pron. f., pl. CELLES, 1. (pers.) she, f. sing. nom.; her, f. sing. obj.; they, those, f. pl. nom.; them, those, f. pl. obj.; 2. (th.) that, neut. sing.; those, neut. pl.

1. — qui me parle est grande, she who speaks to me is tall; je parle de — qui est grande, I speak of her who is tall.

CELLE, n. f. cell (of a hermit.)

CELLER-IER [celérier] n. m. IERE, n. f. cellarer; cellarist.

CELLIER [celié] n. m. cellar on the ground-floor; cellar.

CELLULAIRE, adj. 1. cellular; 2. (did.) cellular.

CELLULE, n. f. 1. cell; 2. (of bees) cell; 3. (anat.) cell; 4. (bot.) cell.

CELLULEUX [celulé] adj. m. (anat., bot.) cellular.

CELOZIE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) cock's comb; coxcomb.

— crête de coq, =.

CELTE, n. m. (hist.) Celt.

CELTIQUE, adj. (hist.) Celtic.

CELTIQUE, n. m. Celtic (language).

CELI, pron. m. sing., CEUX, pl. 1. (pers.) he, sing. nom.; him, m. sing. obj.; one, m. sing.; (the one, m. sing.; they, those, m. pl. nom.; them, those, m. pl. obj.; 2. (th.) that, neut. sing.; those, neut. pl.

1. — qui me parle, he who speaks to me; je parle de — qui... I speak of him who...

—ci, 1. (pers.) the latter; the last; (this one, sing.; 2. (th.) this, sing.; this one, sing.; these, pl.; the latter; the last; —là, 1. (pers.) the former; the first; (that one; 2. he; him; 3. (th.) that; (that one; the latter; the last, sing.,

CÉMENT, n. m. 1. (chem.) cement; 2. (metal.) cement.

CÉMENTATION [—action] n. f. 1. cementation; 2. (metal.) cementation; case-hardening.

CÉMENTATOIRE, adj. (chem.) cementatory.

CÉMENTER, v. a. 1. to cement; 2. (chem.) to cement; 3. (metal.) to cement.

CENACLE, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) cenaculum; 2. † guest-chamber (where the Lord's supper was eaten).

CENDRE, n. f. 1. (sing.) ashes, pl.; 2. cinder; 3. (sing.) embers, pl.; 4. (of the dead) ashes, pl.; dust, sing.; 5. —s (pl.) (arts, chem.) ashes, pl.

— ardente, live embers; — bleue, blue ashes; —s gravelées, crude pearl-ashes, pl.; salt of wood-ashes, sing.; —s végétales, de bois, wood-ashes. — qui couve, sleeping, smouldering ashes. Couleur de —, ash-colour; jour, mercredi des —s, Ash-wednesday.

Dans les —s, sous la —, in ashes; de —s, 1. of ashes; 2. ashy. Couvrir sous la —, to sleep √ in o.'s ashes; se couvrir de —, to put √ on ashes; mêler sa — aux —s de ses pères, to mingle o.'s dust with kindred dust; mettre en —s, to lay √ in ashes; réduire en —s, to burn, to reduce to ashes; renaître de ses —s, to rise √ from o.'s ashes.

CENDRE, E, adj. ashy; ash-coloured. Couleur —e, ash-colour.

CENDRÉE, n. f. small shot.

CENDREUX [—dru] SE, adj. full of ashes.

Tout —, all over ashes.

CENDRIER, n. m. 1. ash-hole; ash-pit; 2. ashes-bucket.

CENDRILLE [candri-y'] n. f. (orn.) nuthatch.

CENE, n. f. 1. Lord's supper; supper; 2. (of protestants) communion in both kinds.

Sainte —, Lord's supper. Participer à la sainte —, to partake of the Lord's supper.

CENELLE, n. f. (bot.) haw.

CENOBITE, n. m. cenobite (member of a religious order living in a community).

Maison de —s, cenoby.

CENOBITIQUE, adj. cenobitic; cenobitical.

CENOTAPHE, n. m. cenotaph.

CENS [çans] n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) census; 2. (feud. law.) quit-rent; 3. cense (amount of direct taxes qualifying a. o. to be an elector or to be elected).

Du —, (Rom. hist.) censual.

CENSE, n. f. † farm.

CENSE, E, adj. reputed.

CENSEUR, n. m. 1. (Rom. hist.) censor; 2. censor; 3. censor; critic; 4. (b. s.) censor; fault-finder; 5. (of colleges) censor; 6. (of universities) proctor.

Fonction de —, 1. (Rom. hist.) censorship; 2. censorship; 3. (of colleges) censorship; 4. (universities) proctorship. De —, 1. censorious; 2. (of universities) proctorial; en —, censoriously.

CENSIER, adj. m. (feud. law) of quit-rent.

Livre —, rent-roll; rental.

CENS-IER, n. m. IERE, n. f. 1. farmer; 2. (feud. law) rent-roll; rental.

CENSITAIRE, n. m. (law) copy-holder.

CENSIVE, n. f. (feud.) 1. quit-rent; 2. manor.

CENSORIAL, E, adj. of the censorship (of the press, the theatre, etc.).

CENSUEL, LE, adj. (feud.) of quit-rent.

CENSURABLE, adj. censurable; blamable.

D'une manière —, censurably.

CENSURE, n. f. 1. (Rom. hist.) censorship; 2. censorship (of the press, theatre, etc.); 3. (pers.) (sing.) censors, pl.; 4. censure; (reprehension; 5. (of lawyers) vote of censure; 6. censure (condemnation); 7. ecclesiastical censure.

— ecclésiastique, —s ecclésiastiques, ecclesiastical censure. Disposition à la —, censoriousness. Être un sujet de —, (V. senses) to be reflected on; faire la — de, to censure (condemn).

CENSURER, v. a. 1. to censure; to criticize; to reprove; to dispraise; to reflect on, upon; (to cast √ reflections on, upon; 2. to censure (condemn); 3. to pass a vote of censure on (lawyers).

Personne qui censure, (V. senses) dispraiser.

CENSURÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of CENSURER.

Non —, 1. uncensured; uncriticised; unproved; 2. uncensured (uncondemned).

CENT, n. m. 1. hundred; 2. (com., fin.) cent; 3. (did.) cent; 4. cent (coin of different value).

1. —, deux —s personnes, a, one hundred, two hundred persons; deux cent cinquante personnes, two hundred and fifty persons.

Un demi —, half a hundred. Un — pesant, a hundred weight. — et —, (= s of ...; pour —, 1. (com., fin.) ... per cent; 2. (com.) (of bankrupts) ... in the pound; 3. (did.) ... per cent. — pour —, (com., fin.) cent per cent; cinquante

pour —, fifty per cent; (half in half) Droit de ... pour —, (com.) percentage.

[CENT does not take the sign of the plural unless when applied to two hundred or more; it is immediately followed by a plural noun. It remains invariable when it precedes another number. It never takes the indef. art. a.]

CENTAINE, n. f. hundred (taken collectively).

Des —s de personnes, = s of persons.

Une — de ... , a = ... A, par —s, b, = s. Diviser par —s, to centuriate.

CENTAIN, n. f. thread (that binds a skein).

CENTAURE [—tér] n. m. 1. centaure; 2. (astr.) centaur.

Comme un —, centaur-like.

CENTAURÉE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) centaury.

— blanche, broad-leaved laserwort; — commune, officinale, greater centaury; grande —, greater centaury; — noire, cock's head; petite —, lesser centaury; — chausse-trape, star knapsack weed.

CENTENAIRE, adj. 1. centenary; 2. of a century; 3. (of numbers) of a hundred; 4. (pers.) of a hundred years old, of age.

CENTENAIRE, n. m. f. person of hundred years old, of age.

CENTENIER, n. m. 1. † centurion; 2. hundreder (chief of the hundred).

CENTÉSIMAL, E, adj. centesimal. Chiffre —, centesimal.

CENTI, comp. (French system weights & measures) centi... (hundred part).

CENTIARE [—ar] n. m. (Fr. meas.) centiare (square yard 1.1960).

CENTIÈME, adj. hundredth.

CENTIÈME, n. m. hundredth.

CENTIGRADE, adj. centigrade.

CENTIGRAMME, n. m. (weight) centigram (grain 0.1543).

CENTILITRE, n. m. (Fr. meas.) centilitre (cubic inch 0.61028).

CENTIME, n. m. 1. (Fr. coin) centime (penny 0.10); 2. † stiver (most trifling sum).

CENTIMÈTRE, n. m. (Fr. meas.) centimeter (inch 0.39371).

CENTINODE, n. f. (bot.) knot-berried knot-grass.

CENTON, n. m. (lit.) cento.

CENTRAL, E, adj. 1. † central; † centric; centrical.

Dans une position —e, centralité d'une manière —e, centrally.

[CENTRAL has no m. pl.]

CENTRALISATION [—lization] n. f. centralization.

CENTRALISER, v. a. to centralize.

CENTRE, n. m. 1. † centre; 2. middle.

Homme du —, (mil.) middleman.

—, 1. † in the centre; 2. † in the middle; 3. † to the centre, middle.

—, 1. † of the centre; 2. † middle.

Être dans son —s, to be in o.'s element; n'être pas dans son —, être hors de son —s, to be out of o.'s element. Faire —s, to centre; placer au —, 1. † to place the centre, middle; 2. † to centre.

CENTRIFUGE, adj. (phys.) centrifugal.

CENTRIPÈTE, adj. (phys.) centripetal.

CENTRISQUE BÉCASSE, n. f. (ic.) trumpet-fish.

CENT-SUISSE, n. m., pl. —s, one of the hundred Swiss-guards.

Les —s, the hundred Swiss-guards.

CENTUMVIR [santomviri] n. m. (Rom. hist.) centumvir.

CENTUMVIRAL [santomviral] (Rom. hist.) centumviral.

CENTUMVIRAT [santomvira] n. m. (Rom. hist.) centumvirate.

CENTUPLE, adj. a hundred-fold centuple.

CENTUPLE, n. m. *hundred-fold*.
Le —, a =; au —, a =.
CENTUPLER, v. a. to *centuple*; to increase a hundred fold.
CENTURIATEUR, n. m. (eccl. lit.) *centuriator*; *centurist*.
CENTURIE, n. f. 1. (Rom. hist.) *century*; 2. (eccl. lit.) *century*; 3. *hundred territorial division of England*.
CENTURION, n. m. (Rom. hist.) *centurion*.
CEP, n. m. *vine-stock*; *stock*.
CÈPE, n. m. (bot.) *esculent boletus*.
CÉPÉE, n. f. (agr.) *tuft of shoots from the same trunk*.
CEPENDANT, adv. 1. *in the mean time*; *mean-while*; 2. *yet*; *still*; *however*; *nevertheless*.
CÉPHALALGIE, n. f. (med.) *cephalgia*; (*head-ache*).
— *générale*, *galea*.
CÉPHALÉE, n. f. (med.) *head-ache*.
CÉPHALIQUE, adj. (anat., med.) *cephalic*.
CÉPHEE, n. m. (astr.) *cepheus*.
CEPS, n. m. + *fetters*; *shackles*; *rons*, pl.
CÉRAMIQUE, adj. *ceramic*; *fictile*.
Art —, = *art*.
CÉRAMIQUE, n. f. *ceramic*, *fictile*.
CERASTE, n. m. (erp.) *cerastes*; (*horned viper*).
CÉRAT, n. m. (pharm.) *cerate*.
CERBERE, n. m. (myth.) *Cerberus*.
De —, of =; *Cerberian*.
CERCEAU, n. m. 1. *hoop*; 2. *hoop-stick*; 3. (of birds of prey) *pinion-quill*; (*coop*) *hoop*.
Faire courir un —, to *trundle a pop*; ôter les —x de —, to *unhoop*.
CERCELLE, n. f. V. **SARCELLE**.
CERCLE, n. m. 1. § *circle*; 2. § *ring*; 3. § *ring*; 4. § *hoop*; 5. § *club company*; 6. § *circle*; orb; sphere; 7. *uild*.) *hoop*; ring; 8. (coop.) *hoop*; 9. (eog.) *circle*; 10. (geom.) *circle*; 11. (ch.) *hoop*; *binding-hoop*.
Demi —, 1. *semicircle*; 2. (math.) *wo*; demi — suspendu, (mining) *mine-al*; — *vieux*, (log.) = pour int, (tech.) *joint-ring*; — à vis, (ch.) *screw-hoop*. Corps de troupes —, (mil.) orb. Quart de —, 1. (astr.) *quadrant*; 2. (nav.) *quadrant*; 3. (art de — mural, (astr.) *quadrant of altitude*. Semblable au — *vieux*, (log.) *ircular*. De quart de —, *quadrantal*; 1 —, 1. in a =; 2. in a ring; 3. *cir-ling*; *circular*. Agrandir un —, to *en-ge a o*; s'agrandir, se former en —, h.) to *orb o's self*; décrire un —, eom.) to *describe a =*; faire un —, cieux, to *turn in a =*; former un —, to *form a =*; 2. to *form a ring*; to *circle*; parcourir un —, 1. to *go v-rough a =*; 2. (th.) to *orb o's self*; enfermer dans un —, 1. to *confine in, tthin a =*; 2. * to *circle in*; resserrer n —, to *narrow a =*; tourner en —, lid.) to *circinate*; to *turn in a =*.
CERCLER, v. a. to *hoop*.
CERCLIER, n. m. *hoop-maker*.
CERCUEIL (cerkeu-y) n. m. 1. *coffin*; * § *grave* (death).
— de bois, 1. *wooden coffin*; 2. *shell*.
aiseur de —s, *coffin-maker*. Sans —, ithout a =; * *uncoffined*. Descendre — §, to *sink v into the grave*; en-ermer dans un —, to *coffin*; mettre — §, to *bring v to the grave*.
CÉREALE, adj. f. *cereal*.
CÉREALES, n. f. (pl.) 1. *cereal*, *corn* *passes*, pl.; *corn*, sing.; 2. *corn-ops*, pl.; *corn*, sing.; 3. (ant.) *ce-alia*, pl.
Commerce des —, *corn-trade*; cul-ateur de —, *corn-farmer*; loi des —, *orn-law*.

CÉRÉBRAL, E, adj. 1. (anat.) *cere-bral*; of the brain; 2. (med.) *cerebral*; of the brain; *brain*.
Congestion —e, (med.) *congestion of blood in the brain*; fièvre —e, *brain-fever*; pulpe —e, (anat.) *cerebral sub-stance*.
CÉRÉBRITE, n. f. (med.) *inflammation of the brain*.
CÉRÉMONIAL, n. m. 1. *ceremonial*; 2. (sing.) *ceremony*, sing.; *ceremo-nies*, pl.
Être fort sur le —, to *be punctilious*.
CÉRÉMONIE, n. f. 1. *ceremony*; 2. *ceremoniousness*; 3. † *ceremonial*; 4. (b. s.) *ceremony*.
Aide des —s, *assistant master of the ceremonies*; habit de —, *formality*; maître des —s, *master of the ceremo-nies*; grand maître des —s, *marshal of the ceremonies*. Avec —, with *ceremony*; *ceremoniously*. De —, 1. of *ceremony*; 2. *ceremonious*; 3. † *ceremo-nial*; 4. *formal*. En —, 1. *in form*; 2. *in state*; en grande —, *in state*. Point de —! no *ceremony*! Sans —, 1. *without ceremony*; *unceremonious*; 2. *unceremo-niously*; suivant les —s, † *ceremo-nially*; suivant la — d'usage, *ceremo-nious*. Faire des —s, 1. to *make v =*; 2. (to *stand v on ceremony*, *ceremo-nies*.
CÉRÉMONIEU-X [-nieù] SE, adj. (b. s.) *ceremonious*.
Peu —, *unceremonious*. Caractère —, *ceremoniousness*.
CÈRES (cérèss) n. f. (myth.) 1. *Ceres*; 2. (astr.) *Ceres*.
CERF (cerf, cèrr) n. m. (mam.) 1. *deer*; *stag*; 2. *hart*.
— commun, *red deer*; *stag*. — du Canada, *elk*; *elke*; — de quatre ans, de refus, *staggard*; — de dix ans, *hart*; — qui a mis bas, (hunt.) *pollard*. Chas-seur de —, = *stalker*; filets pour pren-dre des —s, *buck-stall*; tueur de —s, = *slayer*. À tête de —, *stag-headed*. Dépecer un —, to *break v a =*.
CERFEUIL (cerfeu-y) n. m. (bot.) (genus) *chervil*.
— musqué, odorant, *sweet cicely*.
CERF-VOLANT [cer-volan] n. m., pl. **CERFS-VOLANTS**, 1. (ent.) *stag*, *horn-beetle*; *bull-fly*; 2. *kite* (toy).
— électrique, (phys.) *electrical kite*.
CÉRISAIÉ, n. f. *cherry-orchard*.
CÉRISÉ, n. f. (bot.) *cherry*.
Bouquet de —s, *cluster of cherries*; grappe de —s, *bunch of cherries*; noyau de —, *cherry-stone*; serre à —s, (hort.) *cherry-house*.
CÉRISIER, n. m. (bot.) *cherry-tree*; *cherry*.
Petit —, *winter cherry*; — à grappes, *bird =*; — mahaleb, de Sainte-Lucie, *perfumed plum-tree*.
CERNE, n. m. 1. † *circle*; *ring*; 2. (bot.) *ring*.
CERNEAU, n. m. 1. *kernel of a green walnut*; 2. *green walnut*.
CERNER, v. a. 1. § to *encircle* (a. th.); to *make v a ring round*; 2. § to *surround*; 3. § to *hem* (a. o.) *in, round*; 4. § to *take v the kernel out of* (green walnuts); 5. § to *cut v round* (a tree); 6. (build.) to *gird*; 7. (mil.) to *invest*.
CÉROXYLE, n. m. (bot.) *wax-palm*; *wax-tree*.
CERTAIN, E, adj. 1. (DE, of; de, to) *certain*; *sure*; *positive*; 2. *certain*, *fixed*; *stated*; *settled*; 3. *certain* (that one does not name); *some*; 4. (b. s.) *certain*; *one*; 5. *certain* (little); *some*.
1. Une chose —e, a *certain, sure thing*; être —e q. ch., to *be certain, sure of a th.*; être — de réussir, to *be certain, sure to succeed*. 3. —es personnes et —es choses, *certain persons and certain things*.
Un — ..., (b. s.) a *certain ...*; one ...; a ... Chose —e, *certain, sure thing*; *certainty*; comme chose —e, for =.

Pour sûr et —, to a *certainty*. Être corps —, (law) to *be specially known*; savoir de science —e, to *know v for a certainty*; tenir pour —, to *hold v for =*; to *know v to a certainty*. Il est — que, ce qu'il y a de — c'est que, = *it is that ...*.
[CERTAIN in the 3rd sense precedes the noun.]
CERTAIN, n. m. 1. *certain*; 2. (exch.) *certain price*.
CERTAINEMENT, adv. 1. *certainly*; (to a *certainty*; 2. *certainly*; *by all means*.
— non, *certainly not*; (by no means.
CERTES, adv. (*certainly*; *surely*; *indeed*.
CERTIFICAT, n. m. 1. *certificate*; 2. *testimonial*.
— de vie, *certificate of existence*, of being alive. Sans —, 1. *without a =*; 2. *uncertificated*. Délivrer un —, to *deliver a =*; donner, recevoir un —, 1. to *give v*, to *receive a =*; 2. to *give v*, to *receive a written character*; faire un —, to *make v out a =*; produire un —, to *exhibit a =*.
CERTIFICATEUR, n. m. 1. (law) *cer-tifier*; 2. *guarantee*.
CERTIFIER, v. a. 1. to *certify*; to *testify*; 2. (law) to *guarantee the solv-ability of* (a surety).
— véritable, (adm.) to *witness*.
[CERTIFIER conj. neg. or inter. takes the subj.]
CERTITUDE, n. f. (DE, of; de, to) *certainty*.
Avec —, 1. *with =*; 2. *for*, (to a =; de toute —, *unquestionable*; (to a =. Avoir la — de, to *be certain of*.
CÉRUMEN [-menn] n. m. (did.) *ceru-men*; (*ear-wax*; *wax*.
CÉRUMINEU-X [-neù] SE, adj. (did.) *ceruminous*; (*waxy*.
CÉRUSE, n. f. *white-lead*; *ceruse*; *flake-white*.
Blanc de —, *white-lead*; *flake-white*; ceruse. Fabrique, manufacture de —, (sing.) *white-lead works*, pl. Fardé avec du blanc de —, *cerused*.
CERVAISON, n. f. (hunt.) *stag-season*.
CERVEAU, n. m. 1. § *brain*; 2. § *brain*; *mind*; *intelligence*; (*head-piece*.
— brûlé, *disordered brain*; — creux, *visionary*; — débile, *weak mind*. En-veloppes, membranes du —, *coats of the brain*; état d'un — malade, *brain-sickness*; ramollissement du —, *soften-ing of the =*. À — ..., qui a le — ..., —brained; à — débile, *weak-brained*; *brainless*; à — étroit, *shallow-brained*; à — fêlé, timbré, *crack-brained*; à — malade, qui a le — malade, *brain-sick*; à — troublé, *addle-headed*; à — vide, *brainless*. En — malade, *brain-sickly*; sans —, *brainless*. S'alambiq-uer, se creuser le —, to *puzzle, to rack o's =*; avoir le — ..., to *be...-brained*; avoir le — creux, to *be a visionary*; avoir le — malade, to *be =sick*; avoir le — fêlé, timbré, to *be crack-brained*; avoir le — pris, être pris du —, to *have a cold in o's head*; to *have taken v cold in o's head*.
CERVELAS (cervèlâ) n. m. (culin.) *cer-velas* (Bologna sausage).
CERVELET, n. m. (anat.) *cerebellum*; (*little brain*.
CERVELLE, n. f. 1. (sing.) (*brains*, pl.; 2. § *brain*; *mind*; *intelligence*; *head-piece*; 3. (of palm-trees) *pith*; 4. (sing.) (culin.) *brains*, pl.
— renversée, *disordered brain*. Tête sans —, (*lack =*. À —, *brained*; à — de boue, *clay-brained*; sans —, *brainless*. S'alambiquer, se creuser la —, to *puzzle, to rack o's =*; brouil-ler la — à q. u., to *turn a. o's head*; brûler la — à q. u., to *blow v a. o's*.

— *out*; se brûler, se faire sauter la —, to blow *o's* = *out*; mettre, tenir q. u. en —, 1. to make *o* uneasy; 2. to keep *o* in suspense; faire sauter la — à q. u., 1. to knock *o*'s = *out*; 2. (with fire-arms) to blow *o* *o's* = *out*; tourner la — à q. u., to turn *o*'s =; trotter dans la — à q. u., to run *o* in *o*'s head; troubler la — à q. u., to disorder *o*'s =.

CERVICAL, E, adj. (anat.) cervical.

CERVIÈRE, n. m. V. LOUP-CERVIÈRE.

CERVOISE, n. f. (ant.) cervisia (beverage of grain and herbs).

CESARIENNE, adj. f. (surg.) Cæsarean.

Opération —, = section.

CESSANT, E, adj. (law) ceasing.

Toute affaire — e, to the suspension of all other business.

CESSATION [—sion] n. f. 1. cessation; discontinuance; 2. intermission; 3. (law) discontinuance.

Non —, unintermission. — de travail, 1. cessation, intermission of labour, work; 2. (of work-people) strike; — de la vie commune par le fait de l'un des deux époux, (law) subtraction of conjugal rights.

CESSE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ ceasing.

Sans —, 1. incessantly; without ceasing; 2. ceaselessly; unintermittingly; without intermission; for ever; 2. (over and over; (over and over again. N'avoir point de — (que... ne), (subj.) not, never to cease (till).

CESSER, v. n. (DE, DE) 1. to cease (from, to); to discontinue (to); to leave *o* off (pr. p.); to break *o* off (pr. p.); to have done (pr. p.); (to give *o* over; 2. to intermit; to break *o* off; 3. (of rain) to cease; to hold *o* up; 4. (of wind) to cease; to die away.

1. Il ne cesse de travailler, he does not cease from labour, to work.

Faire —, 1. to cause to cease; * to cease; (to make *o* cease; to stop; (to put *o* a stop to; 2. to do *o* away with; 3. (law) to abate.

[CESSER conj. with the neg. not does not require to be followed by *pas* or *point*; it may however take it. It is conj. with *avoir* and *être*; with the former when it expresses action; with the latter when it denotes a state.]

CESSER, v. a. * to cease; (to leave *o* off; (to break *o* off; to give *o* over; 2. to intermit; (to break *o* off.

— ses paiements, (com., fin.) to stop; — le travail, (of work-people) to strike.

CESSIBLE, adj. 1. (com.) transferable; 2. (law) assignable; transferable.

CESSION, n. f. 1. (com.) transfer; 2. (law) (of property) assignment; 3. (com. law) surrender; surrender of property; 4. (eccl. law) cession.

— volontaire, (com. law) surrender of property. — de biens, 1. (civil law) cession; 2. (com. law) surrender; surrender of property. Loi autorisant la — de biens, (law) insolvent act. Bénéfice de —, (law) benefit of the insolvent act. Être admis au bénéfice de —, (law) to take *o* the benefit of the insolvent act; faire —, (com. law) to make a surrender of property; faire — de, 1. (com.) to transfer; 2. (law) to assign; 3. (com. law) to surrender (property).

CESSIONNAIRE, n. m. 1. transferee; 2. (law) assignee; 3. (law) grantee.

CESTE, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) cestus; 2. gauntlet; whirl-bat; 3. (myth.) (of Venus) cestus.

CESURE, n. f. (vers.) cæsura; cæsural pause; pause; rest.

De —, de la —, cæsural.

CET, demonstrative adj. m. sing. V. CE.

CETACE, E, adj. (zool.) cetaceous.

CETACE, n. m. (zool.) cetaceous animal; —s, (pl.) cetacea, pl.; cetaceans, pl.; whale-tribe, sing.

CÉTÉRAC, n. m. (bot.) ceterach.

— des pharmaciens, (bot.) doradilla.

CÉTOINE, n. f. (ent.) floral beetle.

CHABLIS, n. m. wood blown down.

CHABOISSEAU, n. m. (ich.) sea-scorpion.

CHABOT, n. m. (ich.) 1. (genus) bull-head; 2. bull-head; chub-fish; miller's thumb; pollard; cabos; gull.

— de rivière, miller's thumb.

CHABRAQUE, n. f. V. SCHABRAQUE.

CHACAL, n. m. (mam.) jackal; golden wolf.

CHACONNE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ chacone, ciacone (Arabian air and a dance).

CHACUN, E, pron. 1. each (each individual); every one; 2. every one (any person); every body; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (substant.) partner (person of the opposite sex.)

1. Donne à — sa part, give each his share; ils ont donné leur avis — selon ses vues, they have given their opinions, each according to his views; ils ont donné — leur avis selon leurs vues, they have given, each his opinion according to his views.

Un — $\frac{1}{2}$, tout — $\frac{1}{2}$, every one; every body. — le sien, — le sien n'est pas trop, every one his own; — pour soi, every one for himself; — pour soi et Dieu pour tous, every body for himself and God for us all.

[CHACUN relative to a plural, requires the possessive adjectives in the singular when it follows the direct regimen of the verb; when it precedes the direct regimen the possessive adjectives are in the plural.]

CHACUNIÈRE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ o's own house, home.

CHAFOUIN, n. m. E, n. f. (sorry, pitiful object, wretch.

CHAFOUIN, E, adj. (sorry; pitiful.

CHAGRIN, n. m. 1. grief; sorrow; trouble; 2. heart-ache; 3. sorrowing; 4. chagrin; frowardness; fretfulness; 5. surliness.

— cuisant, poignant grief; heart-breaking; noir —, gloomy sorrow; profond —, deep sorrow. — de cœur, = of the heart; heart- =. À son grand —, to o's great =, sorrow; to o's sorrow; avec —, 1. sorrowfully; with sorrow, grief; 2. with chagrin; fretfully; frowardly; plein de —, 1. full of =, sorrow; 2. sorrowful; sans —, 1. without =, sorrow; 2. sorrowless; sans exciter de —, (V. senses) "unsorrowed. Accabler de —, to overwhelm with =, sorrow; avoir du —, to be in sorrow, trouble; dévorer de —, to wear *o* out with =; éprouver du —, to feel *o* sorrow; * to sorrow; to meet *o* with trouble; être dans le —, to be in sorrow, trouble; se livrer au —, to give *o*'s self up to =, sorrow; miner, ronger par le —, to overwhelm with =, sorrow; passer son —, to wear *o* off o's =, sorrow; sentir le —, to feel *o* sorrow; usé par le —, = worn; care-worn. Plus j'en ai du —, the more my sorrow; qui a du — dans le cœur, heart-sorrowing.

CHAGRIN, E, adj. (pers.) 1. sorrowful; sad; dull; 2. grief-worn; 3. froward; wayward; fretful; peevish; (touchy; 4. surly.

Humeur — e, 1. frowardness; waywardness; peevishness; fretfulness; (touchiness; 2. surliness. D'une manière — e, avec une humeur — e, 1. frowardly; waywardly; fretfully; peevishly; (touchily; 2. with surliness.

CHAGRIN, n. m. (a. & m.) shagreen.

Peau de —, =. Avoir une peau de —, (S, to be rough-skinned. Fait de peau de —, shagreen.

CHAGRINANT, E, adj. 1. melancholy (causing sorrow); sad; 2. vexing; provoking.

CHAGRINEMENT, adv. 1. sorrowfully; sadly; dully; 2. frowardly; waywardly; fretfully; peevishly.

CHAGRINER, v. a. 1. to grieve; to afflict; to make *o*, to render sorrow-

ful, dull; to trouble; 2. to chagrin, to fret; to vex; to make *o*, to render froward, wayward, peevish.

SE CHAGRINER, pr. v. (DE, AT) 1. to grieve; to sorrow; to repine; (to fret) CHAGRINER, v. a. (a. & m.) to show green.

CHAGRINIER, n. m. (a. & m.) shagreen-maker.

CHAÎNE, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ chain; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ chain; concatenation; series; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ drag-chain; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ chain; band; bend; tie; 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ chain (of galley-slaves); 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ (sing.) galley; pl.; 7. (of canals) drag-chain; 8. (of harbours) boom; 9. (of mountainous rocks) chain; ridge; 10 (build) (of free stone) belting-course; 11. (horology) chain; 12. (land-meas.) chain; 13. (mach.) train (of communication); 14. (math.) land-chain; 15. (spin., weave) chain; warp.

— anglaise, (danc.) right and left; — filée, (spin.) throstle-twist. — de pierre, (build.) chain-course; — de retenue, (engin.) (of suspension bridge) chain. Ouvrage en forme de —, chain work. À la —, (V. senses) 1. chained; chained up; 2. (pers.) wearing; chain; dans les —s, in chains.

sans —s, (V. senses) 1. unshained; 2. chainless; 3. unchained; fettered.

Attacher avec une —, to chain to chain up; attacher fortement une —, to chain down; briser la —s de, 1. to break *o* the chains; 2. to unchain; charger de —s, to load with chains; être à la —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to chained; chained up; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to be tied by the leg; faire la —, to form a chain; fermer par une —, to chain; mettre la —, to chain; to chain up; rompre les —s, to break *o*'s chains; 1. couvrir ses —s, to shake *o* off o's chain; serrer par une —, to chain down (th.); tendre des chaînes, to lay *o* down chains; tendre des —s dans, to lay chains across.

CHAINETIER [chéantier] n. m. chain maker.

CHAINETTE, n. f. 1. little chain; chain; 2. (arch.) catenary; catenary vault; 3. (need.) chain.

CHAINON, n. m. link of a chain; link.

CHAIR, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ flesh; —s, (pl.) flesh; sing.; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ flesh; meat; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ flesh; 4. (pers.) skin; 5. (of skin) flesh-skin; 6. (bot.) flesh; 7. —s, (pl.) (paint.) flesh; sing.

—s haveuses, (pl.) (med.) proud flesh; sing.; — blanche, white meat; — riace, tough =; — crue, raw =; — molle, vive, 1. raw =; 2. quick; — non game. — de cochon, pig-meat; — de porc, — d'oiseau, de poule, (meat) "cutis anserina". Côte de la —, (of skin) = -side; couleur de —, 1. carnation = -colour; 2. (adject.) = -coloured; marchand de — humaine, = -monger.

masse de —, 1. lump of =; 2. brain; À — quittant le noyau, (hort.) (of fruit) free-stone; de —, (V. senses) 1. one = -side; 2. (of animals and vegetables) fleshy. De, de la —, (V. senses) fleshy. En —, fleshy; en — et en os, in = blood; = and blood. Avoir la — bonne, mauvaise, &c., to have good, bad, &c.; avoir la — de poule, o's = crawl; j'ai la — de poule, my = crawl; enlever la — et les os, to fetch away skin and =; n'être ni — ni poisson, to be neither fish, flesh nor fowl; vêtir de —, to incarnate; toucher — vive, to rub upon the sore; faire venir la — de poule à q. u., to make a o's = crawl.

CHAIR, n. m. (rail.) chair.

CHAIRE, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ (of churches) pulpit; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ pulpit (preaching); 3. (of churches) desk; 4. (of bishops) throne; chair (apostolic see); 6. (of school

hair (desk); 7. (of schools) chair; professorship.

— curule, *curule chair*. — à prêcher, *pulpit*. Tapis de —, *pulpit-cloth*. En —, 1. (of preachers) in the pulpit; 2. (of professors) in, from o.s. = En leine —, 1. before the whole congregation; 2. before the whole class. réer une —, (schools) to found a =; desendre de la —, to come √ down from the pulpit, the =; lire q. ch. en —, read √ a. th. from the pulpit, =; monter en —, to get √ up, to go √ up into the pulpit, =; occuper la —, to occupy the pulpit; 2. (school) to fill the =.

CHAISE, n. f. 1. chair (seat); 2. *comode*; night-commode; stool; close stool; night-stool; 3. *chaise* (carriage); (build.) curb, frame-work of cartentry; 5. (rail.) chair.

— brisée, *folding chair*; — curule, *curule* =; — percée, *comode*; night-commode; close stool; night stool. — à oscule, *rocking-chair*; — à bras, arm; — à deux chevaux, *chaise and pair*; — à quatre chevaux, *chaise and four*; — à un cheval, *one horse chaise*; — à os, = *with a back*; — à dos —, = *backed*; — à jour, — de canne, *cane-bottomed*; — de paille, *straw-bottomed*; — à porteur, *sedan*; — de poste, *post-chaise*. Assortiment de —s, *set of* =s; dessus de fond —, = *cover*; housse de —, = *cover*; fond de —, = *bottom*; porteur de —, *chairman*. En —, 1. in a sedan-chair; 2. in a chaise. Mettre des —s, to place, set √ =s.

CHASIER (chèzie) n. m. chair-maker.

CHAKO, n. m. (mil.) shako.

CHALAND, n. m. E, n. f. customer.

Enlever, ôter les —s, to take √ away the custom from.

CHALAND, adj. m. † (of bread) large and massy.

CHALAND, n. m. lighter; barge.

CHALANDEAU, n. m. lighter-man; large-man.

CHALANDISE, n. f. † custom.

CHALASTIQUE [kalastik] adj. (med.) elastic.

CHALCÉDOINE [kalcedoinn] n. f. V. LCÉDOINE.

CHALCOGRAPHE [kalkograf] n. m. chalcographer; (copper plate engraver); 2. § engraver on metals.

CHALCOGRAPHIE [kalkografi] n. f. 1. chalcography; (copper-plate engraving); 2. engraving on metals; 3. engraving establishment; 4. (of the pope) printing-office.

CHALDAÏQUE [kalda-ik] adj. Chaldaic.

CHALDEËN [kaldeïn] NE, adj. Chaldean.

CHALDEËN [kaldeïn] n. m. NE, n. f. Chaldean.

CHALDEËN [kaldeïn] n. m. Chaldean (language); Chaldaic.

CHÂLE, n. m. shawl.

CHALET, n. m. 1. Swiss cottage; cottage; 2. cheese-house.

CHALEUR, n. f. 1. § heat; fervour; 2. § warmth; 3. § glow of heat; 4. § animation; ardour; fire; (phys.) heat; caloric.

— brûlante, 1. burning heat; 2. (did.) aridity; — douce, mild; — warmth; étouffante, sultry; — étrangère, strange; — modérée, moderate; — opérante; — warmth. Bouffée de —, sh of =. Toute la —, (V. senses) the glow. Avec —, (V. senses) § glowingly; de la — du sang, blood-hot; en —, (of animals) in =. Accabler de —, to overwhelm with =; 2. to swelter; enner de la —, (V. senses) § to set √ a glow; éprouver, sentir de la —, to feel √ warm; 2. to feel √ a glow; souffler de —, to swelter.

CHALEUREUX [-rœ] SE, adj. 1. † §

(pers.) having natural heat; 2. § (th.) glowing; ardent; animated; impassioned.

CHÂLIT, n. m. † wooden bedstead.

CHALOIR, v. n. † to matter; to be important.

Il ne m'en chaut †, no matter.

CHALON, n. m. drag-net; drag.

CHALOUPE, n. f. (nav.) launch; ship's boat; long boat.

— canonnière, gun-boat.

CHALUMEAU, n. m. 1. corn-pipe; pipe; 2. reed; 3. pipe (of metal); 4. (ant.) calamus; 5. (bot.) flute; fluting; 6. (arts) blow-pipe.

Jouer du —, sur le —, to pipe.

CHALYBÉ (kalibé) E, adj. chalybeate.

CHAMADE, n. f. (mil.) parley; chammade.

Battre la —, to sound a parley.

CHAMAILLER [chamâ-yé] v. n. to scuffle; to bicker.

Personne qui chamaille, squabbler; wrangler; jangler.

SE CHAMAILLER, pr. v. 1. to scuffle; 2. to squabble; to wrangle; to jangle.

CHAMAILLIS [chamâ-yi] n. m. 1. scuffle; fray; 2. squabble; wrangle; jangle.

CHAMARRER [chamâ-ré] v. a. (DE, with) 1. § to lace; to trim with lace; 2. § (b. s.) to bedizen; 3. § to load (with ridicule).

CHAMARRURE [chamâ-rur] n. f. 1. lacing; 2. (b. s.) bedizening.

CHAMBELLAGE [chambelaj] n. m. (feud.) fine on the oath of fealty.

CHAMBELLAN [chambelan] n. m. chamberlain.

Grand —, great =. Dignité de —, chamberlainship.

CHAMBOURIN [chambourin] n. m. strass.

CHAMBRANLE [chambrani] n. m. 1. (build.) chambranle; 2. (plain) case; band; frame; 3. (of doors) door-case; 4. (of windows) window-frame.

— de cheminée, chimney-piece.

CHAMBRE [chambr] n. f. 1. room; chamber; apartment; 2. bed-room; bed-chamber; chamber; 3. chamber (the sovereign's); 4. lodging; 5. chamber (deliberating assembly); 6. (in England) house (legislative assembly); 7. (of arms) honey-comb (defect); 8. (anat.) (of the eye) chamber; 9. (artil.) (of cannon) chamber; 10. (mil., engin.) (of mines) chamber; 11. (metal.) bead; chaplet; 12. (nav.) cabin; room; 13. (opt.) chamber; "camera".

— ardente, (hist. of France) ardent chamber; — basse, (parl.) lower house (elective body); — claire, 1. light room; 2. (opt.) light =; "camera lucida"; — étoilée, (hist. of England) star =; — garnie, furnished lodging; — non garnie, unfurnished lodging; — grande, great =; — haute, (parl.) upper house (peers); — noire, obscure, 1. dark room, =; 2. (opt.) dark =; "camera obscura"; — petite, little, small room, =; — pleine, roomful; — voisine, next room. — de conseil, 1. council =; 2. = of council (tribunal); 3. (nav.) coach; couch; 4. (com. nav.) round-house; — du conseil privé, privacy =; — à coucher, bed =, room; — des portes d'amont, (engin.) (of locks of canals) upper =; — des portes d'aval, (engin.) (of locks of canals) lower =; — à vapeur, steam =; — dans une maison particulière, private lodging.

Premier gentilhomme de la —, groom of the stool. À la —, (V. senses) 1. in the =, house; in parliament; 2. (parl.) in doors; within doors; hors de la —, (parl.) out of doors; without doors.

Avoir des —s à louer dans la tête, to be a visionary; faire la —, to clean, to do √ the room, =; garder la —, to keep √ o.s. room; to be confined to o.s. room;

louer une —, 1. to hire, to take √ a lodging; 2. to let √ a room; mettre en —, 1. to hire, to take √ a room for; 2. to circumvent (for cheating at play); travailler en —, to take √ in work; to work at o.s. own house; vivre en —, 1. to have private lodgings; 2. to have a room to o.s. self.

CHAMBRE [chambré] E, adj. (of arms) honey-combed.

CHAMBRE [chambré] n. f. 1. (of soldiers) mess; 2. workmen that sleep in the same room; 3. (of theatres) house.

CHAMBRER [chambré] v. n. † to sleep √ in the same room.

CHAMBRER [chambré] v. a. 1. § to confine (a. o. for the purpose of gambling); 2. to take √ (a. o.) aside.

CHAMBRETTE [chambrett] n. f. little, small room, chamber.

CHAMBRIER [chambrié] n. m. † chamberlain.

CHAMBRIÈRE [chambrière] n. f. 1. † chamber-maid; 2. (man.) longe whip.

CHAME [kamm] n. f., CAME, (conch.) chama; (heart-cockle).

CHAMEAU, n. m. (mam.) camel.

— à une seule bosse, Arabian =. À dos de —, = *backed*. Avoir un dos de —, to be = *backed*.

CHAMELIER, n. m. camel-driver.

CHAMELLE, n. f. she camel; camel.

CHAMELON [chamilon] n. m. young camel.

CHAMOIS, n. m. (mam.) 1. chamois; shammy; shamoy; 2. chamois, shammy, shammy leather; shammy.

Couleur —, buff. De couleur —, buff.

CHAMOISER, v. a. (a. & m.) to shamoy; to shamoy-dress.

CHAMOISÉ, E, pa. p. shamoyed; shamoy-dressed.

SE CHAMOISER, pr. v. (of skins) to be shamoyed; to be shamoy-dressed.

CHAMOISERIE, n. f. 1. shamoy leather; 2. shamoy-factory.

CHAMOISEUR, n. m. shamoy-dresser.

CHAMP [chan] n. m. 1. § field; 2. § —s, (pl.) country (not town), sing.; 3. § field (space); 4. § field; career; opportunity; 5. § field; theme; subject; 6. (of pictures) field (back ground); ground; 7. (her.) field; 8. (opt.) field.

— clos, 1. field for single combat; 2. (sing.) lists, pl.; 3. tilt-yard; —s Elysées, Elysées, Elysians, (myth.) Elysian =s; petit —, 1. small =; 2. plot; — de bataille, = of battle; =; battle =; — de repos, place of repose, rest. Roue de —, (horol.) contrate wheel; crown wheel. À tout bout de —, every instant, moment; à travers —s, les —s, 1. across the =s; 2. over hedge and ditch; de —, upright; uprightly; on edge; edgewise; endwise; en plein —, in the open fields; sur-le —, 1. on, upon the spot; 2. immediately; directly; 3. at call; 4. off hand; 5. (law) instant. Avoir le — libre, (V. senses) § to have it, things o.s. own way; avoir la clef des —s, to beat liberty to go √ where one pleases; battre aux —s, (mil.) to beat √ a salute; courir les —s, to run √ about the country; demeurer sur le — de bataille, 1. to lie √ dead on the =; 2. to be left on the =; donner un — libre à §, to give √ ample, free, full scope to; donner la clef des —s à q. u., to give √ a. o. liberty to go where he pleases; être aux —s, 1. § to be in the country; 2. § to be angry; être aux —s et à la ville, to live in both town and country; laisser à q. u. le — libre, to let √ a. o. have it, things his own way; mener aux —s, to graze (cattle); to take √ to field; mettre aux —s §, to make √ angry; se mettre aux —s §, to get √ angry; poser de —, to set √ on edge; to lay √ edgewise, endwise; prendre du —, to take √ o.s. room; prendre la clef des —s, to

take \sqrt to o.'s heels; to betake \sqrt o.'s self to flight, to o.'s heels;) to bolt; se sauver à travers —, 1. \sqrt to flee \sqrt across the —; 2. \sqrt to avoid coming to the question.

CHAMPAGNE [chanpann-y'] n. m. Champagne.

— frappé, iced =; — mousseux, sparkling =; — grand mousseux, brisk, full-frothing =; — non mousseux, still =. Vin de —, =.

CHAMPART [chanpâr] n. m. (feud. law) champerty.

CHAMPARTER [chanparté] v. a. (feud. law) to exercise the right of champerty.

CHAMPARTEUR [chanparteur] n. m. (feud. law) champertor.

CHAMPEAUX [chanpô] n. m. + meadows; meads; fields, pl.

CHAMPENOIS [chanpenoi] E, adj. of Champagne.

CHAMPENOIS [chanpenoi] n. m. E, n. f. native of Champagne.

CHAMPÊTRE [chanpêtr'] adj. rural; (country; "silvan; "sylvan.

CHAMPIGNON [chanpinn-yon] n. m. 1. (bot.) mushroom; champignon; 2. (bot.) fungus; (toad-stool; 3. —s, (pl.) (bot.) mushroom-tribe, sing.; 4. (of candles) waster;) thief; 5. (of liquids) mother; 6. (med.) fungoid excrescence.

— comestible, (bot.) cultivated mushroom. — de couche (, =. Couche de —s, (hort.) =bed; serre à —s, =house.

CHAMPIGNONNIÈRE [chanpinn-yonièr] n. f. (hort.) mushroom-bed.

CHAMPION [chanpion] n. m. 1. \sqrt champion; 2. (b. s.) champion (combatant).

Avec —, with a =; * championed. Sans —, without a =; * unchampioned. Avoir un —, to have a =; * to be championed.

CHANCE, n. f. 1. chance; fortune; (luck; 2. (dice) hazard.

Bonne —, good chance, fortune, luck; bonne —! good luck! good speed! — égale, equal =; even cast; mauvaise —, ill fortune, luck. Avoir la —, 1. to have a =; (to stand \sqrt a =; 2. (to have the luck of it; conter sa —, to tell \sqrt the story, tale of o.'s ill luck; courir la —, to run \sqrt , to take \sqrt o.'s =; (to stand \sqrt a, the =; livrer — à q. u., to challenge a. o. to a discussion; souhaiter bonne — à q. u., to wish a. o. luck; to bid \sqrt a. o. good speed.

CHANCEL, n. m. + chancei.

CHANCELANT [chanlan] E, adj. 1. \sqrt tottering; 2. \sqrt staggering; 3. \sqrt wavering; 4. \sqrt unsteady; 5. \sqrt unsettled.

Etat —, (V. senses) unsettledness.

D'une manière —e, (V. senses) 1. \sqrt staggeringly; 2. \sqrt waveringly; 3. \sqrt unsteadily.

CHANCELIER [chanslé] v. n. 1. \sqrt to totter; 2. \sqrt to stagger; 3. \sqrt to waver; 4. \sqrt to be unsteady; 5. \sqrt to be unsettled; 6. (of children & old people) to toddle.

CHANCELIER [chanselié] n. m. chancellor.

Grand —, high =. Dignité, fonctions de —, chancellorship.

CHANCELIERE, n. f. 1. (pers.) chancellor's lady; 2. (th.) carriage-boot (to keep the feet warm).

CHANCELLEMENT [chanseلمان] n. m. 1. \sqrt tottering; 2. \sqrt staggering; 3. \sqrt unsteadiness.

CHANCELLERIE [chanseلري] n. f. 1. \sqrt chancellor's office; 2. \sqrt seal-office; 3. \sqrt chancellor's residence; \sqrt government; cabinet.

Grande —, 1. office of the great seal; 2. administration (of the order of the legion of honour); petite —, office of the privy seal. Droit de —, notarial fees, pl., style de —, law-style.

CHANCEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. 1. (pers.) lucky; 2. (th.) uncertain; doubtful, (slippery; (ticklish.

CHANCEL, E, adj. + (of eatables) mouldy.

CHANCIR, v. n. + (of eatables) to get \sqrt mouldy.

CHANCISSURE, n. f. + (of eatables) mould.

CHANCRE, n. m. 1. \sqrt canker; 2. (agr.) canker; 3. (bot.) canker; 4. (med.) canker; chancre; shanker; 5. (veter.) canker.

Comme un —, canker-like.

CHANCREU-X [—eù] SE, adj. cankerous; 2. \sqrt canker-bit; 3. (med.) cancrour.

CHANDELEUR [chandleur] n. f. Candlemas.

À la — les grandes douleurs, cold weather must be expected at Christmas.

CHANDELIÈRE, n. m. 1. (th.) candlestick; 2. (pers.) chandler; 3. (pers.) tallow-chandler; 4. (nav.) crotch.

— à manche, flat candlestick. Être —, être placé sur le — \sqrt , to be in a conspicuous situation; mettre q. u. sur le —, to exalt a. o.

CHANDELIÈRE, n. f. 1. chandler (woman); 2. tallow-chandler (woman).

CHANDELLE, n. f. 1. candle; 2. tallow-candle; 3. candle-light; 4. (tech.) stay-supporter.

— moulée, cast, mould candle; — plongée, à la baguette, dipped =; dip; — au moule, mould =; mould; — des rois, Twelfth-night =; — de veille, rush-light, =; —s et autres petits objets de commerce, chandlery. Bout de —, =end; little bit of =; fabricant de —, 1. chandler; 2. tallow-chandler; marchand de —s, 1. chandler; 2. tallow-chandler; matière à —, =stuff; mèche à —, =wick. À la —, 1. by the =; 2. by =light. S'en aller comme une —, to go \sqrt off like the snuff of a =; brûler une — par les deux bouts, to light o.'s = at both ends; donner une — à Dieu et une au diable, to light up one = to God and another to the devil; éteindre une —, to extinguish, to put \sqrt out a =; moucher une —, to snuff a =; souffler une —, to blow \sqrt out a =; voir des —s, voir mille —s, voir trente-six —s, to be stunned. La — brûle, 1. \sqrt the = burns, is burning; 2. \sqrt time presses.

CHANFREIN, n. m. 1. chamfron, chamfrin (armour for a horse's head); 2. chamfrin (horse's forehead); 3. (arch.) chamfer; chamfret; rabbet; 4. (build.) chamfer; chamfret; 5. (mam.) forehead; 6. (zool.) chamfron.

Tailler en —, (build.) to chamfer.

CHANFREINER, v. a. 1. (arch.) to chamfer; to rabbet; 2. (build.) to chamfer; to cant; 3. (carp.) to cant; to edge.

CHANGE, n. m. 1. \sqrt exchange (barter); 2. (com.) exchange (transaction by which debts are cancelled by bills); 3. (com.) money-change; 4. exchange (edifice); 5. (exch.) agio.

— étranger, extérieur, foreign exchange; — indirect, circular, indirect =; — intérieur, inland =. — de monnaie, 1. money-changing; 2. exchange-office. Agent de —, stock-broker; compagnie des agents de —, stock =; arbitrage de —, arbitration of =; cote de —, rate of =; courtage de —, (com.) bill-brokerage; courtier de —, bill-broker; bill-merchant; money-broker; lettre de —, bill of =; bill; lettre de — avec seconde et troisième, set of bills; bill in sets; lettre de — sur l'étranger, foreign bill; lettre de — sur l'intérieur, domestic, inland bill; pair du —, par of =; première, seconde et troisième de —, first, second, third of =; taux de —, rate of =. Au — de,

(bank.) at the rate of = of. Donner le — à, faire prendre le — à, 1. \sqrt to put \sqrt on the wrong scent; 2. \sqrt to impose on, upon a. o.; gagner, perdre au —, to gain, to lose \sqrt by the =; rendre le — à q. u., to return a. o. like for like; tirer une lettre de — sur, to draw \sqrt bill on, upon; to draw \sqrt , to value on, upon.

CHANGEANT [chanjan] E, adj. 1. variable; alterable; (changeable; unsteady; fast; 2. (pers.) wavering; unsteady; unsteadfast; fickle; 3. (of colours) variable; 4. (of the seasons) unsettled; 5. (of the weather) unsettled; unsteady.

Esprit —, (V. senses) changeling. État —, 1. variableness; changeableness; 2. (pers.) unsteadiness; fickleness; 3. (of the season, weather) unsettledness; homme —, fickle man; changeling; nature —e, variableness; alterableness; unsteadfastness. D'une manière —e, variably; alterably; changeably; unsteadily.

CHANGEMENT, n. m. 1. change; alteration (partial change); 3. diversification; 4. (of colours, of form) diversification; transmutation; 5. (of tide) turn; 6. (did.) mutation; 7. (law) amendment.

— d'état physique, (chem.) transmutation; — en bien, en mal, change [for the better, for the worse]; — en sens inverse, counter-change; — de voie (rail.) turn out. Sujet au —, liable subject to change, to alteration; mutable; susceptible de —, changeable. Amener un —, to bring \sqrt about a change, an alteration; demander —, to require a change, an alteration; faire du — dans, to alter; opérer un —, to effect a change, an alteration.

CHANGER, v. a. 1. to change; 2. alter (to change partially); 3. (EN, into) to change; to convert; to transform; 4. (POUR, for) to exchange; 5. change; to change the linen of (a.); 6. to wrest (the sense); 7. (erp.) to (its skin); 8. (man.) to change; (theol.) to transform.

— entièrement, — de nouveau, (eccl.) to recast (its skin). Demander à —, to change, to require alteration. De manière à pouvoir être changé, alterable. Qui peut être changé, (V. senses) changeable.

CHANGÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of CHANGER.

Non —, 1. unchanged; 2. unaltered. SE CHANGER, pr. v. 1. to change; to alter (change partially); 3. (into) to change; to transform; 4. converted.

CHANGER, v. n. 1. (de, ...) to change; 2. to alter (change partially); 3. (into) to change; to transform; 4. converted; 4. to turn; to wheel about; 5. (pers.) to change; to change linen.

1. — d'habit, to change o.'s clothes; 2. — place, to change o.'s place. 2. — de conduite, to alter o.'s conduct.

— entièrement, 1. to change entirely; 2. to come \sqrt , to shift about; — de parti, to change parties; — turn over; — de vêtement, to change; Faculté de —, changeableness. Pour — by way of change; for a change. — de, to change; to turn. QUE change pas, unchanging.

CHANGEUR, n. m. 1. money-changer; 2. dealer in bullion.

CHANOINE, n. m. canon (person); — prébendé, prebend; prebendary.

Comme un —, canon-wise.

CHANOINESSE, n. f. canoness.

CHANOINIE, n. f. + V. CANONICAL.

CHANSON, n. f. 1. \sqrt song (short song sung to a tune on familiar occasions); 2. \sqrt ditty; 3. \sqrt carol; 4. (b. s.) song; 5. \sqrt story; nonsense; trash;

— bachique, à boire, *drinking song*; érotique, love =; — pastorale, *pastoral*, rural =; — pastoral, *pastoral*, rural =; — à reprises, *glee*; — d'amour, *love*; — *amorous ditty*. — que tout la! all *idle stories*! toujours la même, *always the old, the same story* er again. De —, (V. senses) (b. s.) *ng-song*. Chanter une —, *to sing* / a; chanter toujours la même —, ne voir qu'une —, *to sing* / the same = er and over again. C'est conter des s, *to tell* / *idle stories*; *to talk non-*se; c'est une autre —, *that's an-*her story.

CHANSONNER, v. a. (b. s.) *to make* / *ngs, ballads on* (a. o.).

CHANSONNETTE, n. f. 1. *little song*; *ditty*.

CHANSONNIER, n. m. 1. (pers.) *song-*riter (man); 2. (th.) *song-book*.

CHANSONNIÈRE, n. f. *song-writer* (woman).

CHANT, n. m. 1. *singing* (action, art); *song*; 2. *chant*; *chanting*; *vocal music*; 4. —s, (pl.) *song* (oem), sing.; 4. —s, (pl.) *chant*, ng.; 5. —s, (pl.) *strains*, pl.; 5. —s, (pl.) *ditty*; 6. —s, (pl.) *lullaby*; 8. *song* (division a poem); 9. (of birds) *sing-*g; 10. (of the cock) *chirping*; 11. (of the grass-pper) *chirp*; 12. (of nurses) *lullaby*; 13. (mus.) *melody*; 14. (mus.) *bject*; *theme*.

— amoureux, 1. *love song*; 2. *amorous* ty; — funèbre, *dirge*; *funeral dirge*; — grégorien, *chant*; *plain*; — guer-er, de guerre, *war, martial*; — gubre, *dismal, doleful ditty*; — mo-otone, 1. *monotonous*; 2. (sing-*ng*; — nuptial, *marriage*; — nuptial y; *plain*; — chant; *plain*; — yal t, *chant royal*; — sacré, *sacred* e. — d'allégresse, = *of joy*; — d'église, *church singing*; 2. *chant*; *plain*; — pour endormir, — de nourrice, *lul-*by; 3. *song of lullaby*; — de Noël, *Christmas-carol*. Cahier de —, *singing-*ook; école de —, *singing-school*; atre, professeur de —, *singing-*aster; maîtresse de —, *singing-*istress. De — monotone, (V. senses) *ng-song*.

CHANTABLE, adj. (mus.) *fit to be* *ng*.

CHANTAGE, n. m. 1. (cant) *extor-*ion of *hush-money*; 2. *extortion of* *ubscription* (to newspapers) by a threat f *defamation*.

CHANTANT, E, adj. 1. *easily sung*; 2. *adapted to singing*; 3. *tuneful*; *tuna-*le; *harmonious*.

Société — e, 1. *singing club*; 2. *catch-*ub.

CHANTEAU, n. m. *piece* (cut from a arger piece).

CHANTEPLEURE [chantpleur] n. f. 1. *unnel with a rose*; 2. *outlet* (for water).

CHANTER, v. n. 1. || *to sing* /; 2. || *to* *arol*; 3. || *to sing* /; 4. || *to sing* /; 5. || *to sing* /; 6. || *to sing* /; 7. || *to sing* /; 8. || *to sing* /; 9. || *to sing* /; 10. || *to sing* /; 11. || *to sing* /; 12. || *to sing* /; 13. || *to sing* /; 14. || *to sing* /; 15. || *to sing* /; 16. || *to sing* /; 17. || *to sing* /; 18. || *to sing* /; 19. || *to sing* /; 20. || *to sing* /; 21. || *to sing* /; 22. || *to sing* /; 23. || *to sing* /; 24. || *to sing* /; 25. || *to sing* /; 26. || *to sing* /; 27. || *to sing* /; 28. || *to sing* /; 29. || *to sing* /; 30. || *to sing* /; 31. || *to sing* /; 32. || *to sing* /; 33. || *to sing* /; 34. || *to sing* /; 35. || *to sing* /; 36. || *to sing* /; 37. || *to sing* /; 38. || *to sing* /; 39. || *to sing* /; 40. || *to sing* /; 41. || *to sing* /; 42. || *to sing* /; 43. || *to sing* /; 44. || *to sing* /; 45. || *to sing* /; 46. || *to sing* /; 47. || *to sing* /; 48. || *to sing* /; 49. || *to sing* /; 50. || *to sing* /; 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(carp.) crest; top; 4. (chem.) (of alembics) head; 5. (mach.) cap.

CHAPITRE, n. m. 1. chapter (of a book, etc.); 2. § chapter; head; subject; matter; (score); 3. chapter (of canons of a cathedral); 4. chapter (of knights); 5. chapter; chapter-house.

Membre d'un —, capitulary. En plein —, before the whole chapter; sur ce —, on, upon this, that head, subject, matter, score; sur le — de, upon the score, subject of. Avoir voix au —, en — (§), to have credit, interest at the board; passer sur un —, to waive a subject; tenir —, to hold ✓ a chapter.

CHAPITRE, v. a. 1. § to reprimand before the chapter; 2. (§) to rebuke; to upbraid; to reprimand; to read ✓ (a. o.) a lecture.

CHAPON, n. m. 1. capon; 2. piece of bread boiled in the soup; 3. crust of bread (rubbed with garlic put in salad).

— de Gascogne, Gascony capon (head of garlic); — de Normandie, Norman —; (piece of bread in the soup. Vol du —, extent of land around the castle, the manor. Deux —s de rente, a fat and a lean person. Avoir les mains faites en — rôt, 1. to have crooked fingers; 2. to be light-fingered.

CHAPONNEAU, n. m. young capon.

CHAPONNER, v. a. to capon.

CHAPONNIERE, n. f. stew-pan for capons.

CHARGE, adj. each; every.

[Charge precedes the noun.]

CHAR (char) n. m. 1. car; 2. chariot.

— funèbre, funeral car; hearse. — à banes, pleasure car; — de deuil, hearse (of princes or grand personages); — de triomphe, triumphal car. Cocher de —, 1. charioteer; 2. † chariot-man; course de —s, chariot-race.

CHARADE, n. f. charade.

Faire une —, to make ✓ a —.

CHARANÇON, n. m. (ent.) weevil; snouted weevil; snout-beetle.

— de vigne, vine-fretter; vine-grub.

CHARANÇONNE, E, adj. (of corn) attacked by the weevils.

CHARBON, n. m. 1. coal; 2. charcoal; coal; 3. (sing.) embers, pl.; 4. charcoal (calcined animal matter); 5. (agr.) black rust; smut; 6. (bot.) fire-blast; 7. (med.) anthrax; (carbuncle); 8. (mining) carbon.

— allumé, lighted coal; — animal, — d'os, animal charcoal; — ardent, burning —; — vif, live —. — de bois, charcoal; — de terre, pit —; sea —; — (V. HOUILLE). Boîte à —, —box; cave à —, —cellar; débitant de —, (com.) —man; dépôt de —, (com.) —store; entrepôt de —, —repository; fourneau à — de bois, (tech.) oven for making charcoal; marchand de —, —merchant; mesureur de —, —meter; noir de —, —black; porteur de —, —heaver; poussier de —, —dross. Comme du —, 1. like —; 2. coal. Avoir le —, (med.) to have a carbuncle; brûler à l'état de —, to char; être sur les —s, to be upon thorns; (to be upon pins and needles; manquer de —, to be out of —. Le — manque, (steam boats) her —s are out; she is out of —; she has expended her —s.

CHARBONNAGE, n. m. † coal-mine; coal-pit.

CHARBONNE, E, adj. (agr.) rusty; smutty.

CHARBONNEE, n. f. 1. small rib of beef; 2. (mining) coal-seam; 3. (mining) stratum (between two beds of chalk-stone).

CHARBONNER, v. a. 1. † to char; 2. † to black with charcoal; to black; 3. † to daub (draw badly).

SE CHARBONNER, pr. v. to be charred.

CHARBONNERIE [charbonnri] n. f. (com.) coal-store.

CHARBONNEU-X [—eu] SE, adj. (med.) carbuncled.

CHARBONNIER, n. m. 1. (pers.) coal-man; 2. (place) coal-closet; coal-shed; coal-house; coal-hole; 3. (ich.) coal-fish; 4. (nav.) collier; coal-ship.

— est maître chez soi, le — est maître dans sa maison, every man's house is his castle.

CHARBONNIER, IÈRE, adj. † carrying coals.

Bâtiment —, (nav.) coal-ship; collier.

CHARBONNIERE, n. f. 1. (pers.) coal-woman; 2. (orn.) titmouse; 3. (tech.) oven for making charcoal.

Grande —, (orn.) great titmouse.

CHARBOUILLE [charbou-yé] v. a. (agr.) to blight.

CHARBOUILLE, E, pa. p. (agr.) blighted.

CHARCUTER, v. a. 1. † to chop up (meat); 2. § (b. s.) to hack; to haggle; to mangle.

CHARCUTERIE [charkutri] n. f. 1. pork-butcher's meat; 2. pork-butcher's business.

CHARCUTIER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. pork-butcher.

CHARDON, n. m. 1. (bot.) thistle; 2. spike (placed on gates, railings, walls, etc.).

— bénit, (blessed, holy thistle; — crépu, curled —; — étoilé, star —; knap-weed; — hémorrhoidal, corn, way —; — laitée, Marie, Notre-Dame, milk —; lady's —. — aux ânes (cotton, woolly —; — à bonnetier, à foulon, teasel; thistle-head. Couvert, plein de —s, thistly.

CHARDONNET [chardonnè] n. m. (orn.) gold-finch.

— métis, canary —.

CHARDONNET, n. m. (engin.) (of locks of canals) hollow quoin.

CHARDONNETTE, n. f., CARDONNETTE, (bot.) prickly artichoke.

CHARDONNIERE, n. f. ground covered with thistles.

CHARGE, n. f. 1. † burden; load; 2. † load (certain quantity); 3. § quantity; number; 4. § charge; burden; encumbrance; 5. § charge (onerous condition); encumbrance; tax; 6. § tax; impost; 7. § cure (of souls); 8. § —s, (pl.) expenses, pl.; 9. § office; place; employment; post; 10. † § (sing.) orders; directions, pl.; 11. (of fire-arms) charge; 12. (artil.) (of cannon) shot; 13. (law) charge; encumbrance; 14. (crim. law) charge; count of an indictment; 15. (mil.) charge; onset; attack; 16. (mil.) (of cartouches) round; 17. (nav.) load; 18. (paint.) charge; 19. § exaggeration; exaggerated overdrawn representation; 20. (phys.) charge; 21. (veter.) charge.

Faible —, light load; forte —, heavy —. — à mitraille, (mil.) canister, case shot. Gros bâtiment de —, (nav.) ship of burden; femme de —, house-keeper (upper-servant); ligne de —, (nav.) load-mark; load water-line. Exempt de —, (V. senses) untaxed; libre de toute —, (law) free from encumbrance. À —, 1. burdensome; cumbersome; cumbersome; 2. burdensome; 3. § chargeable; à —, (law) for the prosecution; à — et à décharge, (law) for and against the prisoner; à — de, à la — de, que, 1. on, upon condition of, that; 2. with a proviso of, that; à la — de q. u., in charge to a. o.; à la — d'autant, on condition of a return; en —, (com. nav.) lading; up. Être à — (à), § to be a burden, a charge, an encumbrance (to); to be upon the hands (of); (to hang ✓ upon the hands (of); to hang ✓, to lie ✓ heavy (upon); être en —, (com. nav.) to lade ✓; to be put on the birth; n'être plus à la — de q. u., (V. senses

of être à la — to be off a o.'s hands; faire une —, (mil.) to charge; faire l'acquit de sa —, to discharge o.'s duty; mettre à la — de q. u., to lay ✓ to a. o.'s charge; mettre double —, to double-load; occuper une —, to hold ✓ an office; to hold ✓ office; rompre —, (nav.) to break ✓ bulk; soutenir une —, (mil.) to stand ✓ a charge. Ayant — d'âmes, (eccles.) with the cure of souls; qui n'est plus à la — de q. u., off a. o.'s hands.

CHARGEANT [charjan] E, adj. † § burdensome; heavy.

CHARGEMENT [charjman] n. m. 1. (engin.) filling; 2. (nav.) lading; 3. lading; ship-load; 4. (com. nav.) lading; cargo; freight; 5. (com. nav.) shipment (of goods); 6. (post.) registry (of letters, parcels).

Bureau des —s, (post.) registered letter office; voie de — et de déchargement, (rail.) siding-place; siding; turn out. Faire son —, (mar. com.) to lade; to take ✓ in lading.

CHARGER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. † to load; 2. † (b. s.) to burden; 3. † to lie ✓ heavy upon; 4. § to load; to charge; 5. § (b. s.) to burden; to encumber; 6. § to saddle; 7. § to charge (with rents, taxes, etc.); 8. § (b. s.) to charge (accuse); to lay ✓ (a. th.) to the charge of (a. o.); 9. § (DE, with; de, to) to charge; to commission; (to set ✓; to set ✓ on; 9. (de, ...) to inscribe (in accounts, etc.); to carry to; to set ✓ down; 10. (de, ...) to put ✓ on, upon (distaffs, reels, etc.); 11. to load (a fire-arm); 12. to fill (a pen, a pipe, etc.); 13. to lade ✓ (a ship); 14. to write ✓ over (a word); 15. (law) to charge (to accuse); 16. (mil.) to charge; to attack; to fall ✓ upon; 17. (nav.) to lade ✓; 18. (paint.) to over-charge; to overdraw ✓; 19. § to over-charge; to overdraw ✓; to exaggerate; 20. (phys.) to charge.

3. La poutre charge la muraille, the beam lies heavy upon the wall. 4. — la mémoire, l'estomac, to charge, to load the memory, the stomach. 8. — q. u. de q. ch., to charge, to commission a. o. with a. th.; — q. u. de faire q. ch., to charge, to commission a. o. to do a. th. — trop, (V. senses) 1. to overload; 2. to overburden; 3. to lie ✓ too heavy upon; — en grenier, (com. nav.) to lade ✓ in bulk.

CHARGÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of CHARGER) 1. (of dice) loaded; 2. (med.) (of the stomach, tongue) foul; 3. (post.) (of letters, parcels) registered; 4. (print.) (of proofs) foul; 5. (tech.) loaded (with a weight).

Non —, (V. senses) 1. † unloaded; 2. † unburdened; 3. † § unburdened; unencumbered; 4. § uncommissioned; 5. (of fire-arms) unloaded; 6. (of ships) unladed. Peu —, (V. senses) (print.) (of proofs) clean. Être —, (med.) foulness.

SE CHARGER, pr. v. (DE, with) 1. † to load; 2. † (b. s.) to load o.'s self; 3. § to load, to charge o.'s self; 4. § to load, to charge o.'s self; 5. § (b. s.) to burden, to encumber, (to saddle o.'s self; 6. § (DE, of) to take ✓ charge; (de, to) to undertake ✓; (de, to) to make ✓ it upon o.'s self; (de, to) to make ✓ it o.'s business; 7. to charge o.'s self with; to accuse o.'s self of; 8. (of the weather) to become ✓, (to get ✓ overcast).

1. Cet homme ne peut — seul, that man cannot load alone. 3. — la mémoire ou l'estomac, to load o.'s memory or o.'s stomach. 8. — des commissions de q. u., to take charge of a. o.'s commissions; — de faire q. ch., to undertake to do a. th.; to make it o.'s business to do a. th.

CHARGER, v. n. 1. † to load (a cart, etc.); 2. § to exaggerate; (to overdo ✓ it; 3. § to embellish; to amplify;) to lay ✓ it on.

CHARGEUR, n. m. 1. loader; 2. (com.) shipper; 3. (nav.) gunner.

HARIER [chârie] *v. n.* **CHARRIER.**
HARIOT [chârio] *n. m.* 1. wagon; 2. riot (for war); 3. (for children) goat; 4. (astr.) car; (Charles's wain; agoner; 5. (engin.) cradle; cistern; din; coffer; 6. (tech.) slide.
 rand —, wagon; grand —, — du David, (astr.) car; Charles's wain; ain; wagoner. — à vapeur, steam-
 jon. Conducteur de —, charioteer.
 duire en —, to drive \sqrt in a chariot (war); * to chariot.

HARITABLE, *adj.* (POUR, ENVERS, towards) 1. charitable; 2. benevolent.

on, peu —, 1. uncharitable; 2. unevocant. D'une manière peu —, unritably.

HARITABLEMENT, *adv.* charitably.

HARITÉ, *n. f.* (POUR, ENVERS, to, ards) 1. charity; 2. charitableness; sing.) charity, sing.; benevolence, t.; alms, pl.

de cour, treachery. Bureau de —, ritable board; dame de —, lady of charitable board; défaut, manque —, uncharitableness; frère de la —, r of the order of charity; œuvre de alms-deed; sœur de la —, sister of rity. De —, 1. of charity; 2. chari- e; 3. (law) eleemosynary; par —, of charity; sans —, without cha- ; uncharitably. Demander la —, to =; donné par —, eleemosynary. e la —, des —s, to do \sqrt good; pré- ne — à q. u., to father charitably k. (bad) upon a. o. — bien ordonnée mence par soi-même, charity begins some.

HARIVARI, *n. m.* (1. mock serena- 2. mock music; 3. discordant mu- 4. \sqrt clatter; rattle; row; hubbub.

HARLATAN, *n. m.* quack; charla-

e —, 1. of a quack; quack; 2. ckish.

HARLATANER, *v. a.* $\frac{1}{2}$ to mount- k; to gull.

HARLATANERIE [—tanri] *n. f.* 1. ckery; charlatanery; 2. act of ckery; charlatanry.

HARLATANESQUE, *adj.* quackish; rlatanical.

HARLATANISME, *n. m.* quackery; rlatantry.

HARLOTTE, *n. f.* (culin.) char-

HARMANT, *E. adj.* 1. \sqrt charming; 2. pleasing; pleasurable; pleasant; et; delightful.

une manière —e, 1. charmingly; 2. pleasingly; pleasantly; pleasantly; etly.

HARME, *n. m.* 1. \sqrt charm; 2. \sqrt l; spell-word; 3. \sqrt charmingness; 4. fitness; pleasingness; pleasurable- ; delightfulness; delight; 4. (bot.) ch, yoke elm; horn-beam.

irresistible, souverain, \sqrt master- l. Absence, manque, défaut de —, 2. pleasingness; avec un —, charming- 3. sweetly; delightfully; pleasingly; t un grand —, charmingly; delight- ly; avec quel —, how charmingly, 4. pleasingly, sweetly, pleasantly, de- 5. fully; sans —, 1. \sqrt without a rm; 2. charmless; 2. \sqrt uncharming; 3. delightful; 4. delightful; sous le —, \sqrt tell-bound. Avoir du — \sqrt , to have a rm; faire le — de, to be the charm of; r un — \sqrt , to remove a charm, spell; rre sous le — \sqrt , to spell; rompre — \sqrt , to break a charm.

HARMER, *v. a.* 1. \sqrt to charm; 2. \sqrt charm away; 3. \sqrt to spell; 4. \sqrt (de, h; de, to) to charm; to delight; to use; 5. \sqrt to soothe; 6. \sqrt to beguile. e pas —, (V. senses) to unbeguile. **HARME**, *E. pa. p.* V. senses of **HARMER**.

Non, peu —, (V. senses) \sqrt 1. unen- charnted; displeased; 2. unsoothed.

CHARMILLE [charmi-y] *n. f.* 1. young witch, yoke elm; horn-beam; 2. hedge, palisade, walk of witch, yoke elm.

CHARMOIE, *n. f.* witch, yoke elm grove.

CHARNAGE, *n. m.* \bigcirc time in which flesh is eaten.

CHARNEL, *LE*, *adj.* 1. carnal; unspi- ritual; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) carnal-minded.

Disposition —le, fleshiness; carnal- mindedness; rendre —, to render car- nal, unspiritual; to unspiritualize.

CHARNELLEMENT, *adv.* carnally.

CHARNEU-X [—eù] *SE*, *adj.* $\frac{1}{2}$ V. CHARNU.

CHARNIER, *n. m.* 1. charnel-house; 2. larder.

De —, of a charnel-house; * charnel.

CHARNIERE, *n. f.* 1. hinge (small); 2. (mol.) hinge.

Garnir, munir de —s, to hinge.

CHARNU, *E. adj.* 1. fleshy; 2. brawny; 3. (did.) carneau.

Etat —, fleshiness; partie —e, fleshy part; brawn.

CHARNURE, *n. f.* (pers.) 1. flesh; 2. fleshiness; 2. skin.

— ferme, brawn.

CHAROGNE [charonn-y] *n. f.* carrion.

De —, =.

CHARPENTE, *n. f.* 1. \sqrt timber-work; 2. \sqrt frame-work; frame; 3. \sqrt carpenter's work; 4. (of houses) frame work;

5. (sing.) (build.) timber-work, sing.; timbers, pl; framing, sing.; 6. (carp) framing; frame; frame-work.

Bois de —, (V. Bois). À —, timbered; sans —, untimbered. Faire la — de, (carp.) to make \sqrt the frame-work, framing, frame of; to frame.

CHARPENTER, *v. a.* to hack; to haggle.

CHARPENTERIE [—tri] *n. f.* 1. car- pentry; 2. timber-work; 3. framing; frame-work; 4. (of dock-yards) tim- ber-yard.

— et menuiserie, house carpentry; — de vaisseau, ship carpentry.

CHARPENTIER, *n. m.* 1. carpenter; 2. (whale-fishery) whale-cutter;

cutter. — de navire, de vaisseau, ship car- penter. Aides —, gens du —, (nav.) car- penter's crew; herbe au —, (bot.) mil- foil; maître —, (nav.) ship's =.

CHARPI, *n. m.* (coop.) cooper's block; block.

CHARPIE, *n. f.* (surg.) lint.

En —, 1. in =; 2. (of boiled meat) done to rags.

CHARRÉE [châre] *n. f.* (sing.) buck- ash-s, pl.

CHARRÉTÉE [châre] *n. f.* cart-load.

CHARRÉTIER [chârie] *n. m.* 1. carter; 2. carman; 3. plough; 4. (astr.) cha- rioteer.

De —, carterly. Il n'y a si bon — qui ne verse, it is a good horse that never stumbles.

CHARRET-IER [chârie] *IERE*, *adj.* through which carts can pass.

Chemin —, voie charretière, cart- way.

CHARRETTE [châre] *n. f.* cart.

— à bras, hand- =; — à ressorts, light =. Cul de —, =s tail; jante de roue de —, =-tire; train de —, skele- ton =. En —, in a =. Conduire, mener une —, to drive \sqrt a =; exposer en —, to cart (malefactors); mettre la — de- vant les bœufs, to put the = before the horse.

CHARRIAGE [chârie] *n. m.* 1. cartage; 2. (of heavy things) wagoning.

Droit de —, (feud.) wain bote.

CHARRIER [chârie] *v. a.* 1. to cart; 2. to wagon (heavy things); 3. (of rivers, streams) to drift, 4. (med.) to be loaded with (a sediment or solid body).

CHARRIER [chârie] *v. n.* (of rivers) to drift ice.

— droit (\sqrt , to behave properly, well.

CHARRIER [chârie] *n. m.* bucking- cloth.

CHARROI [châroi] *n. m.* 1. cartage; 2. (of heavy things) wagoning; 3. (sing.) cart, sing.; carts, pl.

Chemin de —, cart-way.

CHARRON, *n. m.* 1. cart-wright; 2. wheel-wright; 3. plough-wright.

CHARRONNAGE, *n. m.* 1. cart- wright's work; 2. wheel-wright's work; 3. plough-wright's work.

CHARROYER [charoi-yé] *v. a.* 1. to cart; 2. to wagon (heavy things).

CHARRUE, *n. f.* 1. (agr.) plough; 2. carve, carucate (land one plough can till in a year).

— à avant-train, (agr.) wheel-plough; — sans avant-train, (agr.) foot-, swing- =. Garçon de —, =-boy; soc de —, =-share; valet de —, =-man, boy. Con- duire la —, to drive \sqrt the =; couvrir avec la —, to plough out, up; mettre la — devant les bœufs, to put \sqrt the cart before the horse; passer la — sur, to plough; tirer la —, 1. \sqrt to draw \sqrt the =; 2. \sqrt to work at the =; to be drudgery; to toil and moil. C'est une — mal attelée \sqrt , they are a team of horses that draw different ways.

CHARTRE, *n. f.* 1. charter (title, let- ters patent); 2. charter (fundamental law).

La grande —, (hist. of Engl.) the Great Charter; Magna Charta. Insti- tuer par une —, to charter.

CHARTRE-PARTIE, *n. f.*, pl. CHARTES- PARTIES, (com. nav.) charter-party.

Faire une —, to make \sqrt a charter- party.

CHARTOGRAPHIE, *n. f.* mapping.

CHARTON, *n. m.* $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. coachman; 2. carter.

CHARTRE, *n. f.* 1. charter (old title); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ charter (fundamental law).

Trésor des —s, charter-chest.

CHARTRE, *n. f.* 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ prison; 2. \sqrt consumption; decline.

— privée, (law) duress of imprison- ment. Tenir en — privée, to detain for- cibly and illegally in a private house.

CHARTREUSE [—eùz] *n. f.* 1. Carthu- sian nun; 2. Carthusian nunnery; 3. solitary country-house; 4. (culin.) "chartreuse" (mixed vegetables).

CHARTREUX [—eù] *n. m.* 1. (eccl. ord.) Carthusian; Carthusian friar; 2. blue gray cat.

Chat —, blue gray cat.

CHARTRIER, *n. m.* 1. (th.) charter- chest; 2. (place) charter-house; 3. (pers.) keeper of the charters.

CHAS [châ] *n. m.* 1. eye (of a needle); 2. (weav.) starch.

CHASSE, *n. f.* 1. reliquary; shrine; 2. (of a balance) cheek; 3. (of lancets) handle; 4. (arts) frame.

CHASSE, *n. f.* 1. (action) chase; pur- suit; 2. (action) hunting; chase; sport- ing; sport; 3. (art.) huntsmanship; sporting; 4. (action) shooting; 5. (place) chase; hunting-ground; 6. hunt, chase (huntsmen, dogs, etc.); 7. game; 8. (mach.) play; 9. (mus.) chasse; 10. (tennis) chase.

2. La — au cerf, au renard, stag-hunting; fox-hunting.

— morte, an affair that has been relinquished. — à courre, coursing;

— aux flambeaux, bat-fowling; — aux oiseaux, au vol, fowling; — au sanglier, boar-hunt; — aux souris, mouse-hunt;

— au tir, tiré, fusil, shooting. Cheval de —, hunter; chien de —, hunting dog; hunter; combat en —, (nav.) run- ning fight; lois sur la —, game-laws;

maison de —, hunting-seat; plaisirs de la —, field sports; sports of the field;

voiture de —, *shooting gig*. De —, (V. senses) *venary*; *venatic*; *venatical*, pour la —, (V. senses) *venatic*; *venatical*. En —, on the chase. Aller à la —, to go *✓* hunting; to go *✓* to the chase; aller à la — à ..., to hunt the ...; aller à la — (de), to hunt (for); donner —, (nav.) to give *✓* chase; donner la — à, to give *✓* chase to; to chase; to pursue; marquer une —, to bear *✓* a circumstance in mind; prendre —, (nav.) to sheer off; rompre la —, to disturb the chase; soutenir la —, (nav.) to keep *✓* up, to maintain a running fight.

CHASSE, n. m. 1. (danc.) *chasse*; 2. (nav.) *ship*, *vessel chased*.

CHASSE-CHIEN, n. m., pl. —s, man employed to drive away the dogs.

CHASSE-COQUIN, n. m., pl. —s, beadle.

CHASSE-COUSIN, n. m., pl. —s, 1. thing that drives away dependents; 2. bad wine.

CHASSELAS [chaslà] n. m. (hort.) *chasselas* (grapes).

CHASSE-MARÉE, n. m., pl. —, 1. fish-cart; 2. driver of a fish-cart; 3. (nav.) *luggar*.

Aller un train, d'un train de —, to go *✓* at a quick rate.

CHASSE-MOUCHE, n. m., pl. —s, fly-flap.

CHASSE-PIERRE, n. m., pl. —s, (rail.) *safe-guard*; *feeler*.

CHASSER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. *to drive ✓ away*; to drive *✓*; 2. *to drive ✓ out*; to expel; to chase; * to cast *✓* out; 3. (*to turn out*; 4. *to propel*: to drive *✓* forward; to drive *✓*; 5. *to drive ✓* (cattle); 6. *to pursue*; to chase; 7. *to hunt*, to chase (wild animals); 8. *to discharge*; to dismiss; to discard; to turn away; to chase away; 9. *to discard*; to remove; to throw *✓* off; to banish; to dispel; 10. to drive *✓* (a bolt or a nail); 11. (did.) to exorcise; 12. (nav.) to chase; to give *✓* chase to; 13. (nav.) to look out for (the land); 14. (print.) to drive *✓* out.

3. — q. u. d'une salle, to turn a. o. out of a room. 8. — un domestique, to dismiss, to discharge, to turn away a servant. 9. — les mauvaises pensées, to discard, to banish bad thoughts; — les ténèbres, les craintes, to dispel darkness, fears.

— (en battant), 1. to beat *✓* away; 2. to flap away; — (en éloignant), to drive *✓* away; — (en employant la force), to force away; — (en jetant), to throw *✓* away; — (en poussant), to push, to shove away. out; — (en faisant sortir), to expel; to chase; to drive *✓* out; to cast *✓* out; to turn out; — (en soufflant), 1. to blow *✓* away, off; 2. to puff away.

CHASSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of CHASSER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *undriven*; 2. *unexpelled*; 3. *unchased*; 4. *unpursued*; 5. *undischarged*; *undismissed*.

CHASSER, v. n. 1. (à, ...) to hunt; 2. *to shoot*; 3. (with bounds) to hound; 4. (of carriages) to swing *✓*; 5. (of clouds) to drive *✓*; 6. (nav.) to drag the anchor; to drag; 7. (nav.) to drive *✓*, to fall *✓* aboard another ship (by dragging the anchor); 8. (print.) to drive *✓* out.

1. — au loup, au renard, to hunt the wolf, the fox.

— à courre, to course: — aux flambeaux, to go *✓* bat-fowling; — au faucon, à l'oiseau, to hawk; — au fusil, au tir, to shoot; — bien au plat (*to like to eat other people's game*; — de race (*to be a chip of the old block*; — sur les terres de q. u. (*to encroach upon the domain of others*; — de haut vent, (hunt.) (of dogs) to run *✓* to the wind.

CHASSERESSE, n. f. ** *huntress*.

Diane —, la —, *Diana the* =; *nymph* —.

CHASSE-ROUE, n. m., pl. —, *spur-post*; *guard-iron*.

CHASSEUR, n. m. 1. *hunter*; *hunter-man*; *sportsman*; 2. *courser*; 3. *woodman*; 4. *hunter* (servant); 5. *outrider behind*; 6. "chasseur" (footman); 7. (mil.) *chasseur*; 8. (nav.) *chaser*, *ship in chase*.

— en forêt, *woodman*. — aux oiseaux, *fowler*.

CHASSEUR-R, SE, adj. in chase.

Vaisseau —, (nav.) *chaser*; *ship in chase*.

CHASSEUSE [chaceûz] n. f. *huntress*.

CHASSIE, n. f. 1. *blearedness*; 2. (med.) *gowl*.

CHASSIEU-X [-eù] SE, adj. *blear*.

Rendre —, to *blear*.

CHASSIS, n. m. 1. (of windows) *sash-work*; *sash*; 2. (arts) *frame*; 3. (build.) *frame*; 4. (print.) *chase*; 5. (tech.) *housing*.

— dormant, (join.) *sash-frame*; — de fenêtre, *window-frame*, *sash*; — à fiche, *folding-sash*; — de papier, *paper window*. Seuil de —, (join.) *sash-sill*. Munir de —, to *sash*.

CHASSOIR, n. m. 1. (coop.) *driver*; 2. (tech.) *drift*.

CHASTE, adj. 1. *chaste*; 2. *chaste*; *pure*.

Non, peu —, 1. *unchaste*; 2. *unchaste*; *uncorrupt*; *impure*.

CHASTEMENT, adv. 1. *chastely*; 2. *chastely*; *purely*.

CHASTETÉ, n. f. (pers.) *chastity*.

Avec —, with =; *chastely*; sans —, without =; *unchastely*.

CHASUBLE, n. f. (cath. rel.) *chasuble*.

CHASUBLIER, n. m. *chasuble-maker*.

CHAT, n. m. TE, n. f. 1. (mam.) *cat*, m. f.; 2. (cat, m. f.; male, (he cat, m.; female, (she cat, f.; 3. (pers.) *dainty woman*; 4. (artil.) *searcher*; 5. (nav.) *cat*; *cat-ship*.

— bon aux souris, *good mouser*; — botté, *puss in boots*; — domestique, *domestic cat*; — musqué, *civet*, *civet*; *musk*; *musk-cat*; petit —, 1. *kitten*; 2. (pers.) *ducky* (term of endearment); *chicky*; — te pleine, *cat with kitten*. — tigre (, *Cayenne cat*; vieux —, *old*, *gib cat*; — en poche, a pig in a poke. Herbe aux —s (bot.) *Syrian marum*, *mastic*; (cat-mint); musique de —, *caterwauling*; œil de —, (med.) *cat's-eye*; patte de —, *cat's paw*; patte du — pour tirer les marrons du feu *cat's paw*; peau de —, *cat-skin*; pied de —, (bot.) *cotton rose*; *cotton weed*; (cat's foot; sabbat de —, *caterwauling*; trou du —, (mil.) *cat*. A bon — bon rat, *tit for tat*; de petit —, *kittenish*. Appeler un — un —, to call things by their names; not to mince the matter; avoir un — dans le gosier, (of singers) to have a bone in o.'s throat; bailler le — par les pattes, to bell the cat; emporter le —, to steal *✓* away; éveiller le — qui dort, to rouse the sleeping lion; faire une musique de —, to caterwaul; jeter le — aux jambes de q. u., 1. to lay *✓* the blame on a. o.; 2. to put *✓* a spoke in a. o.'s wheel. Il n'y a pas un —, there is not a living creature; il n'y a pas de quoi fouetter un —, it is a mere trifle; — échaudé craint l'eau froide, a burnt child dreads the fire. La nuit tous les —s sont gris, all cats are gray in the dark.

CHÂTAIGNE [-teñ-y'] n. f. (bot.) 1. *chestnut*; 2. *mast* (of the chestnut tree).

— d'eau, *water-caltrop*.

CHÂTAIGNERAIE [-teñ-y'rè] n. f. *chestnut-plot*.

CHÂTAIGNIER [-teñ-yé] n. m. (bot.) *chestnut-tree*; *chestnut*.

CHÂTAIGN, adj. m. *chestnut*; *auburn*, *nut-brown*.

CHATAIRE, n. f. (bot.) *cat-mint*; *mint*.

CHÂTEAU, n. m. 1. *castle*; 2. *palace*; 3. *hall*; *country-seat*; 4. *homestead*; *homestead*; 5. (mil.) *castle* (fort).

— fort, (mil.) *castle redout*. — des cartes, 1. *card-house*; 2. *box* (small house); — d'eau, (sing.) *water-work*; pl.; — x en Espagne, =s in the air.

Construction de — x en Espagne, *castle building*; donjon de —, *castle-keep*; faiseur de — x en Espagne, *castle builder*. Couronné d'un —, *castle crowned*; * *castled*; faire des — x en Espagne, to build *✓* castles in the air.

CHÂTÉE, n. f. *cat's litter*; *litter*.

CHÂTELAIN, n. m. *castellan*.

CHÂTELAINE [châtelain] n. f. *castellan's lady*.

Dame —, =.

CHÂTELEE [châtîl] E, adj. (her.) *castellated*; *turreted*.

CHÂTELET [châtîl] n. m. *castellan's small castle*.

CHÂTELLENIE [châtîln] n. f. *castellan's*.

CHAT-HUANT, n. m., pl. CHAT-HUANTS, (orn.) *screech*, *towny owl*.

CHÂTIER, v. a. 1. (DE, for) to chastise (punish); (to correct; to chastise gate; * to chasten; 2. *to chastise* (to render a. th. pure, correct); 3. (man.) to whip.

Qu'on ne peut —, *unchastisable*. Celui, celle qui châtie, *chastiser*; *castigator*; * *chastener*.

CHÂTIE, E, pa. p. V. senses of CHÂTIER.

Non —, (V. senses) *unchastised*.

CHÂTIÈRE, n. f. *cat's-hole*.

CHÂTIMENT, n. m. 1. *chastisement* (correction; castigation; 2. * *chastening*; *chastening*.

— par les verges, (Rom. hist.) *castigation*. De —, *castigatory*; sans —, *unchastised*; *unpunished*. Infliger —, des —s, to inflict *chastisement*.

CHATOIEMENT, n. m. *chatoyement* (play of colours).

CHATON, n. m. 1. *kitten*; 2. (bot.) *amentum*; *julus*; (catkin).

De —, *kittenish*.

CHATON, n. m. (of rings) *bezels*.

CHATOUILLEMENT [chatou-y-man] n. m. *tickling*; * *titillation*.

Éprouver un —, to feel *✓* =; *tickle*.

CHATOUILLER [chatou-yé] v. a. 1. (DE, with) to tickle; * to titillate; 2. *to gratify*; to please; 3. (man.) (to) with to prick lightly; to touch.

1. — q. u. aux côtés, to tickle a. o.'s sides. Personne qui chatouille, *tickler*.

SE CHATOUILLER, pr. v. 1. *to tickle o.'s self*; 2. *to excite o.'s self*.

CHATOUILLEU-X [chatou-yé] SE, a. 1. *ticklish*; 2. (th.) *ticklish*; *tender*; *nice*; *delicate*; 3. (pers.) *touchy*.

Caractère —, (pers.) *touchiness*. État de ce qui est —, *ticklishness*.

CHATOYANT [chatou-yaa] E, adj. *chatoyant*.

CHATOYER [chatou-yé] v. n. (lap.) *be chatoyant*; (the colours to play).

Cela chatoye, it is chatoyant; its colours play.

CHÂTRÉ, E, adj. 1. *emasculated*; *castrated*; 2. *castrated*.

CHÂTRÉ, n. m. *eunuch*.

CHÂTRER, v. a. 1. *to emasculate*; *to castrate*; 2. *to castrate* (to purify); 3. *to lop*; to prune; 4. *to take away the honey and wax from* (a hive); 5. *to take ✓ away part of* (felly of a wheel); 6. (veter.) *to geld*.

CHÂTREUR, n. m. *geld*.

CHÂTÉE, n. f. *cat's litter*, *litter*.

CHATTEMITE, n. f. (demure looking person).

Faire la —, to look demure.

CHATTER, v. n. to kitten.

CHAUD [chô] E. adj. 1. § hot; 2. § warm; 3. § warm (zealous); ardent; § (pers.) hot-headed; passionate; oleric; hasty; 5. (th.) new; recent; 6. (of animals) proud; 7. (paint.) warm.

Le feu est —, fire is hot. 2. Avoir les pieds —, les mains —, to have warm feet, warm hands; des vêtements —, warm clothes. 3. 1. partisan —, warm friend, partisan.

Fout —, 1. quite hot; 2. burning. Voir les —, to have warm ...; re, manger —, to eat, to drink; devenir —, to get, to grow warm; la donner bien —, to give a good alarm; ne trouver rien de trop —, to find nothing too difficult for ardour.

CHAUD [chô] n. m. 1. § heat (of the atmosphere, of the air); 2. § warmth; § warm work.

Avoir —, 1. to be hot; 2. to be warm; to be in a glow; faire —, (of the atmosphere) to be hot, warm; faire n. grand —, to be very hot, warm; commencer à faire —, to get hot, warm; mourir de —, to be dying with heat; souffler le — et le froid, to have hot and cold in the same breath; tenir —, to keep warm; tenir chaud à q. n., to keep q. o. warm. a ne fait ni — ni froid (, that's neither here nor there; cela ne lui fait froid ni —, it is indifferent, all one to him; il y fait —, it is hot, warm there; 2. § there is hot work there.

HAUDE [chôd] n. f. 1. § heat; 2. § heating.

la —, 1. § when hot; 2. § in the heat of the moment; on the spur of the moment; sur la —, at the first moment.

HAUDEAU [chôdô] n. m. § caudle. HAUMENT [chôdm] adv. 1. § hot; warm; 3. § hotly; warmly; ardently; briskly.

Tenir la viande —, to keep meat hot. 2. Tenir —, to keep o's self warm.

HAUDIERE [chôdiêr] n. f. 1. copper (nsil); 2. boiler (utensil); 3. (a. & boiler; 4. (steam-eng.) boiler. — clarificateur, clarifier. — à vapeur, steam-boiler.

HAUDRON [chôdrôn] n. m. kettle. HAUDRONNEE [chôdrônée] n. f. kettle.

HAUDRONNERIE [chôdrônnerie] n. f. 1. per-smith's business; 2. tinman's business; 3. (sing.) copper-smith's business; 4. tinker's wares, pl.

HAUDRONNIER [chôdrônier] n. m. E. n. f. 1. copper smith; 2. tinker. n. —, 1. like a —; 2. tinkery.

HAUFFAGE [chôfaj] n. m. 1. firing; 2. right of cutting wood for fuel; (nav.) breaming (of a ship). Bois de —, fire-wood; arbre à bois — (bot.) fuel-tree.

HAUFFE [chôf] n. f. (metal.) furnace.

surface de —, 1. surface exposed to heat; 2. fire surface; 3. flue-surface.

HAUFFE-ASSIETTE, n. m., pl. —s, de-warmer.

HAUFFE-CHEMISE, n. m., pl. —s, 1. en-warmer; 2. horse (utensil).

HAUFFE-LINGE, n. m., pl. —s, 1. en-warmer; 2. horse (utensil).

HAUFFE-LIT, n. m., pl. —, warming.

HAUFFE-CIRE, n. m., pl. —s, se-warmer.

HAUFFE-PIED, n. m., pl. —s, foot-warmer.

HAUFFER [chôfê] v. a. (DE. with) 1. heat; to make q. hot; 2. § to warm; make q. warm; 3. § to bask (ani-

mals, persons); 4. § to keep q. (a. o.) in fuel; to give q. firing to; 5. § to urge; to urge on; to give q. activity to; 6. (§ to attack (a. o. by reasoning); 7. (§ to smoke (to attack by pleasantry); 8. (mil.) to open a brisk fire upon (a post); 9. (nav.) to bream (a ship).

— tant soit peu, (to take q. off the chill of (a th.). — jusqu'à l'incandescence, to heat to a glow.

CHAUFFÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of CHAUFFER.

Non —, 1. unheated; 2. unwarmed.

SE CHAUFFER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to warm o's self; 2. (pers.) to warm; 3. (th.) to heat; 4. (th.) to warm.

2. — les pieds, les mains, to warm o's feet, hands.

Ne pas — du même bois, not to be of the same way of thinking; voir de quel bois on se chauffe, to see q. what mettle one is made of.

CHAUFFER [chôfê] v. n. 1. § to heat; to get q. hot; 2. § to warm; to get q. to grow q. warm; 3. § (th.) to be preparing, brewing; 4. (of steam-engines) to get q. up her, the steam.

Cela chauffe, § it is preparing, brewing. Chose, personne qui chauffe, heater.

CHAUFFERETTE [chôfêrê] n. f. 1. foot-warmer; 2. chafing pan.

CHAUFFERIE [chôfi] n. f. (forge) chafery.

CHAUFFEUR [chôfeur] n. m. 1. fireman; stoker; 2. (hist.) chauffeur (robber).

Ouvrier —, =.

CHAUFFOIR [chôfoir] n. m. 1. warming-place; 2. piece of warm linen (for the sick).

CHAUFOUR [chôfour] n. m. lime-kiln.

CHAUFournIER [chôfourniê] n. m. (a. & m.) lime-burner.

CHAULAGE [chôlaj] n. m. (agr.) liming; sleeping in lime-water.

CHAULER [chôlê] v. a. (agr.) to lime; to steep in lime-water.

CHAUMAGE [chômaj] n. m. (agr.) 1. cutting stubble; 2. time of cutting stubble.

CHAUME [chômm] n. m. 1. (agr.) stubble; 2. (agr.) stubble-field; 3. thatch; 4. (bot.) culm; haulm.

Couvreur en —, thatcher. Plein de —, stubbly. Sous le —, (V. senses) in a cottage. Couvrir de —, to thatch.

CHAUMER [chôme] v. n. (agr.) to cut q. stubble.

CHAUMER [chôme] v. a. (agr.) to cut q. stubble from.

CHAUMIERE [chômiêr] n. f. cottage (house covered with thatch); "cottage-home"; "cot."

CHAUMINE [chômin] n. f. small cottage; hut.

CHAUSANT [chôcan] E. adj. 1. § (of stockings) easy to be put on; 2. § (pers.) tractable.

CHAUSSE [chôss] n. f. 1. § stocking; 2. shoulter-knot (of members of universities); 3. strainer (cloth).

— d'aisances, waste-pipe (of a water-closet); soil-pipe.

CHAUSSEE [chôcê] n. f. 1. embankment; bank; 2. causeway; causeway; 3. road; horse-road (V. ROUTE); 4. (engin.) road-way; 5. (engin.) (of roads) stoning.

— bombée, barrelled, barrel, con-rex road (V. ROUTE). Ponts et —s, (V. PONT). Rez-de —, 1. ground level; 2. (of houses) ground-floor. Au rez-de —, 1. level with the ground; 2. on the ground floor.

CHAUSSE-PIED, n. m., pl. —s, 1. § shoe-horn; 2. § (POUR, to) foot-stool; stepping-stone.

CHAUSER [chôcê] v. a. 1. to put on q. (stockings, shoes, boots); 2. to put q. on

the boots, the shoes of (a. o.); 3. to put q. on; 4. § to get q. (an opinion) firmly fixed in o's head; 5. (of boots, shoes) to fit (a. o.); 6. (to suit (a. o.); 7. (agr.) to hill, to tump plants, trees; 8. (man.) to put q. o's feet too far forward in (the stirrups).

— q. u., 1. to put on a. o.'s shoes; 2. to make q. a. o.'s shoes, boots; to be a. o.'s shoe-maker, boot-maker. Aise à —, 1. § easy to make shoes, boots for; 2. § easy to be persuaded. Être chaussés au même point, § (pers.) to suit each other.

SE CHAUSSER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to put q. on o's shoes, boots; 2. (§ to get q. (an opinion) firmly fixed in o's head).

CHAUSER [chôcê] v. n. § 1. (pers.) to make q. shoes, boots; to be a. shoe-maker, boot-maker; 2. (of boots, shoes) to fit; 3. (pers.) to wear q. shoes, boots. — au même point, to suit each other.

CHAUSSES [chôss] n. f. pl. 1. hose; breeches, pl; 2. hose; stockings, pl.

— à tuyaux d'orgue, trunk-hose; haut de —, (sing.) hose; breeches, pl. N'avoir pas de —, not to have a shirt to o's back. Avoir la clef de ses —, to be past whipping; laisser ses — q. p., to leave q. o's bones a. w.; porter les — §, (of women) to wear q. the breeches.

CHAUSSETIER, n. m. § hosier.

CHAUSSE-TRAPPE, n. f., pl. —s, 1. (mil.) caltrap; crow-foot; 2. trap; 3. (bot.) star-thistle.

CHAUSSETTE [chôcêtt] n. f. 1. sock (short stocking); 2. § under stocking.

CHAUSSON [chôcon] n. m. 1. sock (short stocking worn in addition to a stocking); 2. list-shoe; 3. shoe (for fencing, for certain games); 4. pump (shoe); 5. (past.) puff.

— de bal, de danse, pump (shoe).

CHAUSURE [chôcure] n. f. (sing.) 1. covering for the foot, sing; 2. shoes, pl.; 3. boots, pl.; 4. slippers, pl.

Fabricant de —, 1. shoe-maker; 2. boot-maker. Sans —, unshod. Trouver — à son pied, 1. to find q. just what suits one; 2. to meet q. with o's match.

CHAUVE [chôv] adj. 1. § bald; 2. § (pers.) bald; bald-headed.

Tête —, 1. bald-headed; 2. (b. s.) bald pate. À tête —, 1. bald-headed; 2. (b. s.) bald-pated.

CHAUVE-SOURIS, n. f., pl. CHAUVES-SOURIS, (mam.) bat.

— commune, bat; — fer à cheval, horse-shoe bat. De —, battish.

CHAUVE [chôv] n. f. § baldness.

CHAUVER [chôvir] v. n. (DE. ...) (of asses, horses & mules) to prick up (o's ears).

CHAUX [chô] n. f. 1. lime; 2. lime-stone; 3. (chem.) calx; lime.

— éteinte, slacked lime; — non éteinte, unslacked; — fluatée, (min.) fluor-spar; — fondue, (mas.) lime-white; — hydraulique, hydraulic; — vive, quick, unslacked; — Blanche, lait de —, 1. white-wash; 2. (mas.) =white; cream of =; carbonate de — en silicate, (min.) calc-sinter; four à —, lime-kiln; pierre à —, =stone; pierre à — hydraulique, cement-stone; pierre de —, chalk-stone. En forme de —, calciform. Donner un blanc de —, (mas.) to white-wash; être fait à — et à ciment, § to be done.

CHAVIRER, v. n. (nav.) to capsize; to upset; to cant.

CHAVIRER, v. a. (nav.) to capsize; to upset.

CHEBEC, n. m. (nav.) xebec.

CHEF, n. m. 1. § (pleas.) head; 2. § head (of relics of saints); 3. § head; chief; 4. § head, chief, leading man; principal; 5. § (th.) leading point; 6. (of armies) leader; 7. (of cloth, linen, stuff, etc.) fag-end; 8. (of families) head; 9. (of an orchestra) leader; 10. (of parties) leader; 11. (of a tribe)

chief; 12. (of a Scotch clan) *chieftain*; 13. (of workmen) *head*; 14. (adjuv.) *superior*; 15. (com.) (of tissues) *fag-end*; 16. (her.) *chief*; 17. (law) *count*; 18. (law) *degree*; 19. (mil.) *superior*; 20. (nav.) (of a bowsprit) *chock*; 21. (surg.) (of bandages) *tail*.

Fonctions de —, (pl.) *chiefship*. Au premier —, (law) *in the highest degree*; au second —, (law) *in a secondary degree*; de son —, (V. senses) 1. (of o.'s own head); 2. *in o.'s own right*; du — de, (V. senses) *in right of*; en —, 1. *in chief*; 2. *chief*; 3. *head*; 4. (of commanders) *generals in chief*; 5. (of engineers) *in chief*; 6. (of justices) *chief*; 7. (of workmen) *head*; 8. (feud. law) *in chief*; 9. (feud. law) (holding under the king) *in capite*. Être, travailler en — dans, *to have the principal direction of*; pris de son —, (V. senses) *self-assumed*.

CHEF-D'OEUVRE [chédeuvre] n. m., pl. CHEFS-D'OEUVRE, 1. + || (of workmen) *trial-piece*; 2. § *master-piece*; 3. § (b. s.) *piece of work*.

CHEFECIER, n. m. V. CHEVECIER.

CHEF-LIEU, n. m., pl. CHEFS-LIEUX, 1. *chief-residence*; 2. *chief town, city*; 3. (of England) *county town*.

CHEIK, n. m. *sheick, sheik* (of the Arabs).

CHEIROPTÈRE [kéiroptère] n. m. (mam.) *cheiropter*; (bat).

CHELIDONE [kélidone] n. f. (bot.) (genus) *celandine*.

Grande —, *large, greater*.

CHELONE [kélon] n. m. (bot.) *tor-toise-flower*.

CHELONÉE [kéloné] n. f. (erp.) 1. *sea tortoise*; 2. —s, (pl.) (family) *tur-tles*, pl.

CHELONIENS [kéloniin] n. m. (erp.) (order) *tortoises*, pl.

CHELOUP, n. m. (nav.) *sloop*.

CHEMER (SE) pr. v. ‡ *to fall away*; *to get* √, *to grow* √ *lean, thin*.

CHEMIN, n. m. (DE, TO) 1. || *way*; *road* (V. ROUTE); 2. || *path*; 3. § *road*; *way*; *path*; *means*; 4. (nav.) *way*; 5. (rail.) *road*; *line*.

— battu, 1. || *beaten road*; 2. § *beaten track*; le bon —, *right* =, *way*; — communal, vicinal, parochial *road*, *high way*; — couvert, (fort.) *covert way*; corridor; — détourné, *retiré*, *by* =; *by-way*; grand —, *high-road*; *high-way*; grand — des vaches §, *plain* =; *beaten track* (common usage); mauvais —, *the wrong* =, *way*; — particulier, *estate road*; — passant, *great thorough-fare*; — public, (law) *high way*. — de charroi, *cart-way*; — de l'école, des écoliers, *longest way*; — d'exploitation, *estate* =; — de fer, *railway*; *railroad*; — de fer à rail plat, *tram-road*; — de balage, *tow-path*; *track* =; — de l'hôpital, 1. || *way to the hospital*; 2. § *high* = *to ruin*, *to beggary*; — de Saint-Jacques, (astr.) (milky way); — à ornieres, *tram* =; — à ornieres de pierre, *stone-way*; — de service, (rail.) *attendant path*; — de traverse, *cross* =; — de velours, 1. || *path over a green sward*; 2. § *easy* =, *path*. Petit bonhomme de —, *jog-trot*. Embranchement de — de fer, *branch railway*; réseau de —s, *system of* =s; tracé d'un —, *direction*, *line of* =. À mi —, à moitié —, *mid-way*; *half way*; en —, *by*, *on the way*; par le — de fer, *by rail-way*; *by railroad*; *by rail*. Accourir le —, *to shorten the* =, *way*; aller droit son —, *to go* √ *o.'s own way*; aller le droit —, *to go* √ *fairly to work*; aller son petit bonhomme de —, *to rub on*; *to jog*; *to jog-trot*; aller par quatre —s, *to go* √ *a roundabout way to work*; aplanir le —, *to smooth o.'s, the way*; s'arrêter en bon —, à mi —, *to stop*

mid-way; *to stop on the way*; couper — à q. ch., *to stop the progress of a th.*; couper le — à q. u., *to stop a. o. on the* =, *way*; se détourner, s'écarter du —, *to turn off the* =; s'écarter, sortir du — battu, 1. || § *to leave* √ *the beaten track*; 2. § *to run* √ *out of the course*; enfler un —, *to wind* √ *along*; être dans le — de q. u., 1. *to be in a. o.'s way*; 2. (th.) *to lie* √ *in a. o.'s way*; être en —, *to be on the, o.'s way*; faire un —, 1. || *to construct*, *to make* √ a =; 2. || *to travel over* a =; 3. || § *to go* √ *over a ground*; *faire son —*, *to make* √ *o.'s way*; *to thrive* √; *faire son petit bonhomme de —*, *to go* √ *on jog-trot*; *to jog on*; *to rub on*; *faire chacun la moitié de —*, *to meet* √ *halfway*; frayer un —, 1. *to open* a =, *way*; 2. § *to lead* √ *the way*; *frayer le —*, *to make* √ *room*; se frayer péniblement le —, *to spell o.'s way*; se mettre en —, *to set* √ *out*; *to set* √ *off*; s'ôter du —, *to get* √ *out of the way*; s'ouvrir un — (pers.) §, *to work* √ *o.'s way* (to); *passer son —*, *to go* √ *o.'s way*; (to go) √ *along*; pour-suivre son —, *to go* √ *along*; prendre un — court, *to take* √ *a short cut*; prendre le — de l'école, des écoliers, *to go* √ *the longest way round*; rebrousser —, *to retrace o.'s steps*; (to turn back); *to go* √ *back again*; rester en —, *to be stopped on the* =, *way*; se réunir à mi —, *to meet* √ *halfway*; suivre le même —, *to walk in the same way*; tenir un —, *to keep* √ *the, o.'s* =, — faisant, *by, on the way*. Tout — mène à Rome, tous —s vont à Rome, *there are more ways than one to Heaven*.

CHEMINÉE, n. f. 1. *fire-place*; 2. *chimney - piece*; *mantle - piece*; 3. *chimney* (flue); 4. (gun.) *nipple*. — longue, *long chimney*; — à l'anglaise, *stove*; — qui fume, *smoky* =. Canal de —, (of stoves) *chimney-flue*; coin de —, = *corner, side*; contribu-tions des —s, (law) *hearth-money*; corps de —, 1. *stack of* =; = *stack*; 2. (arch., build) =; feu de —, = *on fire*; garniture de —, (sing.) *set of* = *ornaments*, sing.; = *ornaments*, pl. Au coin de la —, *in the* = *corner*; by the fire-side; sous la — §, *under hand*; under the rose. Ramoner une —, *to sweep* √ a =.

CHEMINER, v. n. 1. || *to walk*; *to walk on*; *to travel*; *to travel on*; *to go* √ *along*; 2. (§ *to make* √ *o.'s way*; 3. § (th.) *to be well connected*.

CHEMISE, n. f. 1. *linen*; 2. (for men) *shirt*; 3. (for women) *chemise*;) *shift*; 4. (for papers) *wrapper*; 5. (com.) *tillot*; 6. (fort.) *chemise*; 7. (mach.) *case*; 8. (mas.) *chemise*; 9. (steam-eng.) *steam-case*; *case*.

— blanche, *clean shirt, chemise*; *clean linen*; — de femme, *chemise*;) *shift*; — d'homme, *shirt*; — du jour, *day* =, *chemise*; — de mailles, = *of mail*; — de nuit, 1. *night* =; 2. *night-dress*; — de toile, *linen* =. Mise en —, (com.) *tilloting*; toile pour —s, *shirt-ing*. En —, 1. *in o.'s* =; 2. *in o.'s che-mise*; sans —, *without* a =, *chemise*; * *shirtless*. N'avoir pas une — sur le dos, *not to have* = *to put on, to wear*; mettre en —, 1. *to ruin* (a. o.); 2. (com.) *to tillot*; vendre jusqu'à sa —, *to sell* √ *the* = *off o.'s back*.

CHEMISSETTE, n. f. 1. *under-waist-coat*; 2. (for men) *front*; 3. (for women) *chemisette*; 4. (for women) *tucker*.

Corps de —, *habit-shirt*.

CHEMISIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. *shirt-maker*.

CHENAIE, n. f. *oak-grove*; *grove of oaks*.

CHENAL, n. m. 1. (of harbours, ri-vers) *channel*; 2. ‡ *gutter*; 3. (geog.) *track*.

CHENAPAN [chenapan] n. m. *scamp*; *worthless scamp*; *blackguard*.

CHÈNE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *oak*; *oak-tree*.

Jeune —, *oakling*; — mâle, *rouge*, *oak*; *oak-tree*; petit —, (bot.) *common*, *wall germander*; — rousse, *rouvre*, *oak*, *oak-tree*; — vert, *evergreen*, *holly*, *holm oak*. — liège, *cork-tree*. Bois de —, 1. *oak*; 2. *oak-timber*; écorce de —, *oak-bark*; pomme de —, *oak-apple*; rejeton de —, *ground oak*. Dur comme le —, *oaky*. De —, *oaken*, *oaky*. Couvert, couronne de —, *oak-clad*.

CHÉNEAU, n. m. (bot.) 1. *young oak*; 2. *common, wall germander*.

CHÉNEAU, n. m. 1. *leaden pipe*; 2. —x, (pl.) *eaves*, pl.; 3. (arch.) (build.) *gutter*; *valley*.

CHENET, n. m. *fire-dog*.

CHENETTE, n. f. (bot.) *germander*. — amère, (common, wall germander).

CHÉNEVIÈRE [chenvière] n. f. *hemp-field*.

CHÉNEVIS [chenvis] n. m. *hemp-seed*.

CHÉNEVOTTE [chenvotte] n. f. (of flax) *hemp* *boon*.

CHÉNEVOTTER, v. n. (agr.) *to shoe* √ *weak wood*.

CHENIL [cheni] n. m. 1. *dog-kennel*; 2. *kennel of hounds*; 3. § *hovel*.

Faire sortir du —, *to unkennel* (dog).

CHENILLE [che-ni-y'] n. f. 1. (ent.) *caterpillar*; *worm*; 2. || *chenille* (textile fabric); 3. § *evil-doer*; 4. § *importunate person*; *bore*; 5. ‡ *morning-gown*.

Paquet de —s, *nest of caterpillars*.

CHENILLETTE [cheni-yette] n. f. (bot.) *caterpillar*.

CHÉNOPODE, n. m. (bot.) *all-good*.

CHENU, E, adj. 1. *hoary*; *hoar*; (pers.) *hoary-headed*.

CHEOIR [choir] + V. CHOIR.

CHEPTEL [chetel] n. m. (law) 1. *lease of cattle*; 2. *cattle leased out*.

Bail à —, *lease of cattle*.

CH-ER [chèr] ERE, adj. *dear*.

De moins en moins —, *less and less dear*; *cheaper and cheaper*. Faire —, *is dear*; il fait — vivre à Paris, *living is dear in Paris*; rendre —, *to endear*; rendre plus —, *to endear more*; rendre d'autant plus —, *to endear the more*.

CHER [chèr] adv. *dearly*; *dear*.

Acheté, payé —, *dear-bought*.

CHER, abbreviation of CHEVALIER.

CHERCHER, v. a. 1. *to search*; *search for*; *to seek* √; *to seek for*; (to look for); 2. *to seek* √ *out*; *to look* √ (for); 3. *to fetch out*; 4. (à, to) *to seek* √ *to endeavour*; *to try*.

1. — un mot dans le dictionnaire, *to look for a word in the dictionary*. 4. — à faire ch., *to seek*, *to endeavour*, *to try to do* a. t.

— partout, — de côté et d'autre, — droite et à gauche, *to seek* √ *out*; *to look* √ *every where*, *on all sides for*; (to be) √ *about for*; — des yeux, *to look* √

— midi à quatorze heures, *to look* √ *a knot in a bulrush*; — à pied en cheval, *par mer et par terre* ..., *to look* √ *high and low for* ... Personne —

cherche, *searcher*; *seeker*. Aller — (pers.) *to go* √ *in quest of*; (to go) √ *to go to bring*; (to go) √ *to fetch*; (th.) *to present itself* (to (a. o.); é

voyer —, *to send* √ *for*; venir —, *come* √ *for*; *to come* √ *to fetch*. Qui n'a pas cherché, sans être cherché, *unsought*.

CHERCHÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses) (chercher) *far-sought*; *far-fetched*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unsought*; *unsought*; *unlooked for*.

CHERCHÉU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. (b.) 1. *seeker*; 2. (AFTER, de) *hunter*.

CHÈRE, n. f. 1. *cheer*; *fare*; 2. ‡ *reception*; *welcome*.

— entière, *cheer and entertainment*; *rand* —, *good cheer*. Être homme de bien —, *to fare, to live well*; (*to live* *way*; faire maigre —, faire mauvaise, *to have poor fare*; *to fare ill*; ne voir quelle — faire à q. u., *not to know how to welcome a. o. sufficiently*.

CHEREMENT, adv. 1. *dearly* (at a high price); *dear*; 2. *dearly* (tenderly).

CHÉRI, E, adj. *cherished*; *beloved*; *dear*; (*darling*).

Non —, (V. senses) *unbeloved*; plus, *most cherished*; *best beloved*; *dear*. Objet —, 1. *cherished*, *beloved*, *dear*; 2. *darling*.

CHÉRIF, n. m. *sheriff* (descendant Mahomet).

CHÉRIR, v. a. (DE, BY) 1. *to cherish*; *hold dear*; *to love dearly*; *to love*; *to nurse*; 3. *to hug*.

Être chéri, *to be cherished*; *to be held dear*; *to be beloved*.

CHÉRISSE, adj. *worthy of being cherished*.

CHÉRTE, n. f. *dearness*; *high price*. Mettre la — à q. ch., *to make a. th. dear*. La — y est, *it is in universal demand*.

CHÉRUBIN, n. m. *cherub*.
de —, de —s, *cherubic*.

CHÉRI, n. m. (bot.) 1. *skirret*; 2. *nus* *water-parsnep*.

CHÉVIS, n. m. (bot.) *skirret*.
serle —, =.

HÉTIF, VE, adj. 1. *mean*; *sorry*; *etched*; (*paltry*); 2. *lean*; *thin*; *ry*.

HÉTIVEMENT, adv. 1. *meanly*; *sor-ry*; *wretchedly*; 2. *leanly*; *thinly*; *rily*.

HEVAL, n. m. 1. *horse* (animal); *ag*; 2. *horse*; *horseman*; 3. *horse-ry*; 4. (astr.) *horse*.

— entier, *entire*, *stone horse*; —, *full-grown*; — fondu, *saddle nag* (game); — hongre, *gelded*, *gelt* — marin, (mam.) *walrus*; (*sea-pet*); — petit, *small*; (*cat*; — sain, *s defaults*, *sound*; — simulé, (l.) *stalking horse*; — vite, *fast*; — sain, *whole coloured*; — d'at-
telle, *harness*; — à bascule, *rocking* — de bât, 1. *pack*; 2. § (pers) *ry*; *booby*; — de bataille, *de guerre*, *war*; — charger; *war-steed*; *battle-*
d; — de bois, (mil.) = (*punish-*); — de charrie, *de labour*, *hgh*; — de chasse, *hunter*; — conduite, *de main*, *led*; — de
se, *race*; — raser, *Chevaux de frise*, *chevaux de frise*; — à gauche, *side*; — de harnais, *harness*; — louage, *hire*, *livery*; — à une
p, = *fitted for one purpose only*; — deux mains, *à deux fins*, *à toutes*
ps, = *fitted to ride or drive*; — sous
ain, *off side*; — de mer, *de rivière*,
m.) *river*, *sea*; — de race, *de pur*
blood; — de renvoi, *return*; —
e selle, *saddle*; — de tirage,
rait, *draft*; — au vert, *grass*; —
e volée, *leader*. — qui a de l'ac-
(man.) *stepper*; — qui a beaucoup
ion, (man.) *high stepper*; — qui
en croupe, *double*; — Attelage de
aux, *team of*; — case, *wagon*
les chevaux, = *box*; *chair*, *viande*
= *flesh*; *charge d'un*, = *load*;
se de chevaux, 1. = *race*; 2. =
ig; *courtier de chevaux*, = *factor*;
er qui dresse les chevaux, = *break-*
ce, *puissance d'un*, *force*, *puis-*
de ... chevaux, = *power*; *machine*
force, *puissance de ... chevaux*,
e of ... *power*; *homme de*, *hor-*
n; *homme qui est toujours à*,
rider; *marchand*, *marchande*
chevaux, = *dealer*; *personne qui*
des chevaux, = *keeper*; *personne*

qui fait courir des chevaux, = *courser*;
robe de —, = *hide*; *trappe pour les*
chevaux, = *trap*; A —. 1. *on* =
back; 2. § *astride*; 3. § *horping* (*insist-*
ing on); 4. (mil.) *on each bank* (of a
river); 5. (mil.) *on each side* (of a road).
A — ! *to* ! *de* —, 1. *of a*; 2. §
strong; *violent*; 3. *hard*, *rude* (labour).

Atteler un —, *to put a* = *to*; *atta-*
quer un —, (man.) *to spur a*; *battre*
un —, (man.) *to whip a*; *brider son*
— par la queue, *to begin a* at the
wrong end; *changer de chevaux*, *to*
change = *changer*, *troquer son* —
borgne contre un aveugle §, *to change*
for the worse; *descendre de* —, *to*
alight from o's =; *resser un* —, *to*
train a =; *être mal à* —, 1. *not to sit*
well on o's =; 2. § *to be badly off*; *fer-*
rer un —, *to shoe a*; *fouetter un* —,
to whip a; *fournir des chevaux à*, *to*
horse (a stage coach); *être jeté à bas*
son —, *to be thrown from o's*; *met-*
tre le — à la voiture, *to put a* the =
to; *monter à* —, 1. *to mount o's* =;
(*to get upon o's*); (*to get upon* =
back; *to take a* =; 2. *to ride upon* =
back; *to ride a*; *monter beaucoup à*
—, *to ride a* = *hard*; *monter un* —, *to*
ride a; *monter q. u. à* —, *to set a*
o. on his =; *monter, être monté sur*
ses grands chevaux, *to ride a high*
=; *to be upon o's*, *the high ropes*;
monter à — sur un bâton, *to ride upon*
a stick; *piquer un* —, *to spur a*; *se*
tenir à —, *to stand astride*; *tomber*
de —, *to fall from o's*; *to fall from*
off o's =.

CHEVALEMENT, n. m. (build.) *bear-*
ing up.

CHEVALER, v. n. 1. *to run about*;
2. (arts) *to make use of a horse*
(stand).

CHEVALER, v. a. 1. (arts) *to horse*;
2. (build.) *to bear up*.

CHEVALERESQUE, adj. 1. *knightly*;
2. *chivalrous*.

Pen —, *unknightly*. Caractère —,
knightliness.

CHEVALERIE, n. f. 1. *knighthood*
(quality, rank); 2. *knighthood* (institu-
tion, order); *chivalry*; 3. *nobility*.

— errante, *knight-errantry*. Ordre
de —, *order of knighthood*. De —, 1.
knightly; 2. (of the times) *chivalrous*;
of chivalry.

CHEVALET, n. m. 1. *wooden horse*
(instrument of torture); 2. *horse* (for
drying clothes); 3. (of violins) *bridge*;
4. (paint.) *easel*; 5. (tech.) *horse*; 6
(sing.) (tech.) *gallows*, pl.

Tableau de —, (paint) *easel-piece*.

CHEVALIER, n. m. 1. *knight*; 2. § *ca-*
valier; 3. † (chess) *knight*; 4. (orn.)
sandpiper; 5. (Rom. ant.) *knight*.

— errant, *knight errant*; *loyal* —,
true =; *preux* —, *bold*, *valiant* =.
— sylvain, (orn.) *wood sandpiper*; — à
gros bec, — *aboyeur*, — *aux pieds verts*,
(orn.) *greenshank*; — d'industrie, = *of*
the post; *sharp*; *swindler*; — *aux*
pieds rouges, (orn.) *redshank*; — *du pi-*
lori, = *of the post*; — *de la triste figu-*
re, *knight of the rueful countenance*;
— *du guet* †, *captain of the watch*; —
du temple, = *templar*; = *of the tem-*
ple. Devoir de —, *knightliness*. Indigne
d'un —, *unknightly*. Des —s, *knightly*;
en —, *knightly*. Armer —, (feud.) *to*
knight; *créer*, *faire*, *nommer* —, *to*
knight; *se faire le* — de q. u. §, *to take a*
o's defense warmly.

CHEVALIERE, n. f. *chevaliere* (lady
invested with an order of knighthood).

CHEVALINE, adj. f. *of the horse-fa-*
mily.

Bête —, *horse*; *race* —, *horse family*.

CHEVANCE, n. f. † *property*; *for-*
tune.

CHEVAUCHAGE [chevôchaj] n. m.
(print.) *riding*.

CHEVAUCHANT [chevôchant] E adj.
(bot.) *equitant*.

CHEVAUCHEE [chevôché] n. f. † *cir-*
cuit (journey).

CHEVAUCHEMENT [chevôchman] n. m.
(surg.) (of bones) *riding of one part*
over another.

CHEVAUCHER [chevôché] v. n. 1. *to*
ride a; 2. (build.) *to overlap*; 3. (print.)
to ride; 4. (surg.) *to ride a*.

CHEVAUCHONS [chevôchon] (A) adv. †
astraddle.

CHEVAU-LÉGER, n. m. 1. *light hor-*
seman; 2. —s, (pl.) *light cavalry*, *horse*,
pl.

CHEVÊCHE, n. f. (orn.) *sparrow-*
owl.

Chouette —, =.

CHEVECIER, n. m. *dean* (of certain
chapters).

CHEVELINE [chevlin] n. f. (bot.) *coral*
club-top.

CHEVELU [chevlu] E, adj. 1. *hairy*; 2.
long-haired; 3. (astr.) *hairy*; 4. (bot.)
comose.

Comète —e, *haired comet*; *cuir* —,
scalp.

CHEVELU [chevlu] n. m. (bot.) *chee-*
lure; *chevelure*, *beard of the root*.

— des racines, =.

CHEVELURE [chevlu] n. f. 1. *head of*
hair; *hair*; 2. ** (of trees) *green dress*;
foliage; 3. (astr.) *coma*; *hair*; 4. (bot.)
coma.

— de Bérénice, (astr.) *Berenice's*
hair.

CHEVET, n. m. 1. † *bolster*; 2. *pill-*
low; 3. *head* (of a bed); 4. *bed-side*; 5.
(arch.) *apsis*.

Trouver q. ch. sous son — §, *to dream*
a. th.

CHEVÊTRE, n. m. 1. † *halier*; 2.
(carp.) *trimmer*; *binding-joint*; 3. (surg.)
bandage for the head and jaw.

CHEVEU, n. m. 1. (pers.) *hair*, sing.;
** *locks*, pl.; 2. —x, (pl.) *hair*; *human*
hair, sing.

Faux —x, —x *postiches*, *false hair*;
grands —x, *long* =; —x *dédevant*, *fore-*
lock; — *d'ébène* **, *sable locks*. Epais-

seur d'un —, = *s breadth*. Boucle de
—x, *lock of* =; *lock*. — par —, = *by* =.

À un — près, *to a* =; *to a* = *breadth*;
aux —x **, *with* ... =; ... *haired*; à
l'épaisseur d'un — près, *to a* = *breadth*.

S'arracher les —x, *to tear a* o's =;
avoir les —x ..., *to have* ... =; *to be* ...
haired; être coiffé en —x, *not to wear a*
cap; *couper*, *tailler les* —x à q. u., *to*
cut a o's =; *se faire couper les* —x,
to have, to get a o's = *cut*; *dresser les*
—x, *to make a* the = *stand on end*;
faire une raie dans ses —x, *to part o's*
=; *ne pas s'en falloir d'un* — (que),
(subj.) *to be within a* = *s breadth* (of);
fendre un — en quatre, *to split a* =;
prendre aux —x, 1. *to take a* (a. o.)
by the hair; 2. § *to take a* (a. th.) *by*
the forelock; *séparer ses* —x, *to part*
o's =; *tenir à un* — §, *to be a* = *breadth*
...; *tirer par les* —x, 1. *to pull* (a. o.)
by the =; 2. § *to drag, to lug* (a. th.) *in*
by the head and shoulders.

CHEVILLAGE [chevi-yaj] n. m. (tech.)
bolting.

CHEVILLE [chevi-y'] n. f. 1. (of wood)
pin; *peg*; 2. (of iron) *bolt*; 3. *plug*,
4. *spike*; *spill*; 5. (of stringed instru-
ments) *peg*; 6. (tech.) *pin* (large); 7.
(tech.) *tree-nail*; 8. (vers.) *expletive*.

— bardelée, (tech.) *spike-nail*; —
fixe, *steady pin*; *maitresse* —, *king-*
bolt; — *ouvrière*, 1. *of carriages*;
poll-bolt; 2. § *prime*, *master miter*;
3. (artil.) *pin*; — *vissée*, *screw-*
plug. — *de bois*, *wooden pin*; — à
boucle, *ring-bolt*; — à *croc*, *hook-bolt*;
— à *fiche*, *rag-bolt*; — *du pied*, *ankle*.
Aux —s, *ankled*; aux —s bien, *mal*
faites, *well*, *ill ankled*. Attacher avec
une —, *des* —s, *to pin*; *chasser une* —,

to drive \sqrt{a} bolt; enfoncer une —, to drive \sqrt{a} pin, peg; fermer avec des —s, mettre une — à. 1. to pin; 2. to plug.

CHEVILLER [chevi-yé] v. a. 1. to pin; to peg; 2. (join.) to pin; to pin down; 3. (nav.) to fasten; 4. (vers.) to add capitives to.

— ensemble, (tech.) to treenail; to trenail.

CHEVILLE, E, pa. p. (V. senses) (her.) attired.

— en cuivre, (of boats, ships) copper-fastened.

CHEVILLETTE [chevi-yett] n. f. small pin, peg.

CHEVRE, n. f. 1. (mam.) she-goat; goat; 2. (astr.) capella; 3. (tech.) crane; crab; gin.

— sauvage, (mam.) wild goat. Gardeur, gardeuse de —s, = -herd. En forme de —, capriform. Ménager, sauver la — et le chou, to run \sqrt{with} the hare and hold with the hounds; prendre la — §. to be pettish.

CHEVREAU, n. m. 1. (mam.) kid; 2. kid (skin).

CHEVREFEUILLE [chevre-feu-y] n. m. (bot.) honey-suckle.

— des bois, wood-bine =; wood-bine. Couvert de —, honey-suckled.

CHEVRE-PIED, adj., pl. —s, (of satyrs) goat-footed.

CHEVRE-PIED, n. m., pl. —s, (myth.) satyr.

CHEVRETTE, n. f. 1. (mam.) roe-buck; (doe); 2. low fire-dog; 3. (carcin.) prawn.

CHEVREUIL [chevreu-y] n. m. (mam.) roe; roe-buck; buck; roe-deer.

— de deux ans, (hunt.) girl.

CHEVRIER, n. m. goat-herd.

CHEVRILLARD [chevri-yâr] n. m. young roe, roe buck, roe-deer.

CHEVRON, n. m. 1. (arch.) chevron (ornament); 2. (carp.) rafter; 3. (her.) chevron; 4. (mil.) stripe; 5. (mil.) couple.

À —s, (V. senses) (carp.) rafted.

CHEVRONNE, E, adj. (her.) chevroned.

CHEVROTAIN, n. m. (mam.) chevrotain.

— porte-musc, musk.

CHEVROTANT, E, adj. (mus.) tremulous.

Voix —e, 1. = voice; 2. (med.) egeophony.

CHEVROTEMENT, n. m. (mus.) tremulous motion.

CHEVROTIER, v. n. 1. to kid; 2. (mus.) to be tremulous.

En chevrotant, (mus.) tremulously.

CHEVROTIN, n. m. curried kid.

CHEVROTINE, n. f. buck-shot.

CHEZ [ché] prep. 1. at, to the house of; at, to ...'s; 2. at the home of; 3. at, to the native place of; 4. among; with; 5. in; with; 6. (books.) printed for; published by.

1. — vous, at, to your house; — M. A., at, to Mr. A's. 4. — les Grecs, among, with the Greeks. 5. — les auteurs grecs, in Greek authors.

— soi, at o's own house; in o's own home; at home. Un — moi, lui, nous, soi, a house of my, his, your, o's own; my, his, your, o's home. Un — soi, a home.

CHIASSE, n. f. 1. dirt (excrement of flees or worms); 2. (of metals) scum.

CHIAUX [chiô] n. m. state messenger (of the Turks).

CHIBOUQUE, n. f. chibook (Turkish pipe).

CHIC, n. m.) knack.

Avoir le —, to have the = of it; avoir le — pour, to have a = at; to have the = of; avoir plus le — pour, to have a better = at.

CHICANE, n. f. 1. § cavilling. 2. chicanery; shuffling.

— de bas étage, pettifoggery. Gens

de —, pettifoggers. Faire une — (à), to chicanery (with).

CHICANER, v. n. 1. to chicanery; (to shuffle; 2. to cavil.

CHICANER, v. a. 1. to chicanery with; 2. to cavil with; 3. to puzzle; 4. (mil.) to dispute (the ground); 5. (nav.) to hug (the wind).

CHICANERIE [chikaneri] n. f. 1. chicanery; 2. pettifoggery; 3. cavil.

CHICANEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. chicaner; (shuffler; (trickster).

CHICANEUR, SE, adj. chicaning; shuffling.

CHICANIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. caviller.

CHICANIER, IERE, adj. cavillous.

CHICHE, adj. 1. (pers.) stingy; niggard; niggardly; chary; 2. (th.) poor; sorry.

Pois —, (V. POIS).

CHICHEMENT, adv. stingily; niggardly.

CHICON, n. m. † coss-lettuce.

CHICORACE, E, adj. (bot.) chicoraceous.

CHICOREE, n. f. 1. (bot.) (genus) succory; chicory; 2. (bot.) (species) endive; 3. succory; succory-powder; chicoree.

— sauvage, wild succory; =; — en poudre, = powder; =; chicoree.

CHICOT, n. m. 1. small broken piece of wood; 2. (of teeth) stump; 3. (of trees) stub; stump.

Etat de —, stubbornness. Qui n'est qu'un —, stubbed.

CHICOTER, v. n.) to contend about trifles.

CHICOTIN, n. m. juice of bitter apple.

CHIEN [chyin] n. m. 1. (mam.) dog; 2.) § (pers.) hound; dog; 3. § (th.) stuff; rubbish; 4. (of fire-arms) cock; 5. (astr.) dog.

— babillard, (hunt.) liar; — caniche, 1. poodle dog; poodle; 2. water dog; — couchant, 1. setter; setting =; 2. § (pers.) toad-eater; lick spittle; — courant, hound; hound dog; beagle; — domestique, cur; — enragé, mad dog; grand —, 1. great dog; 2. (astr.) great dog; — hargneux, snappish cur; — loup, wolf dog; — marin, sea dog; mauvais — §, cur; — méis, half-bred dog; mongrel; petit —, 1. little dog; 2. pup; — sage, steady dog; — traître, treacherous dog; — turc, naked, Barbary, Turkish dog; — de §, (th.) wretched; villainous; miserably; sorry. — à l'attache, dog tied up, at the chain; — d'attache, bandog; — de basse-cour, house dog; — de berger, sheep dog; shepherd's cur; — de boucher, mastiff; — de chasse, hunting, sporting dog; — de cour, watch dog; — de dame, lap dog; — de ferme, house-dog; — de garde, house, watch dog; cur; — de Malte, de mer, (ich.) dog, hound-fish; sea-dog; — de race, true-bred dog; — pour le renard, fox-hound; — du grand Saint-Bernard, Alpine dog; — pour le sanglier, boar-hound; — de Sibérie, Siberian dog; — de Terre-Neuve, New-foundland dog. Meute de —s, pack of hounds; niche à —, dog-house; niche, trou de — §, dog-hole; valet de —, dog-keeper. À face de —, dog-faced; à museau de —, dog-nosed; à patte de —, dog-legged. De —, doggish; curish. Comme un —, 1. doggish; curish; 2. doggishly; doggedly; entre — et loup, in owl-light; in the dusk of the evening. Agacer un —, to tease a dog; attacher un —, to tie up a dog; avoir un —, to keep \sqrt{a} dog; chasser au — d'arrêt, to set \sqrt{v} ; donner, lâcher les —s, (hunt.) to cast off the dogs; être un — au grand collier §, to lead \sqrt{the} pack; dresser un —, to train a dog; être comme le — du jardinier qui ne mange point de choux et n'en laisse

pas manger aux autres, to be like the dog in the manger; être entre — et loup, to be owl light; to be in the dusk of the evening; n'être pas tant — §, not to be so very bad, so villainous; exciter un —, to set \sqrt{on} a dog; to set \sqrt{a} dog at (a. o.); faire le — couchant (auprès de), to cringe (to); to be a toad eater; haler un — après q. u., to set \sqrt{a} dog at a. o.; jeter aux —s, to give $\sqrt{}$, to send $\sqrt{}$ to the dogs; jeter sa langue aux —s, to give \sqrt{it} up; lâcher un — contre q. u., to set \sqrt{a} dog at a. o.; mener une vie de —, to lead $\sqrt{}$ a dog's life; mettre un — dehors, to turn a dog out; rompre les —s, 1. § to call off the dogs; 2. § to break \sqrt{off} the conversation; tenir un — à l'attache, to keep \sqrt{a} dog tied up; vivre $\sqrt{}$ mourir comme un —, to live and die like a dog. C'est saint Roch et son — like Darby and Joan; nos —s ne chassent pas ensemble, we cannot set our horses together.

CHIENDENT [chyindan] n. m. (bot.) couch-grass; white couch-grass; dog-grass; fox-tail grass; grass.

— vulgaire, wheat-grass.

CHIENNE, n. f. 1. § bitch; dog; 2. (pers.) mean creature; 3. § (th.) stuff; rubbish.

Petite —, pup. — de —, wretched; villainous; sorry, miserable; — de chien, se, brach; brache. V. CHIEN.

CHIENNER, v. n. to pup; to whelp.

CHIFFE, n. f. rag.

CHIFFON, n. m. 1. § rag; 2. (§ — (pl.) dress (of women), sing.; 3. (§ (pers.) doll (little girl); dolly; darling; 4. (§ paper) scrap.

— de laine, woollen rag; — de toile, linen =; — de papier, scrap of paper; bit of waste paper. Marchand, marchand de —s, dealer in =s; ragman. Broie des —s, to grind $\sqrt{=}$ s; dépenser par les —s, (of ladies) to spend \sqrt{on} dress; parler —s, to talk of dress; se ruiner —s, (of ladies) to ruin o's self in dress.

CHIFFONNAGE, n. m. 1. rumpling; crumpling; 2. rumpled drapery.

CHIFFONNER, v. a. 1. to rumple (th.); to crumple; 2. § to ruffle (a. o.); to tumble (linen.).

CHIFFONNE, E, pa. p. 1. rumpled; crumpled; 2. (of faces) irregular (bot.) wrinkled.

SE CHIFFONNER, pr. v. to rumple; crumple.

CHIFFONNIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. gatherer, m. f.; itinerant ragman.

CHIFFONNIER, n. m. chiffon (piece of furniture).

CHIFFRE, n. m. 1. figure; numeral; numeral; 2. sum total; 3. cipher (of writing); 4. cipher (initial letter); 5. (arith.) digit; figure.

— arabe, Arabian numeral; — riodique, (arith.) figure of the recurring period; — significatif, (arith.) significant figure. C'est du —, key to a cipher. Avoir le secret du —, to learn a cipher.

CHIFFRER, v. n. to cipher.

CHIFFRER, v. a. 1. to cipher (mus.) to figure.

CHIFFREUR, n. m. calculator; oner.

CHIGNON [chion-yon] n. m. 1. nap of the neck; 2. hair twisted behind.

CHIMERE [chiméri] n. f. 1. chimera (fabulous monster); 2. § chimera (fancy); 3. (conch., ich.) chimera.

Vaine —, vain =; (bubble).

CHIMIQUE [chiméri] adj. chemical; air-built.

CHIMIE [chimi] n. f. chemistry; mistry.

CHIMIQUE [chimik] adj. chemical.

CHIMIQUER [chimikman] adv. mically.

CHIMISTE [chimist] n. m. *chemist* (person versed in chemistry).
CHIMPANZÉ [chimpanzé] n. m. (mam.) *impunzee* (monkey); *chimpanzee*; *impunzee*.
CHINA, n. m. (bot.) *china-root*.
CHINCHILLA, n. m. (mam.) *chinchilla*.
CHINCILLA, n. m. \pm V. **CHINCHILLA**.
CHINER, v. a. (a. & m.) *to colour*; *to dye*.
 — une étoffe, = *a warp*.
CHINOIS, E, adj. *Chinese*.
CHINOIS, n. m. E, n. f. *Chinese* (name of China).
CHINOIS, n. m. *Chinese* (language).
CHINOISERIE, n. f. 1. (sing.) *Chinese ornaments*, pl.; 2. \S *folly*; *piece of folly*, *insense*.
CHIQUEURME, n. f. (sing.) *convicts*, pl.
CHIPER, v. a. \pm *to pilfer*; *to crib*.
CHUPIE, n. f. *chatter-box* (woman).
CHIPOTER, v. n. 1. *to dally*; 2. *to flatter*; *to fiddle*.
CHIPOTIER, n. m. **IERE**, n. f. 1. *dallier*; 2. *trifler*.
CHIQUE, n. f. 1. *quid* (of tobacco); 2. *trifle* (to play with); 3. (ent.) *chigo*; *gre*; *chique*.
CHIQUENAUDE [chiknôd] n. f. *fillip*.
CHIQUENAUDER [chiknôd] v. a. *to fillip*.
CHIQUEUR, v. a. 1. *to chew* (tobacco); 2. *to eat* \forall ; 3. \S *to drink* \forall .
CHIQUEUR, v. n. *to chew tobacco*.
CHIQUET, n. m. *dribble*; *drib*.
 — à —, *by dribs and drabs*; *in dribs and drabs*.
CHIRAGRE [kiragr] n. f. (med.) *chiragra*.
CHIROGRAPHAIRE [kirografèr] adj. *on debt by specialty*.
CHIROLOGIE [kirolôj] n. f. (did.) *chirology*.
 — personne habile dans la —, *chirologist*.
CHIROMANCIE [kiromanci] n. f. *chiromancy*.
CHIROMANCIEN [kiromanciin] n. m. n. f. *chiromancer*.
HIRONE, n. f.
HIRONIE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *cenry*.
HIROPTÈRE [kiroptèr] n. m. (zool.) *iropter*.
HIRURGICAL, E, adj. *surgical*.
 — instrument —, = *instrument*.
HIRURGIE, n. f. *surgery*.
 — instrument de —, *surgical instrument*.
HIRURGIEN [chirurjin] n. m. *surgeon*.
 — aide —, *assistant* = —-barbier, *barber* = — en chef, *head* = Professeur de —-barbier, *barber-surgery*.
HIRURGIQUE, adj. *surgical*.
HISTE [kist] n. m. (med.) V. **KYTE**.
HIURE, n. f. *fly-blow*.
 — de mouches, *fly-blow*. Couvrir de de mouches, *to fly-blow*; faire des de mouches sur, *to fly-blow*; marquer de —s de mouches, *fly-bitten*.
KLAMYDE [klamid] n. f. (ant.) *amys*.
KLORATE [klorat] n. m. (chem.) *orate*.
KLORÉ [klor] n. m. 1. (bot.) *yellow-rt*; 2. (chem.) *chlorine*.
KLORÉ, E, adj. (chem.) *chloruretted*.
KLORIQUE [klorik] adj. (chem.) *pric*.
KLOROFORME [kloroform] n. m. (ed.) *chloroform*.
KLOROMETRE [kloromètr] n. m. *orometer*.
KLOROMÉTRIE [kloromètri] n. f. (em.) *chlorometry*.
KLOROSE [klorôz] n. f. (med.) *chlorosis*; (*green-sickness*); (*white jaundice*).

CHLOROTIQUE [klorotik] adj. (med.) *chlorotic*.
CHLORURE [klorur] n. m. (chem.) *chloride*.
CHLORURE [kloruré] E, adj. (chem.) *chloruretted*.
CHOC, n. m. 1. \S *collision*; *shock*; 2. \S *clashing*; 3. \S *crush*; 4. \S *onset*; *attack*; *encounter*; *brunt*; 5. \S *shock* (disaster); *blow*; 6. (mech.) *impact*; 7. (of the sea) *rut*.
 — Point où s'exerce le —, (mech.) *point of impact*. Avec —, *full butt*. Soutenir le —, *tenir contre le —*, *to stand \forall the shock*.
CHOCOLAT, n. m. *chocolate*.
 — au lait, = *with milk*. Bâton de —, *stick of*; *couleur* —, = *colour*; marchand de —, *dealer in*; *tablette de —*, *cake of* =.
CHOCOLATIER, n. m. *dealer in chocolate*; *chocolate-dealer*.
CHOCOLATIERE, n. f. *chocolate-pot*.
CHOEUR [keur] n. m. 1. *choir* (band of singers); *quire*; 2. (of churches) *choir*; *quire*; 3. (of monasteries) *choir*; 4. (mus.) *chorus*; 5. (anc. theat.) *chorus*.
 — Enfant de —, *chorist*; *singing boy*.
 — En —, 1. *in a chorus*; 2. *choral*; 3. *chorally*. Chanter en —, *to sing in chorus*; *to quire*; chanté en —, (V. Chanter en —) *choral*.
CHOIR, v. n. def. (pa. p. CHU) *to fall \forall* . [Choix is conj. with *choir*.]
CHOISI, n. m. (*choice thing*).
 — Du —, *a* =.
CHOISIR, v. a. (DE. from) 1. *to choose* (...); (POUR) *to make \forall choice of* (for, as); *to select* (as); *to make \forall a selection of* (as); 2. *to choose \forall* (a. th.); *to cull*; *to cull out* (of); (*to look out* (of)); (*to pick out* (of)); 3. *to single*; *to single out*; 4. *to choose \forall out*; 5. *to elect*; *to vote in*.
 1. — q. u. pour gouverneur, *to choose a. o. governor*; *to make choice of a. o. for, as governor*; *to select a. o. as governor*.
 — Liberté de —, *liberty of choosing*; *choice*; *election*; *personne qui choisit*, *chooser*; *selector*. — de deux, *to choose \forall from two*; *to choose \forall one of two*.
 — Avoir la faculté de —, 1. *to have the choice of*; 2. *to be optional with a. o.*; donner a —, *to give \forall the choice*. Il n'y a point à —, 1. *there is no choice*; 2. *there is no option*.
CHOISI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **CHOISIR**) *choice*; *select*.
 — Non —, 1. *unchosen*; *unselected*; *unculled*; 2. *unpicked*; 3. *unelected*.
 — SE CHOISIR, pr. v. *to choose \forall* ; *to select \forall* ; (*to choose for o.'s self*); *to choose \forall o.'s self*.
CHOIX [choi] n. m. 1. *choice*; *choosing*; *selection*; 2. *choice*; *option*; 3. *choice* (thing chosen); *selection*; 4. *choice* (best).
 — Bon —, (V. senses) 1. *select choice*; 2. *selectness*; *excellent* —, *select* = — forcé, *Hobson's* = — de, (V. senses) *select*. Liberté de —, = *election*; objet de —, = *scrupuleux dans le —*, = Au — de q. u., (V. senses) *at o.'s own arbitrement*; avec —, *choicely*; *selectedly*; de —, (V. senses) = *select*; non de —, *unchosen*; par —, *from* =; sans —, *without any* =; *indifferently*. Avoir le —, (V. senses) *to have the —, option*; *to be optional with a. o.*; avoir le — forcé, *n'avoir pas de —, to have no* =; (*to have Hobson's*) =; faire — de, 1. *to make \forall* , *selection of*; *to select*; *to choose \forall out*; (*to pick out*); 2. *to elect*; faire son —, (V. senses) *to please o.'s self*; laisser au — de, *to leave \forall to the —, option of*; laissé au —, (V. senses) *optional*. Qui n'a pas de —, *choiceless*.
CHOLEDOLOGIE [kolédolôji] n. f. (did.) *choledology*.
CHOLEDOQUE [kolédok] adj. (anat.) *choledochus*.

CHOLERA [koléra] n. m.
CHOLERA-MORBUS [koléra morbus] n. m. (med.) *cholera*; *cholera-morbus*.
 — Faux —, (med.) *cholérine*.
CHOLÉRINE [kolérina] n. f. (med.) *cholérine*.
CHOLÉRIQUE [kolérik] adj. 1. (med.) *choleric* (of cholera); 2. (med.) (pers.) *affected with cholera*, *cholera-morbus*; 3. (physiol.) *choleric*.
CHOLÉRIQUE [kolérik] n. m. f. (med.) *person affected with cholera*, *cholera-morbus*.
CHOMABLE, adj. (of festivals) *that is to be observed*.
CHOMAGE, n. m. *stoppage* (time of cessation of labour); *standing still*.
CHÔMER, v. n. 1. \S *to stand \forall still* (for want of work); 2. \S (DE, for) *to want* (for a. th.); 3. (of lands) *to rest*; *to lie \forall fallow*.
 — de besogne, *to be out of work*.
CHÔMER, v. a. 1. *to keep \forall* (abstain from labour during).
 — C'est un saint qu'on ne chôme pas, *he is a person no one esteems*.
CHONDRILLE [kondri-y] n. f. (bot.) (genus) *gum-succory*; (*wall-lettuce*).
 — des murs, *wall-lettuce*.
CHOPINE, n. f. *chopin* (pint).
CHOPINER, v. n. \S *to tipple*.
CHOPPER, v. n. \pm \S *to stumble*.
CHOQUANT, E, adj. (th.) (pour, to) 1. *offensive*; 2. *shocking*.
 — Bien, très- —, *very* =. Nature —e, *offensiveness*. D'une manière —e, *offensively*.
CHOQUER, v. a. 1. \S *to shock*; *to strike \forall* (violently) *against*; 2. \S *to clash with* (to be contrary to); 3. \S *to offend*; *to be offensive to*; *to wound*; *to grate*; *to shock*; *to hurt \forall the feelings of* (a. o.); 4. *to strike \forall* (glasses); 5. (nav.) *to surge* (the capstan).
 — Qu'on n'a pas choqué, (V. senses) *unoffended*; *unwounded*; *unshocked*.
SE CHOQUER, pr. v. 1. \S *to shock*; *to come \forall into collision*; *to strike \forall against each other*; 2. \S (of troops) *to encounter*; 3. \S *to come \forall into collision*; 4. \S (pers.) *to be offended*; *to take \forall offense*.
CHOQUER, v. n. 1. \S *to be offensive*; *to grate*; *to hurt \forall a. o.'s feelings*; 2. \S *to strike \forall glasses*.
CHORAÏQUE [kora-ikk] adj. (anc. vers.) *choraic*.
CHORÉE [koré] n. m. (anc. vers.) *choreus* (trochee).
CHOREGE [koréj] n. m. (ant.) *choræus*.
CHORÉVÈQUE [korévèk] n. m. *chorepiscopus*.
 — Des —s, *chorepiscopal*.
CHORIAMBE [korianb] n. m. (anc. vers.) *choriambic*; *coriambus*.
CHORION [korian] n. m. (anat.) *chorion*.
CHOROGAPHE [korograf] n. m. (did.) *chorographer*.
CHOROGRAPHIE [korografi] n. f. (did.) *chorography*.
CHOROGRAPHIQUE [korografik] adj. (did.) *chorographical*.
 — D'une manière —, (did.) *chorographically*.
CHOROÏDE [koro-i2d] n. f. (anat.) *choroid*; *middle tunic*.
CHORUS [koruss] n. m. \pm *chorus*.
 — Faire —, 1. \S *to join in* =; 2. \S *to join in*; *to chime in*.
CHOSE [chôz] n. f. 1. *thing*; *object*; 2. (h. s.) *stuff*; 3. *thing*; *deed*; —s, (pl.) *things*, pl.; *deeds*, pl.; (*doings*, pl.); 4. *thing*; *reality*; *fact*; 5. *thing*; *matter*; *affair*; 6. *property* (possession); 7. (law) *chose*; 8. (sing.) (law) *chattels*, pl.
 — accessoire, *accessory thing*; *by matter*; autre —, 1. *another* =, *matter*; 2. (sinon, que) *other* (than); *else*

but; 3. *any thing else*; toute autre —, quite another =, *matter*; belle —, 1. fine =; 2. *catch*; bonne —, 1. good =; 2. (fine, nice, pretty stuff; — corporelle, (law) corporeal property, *chattel*; grand —, great =, *matter*; pas grand —, no great matter, =s; — incorporelle, (law) =, incorporeal property, *chattel*; — jugée, (law) (V. JUGE); mille —s à, my regards to; mauvaise —, 1. bad =; 2. (nasty stuff; mauvaises —s, 1. bad =s; 2. foul doings; — publique, commonwealth; commonweal; peu de —, little, trifling matter; trifle; quelque —, 1. some =; 2. any thing; quelque —, (m.) some thing; toutes — égales d'ailleurs, other =s being the same. —s de la mer, (nav.) washings of the sea-side; — de pure forme, sans conséquence, = of course; — qui va sans dire, *matter*, = of course. Fond des —s, reality, (bottom of =s. Rien autre —, nothing else. Avant, sur toutes —s, above all =s; dans l'état actuel des —s, under present circumstances; de deux —s l'une, one of two =s; de toutes —s, of all =s; d'une — à l'autre, from one = to another; par la nature des —s, in the nature of =s; par-dessus toutes —s, above of all =s. Dire de belles —s, to say fine =s; (to speak fairly; être peu de —, to be trifling; être tout —, to be out of sorts; pouvoir établir la —, to make out a case. Au point, sur le pied où en sont les —s, as affairs stand; as the case stands; as matters, =s stand; c'est tout autre —, that is quite another =, matter; s'il y a quelque —, 1. if there is any =; 2. if any; voilà où en sont les —s, so it is, stands.

CHOSE, n. m. f. (what do you call him (m.), her (f.), it (n.); what's his (m.), her (f.), its (n.) name.

Monsieur —, Mr. what do you call him, Mr. what's his name; Madame —, Mrs. what do you call her; Mrs. what's her name.

[Chose in this sense takes the gender of the person or thing it represents.]

CHOU, n. m. 1. cabbage; 2. (pers.) duck; darling; 3. (bot.) cabbage; cole; cole-wort; 4. (hort.) kale; kail; 5. (past.) puff.

— cabus, headed cabbage; — cabus blanc, white =; — caraïbe, esculent arum; Indian kale; — chéri, (pers.) ducky darling; — frisé, Savoy =; Savoy; jeune —, sprout; — marin, de mer, 1. sea-cole; sea-kale; sea-kail; 2. sea-bearbind; petit —, ducky; little ducky, darling; — pommé, white-headed =; — non pommé, bore-cole; — vert, bore-cole; bore-cole =, brown cole; — de Bruxelles, — à jets, Brussels sprout; — de Milan, bore-cole =; (Savoy; — palmiste, =-tree. Filet à —, =-net; graine de —, 1. =-seed; 2. (bot.) cole-seed; =-seed; jet, rejet de —, (hort.) =-sprout; pomme de —, =-head; tige de —, =-stalk; trognon de —, =-stump. Faire — blanc, (of lotteries) to get a blank. Comme le —, =-like. — pour —, it is just the same; it is all one. Aller à travers —x, tout au travers des —x, to act inconsiderately; faire de q. ch. comme des —x de son jardin, to do as one likes with a. th.; to make free with a. th.; faire ses —x gras de q. ch., 1. to feather o.'s nest with a. o.; 2. to take delight in a. th.; to delight in a. th.; to make a. th. o.'s delight; faire des —x et des raves de q. ch., to do what one pleases with a. th.; to make ducks and drakes of a. th.; aller planter ses —x, to retire in the country; envoyer q. u. planter ses —x, to send a. o. into involuntary retirement; revenir à ses —x, to return to the question, to what o.

was speaking of; avoir été trouvé sous un —, to have been born under a hedge. **CHOUAN**, n. m. 1. brown owl; 2. (hist. of France) chouan (unorganised legitimist soldier who carried on a kind of guerilla-warfare in Britain and Poitou in 1793).

CHOUANNERIE, n. f. (sing.) party of the chouans, sing.; chouans, pl.

CHOUCAS, n. m. (orn.) daw; jack-daw.

CHOUCHETTE, n. f. V. CHOUCAS.

CHOU-CHOU, n. m., pl. CHOUX-CHOUX, ducky; darling.

CHOUROUTE, n. f. sourkrout; salted cabbage.

CHOUETTE, n. f. (orn.) common brown owl.

— chevêche, V. CHEVÊCHE.

CHOU-FLEUR, n. m., pl. CHOUX-FLEURS, (hort.) cauliflower.

CHOU-NAVET, n. m., pl. CHOUX-NAVETS, (hort.) turnip-cabbage.

CHOUQ, n. m.

CHOUQUET, n. m. (nav.) cap.

CHOU-RAVE, n. m., pl. CHOUX-RAVES, (hort.) turnip-cabbage.

CHOYER [choi-yé] v. a. (1. to nurse (a. o.) up; to nurse;) to cocker;) to cocker up; 2. to take the greatest care of (a. th.).

SE CHOYER, pr. v. to nurse o.'s self up; to take great care of o.'s self.

CHREME [krém] n. m. (cath., Gr. relig.) chrism.

Saint —, =. Vase qui contient le —, chrismatory. Du —, du saint —, chrismal.

CHREMEAU [krémô] n. m. chrism cloth.

Enfant qui porte encore le —, chrism-child.

CHRESTOMATHIE [krestomati] n. f. chrestomathy; selection of extracts.

CHRETIEN [krétyin] n. m. NE, adj. 1. Christian; 2. Christianly.

Non —, peu —, 1. unchristian; 2. unchristianly. Le roi très-—, His most christian majesty (king of France), Qualité —ne, christianness; d'une manière peu —ne, unchristianly.

CHRETIEN [krétyin] n. m. NE, n. f. 1. Christian; 2. Christian (person).

Comme un —, en —, like a christian; christian-like; indigne d'un —, 1. unchristian; 2. unchristianly. Parler —, to speak like a Christian (man).

CHRETIENNEMENT [krétyennman] adv. christianly.

Non, peu —, unchristianly.

CHRETIENNE [krétyinté] n. f. christendom.

Description de la —, christianography. Marcher sur la —, to wear shoes and stockings in holes.

CHRIE [kri] n. f. (rhet.) concise narration.

CHRIST [krist] n. m. Christ.

Le —, =. Jésus —, Jesus Christ. [Jésus-Christ is pronounced Jézu kri.]

CHRISTE [krist], **CRISTE**, n. f. (bot.) samphire; sea-samphire; marsh saltwort.

— marine, =.

CHRISTIANISER [kristianizé] v. a. to christianize.

CHRISTIANISME [kristianism] n. m. christianity.

Ennemi du —, antichristian. Embrasser le —, to embrace christianity.

CHRISTIAQUE [kristiak] adj. = christian.

CHROMATE [kromat] n. m. (chem.) chromate.

CHROMATIQUE [kromatik] adj. 1. (chem.) chromatic; 2. (mus.) chromatic.

CHROMATIQUE [kromatik] n. m. (mus.) chromatic.

CHROMATIQUEMENT [kromatikman] adv. (mus.) chromatically.

CHROME [króm] n. m. (min.) chrome; chromium.

CHROMIQUE [kromik] adj. (chem.) chromic.

CHRONICITE [kronicité] n. f. (med.) chronicity.

CHRONIQUE [kronik] n. f. (med.) chronicle.

Faire la — de, to chronicle.

CHRONIQUE [kronik] adj. (med.) chronic; chronical.

Passer à l'état —, to become =.

CHRONIQUEUR [kronikœr] n. m. chronicler.

CHRONOGRAMME [kronogramm] n. m. (philol.) chronogram.

CHRONOLOGIE [kronoloji] n. f. chronology.

CHRONOLOGIQUE [kronolojik] adj. chronologic; chronological.

CHRONOLOGISTE [kronolojist] n. m. chronologer; chronologist.

CHRONOMETRE [kronomètre] n. m. chronometer; time-keeper; time-piece.

2. chronometer (watch).

CHRYSLIDE [krizalid] n. f. (ent.) chrysalis; pupa; pupa; (grub.

CHRYSANTHEME [krizantème] n. m. (bot.) chrysanthemum; (ox-eye daisy) (marigold).

CHRYSOCALE [krizokal] n. m. pinckbeck; prince's metal.

CHRYSOCOLLE [krizokol] n. f. (min.) chrysocolle.

CHRYSOCOME [krizokomm] n. f. (bot.) chrysocome; (golden hair; (golden locks).

CHRYSLITHE [krizolit] n. f. (min.) chrysolithe.

CHRYSOPHRIS [krizofri] n. m. (ichth.) gilt-head.

CHRYSOPRASE [krizoprâz] n. f. (min.) chrysoprase.

CHU, V. CHOI.

CHUCHETER, v. n. t. to whisper.

2. (of sparrows) to twitter.

CHUCHOTEMENT, n. m. whispering; whisper.

CHUCHOTER, v. n. to whisper.

En chuchotant, whisperingly.

CHUCHOTER, v. a. to whisper.

— q. ch. à l'oreille à q. u., to whisper a. th. in a. o.'s ear.

CHUCHOTERIE [chuchotri] n. f. whispering; whisper.

CHUCHOTEUR, n. m. SE, n. whisperer.

CHUT [chut] int. hush!

CHUTE, n. f. (DE, FROM; à, to) 1. (fall) falling; fall; falling down; 2. fall; 3. fall; 4. fall; 5. fall; 6. fall (of man); 7. fall; 8. failure; 9. (of the day) fall; close; 10. (of epigrams, madrigals, songs) conclusion; 11. (of the hair, nails, teeth) fall; 12. (of the voice) fall; cadence; 13. (water) fall; lapse; 14. (did.) descent; 15. (engin.) (of locks of canals) fall; 16. (mining) downfall; thrust; 17. (of sails) depth; drop; 18. (theat.) the curtain fall; dropping; 19. (theat.) lapse; fall.

— grave, lourde —, heavy fall; des cils, (med.) depilation; — d'eau water-course; — des feuilles, fall of leaf; fall; defoliation. Amortir une —, to break a fall; avoir de —, (nav.) (of sails) to drop; faire une —, to fall; to fall down; to get, to have fall, (a tumble).

CHYLE [chil] n. m. (physiol.) chyle.

CHYLEU-X [chilœ] SE, adj. (physiol.) chylous.

Vaisseaux —, = vessels.

CHYLIFERE [chilifère] adj. (physiol.) chyliferous.

Vaisseaux —s, chylous vessels.

CHYLIFERES [chilifères] n. m. pl. (physiol.) chylous vessels, pl.

CHYLIFICATION [chilifikâcion] n. f. *chylification*.

CHYLOSE [chilôz] n. f. V. CHYLIFICATION.

CHYME [chimm] n. m. (physiol.) *chyme*.

CHYMIFICATION [chimiifikâcion] n. f. (physiol.) *chymification*.

CI, adv. 1. † (of place) *here*; 2. *§ here* (place, part); *this*; 3. † § (of time) *is*; 4. (expletive)

Cet homme —, *this man*; — *inclus*, *en-cluded*.

Par — par là, 1. † *here and there*; 2. † *out*; 3. *§ here and there*; 4. *now and then*. — après, (V. APRÈS); ci-dessous, (V. DESSOUS); ci-devant, (V. DEVANT).

CIBLE, n. f. *target* (mark to be shot at).

Tirer à la —, *to shoot* / *to fire at*.

CIBOIRE, n. m. (cath. rel.) *ciborium*; *pyx*.

Saint —, =.

CIBOULE, n. f. (bot.) *eschalot*; *scallop*; *young onion*; *ciboul*.

CIBOULETTE, n. f. (bot.) *chive*.

CICATRICE, n. f. 1. † *scar*; *scam*; *cicatrix*; 2. *§ scar*; *mark*.

Couvert de —s, *covered with scars*, *marks*, *cicatrices*. Sans —s, *unscarred*.

Une une —, *to scar*; *to make* / *a scar*, *mark*; *to scam*.

CICATRISANT, E, adj. *cicatrizing*.

Semède —, (pharm.) *cicatrizing*.

CICATRISER, v. a. 1. *to cicatrize*; *to scar*; 2. *§ to close*; *to bind* / *up*; 3. † *to scar*; *to scam*.

CICATRISÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of CICATRISER) *covered with scars*.

Son —, (V. senses) *unscarred*.

SE CICATRISER, pr. v. *to cicatrize*; *to close*.

CICERO, n. m. (print.) *pica*.

CICEROLE, n. f. (bot.) *chick pea*.

CICERONE [chichéroné] n. m. *cicerone*.

CICERONIEN [—ni] NE, adj. (did.) *ciceronian*.

CICISBÉE, n. m. *cicisbeo*.

CICUTAIRE, n. f. (bot.) *cicuta*; (*cow-bane* (genus)).

— aquatique, *water-hemlock*; *cow-bane* (species).

CID [cid] n. m. *cid* (commander, *lord*).

CIDRE [ciâr] n. m. *cider*.

ros —, *strong* =; — paré, *old* =;

piquant, *rough* =; petit —, *ciderkin*.

Producteur de pommes à —, = *farmer*;

ricant de —, *ciderist*; fabrication de —, = *making*; presse, pressoir à —, *press*.

—, (abbreviation of COMPAGNIE) n. m. *co*.

CIEL, n. m., pl. CIEUX, 1. † *heaven*, *g.*; *heavens*, pl.; *firmament*, sing.; *sky* (atmosphere); 3. *climate*; * *clim*;

4. *heaven*; *paradise*; 5. *heaven*; *evidence*; 6. † *canopy*.

— azuré, *blue sky*; beau —, *fine* =;

embrumé, chargé de nuages, *cloudy*, *dark*, *heavy* =; juste —, *good Heavens!*

pur, clear =. Grâce au —, *thanks Heaven*; habitant du —, *celestial*;

rien du —, *midst of Heaven*; * *mid-*

even; route du —, *des cieux*, *arch-*

copy, *vault of Heaven* (V. senses). Ô

1. *o Heavens!* 2. *o Gemini!* Au —, (V. senses) 1. *in Heaven*; 2. *above*; 3. *over-*

head; à — ouvert, (tech.) *open*; dans le

(V. senses) *above*; *over-head*; du —, (V. senses) *skyey*; non du —, *unheaven-*

par le —, *heavenly*. Aller au —, *to*

to Heaven; appeler le — à témoin,

to call heaven to witness;

lever jusqu'aux cieux, *to ascend the*

skies; être enlevé au —, *to be car-*

d to Heaven; monter aux cieux, *to*

ascend to Heaven; monter jusqu'aux

cieux, *to ascend the* =; remuer — et

terre, 1. *to move Heaven and earth*; 2.

(*to leave* / *no stone unturned*; être ravi

au —, *to be transported to Heaven*; voir

les cieux ouverts, *to be filled with joy*.

Aimé du —, *beloved by heaven*; *heaven-*

loved; dirigé par le —, *heaven-direct-*

ed; donné par le —, (th.) *heaven-gift-*

ed; doué par le —, (pers.) *heaven-gift-*

ed; qui s'élève au —, *sky-aspiring*; qui

s'élève vers le —, *heaven-directed*;

qui fait la guerre au —, *warring against*

heaven; * *heaven-warring*; inspiré

par le —, *heaven-minded*; né dans le

—, *heaven-bred*; né du —, *star-born*;

qui menace le —, 1. *that threatens*

Heaven; 2. * *air-threatening*; plutôt au

— que, (subj.) *would to heaven that*;

(*I wish to goodness*; poursuivi par le —,

* *star crost*; m'en, l'en, l'en préserve

le —! *Heaven forbid* / *tombé dans le —*,

fallen from heaven; * *heaven-fallen*;

tout ce qui est sous le —, *all beneath*

the =.

CIEL, n. m., pl. CIELS, 1. (of beds)

tester; 2. (of quarries) *roof*; 3. (paint.)

sky.

CIERGE, n. m. *taper* (for churches);

wax-taper; *cierge*.

— de notre Dame (bot.) *mullen*; —

du Pérou, (bot.) *torch-thistle*.

CIGALE, n. f. (ent.) *cicada*; *cicade*;

(*grass-hopper*; (*harvest-fly*).

CIGARE [cigâr] n. m. 1. *segar*; *cigar*;

2. *Cuba tobacco*.

CIGARETTE, n. f. *cigarette*.

CIGOGNE [cigonn-y] n. f. (orn.)

stork.

— à sac, *hurgil*. Bec de —, (bot.)

crane's-bill; conte à, de la —, *nonsen-*

sical tale.

CIGUE [ci-gû] n. f. (bot.) *hemlock*

(genus); *broad-seed*.

— commune, (*grande* —, *hemlock*;

— vireuse, *water-hemlock*; *cow-bane*.

— d'eau, *water-hemlock*.

CIL [ci-y] cil] n. m. 1. *eye-lash*; *lash*;

2. (bot.) *hair*; —s, (pl.) *cilia*, pl.

CILIAIRE, adj. (bot.) *ciliary*.

CILICE, n. m. *hair-cloth*.

CILIE, E, adj. (bot.) *ciliated*; *lashed*.

CILLEMENT [ci-y-man] n. m. 1. (of the

eyes) *winking*; *twinkling*; 2. (sing.) (of

the eye-lids) *opening and shutting*, pl.

CILLER [ci-yé] v. a. 1. *to wink with*

(o.'s eyes); 2. *to open and shut* (o.'s

eye-lids); 3. (falc.) *to seel*.

CILLER [ci-yé] v. n. (veter.) *to seel*.

CIMABRE [sinbr] n. m. 1. *Cimbric* (lan-

guage); 2. —s, (pl.) (hist.) *Cimbri*, pl.

CIMBRIQUE [sinbrik] adj. (hist.) *Cim-*

bric.

CIME, n. f. 1. † *summit*, *top* (of high

bodies); 2. (bot.) *cyma*; *cyme*.

1. La — d'un arbre, d'une montagne ou d'un

rocher, *the summit*, *top of a tree*, *a mountain*

or a rock.

La double —, le mont à double —,

* *the two-crowned hill*; *Parnassus*.

En —, (bot.) *cymose*.

CIMENT, n. m. (mus.) *cement*; *cal-*

careous cement.

— hydraulique, *hydraulic*, *water*

cement.

CIMENTER, v. a. 1. (mas.) *to cement*;

2. *§ to cement*; *to strengthen*.

CIMETERRE [cimmièrr] n. m. *scymit-*

tar; *cimeter*.

CIMETIERRE [cimmièrr] n. m. 1. †

cemetery; *burial-ground*; *burying-*

ground; * *burial-field*; 2. † (of churches)

church-yard; 3. *§ grave* (place where

a. o. dies).

CIMIER, n. m. 1. (of helmets) *crest*;

2. (of beef) *buttock*; 3. (her.) *crest*.

Donner un — à, orner d'un —, *to*

crest; soutenir le — de, (her.) *to under-*

crest.

CIMMÉRIEN [cim-mériin] NE, adj.

(geog.) *Cimmerian*.

CIMOLEE, n. f. 1. *Cimolite*; *Cimo-*

lian earth; 2. *cutlers' dust*.

CIMOLE, E,

CIMOLI, E, adj. *Cimolian*.

Matière —e, (of grind-stones) *cutler's*

dust; terre —e, *Cimolian earth*; *Ci-*

molite.

CINABRE, CINNABRE [—âbr] n. m.

(min.) *cinnabar*.

CINCHONA, n. m. V. QUINQUINA.

CINCLE, n. m. (orn.) *water ouzel*.

— plongeur, =.

CINÉRAIRE, adj. (ant.) (of urns) *ci-*

nerary; *sepulchral*.

CINÉRAIRE, n. f. (bot.) *cineraria*.

CINGLAGE, n. m. (metal.) *shingling*.

CINGLER, v. a. 1. (DE, with) *to*

lash (a. o.'s face); 2. (metal.) *to*

shingle.

Machine à — le fer, (sing.) (metal.)

shingling-rolls, pl.

CINGLER, v. n. (nav.) *to sail before*

the wind; *to sail*.

CINGLERIE, n. f. (metal.) *shingling-*

house.

CINNABRE, n. m. V. CINABRE.

CINNAMOME, n. m. (bot.) *cinnamo-*

mum.

CINQ [cink, cin] adj. *five*.

[Cinq is pronounced cin before a noun or an

adjective beginning with a consonant and cink

in all other cases.]

CINQ [cink] n. m. 1. *five*; 2. (certain

games) *cinque*.

CINQUANTAINE, n. f. 1. *fifty*; (*half*

a hundred; 2. *age of fifty*.

Une — de, *fifty*; *half a hundred of*.

CINQUANTE adj. *fifty*.

— fois, *fifty-fold*.

CINQUANTIÈRE, n. m. † *command-*

er of fifty men.

CINQUANTIÈME, adj. *fiftieth*.

CINQUANTIÈME, n. m. *fiftieth*.

CINQUIÈME, adj. *fifth*.

CINQUIÈME, n. m. 1. *fifth*; 2. *pupil*

of the fifth class.

CINQUIÈME, n. f. *fifth class* (of

college or school).

De —, *of the* =; en —, *in the* =.

CINQUIÈMEMENT, adv. *fifthly*.

CINTRE, n. m. 1. *semi-circle*; 2.

(build.) *centre*; *centreing*; *cradling*;

kirb; 3. (carp.) *centre-bit*.

Courbe de —, (build.) *arch-piece*. En

—, *archwise*; en plein —, *semi-cir-*

cular.

CINTRÉ, E, adj. (build.) *arched*;

curved.

CINTRE, v. a. (build.) *to arch*; *to*

curve.

CIOUTAT, n. m. *cioutat* (kind of

grape).

CIPAH [cipa-i]

CIPAH [cipa-i]

CIPAYE [cipa-y] n. m. *sepo* (Indian

soldier).

CIPPE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) *cippus*

(column).

CIRAGE, n. m. 1. *waxing*; 2. *wax*

(layer of wax); 3. *blacking*; 4. (paint.)

cameo with a yellow ground.

— en boule, *black-ball*.

CIRCEE, n. f. (bot.)

CIRCONFLEXE, adj. (gram.) *circumflex*.

Marquer de l'accent —, *to circumflex*.

CIRCONFLEXE, n. m. (gram.) *circumflex*.

CIRCONLOCUTION [—lokucion] n. f. *circumlocution*.

Par —, 1. *by* = 2. *circumlocutory*.

CIRCONSCRIPTION [—skripsion] n. f. *circumscription*.

CIRCONSCRIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like *ÉCRIRE*) 1. *to circumscribe*; 2. *to stint*; 3. (geom.) *to circumscribe*.

Personne, chose qui circonscrit, *stinter*.

CIRCONSCRIT, E, pa. p. 1. *circumscribed*; 2. *stinted*.

Non —, 1. *uncircumscribed*; 2. *unstinted*. D'une manière —e, *circumscriptively*. Qui peut être —, (did.) *circumscribable*.

CIRCONSPECT, E, adj. 1. *circumspect*; *cautious*; 2. (pers.) *unadventurous*; *warry*; 3. (th.) *guarded*.

Non, peu —, *uncircumspect*; *incautious*.

CIRCONSPÉCTION [—pekcion] n. f. *circumspection*; *caution*; *guardedness*; *deliberateness*.

Avec —, *with* =; *circumspectly*; *cautiously*; *warily*; sans —, *without* =; *unguardedly*.

CIRCONSTANCE, n. f. 1. *circumstance*; *particularity*; 2. *circumstance*; *conjunction*; 3. (law) *appurtenance*.

—aggravante, *aggravation*; —atténuante, *extenuating*, *mitigatory circumstance*; légère —, *slight*, *trifling circumstance*. Avec —s aggravantes, (law) *compound*; dans les —s critiques, *difficulties*, *in an emergency*; upon an emergent occasion; de —, *composed for the circumstance*; des —s, *circumstantial*; jusqu'à la moindre —, *to the least circumstance*; par les —s, 1. *by the, by circumstances*; 2. *circumstantially*. Cela dépend des —s, *that depends on circumstances*.

CIRCONSTANCIER, v. a. *to detail, to state the circumstances of; to detail, to state circumstantially*.

CIRCONSTANCIÉ, E, pa. p. *circumstantial* (detailed).

Non, peu —, *uncircumstantial*; d'une manière —e, *circumstantially*.

CIRCONVALLATION [—âcion] n. f. (fort.) 1. *circumvallation*; 2. *vallation*.

CIRCONVENIR, v. a. (conj. like *TENIR*) 1. *to circumvent*; 2. *to overreach*.

CIRCONVENTION [—vâcion] n. f. 1. *circumvention*; 2. *overreaching*.

CIRCONVOISIN, E, adj. *circumjacent*.

CIRCONVOLUTION [—lucion] n. f. 1. *circumvolution*; 2. (did.) *circumrotation*.

Faire une —, *to make a circumvolution*.

CIRCUIT, n. m. 1. *circuit* (extent round); 2. *circuitous road, way*; (*way about*); 3. *circuit*; *circumlocution*; 4. —s, (pl.) (of words) *circuity*, sing.

Faire un —, *to make a circuit*.

CIRCULAIRE, adj. *circular*.

Demi—, *semi-circular*. Mouvement —, 1. = *motion*; 2. (did.) *circination*.

CIRCULAIRE, n. f. *circular*.

CIRCULAIREMENT, adv. *circularly*.

CIRCULANT, E, adj. *circulating*; *in circulation*.

CIRCULATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. *circulation*; 2. *of capital* *circulation*; *currency*; 3. *currency* (publicity); 4. (of roads) *traffic*; 5. (chem.) *circulation* (by distillation); 6. (fin., pol. econ.) *circulation*; 7. (physiol.) *circulation*.

Grande —, (V. senses) (of roads)

heavy traffic; —monétaire, (pol. econ.) *currency*; —de papier monnaie, *paper-circulation*. Agent de —, (pol. econ.) *circulating medium*; *medium of circulation*. Par —, *circularly*. Jeter dans la —, (fin.) *to bring into circulation*; *to issue*; mettre en —, 1. *to circulate*; 2. *to get off*; 3. *to issue* (money); 4. (com.) *to put in circulation*; retirer de la —, (fin.) *to withdraw from circulation*; *to throw out of circulation*; *to call in*.

CIRCULATOIRE, adj. (physiol.) *circulatory*.

CIRCULER, v. n. 1. *to circulate*; 2. (th.) *to go round*.

Faire —, 1. *to circulate* (a. th.); 2. *to make* (a. o.) *go on*; *not to allow* (a. o.) *to stand still*; 3. *to hand, to pass* (a. th.) *round*; *to send* (a. th.) *round*; (*to put* (a. th.) *about*); 4. *to troll* (a. th.) *about*; 5. (com.) *to circulate*; *to put in circulation*.

CIRCUMNAVIGATEUR [cirkommnavigateur] n. m. (did.) *circumnavigator*.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION [cirkommnavigâcion] n. f. *circumnavigation*.

Susceptible de —, *circumnavigable*.

Faire un voyage de —, (did.) *to circumnavigate*.

CIRE, n. f. 1. *bees' wax*; *wax*; 2. *wax*; *wax candle*, *light*; *wax*; 3. *sealing-wax*; *wax*; 4. *seal*; 5. *wax* (of the ears); 6. (bot.) *wax*.

—blanche, *bleached*, *white wax*; —jaune, *unbleached* = —à cacheter, *sealing* =; —de cirier, *myrtle* =; —d'Espagne, *Spanish*, *sealing* =; —à greffer, (hort.) *grafting* =; *mummy*; —à sceller, *stamping* =. Arbre à —, (bot.) *candle-berry tree*; *wax-tree*; *bay-berry-bush*; figure de —, =-work; ouvrage de —, =-work; pain de —, *cake of* =. De —, 1. *of wax*; 2. *waxen*. Comme de la —, *like* =. Enduit de —, *circated*. Qui ressemble à de la —, *waxy*.

CIRER, v. a. 1. *to wax*; 2. *to black*, *to clean* (boots, shoes).

CIRÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *waxed*; 2. (of boots, shoes) *clean*.

Toile —e, 1. *oil-cloth*; 2. *oil-case*.

CIRIER, n. m. 1. *wax-chandler*; *wax-maker*; 2. (bot.) *bay-berry bush*; *candle-berry*; *candle-berry-tree*; *candle-berry-myrtle*; *wax-tree*.

—de la Louisiane, (bot.) (V. —).

CIRON, n. m. (ent.) *flesh-worm*.

CIRQUE, n. m. *circus*.

Du —, 1. *of the* =; 2. *circensial*; *circensian*.

CIRRE, n. m.

CIRRHE, n. m. (bot.) *cirrhus*; *cirrus*; *tendrils*.

CIRSE, n. m. (bot.) *horse-thistle*.

—des champs, *corn, way thistle*.

CIRURE, n. f. *preparation of wax*.

CISAILLE [cizâ-y] n. f. 1. (sing.) *parings* (of coin), pl.; 2. —s, (pl.) *shears*, pl.

CISAILLER [cizâ-yè] v. a. *to cut* (base or light coin).

CISALPIN, E, adj. *Cisalpine*.

CISEAU, n. m. 1. (sing.) *scissors*, pl.; 2. —x, (pl.) *scissors*, pl.; 3. —x, (pl.) *shears*, pl.; 4. (arts) *chisel*.

3. Des —x de tailleur, *tailor's shears*.

—x boutonnes, (surg.) *probe-scissors*; le fatal —, les —x de la Parque =, *the of the Fates*; —x mousses, (surg.) *blunt-pointed* =s. —à froid, (arts) *cold chisel*; —à main, *drawing-knife*. Etui à —x, *scissor-case*; paire de —x, *pair of scissors*; tranchet de —, (arts) *shank tail of a chisel*. Au —, (arts) *with a chisel*.

CISELER [cizê] v. a. 1. *to carve*; *to sculpture*; *to cut*; 2. *to chisel*; 3. (build.) *to draft*; 4. (tech.) *to enchase*.

CISELE, E, pa. p. 1. *carved*; 2. (of

metals) *chased*; 3. (of velvet) *cut*; (build.) *drafted*; 5. (tech.) *enchased*.

CISELET [cizê] n. m. 1. (arts) *carving tool*; 2. (for metals) *chasing-tool*.

Au —, *with a, the* =.

CISELEUR [cizêur] n. m. 1. *carver sculptor*; 2. (for metals) *chaser*.

CISELURE [cizêr] n. f. 1. *carved sculpture*; *cutting*; 2. *chiselling*; (work) *carved work*; *sculpture*; 3. (of metals) *chasing*.

CISOIRES, n. f. (tech.) *bench-shears*.

CISTE, n. m. 1. (ant.) *cist*; *basin* (arch., sculp.) *cist*; 3. (bot.) (gem.) *rock-rose*.

CISTOPHORE, n. f. (ant.) *cistophore* (girl); *canephora*.

CISTOPHORE, n. m. (ant.) *cistophorus* (medal).

CITADELLE, n. f. 1. *citadel*; 2. *tower*.

CITADIN, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *citizen* (habitant of a city); 2. (b. s.) *cit*; 3. *citizen* (not a nobleman).

CITADINE, n. f. *citadine* (hack) *coach*.

CITA-TEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. *quotation* [cizâcion] n. f. 1. (DE, fr.) *quotation* (passage quoted); 2. (law) *summons*, sing.; 3. (law) (of witness) *subpœna*; 4. (can. law) *citation*.

Fausse —, *wrong quotation*; —de citation, *Personne qui donne une* (can. law) *citer*; *personne qui fait* —s, *quoter*. Se faire délivrer une — (law) *to take out a summons*; —une —, *to make out a quotation*; —une —, (law) *to issue a summons*.

CITE, n. f. 1. *city* (town); 2. (most ancient part of a town); 3. (country).

—celeste +, *heavenly city*. D'où —, 1. *citizenship*; 2. *denization* *freedom of the* =. De la —, *of the* =. Donner droit de — à, 1. *to deny* *to grant the freedom of the* = *to*; 2. *voir droit de* =, 1. *to be denizen* *to receive the freedom of the* =.

CITER, v. a. 1. (A, to) *to cite*; *to mention*; 2. (DE, from) *to quote*; *to cite* *to quote*; *to mention*; *to name*; 4. *to summon*; 5. (law) *to subpœna* (a. ness); 6. (can. law) *to cite*.

Personne qui cite, 1. *summoner* *quoter*; *citer*.

CITÉRIEUR, E, adj. (geog.) *hither* *most*; *hither*.

CITERNE, n. f. 1. *subterranean* *serroir for rain-water*; 2. *pit*.

CITERNEAU, n. m. *small cistern*.

CITOYEN [ci-toi-yin] n. m. NE, *citizen*; 2. *freeman* (of a city).

—de la même cité (que) +, *citizen* (with). Droit de —, 1. *citizenship*; 2. *denization*.

CITOYEN [ci-toi-yin] NE, adj. *citizen*.

CITRATE, n. m. (chem.) *citrate*.

CITRINE, E, adj. *citrine*.

CITRIQUE, adj. (chem.) *citric*.

CITRON, n. m. (bot.) 1. *citron*; 2. *lemon*; *citron*; 3. *lemon-colour* (bot.) *citron*; *lime*; *lemon*.

Couleur de —, *lemon-colour*; de —, = *peel*; eau d'écorce de —, *citron-water*; jus de —, = *juice*; *juice*; rouelle de —, *slice of* =, *citron*.

CITRONNAT, n. m. *candied* *lemon*; *preserved citron*.

CITRONNE, E, adj. *acidulated* *lemon*.

CITRONNELLE, n. f. (bot.) *citron-mint*; *Southern-wood*; *lavender* *cotton*.

CITRONNIER, n. m. (bot.) *citron tree*; *lemon-tree*.

CITROUILLE [ci-trou-y] n. f. *pumpkin*; *pumpkin*.

CIVADIÈRE, n. f. (nav.) *boat* *sail*; *sprit-sail*.

Voile de —, *bowsprit sail*.

CIVE, n. f.

CIVETTE, n. f. (bot.) *chive*.CIVET, n. m. (culin.) *hare-ragout*.CIVETTE, n. f. 1. (mam.) *civet*; *civet*; *fizzler*; 2. *civet* (perfume).CIVIERE, n. f. *hand-barrow*; *litter*.CIVIL, E, adj. 1. *civil*; 2. (ENVERS, to) *polite*; *courteous*; 3. (of law) *civil*; *municipal*; 4. (law) *civil*.Chambre — e, cour — e, *plea side*;t —, 1. *civil state*; 2. (adm.) *civil*

condition (condition of a person rela-

tion to his birth, parentage, marital re-

lationship, life or death natural or civil,

bility or plebeianism); *legiste en droit*

civilian.

CIVILEMENT, adv. 1. *civilly*; 2. *civ-*ily; *courteously*; 3. (law) *civilly*.

CIVILISA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f.

civilizer.

CIVILISA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. *civiliz-*

ed.

CIVILISATION [—sion] n. f. *civiliza-*

tion.

Sans —, 1. *without*; 2. *uncivilized*.CIVILISER, v. a. 1. *to civilize*; 2.(w) *to civilize* (a criminal process).CIVILISE, E, a. p. *civilized*.Non, peu —, *uncivilized*.SE CIVILISER, pr. v. 1. § (pers.) *to*come *✓* *civilized*; 2. § (th.) *to soften*

zone.

CIVILITÉ, n. f. 1. (ENVERS, to) *civi-*ty; *politeness*; *courtesy*; *good breed-*ing; 2. *civility*; *attention*.es — s ordinaires, *the common ci-*vilities, pl.; *common civility*, sing.;the time of the day; la — *puerile* f.,

a child's book of politeness. N'avoir

s la la — *puerile*, never to have readester field; faire — à q. u., *to show* *✓*o. =; faire des — s à q. u., *to show* *✓*

o. civilities; ne pas traiter q. u. avec

— s ordinaires, *not to treat a o.*

th common =; (not to give a o. the

ne of the day. Il est de la — de ..., it

but common = to ...

CIVIQUE, adj. *civic*.CIVISME, n. m. *civism*.

le jour, as clear as the day; as clear as

noon-day.

CLAIR, n. m. 1. § *light* (of the moon);2. § *clearness*; 3. (paint) *light*.— de lune, *moon-light*. Au — de lalune, 1. *by moon-light*; 2. *moon-light*;par le — de lune, 1. *by moon-light*; 2.*moon-light*. Faire — de lune, *to be**moon-light*; *to be a moon-light night*;tirer au —, 1. § *to bottle off* (liquids)when cleared; 2. § *to clear up* (a diffi-

culty, a doubt).

CLAIR, adv. 1. § *clearly*; 2. § *clearly*;plainly; 3. § *downrightly*.— et net, 1. *clearly*; 2. *downrightly*.Parler — et net, *to speak* *✓* *out plainly*.

CLAIRAGE, n. m. (man. of sugar)

decolouring.

CLAIRCER, v. a. (man. of sugar) *to*

decolour.

CLAIREMENT, adv. 1. § *clearly*; *dis-*tinctly; 2. § *clearly* (intelligibly); *per-*spicuously; *plainly*; 3. *clearly*; *obvious-*ly; *evidently*; *manifestly*; 4. § *clearly*(frankly); *plainly*.CLAIRET, adj. (of wines) *pale-co-*loured; *pale*.CLAIRET, n. m. 1. *pale-wine*; 2.“*clair*” (wine, honey and sugar

with aromatic plants infused in them);

3. (jewel.) *pale stone*.CLAIRE-VOIE, n. f., pl. CLAIRE-VOIES, 1. *opening* (in the wall of a gardenor park); 2. (nav.) *sky-light*.A —, 1. *open work*; 2. (of textilefabrics) *open*; 3. (agr., hort.) (of sowing)*thin*.CLAIRIÈRE, n. f. 1. (of forests) *glade*;2. (of cloths) *thin place*.

CLAIR-OBSCUR, n. m., pl. CLAIRS-

OBSCURS, (paint.) 1. *clear-obscure*; 2.*light and shade*.CLAIRON, n. m. (mus.) *clarion*.CLAIR-SEME, E, adj. 1. (agr.) *thin-*sown; 2. § (of plants, trees) *thin*; 3. §*thinly-scattered*; *rare*; 4. § *scarce*.

CLAIRVOYANCE [—voi-yans] n. f.

§ *perspicacity*; *clear-sightedness*;*shrewdness*; *sharpness*.

CLAIRVOYANT [—voi-yant] E, adj.

perspicacious; *clear-sighted*; *shrewd*;*sharp*.CLAMEUR, n. f. 1. *clamour*; 2. — s,(pl.) *outcry*, sing.Avec des — s, *clamorously*. Dominer,vaincre par des — s, *to outcry*; *élever*,pousser des — s, *to raise an outcry*.CLAN, n. m. *clan*.Association par — s, *clanship*; auto-rité d'un chef de —, *clanship*; chefde —, *chieftain of a* =; membre d'un—, *clansman*. De —, 1. *of a clan*; 2.*clannish*.CLANDESTIN, E, adj. *clandestine*;

(underhand); (underhanded).

CLANDESTINE, n. f. (bot.) *broom-*rape; *coral-wort*; *tooth-wort*.CLANDESTINEMENT, adv. *clandes-*

tinely; (underhand).

CLANDESTINITE, n. f. *clandestini-*

ness.

CLAPE, n. f. (engin.) *sluice*.CLAPET, n. m. (tech.) *clapper*; *clack*;*clack-door*; *clack-valve*; *flapper*.CLAPIER, n. m. 1. *burrow* (for wildrabbits); 2. *hutch* (for tame rabbits); 3.*hutch-rabbit*.— bien peuplé, *well-stocked burrow*,*hutch-rabbit*.CLAPIR, v. n. (of rabbits) *to squeak*.CLAPIR (SE) pr. v. (of rabbits) *to**squat*.CLAPOTAGE, n. m. 1. (engin.) *wash*;2. (nav.) *chopping*.

CLAPOTER, v. n. (nav.) (of the sea)

to chop.

CLAPOTEU-X [—è] SE, adj. (nav.)

(of the sea) *sugar-loaf*.CLAPOTIS, n. m. (nav.) *chopping*.CLAQUE, n. f. 1. *slap*; *smack*; 2.(sing.) *clappers* (of theatres, &c.), pl.;3. *clog* (sandal).CLAQUE, n. m. *opera hat*.CLAQUEDENT [klakdan] n. m. 1. *chat-*tering of the teeth; 2. § *starveling*.

CLAQUEMENT [klakman] n. m. 1. (of

o.'s bones, joints) *cracking*; 2. (of thefingers) *snapping*; *snap*; 3. (of thehands) *clapping*; *clap*; 4. (of the teeth)*chattering*; 5. (of whips) *smacking*;*smack*; *cracking*.CLAQUEMURER [klakmure] v. a. (1. *to**immure*; 2. *to shut* *✓* *up*; (to coop up.SE CLAQUEMURER, pr. v. 1. *to im-**mure o.'s self*; 2. *to shut* *✓* *o.'s self up*.

CLAQUE-OREILLE [klakoré-y'] n. m.,

pl. — s, *flapped hat*.CLAQUER, v. n. 1. (DE, ...) *to crack*(o.'s bones); 2. (DE, ...) *to snap* (o.'sfingers); 3. (DE, ...) *to clap* (o.'s hands);4. (of the lips) *to smack*; 5. (of theteeth) *to chatter*; 6. (of whips) *to**smack*; *to crack*.2. — des doigts, *to snap o.'s fingers*. 3. —des mains, *to clap o.'s hands*.Faire —, 1. *to make* *✓* (o.'s bones)*crack*; 2. *to snap* (o.'s fingers); 3. *to**smack* (o.'s lips); 4. *to make* *✓* (the teeth)*chatter*; 5. *to smack*, *to crack* (a whip).

Il claqué des dents, ses dents claquent,

his teeth chatter. — des mains, *to clap*o.'s hands; *to clap*.CLAQUER, v. a. 1. *to slap* (a o.); *to**smack*; 2. *to clap* (for applause); 3. *to**galoche* (boots, shoes).CLAQUET, n. m. (of mills) *clack*;*clacker*; *clapper*.CLAQUEUR, n. m. *clapper*.CLARIFICATION [—klaklasyon] n. f. *cla-*

rification.

CLARIFICATOIRE, adj. (a. & m.) *cla-*

rifying.

Chaudière —, *clarifier*; vase —, *cla-**riser*.CLARIFIER, v. a. § *to clarify*; *to**clear*.SE CLARIFIER, pr. v. § *to clarify*.CLARINE, n. f. *bell* (tied to the neck

of an animal grazing).

CLARINETTE, n. f. (mus.) *clarinet*.CLARTE, n. f. 1. § *clearness*; *bright-**ness*; 2. § *light*; 3. § *clearness* (transpa-*rency)*; 4. § *light*; — s. (pl.) *enlighten-**ment*, sing.; 5. § *clearness*; *perspicacity*;*perspicuity*; 6. § *clearness*; *obviousness*.2. La — du jour, du soleil, *the light of day*,*of the sun*. 3. Les saintes — de la religion, *the**holy light of religion*.À la — de, (V. senses) § *by the light**of*; avec —, (V. senses) *clearly*; sans—, (V. senses) *unlighted*.CLASSE [kläss] n. f. 1. *class*; 2. (ofsociety) *class*, *rank*; *order*; 3. *class*;*order*; *rate*; 4. *class*; *kind*; *tribe*;*sort*; 5. *class* (scholars); *form*; 6. *class-**room*; *school-room*; 7. *school-time*;*sing*; *school-hours*, pl.; 8. — s. (pl.)*school-days*, pl.; 9. (of schools) *lesson*;*school*; 10. (bot.) *class*; *tribe*; 11.(sciences) *class*.Basses — s. 1. (of schools) *junior**classes*; 2. (of society) *lower orders*; — s*élevées*, 1. (of schools) *higher* = *es*; 2.(of society) *higher* = *es*. *orders*; *hautes*— s. 1. (of schools) *upper* = *es*; 2. (of so-*ciety)* *higher* = *es*, *orders*; — s infé-*rieures*, 1. *lower* = *es*; 2. *lower orders*;— moyenne, *middle* =; — ouvrière,*des artisans, operative, working* =; — s*pauvres*, *poorer* = *es*. — du soir, 1.*after-noon* =; 2. *evening school*. Cama-*rade* de —, 1. *class-fellow*; 2. *school**fellow*; heures de —, *school hours*,pl.; *school-time*, sing; jour de —,*school-day*; rentrée des — s, *reopening**of the* = *es*; temps de la —, *school-time*;temps des — s. (sing.) *school-days*, pl.En —, *at school*; in school; en pleine—, *before the whole* =; par — s, 1. in= *es*; 2. *classific*. Faire ses — s, 1. *to**be educated*; 2. *to be bred* *✓* *a scholar*;

faire faire ses — s, 1. *to educate*; 2. *to breed* ✓ *up a scholar*; manquer la —, 1. *to miss the*; 2. *to miss school*; être mis à la porte de la —, *to be turned out of the* = room. Au sortir de la —, *on leaving the* = room; suivre une —, *to attend a* = La — commence, the school begins; on entre en —, the school begins.

CLASSEMENT [klāsman] n. m. *classing*.
CLASSER [klācé] v. a. 1. *to class*; 2. (sciences) *to class*.

CLASSICISME, n. m. *classicism*.

CLASSIFICATION [—ācien] n. f. *classification*.

Système naturel de —, 1. *natural system of*; 2. *method*.

CLASSIFIER, v. a. *to classify*.

CLASSIQUE, adj. 1. *classic*; *classical*; 2. *academic*; 3. *classic* (not romantic); 4. (of authors, books) *standard*.

Livre —, 1. = *work*; 2. *school-book*. Non, peu —, *unclassic*. D'une manière —, *classically*.

CLASSIQUE, n. m. 1. *classic*; 2. (pers.) *classicist* (not a romanticist).

CLAUDE [klōd] adj.) *foolish*; *silly*.

CLAUDE [klōd] n. m.) *fool*; *simpleton*.

CLAUDICATION [—ācien] n. f. (med., veter.) *claudication*; *lameness*.

CLAUDE [klōd] n. f. *clause*.

— conditionnelle, *proviso*; — pénale, 1. *penal clause*; 2. (law) (of bonds) *penalty*. Sans —, (V. senses) (of bases) *without a clause of six month's notice*. Subir la — pénale de, *to forfeit* (a bond).

CLAUSTRAL [klōstral] E, adj. 1. *claustral*; 2. (th.) *cloistered*.

CLAVIER, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *club-top*.

— coralloïde, *coral* =.

CLAVEAU, n. m. 1. (arch.) *key-stone*; 2. (veter.) *tag-sore*; *rot*.

— de naissance, (arch.) *springer*.

CLAVECIN [klavsin] n. m. (mus.) *harpichord*.

CLAVELE [klavlé] E, adj. (veter.) *affected with the tag-sore, the rot*.

CLAVELEE [klavlé] n. f. (veter.) *tag-sore*; *rot*.

CLAVETTE, n. f. 1. (of bolts) *key*; 2. *fixed key*; 3. (tech.) *collar*; *cotter*; *key*.

Boulon à —, (mach.) *collar-pin*; (tech.) *cotter-pin*.

CLAVICULE, n. f. (anat.) *clavicle*; *clavicula*; (collar-bone).

CLAVICULE, E, adj. (zool.) *clavicated*; *provided with a clavicle*.

CLAVIER, n. m. 1. *ring* (for keys); 2. (mus.) *collection*, *set of keys*; *key-board*; *key-frame*.

CLAVIFORME, adj. (bot.) *clavate*; *club-shaped*.

CLAYON [klē-yon] n. m. *stand* (for cheese, pastry).

CLAYONNAGE [klēyonaj] n. m. 1. *wicker*; 2. (engin.) *basket-work*.

CLE, n. f. V. CLEF.

CLEF [klé] n. f. 1. § *key*; 2. § (de, to) *key* (explanation); 3. § (de, to) *key* (correct copy); 4. (of cocks) *plug*; 5. (arch.) (of arches, vaults) *crown*; 6. (arts) *key*; 7. (mus.) *key*; 8. (nav.) *hitch*; 9. (nav.) (of masts) *fid*; 10. (mar.) *key*; 11. (tech.) *wrench*.

— anglaise, 1. *split key*; 2. *coach-wrench*; 3. (tech.) *monkey-spanner*; — forcée, *piped* = — à boulon, (tech.) *spanner*; — de chaîne, *fetter*; — à desserrer les écrous, (tech.) *spanner*; — d'accordeur, *tuning-hammer*; — à levier, (tech.) *spanner*; — de voûte, (build.) 1. *key*; 2. § *key-stone*. Troussseau de — s, *bunch of* = s. Sous —, *under lock and* = *locked up*. Adapté à une —, (mus.) *keyed*; donner un tour de —, *to turn the* =; enfermer à —, *to lock in*; enfermer sous —, *to lock away*; fermer à —, *to lock*; mettre la — sous la porte, *to put* ✓ *o's* = *under*

o's door; mettre les — s sur la fosse, *to relinquish an inheritance*; mettre sous —, *to lock up*; tenir, garder sous —, *to lock up*; *to keep* ✓ *locked up*; tourner la —, *to turn the* =. La — est après, the = *is in*; la — est à la porte, the = *is in the door*.

CLEMATITE, n. f. (bot.) 1. *clematis*; (old man's beard); 2. (genus) *climber*. — commune, des haies, *traveller's joy*; (virgin's bower); — vigne bleue, *vine-bower*.

CLEMENCE, n. f. (pers.) *clemency*; *mercy*.

De, de la —, 1. *of* =; 2. *clement*; *merciful*. Avec —, *with* =; *clemently*; *mercifully*; par —, *in mercy*; sans —, 1. *unmerciful*; *merciless*; 2. *unmercifully*; *mercilessly*.

CLEMENT, E, adj. (pers.) *clement*; *merciful*.

CLEMENTINE, adj. f. (eccl. hist.) *clementine*.

CLEPSYDRE, n. f. (Gr., Rom. ant.) *clepsydra*.

CLERIC [klér] n. m. 1. + *clerk*; *clergyman*; 2. + *clerk* (man of letters); *scholar*; 3. *clerk* (lay man who makes the responses); 4. (of attorneys, barristers, notaries) *clerk*; 5. (of attorneys, barristers, notaries, etc.) *apprentice*; *articled clerk*.

Petit —, (of attorneys, notaries) *junior clerk*; *premier*, *principal* —, *head clerk*. Maître —, 1. *head* =; 2. *managing* =. — au secret +, *secretary of state*.

Exercice comme —, *clerkship*; fonctions de —, (of layman) *clerkship*; pas de —, *blunder*. Compter de — à maître, *to be irresponsible for o's receipts and expenditure*; être —, (V. senses) (of attorneys, barristers, notaries) *to be in o's apprenticeship*; n'être pas grand —, *to be no adept*, *conjuror*, *no great conjuror*; n'être plus —, (V. senses) (of attorneys, barristers, notaries) *to be out of o's apprenticeship*; placer comme —, (of attorneys, barristers, notaries) *to article an apprentice*.

CLERGE, n. m. *clergy*.

CLERGEON [klérjon] n. m. + (of attorneys, notaries) *junior clerk*.

CLERGIE, n. f. + 1. *clergy*; 2. *clerkship* +; *scholarship*; *learning*; 3. *literature*, *sing.*; *letters*, *pl.*

Bénéfice de —, (law) *benefit of clergy*.

CLERICAL, E, adj. *clerical*.

Peu —, *unclerical*.

CLERICALEMENT, adv. *clerically*.

CLERICATURE, n. f. (sing.) *ecclesiastical state*, *sing.*; *ministry*, *sing.*; *holy orders*, *pl.*

Privilège de —, *privilege of clergy*.

CLÉRISTÈRE, n. m. (arch.) *clear story*.

CLICHAGE, n. m. *stereotyping*; *stereotype*.

CLICHÉ, n. m. *stereotype-plate*; *stereotype*.

Sur —, *in*, *on* *stereotype*.

CLICHER, v. a. *to stereotype*.

CLICHÉ, E, pa. *to stereotype*; *stereotyped*.

CLICHEUR, n. m. *stereotyper*.

CLIENT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. (Rom. ant.) *client*; *dependant*; 2. (of attorneys, bankers, barristers, notaries) *client*; 3. (of physicians) *patient*; 4. (of tradesmen) *customer*.

Etat de —, 1. (Rom. ant.) *clientship*; 2. *clientship*. Qui a des — s, (V. senses) *cliented*.

CLIENTELE, n. f. 1. (sing.) (Rom. ant.) *clients*; *dependents*, *pl.*; 2. (Rom. ant.) *patronage*; 3. *connexion*; 4. (sing.) (of attorneys, barristers, notaries) *clients*, *pl.*; *practice*, *sing.*; 5. (of bankers) *business*; 6. (of physicians) *practice*; 7. (of tradesmen) *business*; *custom*.

Se faire une —, 1. *to form*, (to get) *a connexion*; 2. *to get* ✓ *clients*, *business*; 3. *to get* ✓ *business*; 4. *to get* ✓ *into practice*.

CLIFOIRE, n. f. *squirt*.

CLIGNEMENT [klīn-y'man] n. *winking*; *blinking*; *blink*.

— d'yeux, *winking*; *blinking*.

CLIGNE-MUSETTE [klīn-y'muzett] n. f. *hide and seek*.

CLIGNER [klīn-yé] v. a. *to half-clink* (the eyes).

— l'œil, les yeux, *to wink*. En clignant les yeux, *winkingly*; qui cligne l'œil, les yeux, 1. *winking*; 2. *blink-eyed*. Personne qui cligne l'œil, les yeux, *winker*; *blinker*.

CLIGNOTANT [klīn-yotan] E, adj. *winking*; *twinkling*; *blinking*; (zool.) *pupillary*; *nictating*.

Membrane —, (comp. anat.) *pupillary*, *nictating membrane*.

CLIGNOTEMENT [klīn-yotman] n. *winking*; *twinkling*; *blinking*; *blink*.

— d'yeux, = *of the eyes* =.

CLIGNOTER [klīn-yoté] v. n. *to wink* *to twinkle*; *to blink*.

— des yeux, *to* =. En clignant *winkingly*; qui clignote, 1. *that* = 2. (pers.) *blink-eyed*; personne qui clignote, *winker*; *blinker*.

CLIMAT, n. m. 1. *climate*; 2. *clime* (region); 3. (geog.) *climate*.

CLIMATERIQUE, adj. 1. *climacteric*; 2. (med.) *climacteric*.

An, année —, *climacteric*.

CLIMATERIQUE, n. f. *climacteric*.

Grande —, *grand*, *great* =.

CLIMAX, n. m. (rhet.) *climax*.

CLIN, n. m. *wink* (of the eye).

— d'œil, 1. § *twinkling of an eye*; 2. § *twinkling* (time); *trice*; 3. § *wink*.

D'un, en un — d'œil, *in less than a wink*; d'œil, *in the twinkling of an eye*; *in a trice*. Faire un — d'œil (à), *to wink* (at); (to give) ✓ (a. o.) *a wink*.

CLINAILLE [klīnā-y]. V. QUINAILLE.

CLINIQUE, adj. (med.) *clinical*.

Médecine —, *clinical medicine*.

CLINIQUE, n. m. (eccl. hist.) *clinic*.

CLINIQUE, n. f. 1. (med.) *clinical medicine*; 2. *clinical surgery*.

— médicale, *clinical medicine*; chirurgicale, *clinical surgery*. Leçon de —, *clinical lecture*.

CLINQUANT, n. m. 1. § *tinsel*; 2. § *Dutch gold*; 3. § *tinsel*; *glitter*; (gild.) *foil*; *folier*.

De —, 1. § *of* =; 2. § *tinsel*. N'ê que du —, 1. § *to be but* =; 2. § *but a flash*.

CLIQUE, n. m. "cliquart" (building stone of the environs of Paris).

CLIQUE, n. f. *clique*; *set*; *clan*; *terie*; *gang*.

CLIQUE, n. m. 1. (of mills) *clique*; 2. (tech.) *catch*.

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CLOAQUE [klo-ak] n. f. (Rom. ant.)
paca; sewer.

CLOCHE, n. f. 1. bell (large); 2. stew-
m (for fruit); 3. glass (in the form of
bell); 4. bell-glass (for plants); hand-
light; 5. cover (for dishes, plates); 6.
ster (on the feet, hands); 7. (of flowers)
ll; 8. (chem.) receiver; 9. (phys.)
the air-pump) receiver.

— (funèbre, death bell; — s gymnas-
ues, dumb = s; — sourde, muffled =
d'assiette, plate-cover; — de l'éleva-
n, (cath. rel.) saint's bell; — de pen-
le, clock-glass; — de plat, dish-
per; — de plongeur, à plonger, diving
Coup de —, stroke of a =; croissance
—, bell; fonderie de — s, =
ndry; fondeur de — s, =founder;
me à la — (crieur public), =man;
tal de —, =metal; son de — s, 1.
nd of —; 2. ringing of = s; tin-
nent de — s,) bow =. En —, 1. =
hioned; 2. (bot.) =shaped; en
me de —, =fashioned. Se couvrir
— s, (med.) to blister; croître en —,
bell; être sujet au coup de —, to be
d to time; s'élever, se former en — s,
ed.) to blister; faire venir des — s,
ed.) to blister; fonder la — s, to cast
die; monter, pendre une —, to
ng v a =; faire sonner la grosse —,
bring v forward the most influential
son; tinter une —, to toll a =.

LOCHEMENT, n. m. limp; halting;
t; hobble.

LOCHE-PIED (À) adv. 1. on one
t; 2. hopping.

aller à —, to go v, to walk upon
foot; sauter à —, to hop.

LOCHER, v. a. (hort.) to cover with
bell-glass, hand-light.

LOCHER, n. m. 1. steeple; bell-
per; 2. parish.

course au —, steeple-chase. À —,
de d'un —, with a =; *steeped.

LOCHER, v. n. 1. || to limp; to halt;
to hobble; 2. § to halt; to hobble; to
lame; (to hitch.

qui cloche, (of language) lame. Avoir
ch. qui cloche, to have a hitch;

cher en clochetant, to limp; to
up; to halt; (to hobble; (to hobble
ing. Personne qui cloche, limper;
ter; hobbler.

LOCHETON [clochton] n. m. (arch.)
turret.

— en forme de pignon, bell-gable.

LOCHETTE, n. f. 1. hand-bell;
t; 2. (bot.) bell-flower.

— portative, hand-bell. À —, belled.

LOISON, n. f. 1. partition (in
ses); 2. (anat.) partition; 3. (bot.)
partition; film; 4. (hot.) (of the pen-
arp) dissipation; 5. (build., join.)
partition.

— de briques, (mas.) nogging. Sé-
er par une —, des — s. (build., join.)
partition; to partition off.

LOISONNAGE, n. m. 1. wainscoting;
wood-partition.

LOISONNE, E, adj. 1. (bot.) septi-
pus; veined; 2. (conch.) chambered.

LOITRE, n. m. 1. cloister; 2. (of
dens) cloister.

our de —, 1. =yard; 2. (arch.) =
th. Enfermer dans un —, 1. to shut v
in a =; 2. (b. s.) to cloister up;

r du —, to withdraw v from the
to uncloister. Fermé de murs comme
—, cloistered.

LOITRER, v. a. 1. || to cloister; 2. §
cloister; to immerse; to shut v up.

LOITRÉ, E, pa. p. || § (pers.) cloister-

SE LOITRER, pr. v. to enter a cloister.

LOITRIER, n. m. cloisterer.

LOPIN-CLOPANT, adv. (haltingly;
blingly.

LOPINER, v. n. to hobble.

LOPORTE, n. m. (ent.) multiplied;
wood-louse.

CLOQUE, n. f. (agr.) brown rust;
(smut-ball).

CLORE, v. a. defective (pa. p. CLOS;
ind. pres. CLOS; IL CLÔT; fut. CLORAI)
1. || to close; to shut v (V. FERMER); 2.
|| (de, with) to enclose; to close in; 3.
§ to close; to conclude; to end; 4. § to
seal up; 5. (com.) to close (accounts);
6. (of deliberating assemblies) to close
(a discussion, a session, &c.).

1. — les yeux ou la bouche d'un mort, to
close the eyes or mouth of a dead person; —
l'œil, to close, to shut o's eyes. 2. — un jardin
ou un parc, to enclose, to close in a garden or
a park.

Être clos, (V. senses) to close; to
conclude; to end.

{CLOS is used but in the sing. of the pres.
and fut. of the indic. and in the sing. and pl.
of the cond.; it is also employed in the pa. p.}

CLOS [klô] E, pa. p. 1. closed; 2. || close;
§. (law) close.

Non —, unclosed; unshut. — et cou-
vert, (of houses) wind and water tight.

État de ce qui est —, closeness. Au — ...,
à la ... —, at the close of ...

CLORE, **CLORE**, v. n. (defective) || to
shut v close.

GLORE, V. **CLORE**.

CLOS [klô] n. m. close (enclosed piece
of ground).

— de paysan, cot-land; — attenant à
la maison, croft.

CLOSEAU [klôzô] n. m.

CLOSERIE [klôzri] n. f. small close.

CLOSSER, v. n. V. **GLOUSSER**.

CLÔTURE, n. f. 1. || enclosure; 2. ||
fencing; fence; 3. § close (ending); 4.
(of accounts) closing; 5. (of nuns) se-
clusion.

Bris de —, (law) destroying en-
closure; matériaux de —, (pl.) fencing.

sing. personne qui établit une —, en-
closer. Sans —, || 1. unenclosed; 2. un-
fenced; fenceless. Faire des — s, to fence;

mettre une — à ||, 1. to enclose; 2. to
fence.

CLÔTURER, v. a. § 1. (adm.) to close;
2. (law) to close (an act); 3. (parl.) to
close.

CLÔTURÉ, E, pa. p. § closed.

Non —, unclosed.

CLOU, n. m., pl. — s, 1. nail; 2. stud
(nail with a large head); 3. stud (for
ornament); 4. clove; 5. (med.) furun-
cle; (boil).

Grand —, large nail; — hystérique,
(med.) clavus hystericus. — à crochet,
tenter-hook; — de girofle, clove; — à
glace, frost =; — de rue, (veter.)

kennel-nail; — à tapisserie, bullen =;
— à tête piquée, clasp-headed, clasp
=; — à tête plate, clout; clout =;

— à tuile, tile-pin; — à vis, 1. crew-
=; 2. clincher =. Fabrication de — s,
=making, manufacture; tête de
—, =head; tige de —, (tech.) =

shank. Arracher un —, to take v out
a =; attacher avec un —, to nail
up; enfoncer un —, to drive v a =;

fermer avec des — s, 1. to nail down;
2. to nail up; ficher un —, to drive v
in a nail; garnir de — s, 1. to clout; 2.

to stud; pendre q. ch. à un —, to hang v
a. th. on a =; rabattre un —, to
clinch a nail; river à q. u. son —, to
clinch a. o's argument;) to be a clin-

cher. Un — chasse l'autre (§, new
things, persons make old ones forgot-

ten.

CLOUER, v. a. (À, to) 1. || to nail; 2.
to nail on; 3. || to nail down; 4. || to
nail up; 5. § to rivet; to pin; to pin
down; 6. § to confine.

5. — q. u. à q. ch., to rivet, to pin a. o. down
to a. th.

SE CLOUER, pr. v. 1. || (th.) to be nailed;
2. § (pers.) to shut v (to apply o's self),
to buckle to; to buckle o's self up; 3. §
(pers.) to buckle o's self;) to buckle (to).

CLOUTER, v. a. to stud.

CLOUTERIE [kloutri] n. f. 1. (sing.)

(place) nailery, sing.; nail-manu-
factory, sing.; nail-works, pl.; 2. nail-
trade.

CLOUTIER, n. m. nail-maker; nailer.

CLOYERE, n. f. 1. basket (for oysters);
2. basket (of oysters).

CLUB [klub, kleub] n. m. club (political
association).

CLUBISTE, n. m. member of a club
(political association).

CLYSOIR, n. m. clyster-pump.

CLYSTERE, n. m. clyster.

À la manière du —, clyster-weise.

CNICHAUT [knichô] n. m.

CNIQUE [knik] n. m. (bot.) (genus)
horse-thistle.

CO [prefix used in the composition of
words of Latin origin; it signifies with,
conjointly, simultaneously with] co.

COACCUSE [ko-akuzé] n. m. E, n. f.
(crim. law) 1. person accused of the
same offense (with ...); 2. fellow-pri-
soner (for the same offense).

COACTIF [ko-aktif] VE, adj. (did.)
coactive.

D'une manière coactive, (did.) coacti-
vely.

COACTION [ko-akcion] n. f. (did.)
coaction.

COADJUTEUR [ko-adjuteur] n. m. 1.
coadjutor (to a prelate); 2. (of monks)
coadjutor.

COADJUTORERIE [ko-adjutor'ri] n. f.
coadjutorship (to a prelate).

COADJUTRICE [ko-adjutris] n. f.
coadjutrix (to an abbot or prioress).

COADNE [ko-adné] E, adj. (bot.)
joined.

COAGULANT [ko-agulan] E, adj. (did.)
coagulative.

COAGULATION [ko-agulâcion] n. f.
(did.) coagulation.

— ensemble, concoagulation. Capa-
cité de —, coagulability.

COAGULER [ko-agulé] v. a. (did.) to
coagulate.

— ensemble, to concoagulate.

SE COAGULER, pr. v. (did.) to coagu-
late; (to cake.

Qui se coagule, (did.) coagulable; qui
ne peut —, (did.) incoagulable.

COAGULUM [ko-agulomm] n. m. (chem.,
med.) coagulum.

COALESCENCE [ko-alêçanss] n. f. (did.)
coalescence.

COALESCENT [ko-alêçan] E, adj. (did.)
coalescent.

COALISER (SE) [ko-alizé] pr. v. to
combine; to form a coalition.

COALITION [ko-alicion] n. f. 1. couli-
tion; 2. (law) (of masters & workmen)
combination.

Détruire une —, to break v up, to
destroy a coalition; former une —, to
form a =.

COASSEMENT [ko-assman] n. m. (of
frogs, toads) croaking.

COASSER [ko-acer] v. n. (of frogs,
toads) to croak.

Qui coasse, croaking.

COASSOCIE [ko-açocié] n. m. (com.)
copartner.

COATI [ko-aú] n. m. (mam.) coati.

COBÆA [kobéa] n. m.

COBEE, n. f. (bot.) cobæa.

COBALT [kobalt] n. m. (min.) cobalt.

COBELLIGERANT, E, adj. cobellige-
rent.

Partie — e, cobelligerent.

COBIT, n. m. (ich.) loach; loche.

COCAGNE [kokann-y'] n. f. 1. Cocagne
(an imaginary country where everything
is to be had in abundance and without
labour); 2. + feast given to the people.

Mât de —, greasy pole; pays de —,
country in which things are to be had
for nothing.

COCARDE, n. f. || § cockade.

À la —, cockaded. Porter une —, to
wear v a cockade; prendre la —, to
enlist. Qui porte une —, cockaded.

COCASSE, adj.) *laughable; funny*.
COCATRIX, n. m. + *cockatrice* (fabulous animal).
COCCINELLE, n. f. (ent.) *lady-bird; lady-cow; lady-fly; lady-bug*.
COCCOLOBA, n. m. (bot.) *grape-tree*.
COCCYX [koksiss] n. m. (anat.) *coccyx*.
COCHE, n. m. 1. *barge; track-boat*; 2. + *coach*.
 — d'eau, *barge; track-boat*. Donner des arrhes au — §, *to take √ an engagement*; manquer le — §, *to let √ the opportunity slip*.
COCHE, n. f. *sow* (female pig).
COCHE, n. f. 1. *notch*; 2. (of birds) *tread*.
 Faire une — à, *to notch; to make √ a notch in*.
COCHENILLAGE [kocheniyaj] n. m. (dy.) *cochineal-dye*.
COCHENILLE [kocheniy] n. f. (ent.) 1. *cochineal*; 2. *cochineal*.
 — du chêne, au kermès, (ent.) *kermès*.
 — en poudre, *cochineal-dust*.
COCHENILLER [kocheniyé] v. a. *to dye with cochineal*.
COCHENILLIER [kocheniyé] n. m. (bot.) *cochineal-fig*.
COCHER, n. m. 1. *coachman*, m.; *coach-woman*, f.;) *coachey*; 2. (astr.) *charioteer*.
 — de cabriolet, *cabman*; — de diligence, *stage-coachman*; — de fiacre, *hackney-coachman*; — d'omnibus, *omnibus-driver*.
COCHER, v. a. (birds) *to tread*.
COCHERE, adj. f. (of gateways) *for carriages*.
COCHET, n. m. *young cock*.
COCHEVIS, n. m. (orn.) *crested, shore lark*.
COCHLEARIA [kokléaria] n. m. (bot.) *cochlearia*; (scurvy-grass).
 — officinal, *lemon scurvy-grass*; *scurvy-grass*.
COCHON, n. m. (mam.) 1. (genus) *swine*; 2. (mam.) (species) *hog; pig; porker*; 3. (male) *boar*; 4. § (pers.) *hog; pig; beast*; 5. (metal) *pig; sow*; 6. (metal) *cross*.
 Jeune —, 1. *young pig*; 2. (mam.) *grice; petit —, little =; grunting*. — d'Inde, *Guinea =*; — de lait, *sucking =*; farrow, *luneleur de —, hog-ringer*; chair de —, *hog's pork*; étable à —s, *hog-sty; =-sty; piggery*; gardeur de —s, *swine-herd*. De —, *hoggish; beastly*; en —, *hoggishly*; like a —, *Avoir des —s, to keep √ =s; faire le dos de —, to hog; garder des —s, to keep √ tend =s; avoir gardé les —s ensemble §, to be hail fellow well met*.
COCHONNEE, n. f. *farrow*.
COCHONNER, v. n. *to farrow; to pig*.
COCHONNER, v. a. 1. *to do √ slovenly*; 2. *to bungle; to botch; to cobble*.
COCHONNERIE, n. f. (1. *hoggishness; beastliness*; 2. *nasty thing*; —s. (pl.) *nasty things*, pl.; *nasty stuff*, sing.; *stuff*, sing.; *trash*, sing.; 3. *beastly (obscene) thing*.
 De la —, *nasty stuff*.
COCHONNET, n. m. 1. *twelve-faced bowl*; 2. (bowls) *jack*.
COCO, n. m. *cocoa; cocoa-nut*.
 Chair du —, *kernel of the =*; noix de —, *cocoa-nut*.
COCO, n. m. *stick-liquorice water*.
COCORLI, n. m. (orn.) *dunlin; purr; sea-lark*.
COCON, n. m. *cocoon*.
 — double, *dupon*; gros — d'une faible texture, *cocalon*.
COCOTIER, n. m. (bot.) *cocoa; cocoa-nut; cocoa-tree; cocoa-nut-tree*.
COCREANCHIER, n. m. (law) *cocreator*.
COCRETE, n. f. (bot.) *yellow rattle*.
 — des prés, *louse-wort*.

COCTION [kokcion] n. f. 1. (did.) *coc-tion; boiling*; 2. (physiol.) *coction*.
COCU, n. m. ⊕ *cuckold*.
COCUAGE, n. m. ⊕ *cuckoldom*.
COCUFIER, v. a. ⊕ *to cuckold*.
CODE, n. m. 1. || *code* (collection of laws, constitutions, &c. of certain Roman emperors); 2. || § *code* (body of laws); 3. *law*; 4. (pharm.) *dispensatory*.
 — forestier, *forest law*; — militaire, *martial law; law martial*; — pharmaceutique, *dispensatory*. — de droit romain, *civil law*.
CODEBI-TEUR, n. m. *TRICE*, n. f. *joint debtor*.
CODECIMATEUR, n. m. *fellow tithe-owner*.
CODETENTEUR, n. m. *joint holder*.
CODEX, n. m. (pharm.) *dispensatory*.
CODICILLAIRE [—cièr] adj. (law) *contained in a codicil*.
 Clause —, *clause constituting a codicil*.
CODICILLE [kodicil] n. m. (law) *codicil; label*.
CODILLE [kodi-y] n. f. *codilla*.
CODILLE [kodi-y] n. m. (ombre) *codille*.
CODONATAIRE, adj. (law) *joint donor*.
COECUM [cèkumm] n. m. (anat.) *cæcum*; (blind gut).
COELIAQUE, adj. V. *CÉLIAQUE*.
COEFFICIENT, n. m. (alg.) *coefficient*.
COEGAL, E, adj. (theol.) *coequal*.
 Personne —e, (theol.) *coequal*.
COEGALITÉ, n. f. (theol.) *coequality*.
 Avec —, *coequally*.
COEMPTION [koanpcion] n. f. (civ. law) *coemption*.
COERCIBLE, adj. (phys.) *coercible*.
COERCITI-F, VF, adj. *coercive*.
COERCITION [koercion] n. f. *coercion*.
 Par —, *coercively*.
COÉTERNEL, LE, adj. (A, with) *coeternal*.
COÉTERNITÉ, n. f. *coeternity*.
COEUR, n. m. 1. || § *heart*; 2. || *stomach*; 3. § *heart: soul; mind; spirit*; 4. § *spirit; spiritedness; courage*; 5. § *heart (interior); middle*; 6. § *core (interior)*; 7. § *depth (of winter)*. 8. (of fruit) *core*; 9. (sing.) (cards) *hearts, pl.*.
 — brisé, *broken heart*; — droit, *upright =*; — gonflé, *heavy =*, — gros, *full =*; — tendre, *soft =*. — d'airain, de bronze, de diamant, de marbre, de roche, = *of flint, of steel, of stone*; — d'or, *excellent =*. Bonté du —, *good-heartedness*; chagrin de, du —, = *grief*; —break; déchirement de —, = *breaking*; douleur du —, = *ache*; dureté de —, *hard-heartedness*; froideur du —, *cold-heartedness*; manoue de —, *spiritlessness; saint-heartedness*; mean, poor, tame *spiritedness*; méchanceté du —, *bad-heartedness*; paix du —, = *'s-ease*; peine du —, = *ache*; plaie du —, = *sore*; serrement de —, (med.) = *burn*; —burning; sincérité de —, *true-heartedness*; tressailement de —, = *quake*. Libre de —, = *whole*; plein de —, 1. *spirited; high-spirited*; 2. *mettled*. Au — (de), 1. || § *in the = (of)*; 2. *in the height (of)*; au — double, *double-hearted*; au — dur, *hard-hearted*; à — ouvert, *with open =*; à soulever le —, = *sickening*; au — faux, *perfidious, hollow-hearted*; au — gai, *light-hearted*; au meilleur de son —, *with all o.'s =*; au — sincère, *open-hearted*; true-hearted; au — tendre, *compassant, soft, tender-hearted*; au — véritable, *true-hearted*; dans son —, *at =*; de —, 1. *from o.'s =*; *with all o.'s =*; 2. *in o.'s =*; (in grain; de — ardent, *warm-*

hearted; de — et d'âme, *with = an-soul*; de bon, grand —, 1. *from o.'s =*; *with all o.'s =*; 2. *cheerfully; ungrudgingly*; (with the grain; d'un bon —, *good-hearted*; de fort bon —, *with great joy of =*; du fond de son —, *from the bottom of o.'s =*; 3. *gaité de —, 1. in gaiety of =*; 2. *wa-mantonly*; de grande gaité de —, *with great joy of =*; de plein —, *de tout son —, with all o.'s =*; en —, 1. = *like = shaped*; (like a —, 2. (bot.) = *shaped*; en forme de —, = *shaped*; par —, by =; by rote; sans —, 1. *heartless*; *saint-hearted*; 2. *heartlessly*; *saint-heartedly*; *spiritless*; (low mean-, poor-, tame-spirited. Aller — de q. u., *to go √ to a. o.'s =*; appren-dre par —, *to learn, (to get by =, rote*; arracher, manger le — à q. u., *to tear a. o.'s = out*; avoir — à q. ch., *to have o.'s = in a. th*; avoir à —, *to have =*; *to set √ o.'s = on*; avoir q. ch. sur —, *to have a. th. upon o.'s mind*; avoir du —, 1. *to be good-hearted*; 2. *to be spirited*; *to be full of mettle*; avoir — bon, *to have a stout =*; *to be stout-hearted*; avoir le — brisé, *navré, to be broken-hearted*; avoir le — fendu, *percé, to be cut √ to the =*; avoir le — gai, *to be light of =*; avoir mal au —, 1. *to be sick*; 2. *to be qualmish*; avoir le — mort, *to be = sick*; *to be sick =*; avoir le — net de q. ch., *to disbur-den o.'s mind of a. th.*; avoir le — sis-cère, *to be open-hearted*; avoir le — sur les lèvres, *to be open-hearted*; have o.'s = in o.'s hand; avoir un — de poule, *to be white-livered*; blessé au —, *to wound, to cut √ to the =*; dé-charger son —, *to unburthen o.'s =*; déchirer, torturer le — à q. u., *to wring √ a. o.'s =*; descendre dans son —, *to commune with o.'s =*; *to go home to o.'s =*; dilater le —, *to expand the =*; se donner à — joie de a. ch., *take to o.'s = content of a. th.*; don-d'un — ..., —-hearted; endurcir —, *to harden the =*; être à contre —, *to be reluctant*; *to go √ against*; grain; faire preuve de —, 1. *to prove √ o.'s self good-hearted*; 2. *to prove √ o.'s self spirited*; (to show √ mettle; fien-dre le — à q. u., *to break √ a. o.'s heart*; *to cut √ a. o. to the =*; frap-per au —, *to strike √ to the =*; frappé au —, = *struck*; gagner les — du —, *to win √ =*; jouir de la pos-sibilité du —, *to be at = ease*; mettre le — ventre à q. u. (, *to give √ a. o. com- rage*; mettre la main sur le —, *lay √ o.'s hand on o.'s =*; navré le — à q. u., *to wring √, to break a. o.'s =*; né dans le —, = *bred*; (bri-in the =; ouvrir son — à q. u., *to un-bosom o.'s self to a. o.*; *to open o.'s to a. o.*; parler à — ouvert, *to be open-hearted, open-breasted*; se parler —, *to speak √ open-heartedly*; percer le — à q. u., *to wring √, to cut √ o.'s =*; peser sur le — à q. u., *res-sure le — à q. u., to weigh upon a. o. =*; (to stick √ in o.'s gizzard; posséder par —, *to have by =*; porter un — d'homme, *to have a = in o.'s bosom*; prendre à —, *to take √ to =*; prendre du —, *to take √*; presser contre —, *to press to o.'s =*; remettre le — au ventre à q. u., *to cheer a. o. up*; prendre du —, *to recover =*; sentir fend du —, = *felt*; soulever le — à q. u., *to turn a. o.'s stomach*; à soulever —, = *sickening*; tenir au — à q. u., *to stick in o.'s stomach*;) gizzar-toucher le — de q. u., *to go √ to a. o. =*. Il a le — gros, *his = is full*; quel le chagrin dans le —, = *sorrowful*; qui a le — endurci, = *hardened*; qui a le — libre, = *whole*; qui a le — mort, *sick*; qui aigrit le —, = *burning*; n — me bat, le — me bat, *my = beat*

t que le — me battra, *to the last drop of my blood*; tant que le — me tra dans le ventre, *as long as I have drop of blood in my veins*; qui blesse, d., perce le —, =wounding; qui sème, ronge le —, =consuming; à lui fait crever le —, *his is bursting*; qui déchire, fend, navre, torture —, =rending; =-toringing; =-aking; le — me disait, *my = misère me*; le — ne lui en dit pas, *that s against his stomach*; qui endureit —, =-hardening; qui excite le —, rit-stirring; qui frappe le —, =uck; qui gagne, séduit, subjugue les —, =-quelling; qui naît, qui part du —, =born; qui pènetre jusqu'aux reins du —, =-searching; qui remue, sit le —, =-stirring; qui sonde les reins du —, =-searching; qui va au —, =felt.

COEXECUTEUR, n. m. (law) coexecutor.

— testamentaire, =.

COEXISTANT, E, adj. (did.) coexistent.

COEXISTENCE, n. f. (did.) (AVEC, to, th) coexistence.

COEXISTER, v. n. (did.) to coexist.

Qui coexiste, coexistent.

COFFRE, n. m. 1. trunk: chest; box; for money) coffer; 3. + chest (breast); (of coaches) seat; 5. (fort.) coffer; (hunt) carcass; 7. (mil.) chest; 8. (ill.) drum (of a mill-stone); 9. (print.) fin.

— fort, — de sûreté, iron-chest; ong box. — de bord, (nav.) sea-chest; — s de l'état, (pl.) treasury, sing., à vapeur, steam-chest. Avoir bon —, dir le — bon, to have a good, famous est of o.'s own; être belle au —, ers.), to have golden charms; piquer —, to dance attendance.

COFFRER, v. a. (§ to lock (a. o.) up; put ✓ into durance vile.

COFFRET, n. m. box (small); chest.

COFFRETIER, n. m. trunk-maker.

COFIDEJUSSEUR, n. m. (law) cobail; surety.

COGNASSE [konn-yass] n. f. (bot.) old quince.

COGNASSIER [konn-yassié] n. m. (bot.) quince (genus); quince-tree.

COGNAT [koghna] n. m. (law) cognate.

COGNATION [koghnaçion] n. f. (law) gnation.

COGNÉE [konn-yé] n. f. woodman's axe; hatchet.

Aller au bois sans —, to go ✓ to sea without biscuit; jeter le manche après —, to throw ✓ the helve after the hatchet; mettre la — à l'arbre, to lay ✓ the axe to the tree.

COGNE-FEITU [konn-y-fétu] n. m., —, person busy to no purpose.

COGNER, v. a. 1. to knock in; to rive ✓ in; 2. (to strike ✓; to knock; thump; 3.) to beat ✓; to drub.

SE COGNER, pr. v. to knock; to rike ✓; to beat ✓.

COGNITI-F [konn-yitif] VE, adj. (phil.) cognitive.

COGNITION [konn-yicion] n. f. (phil.) gnition.

COGNOIR [konn-yoir] n. m. shooting-lick. V. DÉCOGNOIR.

COHABITATION [kohabitacion] n. f. (law) cohabitation.

COHABITER, v. n. (law) to cohabit.

COHERENCE, n. f. § (did.) coherency; cohesion.

Avec —, coherently; sans —, incoherently.

COHERENT, E, adj. § (did.) coherent.

D'une manière —e, coherently. Être —, to cohere.

COHÉRITIER, n. m. (law) joint heir.

COHÉRITIÈRE, n. f. (law) joint-heiress.

— à défaut de cohéritier, (law) coparcener.

COHÉSION, n. f. (phys.) cohesion; coherency; cohesiveness.

Susceptible de —, cohesible. Tendance à la —, cohesibility. Avec —, cohesively.

COHOBATION [—bâclon] n. f. (chem.) cohobation.

COHOBÉ, v. n. (chem.) to cohobate.

COHORTE, n. f. 1. (Rom. ant.) cohort; 2. ** cohort (troops); 3. (troop; band; gang; crew.

COHUE [cô-n] n. f. 1. + country courthouse; 2. rout (tumultuous crowd); 3. (b. s.) crowd.

COI, TE, adj. (1. still; quiet; 2. snug.

Demeurer, se tenir —, to lie ✓ =.

COIFFE, n. f. 1. head-dress; 2. (of children) caul; 3. (of hats) lining; 4. (bot.) calva; 5. (bot.) (of the urn of mosses) calyptra.

— de réseau, caul.

COIFFER, v. a. 1. || to put ✓ on o.'s head; to put ✓ on; 2. || (DE, with) to dress the hair of (a. o.); 3. || (b. s.) (DE, ...) to throw ✓ at the head of (a. o.); 4. || (DE, with) to coif; 5. § (DE, with) to infatuate (a. o.); 6.) § to intoxicate: to make ✓ tipsy; 7. to cap (bottles); 8. (build.) to cap; 9. (hunt.) to take ✓ by the ears; 10. (nav.) to back (a sail); to lay ✓ aback.

2. — q. u. to dress o.'s hair.

COIFFÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of COIFFER.

Être —, (de) (V. senses) to be infatuated (with); to be wedded (to an opinion); être né coiffé, to be born to good luck;) to be born with a silver spoon in o.'s mouth.

SE COIFFER, pr. v. 1. (DE, ...) to wear ✓ for a head dress; to wear ✓ on o.'s head; to wear ✓; (AVEC, ...) to wear ✓; 2. || to dress o.'s hair; 3. § (DE) to be infatuated (with a. o.); 4.) § to get ✓ intoxicated, tipsy; 5. (nav.) to be laid, taken aback.

— en cheveux, to wear ✓ o.'s hair only; to wear ✓ no cap.

COIFFER, v. n. 1. || (pers.) to dress hair; 2. (pers.) to make ✓ head-dresses; 3. (th.) to become ✓: to suit; 4. (nav.) to be laid, taken aback.

COIFFEUR, n. m. hair-dresser.

COIFFEUSE [—eûz] n. f. 1. hair-dresser; 2. tire-woman.

COIFFURE, n. f. 1. head-dress; 2. manner of wearing the hair.

Sans —, uncoiffed.

COIN, n. m. 1. || § corner; 2. || § angle; 3. nook; 4. || wedge; 5. || corner-cupboard; 6. (of horses) corner-tooth; 7. (of stockings) clock; 8. (coin.) stamp; 9. § stamp (mark, sign); 10. (mech.) wedge; 11. (mining) gad; 12. (print.) coin; quoin; 13. (rail.) pin; 14. (tech.) coin; quoin; wedge; 15. (tech.) gad.

Les quatre —s. (V. senses) (play) puss catch corner. — de cheminée, chimney-corner: fire-side; — à jour, (of stockings) open clock; — de mire, (artil.) coin. À quatre —s, four-cornered: à trois —s, three-cornered.

Au — de la cheminée, in the chimney-corner; at the fire-side; en —, 1 wedge-shaped; in the form of a wedge; 2. (did.) cuneal; cuneate: cuneated.

Chercher q. ch. par tous les —s, to look for a. th. in every corner; marqué au bon —, (V. senses) bearing the stamp of excellence;) true blue; server par des —s, to wedge: tenir bien son —, to hold ✓ o.'s place.

COINCIDENCE, n. f. 1. (geom.) coincidence; 2. § (of circumstances, events) coincidence.

COINCIDENT, E, adj. 1. (geom.) coincident; 2. (med.) coincident.

COINCIDER, v. n. 1. (geom.) to coincide; 2. § (of circumstances, events) to coincide; to be coincident.

COING [koin] n. m. (bot.) quince.

COINTERESSE [koi-intéressé] n. m. party having a common interest.

COÏON [koi-yon] n. m. ⊖ coward; dastard; poltroon.

COÏONNER [koi-yonné] v. a. ⊖ 1. to treat as a coward, dastard, poltroon; 2. to make ✓ game of.

COÏONNER [koi-yonné] v. n. ⊖ to joke; to jest.

COÏONNERIE [koi-yonni] n. f. 1. ⊖ cowardice; dastardliness; 2. cowardly, dastardly action; 3. bad jest, joke.

COÏT [koi-it] n. m. coition.

COJOUISSANCE, n. f. (law) joint use.

COKE, n. m. coke; coal.

— bien cuit, hard =; — peu cuit, soft =.

Four à —, =-kiln; =-oven; coking-oven; ouvrier qui fait le —, coker.

COL, n. m. 1. + neck (part of the body that unites the head and shoulders) (V. cou); 2. neck (thing that resembles the neck of the body); 3. stock (for the neck); cravat; 4. (of bottles, vases, etc.) neck; 5. (of cravats, neck-handkerchiefs) stiffener; pad; 6. (of mountains) neck; 7. (of under linen) collar; 8. (anat) neck.

— apoplectique, apoplectic neck; — court, short =.

Faux —, false collar. — de lis, lily-white =.

[Col. in the first sense is now used in some few forms only on account of euphony.]

COLARIN, n. m. (arch.) colarin; collarino; neck; gorgerin.

COLATURE, n. f. (pharm.) colature.

COLBACK, n. m. colback (military cap).

COLCHIQUE, n. m. (bot.) colchicum; (meadow saffron.

— d'automne, meadow saffron.

COLCOTAR, n. m.

COLCOTHAR, n. m. (chem.) colcothar.

COLÉGATAIRE, n. m. f. (law) colleague.

COLEOPTÈRE, n. m. (ent.) coleopter; beetle; —s, (pl.) coleoptera; beetles, pl.

COLEOPTIERE, adj. (ent.) coleopter-al; coleopterous.

COLÈRA, n. m. V. CHOLÈRA.

COLÈRE, n. f. 1. (CONTRE, with; DE, at) anger; * wrath; (passion;) heat;) fume; 2. (th.) fury; rage.

Accès, mouvement de —, fit of anger, passion; (passion;) huff; bouillons de la —, ebullition, gust of passion. Avec —, angrily; passionately; * wrathfully; de —, (V. senses) (th.) choleric; de la —, (V. senses) ** angry; en —, 1. (pers.) angry; (in a passion; * in wrath; 2. (th.) angry; raging; sans —, (V. senses) * wrathlessly.

Agité par la —, (V. senses) ** passion-tossed; allumer, émuouvoir, exciter, irriter la — de q. u., to provoke a. o. to anger: assouvir sa — sur, to wreak o.'s passion on; avoir de la —, (to fume; avoir un accès de —, to be in a fit of =, passion; (to be in a huff; enflammer de —, to incense; s'enflammer de —, to become ✓: to grow ✓ incensed; entrer en —, to get ✓ angry; to put ✓ o.'s self into a passion; to fall ✓, to fly ✓ into a passion; mettre en —, to make ✓ angry; * to anger; (to put ✓ in a passion; se mettre en —, to get ✓ angry; to put ✓ o.'s self in a passion;) to get ✓ into a fume.

COLÈRE, adj. ((pers.) choleric; passionate; hasty.

COLÉRIQUE, adj. choleric; passionate; hasty.

COLIART, n. m. (ich.) skate.

COLIBRI, n. m. (orn.) humming bird.

COLICITANT, n. m. (law) *colitigant*.

COLIFICHET [-chè] n. m. (b. s.) 1. trinket; toy; 2. § toy; bauble; gew-gaw; knick-knack.

COLIMAÇON, n. m. (moll.) snail.

COLIN, n. m. (ich.) coal-fish.

COLIN-MAILLARD [-ma-yar] n. m., pl. **COLINS-MAILLARDS**, 1. blindman's buff; 2. blind man (at blind man's buff); 3. bird-cake.

Jouer à, au —, to play blindman's buff.

COLIQUE, n. f. (med.) 1. colic; (stomach-ache; 2. —s, (pl.) after-pains, pl.

— néphrétique, néphritique, renal colic; — nerveuse, spasmodique, nervous =; — saturnine, lead, painters', plumbers' =; — vénéreuse, statulent = d'estomac, stomach-ache; — de misère, (med.) *voleulus*; — des céruisiers, des peintres, lead, painters', plumbers' =. De —, 1. of =; 2. colic; colicky.

COLIS, n. m. (com.) package.

Envoyer, expédier un —, to forward, to send ✓ off, to send ✓ a =.

COLISÉE, n. m. *coliseum*; *colosseum*.

COLLABORA-TEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. *coadjutor*; *assistant*; *fellow labourer*; *contributor*.

COLLABORATION [-râcion] n. f. *coadjutorship*; *assistance*; *contribution*.

COLLAGE, n. m. 1. pasting; 2. gluing; 3. hanging (of paper); 4. (pap.) sizing.

COLLANT, E, adj. (of pantaloons) tight.

Pantalon —, (sing.) *pantaloons*, pl; *tight* = s, pl.; pair of *tight* = s, sing.

COLLATAIRE [kol-latèr] n. m. *clergyman* *collated*.

COLLATERAL, E, adj. 1. (genealogy) *collateral*; *unilineal*; 2. (arch.) *collateral*; 3. (geog.) *collateral*.

En ligne —e, (genealogy) 1. *collateral*; 2. *collaterally*.

COLLATERAL [kol-latèr] n. m. (law) *collateral*.

COLLATERALE [kol-latèr] n. f. (of churches) *aisle*; *aisle*.

COLLATERALEMENT [kol-latèrman] adv. (law) *collaterally*.

COLLATEUR [kol-latur] n. m. (of benefices) *collator*.

COLLATI-F [kol-latit] VE, adj. (of benefices) *collative*.

COLLATION [kol-lâcion] n. f. 1. (AVEC, SUR, WITH) *collation* (of writings); 2. (of benefices) *collation*.

Faire la — de, to collate (writings).

COLLATION [kolâcion] n. f. *collation* (slight repast).

Legère —, slight =. Faire une —, to partake ✓ of a =.

COLLATIONNER [kolâcionné] v. n. to take ✓ a *collation*.

COLLATIONNER [kol-lâcionné] v. a. 1. to collate (writings); 2. (books.) to collate.

Éditeur qui collationne, *collator*.

COLLE, n. f. 1. (made of wheat-flour or starch) *paste*; 2. (made of the clippings of hides, hoofs, etc.) *glue*; 3. (made of the parings of leather, parchment or vellum) *size*.

— forte, *glue*; — forte des chapeliers de Paris, coarse, crude *glue*. — à bouche, *mouth-glue*; — de farine, *paste* (made of flower); — de poisson, *isinglass*; (fish-glue. Faiseur de —, *glue-boiler*; feuille de — forte, *cake of glue*. Comme de la — forte, *gluish*; sans —, (V. senses) (of paper) *unsized*.

COLLE, n. f. (fib) (untruth); *bouncer*; *whopper*; *plumper*; *crack*.

Donner une — à q. u., to tell ✓ a. o. a =.

COLLECTE, n. f. 1. *collection* (of money); *gathering*; 2. *collect* (prayer).

Faire une —, to make ✓ a *collection*.

COLLECTEUR, n. m. *tax-gatherer*; *collector*; *gatherer*.

COLLECTI-F, VE, adj. 1. *collective*; 2. (gram.) *collective*.

COLLECTIF, n. m. (gram) *collective noun*.

COLLECTION [kolekcion] n. f. 1. *collection* (assemblage); 2. *set* (complete collection); 3. *suit* (complete collection).

Personne qui fait une —, *collector*.

Faire une —, to make ✓ a *collection*.

COLLECTIVEMENT, adv. *collectively*.

COLLEGE, n. m. 1. *college*; 2. *grammar-school*; 3. (of electors) *assembly*.

— communal, 1. *communal college*; 2. *grammar-school*; — électoral, 1. (of Germany) *electoral college*; 2. *assembly of electors*; *assembly*. — à pensionnat, = of boarders. Chef de —, head of a =; garçon de —, = scout; — d'externes, = of day-scholars. De —, des —s, 1. of a =; of =s; 2. *collegiate*; *collegial*. Aller au —, to go ✓ to =; chasser, expulser du —, to expel from =; créer, fonder un —, to found a =; entrer au —, to enter =; sentir le —, to savour of the =. Au sortir du —, on leaving =; contenant un —, *collegiate*; institue, organisé comme un —, *collegiate*.

COLLEGIAL, E, adj. 1. *collegial*; 2. † (of churches) *collegiate*.

COLLEGIALE, n. f. *collegiate church*.

COLLEGIEN [kolèjien] n. m. *collegian*.

COLLEQUE, n. m. *colleague*.

État de —, *colleagueship*. Avoir q. u. pour —, to be a. o.'s *colleague*; donner pour —, to assign ✓ as, for a *colleague*.

COLLER, v. a. (A. to) 1. § to glue; 2. § to paste; 3. § to stick; 4. § to adhere; 5. § to stick ✓; 6. § to stick ✓ on; 7. § to stick ✓ up; 8. § to make ✓ cling; 9. § to fix; 10. § to apply closely; 11. § to huddle (embarrass a. o.); 12. § to stump (embarrass in an examination); 13. § to clear (with isinglass, etc.); 14. (a. & m.) to size; 15. (billiards) to put ✓ (the ball) close against the cushion.

Être collé, (V. senses) 1. § to adhere; 2. § to stick ✓; 3. § to stick ✓ on; 4. § to stick ✓ up; 5. § to make ✓ cling; 6. § to fix; 7. § to apply closely; 8. § to huddle (embarrass a. o.); 9. § to stump (embarrass in an examination); 10. § to clear (with isinglass, etc.); 11. § to huddle (embarrass a. o.); 12. § to stump (embarrass in an examination); 13. § to clear (with isinglass, etc.); 14. (a. & m.) to size; 15. (billiards) to put ✓ (the ball) close against the cushion.

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§ to seize a. o. violently by the sauter au — à q. u., § (th.) to jump into a. o.'s mouth.

COLLETER [kolte] v. a. 1. (pers.) collar; to seize, to take ✓ by the collar; 2. (of animals) to seize by the neck.

SE COLLETER, pr. v. (pers.) to collide each other; to seize, to take ✓ each other by the collar.

COLLETER [kolte] v. n. to lay ✓ snares (for animals).

COLLEUR, n. m. 1. *gluer*; 2. *pasteur*; 3. *bill-sticker*; 4. *paper-hanger*; (a. & m.) *sizer*.

COLLIER, n. m. 1. *collar* (put round the necks of animals, prisoners, slaves, etc.); 2. *ring* (natural mark round the necks of certain animals); 3. *neckland*; 4. (of orders of knighthood) *collar*; (of spurs) *bow*; 6. (arch.) *collar*; (tech.) *collar*.

Grand, gros — §, (pers.) *influential person*; big wig. — de force, *training collar*; dog-break; — de misère, *drudgery*. Cheval de —, *drudgery*; cheval franc du —, *free horse*. Donner un coup de —, to make ✓ new effort; (to give a new pull; être franc du —, 1. § (of horses) to draw freely; 2. § (pers.) to be ever ready; come forward; to be true blue; mettre un — à, to collar; to put ✓ a collar; reprendre le —, le — de misère §, return to the plough, to o.'s tool; drudgery. Marqué comme d'un —, necklaced; qui porte l'empreinte d'un —, necklaced.

COLLIGER [kol-ligé] v. a. † to collate (the most remarkable passages books).

COLLINE, n. f. 1. *hill*; 2. *hillock*.

La double —, the two crowned head Parnassus. Descente, penchant d'une —, 1. *declivity* of a =; = *side*; versant d'une —, (did.) = *side*. À, aux —s, —-hilled; aux sept —s, seven-hilled; en haut de la —, up the =. Gagner —) §, to take ✓ to o.'s heels; to run to scamper away, off; monter une —, to ascend a =.

COLLIQUATI-F [kol-likonatif] VE, and (med.) *colliquative*.

COLLISION [kol-lizion] n. f. 1. (phys.) *collision*; 2. § *collision* (conflict).

COLLOCATION [kol-lokâcion] n. f. (fin.) *investment*; 2. (law) *classing*; *marshalling* of creditors; *classing*; *marshalling*; 3. (law) *order* (rank); *classing*, *marshalling* (of creditors); 4. (law) *sum to be received by a creditor* *classed*, *marshalled*.

— utile, (law) *order of marshalling by which there are funds to satisfy the creditor*; being so placed among creditors that there shall be a sufficiency of assets to pay the debt. Faire une —, (fin.) to make ✓ an investment.

COLLOQUE [kol-lok] n. m.

OLOGATION [—acion] n. f. joint te-
acy.

OLOMBAGE [kolonba] n. m. (carp.)
oven front.

OLOMBE [kolonb] n. f. 1. * dove; 2.
ove.

-de mer, (orn.) sea-turtle. Comme
—, semblable à une —, like a dove;
e-like.

OLOMBE [kolonb] n. m. V. COLOMBO.

OLOMBIER [kolonbi] n. m. 1. pi-
a-house; dove-cot; dove-house;

2. (print.) pigeon-hole; 3.
colombier; columbier; 4. (stat.)
s.

-à pied, dove-house. Peupler un —,
stock a pigeon-house.

OLOMBIN [kolonbin] E, adj. † colum-
; dove-coloured.

oleur — e, columbine; dove-colour.

OLOMBIN [kolonbin] n. m. (orn.)
dove.

OLOMBINE [kolonbin] n. f. 1. (agr.)
on-dung; 2. (agr.) fowls' dung;

(bot.) columbine.

OLOMBO [kolonbo] n. m. (bot.) co-
bo; columba.

acine de —, = -root.

OLON, n. m. 1. † cultivator; plan-
2. colonist; planter; 3. West-

an.

OLON, n. m. (anat.) colon.

OLONEL, n. m. (mil.) colonel.

utenant —, lieutenant =; — de
erie, = of cavalry, horse; — d'in-

rie, = of foot, infantry. Grade de
olonelcy; colonelship.

LONELLE, adj. f. † of the colonel.

mpagnie —, colonel's company.

LONELLE, n. f. † colonel's com-

pany.

LONIAL, E, adj. colonial.

LONIE, n. f. 1. colony; 2. settle-

ment.

-à esclaves, slave-colony; — à
sugar —.

LONISATION [—acion] n. f. 1. co-
lonization; colonizing; 2. settlement;

ing.

LONISER, v. a. 1. to colonize; 2.
to settle (a country).

LONNADE, n. f. (arch.) colonnade.

LONNE, n. f. 1. † column; 2. †

post; 3. (of bedsteads) bed-post;

4. (anat.) column; 5. (arch.) co-

lumn; 6. (arith.) (of tens, units) row;

mil., nav.) column; 8. (phys.) co-

lumn; (print.) column.

canneée, fluted column; — ho-

stale, (chess, drafts) rank; — li-

opée, boundary =; — plaquée,
pilaster; — torse, wreathed =;

trionphale, triumphal =; — de

bois, joinery =; — s d'Her-

cul, (geog.) Hercules' pillars; — de

maçonnerie, masonic =; = of ma-

son. Espacement des — s, (arch.) in-

tercolumniation. À — s, 1. with =;

2. (of beds) four-post;

3. de —, 1. of a =; 2. columnar;

4. 1. in a =; 2. columnar; 3. pil-

laster; 4. voluted; en forme de —,

in the form of a =; pillared. Soutenu

par — s, pillared.

LONNETTE, n. f. (arch.) small

column.

LOPHANE, n. f.

LOPHONE, n. f. colophany; black,

non rosin.

potter de —, to rosin.

LOQUINTE, n. f. (bot.) coloquin-

t (bitter apple, cucumber, gourd).

LORANT, E, adj. colouring.

is —, = wood; matière — e, =

er.

LORER, v. a. 1. † to colour; 2. † to

give a false appearance to; to

ish.

légèrement, to colour lightly; to

ure. Personne qui colore §. var-

ier.

COLORE, E, pa. p. 1. † coloured; 2.
§ coloured; varnished; 3. § colourable;
specious; 4. (of the complexion) ruddy;
5. (of wine) deep-coloured; 6. (bot.)
coloured.

Fortement —, high-coloured; légè-
ment —, intinctured; non —, colourless.

SE COLORE, pr. v. (th.) to colour.

COLORIER, v. a. 1. to colour (engra-
vings, prints, etc.); 2. † (paint.) to colour.

COLORIE, E, pa. p. 1. coloured; 2. (a.
& m.) camlet; 3. (paint.) coloured.

COLORIS, n. m. 1. (paint.) colouring;

2. § colouring; 3. (of fruit) colour; 4.
(pers.) colour.

Du —, 1. of =; 2. (paint.) chromatic.

COLORISTE, n. m. 1. colourer; 2.
(paint.) colourist; 3. (printing of linen)
colour-man.

COLOSSAL, E, adj. colossal.

[COLOSSAL has no m. pl.]

COLOSSE, n. m. † § colossus.

Comme un —, en —, like a =; co-
lossus-wise.

COLOSSEE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) co-
losseum.

COLOSTRUM [—troom] n. m. (physiol.)
colostrum.

COLPORTAGE, n. m. 1. hawking
(action); peddling; 2. hawking (trade);
peddling; peddlery.

Faire le —, to peddle; to peddle
about.

COLPORTER, v. a. 1. † to hawk; to
peddle; 2. § to hawk; to retail; to
spread.

COLPORTEUR, n. m. 1. hawker, m.
f.; peddler, m.; peddleress, f.

État de —, peddlery. Marchandises
de —, (pl.) peddlery, sing.

COLURE, n. m. (astr., geog.) colure.

— des équinoxes, equinoctial =; —
des solstices, solstitial =.

COLZA, n. m. (bot.) colza; rape;
rape of the continent; field-cabbage.

Graine de —, rape-seed; huile de —,
rape, rape-seed oil; tourteau de —,
(agr.) rape-cake.

COMA, n. m. 1. (bot.) coma; 2. (med.)
coma.

— profond, carus.

COMATEUX [—teu] SE, adj. comatose;
comatous.

COMBAT [konba] n. m. 1. † (pers.)
fight; battle; contest; * combat; 2. (of
animals) fight; 3. † — s, (pl.) battle;

war, sing.; 4. § warring; strife;
struggle; 5. † fighting; 6. § combat;

contest; struggle; 7. (mil., nav.) battle;
action; engagement.

— acharné, desperate fight, battle;

— égal, drawn battle; — naval, sur-
mer, 1. sea-fight, engagement; 2. (nav.)
naval action; battle; — opiniâtre,
stubborn engagement; rude —, hard

=; — simulé, sham =; — singulier,
single combat. — en chasse, (nav.)
running =; — à outrance, desperate,
mortal combat, =; — de près, close

=; — sur terre, land =. Au fort du —,
in the thick of the =; hors de —,
(mil.) disabled; sans —, unfought.

Decliner, refuser le —, to decline a
contest; engager le —, (mil.) to engage;

engager un —, to come to action; faire
branlebas de —, (nav.) to clear for
action; livrer —, to engage; livrer un

—, to fight a battle; livrer — pour
q. u., to take up the cudgels for a. o.;

mettre hors de —, 1. † § to beat off
the field; to cripple; 2. (mil.) to dis-

able; présenter le —, to offer battle;

soutenir le —, to continue the =,
combat; (to fight) it out.

COMBATTANT [konbatan] n. m. 1. †
combatant; fighting-man; (fighter);

2. § combattant; 3. (orn.) ruff.

COMBATTRE [konbatr] v. a. irreg.
(conj. like BATTRE) 1. † to fight; * to

fight against; * to combat; 2. † to
fight; to war; to war against; to

make war on; * to battle with; 3. § *
to combat; to oppugn; 4. § to contend
with, against; * to battle with; 5. §
(by arguments or words) to impugn; to
combat.

3. — une opinion, to combat an opinion. 4.

— les difficultés, to contend with difficulties.

5. — un raisonnement, to impugn a reasoning.

— de près, to fight in close combat;

— corps à corps, to = hand to hand;

— à l'épée, au pistolet, etc., to = with
swords, pistols, etc. Avoir à —, (V.
senses), § to labour under (a difficulty).

SE COMBATTRE pr. v. 1. § (pers.) to
fight; * to combat; 2. (th.) to combat
each other; to combat one another; to
contend with each other.

2. Ces raisons se combattirent dans son es-
prit, these reasons combatted each other in his
mind.

COMBATTRE [konbatr] v. n. irreg.
(conj. like BATTRE) (pers.) 1. † to fight;

to contend; * to combat; * to war; to
battle; 2. § to combat; to contend; to
strive; to struggle; 3. § (DE, in) to
vie; to vie with each other.

1. — pour son pays, to fight for o.'s country.

3. — de politesse, de générosité, to vie with
each other in politeness, in generosity.

— en soi-même §, to contend, to
strive inwardly, within o.'s self.

COMBE [konb] n. f. † valley.

COMBIEN [konbyin] adv. 1. (of quan-
tity) (DE, ...) how much; 2. (of number)

(DE, ...) how many; 3. (of distance)

(DE, from; à, to) how far; 4. (of dura-
tion of time) (DE, from; à, to) how

long; 5. how much (to what degree);
how; 6. how much (what price);
what; 7. (substant.) how much.

1. — d'argent, de temps, how much money,
time. 2. — ai-je vu tomber de nobles créatures,
how many noble creatures have I seen fall; — de

francs, de jours, how many francs, days. 3. —
y a-t-il de Paris à Londres, how far is it from
Paris to London. 4. — y a-t-il d'ici à Noël, how
long is it from now to Christmas.

— y a-t-il? 1. (of distance) how far
is it? 2. (of time) how long is it? how
long?

[COMBIEN in affirmative or interrogative phra-
ses admits of the nominative following the verb.
This form is elegant. V. Ex. 2.]

COMBINAISON [konbinézon] n. f. (th.)

1. † § combination; 2. § contrivance;

3. (chem.) combination; 4. (math.)
combination.

— nouvelle, 1. new =; 2. recombi-

nation. Faire une —, to make a =.

COMBINA-TEUR [konbinatœr] n. m.

TRICE, n. f. combiner.

COMBINER [konbiné] v. a. 1. † § to
combine (things); 2. † § to contrive (a
th.); 3. (chem.) to combine.

— de nouveau, 1. to recombine; 2.
to contrive again.

COMBINÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of
COMBINER) 1. united; 2. (chem.) com-
bined.

Non —, uncombined.

SE COMBINER, pr. v. (th.) 1. † § to
combine; 2. † § to be contrived; 3. (chem.)
to combine.

Pouvoir —, to be combinable; ne
pouvoir —, to be uncombinable.

COMBLE [konbl] n. m. 1. † heaping
(of things measured); 2. § consumma-

tion; completion; complement; height;
utmost; furthest, highest degree; 3.

§ summit; height; zenith; acme; 4.
(carp.) false roof.

Ferme des — s, (carp.) frame-work,
framing of a roof. Au —, complete;

to the full. De fond en —, (V. FOND).

Pour —, to complete, to crown all,
the whole; pour — de..., to complete,

to crown... Arriver au —, to arrive at
o.'s utmost; atteindre le —, 1. to go to
the utmost, whole length; 2. to

reach o.'s zenith; pour y mettre le —,
to crown all, the whole.

COMBLE [konbl] adj. 1. † (of mea-

sures heaped : 2. § quite full; * full;
3. § (crammed).

COMBLEMENT [konbl'man] n. m. †
filling up.

COMBLER [konblé] v. a. 1. † to heap
(a measure); 2. § to fill, to fill up (a
measure); 3. † to heap up; to pile up;
4. † to fill; to fill up; 5. § to supply;
to make √ good; to make √ up; 6.
§ to fulfil; 7. § to complete; to crown;
8. § (de, with) to load; to overwhelm;
9. to cover (a deficit).

4. — un fossé, une vallée, to fill up a ditch, a
valley. 5. — un déficit, to supply a deficiency. 6.
— des désirs, to fulfil desires. 7. — le bonheur
de q. u., to complete, to crown a. o.'s happiness.
8. — de faveurs, to load with favours.

COMBLÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of COM-
BLER.

Non —, (V. senses) unfulfilled.

COMBLETE [konbléte] n. f. (veter.)
cleft.

COMBRIÈRE [konbrièr] n. f. (fish.)
large net.

COMBUGER [konbujé] v. a. to rinse
out (casks).

COMBURANT [konburan] E, adj. (chem.)
burning.

Non —, unburning.

COMBUSTIBILITÉ [konbustibilité] n. f.
1. combustibility; combustibleness; 2.
(chem.) deflagrability.

COMBUSTIBLE [konbustibl'] adj. †
combustible.

COMBUSTIBLE [konbustibl'] n. m. 1.
fuel; firing; 2. article of fuel; 3. (did.)
combustible.

Alimenter en —, to keep √ in fuel;
to fuel; pourvoir de —, to fuel.

COMBUSTION [konbustion] n. f. 1.
(phys.) combustion; 2. destruction by
fire; 3. § combustion (tumult); conflag-
ration; 4. † burn; 5. (med.) combus-
tion.

En —, in =; 2. (astr.) combust.
Mettre en —, to throw √ into combus-
tion.

COMÉDIE, n. f. 1. † comedy (comic
piece); 2. § comedy (comic action);
play; sport; 3. † play (theatrical re-
presentation); 4. § play (feint; farce);
5. † theatre; play-house; 6. † (pers.)
(sing.) company, sing.; players, pl.;
7. † play-book.

— épisodique, comedy of episodes;
— héroïque, serious = of high life;
— larmoyante, sentimental =; petite
—, = in one, two acts. — de mœurs,
= of manners. Faiseur de —s, play-
wright; livre de —s, play-book. Donner
la — §, to be a laughing-stock;
donner la — au public, (b. s.) to at-
tract public attention; jouer une —,
1. to act, to represent a play; 2. § to
play o.'s part; (to act a farce).

COMÉDIEN [—iën] n. m. NE, n. f. 1. † co-
median (comic actor); 2. † performer;
actor; player; 3. † (b. s.) stage-player;
4. § actor; dissembler; hypocrite.

— ambulant, strolling player. Troupe
de —s, company of performers, play-
ers, actors. De —, (V. senses) tawdry.

COMESTIBLE, adj. edible; esculent,
(eatable).

COMESTIBLE, n. m. 1. eatable; 2.
—s (pl.) provisions; victuals, pl.

Magasin de —s, 1. provision ware-
house; 2. Italian warehouse; 3. oil-
shop; marchand de —s, 1. dealer in
=; 2. Italian warehouse-man; né-
gociant en —s, = merchant.

COMÈTE, n. f. 1. (astr.) comet; 2.
(fire-works) comet; 3. (her.) comet.

— chevelue, (astr.) haired comet. —
à queue, tailed =. De —, des —s, co-
metary; cometic; =-like.

COMÉTOGRAPHIE, n. f. cometo-
graphy.

COMICES, n. m. pl. (Rom. ant.) co-
mitia, pl.

COMICIAL, E, adj. (Rom. hist.) co-
mitial.

COMIQUE, adj. 1. comic (relating to
comedy); 2. comic (exciting mirth);
comical; jocular; jocular; § funny.

Acteur —, comic actor; comedian.
Caractère —, comicalness.

COMIQUE, n. m. 1. comedy; comie
art; 2. comic character; 3. comedian;
comic author; 4. comedian; comic
actor.

COMIQUEMENT, adv. comically;
jocosely; jocularly.

COMITÉ, n. m. 1. committee; 2. §
small party.

— permanent, standing committee;
— secret, = of secrecy; sous- —, sub-
= . La chambre formée en —, (parl.)
a = of the whole house. Membre de —,
member of a =; = -man; salle de —,
= -room. Être en petit —, to be a small
party; être du —, to be on the =; se
former en —, (parl.) to resolve o.'s self
into a =; renvoyer à un —, to refer
to a =.

COMITÉ, n. m. † overseer of a com-
pany of galley-slaves.

COMITIAL [komicial] E, adj. (Rom.
hist.) comitial.

COMMA, n. m. 1. (imp.) colon; 2.
(mus.) comma.

COMMAND [koman] n. m. (law) pur-
chaser (who has bought by an agent).

COMMANDANT, adj. (mil., nav.) com-
manding.

COMMANDANT, n. m. (mil., nav.) 1.
commander; 2. joint commander.

— en chef, = in chief.

COMMANDANTE, n. f. commander's
lady.

COMMANDE, n. f. (de, for) order.

Fort —, large order. Livre de —s,
= -book. De —, 1. † ordered; bespoken;
2. § pretended; feigned; 3. § at com-
mand. Faire une —, to give √ an =.
Qui n'est pas de —, unordered; unbe-
spoken.

COMMANDEMENT [komandman] n. m. 1.
command (order); * bidding; 2. (sur,
over) command (authority); 3. † com-
mandment (law, precept); 4. (of a cap-
tain) captainship; 5. (law) formal de-
mand; 6. (mil., nav.) command; 7.
(mil., nav.) word of command.

— en commun, joint command.
Bâton de —, staff of =; les dix —s,
† the ten commandments; —s de
Dieu, † (pl.) testimony, sing. A —, at
=; à son —, at o.'s =; à votre —,
yours to =! Avoir le — doux, dur, etc.,
to command mildly, severely, etc.;
enfreindre un —, to break √ a =, a
bidding; exécuter un —, to execute,
to perform a =; to do √, to perform a
bidding; obéir à un —, to obey a =;
* to bide √ a bidding; observer, ac-
complir, garder les —s †, to keep √,
to observe the commandments.

COMMANDER, v. a. 1. † (que [subj.],
to) to command; to order; to direct;
to bid √; 2. § to command; to require;
3. § to command (inspire); 4. § to
command; to overlook; to look on; 5.
(A. of) to order; to bespeak √; 6.
(mil., nav.) to command; 7. (nav.) to
shape (the course).

1. — q. ch. à q. u., — que q. u. fasse q. ch.,
to command a. n. to do a. th. 2. L'honneur lui
commande ce sacrifice, honour commands him
to make that sacrifice, honour requires that sa-
crifice of him. 3. — le respect, l'estime, to com-
mand respect, esteem.

Commande! (nav.) holla! holloa!

COMMANDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of
COMMANDER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. uncommand-
ed; unbid; unbidden; 2. unordered
(not bespoken).

SE COMMANDER, pr. v. 1. § (pers.) to
command o.'s self; 2. (th.) to come √
at command, at a bidding, (at call.

— à soi-même, to have command
over o.'s self.

COMMANDER, v. n. 1. (A, que [subj.],
to command (a. o.); to direct; to
der; to bid; 2. (A) to command (to
to have command (over a. o.);
rule; 3. (mil., nav.) (A, to) to give
the word of command.

1. — à q. u. de faire q. ch., — que q. u. f. f.
q. ch., to command, to direct, to bid a. o. f. f.
a. th.

— en premier, en second, to be first
second in command; — à la baguette
to rule with a high hand.

COMMANDEMENT [komandri] n. f. com-
mandery.

COMMANDEUR, n. m. (of orders
knighthood) commander.

COMMANDITAIRE, n. m. (com.) com-
mand, sleeping partner.

COMMANDITAIRE, adj. (com.) (com-
partners) dormant; sleeping.

COMMANDITE, n. f. (com.) "com-
mandite" (partnership in which
acting partners are responsible with
limitation and the dormant ones to
extent of their share of capital only).

Société en —, company in =.

COMME, adv. 1. as; 2. (as...
3. like; 4. like; as good as; as if
it were; almost; nearly; 5. however
like; as much as; 7. (exclamatory)
how; 8. (of time) as; when.

2. Froid — glace, as cold as ice. 3. L'un
l'autre, like one another; faites — lui, do
him. 5. Vous voyez — les empires se succèdent
les uns aux autres, you see how empires suc-
ceed each other. 6. Rien n'est contagieux — l'ex-
emple, nothing is contagious like, as much
example. 7. — l'ingratitude est odieuse, how
odious ingratitude is!

Tout —, as good; — aussi, as
moreover; — cela, 1. like that; 2.
3. middling; indifferent; so, so
pour, as if to; — quoi †, how; —
like any thing. Voilà — il est, —
êtes, that is just like him, like you.
[Comme in the 7th sense is separated
the adjective or adverb V. Ex. 7.]

COMME, conj. as (because).
— Je l'ai connu et que je l'ai aimé, je
sa mémoire, as I knew and as I loved
cherish his memory.

— ... aussi †, as ... so.

[Comme is not repeated in the second
member of a sentence; que is used in its stead
Ex.]

COMMEMORAISON, n. f. † (cath.)
commemoration (mention of a saint
another saint's day).

— des morts, = of the dead.
— de, to make √ a = of.

COMMEMORATION [—âcion] n. f.
commemoration.

— des morts, = of the dead.
de †, in = of. Faire — de, 1. † to

a = of; to commemorate; 2. (to
mention of.

COMMENCANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1.
ginner; 2. (in learning) beginner.

COMMENCEMENT, n. m. 1. †
ginning; commencement; 2. (S
out; 3. § setting in; 4. —s, (pl.)
ginning (first instruction), sing.
(did.) incipency.

Au —, in the beginning, com-
cement; (at first; depuis le — j
la fin, from = to end; dès le —
the =, commencement. Prendre
prendre son —, to have a =. Il y
tout, there is a = to every thing
est le — (de), qui marque le —
(did.) inceptive.

COMMENCER, v. a. 1. to begin
commence; 2. to begin √, to comm-
with (a. o.); to initiate.

Qui commence, 1. beginning;
cipient; 3. (did.) inceptive.

COMMENCÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses
COMMENCER.

Non —, unbegin.

COMMENCER, v. n. 1. to begin

commence; 2. (à, to) to begin; 3. (a, by) to begin; 4. to set out. Qui commence, (V. senses) 1. (th.)ipient; 2. (th.) (did.) inceptive. — à, — de are distinguished by grammar, but not in practice; — à is generally used.

COMMENDATAIRE, adj. (can. law) commendatory.

ecclésiastique —, commendatory, commendator.

COMMENDE, n. f. (can. law) commendam.

in —, in =.

COMMENDER, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ to commend; recommend.

COMMENSAL, n. m. 1. guest (that ally takes his meals with his host); boarder; 3. officer admitted to the g's table.

être — d'une maison, to take o's meals in a house; to be habitually a guest in a house; être commensaux, to take o's meals together, at the table.

COMMENSALITÉ, n. f. admission to king's table.

COMMENSURABILITÉ, n. f. (math.) commensurability.

COMMENSURABLE, adj. (math.) commensurable.

d'une manière —, commensurately.

COMMENT, adv. 1. how; 2. (exclamation) what; indeed; 3. how; why; therefore; 4. (substant.) why; wherefore.

pourquoi et le —, the why and wherefore. — cela? 1. how is it? 2. how so? — cela se fait-il? is that, it? — se fait-il que? (obj.) how is it that?

COMMENTAIRE, n. m. 1. comment (notation); commentary; 2. § comment (interpretation); remark; 3. commentary (book of annotations); 4. (pl.) commentaries (memoirs), pl. liste, table des —s, glossarial index.

—, 1. of a commentary; 2. glossarial. Point de —! make no remarks! être un à, 1. to gloss; 2. to make comment on.

COMMENTATEUR, n. m. 1. commentator; 2. expositor.

COMMENTER, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ to comment on; comment; to annotate.

COMMENTER, v. n. 1. § (sur) to comment (on, upon); to criticize (...); to add a little of o's own (to).

COMMÉRAGE, n. m. gossiping; gossip; tittle-tattle.

COMMÉRÇABLE, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ negotiable.

COMMÉRÇANT, E, adj. commercial; mercantile; trading.

—, peu —, uncommercial; unding.

COMMÉRÇANT, n. m. trader; dealer.

COMMÉRÇANTE, n. f. tradeswoman.

COMMÉRÇE, n. m. 1. (sing.) trade, commerce; 2. (pl.) business, sing.; 2. trade (profession); business; 3. (sing.) trade, commerce; 4. (pl.) mercantile community; 5. tradespeople, pl.; 4. trade (persons in the same line of business); 5. commerce; intercourse; connexion; 6. § communion; 7. commerce (me).

— étranger, extérieur, foreign trade; haut —, (sing.) the higher branches of trade, pl.; — intérieur, home commerce; — land, — interlope, clandestine; — maritime, commercial navigation; maritime commerce; le petit (sing.) the lower branches of trade, — des colonies, avec les colonies, colonial trade; — par terre, land commerce; — mercantile affairs; branche de —, branch of =, commerce; line business; chambre de —, chamber of commerce; chances du —, accidents

of =; conseil de —, board of =; fait de —, commercial purpose; femme de —, tradeswoman; fonds de —, business; garde du —, bailiff; genre de —, line of business; gens du —, tradespeople; maison de —, commercial house; mercantile establishment; firm; qualité de —, merchantable quality; restriction imposée au —, restriction on commerce. Dans le —, in =, business; de, du —, 1. of =, commerce; 2. commercial; mercantile; trading; en état d'être livré au —, merchantable; in a merchantable state; non en état d'être livré au —, unmerchantable; sans —, without =, commerce; untrading. Affranchir un —, to throw open a =; avoir —, 1. to have intercourse, commerce; 2. to hold communion; to converse; faire aller le —, to be good for =; entrer en — (avec), to enter into commerce (with); entretenir un —, to commerce; être d'un — agréable, d'un bon —, to be agreeable in o's intercourse with others; être d'un — sûr, to be a person to be depended on; n'être plus dans le —, 1. (pers.) to be out of business; 2. (of books) to be out of print; faire le —, to trade; to be in =, business; faire le — de, to carry on the =, business of, to trade in; lier — avec q. u., to establish an intercourse with a. o.; to enter into connexion with a. o.; rechercher le — (de), to seek intercourse, communion (with); se retirer du —, to retire from business; to leave off =; faire rouler le —, to be good for =.

COMMERCER, v. n. to trade; to traffic; to deal.

COMMERCIAL, E, adj. 1. commercial; 2. (of law) commercial; merchant.

COMMERCIALEMENT, adv. commercially.

COMMÈRE, n. f. 1. commother; 2. (of women) gossip; female gossip; 3. (of men) male gossip; gossip.

Bonne, fine, maitresse —, shrewd woman. Faire la —, to gossip.

COMMÉRER, v. n. to gossip; to tittle-tattle.

COMMETTAGE, n. m. (nav.) laying (of ropes)

COMMETTANT, n. m. 1. constituent; 2. employer; 3. (com.) constituent; employer; principal; 4. (law) warrantor.

Corps de —s, 1. constituency; 2. (sing.) employers, pl. Grand nombre de —s, (V. senses) large constituency; petit nombre de —s, (V. senses) small constituency.

COMMETTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) (à, to) 1. to commit; to intrust; to confide; to commend; 2. (à, to) pour, to appoint; 3. (b. s.) to commit (do); 4. (b. s.) to commit, to perpetrate (a crime); 5. (b. s.) to commit (a. o.); to compromise; 6. to embroil (a. o.); to set at variance; to make mischief between; 7. (nav.) to lay (a rope).

1. — q. ch. aux soins de q. u., to commit, to intrust a. th. to a. o's care. 2. — q. u. à un emploi, to appoint a. o. to an office. 3. — une faute, un péché, to commit a fault, a sin.

Action de —, (V. senses) (b. s.) 1. commission; 2. perpetration. Personne qui a commis, (V. senses) (b. s.) 1. committer; 2. perpetrator.

COMMIS, E, pa. p. (V. senses of COMMETTRE) (nav.) (of ropes) laid.

Non —, uncommitted.

SE COMMETTRE, pr. v. (b. s.) to commit o's self.

COMMINATION [—action] n. f. (rhet.) commination.

COMMINATOIRE, adj. (law) comminatory.

COMMINUTI-F, VE, adj. (did.) comminuting.

COMMINUTION [kominucion] n. f. (did.) commination.

COMMIS, n. m. 1. (adm.) clerk; 2. (of coach-offices, wagon-offices) book-keeper; 3. (com.) clerk; 4. (com.) shopman; shop-boy; 5. (com.) clicker.

— expéditionnaire, (adm.) writer; petit —, (com.) junior clerk; premier —, (com.) 1. chief, managing, head clerk; 2. head shopman; — voyageur, commercial traveller; traveller, rider.

— chef, principal clerk; — de confiance, confidential clerk; — chargé de la correspondance, corresponding clerk; — du dehors, out-door clerk; — aux écritures, (com.) clerk; — de magasin, shopman; — des vivres, (nav.) steward.

Fonctions de —, (pl.) (adm.) clerkship, sing.; place de —, (com.) clerkship.

COMMISE, n. f. (feud. law) forfeiture.

Tombe en —, forfeited.

COMMISERATION [—action] n. f. commiseration.

Personne qui a de la —, person that has =; commiserator. Digne de —, worthy of =; commiserable; plein de —, full of =; commiserating. Par —, from =; commiseratively; sans —, 1. without =; 2. uncommiserated. Avoir de la — de, to commiserate. Qui a de la —, commiserative.

COMMISSAIRE, n. m. 1. commissioner (person appointed to certain functions generally temporary); 2. commissioner (judge delegated by a court); 3. commissary; 4. trustee; 5. (of public assemblies) steward; 6. (mil.) commissary; 7. (parl.) manager (from one house of parliament to the other).

— adjoint, 1. deputy commissioner; 2. deputy commissary; — ordonnateur, (mil.) chief commissary; commissary general; — priseur, (com.) 1. appraiser; 2. auctioneer; vendue-master; — rapporteur, (nav.) prorost marshal; sous —, (mil.) issuing commissary; — voyer, trustee; — des guerres, (mil.) commissary; — des pauvres, member of a charitable board; — de police, commissary of police; — des vivres, (mil.) commissary; —s des vivres, (pl.) commissariate, sing.

COMMISSARIAT, n. m. 1. commission (functions of commissioner); 2. commissaryship; 3. trusteeship; 4. (mil.) commissariate.

COMMISSION, n. f. 1. commission (trust, charge); 2. commission (persons); 3. commission (non-omission); 4. commission (charge to do something); 5. errand; 6. (com.) commission; 7. (com.) commission; percentage; 8. (com.) commission agency; agency; commission-business; 9. (nav. jur.) commission (of a privateer); 10. (nav.) commission; 11. (parl.) committee.

— permanente, (parl.) 1. permanent commission; 2. standing committee; — rogatoire, (law) to examine witnesses.

Garçon qui fait les —s, errand-boy; maison de —, (com.) = agency; membre d'une —, (parl.) committee-man; renvoi à une —, (parl.) commitment; salle des —s, (parl.) committee-room.

En —, 1. in =; 2. on an errand; 3. (com.) on =; on sale or return; 4. (nav.) in =. S'acquitter d'une —, 1. to discharge a =; 2. to discharge an errand; aller en —, to go on an errand; avoir — (de), to have a (to); être de la —, 1. to be on the =; 2. (parl.) to be on the committee; faire la —, (com.) to carry on the business of a = agent; faire les —s, to go, to run errands; venir faire une —, to come on an errand; mettre un bâtiment en —, (nav.) to put a ship in =; faire payer —, prendre —, (com.) to charge a =; remplir une —, to perform a =;

renvoyer à une —, (parl.) to refer to a committee.

COMMISSIONNAIRE, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ person holding a commission; 2. errand porter; porter; 3. (com.) commission-agent; agent.

Négociant —, (com.) commission-merchant. — de roulage, wagon-office-keeper.

COMMISSIONNER, v. a. to commission (to grant a commission to).

COMMISSIONNÉ, E, pa. p. commissioned.

Non —, uncommissioned.

COMMISSOIRE, adj. (law) binding.

COMMISSURE, n. f. (anat.) commissure.

COMMODAT, n. m. (law) 1. bailment; 2. loan without a consideration.

COMMODE, adj. 1. (th.) (À, POUR, to; de, to) convenient; commodious; 2. (th.) agreeable, comfortable; 3. (pers.) easy; 4. (pers.) (b. s.) accommodating; 5. (substant.) convenient.

Manque de choses —s, (sing.) bad accommodations, pl. Être — à vivre, (pers.) to be agreeable in o.'s intercourse with society.

COMMODE, n. f. (sing.) chest of drawers, sing.; drawers, pl.

COMMODOEMENT, adv. conveniently; commodiously.

COMMODITÉ, n. f. 1. convenience; convenience; commodiousness; 2. accommodation; 3. (of lodgings) accommodation; 4. conveyance (carriage); convenience; 5. —s, (pl.) necessary; water-closet, sing.

Sans —, (V. senses) unaccommodated. Se donner des —s, to take \checkmark things, it at o.'s ease; se donner de grandes —s, to take \checkmark things, it much at o.'s ease.

COMMODORE, n. m. (Engl. nav.) commodore (captain commanding a division).

COMMOTION [komôcion] n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ commotion; 2. (electricity) shock; 3. (med.) (of the brain) concussion.

COMMUABILITÉ, n. f. (law) commutability.

Non —, incommutability.

COMMUABLE, adj. (law) commutable.

COMMUER, v. a. (law) (EN, to, for) to commute.

COMMUN, E, adj. 1. (À, to) common; 2. common; usual; ordinary; (every day; 3. (b. s.) common-place; trite; 4. (bot.) common; 5. (did.) common; 6. (gram.) common.

Non, peu —, 1. not common; 2. uncommon; unusual; ordinary; 3. uncommon; vulgar. Lieu —, 1. — place; 2. (rhet.) — place; recueil de lieux —s, — place book. De lieu —, — place.

COMMUN, n. m. 1. generality (people in general); 2. (sing.) menial servants; menials; servants, pl.; 3. —s, (pl.) out-houses (for servants), pl.; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ association.

— des hommes, vulgar. Jouissance en —, enjoyment in common; communion. Du — des hommes, vulgar; en —, 1. in common; 2. (law) in common; hors du —, out of the common; out of the way. Manger en —, 1. to eat \checkmark in common; 2. to common; vivre sur le —, to live at others expense.

COMMUNAL, E, adj. communal; of the parish; parish.

COMMUNAUTE [—nôte] n. f. 1. community (possession in common); 2. community (society); 3. (law) communion (of goods).

— ecclésiastique, religieuse, spiritual corporation. — de biens, (law) communion of goods.

COMMUNAUX, n. m. pl. (law) common, sing.

COMMUNE, n. f. 1. commune (divi-

sion of territory in France); parish; 2. commune (inhabitants); parish; 3. town-house; 4. —s, (pl.) commons, pl.; house of commons, sing.; 5. (sing.) people of a town; commons, pl.; 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ (sing.) inhabitants of the country, pl.; 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ country militia; 8. $\frac{1}{2}$ common (land).

Assemblée de la —, vestry; chambre des —s, house of commons; membre de la chambre des —s, member of the house of commons; member of parliament; commoner.

COMMUNEMENT, adv. commonly; usually; ordinarily.

Non, peu —, uncommonly; unusually.

COMMUNIAN, n. m. E, n. f. communicant.

COMMUNICABILITÉ, n. f. communicability.

COMMUNICABLE, adj. 1. (À, to) communicable; 2. that can be made to communicate.

COMMUNICATI-F, VE, adj. 1. (pers.) communicative; 2. (th.) communicable.

Peu —, (pers.) uncommunicative; incommunicative; inconvertible. Caractère —, communicativeness.

COMMUNICATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. communication; 2. communion; intercourse; 3. (mil.) communication; 4. (rhet.) communication.

— du gouvernement, (parl.) message from the government. De —, (tech.) communicating; connecting; en —, in communication; en — avec la machine, (mach.) in gear. Donner à q. u. — de q. ch., to communicate a. th. to a. o.; entretenir une —, to keep \checkmark up a communication; entretenir des —s (avec), to hold \checkmark communication (with); être en — (avec), (mach.) to be open to; faire une —, to make \checkmark a communication; interdire toute —, to prohibit all communication; mettre en —, 1. to bring \checkmark into communication; 2. (tech.) to connect; prendre, recevoir — de, to take \checkmark cognizance; rompre toute —, to break \checkmark off all communication. Qui contient une —, communicatory.

COMMUNICATIVEMENT, adv. communicatively.

COMMUNIER, v. n. to communicate; to receive the communion; to receive, to take \checkmark the sacrament.

COMMUNIER, v. a. to administer the communion (to).

COMMUNION, n. f. 1. communion (union of persons in one creed); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ communion (sacrament); 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ communion-prayer; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ (of the Holy Ghost) fellowship.

— blanche, receiving unconsecrated bread. — sous les deux espèces, $\frac{1}{2}$ communion in both kinds. Nappe de —, communion-cloth. Hors de la —, out of the pale of the communion. Faire sa première —, to receive, to take \checkmark the communion for the first time; reirancher de la —, to cut \checkmark off from the communion.

COMMUNIQUER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ (À, to) to communicate (transmit); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (À, to) to exhibit; to produce; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (À, to) to communicate; to impart; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ (À, into) to infuse.

— de nouveau, to recommunicate.

Qualité de ce qu'on ne peut —, uncommunicability; uncommunicableness.

Pouvoir être communiqué, (V. senses) $\frac{1}{2}$ to be infusible; que l'on peut —, communicable; qui n'a pas été communiqué, uncommunicated; qui peut être —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ communicable; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ infusible.

COMMUNIQUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of COMMUNIQUER.

Non —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ uncommunicated; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ unimparted.

SE COMMUNIQUER, pr. v. (À, to) 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to be communicable; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to be communicated (transmitted); 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (th.) to communicate (have a communication or passage); 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) to communicate.

COMMUNIQUER, v. n. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ (th.) to communicate (have a communication or passage); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) to communicate; to be in communication.

COMMUNISME, n. m. communism (doctrine of all property being in common).

COMMUNISTE, n. m. f. communist (partisan of communism).

COMMUTATI-F, VE, adj. 1. (did.) commutative; 2. (law) (of contracts) by which each party is to receive an equivalent.

COMMUTATION [—âcion] n. f. (law) commutation.

COMOCLADIE, n. f. (bot.) comocladia; (maiden-plum).

COMPACTITÉ [konpaktité] n. f. (phys.) compactness.

COMPACTE [konpakté] adj. 1. (phys.) compact; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (of editions of books) compact.

Non, peu —, incompact; incompact.

Caractère —, compactness. Rendre —, to compact.

COMPAGNE [konpann-y] n. f. 1. (pers.) companion; female companion; "consort; "partner; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) companion (wife); "consort; partner; (helpmate); 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) play-fellow (woman); playmate; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ (of animals) companion (female); mate; 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ (th.) companion; attendant; concomitant; 6. (comp.) fellow; mate.

6. — de travail, fellow labourer.

Sans —, companionless; mateless.

COMPAGNIE [konpann-yi] n. f. 1. company; 2. company; society; 3. companionship; 4. (com.) company; (V. SOCIÉTÉ); 5. (hunt.) covey (of birds); 6. (hunt.) fall (of partridges, etc.); 7. (mil.) company; 8. (mil.) (of cavalry) troop.

— franche, (mil.) free company; — ordonnance, (com.) chartered —. — du commerce, (com.) trading —. ... et (com.) ... and Co. Dame, demoiselle de —, companion; femme de bonne —, gentlewoman; homme de bonne —, gentleman; règle de —, (arith.) fellow-ship; rule of —; règle de — composée, double fellowship; fellowship without time; règle de — simple, single fellowship; fellowship without time. 11.

—, 1. (V. senses) in —; 2. (of animals) gregarious; de bonne —, 1. gentleman-like; gentlemanly; 2. lady-like; de mauvaise —, 1. ungentleman-like; ungentlemanly; 2. unlady-like; en — in —; en — avec, in — with; (alone) with; en — de, in — with; sans —, 1. without —; 2. unattended. Avoir — ton de la bonne —, 1. to be a gentleman; 2. to be a lady; constituer —, (com.) to incorporate; divertir —, to entertain —; faire —, 1. to —; 2. to keep \checkmark =; fausser —, to pass to quit —; (to give \checkmark the slip to; faire quenter la bonne —, la mauvaise —, keep \checkmark good, bad =; recevoir —, receive =; tenir —, to keep \checkmark =; bear \checkmark =; pour tenir — à q. u., for —.

COMPAGNON [konpann-yon] n. m. (pers.) companion (man); male companion; "consort; "partner; compen (mate; 2. (pers.) yoke-fellow; yoke-mate; 3. (pers.) play-fellow; play-mate; 4. (pers.) equal; (fellow; (lea) blade; 5. (pers.) (droli fellow; droll; 6. (th.) companion; attendant; concomitant; 7. (of artisans) journeyman; 8. (comp.) fellow; co ...; mate.

Bon —, 1. good fellow; fellow; boon companion; joyeux —, joyous fellow;) blade.

7. — de travail, fellow labourer; — d'aventures, coadventurer.

— d'armes, companion in arms; — de la bouteille, bottle-fellow; — d'école, school-fellow; — de jeu, play-fellow; play-mate. Sans —, companionless; mateless. Être le — de, (V. senses) 1. (pers.) to consort with; 2. § (th.) to be an attendant on; to be a concomitant to; traiter de pair à —, to hail fellow well met; travailler à dépêche —, to patch up;) to slubber.

COMPAGNONNAGE [kompagnon-naj] n. m. 1. trade-union; 2. † state of a journeyman.

COMPARABLE [kompàrabl'] adj. (À, to) comparable; to be compared.

COMPARAISON [kompàrèzon] n. f. 1. comparison; 2. ** compare; 3. (gram.) comparison; 4. (rhet.) simile; similitude; parabole.

À — de, in = comparison with, to; au delà de toute —, beyond all =; * beyond compare; en — de, in = of, with; compared to; hors de —, beyond =; par —, 1. comparatively; 2. (À) in = (to); sans —, 1. incomparably; beyond =; * beyond compare; 2. without making any =. Entrer en —, to enter into =; établir une —, to institute a =; n'être rien en — de q. u., 1. to be nothing in = to; 2. (pers.) to be but a fool to (a. o.); faire une —, to make √ a =; faire — de, faire la — de, to compare; to make √ a = between; mettre en —, 1. to place, to put √ in =; 2. to set √ off; soutenir, supporter la —, to support, to stand √ the =; ** to hold √ compare.

COMPARAÎTRE [kompàrètr'] v. n. (conj. like PARAÎTRE) 1. § to appear (before a judge); 2. (law) to appear; to make √ o. s appearance.

1. — devant le tribunal de Dieu, to appear before the tribunal of God.

— devant le tribunal, (law) to appear at o. s trial. Contraindre à — (devant), to bind √ over (to); faire —, to call up; être tenu de — (à), to be bound √ to. Faute de —, in case of non-appearance; in default of appearance. Qui va —, forthcoming; que ... comparaisse, let ... be forthcoming.

COMPARANT [kompàrant] n. m. E, n. (law) appearer.

COMPARATIF [kompàratif] VE, adj. 1. comparative; 2. (gram.) comparative.

COMPARATIF [kompàratif] n. m. (gram.) comparative; comparative degree.

Au —, in the =; du —, 1. of the =; 2. comparative.

COMPARATIVEMENT [kompàrativman] adv. comparatively.

COMPARER [kompàrè] v. a. 1. (AVEC, with; À, to) to compare; 2. (À, to) to compare.

COMPARÉ, E, pa. p. (did.) comparative.

Objets —s, (log.) compares. N'être rien comparé à q. u., to be nothing compared to a. o.; (to be but a fool to a. o.

COMPAROIR [kompàroir] v. n. (law) 1. COMPARAÎTRE.

COMPARSE [kompàrsè] n. m. (theat.) supernumerary (character who has nothing to say on the stage).

COMPARTIMENT [kompàrtimant] n. m. 1. compartment; 2. celi; 3. (did.) receptacle; 4. (hort.) knot; 5. (mining) panel; rib-wall.

Exploitation par —s, par piliers et —s, (mining) panel-work. À —s, (V. senses) (hort.) knotted.

COMPARUTION [kompàruçion] n. f. (law) appearance; forthcoming.

Non —, défaut de —, non-appearance. Mandat de —, (crim. law) summons. Se faire délivrer un mandat de —, to take √ out a summons; lancer un mandat de —, to issue a summons.

COMPAS [kompà] n. m. (sing.) 1. compass, sing.; compasses, pl.; pair of compasses, sing.; 2. (horol.) dividers, pl.; 3. (nav.) compass; mariner's compass, sing. (V. BOUSSOLE.)

— à branches, draught compass; — à branches courbes, German =; — à trois branches, triangular =; — de calibre, (artil.) calibers; calibre =s; callipers; — à ellipse, trammel; — de mer, de route, =; sea- =; — à pointes changeantes, draught =; — à pointes tournantes, turn-up =; — de proportion, de réduction, proportional =; sector =. Branche, jambe de —, foot of a =. Avoir le — dans l'œil, to have a sure eye; faire q. ch. par — et par mesure, faire q. ch. par règle et par —, to do √ a. th. with rule and =.

COMPASSEMENT [kompàsman] n. m. § compassing.

COMPASSER [kompàsé] v. a. 1. § to measure with a compass; 2. § to give √ exact symmetry to; 3. § to measure; to regulate; 4. † § to consider; to reflect on; to weigh.

Être compassé, (pers.) (b. s.) to be precise, formal.

COMPASSION [kompàçion] n. f. compassion; mercy.

Défaut, manque de —, want of compassion, mercy; incompassionateness. Par — (pour), in = (to); in mercy (to); sans —, 1. without =; 2. incompassionate; uncompassionate; pitying; 3. incompassionately. Avoir — de, to have, to take √ on; to compassionate; émouvoir, toucher de —, to move with =; être ému, touché de —, to have, to take √ = (on); exciter la —, (g. s.) to excite =; faire —, (b. s.) to excite =. Dont on n'a pas —, unpitied.

COMPATIBILITÉ [kompàtibilité] n. f. compatibility; compatibility.

COMPATIBLE [kompàtibl'] adj. compatible; consistent.

D'une manière —, compatibly; consistently. Être —, to be compatible, consistent; to consist; to comport.

COMPATIR [kompàtir] v. n. (À) 1. † to compassionately (...); to sympathize (with); 2. to be compatible; to agree.

COMPATISSANT [kompàtisan] E, adj. 1. compassionate; tender; 2. (pers.) tender-hearted; tender.

Non, peu —, uncompassionate; incompassionate.

COMPATRIOTE [kompàtriote] n. m. f. fellow country-man, m.; fellow country-woman, f.; * compatriot, m. f.

COMPENDIEUSEMENT [kompandieu-zman] adv. † compendiously.

COMPENDIUM [kompindium] n. m. compendium; epitome.

COMPENSATION [kompansàçion] n. f. 1. § (DE, for) compensation; 2. § set off; 3. (for tithes) modus; 4. (com.) offset; 5. (law) compensation; 6. (feud. law) bote.

— équitable, equitable, fair compensation. Principe de —, 1. principle of =; 2. law of average. En — de, as a = for; par —, by way of =; as a =; sans —, uncompensated. Faire —, to make √ =; faire — de, to compensate; to compensate for.

COMPENSATOIRE [kompansatoir] adj. compensatory.

COMPENSER [kompansè] v. a. 1. § to compensate; to set √ off; 2. § to compensate; to compensate for; to make amends for; 3. § to counteract; 4. (com.) to offset √.

SE COMPENSER, pr. v. § to compensate.

COMPERAGE [kompéraj] n. m. 1. § compaternity; 2. § trickery; cheating.

COMPERE [kompérrè] n. m. 1. § god-father (with respect to a god-mother or to the parents of the god-child); 2. § father (of a child with respect to the

god-father and god-mother); 3. (§ crony (companion); 4. (§ arch-fellow; fellow; (dog;) blade; 5. (b. s.) confederate (of quacks, jugglers, etc. for purposes of trickery).

Bon —, (V. senses) great crony; franc —, 1. regular crony; 2. roaring blade; joyeux —, jolly fellow, blade; rusé —, cunning fellow, blade; vigoureux —, determined fellow, dog.

COMPÈRE-LORIOT, n. m., pl. COMPÈRES-LORIOTS, 1. styte (on the eye); 2. (orn.) loriol; gold-hammer; goldfinch.

COMPÈTEMENT [kompétèman] adv. † competently.

COMPÉTENCE [kompétans] n. f. 1. (law) competence; competency; 2. § sphere; province; department; 3. † competition.

De la — (de), (law) 1. cognizable (by, in); 2. § within the sphere, department, province of; hors de la —, beyond, without the sphere, department, province of. Réclamer la —, (law) to claim, to demand cognizance. Cela est hors de sa —, cela n'est pas de sa —, he is not a competent judge of that; that is not within his sphere, department, province.

COMPÉTENT [kompétan] E, adj. 1. (law) competent; 2. § competent (capable); 3. § requisite; 4. § suitable; fit; proper; 5. (law) cognizant.

COMPÈTER [kompète] v. n. (law) 1. to be due; 2. to be cognizable.

COMPÉTITEUR [kompétiteur] n. m. (À, for) competitor.

COMPILATEUR [kompilateur] n. m. compiler.

COMPILATION [kompiliàçion] n. f. compilation.

Nouvelle —, 1. new =; 2. recompilation.

COMPILER [kompilè] v. a. to compile.

COMPITALES [kompital] n. f. pl. (Rom. ant.) compitalia, pl.

COMPLAINANT [komplein-yan] E, adj. † complaining.

COMPLAINANT [komplein-yan] n. m., E, n. f. † complainant.

COMPLAÎTE [kompilèit] n. f. 1. lamentation; wailing; 2. lament (ballad); 3. religious ballad; 4. (law) complaint; 5. (mus.) tragedy.

COMPLAIRE [kompilèr] v. n. irreg. (conj. like PLAIRE) (À, ...) to please; to humour.

SE COMPLAIRE, pr. v. (EN) to delight (in); to take √ delight (in); to view with complacency (...).

COMPLAISamment [komplezaman] adv. complaisantly.

Par trop —, overcomplaisantly.

COMPLAISANCE [komplezans] n. f. 1. complaisance; 2. † compliancy; 3. complacency (pleasure, satisfaction); complacence; 4. † —s, (pl.) delight; love, sing.; 5. (com.) accommodation.

Défaut, manque de —, (V. senses) incomplaisance. Avec —, 1. with complaisance; 2. complacently; 3. compliantly; de —, (V. senses) 1. complacent; 2. (com.) of accommodation; par —, in complaisance; (out of complaisance; sans —, 1. uncomplaisant; 2. uncomplaisantly; 3. uncompliant; 4. without complacency. Avoir de grandes —s pour q. u., to be very complaisant to a. o.; mettre ses —s (dans), † to be well pleased (in); to delight (in).

COMPLAISANT [komplezan] E, adj. 1. (ENVERS, pour, to) complaisant; 2. (POUR, with) compliant; 3. (b. s.) fawning; pandery; toad-eating; 4. (b. s.) pandery; pimping.

Non, peu —, 1. uncomplaisant; 2. uncompliant; uncomplifying; par trop —, overcomplaisant. — envers le pouvoir, time-serving. Ministre — (de), (b. s.) pander (to). Être le ministre — (de), (b. s.) to pander (to).

COMPLAISANT [konpləzɑ̃] n. m. E. n. f. 1. (POUR, to) overcomplaisant person; 2. (POUR, with) complier; 3. fawner; (toad-eater; 4. (b. s.) (POUR, to) pander; pimp.

Métier de —, (b. s.) panderism. En —, panderly; pimp-like. Être, faire le — de, (V. senses) 1. to comply with; 2. (b. s.) to pander; to pimp; to comply with; se faire le — (de), 1. to comply (with); 2. (b. s.) to pander (to); servir de — à, to pander to.

COMPLANT [konplɑ̃] n. m. (agr.) plantation.

COMPLÈMENT [konplɛmɑ̃] n. m. 1. complement; 2. (astr.) complement; 3. (fort.) complement; 4. (geom.) complement; 5. (gram.) complement; object; objective; objective case.

COMPLÉMENTAIRE [konplɛmɑ̃tɛr] adj. complemental.

COMPL-ET [konplɛ] **ÊTE**, adj. 1. whole; complete; 2. § complete; 3. § full; total; entire; 4. (b. s.) utter; 5. (bot.) complete; 6. (bot.) (of plants, flowers) perfect.

Attirail —, complement; caractère —, completeness; état —, completeness.

COMPLET [konplɛ] n. m. (mil., nav.) complement.

Grand —, full =; petit —, short =. Être au grand —, to have o.'s full =; excéder, passer son —, (mil., nav.) to have more than o.'s =.

COMPLÈTEMENT [konplɛtmɑ̃] adv. 1. § wholly; completely; 2. § completely; 3. § fully; totally; entirely; 4. § (b. s.) utterly.

COMPLÈTEMENT [konplɛtmɑ̃] n. m. (mil., nav.) completion.

COMPLÉTER [konplɛtɛ] v. a. 1. § to complete (make entire); 2. § to complete; to make up; 3. § to fill up.

Qui complète, (did.) complete.

COMPLÉTÉ, E, pa. p. completed.

Non —, uncompleted.

COMPLÉTI-F [konplɛtif] **VE**, adj. ‡ (gram.) complete.

COMPLEXE [konplɛks] adj. 1. (did.) complex; 2. (alg.) compound; 3. (arith.) (of numbers) complex.

Caractère —, (did.) complexion. D'une manière —, complexly. Compose d'idées —s, (did.) decomplex.

COMPLEXION [konplɛksjɔ̃] n. f. 1. § (pers.) constitution (of the body); complexion; 2. § disposition (inclination).

De —, constitutional; complexional; par —, constitutionally; complexionally.

COMPLEXITÉ [konplɛksite] n. f. (did.) complexity; complexness.

COMPLICATION [konplikasjɔ̃] n. f. 1. complication; 2. complexity; 3. intricacy.

COMPLICE [konplis] adj. (DE) privity (to); instrumental (in); accessory (to).

Être — (de), to be =; to be a party (to).

COMPLICE [konplis] n. m. f. 1. § (DE) accomplice (with); 2. (law) accessory (to).

COMPLICITÉ [konplikite] n. f. 1. (DE, in) participation as an accomplice; 2. (law) participation as an accessory.

De —, accessorial.

COMPLIES [konpli] n. f. pl. (cath. lit.) completory; complin; compline, sing.

COMPLIMENT [konplimɑ̃] n. m. 1. compliment (civil words); 2. —s, (pl.) complimentalness, sing.; 3. congratulation; felicitation.

—s affectueux, kind compliments; —s empressés, best =s; fâcheux —s, sorry =s; — fade, insipid =; grand —, great, high =; — opportun, well-timed =; pur —, mere =; — respectueux, respectful =; — bien, mal tourné, ill-, well-turned =; — bien tourne, trousse, neat =; — hors de saison, ill-timed =. Point de —s, trêve de —s! no =s! Avec des —s,

1. with =s; complementally; 2. with congratulation; de —s, of =s; complimentary; sans —, without any =s. Faire — à q. u., 1. to compliment a o.; 2. to congratulate a o.; (to wish a o. joy; faire un —, to pay √ a =; faire des —s, to make √ =s; faire son — à q. u. de q. ch., 1. to compliment a o. on a th.; to pay √ o.'s = to a o. on a th.; 2. to congratulate a o. on a th.; to wish a o. joy of a th.; faire ses —s, to give √ o.'s =s; laisser là les —s, to lay √ aside =; to put √ an end to =s; présenter ses —s à q. u., to present, to pay √ o.'s =s to a o.; rendre un —, to return a =; regagner son —, to put √ up o.'s =.

COMPLIMENTER [konplimɑ̃tɛ] v. a. to compliment.

COMPLIMENTER [konplimɑ̃tɛ] v. n. to compliment; to make √ compliments.

COMPLIMENTEU-R [konplimɑ̃tɛr] SE, adj. (pers.) complimentary.

COMPLIMENTEU-R [konplimɑ̃tɛr] n. m. SE, n. f. complimenter.

COMPLIQUER [konplikɛ] v. a. 1. to complicate; 2. to complicate; to make √, to render intricate.

COMPLIQUÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § complicated; 2. § complicate; 3. § intricate; 4. § many-sided.

D'une manière —e, (V. senses) intricately.

SE COMPLIQUER, pr. v. 1. to become √, to get √ complicated; 2. to become √, to get √ intricate.

COMPLIT [konplɛ] n. m. plot (scheme of mischief).

Déjouer un —, to frustrate a =; faire —, faire, former, ourdir, tramer un —, to form, to lay √ a =.

COMPLÔTER [konplotɛ] v. a. to plot (form schemes of mischief).

COMPONCTION [konpozjɔ̃] n. f. ‡ compunction; contrition.

— de cœur, contrition of the heart.

COMPORTEMENTS [konportmɑ̃] n. m. pl. ‡ deportment; demeanour, sing.

COMPORTER [konportɛ] v. a. (th.) to admit of; to allow; to permit.

SE COMPORTER, pr. v. to behave; (to behave o.'s self; to demean o.'s self; to deport o.'s self; to bear √ o.'s self; (to go √ on.

— mal, 1. to = badly, ill; to misbehave; (to misbehave o.'s self; 2. to mismanage.

COMPOSANTE [konpozɑ̃t] n. f. (math., mech.) component.

COMPOSE [konpozɛ] n. m. (did.) 1. compound; 2. (of words) compound; component.

COMPOSE [konpozɛ] E, adj. 1. compound; 2. affected; stiff; 3. (of machines) complicated; 4. (arith.) compound; composite; 5. (arith.) (of fractions) complex; 6. (bot.) composite; 7. (did.) compound; component.

Non —, (V. senses) uncompounded.

Nature non —e, uncompoundedness.

COMPOSÉE [konpozɛ] n. f. (bot.) composites.

COMPOSER [konpozɛ] v. a. 1. § to compose (form, constitute); 2. § to compose (make); 3. § to compound (mix, unite); to make √ up; 4. § to compound (make one whole of different parts); 5. § to compose; to adjust; to fashion; (to make √ up; to put √ on; 6. § to compose (a difference); to adjust; to settle; to make √ up; 7. (gram.) to compound; 8. (law) to compound; 9. (mus.) to compose; 10. (print.) to compose; to set √ up; 11. (school) to compose.

1. Composé d'un corps et d'une âme, composed of a body and a soul. 2. — un livre, un discours, des vers, to compose a book, a speech, verses. 3. — des drogues, to compound drugs. 4. Changer et — des images, to alter and compound images. 5. — sa mine, to compose, to adjust o.'s countenance.

— d'avance, to precompose; — en alinéa, (print.) to run √ out; — en sommaire, (print.) to indent. À —, (print.) composing.

SE COMPOSER, pr. v. 1. § to be composed; 2. § to be compounded; 3. § (pers.) to compose, to adjust, to fashion; o.'s looks, o.'s countenance.

COMPOSER [konpozɛ] v. n. § 1. to compose (be engaged in composing); 2. (DE, for) to compound; to compromise; to make √ terms; to come √ to terms; 3. to capitulate; 4. (school) to compose; — avec un voleur pour la restitution des objets volés, (law) to compound with a felon.

COMPOSITE [konpozit] adj. (arch.) composite.

COMPOSITE [konpozit] n. m. (arch.) composite order.

COMPOSITEUR [konpoziteur] n. m. 1. composer (of music); 2. (law) compounder; 3. (print.) compositor.

Amiable —, (law) compounder; arbitrator judging according to equity.

COMPOSITION [konpozisjɔ̃] n. f. 1. § composition (forming, constituting) composing; 2. § composition (things composed); 3. § composition (making); composing; composure; 4. § composition (work); 5. § compounding (mixing, uniting); 6. § compounding (making one whole of different parts); 7. composition; adjustment; settlement; agreement; 8. (gram.) composition; 9. (law) composition; 10. ‡ (mil.) capitulation; 11. (mus., paint.) composition; 12. (print.) (action) composing; composition; setting up; 13. (print.) composition (thing composed); 14. (school) composition.

— à l'amiable, (law) amicable composition; — en thème, exercise given as a composition; — en version, translation given as a composition; — avec un voleur pour la restitution des objets volés, (law) compounding with felon; theft-hold. De —, de bonne, facile —, (pers.) easy to satisfy; de difficile —, difficult, hard to satisfy. Entrer en —, venir à —, venir à une — amiable pour, to compound; entrer en — pour, venir à une — pour, venir à une — amiable pour, to compound.

COMPOST [konpost] n. m. (agr.) compost.

COMPOSTER [konpostɛ] v. a. (agr.) compost.

COMPOSTEUR [konpostɛr] n. m. (print.) composing-stick.

COMPOTATEUR [konpotatɛr] n. m. bottle companion.

COMPOTE [konpote] n. f. 1. stewed fruit; 2. stew (of fruit, pigeons).

— de ..., stewed ... À la —, 1. bruisé 2. (of the eyes) black (bruised); —, 1. (of fruit, pigeons) stewed; bruised; 3. (of the eyes) black (bruised). Avoir l'œil à la —, en —, to have black eye; avoir les yeux en —, to have black eyes, a pair of black eyes; en —, to stew (fruit, pigeons); faire une — de, mettre en —, to stew (fruit, pigeons); faire une —, to make √ ca (of fruit, pigeons).

COMPOTIER [konpotie] n. m. dish, stewed fruit.

COMPRÉHENSIBILITÉ [konprɛhɑ̃sibilite] n. f. (did.) comprehensibility.

COMPRÉHENSIBLE [konprɛhɑ̃siblɛ] adj. (did.) comprehensible.

COMPRÉHENSIF [konprɛhɑ̃sɛf] adj. (did.) comprehensive.

Peu —, (did.) uncomprehensive.

COMPRÉHENSION [konprɛhɑ̃sjɔ̃] n. f. 1. apprehension (faculty); comprehension; understanding; intelligence; 2. (did.) comprehension; understanding; 3. (rhet.) comprehensiveness.

Défaut de —, incomprehension. À la — aisée, facile; to be quick of apprehension.

hension, être de dure —, to be dull of apprehension.

COMPREHENSIVITÉ [konprɛhɑ̃sivite] n. f. (philos.) comprehensiveness.

COMPRENDRE [konprɑ̃drɛ] v. a. irreg. (conj. like PRENDRE) 1. || § to comprehend; to comprise; to contain; 2. || § to include; to be inclusive of; to take in; 3. § to understand; to comprehend; to apprehend; to conceive; (to make out; 4. § to understand (a language, a word); 5. (math.) to intercept.

— mal, to misunderstand; to misapprehend; to misconceive. Ne pas —, (V. senses) to mistake; ne rien —, (V. senses) to understand nothing of; about —, — ce que q. u. veut dire, — le sens des paroles de q. u., to understand q. u.'s meaning. Faire — à q. u. (que), to let q. u. understand (that); to give q. u. o. to understand (that); faire — q. ch. à q. u., to make q. u. o. understand a. th.; se faire —, to make q. u.'s self understood; pouvoir être compris, 1. to be able to be understood; 2. th. to be comprehensible. En comprenant —, en y comprenant —, (V. senses) including.

COMPRIS, E, pa. p. V. senses of COMPRENDRE.

Non —, (V. senses) unapprehended; non —, ... non —, not including; ... not included; (sinking ... y —, ... —, including ...; ... included.

(Non —, y — are invariable when the noun follows but not when it precedes)

SE COMPRENDRE, pr. v. i. (pers.) to understand q. u.'s self; 2. to understand q. u. each other; 3. (th.) to be understood.

COMPRESSE [konprɛs] n. f. (surg.) compress.

— fenêtrée, perforated =.

COMPRESSIBILITÉ [konprɛsibilibite] n. f. (phys.) compressibility.

COMPRESSIBLE [konprɛsiblɛ] adj. (phys.) compressible.

COMPRESSI-F [konprɛsif] VE, adj. compressive.

COMPRESSION [konprɛsjɔ̃] n. f. 1. compression; 2. squeezing; 3. (surg.) striction.

COMPRIÉ [konprimé] E, adj. 1. (bot.) compressed; 2. (did.) flattened; flattened; 3. (phys.) compressed.

Non —, (phys.) uncompressed.

COMPRIER [konprimé] v. a. 1. || to compress; 2. || to restrain; to check; to curb; (to keep q. u. down, under.

COMPROMETTRE [konpromɛtrɛ] v. n. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) (law) (DE, for) to make q. u. a compromise; to agree to a compromise.

COMPROMETTRE [konpromɛtrɛ] v. a. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) 1. to implicate; 2. to compromise; to commit; 3. to injure; 4. to forfeit.

COMPROMIS, E, pa. p. V. senses of COMPROMETTRE.

Non —, 1. unimplicated; 2. uncompromised; 3. uninjured.

SE COMPROMETTRE, pr. v. i. 1. to implicate o.'s self; 2. to compromise, to commit o.'s self; 3. to injure o.'s self.

COMPROMIS [konpromis] n. m. (law) 1. compromise; 2. arbitration-bond.

Personne qui fait un —, compromiser. Faire, passer un —, to make q. u. a compromise; mettre en —, 1. to submit (a. th.) to arbitration; 2. § to compromise; to commit.

COMPTABILITÉ [kontabilite] n. f. (sing.) accounts, pl.; book-keeping, sing.; merchants' accounts, pl.

Chef de —, general accountant.

COMPTABLE [kontablɛ] adj. (A, to; DE, for) 1. || § (pers.) accountable; 2. || § responsible; 3. § (pers.) amenable.

Agent —, 1. accountant; 2. responsible agent.

COMPTABLE [kontablɛ] n. m. 1. ac-
countant; 2. responsible agent.

COMPTANT [kontɑ̃] adj. 1. (of money) ready; 2. (of payment) in cash; 3. (com.) (of payment) prompt.

COMPTANT [kontɑ̃] n. m. cash; ready cash, money.

Au —, (com.) for, in =.

COMPTANT [kontɑ̃] adv. in cash; in ready cash, money.

Payer —, 1. to pay q. u. cash; 2. § to pay q. u. off, home; to quit scores; vendre —, to sell q. u. for cash, for ready money.

COMPTE [kontɛ] n. m. 1. || computa-
tion; calculation; reckoning; account; 2. || number (right); quantity; 3. || § rate (manner of reckoning); 4. || § account (statement of particular sums); (score); 5. § account; 6. § account; statement; 7. § account; reason; motive; (score).

Ancien —, old account; — borgne, 1. odd number; 2. odd money; — courant, running =; — current; — futur, 1. future =; 2. * after-reckoning; — inexact, (V. senses) misreport; — juste, accurate, correct =; — rendu, 1. || = given in; 2. § = report; statement; return; —s rendus, (V. senses) 1. reporting; 2. returns; —s rendus des chambres, parliamentary reporting; — rond, 1. round number; 2. even money. — de vente, (com.) account-sales. Arrêté de —, = agreed upon; article de —, 1. item of an =; 2. § score; addition de —, audit; auteur de —s rendus, 1. author of =s. statements, returns; 2. reporter; cour des —s, audit-office; livre de —s, (com.) =-book; obligation de rendre —, accountability; accountableness; solde de —, payment in full of all demands; vérificateur de —s, auditor. À —, 1. (com.) on =; 2. in part payment; 3. (substant.) instalment; sum in part payment; à bon —, 1. cheap; 2. cheaply; at a cheap rate; à ce —, 1. || § at this, that rate; 2. § in that manner, way; au bout du —, in the main; on the whole; after all; everything calculated, reckoned; (when all comes to all; à nouveau —, on, upon a new =; on a new score; de — fait, 1. on computation; de — à demi, (com.) on joint and equal =; on mutual account; de — en participation, (com.) on joint =; en fin de —, in the end; at last; pour — de, 1. || for, on = of; pour le — de §, on = of; pour son —, on o.'s own =; pour solde de tout —, (com.) in full of all demands; sur le — de, on = of; (on the score of. Apurer les —s, (adm.) to audit =s; to audit; apurer un —, (adm.) to audit an =; avoir q. ch. en —, 1. || to have a. th. on =; 2. § to have to account for a. th.; devoir — (à), to be accountable (to); donner son — à, 1. || § to pay q. u. to; to discharge; 2. § to serve (a. o.) out; 3. § to give q. u. it to (a. o.); entrer en ligne de —, to enter into the computation; s'établir pour son —, pour son propre —, to set q. u. up for o.'s self; être le —, être bien le —, (of accounts) to be accurate, right; n'être pas de —, not to reckon; n'être pas le —, (of accounts) to be inaccurate. (wrong; être de bon —, 1. || to render a faithful =; 2. § to speak q. u. truly; être en — avec q. u., (com.) to have an = open with a. o.; être loin de son —, to be out in o.'s reckoning; faire — de §, to value; to esteem; faire un — rendu, to give q. u. =; to make q. u. a statement; to make q. u. out a return; mettre en —, (com.) to put q. u. to =; mettre en ligne de —, to take q. u. into =; mettre sur le — de q. u., to charge a. o. with; to lay q. u. to a. o.'s charge; to impute to a. o.; porter en —, (com.) to carry to =; prendre sur son —, 1. || to have put to o.'s =; 2. §

to take q. u. charge of; régler un —, 1. || to settle an =; 2. § to quit scores; rendre — (de), 1. || § to render, to give q. u. = (of); 2. to account (for); faire rendre — à q. u., to call a. o. to =; se rendre — (de), to account (for); tenir — de, 1. || to carry to =; 2. § to take q. u. into =; to take q. u. of; to take q. u. into consideration; 3. § to value; to prize; tenir un — (de), to keep q. u. an = (of); vérifier un —, (adm.) 1. to examine an =; 2. to audit an =. Les bons —s font les bons amis, short =s, reckonings make long friends.

COMPTE-PAS, n. m., pl. —, odometer; pedometer; way-wiser; surveying-wheel.

COMPTER [kontɛ] v. a. 1. || to compute; to calculate; * to number; (to reckon; (to count; (to tell q. u.); 2. || to add up; to sum up; to cast q. u. up; to reckon up; 3. (DANS, in) to comprise; to include; to reckon; (to reckon in; 4. (A, to) to pay q. u.; 5. || to reckon; to charge; to charge (a. o.) for (a. th.); 6. § to reckon; to count; * to number; 7. § (POUR) to reckon (for, as); to repute (...); to consider (as, ...); to esteem (as, ...); to regard (as); to look on (as).

4. — une somme à q. u., to pay a. o. a sum of money. 5. — q. ch. fort cher à q. u., to charge a. o. very dear for a. th.

— mal, (V. senses) to misreckon.

Action de —, numbering; numeration. Sans le —, (V. senses) 1. uncomputed; * unnumbered; unreckoned; untold; 2. unincluded. Qui peut être compté (V. senses) numerable.

COMPTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of COMPTER.

Non —, (V. senses) uncomputed; * unnumbered; unreckoned; untold; tout bien —, 1. || every thing reckoned; 2. § every thing considered.

COMPTIER [kontɛ] v. n. 1. || to calculate; to reckon; 2. || to cast q. u. accounts, 3. || to reckon; to be reckoned; (POUR, COMME, for) to go q. u.; 4. || (DE) to account (for); to give q. u. to render an account (of); 5. § to calculate (foresee) (on); to expect (to); to think q. u. of; 6. § (SUR, ...) to anticipate; 7. § to calculate (on); to reckon (on); to purpose (...); to intend (...); 8. § (SUR, on, upon) to rely; to reckon; to depend; to count; 9. (com.) to settle accounts.

3. Cela compte, that reckons; cela compte; our q. ch., that reckons, goes for something.

— bien, (V. senses) to reckon well; to be a good reckoner, calculator; ne pas —, — pour rien, (V. senses) not to reckon; (to go q. u. for nothing; to stand q. u. for nothing. — de clerc à maître, to be irresponsible for o.'s receipts and expenditure. Personne qui compte, numberer; numerator. À — de, reckoning from ...; from ...; from ... forward. Comptez là-dessus, rely on, upon it that; (depend upon it

COMPTE RENDU, n. m. V. COMPTE.

COMPTEUR [konteur] n. m. 1. (pers.) reckoner (man); 2. (mach.) tell-tale; 3. (tech.) meter.

COMPTEUSE [konteuz] n. f. reckoner (woman).

COMPTOIR [kontoir] n. m. 1. (of shops) counter; 2. (of coffee-houses, inns, taverns) bar; 3. (of public houses) bar; tap; 4. (bank) branch-bank; 5. (com.) (of merchants) office; counting-house; 6. (com.) (of nations) general factory; factory.

Dame de —, 1. shop-woman; 2. bar-keeper; demoiselle de —, 1. shop-girl; 2. bar-keeper; fille de —, (of taverns, public-houses) bar-maid; garçon de —, 1. bar-keeper; 2. bar-keeper; barman; tapster.

COMPULSER [kompulce] v. a. 1. (law) to inspect in virtue of a judge's order; 2.

§ to examine (books, papers); to look over, through.

COMPULSOIRE [kompulsoir] n. m. (law) inspection in virtue of a judge's order.

COMPUT [komput] n. m. (chron.) (of ecclesiastical calendars) computation; account.

COMPUTATION [komputasjon] n. f. (chron.) computation.

COMPUTISTE [komputist] n. m. (chron.) (of calendars) computer.

COMTAT [konta] n. m. 1. county (of Avignon or of Venaissin); 2. county Venaisin.

COMTE [kont] n. m. 1. count; 2. (of England) earl.

COMTE [konté] n. m. 1. earldom; 2. county (territorial division of England); shire.

COMTESSE [kontess] n. f. countess.

CON (a latin prefix used in French words generally denoting union as when derived from cum, with; but signifying contrast when derived from contra, against) con.

CONCASSER, v. a. to pound; to crush.

CONCATÉNATION [-ténation] n. f. (rhet.) concatenation.

CONCAVE [-av] adj. (did.) concave. Action de rendre —, concavation.

CONCAVE [-av] n. m. + concave.

CONCAVITÉ, n. f. concavity; concaveness.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, adj. (did.) concavo-concave.

CONCAVO-CONVEXE, adj. (did.) concavo-convex.

CONCEDANT, n. m. (pub. adm.) grantor.

CONCÉDER, v. a. (à, to) 1. (pub. adm.) to grant; to make (a. o.) a grant of (a. th.); 2. § to concede (to admit as true); to grant; to yield; 3. (com.) to cede.

Personne qui concède, § yielder. Pouvoir être concédé, to be grantable.

CONCÉDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **CONCÉDER**.

Non —, 1. § ungranted; 2. § unconceded; unyielded.

CONCENTRATION [-âction] n. f. § concentration.

CONCENTRER, v. a. 1. § to concentrate (unite in one centre); 2. § to concentrate (unite); to centre; 3. § to concentrate; 4. (did.) to wrap up; 5. (did.) to concentrate.

CONCENTRÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § concentrated; 2. § concentrated; *concentred; 3. § (pers.) close-tongued; close; 4. (did.) concentrated; 5. (med.) (of the pulse) concentrated.

Être —, — en soi-même, to confine o.'s thoughts to o.'s own bosom; (to keep (o.'s thoughts) to o.'s self; (to be close.

SE **CONCENTRER**, pr. v. 1. § to concentrate (to be united in a centre); 2. § to concentrate (to be united); to centre; 3. (did.) to concentrate.

CONCENTRIQUE, adj. (did.) concentric.

CONCENTRIQUEMENT, adv. (did.) concentrically.

CONCEPT [konsep] n. m. (did.) conception (idea).

CONCEPTIBLE, adj. (did.) conceivable.

CONCEPTION [konsepçion] n. f. 1. § conception; 2. § conception; apprehension; intelligence; 3. (philos.) conception; 4. (physiol.) conception.

— erronée, fausse, misconception; misunderstanding. Avoir la — dure, to be dull of apprehension; avoir la — facile, vive, to be quick of apprehension.

CONCERNANT, prep. concerning;

regarding; with regard to; with respect to; in reference to; touching.

CONCERNER, v. a. 1. to concern; to regard; 2. to be concerned with.

En ce qui concerne, (law) in the case of.

CONCERT, n. m. 1. § concert; 2. § concert (of music); 3. § —s, (pl.) music; song, sing.; 4. (of sacred music) oratorio.

— spirituel, (mus.) oratorio. Salle de —, concert-room. De — §, 1. in concert; (hand in hand; in conjunction); 2. by a common, mutual consent; 3. in conjunction. Marcher de —, to go (hand in hand).

CONCERTANT, E, adj. (mus.) concertante.

CONCERTANT, n. m. + performer (man) in a concert.

CONCERTANTE, n. f. (mus.) 1. concertante (symphony); 2. (pers.) performer (woman) in a concert.

CONCERTER, v. a. 1. to concert; to contrive; to settle; 2. + to practice for a concert.

— d'avance, to preconcent.

CONCITÉ, E, pa. p. 1. concerted; contrived; 2. affected; formal; precise; stiff.

SE **CONCÉTER**, pr. v. to concert; (to lay (their heads) together.

CONCÉTER, v. n. + to perform a concert, concerts.

CONCERTO, n. m. (mus.) concerto.

CONCESSION, n. f. 1. (pub. adm.) grant; 2. § concession (in a contest, discussion); 3. (rhet.) concession.

— perpétuelle, à perpétuité, (pub. adm.) perpetual grant. Par —, 1. § by grant; 2. § by way of concession; concessory; 3. (did.) concessory; 4. (did.) concessively. Faire une —, 1. § to make (a. o.) a concession; faire une — de, 1. § to grant; 2. § to concede; faire des —s, (V. Faire une —) to concede; faire des —s réciproques, to make (mutual) concession; (to meet (half way. Qui implique —, (did.) concessive.

CONCESSIONNAIRE, n. m. (pub. adm.) 1. grantee; 2. (of a privilege) patentee.

— d'un privilège, patentee.

CONCETTI, n. m. 1. (pl.) conceits (affected thoughts), pl.; 2. conceit (affected thought), sing.

CONCEVABLE, adj. conceivable.

D'une manière —, conceivably.

CONCEVOIR, v. a. 1. (DE, by) to conceive (to breed); 2. § to conceive (to create, to form by the mind); 3. § to entertain (to cherish in the mind); 4. § to conceive; to apprehend; to understand (to express; to couch; to word.

3. — une idée, une opinion, to entertain an idea, an opinion. 5. La lettre fut conçue en ces termes, the letter was couched, worded in these terms.

Ne rien — à, to understand (nothing of, about; not to see (o.'s way in; — d'avance, (V. senses) to preconceive.

Être conçu, (V. senses) to be expressed, couched, worded; to run (v.

CONÇU, E, pa. p. V. senses of **CONCEVOIR**.

Non —, (V. senses) unconceived.

CONCHOÏDE [konkoïd] n. f. (geom.) conchoid.

CONCHOLOGIE [konkoloj] n. f.

CONCHYLOGIE [konkilioloj] n. f. (did.) conchology; conchyliology.

CONCHOLOGISTE [konkolojist] n. m.

CONCHYLOGISTE [konkiliolojist] n. m. (did.) conchologist; conchyliologist.

CONCHYLOGIQUE [konkiliolojik] adj. (did.) conchological.

CONCHYTE [konkit] n. f. (conch.) conchite.

CONCIERGE, n. m. 1. porter: door-keeper; door-porter; 2. (of places of assembly) door-keeper.

S'adresser au —, parlez au —, apply to the porter.

CONCIERGERIE [koncierjri] n. f. 1. place (employment) of the porter, door-keeper; 2. porter's lodge; 3. "conciergerie" (prison).

CONCILE, n. m. 1. council (assembly of prelates, &c.); 2. decree of a council.

— œcuménique, général, œcumenial, general council. Juge en fait de —, councilist.

CONCILIABLE, adj. (th.) reconcilable.

CONCILIABULE, n. m. (b. s.) 1. conventicle (meeting of dissenters); 2. cabal.

— en plein air, field conventicle. Personne qui fréquente des —s, conventicler. Appartenir à un —, to conventicler.

CONCILIAIREMENT, adv. † in council.

CONCILIANT, E, adj. conciliatory; conciliating.

Non, peu —, unconciliating.

CONCILIA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. conciliator; peace-maker.

CONCILIA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. conciliating; conciliatory.

CONCILIATION [-âction] n. f. 1. conciliation (action); 2. (th.) reconciliation.

Possibilité de —, (th.) reconcilableness. De —, (V. senses) conciliatory; en —, for the purpose of conciliation.

CONCILIER, v. a. 1. (à, to) to conciliate; 2. (AVEC, to) to reconcile (th.).

SE **CONCILIER**, pr. v. (à, to) to conciliate.

CONCIS, E, adj. concise; brief; compact.

Non, peu —, (V. senses) uncompact.

D'une manière —e, concisely; briefly; compactly.

CONCISION, n. f. conciseness; brevity.

Avec —, concisely; with brevity.

CONCITOYEN [-toi-yin] n. m. NE, n. f. 1. fellow-citizen; fellow-subject; 2. (of the same town) fellow-townsmen, m.; fellow-townswoman, f.

CONCLAVE [-av] n. m. § conclave (of cardinals).

CONCLAVISTE, n. m. conclavist.

CONCLUANT, E, adj. conclusive.

Peu —, inconclusive. Caractère —, conclusiveness; nature peu —e, inconclusiveness. D'une manière —e, conclusively; d'une manière peu —e, inconclusively.

CONCLURE, v. a. (CONCLUANT; CONCLUS) 1. to conclude; to close; to end; to make (up); 2. (DE, from) to conclude (to agree definitively); 3. (DE, from) to conclude; to draw (a conclusion); to infer; to draw (an inference); 4. to prove; 5. (law) (CONTRE, to) to conclude.

1. — un discours, to conclude, to close a speech. 2. — une affaire, un traité, la paix, to conclude an affair, a treaty, peace. 3. Ces pièces ne concluent rien, these documents prove nothing.

CONCLU, E, pa. p. V. senses of **CONCLURE**.

Non —, unconcluded.

CONCLURE, v. n. 1. (conj. like CONCLURE) to conclude; to end; 2. to conclude (agree definitively); 3. (à, ...) to judge; to think (to be of opinion); 4. (law) (à, ...) to move (propose); to make (a motion).

Personne qui conclut, concluser. Cela conclut, that proves something; cela ne conclut pas, that does not prove a. th.

CONCLUSI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) conclusive.

Mot, terme —, (log.) illative.

CONCLUSION, n. f. 1. *conclusion*; *close*; *end*; 2. *conclusion* (definitive agreement); 3. *conclusion*; *inference*; 4. (law) *motion* (to a court); 5. (law) (of deeds) *conclusion*.

— *in conclusion*! *in short*! — du demandeur contre l'intervenant, (law) *counterplea*. Amener à —, to bring *to a conclusion*; arriver à une —, to come *to a* =; déduire, tirer une —, to deduce, to draw *to*, to make *an inference*; en venir à une —, to come *to* =.

CONCOC-TEUR, **TRICE**, adj. (physiol.) *concoctive*.

CONCOCTION [konkokcion] n. f. (physiol.) *concoction*.

CONCOMBRE [konkonbr] n. m. (bot.) *cucumber* (genus & species).

— blanc, *cucumber* (species). Couche le —s, *bed of* =s.

CONCOMITANCE, n. f. (did.) *concomitance*; *concomitancy*.

Par —, in =; *concomitantly*.

CONCOMITANT, **E**, adj. (did.) (DE, with) *concomitant*.

CONCORDANCE, n. f. 1. *accordance*; *concordance*; *agreement*; 2. (DE, of, to) *concordance* (index to the bible); 3. (b. s.) (of sound) *jingle*. 4. (gram.) *concord*.

CONCORDANT, adj. (mus.) *concordant*.

CONCORDAT, n. m. 1. *concordat* between the pope and a temporal sovereign; *concordate*; 2. (com. law) *composition*; 3. (com. law) *bankrupt's certificate*; *certificate*.

Bénéfice de —, (com. law) *benefit of the insolvent act*. Sans —, (com. law) of bankrupts) *uncertificated*.

CONCORDE, n. f. 1. *concord* (agreement); *harmony*; *union*.

Vivre dans la —, to live in =.

CONCORDE, v. n. 1. || (pers.) to live in *concord*, *harmony*, *union*; 2. § (th.) to *concur*; to *agree*.

Qui concorde, § (th.) *concurrent*; *concurring*; *agreeing*.

CONCOURIR, v. n. irr. (conj. like **OURIR**) 1. || (EN, in) to *concur* (meet); § (A, in, to) to *concur*; to *cooperate*; § (POUR, for) to *compete* (for a place, price, &c.).

Qui concourt (V. senses) §, *concurring* (cooperating); *concurrent*. Chose qui concourt, (V. senses) *concurrent*.

CONCOURS, n. m. 1. || *concourse* (meeting); 2. || *concourse* (of people); § *conjunction*; *meeting*; 4. § *concurrency*; *cooperation*; 5. *competition* (for a place, a prize, &c.); 6. (gram.) *meeting* (of consonants, letters, vowels, &c.).

Grand —, (university) *tripos*. Par le — de, in *concurrency* with. Donner —, to give *away* by *competition*. Mettre au —, to put *up* for *competition*.

CONCR-ET, **ÈTE**, adj. 1. (arith.) (of numbers) *concrete*; 2. (did.) *concrete*; (log.) *concrete*; 4. (math.) *applicate*. Corps —, (did.) *concrete*; état —, (did.) *concreteness*. D'une manière concrète, (did.) *concretely*. Devenir —, (did.) to *concrete*; rendre —, (did.) to *concrete*.

CONCRET, n. m. (log.) *concrete*; *concretion*.

CONCRÉTION [konkrécion] n. f. 1. (did.) *concretion* (thickening); 2. (did.) *concretion* (mass); 3. (med.) *concretion*.

— calculeuse, (med.) *urinary calculus*; *concretion*.

CONCUBINAGE, n. m. 1. *concubinage*; 2. (—, civ. law) *concubinage* (illegal union).

CONCUBINAIRE, n. m. *person that as a concubine*.

CONCUBINE, n. f. 1. *concubine*; 2. (—, civ. law) *concubine* (wife of inferior condition).

CONCUPISCENCE, n. f. *concupiscence*.

CONCUPISCIBLE, adj. (did.) *concupiscible*.

CONCURRENMENT [konkur-ranment] adv. 1. *concurrently*; in *concurrency*; 2. in *competition*.

CONCURRENCE [konkur-rans] n. f. 1. *competition*; 2. (law) *equality of right*.

En —, in *competition*; jusqu'à — de, to the amount, extent of; jusqu'à due —, to the due amount. Entrer en —, to enter into =; être en — (avec), to compete (with); faire —, la — (à), to compete (with); to come *into* = (with); soutenir une —, to sustain, to support a =; se trouver en —, to stand *in* =.

CONCURRENT [konkur-ran] n. m. **E**, n. f. *competitor*.

CONCUSSION, n. f. 1. *peculation*; 2. *extortion*; 3. (law) *bribery*.

CONCUSSIONNAIRE, n. m. 1. *peculator*; 2. *extortioner*; 3. *person guilty of bribery*.

CONCUSSIONNAIRE, adj. 1. *guilty of peculation*; 2. *guilty of extortion*; 3. *guilty of bribery*.

Être —, 1. to be =; 2. to take *of* a bribe.

CONDAMNABLE [kondanabl] adj. *condemnable*.

Non —, *uncondemnable*.

CONDAMNATION [kondanasion] n. f. 1. (A, to) *condemnation*; 2. *conviction*; 3. *judgment*; *sentence*.

Par —, (V. senses) *condemnedly*. Passer —, 1. to pass sentence; 2. to pass judgment upon o.'s self; subir —, to suffer judgment; subir sa —, to undergo *of* o.'s sentence; ne pas subir de —, to be *uncondemned*.

CONDAMNÉ [kondané] n. m. **E**, n. f. *convict*.

CONDAMNER [kondané] v. a. 1. || § (A, to) to *condemn*; 2. || to *convict*; 3. § to *explode* (to reject); 4. to *block up* (shut *up* doors, windows); 5. (of physicians) to *give* *over* (patients); 6. (crim. law) (A, to) to *sentence*.

2. — des opinions, des doctrines, to *explode* opinions, doctrines.

— sur l'étiquette du sac, (to condemn without examination. Juge qui condamne, *condemner*; personne qui condamne, 1. || § *condemner*; 2. *explode*.

CONDAMNÉ, **E**, pa. p. V. senses of **CONDAMNER**.

Non —, 1. || § *uncondemned*; 2. § *unexploded*.

CONDENSABILITE, n. f. (phys.) *condensability*.

Non —, *uncondensability*.

CONDENSABLE, adj. (phys.) *condensable*.

Non —, *uncondensable*.

CONDENSATEUR, n. m. (phys.) *condenser*.

CONDENSATION [kondansasion] n. f. (phys.) *condensation*; *condensing*.

Nouvelle —, *recondensation*. Auger de —, *condensing-cistern*; machine à —, *condensing-engine*.

CONDENSER, v. a. (phys.) to *condense*.

— de nouveau, to *recondense*. Machine à —, *condensing-engine*.

SE **CONDENSER**, pr. v. (phys.) to *condense*.

CONDENSEUR, n. m. (phys.) *condenser*.

CONDESCENDANCE, n. f. 1. (POUR, to, towards; à, to) *condescendence* (character); *condescension*; 2. *condescension* (act); 3. (POUR, with) *compliance*.

Acte de —, *condescension*. Avec —, 1. with =; 2. *compliantly*. Par —, *condescendingly*.

CONDESCENDANT, **E**, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ *condescending*.

D'un caractère —, *condescending*.

CONDESCENDRE, v. n. 1. (A, to) to *condescend*; 2. (A, with) to *comply*.

CONDIMENT, n. m. (hyg.) *condiment*.

CONDISCIPLE, n. m. 1. *disciple*, fellow scholar, pupil; 2. *school-fellow*.

CONDITION [kondicion] n. f. 1. *condition*; *state*; 2. *condition*; 3. *condition*, station; station in life; (line of life); 4. rank; quality; 5. service (state of a servant); 6. (law) *condition*; 7. (math.) *condition*.

— casuelle, (law) *condition independent of the control of the contracting parties*; — *expresse*, *express* =; = *expressed*; — *illicite*, *illegal* =; = *implicit*, *implied* =; — *légal*, (law) = *in law*; — *mixte*, (law) = *by which the execution of an agreement depends on the will of one of the contracting parties and of some third party*; — *potestative*, (law) = *by which the execution of an agreement depends on an event within the control of the contracting parties*; — *résolutoire*, (law) = *subsequent*; — *suspensive*, (law) = *precedent*. Infraction à une —, *breach of a* =; inobservation d'une —, *non performance of a* =; observation d'une —, *performance of a* =. À — de, on, upon = *of*; à — que, (indic.) 1. on, upon = *that*; 2. with a proviso that; de —, (V. senses) *conditioned*; en —, (of servants) *at service*; en bonne, mauvaise —, in a good, bad state; sans —, 1. without = *s*; 2. *unconditional*; 3. (mil.) *unconditional*; *unconditionally*; sous —, on, upon =; sous —s, (mil.) upon articles; sous — que, (indic.) with a proviso that. Apposer une —, (law) to add a =; faire une —, to make *of* a =; imposer des —s à, 1. to impose = *s* on; 2. (to bring *up* to terms; remplir une —, to perform a =.

CONDITIONNEL [kondicionel] **LE**, adj. 1. *conditional*; 2. (gram., log.) *conditional*; 3. (law) *provisory*.

Non —, *unconditional*. Clause —le, *proviso*.

CONDITIONNEL [kondicionel] n. m. (gram.) *conditional*.

Au —, in the =.

CONDITIONNELLEMENT [kondicionelment] adv. *conditionally*.

CONDITIONNER [kondicioné] v. a. (arts, com.) to make *of* (a. th.) good.

CONDITIONNÉ, **E**, pa. p. *conditioned*.

Bien —, 1. good, well =; 2. (pers.) *intoxicated*; *drunk*; 3. (regular; famous).

CONDOLÉANCE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *condolence*.

Compliments de —, (pl.) *condolence*, sing.; lettre de —, *letter of* =; personne qui fait des compliments de —, *condoler*; visite de —, *visit of* =. Faire ses compliments de — (à), to *condole* (with); to offer o.'s = (to).

CONDOR, n. m. (orn.) *condour*; *condur*.

CONDOULOIR (SE) pr. v. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *condole*.

CONDUCTEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. 1. || *leader*; *conductor*; 2. § *conductor*; *chief*; 3. || *manager*; 4. || *superintendent*; 5. || *guide*; 6. (of cattle) *driver*; 7. (of carts, coaches) *driver*; 8. (of chariots) *charioteer*; 9. (of stage-coaches) *guard*; 10. (of omnibuses) *conductor*; 11. (of railway-trains) *guard*; 12. (of teams of horses) *teamster*; 13. (engin.) *assistant engineer* (of inferior rank); 14. (phys.) *conductor*; 15. (surg.) *conductor*.

Sans —, (V. senses) *unguided*.

CONDUCTEUR, **TRICE**, adj. 1. *leading*; 2. (phys.) *conducting*.

Point —, (print.) *leader*; tige conductrice, (tech.) *conductor*.

CONDUCTION [kondukcion] n. f. (civ. law) *hiring*.

CONDUIRE, v. a. (CONDUISANT; CONDUIT; ind. pres. CONDUIS; NOUS CONDUISONS; pret. CONDUISIT; subj. pres. CONDUISE) (DE, from; à, to) 1. || to lead (to assist in going); 2. || to conduct (to cause to go in the right direction); to lead (the way) to; to lead (to take); 3. || to show (the way) to (a. o.); to show (a. o. to a place); to take (a. o. any where); 4. || to attend (to accompany); 5. || to drive (cattle); 6. || to drive (carriages, carts or vehicles in general); 7. || to convey; to transport; to carry; 8. || to guide (a. th.); to direct; to head; 9. || to lead (to); to conduct; to carry; (to take); 10. || to superintend; 12. || to rule; to govern; to sway; 13. || to carry; to bring (to); 14. || to pursue; to continue; to carry on; 15. (th.) || to conduct; to be conducive; 16. || to actuate (a. o.); 17. (of roads) to lead (to); 18. (of vehicles) to convey; to transport; to carry; 19. (phys.) to convey; to transmit.

1. — q. u. qui ne peut marcher seul, to lead a. o. that cannot walk alone; — un aveugle, to lead a blind man; — un troupeau, to lead a flock. 2. — des voyageurs, to conduct travellers; les guides qui nous conduisent, the guides that conduct us; — q. u. en sûreté q. p., to take a. o. in safety a. w.; — l'eau par des tuyaux, to conduct water by pipes; 3. — q. u. à sa chambre, to show, to take a. o. to his room. 4. — un ambassadeur à l'audience du roi, to attend an ambassador to the king's audience. 5. — des marchandises, des vivres, to convey, to transport, to carry goods; 8. — la main à, de q. u., to guide a. o.'s hand. 9. Cette manière de vivre conduit à la ruine, this way of living leads to ruin. 10. — une affaire, to conduct, to manage an affair. 13. — un ouvrage à la perfection, to carry, to bring a work to perfection. 15. La sagesse conduit au bonheur, wisdom conduces, is conducive to happiness. 16. Être conduit par de bons motifs, to be actuated by good motives.

— (en avant), 1. to lead (forth) on, (along); 2. to carry forth, on, (along); — (en dehors), 1. to lead (out); 2. to carry out; — (tout droit), to lead (on), (along); — (en haut), 1. to lead (up); 2. to uplead (up); 2. to carry up.

— en avant, to lead (forth); to = on; — ça et là, to = about; — mal, (V. senses) to mismanage; to be a mismanager of; — dehors, to = (out); — en haut, to = (up); — partout, (V. senses) to = about. — à la bride, to rein (horses). Difficile à —, (of horses) difficult to ride; facile à —, (of horses) easy to ride. Qualité de ce qui peut être conduit, (V. senses) manageableness. Se faire —, (V. senses) to drive (to); pouvoir être conduit, to be manageable; ne pas pouvoir être conduit (V. senses) to be unmanageable.

CONDUIT, E, pa. p. V. senses of CONDUIRE.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. (of cattle) undriven; 2. unmanaged; undirected; 3. unruly; unswayed.

SE CONDUIRE, pr. v. 1. || to find (one's way); 2. || to be led, conducted; 3. || to be guided; to walk; to go (to); 4. (th.) to be conducted, managed; to be carried on; 5. || (pers.) to behave; to behave (one's self); to conduct (one's self); to demean (one's self); to deport (one's self); (to go) on.

— mal, 1. = badly, ill; 2. to misbehave; to misbehave (one's self); to misconduct (one's self); 3. to mismanage.

CONDUIRE, v. n. (conj. like CONDUIRE) 1. to lead (to); to lead (the way); 2. to show (the way); 3. to drive (as a coachman).

— à grandes guides, to drive (four in hand). Talent de —, coachmanship.

CONDUIT, n. m. 1. (anat.) duct; tube; conduit; 2. (bot.) duct; tube; 3. (did.) duct; tube; 4. (th.) pipe; tube; conduit.

— pour l'eau, (tech.) inlet; — de la vapeur, steam-port; — de vent, (mach.) blast-pipe.

CONDUITE, n. f. (DE, from; à, to) 1. || leading; 2. || conducting; (taking); 3. || (DE, to) showing the way; (taking); 4. || attending (accompanying); 5. || driving (of cattle); 6. || driving (of carts, carriages, vehicles in general); 7. || conveyance; carrying; 8. || guidance; direction; 9. || conduct; management; direction; charge; care; 10. || superintendence; 11. || (DE) rule (over); government (of); sway (over); 12. || conduct (general manner of acting); 13. || line of conduct; 14. || behaviour; deportment; demeanour; 15. (hydr.) conveyance; delivery; 16. (mus.) (of the voice) port; 17. (phys.) transmission.

— déréglée, (V. senses) disorderly conduct; mauvaise —, (V. senses) 1. misconduct; misbehaviour; 2. mismanagement; — probe, fair dealing; — régulière, orderly, steady —. — d'un homme rond et franc, round dealing. Certificat de bonne —, testimonial of good —; tuyau de —, (tech.) delivery-pipe. Avoir de la —, to conduct (one's self) well, properly; n'avoir pas de —, to conduct (one's self) badly, improperly; to misconduct (one's self); être sans —, to conduct (one's self) badly, improperly; faire attention à sa —, to observe (one's self); (to be put upon (one's) behaviour, (one's) good, best behaviour; manquer de —, to misconduct (one's self); to conduct (one's self) badly, improperly; tenir une —, to observe, to hold (a line) of =; tenir une mauvaise —, to conduct (one's self) badly, improperly; to misbehave (one's self).

CONDYLE, n. m. (anat.) condyle.

CONDYLOME [—lôm] n. m. (med.) condyloma.

CÔNE, n. m. 1. (geom.) cone; 2. (astr.) cone (of a shadow); 3. (bot.) cone; strobil; 4. (conch.) cone; crown; 5. (opt.) pencil (of light).

— impérial, (conch.) imperial crown; — tronqué, tronc de —, (geom.) truncated cone; frustum of a cone; conic, conoidal frustum; — papier marbré, (conch.) royal crown. En —, en forme de —, 1. conical; taper; tapering; 2. conically.

CONFABULATION [—lâcion] n. f. + confabulation (chatting).

CONFABULER, v. n. + to confabulate (chat).

CONFECTEUR, n. m. (Rom. ant.) confector.

CONFECTION [konfekcion] n. f. 1. execution; making; 2. completion; 3. (adm.) making out; drawing out, up; 4. (a. & m.) making; making up; 5. (pharm.) confection.

CONFECTIONNER [konfekcioné] v. a. 1. to make (to); to execute; 2. (adm.) to make (out); to draw (out), up; 3. (a. & m.) to make (to); to make (up).

CONFECTIONNÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (a. & m.) made; executed; 2. (com.) ready made.

Non —, 1. unmade; unexecuted; 2. (com.) unmade.

CONFECTIONNEUR [konfekcionéur] n. m. SE, n. f. (com.) maker (of wearing apparel).

CONFÉDÉRATI-F, VII, adj. + confederative.

CONFÉDÉRATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. confederation (alliance between independent states); confederacy; 2. (b. s.) confederacy (cabal); league.

CONFÉDÉRÉ, E, adj. confederate; confederated.

CONFÉDÉRÉ, n. m. confederate.

De —, confederate.

CONFÉDÉRER, v. a. to confederate.

SE CONFÉDÉRER, pr. v. to confederate.

CONFÉRENCE, n. f. 1. comparison; comparing; 2. collation (of writings); 3. + conference; 4. lecture (religious).

CONFÉRER, v. a. 1. to compare; 2. to collate (writings); 3. || (à) to confer (on, upon); to bestow (on, upon); to grant (to); 4. + to confer; 5. to collate (a benefice).

— à tort, to misbestow. Personne qui confère, conferrer of; bestower of.

CONFÉRÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of CONFÉRER.

Non —, (V. senses) unbestowed.

CONFÉRER, v. n. to confer.

CONFERVE, n. f. (bot.) conferva.

CONFESSE, n. f. + confession (made) to a priest.

Aller à —, to go (to) confession; être à —, to be at =; retourner à —, to return to =; revenir de —, to return from =; venir de —, to come from =. [CONFESSE is always preceded by a verb; it must not be confounded with avoué or confession.]

CONFESSER, v. a. (à, to) 1. to confess; to own; to acknowledge; to avow; 2. + to confess.

Sans —, without confessing; unconfessed.

CONFESSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of CONFESSER.

Non —, 1. unconfessed; unavowed; 2. + unconfessed.

SE CONFESSER, pr. v. 1. (à, to) to confess; 2. (DE, OF) to confess (one's self); to confess.

— au renard, to betray (one's self), (one's) secret.

CONFESSEUR, n. m. + 1. confessor (priest); 2. confessor (one that suffers torment for his faith).

CONFESSION, n. f. 1. confession; 2. avowal; acknowledgment; 3. + confession (of penitents).

Billet de —, ticket of confession. Dire la —, 1. of =; 2. confessional. Arracher une —, to extort a =; donner sa —, q. u. le bon Dieu sans —, to trust a. o. with untold gold.

CONFESSIONNAL, n. m. confessionnal; confessional.

CONFIANCE, n. f. 1. (DANS, en) confidence (in); reliance (on); dependance (on); trust (in); 2. confidence (security); 3. confidence (courage); 4. (b. s.) confidence (presumption).

— entière, entire confidence, reliance.

Absence de droits, de titres à la —, untrustiness; abus de —, (law) breach of trust; 2. embezzlement.

auteur d'un abus de —, (law) embezzler.

personne de —, confidential person.

place, position de —, trust. Digne de —, trust-worthy; trusty; indigne de —, not trust-worthy; untrusty; pleins de —, 1. full of =; 2. sanguine. Avec —, 1. with =, reliance; confidently; trustingly; 2. hopefully; 3. sanguinely; (b. s.) confidently (with presumption).

de —, 1. of =; 2. confidential; 3. confidentially; upon trust; en —, in =; sans —, 1. without =; 2. unsanguine. Avec —, (dans, en), to confide (in); to feel = (in); to place, to repose = (in); rely (on); to place reliance (on); trust (in); avoir la plus grande — en q. u., to have; to repose the strictest = in a. o.; inspirer de la — à q. u., to inspire a. o. with =; mettre sa — (dans, en) to put (in); to put (one's) trust (in); to trust (in); to rely (on, upon); place reliance (on); se reposer avec —, to repose with =.

[CONFIANCE must not be confounded with confidence.]

CONFIENT, E, adj. 1. confident; sanguine; 3. (b. s.) confident (presumptuous).

Peu —, 1. not confident; 2. unsanctified.

CONFIDEMENT [—daman] adv. in confidence, secrecy.

CONFIDENCE, n. f. 1. confidence that induces a. o. to impart secrets; 2. secrecy; 3. secret (imparted confidence); 4. disclosure (made in confidence); 5. (of benefices) trust.

Fausse —, 1. false confidence; 2. pretended secret; 3. pretended disclosure.

En —, in —, secrecy. Faire une — à q. —, 1. to tell √ a. o. a. th. in —; 2. to confide a secret to a. o.; 3. to make √ disclosure to a. o.

[Confidence is not to be confounded with confidence]

CONFIDENT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. confident; 2. ∫ interpreter.

CONFIDENTIAIRE [—dancier] n. m. holder of a benefice in trust.

CONFIDENTIEL [—danciel] LE, adj. (th.) confidential (private).

CONFIDENTIELLEMENT [—dancielman] adv. confidentially.

CONFIER, v. a. 1. ∫ (à) to confide (to); to intrust (to, with); to trust (to, with); to commit (to); 2. ∫ (à, to) to trust; to commit; 3. ∫ (à, to) to confide; to tell √ a confidence.

1. — q. ch. à q. u., to confide, to intrust a. o. to a. o.; to intrust, to trust a. o. with a. th.

SE CONFIER, pr. v. (à, DANS, EN) 1. to confide (in); to rely (on); to place o.'s reliance (on); to put √ o.'s trust (in); to trust (to); 2. to unbosom o.'s self (to); 3. to trust o.'s self (to); 4. to betake √ o.'s self (to).

CONFIGURATION [—âcion] n. f. (did.) configuration.

CONFINER, v. n. (à, AVEC, on, upon) to confine; to border.

CONFINER, v. a. 1. ∫ to confine; to shut √ up; 2. ∫ (DANS, to) to confine (to exile, to banish); 3. ∫ to confine (limit).

SE CONFINER, pr. v. to confine o.'s self; to shut √ o.'s self up.

CONFIN, n. m. confines; borders, pl.

CONFIRE, v. a. irr. (CONFISANT; CONFIR; ind. pres. CONFIS; nous CONFISONS; pret. CONFIS; subj. pres. CONFISE.) (à, n) 1. to preserve (in sweets); 2. (in vinegar) to pickle.

— au sucre, to preserve; — au vinaigre, to pickle.

CONFIT, E, pa. p. 1. preserved; 2. pickled.

CONFIRMATI-F, VE, adj. confirmative.

CONFIRMATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. confirmation; 2. ∫ confirmation; 3. (law) confirmation; 4. (eccl. law) confirmation; 5. (rhet.) confirmation.

De la —, 1. of =; 2. confirmatory; en — de, in = of; confirmatory of. Avoir besoin de —, mériter —, to require, to need =. Qui n'a pas reçu la —, unconfirmed.

CONFIRMER, v. a. 1. to confirm; 2. ∫ to confirm; 3. ∫ to slap (a. o.'s) face; to give √ (a. o.) a slap in the face.

— de nouveau, to reconfirm. Personne, chose qui confirme, confirmier of. Pour —, to confirm; in confirmation of. Pouvoir être confirmé, to be confirmable.

CONFIRMÉ, E, pa. p. 1. confirmed; 2. ∫ confirmed.

Non —, 1. unconfirmed; 2. ∫ unconfirmed.

SE CONFIRMER, pr. v. (th.) to be confirmed.

CONFISCABLE, adj. 1. confiscable; liable to confiscation; 2. (law) forfeitable.

CONFISCANT, adj. (feud. law) forfeitable.

CONFISCATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. confiscation (action); forfeiture; 2. forfeit (thing confiscated); 3. (law) forfeiture; 4. (law) forfeit.

Auteur de —, confiscator; bien attribué au seigneur par suite de —, (feud. law) escheat; perte par —, forfeiture. Sujet à —, liable to confiscation, forfeiture. De —, (V. senses) confiscatory. Encourir la — de, (law) to forfeit (to); entraîner la —, (law) to induce forfeiture; perdre par —, (law) to forfeit.

CONFISEUR-R, n. m. SE, n. f. confectioner.

Magasin de —, confectionary

CONFISQUER, v. a. 1. (AU PROFIT DE, to) to confiscate; 2. (law) to forfeit.

CONFISQUE, E, pa. p. 1. (th.) confiscated; forfeited; forfeit; 2. ∫ (pers.) ruined; lost; undone.

Non —, unconfiscated; unforfeited. — au profit de l'Etat, confiscated to the state, King. Queen. Droit au bien —, (feud. law) escheatage.

CONFITEUR [—têor] n. m., pl. —, (cath. rel.) confiteur.

CONFITURE, n. f. preserve (fruit preserved).

CONFITUR-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. dealer in preserves.

CONFLAGRATION [—grâcion] n. f. 1. ∫ conflagration (burning of a very large mass); 2. ∫ conflagration (revolution).

En —, 1. ∫ in a state of =; conflagrant; 2. ∫ in a =.

CONFLIT, n. m. 1. ∫ conflict; collision; 2. ∫ conflict; clashing; 3. ∫ jarring; 4. (law) conflict.

En —, 1. in conflict; 2. (th.) conflicting; clashing. Être en —, 1. to be in =; to clash; 2. (law) to conflict.

CONFLUENT, n. m. (geog.) confluence.

CONFLUENT, E, adj. 1. (bot.) confluent; 2. (med.) confluent.

CONFLUER, v. n. to be confluent.

Qui conflue, confluent.

CONFONDRE, v. a. 1. ∫ to confound; to mingle; to blend; 2. ∫ to huddle; 3. ∫ to confound; 4. ∫ (b. s.) to involve; 5. ∫ to confuse; 6. ∫ to confound (to reduce to silence); to put √ down; 7. to constellate (luminous bodies).

4 — les innocents avec les coupables, to involve the innocent with the guilty.

SE CONFONDRE, pr. v. 1. ∫ to be confounded; to mingle; to blend; to unite; 2. ∫ to coalesce; 3. ∫ to huddle; 4. ∫ to be confused; 5. ∫ (EN, in) to be lost (in apologies, thanks, &c.); not to be able to make (apologies, &c.) enough.

CONFORMATION [—âcion] n. f. (did.) form; conformation.

Vice de —, vice, defect of form.

CONFORME, adj. (à) 1. ∫ conformable (to); (according (to)); 2. ∫ apposite (to); 3. ∫ congenial (with, to); consonant (with, to); 4. ∫ (of copies) true (to the original); 5. (did.) congruous.

Non, peu —, 1. unconfordable; 2. inapposite; 3. uncongenial; 4. inconsonant.

CONFORME, E, adj. (of organised bodies) formed.

CONFORMEMENT, adv. (à) 1. conformably (to); (according (to)); in accordance (with); (up (to)); 2. appositely (to).

CONFORMER, v. a. ∫ (à, to) to conform.

SE CONFORMER, pr. v. (à) 1. ∫ to conform (to); 2. ∫ to comply (with); (to fall √ in (with)); (to strike √ in (with)).

CONFORMISTE, n. m. f. conformist.

Non —, (Engl. hist.) non —.

CONFORMITÉ, n. f. (AVEC) 1. ∫ conformity (with, to); 2. ∫ suitability (to); appositeness (to); 3. ∫ congenialness; consonancy; consonantness; 4. (did.) congruity.

Non —, (V. Défaut de —) (Engl. hist.) non-conformity. Défaut, manque de —, 1. unconfordability; 2. unsuitableness; 3. inconsonancy; 4. (did.) incon-

gruity. En — (avec), in accordance (with); en — de, in conformity with, to; conformably to; according to.

CONFORT, n. m. 1. ∫ help; succour; 2. comfort.

Sans —, 1. uncomfortable; 2. uncomfortably.

CONFORTABLE, adj. 1. ∫ consolation; 2. comfortable.

Peu —, 1. uncomfortable; 2. uncomfortably.

CONFORTANT, E,

CONFORTATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) strengthening; corroborant.

CONFORTANT, n. m.

CONFORTATIF, n. m. (med.) corroborant.

CONFORTATION [—âcion] n. f. ∫ strengthening.

CONFORTER, v. a. 1. ∫ to comfort; 2. (med.) to strengthen.

CONFRATERNITÉ, n. f. fellowship (of members of the same body); fraternization.

CONFRÈRE, n. m. 1. confrier (one of the same religious order); 2. fellow member (of a society); brother; 3. brother in...; brother-...; 4. (of journalists) contemporary; 5. compeer.

3. — de commerce, brother in trade; brother-tradesman.

CONFRÈRIE, n. f. brotherhood; confraternity; fraternity.

CONFRONTATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. ∫ (pers.) confrontation; 2. ∫ (th.) comparing, comparison (of writings).

CONFRONTER, v. a. 1. (à, with) to confront (persons); 2. (à, AVEC, with) to confront (things); to compare; 3. (com.) to compare (accounts); 4. (law) (à) to border (on); to be contiguous (to).

CONFUS, E, adj. 1. (th.) confused; 2. (th.) jumbled; 3. (pers.) (DE, at) confused; abashed; 4. (law) confounded.

Non —, 1. unconfused; 2. unabashed. D'une manière — e, confusedly; confusively. Rendre —, to confuse.

CONFUSEMENT, adv. ∫ confusedly.

CONFUSION, n. f. 1. ∫ confusion; 2. ∫ confusion (want of clearness); confusedness; 3. ∫ confusion (embarrassment, humiliation) confoundedness; 4. ∫ abundance; multitude; quantity; 5. (law) confusion.

De —, (V. senses) 1. of confusion; 2. confusiveness; pour comble de —, = on =; sans —, 1. without =; unconfused; 2. unconfusedly. Couvrir de —, to put √ to =; to abash; mettre la — dans, to confuse.

CONFUTATION [—âcion] n. f. confutation; refutation.

CONFUTER, v. a. ∫ to confute; to refute.

CONGÉ, n. m. 1. leave, permission (to withdraw temporarily or definitively from o.'s employment); 2. leave of absence; leave; 3. discharge; 4. (b. s.) dismissal; 5. leave (adieu); conge; 6. (of public functionaries) leave of absence; leave; 7. (of landlords, lodgers, tenants) notice to quit; notice; (warning; 8. (of masters and servants) warning; 9. (of schools) holiday; 10. (adm.) leave; 11. (arch.) apophyge; apothesis; apophysis; escape; scape; conge; 12. (cust.) permit; 13. (law) notice to quit; notice; 14. (mil.) discharge; 15. (mil.) furlough; furlow; 16. (nav.) pass; 17. (nav.) (of ships) clearance.

— absolu, définitif, (mil.) discharge.

— à court délai, (law) short notice; — d'élire, "congé d'élire"; — faute de plaider, (law) nonsuit. Jour de —, (of schools) holiday. De —, de jour de —, (of schools) holiday; en —, 1. on leave; 2. (of schools) on a holiday; 3. (pub. adm.) on leave of absence; on leave; 4. (mil.) on furlough; par le — de q. u. ∫, by a. o.'s permission, leave. Avoir

—, (of schools) to have a holiday; donner —, 1. to give warning; 2. to give notice to quit; (to give warning); 3. (à) to discharge; (to send ✓, to turn away; donner un — à, (mil.) to furlough; donner à q. u. son —, to discharge a. o.; to give ✓ a. o. his discharge; prendre —, 1. to retire; 2. to desist; 3. (de) to take ✓ leave (of); prendre son —, to retire.

CONGEABLE, adj. (law) held under tenancy at will.

CONGÉDIER, v. a. 1. to discharge (a. o.); 2. (b. s.) to dismiss; to discard; (to send ✓, to turn away; 3. (pub. adm.) to pay ✓ off; 4. (mil., nav.) to discharge.

CONGELABLE, adj. (phys.) congealable.

Non —, uncongealable.

CONGÉLATION [—acion] n. f. 1. congelation; congealment; freezing; 2. calc-tuf (of grottoes); 3. (arch.) rock-work (on the face of masonry); 4. (sculp.) imitation icicle.

Point de —, freezing-point.

CONGELER, v. a. 1. to congeal; to freeze ✓; 2. to coagulate.

CONGÈLE, E. pa. p. congealed; frozen. Non —, (phys.) uncongealed; unfrozen.

SE CONGELER, pr. v. 1. to congeal; to freeze ✓; 2. to coagulate; (to cake).

CONGÈRE, adj. (did.) congener; congeneric; congenerous.

CONGÈRE, n. m. (did.) congener.

CONGENIAL, E.

CONGENITAL, E, adj. (med.) congenital; congenite.

CONGESTION [konjestion] n. f. (med.) congestion; (VERS, to) (determination of blood).

— cérébrale, cerebral congestion; = of the brain; — sanguine, = of blood.

CONGIAIRE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) congiary.

CONGLOBATION [konglobacion] n. f. (rhet.) conglobation.

CONGLOBE, E, adj. 1. (did.) conglobate; 2. (anat.) lymphatic; globate; globated.

CONGLOMERAT, n. m. (geol.) conglomerate.

CONGLOMÉRATION [kongloméracion] n. f. (did.) conglomeration.

CONGLOMÈRE, E, adj. 1. (did.) conglomerate; 2. (anat.) globulous; 3. (bot.) clustered.

CONGLOMERER, v. a. (did.) to conglomerate.

CONGLUTINANT, E, adj. (did.) conglutinant.

CONGLUTINATI-F, VE, adj. (did.) conglutinative.

CONGLUTINATION [—acion] n. f. (did.) conglutination.

S'unir par la —, to conglutinate.

CONGLUTINER, v. a. (did.) to conglutinate.

Chose qui conglutine, conglutinator.

CONGRATULANT, E, adj. ✓ flatter-ing.

CONGRATULATION [—lacion] n. f. (jest.) congratulation.

CONGRATULER, v. a. (jest.) to congratulate.

CONGRE, n. m. (ich.) conger; conger-eel.

CONGRÈRE, v. a. (mar.) to worm.

CONGRÉGANISTE, n. m. f. member of a lay congregation directed by ecclesiastics.

CONGRÉGATION [—acion] n. f. congregation (society of friars or nuns).

— des fides, church; whole body of the faithful. De la —, congregational; en forme de —, congregational.

CONGRES, n. m. 1. congress (assembly of ministers plenipotentiary); 2.

congress (legislative assembly); 3. + trial of impotency.

Du —, 1. of =; 2. congressional; en forme de —, congressional.

CONGRES, n. m. + (law) examination as to impotency.

CONGRU, E, adj. 1. + congruous; proper; 2. (theol.) congruous.

CONGRUÏTE, n. f. 1. + congruity; propriety; 2. (theol.) congruity.

CONGRUMENT, adv. + congruously; properly.

CONIFÈRE, adj. (did.) coniferous.

CONIFERE, n. f. (did.) coniferous plant.

—s, (pl.) (bot.) fir-tribe (sing.).

CONIFORME, adj. (did.) coniform.

CONIQUE, adj. 1. (did.) conic; conical; taper; tapering; 2. (bot.) conoidic; conoidical.

Sections —s, (geom.) conics, pl. De forme —, coniform; copped; copped.

CONJECTURAL, E, adj. conjectural.

CONJECTURALEMENT, adv. conjecturally; by conjecture.

CONJECTURE, n. f. 1. conjecture; 2. surmise.

Fausse —, 1. misconjecture; 2. wrong surmise. Faiseur de —s, conjecturer. De —, conjectural; par —, by conjecture. Faire des —s, to make ✓ conjectures; faire de fausses —s, to misconjecture.

CONJECTURER, v. a. 1. to conjecture; 2. to surmise; to suspect.

— à tort, to misconjecture.

CONJECTURÉ, E, pa. p. 1. conjectured; 2. surmised; suspected.

Non —, 1. unconjectured; 2. unsurmised; unsuspected.

CONJOINDRE, v. a. (conj. like CRAINDRE) 1. + to conjoin; to join; 2. to conjoin (unite in marriage); to unite; to join; to join together.

CONJOINT, E, adj. 1. (bot.) joined; 2. (mus.) conjoint.

Règle —e, (arith.) chain-rule.

CONJOINT, n. m. (law) husband, m.; wife, f.; —s, (pl.) husband and wife, pl.

CONJOINTEMENT, adv. conjointly; jointly; in conjunction.

CONJONCTI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) 1. conjunctive (subjunctive); 2. (of conjunctions, &c.) conjunctive.

CONJUNCTION [konjonkcion] n. f. 1. (pers.) union (of husband and wife); 2. (astr.) conjunction; coalition; synod; 3. (astrology) conjunction; 4. (gram.) conjunction.

CONJUNCTIVE, n. f. (anat.) conjunctiva; conjunctive.

CONJONCTIVEMENT, adv. (did.) conjunctively.

CONJUNCTURE, n. f. conjuncture; juncture.

— fâcheuse, disagreeable, unpleasant conjuncture.

CONJOUR (SE) pr. v. + to rejoice (with a. o.); to congratulate.

CONJOUISSANCE, n. f. + congratulation.

CONJUGAISON, n. f. 1. (anat.) conjugation; 2. (gram.) conjugation.

CONJUGAL, E, adj. conjugal; matrimonial.

CONJUGALEMENT, adv. conjugally; matrimonially.

CONJUGUE, E, adj. (bot.) conjugate; conjugated.

CONJUGUER, v. a. (gram.) to conjugate.

SE CONJUGUER, pr. v. (gram.) to be conjugated.

CONJURATEUR, n. m. 1. + conspirator; 2. conjurer.

CONJURATION [—acion] n. f. 1. entreaty; prayer; 2. incantation; enchantment; 3. exorcism; 4. conspiracy.

Faire, tramer une —, to form a conspiracy.

CONJURÉ, E, adj. confederate; conspiring; in a, the conspiracy.

CONJURÉ, n. m. conspirator. [Conjuré is generally used in the plural.]

CONJURER, v. a. 1. (de, to) to conjure; to entreat; 2. to deprecate; 3. to exorcise; to conjure down; to charm away; 4. to conjure (to avert); 5. to conspire.

CONNAISSABLE, adj. to be known, recognized.

Il, elle n'est pas —, you would not know him, her.

CONNAISSANCE, n. f. 1. (sing.) senses (faculty of knowing), pl.; 2. knowledge; 3. (DE, with) acquaintance (knowledge); 4. —s, (pl.) knowledge, sing; information, sing; learning, sing; acquisitions, pl.; attainments, pl.; 5. acquaintance (connexion, intercourse); 6. acquaintance (person); 7. (hunt.) print (of the foot); 8. (law) cognizance.

— approfondie (de), thorough knowledge (of); insight (into); — plus intime, better acquaintance; —s légères, (V. senses) slender attainments. Défaut, manque de — (de), unconsciousness (of); une figure de —, the face of an old acquaintance. À sa —, to o.'s =; avec —, avec, en — de cause, with a thorough = of the matter, case; knowingly; wittingly; understandingly; sans —, senseless; de —s étendues, of extensive, great information. Avoir — de, 1. to be aware of; to know ✓; to be acquainted with; 2. to be privy to; n'avoir pas — de, to have no = of; to be unaware of; to be unacquainted with; donner —, to give ✓ notice, warning; être sans —, to be senseless; être en âge de —, to have arrived at years of discretion; être, se trouver en pays de —, to be among old acquaintances; faire une —, to make ✓ an acquaintance; faire la — de, to make ✓ a. o.'s acquaintance; to become ✓, (to get ✓ acquainted with a. o.); faire faire à q. u. la — de q. u., to make ✓ a. o. acquainted with a. o.; perdre —, perdre toute —, to become ✓ senseless; to be taken senseless; prendre — de, 1. to look into; 2. to take ✓ notice of; 3. to take ✓ cognizance of; propager, répandre les —s, to diffuse =; reprendre —, to recover o.'s senses; (to come ✓ to o.'s senses).

CONNAISSANT, adj. m. (law) knowing; acquainted (with).

CONNAISSEMENT, n. m. (com. nav.) bill of lading.

CONNAISSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (EX) connoisseur (in); good judge (of).

Talent de —, connoisseurship. De —, of a connoisseur.

CONNAISSEUR-R, SE, adj. of a connoisseur; of a good judge.

CONNAÎTRE, v. a. (conj. like PARAITRE) 1. to know ✓ (by the senses); 2. to be acquainted with; 3. to know ✓; to recognize; 4. to know ✓; to have a knowledge of; 5. to be aware of; 6. + to know ✓.

1. — q. u., to know a. o.; — une maison, un chemin, to know a house, a road. 2. — q. u., to be acquainted with a. o.; — le chagrin, to be acquainted with grief; — plusieurs langues, to be acquainted with several languages. 3. — q. u. à la voix, to know, to recognize a. o. by his voice. 4. — le bien et le mal, to know good and evil; — une langue, une science, to know a language, a science. 5. — l'existence de q. ch., to be aware of the existence of a. th.

— q. ch. à q. u., to know ✓ a. o. to have, to possess a. th.; to = that a. o. has, possesses a. th.; ne — aucunement, to = nothing of; ne — autre, to = ✓ a. o. as well as o.'s self; nepas —, (V. senses) 1. to be unacquainted with; to have no acquaintance with; 2. to be unaware of; ne — que q. u., (V. senses) to consider nothing but; ne — ni d'Adam

d'Eve, not to = \sqrt from Adam. — de m, de réputation, to = by name, by reputation; — de vue, to = by sight. Le connu de q. u., to be known to a. o.; prendre a —, to acquaint o.'s self with (th.); donner à — q. ch. à q. u., to \sqrt a. o. = a. th.; faire —, 1. to make \sqrt own; 2. to notify (a. th.); to give \sqrt o.; notice of (a. th.); 3. to set \sqrt forth (th.); 4. to give \sqrt warning; faire — ch. à q. u., to acquaint a. o. with a.; to make \sqrt a. o. acquainted with a.; (to let \sqrt a. o. = a. th.; se faire to rise \sqrt to notice; to introduce o.'s \sqrt to notice; to make \sqrt o.'s self known; guer à être connu, to improve upon acquaintance.

CONNAÎTRE must not be confounded with voir.

SE CONNAÎTRE, pr. v. 1. to know o.'s \sqrt ; 2. to know \sqrt each other, one other; to be acquainted.

— à, en, to be a connoisseur in; to \sqrt understand \sqrt ; to be a judge of; — en à, en, to understand \sqrt well; to be good judge of: ne pas — à, not to \sqrt understand \sqrt ; to have no skill in; to be judge of; ne point —, ne plus —, to \sqrt no bounds; — (à, en), to a judge (of); s'y — bien, to be a \sqrt judge.

CONNAÎTRE, v. n. (conj. like PARAI-RE) 1. to know; 2. (law) (DE, of) to be cognizant; 3. (law) (DE, of) to \sqrt cognizance.

CONNE [kon-né] E, adj. (bot.) con-
nate: (joined).

CONNECTIF, VE, adj. (bot.) con-
nective.

CONNETABLE [-àbl'] n. m. constable (office of high dignity).

Charge, dignité de —, constableness.

CONNETABLE [-àbl'] n. f. constableness (of a constable).

CONNETABLE, n. f. 1. jurisdiction
a constable; 2. residence of a constable.

CONNEXE, adj. (law) (À, with) con-
nected.

CONNEXION, n. f. (th.) connexion
nion of things related to each other);
nnexion.

La — de deux idées forme un jugement, the
anexion of two ideas forms a judgment.

Défaut, manque de —, want of =;
connexion. Sans —, unconnected;
ithout =.

CONNEXITE, n. f. connexion (rela-
tion of things to each other).

Deux idées peuvent avoir de la —, two ideas
cy have connexion.

CONNIVENCE, n. f. connivence.

De —, 1. in =; 2. conniving; con-
nivent.

CONNIVENT, E, adj. 1. (anat.) con-
nivent; 2. (bot.) connivent.

CONNIVER, v. n. (À, at) to connive;
to wink.

Personne qui connive, conniver. Qui
connive, conniving.

CONNU, E, adj. 1. known; 2. (sub-
stant.) known.

CONOÏDE, adj. conoidic; conoidical.

CONOÏDE, n. m. 1. (geom.) conoid;
(anat.) conoid.

CONQUE, n. f. 1. shell (of the Tritons,
f Venus); 2. (anat.) concha; (external
ar; (pavilion of the ear); 3. (conch.)
onch.

CONQUÉRANT, n. m. conqueror (of
country).

CONQUÉRANT, E, adj. 1. \sqrt conquer-
ing; victorious; 2. \sqrt desirous of making
conquest.

CONQUÉRANTE, n. f. conqueress.

CONQUÉRIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like
ACQUÉRIR) 1. \sqrt (sur, from) to conquer
gain dominion or sovereignty over a
place); 2. \sqrt to conquer; to overcome;

to subdue; 3. \sqrt to gain (by effort); to
obtain.

1. — un pays sur l'ennemi, to conquer a
country from an enemy.

[Conquérir must not be confounded with
vaincre.]

CONQUIS, E, pa. p. V. senses of CON-
QUÉRIR.

Non —, 1. \sqrt unconquered; 2. \sqrt un-
conquered; unsubdued.

CONQUESTER [konkuesté] + V. CON-
QUÉRIR.

CONQUET, n. m. (law) acquisition.

CONQUÊTE, n. f. \sqrt (sur, from) con-
quest.

Amour des —s, love of conquest;
pays de —, conquered country. Faire une
—, \sqrt to make \sqrt a conquest; faire la
— de, to conquer.

CONSACRANT, E, adj. consecrating
(a bishop).

CONSACRANT, n. m. consecrator.

CONSACRER, v. a. 1. \sqrt (À, to) to con-
secrate; to dedicate; 2. \sqrt to hallow;
to sanctify; 3. \sqrt to consecrate (render
sacred, venerable); 4. \sqrt (À, to) to de-
vote (destine); to appropriate; to de-
dicate; 5. \sqrt to perpetuate; 6. \sqrt to
sanction.

4. — son temps, sa fortune à q. ch., to de-
vote o.'s time or o.'s fortune to a. th. 5. — le
souvenir de q. ch., to perpetuate the remem-
brance of a. th. 6. — un mot, to sanction a word.

— de nouveau, (V. senses) to recon-
secrate.

CONSACRÉ, E, pa. p. adj. 1. \sqrt conse-
crated; dedicated; 2. \sqrt hallowed; sanc-
tified; 3. \sqrt established; usual; in use.

Non —, 1. unconsecrated; undedi-
cated; 2. unconsecrated; 3. \sqrt un-
hallowed; unsanctified.

SE CONSACRER, pr. v. \sqrt (À, to) to de-
vote o.'s self.

CONSANGUIN [-ghin] E, adj. 1. by
the father's side; 2. (law) by, of the half
blood.

—s, parents —s, (law) half blood.

CONSANGUINITE [-güinité] n. f. 1.
(law) consanguinity; 2. (can. law) con-
sanguinity.

— directe, (law) lineal =.

CONSCIENCE, n. f. 1. consciousness
(knowledge); 2. conscience (internal
sense of the right or wrong we our-
selves do); 3. conscientiousness (quality
of being conscientious); 4. (conscience
reason); 5. (philos.) consciousness; 6.
(print.) work paid by the day; 7.
(print.) (sing.) compositors upon the
establishment, pl.

— accommodante, large, accommo-
dating conscience; — bourrelée, gan-
grened =; — délicate, timorée, tender
=; — nette, clear =. Absence de —,
(phil.) unconsciousness; affaire de —,
matter of =; cas de —, case of =; cri
de —, prick, qualm of =; défaut, man-
que de —, 1. unconscionable; 2. uncon-
scionableness; homme de —, (print.)
compositor, man upon the establish-
ment. À —, ..., —conscienced; with a
... =; avec —, conscientiously; avec la
— de soi, (philos.) consciously; en —, 1.
conscientiously; with =; 2. in = (rea-
son); en bonne —, in =; (of all =;
en âme et —, on, upon o.'s =; en sûreté
de —, with a safe =; pour sa —, pour
l'acquit de sa —, for =; for = sake; sans
—, 1. unconscionable; 2. unconscion-
ably; sur sa —, on, upon o.'s =. Avoir
la — de, to be, to feel \sqrt conscious of;
avoir de la —, to have a, some =;
n'avoir pas la — de, to be, to feel \sqrt un-
conscious of; avoir la — intime, to be
conscious to o.'s self; avoir la — large,
to have a lawyer's =; descendre dans
sa —, to go \sqrt home to o.'s =; être doué
de la — de soi-même. (philos.) to be
conscious; n'être pas doué de la — de
soi-même. (philos.) to be unconscious;
se faire — de, to make \sqrt it a case, a

matter of =; mettre la main sur la —,
to lay \sqrt o.'s hand on o.'s heart; peser
sur la —, to go \sqrt to o.'s =; transiger
avec sa —, to compound with o.'s =;
travailler à la —, (print.) to work on
the establishment. Qui a de la —, con-
scienced; qui a — de tout, ail-conscious;
dont on a la —, conscious; qui n'a pas
—, la — (de), unconscious, unintelli-
gent of; unweeting.

CONSCIENCIEUSEMENT [-eüzman]
adv. conscientiously; with conscience.

CONSCIENCIEU-X [-eüz] SE, adj.
conscientious.

CONSCRIPTION [konskripsion] n. f.
(mil.) conscription.

CONSCRIT, adj. m. (Rom. hist.) con-
script.

CONSCRIT, n. m. 1. conscript (young
soldier); 2. (schools) freshman.

CONSECRATEUR, n. m. consecrator.

CONSECRATION [-âcion] n. f. 1. con-
secration; dedication; 2. \sqrt hallowing;
sanctifying; 3. consecration (rendering
sacred); 4. consecration (apotheosis);
5. (christ. rel.) consecration (blessing
the elements in the communion).

— nouvelle, (V. senses) reconse-
cration. De —, (V. senses) consecratory.

CONSECUTIF, VE, adj. 1. conse-
cutive (following in order of time); 2.
(med.) consecutive; secondary.

CONSECUTIVEMENT, adv. consecu-
tively.

CONSEIL [koncè-y] n. m. 1. advice (in
general); counsel; 2. advice; (piece
of advice); 3. counsel; deliberation; 4.
 \sqrt counsel (design of Providence); 5.
adviser; counsellor; 6. counsel (lawyer);
counsellor; 7. council (assembly);
board; 8. council (of the sovereign); 9.
council (sitting); * council-board, 10.
(pub. adm.) board.

7. — de commerce, des travaux publics,
board of trade, of public works.

Grand —, grand council; — intime,
privé, chamber =; — municipal, town-
=; — principal, leading counsel, coun-
sellor. — d'Etat, = of state; — de fa-
mille, (law) 1. council of the nearest re-
lations; 2. commission of lunacy; — de
guerre, (mil.) 1. = of war; 2. court
martial; — des ministres, cabinet =.
Collègue au —, fellow-counsellor; entrée
au —, seat in the cabinet; membre du —
privé, privy counsellor; registre de —,
=book; salle de —, =chamber. Assem-
bler, réunir un —, to assemble a =; as-
sister à un —, to attend a =; avoir entrée
au —, to have a seat in the cabinet; être
jugé par un — de guerre, passer devant
un — de guerre, (mil.) to be tried by a
court martial; lever un —, to break \sqrt
up a =; prendre —, to take \sqrt advice;
recevoir des —s, to receive advice: to
be counselled; suivre le — de q. u., to
take \sqrt a. o.'s advice; tenir —, 1. to
hold \sqrt counsel; 2. (to lay \sqrt their
heads together. Peu porté à recevoir
des —s, (pers.) uncounsellable; suivez
mon —! be advised by me! La nuit porte
—, advise with your pillow.

CONSEILLER [koncè-yé] v. a. (À, to;
de, to) to advise; to counsel.

— q. ch. à q. u., to = a. o. to a. th.; — à q.
u. de faire q. ch., to = a. o. to do a. th.

— mal, to misadvise; to miscounsel.
À —, (th.) counsellable; to be ad-
vised, counselled; qui n'est pas à —,
qu'on ne peut —, (th.) uncounsellable;
(not to be advised, counselled).

CONSEILLER [koncè-yé] n. m. 1. adviser;
counsellor; 2. counsellor (member of
a council); councillor; 3. (of courts of
justice) puisne justice; (judge).

Fonctions de —, counsellorship; rang
de —, counsellorship.

CONSEILLÈRE [koncè-yèr] n. f. 1. ad-
viser (woman); counsellor; 2. \sqrt coun-
sellor's lady.

ier-table; consol-table; 2. (arch.) ricket; 3. (goth. arch.) corbel.

CONSOLER, v. a. (DE, for) to console; to comfort; to solace.

Vouloir —, 1. to wish to =; 2. to indole with (a. o.).

SE CONSOLER, pr. v. 1. (DE, for, [subj.]) console o.'s self; to be comforted; to place o.'s self; 2. (DE) to recover (...); 3. get ✓ (over).

CONSOLIDANT, E, adj. (med.) consolidant.

CONSOLIDANT, n. m. (med.) consolidant.

CONSOLIDATION [—sion] n. f. 1. || § consolidation; 2. (fin.) consolidation; ending; 3. (law) consolidation; 4. (med.) consolidation.

CONSOLIDER, v. a. 1. || § to consolidate; 2. (fin.) to consolidate; to end; 3. (law) to consolidate; 4. (med.) to consolidate.

CONSOLIDE, E, pa. p. 1. || § consolidated; 2. (fin.) consolidated; funded.

Non —, (fin.) unfunded. Dette —e, unded debt; fonds —s, rentes —es, consolidated funds; consols.

SE CONSOLIDER, pr. v. || § to consolidate.

CONSOLIDÉS, n. m. (fin.) consolidated funds; consols, pl.

CONSUMMATEUR, n. m. 1. consumer; 2. (theol.) perfecter.

CONSUMMATION [konsumasion] n. f. 1. consummation (completing); 2. consumption (using); 3. (did.) expenditure.

— extérieure, foreign consumption; — intérieure, home —. — des siècles —, end of the world.

CONSUMME, n. m. gravy soup; jelly roth.

CONSUMMER, v. a. 1. to consummate accomplish, complete; 2. to consume use; 3. to use up; to work up; 4. (did.) to expend.

2. Produire en proportion de ce qu'on consomme, to produce in proportion to what is consumed.

Que l'on peut —, qui peut être consommé, (V. senses) consumable; qui ne peut être consommé, unconsumable.

[CONSUMER must not be confounded with consumer.]

CONSUMMÉ, E, pa. p. 1. consummated completed; 2. consummate; perfect; 3. consumed (used).

Non —, 1. unconsummated; unconsummate; 2. unconsumed; 3. unspent. État non —, unconsummatedness. D'une manière —e, consummately.

CONSUMPTION [konsumpsion] n. f. 1. consumption (destruction); 2. (med.) atrophy; consumption.

Disposition à la —, (med.) consumptiveness. Être —, (med.) (th.) consumptive. Être malade de —, to be in a consumption; tomber en —, to become ✓ consumptive; to go ✓ into a consumption.

CONSONNANCE, n. f. 1. (gram.) consonance; consonancy; 2. (mus.) consonance; unisonance; concord.

— parfaite, unisonance. En — parfaite, unisonant.

CONSONNANT, E, adj. 1. (gram.) consonant; 2. (mus.) consonant.

CONSONNE, n. f. (gram.) consonant. Lettre —, =.

CONSONNER, v. n. † to harmonize.

CONSORTIS, n. m. 1. (b. s.) associates, pl.; 2. (law) husband and wife, pl.

CONSOUE, n. f. (bot.) consound; comfrey; comfry; cumfry.

Grande —, — officinale, =.

CONSPIRANCE, n. f. † tendency.

CONSPIRER, E, adj. (mech.) conspiring.

CONSPIRATEUR, n. m. conspirator.

CONSPIRATION [—asion] n. f. conspiracy; plot.

— des poudres, (hist. of Eng.) gunpowder plot. Par —, conspiringly. Faire, former, machiner, ourdir, tramer une —, to form, to plot a conspiracy.

CONSPIRER, v. n. 1. (à, to) to conspire; to concur; 2. (b. s.) (CONTRE, against) pour, to) to conspire.

CONSPIRER, v. a. to conspire; to plot.

CONSPUER, v. a. 1. † to spit ✓ upon; 2. † to despise sovereignly.

CONSTABLE [—abl] n. m. constable (peace-officer in England); petty constable.

Grand —, high constable. — en chef, chief, head =. Des —s, constabulary. Charge de —, constableness.

CONSTAMENT, adv. 1. with constancy; 2. constantly; ever; invariably; 3. † certainly; indubitably; undoubtedly.

CONSTANCE, n. f. 1. constancy; 2. stability; steadfastness; 3. consistency.

— inébranlable, qui ne s'est jamais démentie, unshaken constancy. Avec —, 1. with =; 2. steadfastly; steadily. Ébranler la —, to shake ✓ =.

CONSTANT, E, adj. 1. constant (firm, persevering); 2. stable; steadfast; steady; 3. constant; unremitting; uninterrupted; 4. certain; undoubted; indubitable; unquestionable; 5. (of winds) steady; 6. (alg., geom.) constant.

4. Un fait —, une vérité —e, a certain, undoubted, unquestionable fact, truth.

Quantité —e, (alg., geom.) constant quantity. Pour —, for certain; as a certainty; as certain, undoubted, unquestionable.

CONSTANTE, n. f. (alg., geom.) constant quantity.

CONSTATATION [konstatasion] n. f. † 1. ascertaining; establishing; 2. verifying; proving; 3. statement (action); 4. authentication.

CONSTATER, v. a. 1. to ascertain; to establish; 2. to verify; to prove; to establish the truth of; to establish; 3. to state (declare formally); 4. to authenticate.

— légalement, (law) to assign. Personne qui constate, (V. senses) ascertainer. Pour —, (V. senses) in verification of. Qui peut être constaté légalement, (law) assignable.

CONSTATÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of CONSTATER.

Non —, 1. unascertained; 2. unverified; 3. unauthenticated.

CONSTELLATION [konstel-lasion] n. f. || § constellation.

— australe, du sud, Southern =; — boréale, du nord, Northern =.

CONSTELLÉ, E [konstel-lé] adj. 1. (of stones) constellated; 2. (astrol.) made under the influence of a certain constellation.

CONSTER, v. impers. † (law) to appear.

CONSTERNATION [—asion] n. f. consternation.

La dernière —, la plus grande —, the greatest =. Dans la —, in =.

CONSTERNER, v. a. to dismay; to throw ✓ into consternation; to strike ✓ with consternation.

CONSTERNE, E, pa. p. 1. (pers.) in consternation; 2. (th.) of consternation.

Air —, look of consternation.

CONSTIPATION [—asion] n. f. (med.) constipation; obstipation; (costiveness).

CONSTIPER, v. a. (med.) to constipate; (to bind ✓).

CONSTIPÉ, E, pa. p. (med.) constipated; costive; (confined in the bowels; (confined).

CONSTITUANT, E, adj. 1. (did.) con-

stituent; 2. (did.) component; 3. (law) that settles an annuity; 4. (law) that gives a power of attorney.

Assemblée —e, (hist. of France) constituent assembly; partie —e, constituent part; constituent.

CONSTITUANT, n. m. (hist. of France) member of the constituent assembly.

CONSTITUANTE, n. f. (hist. of France) constituent assembly.

CONSTITUER, v. a. 1. || § to constitute; 2. § to constitute; to appoint; to make ✓; 3. § (EN, in) to place; to put ✓ (in a state of...); 4. (à, on) to settle (an annuity, a dowry, a pension); 5. (EN, à) to put ✓ (to expense); 6. (EN, to) to raise (to a dignity); 7. to give ✓ (a prisoner) into custody; 8. † to make ✓ consist.

— antérieurement, préalablement, précédemment, to preconstitute. Personne, chose qui constitue, constituant; constituter.

CONSTITUÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses) 1. constituted; formed; 2. constituted; established.

SE CONSTITUER, pr. v. 1. to constitute o.'s self; 2. (pers.) to become ✓; to make ✓ o.'s self; 3. (th.) to form o.'s self; 4. (pers.) (EN, to) to put ✓ o.'s self (to expense); to go ✓ (to expense). — prisonnier, to surrender o.'s self; to give ✓ o.'s self up.

CONSTITUTI-F, VE, adj. constitutive.

CONSTITUTION [—ucion] n. f. 1. || § constitution; 2. § constitution; temperament; temper; 3. (of annuities, dowries, pensions) settlement; settling; 4. (law) declaration of the selection (of attorneys).

Acte de —, (law) deed of settlement.

À —, (V. senses) 1. with a constitution; 2. constitutioned.

CONSTITUTIONNALITÉ [—ucionalité] n. f. constitutionality.

CONSTITUTIONNEL [—ucionel] LE, adj. constitutional.

CONSTITUTIONNEL [—ucionel] n. m. constitutionalist.

— zélé, constitutionist.

CONSTITUTIONNELLEMENT [—ucionnelman] adv. constitutionally.

CONSTRICTEUR, adj. (anat.) constrictor.

CONSTRICTEUR, n. m. 1. (anat.) constrictor; 2. (erp.) constrictor.

CONSTRUCTION [konstrukcion] n. f. 1. (did.) constriction; 2. (med.) astriction.

CONSTRINGENT, E, adj. (did.) constringent.

CONSTRUCTEUR, n. m. 1. || builder; 2. ship-builder; shipwright.

— de vaisseaux, ship-builder; shipwright.

CONSTRUCTION [—ukcion] n. f. 1. || building (action); construction; 2. || erection (action); 3. || building (act); 4. || construction (manner); structure; 5. || building; structure; edifice; * fabric; * pile; 6. § construction; making; 7. ship-building; 8. ship, new ship-building; 9. (alg.) construction; 10. (geom.) construction; 11. (gram.) construction; 12. (nav.) built.

— cyclopéenne, pélasgique, (arch.) Cyclopean masonry. De —, (nav.) built; de — anglaise, française, (nav.) English, French built; en —, building. Faire la —, (gram.) to construe; faire la — de, (gram.) to construct; to construe; faire une —, to erect a building, structure, fabric.

CONSTRUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CONVOIRE) 1. || to build ✓; to construct; 2. || to erect. 3. § to construct (arrange); to put ✓ together; 4. (geom.) to construct; 5. (gram.) to construct; to construe.

À —, 1. to be built; 2. unbuilt.

CONSTRUIT, E, pa. p. (V. senses) (nav.) built.

Non —, *unbuilt*. — en frégate, *frigate-built*.

CONSUBSTANTIALITÉ [—stancialité] n. f. (theol.) *consubstantiality*.

CONSUBSTANTIATION [—stanciación] n. f. (theol.) *consubstantiation*.

Personne qui croit à la —, *consubstantialist*. Professer la —, *to consubstantiate*.

CONSUBSTANTIEL [—stanciel] LE, adj. (theol.) *consubstantial*.

CONSUBSTANTIEMENT [—stancielman] adv. (theol.) *consubstantially*.

CONSUL, n. m. 1. (hist.) *consul*; 2. *consul*.

De —, 1. of a =; 2. *consular*.

CONSULAIRE, adj. (hist.) *consular*; *consulary*.

Homme —, *consular, consulary man*.

CONSULAIRE, n. m. *consular, consulary man*.

CONSULAIREMENT, adv. *by consuls*.

CONSULAT, n. m. 1. (hist.) *consulate* (dignity); *consulship*; 2. (hist.) *consulship* (time); 3. *consulate* (functions, time, house).

CONSULTANT, adj. m. *consulting*.

Avocat —, *chamber counsel*.

CONSULTANT, n. m. 1. *consulter* (of barristers, physicians); 2. *person consulted*.

CONSULTATI-F, VE, adj. *consultative*.

Avoir voix consultative, *to have a right of discussion without voting*.

CONSULTATION [—ación] n. f. 1. *consultation* (action); 2. *consultation* (conference); 3. *opinion* (of barristers, physicians).

Une — d'avocat, *counsel's opinion*.

Faire une —, *to have* √, *to hold* √ *a consultation*; faire faire une —, *to call a consultation*.

CONSULTER, v. a. 1. ∥ *to consult*; 2. *to take* √ *the sense of* (a deliberative assembly).

— son chevet √, *to consult o.'s pillow*. Personne qui consulte, *consulter*.

En consultant, (V. senses) *in the consultation of*.

CONSULTE, E, pa. p. *consulted*.

Non —, *unconsulted*.

SE CONSULTER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) *to reflect*; *to consider*; 2. (th.) *to be consulted*.

CONSULTEUR, n. m. *consulter* (the pope's adviser).

CONSUMANT, E, adj. 1. ∥ *to consuming* (destroying); 2. *devouring*.

CONSUMER, v. a. 1. ∥ *to consume* (destroy); 2. ∥ *to burn*; *to burn away*, out; 3. ∥ *to consume*; *to devour*; *to eat* √ up; 4. ∥ *to wear* √ away, out; 5. ∥ (b. s.) *to consume*; *to waste*; *to waste away*; *to squander*; 6. ∥ (b. s.) *to spend* √ (o.'s life, o.'s time); *to give* √ up; (*to drudge away*, out.

1. Le feu consume le bois, la houille, etc., *fire consumes wood, coal etc.*; le temps consume toutes choses, *time consumes all things*.

3. — tout son bien, *to consume, to devour, to eat up all o.'s property*.

4. Être consumé par la maladie, *to be worn away, out by disease*.

— entièrement, *to consume away*.

Chose, personne qui consume, ∥ *to consume*; qui ne consume pas, (V. senses) *unburning*; que l'on peut —, (V. senses) *consumable*.

[Consumer must not be confounded with consumer.]

CONSUMÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of CONSUMER.

Non —, 1. ∥ *unconsumed*; 2. ∥ *unburned*; 3. ∥ *unwasted*. Qui peut être —, (V. senses) *consumable*; qui ne peut être —, (V. senses) *unconsumable*.

SE CONSUMER, pr. v. 1. ∥ *to be consumed* (destroyed); 2. ∥ *to burn out*; 3. ∥ *to be consumed, devoured*; *to be eaten up*; 4. ∥ *to wear* √; *to wear* √ away, out; 5. ∥ *to decay*; *to waste*; *to waste away*; 6. ∥ (pers.) *to pine away*;

7. ∥ *to ruin o.'s health*; 8. ∥ (pers.) *to ruin o.'s self*.

— de tristesse, *to pine away*. Qui ne se consume pas, *unwasting*.

CONTACT [kontakt] n. m. 1. ∥ *contact*; 2. ∥ *contact*; *connexion*; 3. (geom.) *contact*; 4. (mining) (of the roof, wall) *nip*.

En —, 1. ∥ *in contact*; 2. ∥ *in* =; *in connexion*. Mettre en —, *to bring* √ *into* =, *connexion*.

CONTADIN, n. m. + *peasant*; *countryman*.

CONTAGIEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. 1. ∥ *contagious*; (*catching*); 2. ∥ *infectious*; (*catching*); 3. (med.) *contagious*.

Caractère —, *nature contagieuse, contagiousness; infectiousness*.

CONTAGION, n. f. 1. ∥ *contagion*; 2. ∥ *infection*; 3. (med.) *contagion*.

Par —, *infectiously*. Gagner la —, *to catch* √ *the contagion*.

CONTAMINATION [—ación] n. f. + ∥ *contamination*.

CONTAMINER, v. a. + ∥ *to contaminate*.

CONTE, n. m. 1. *tale*; (*story*); 2. (*story*; *falsehood*); *fib*.

— bleu, *tale of a tub*; — fait à plaisir, *feigned story*; — gras, *smutty* =, *story*; — oiseux, en l'air, *idle* =, *story*.

— de bonnes d'enfants, *nursery tale*; — à dormir debout, *rigmarole*; — à, de la cigogne, *nonsense*; *nonsensical talk*;

— de ma mère l'oie, *tale of a tub*; (*cock and a bull story*. Faiseur, faiseuse de —s, *story-teller*; (*fibber*; *livre de —s*, *story-book*. Faire un —, 1. *to make* √ up a =, *story*; 2. *to tell* √ a =, *story*; *to tell* √ a tale; 3. *to tell* √ a story; (*to fib*; faire des —s, *to tell* √ stories; *to be a story-teller*;) *to fib*; faire un — de ma mère l'oie, *to tell* √ a cock and a bull story.

CONTEMPLA-TEUR [kontanplateur] n. m. TRICE, n. f. ∥ *contemplator*.

CONTEMPLATI-F [kontanplatif] VE, adj. ∥ *contemplative*.

CONTEMPLATIF [kontanplatif] n. m. (relig. ord.) *contemplative*.

CONTEMPLATION [kontanplación] n. f. 1. ∥ (DE) *contemplation* (of); *beholding* (...); *viewing* (...); *surveying* (...); *gazing* (on, at); 2. ∥ *contemplation*; *reflection*; *meditation*.

Sujet de —, *contemplation*. Dans la —, in =; de — √, (V. senses) *contemplative*; en — √, 1. ∥ *in* =; 2. *contemplatively*; 3. + *in consideration* (of).

CONTEMPLER [kontanplé] v. a. ∥ *to contemplate*; *to behold*; *to survey*; *to take* √ a survey of; *to view*; *to take* √ a view of; *to gaze on*; *to look on*.

CONTEMPLER [kontanplé] v. n. ∥ *to contemplate*; *to meditate*; *to reflect*.

CONTEMPORAIN [kontanporain] E, adj. 1. (DE, with, to) *contemporaneous*; *contemporary*; 2. (pers.) (WITH, de) *coeval*; 3. (did.) *synchronal*; *synchronical*.

Événement —, 1. *contemporary event*; 2. (did.) *synchronal*.

CONTEMPORAIN [kontanporain] n. m. E, n. f. 1. *contemporary*; 2. *coeval*.

CONTEMPORANÉITÉ [kontanporanéité] n. f. *contemporaneity*; *contemporaneity*.

CONTEMPTEUR [kontanpteur] n. m. *contemner*.

CONTEMPTIBLE [kontanptibl'] adj. + *contemptible*.

CONTENANCE, n. f. 1. *countenance*; *mien*; *air*; *look*; 2. *demeanour*; *bearing*; *posture*; 3. *extant*; 4. (mar. com.) *burden*.

— forcée, *made countenance*; triste —, *sad* =. Navire de la — de ... tonneaux, (mar. com.) *ship of ... tons burden*. Faire bonne —, *to keep* √ o.'s =; *to put* √ a good face on the matter;

faire faire bonne — à q. u., *to put* √ a. o. in =; perdre —, *to be out of* =; ∥ perd —, *he is out of* =; *his* = *falls*; empêcher q. u. de perdre —, *to keep* √ a. o. in =; faire perdre — à q. u., *to put* √ a. o. out of =; (*to make* √ a. o.'s = *fall*; voir q. ch. à la — de q. u., *to see* √ a. th. in a. o.'s =.

CONTENANT, E, adj. (did.) *containing*.

CONTENANT, n. m. (did.) *container*.

CONTENDANT, E, adj. (of parties, princes) *contending*.

CONTENDANT, n. m. *contender*.

CONTENIR, v. a. (con.) like TENIR 1. ∥ *to contain*; *to take* √ in; 2. ∥ *to stay* (a. th.); *to confine*; *to bound*; *to keep* √ in; 3. ∥ *to dam* (a. th.) in, up; 4. ∥ *to restrain*; *to check*; *to stay*; *to withhold* √; *to keep* √ in; *to keep* √ down; *to curb*; *to bridle* in; 5. ∥ *to look down*.

1. — une quantité ou un nombre, *to contain a quantity or a number*. 4. — les passions, q. u., *to restrain, to curb, to check the passions*, a. o.

Chose qui contient, (V. senses) *container* (of); personne qui contient, (V. senses) *withholder* (of). Qu'on ne peut —, (V. senses) *unconfined*.

CONTENU, E, pa. p. V. senses of CONTENIR.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. ∥ *unconfined*; *unbounded*; 2. ∥ *unrestrained*; *unchecked*; *uncurbed*. Chose — e, (sing.) *contents*, pl. Qui peut être contenu, (V. senses) *containable*.

SE CONTENIR, pr. v. 1. (pers.) *to contain o.'s self*; (*to hold* √ in; 2. (pers.) *to school o.'s self*; 3. (pers.) *to restrain o.'s self*; 4. (pers.) (DE, from) *to refrain*; (*to keep* √ o.'s self; 5. (th.) *to keep* √ in, down.

CONTENT, E, adj. (DE, with; de, to) 1. (pers.) *content*; *contented*; *satisfied*; 2. (th.) *contented*; 3. (pers.) (que, subj.) *gratified*; *pleased*; 4. (adverb.) *contentedly*.

2. Un esprit —, *a contented mind*. 3. Être — qu'il ait réussi, *to be pleased that he has succeeded*.

Très —, 1. *very contented*; 2. *highly gratified*; *well pleased*. — comme un roi, *as happy as a king, a prince*.

CONTENTEMENT, n. m. 1. (DE, with) *content*; *contentedness*; 2. (DE, at) *contentment*; *gratification*; *satisfaction*.

Avoir —, *to be pleased, gratified, satisfied*; donner du — à, *to content*; lui gratifier; recevoir du —, *to receive gratification, satisfaction*.

— passe richesse, *content is beyond riches*.

CONTENTER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. *to content*; *to satisfy*; 2. *to content*; *to please*; *to gratify*.

Chose, personne qui contente, *gratifier*. Qu'on ne saurait —, (V. senses) *unsatisfiable*.

SE CONTENTER, pr. v. (DE, with) 1. *to content o.'s self*; *to be contented*; *satisfied*; *to satisfy o.'s mind*; (*to sit* down; 2. *to content* *to gratify, to please, to indulge o.'s self*.

CONTENTIEUSEMENT [kontancieusement] adv. + *contentiously*.

CONTENTIEU-X [kontancieu] SE, adj. 1. ∥ *contestable*; *disputable*; 2. ∥ *contentious* (liking dispute); 3. (law) *litigious*; *in litigation*; 4. (law) (of jurisdiction) *contentious*.

Disposition contentieuse, *contentiousness*.

CONTENTIEUX [kontancieu] n. m. (sing.) 1. (pub. adm.) *affairs in litigation*, pl.; 2. *disputed claims*, pl.

Agent du —, (pub. adm.) *solicitor*.

CONTENTIF, adj. m. (surg.) (of bandages) *retaining*.

CONTENTION [kontancion] n. f. 1. *contention*; 2. (of thought) *intensity*; 3. (surg.) *keeping* (fractures) *reduced*.

— d'esprit, *intensity of thought*.
CONTENU, n. m. (sing.) 1. *contents* of a speech or writing, pl.; 2. (did.) *intents*, pl.
CONTER, v. a. *to relate*; (*to tell* v. En — à q. u.), 1. *to tell* v. a. o. *ories*; 2. *to talk gallantry to* a. o.; — de belles), *to tell* v. fine stories.
CONTÉ, E, pa. p. *related*; *told*.
Non —, *unrelated*; *untold*.
CONTER, v. n. *to relate*; (*to tell* v. a. *od story*).
CONTESTABLE, adj. *contestable*; *convertible*; *questionable*; *debatable*.
Caractère —, *questionableness*.
CONTESTANT, E, adj. *contending*; *ignant*; (*at law*).
CONTESTANT, n. m. E, r. f. *con-* *testing party*; *litigant*.
CONTESTATION [—*acion*] n. f. 1. *cont-* *est*; *contestation*; *debate*; 2. *strife*; *ntest of emulation*; 3. *jarring*.
Au delà de toute —, *beyond contest*, *bate*; en —, 1. *in* =; *at issue*; (*at ds*); 2. *at variance*; (*at strife*); hors toute —, *beyond all* =, *dispute*.
Jet à —, *contestable*; *liable to con-* *testation*; *debatable*. **Avoir —**, *to have* =; *to discuss*; *to dispute*; être en —, (pers.) *to be at variance*; *soulever une* =, *to raise a* =, *a strife*.
CONTESTER, v. a. § *to contest*.
CONTESTER, v. n. § *to contest*.
CONTEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *narra-* *relater*; *tale-teller*; *story-teller*; (b. s.) *story-teller*; (*fiber*).
— ennuyeux, *fastidieux*, *proser*. — *fagots*, *idle story teller*.
CONTEU-R, SE, adj. *fond of narra-* *m*, *story-telling*.
CONTEXTE, n. m. 1. *text* (of a deed); *context*.
CONTEXTURE, n. f. 1. § *contexture*; *cture*; 2. § *contexture*.
De —, § *contextual*.
CONTIGU [kontigu] E, adj. (*λ*) *conti-* *gous* (*to*); *adjoining* (...).
D'une manière —e, *contiguously*.
CONTIGUITE, n. f. *contiguity*.
CONTINENCE, n. f. *continence*; *con-* *tenency*.
Avec —, *continently*.
CONTINENCE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ V. **CONTENANCE**.
CONTINENT, E, adj. 1. *continent*; 2. (ed.) *continent*.
CONTINENT, n. m. 1. (geog.) *conti-* *nent*; *main land*; 2. *continent* (of Eu- *pe*).
CONTINENTAL, E, adj. *continental*.
CONTINGENCE, n. f. 1. (did.) *conti-* *nence*; *contingency*; *contingentness*; (math.) *contingence*; *contingency*.
CONTINGENT, E, adj. 1. *contingent*; (law) *contingent*; 3. (log.) *conti-* *nent*; 4. (math.) *contingent*.
CONTINGENT, n. m. *contingent*; *ota*.
CONTINU, E, adj. 1. (did.) *continued*; *ntinuous*; 2. (arch.) *continued*; 3. (law) *continual*; 4. (med.) *continual*; (med.) (of fevers) *perennial*; 6. (mus.) (the base) *continued*; *thorough*.
CONTINU, n. m. (did.) *continuous*.
CONTINUATEUR, n. m. *continuator*; *ntinuer*.
CONTINUATION [—*acion*] n. f. 1. *con-* *tinuation*; 2. *continuance*; 3. (law) *ntinuance*.
CONTINUE (À LA) adv. \dagger *by con-* *tinuance*; *in time*.
CONTINUEL, LE, adj. 1. *continual*; *uninterrupted*; 3. *uninterrupting*.
Avec un mouvement —, 1. *with con-* *tinual motion*; 2. *currently*.
CONTINUELLEMENT, adv. 1. *conti-* *nually*; 2. *uninterruptedly*; 3. *unin-* *termittingly*.
CONTINUER, v. a. 1. *to continue*; (*to* *o* v. on with; *to keep* v. on with; 2. *to* *arry on*; 3. *to follow up*; 4. *to extend*; *to carry on*; 5. *to prolong*.

SE CONTINUER, pr. v. 1. § (*λ*, *to*; *FROM*, *de*) *to extend*; 2. § *to continue*; *to be* *continued*; (*to keep* v. up).
CONTINUER, v. n. 1. § (*λ*, *de*, *to*) *to* *continue*; (*to go* v. on; (*to keep* v. on; 2. *to follow on*; 3. *to run* v. on; 4. *to* *extend*.
Continue! continuez! (V. senses) *on!*
CONTINUITE, n. f. 1. *continuance* (*connexion of parts*); 2. (did.) *con-* *tinuity*.
Solution de —, *solution of continuity*.
CONTINUËMENT, adv. 1. *continuedly*; 2. (law) *continually*.
CONTONDANT, E, adj. 1. (surg.) *that* *makes contusions*; 2. (of instruments) *blunt*.
CONTORNIATE, adj. (of medals) *con-* *tourniated*.
CONTORSION, n. f. *contortion*.
Faire des —s, *to make* v. = *s*.
CONTOUR, n. m. 1. *outline*; 2. *cir-* *cuit*; *circumference*; 3. (join.) *curtail*; 4. (arts) *outline*; *contour*; 5. (mas.) *quirk*.
Dessiner le — de, *to outline*; *to* *draw* v. the outline, *contour of*.
CONTOURNEMENT, n. m. (did.) *con-* *volution*.
CONTOURNER, v. a. 1. (arts) *to give* v. *a proper contour to*; 2. *to distort*; *to* *deform*; 3. (anat.) *to pass round*.
CONTOURNE, E, pa. p. 1. *distorted*; 2. § *distorted*; *forced*; 3. (bot.) *gyrose*.
SE CONTOURNER, pr. v. *to become* v. *distorted*.
CONTRACTANT, E, adj. *contracting*.
Partie —e, 1. *party*; 2. *stipulator*; 3. (law) *covenanter*.
CONTRACTANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *con-* *tracting party*; *contractor*; 2. *stipu-* *lator*; 3. (law) *covenanter*.
CONTRACTE, adj. (Greek gram.) *con-* *tract*.
CONTRACTER, v. a. 1. § *to contract* (*draw nearer together*); 2. § *to contract* (*form, make*); 3. § *to contract*; *to ac-* *quire*; *to get* v.; 4. (did.) *to constringe*; 5. (gram.) *to contract*.
1. — les muscles, *to contract the muscles*. 2. — *un mariage*, *des dettes*, *to contract mar-* *riage*, *debts*. 3. — *des habitudes*, *to contract* *habits*.
— antérieurement, *préalablement*, *précédemment*, *to precontract*.
SE CONTRACTER, pr. v. 1. § *to con-* *tract* (*come nearer together*); 2. § *to* *roll up*; 3. § *to be contracted* (*formed*, *made*); 4. § *to be contracted*, *acquired*, *got*; 5. (gram.) *to be contracted*.
CONTRACTER, v. n. § (AVEC, with) *to* *contract* (*make an agreement*).
CONTRACTILE, adj. (physiol.) *con-* *tractile*; *contractible*.
CONTRACTILITE, n. f. (physiol.) *con-* *tractility*; *contractibility*.
CONTRACTION [kontrakcion] n. f. 1. § (of muscles & nerves) *contraction*; 2. (gram.) *contraction*; 3. (phys.) *con-* *traction*; 4. (physiol.) *contraction*.
Susceptible de —, (phys.) *contrac-* *tile*. **Force de —**, (phys.) *contractibi-* *lity*; *contractility*; *contractible*, *con-* *tractile force*.
CONTRACTUEL, LE, adj. (law) *sti-* *pulated by contract*.
CONTRACTURE, n. f. 1. (arch.) *di-* *minution*; 2. (med.) *contractura*; 3. (physiol.) *contraction of the joints*.
CONTRACTEUR, n. m. 1. *contra-* *dicter*; 2. (law) *adversary*; *opponent*.
Légitime —, (law) *party repre-* *senting opposing interests*.
CONTRADICTION, n. f. 1. § *contra-* *diction*; 2. § *inconsistency*; 3. § *dis-* *crepancy*; 4. (law) *claim of adverse* *title*.
Esprit de —, *spirit of contradiction*.
En —, *in* =; *at variance*; *conflicting*; *en — avec*, *in* = *to*; *par esprit de —*, *out of a spirit of* =; (*out of* =. *Enclin*,

porté à la —, *contradictious*. **Impliquer** —, *to imply*, *to involve* =; *supporter* *peu*, *difficilement la —*, *to be impatient* *of* =.
CONTRADICTOIRE, adj. 1. § (*λ*, *to*) *contradictory*; 2. (*λ*, *with*) *inconsis-* *tent*; 3. (law) *after the adverse parties* *have been heard*; 4. (law) *in presence* *of the adverse parties*; 5. (law) (of exa- *minations, pleading) cross*.
Caractère —, *contradictoriness*; sys- *tème —*, *cross-purpose*.
CONTRADICTOIREMENT, adv. 1. § (*λ*, *to*) *contradictorily*; 2. § (*λ*, *with*) *in-* *consistently*; 3. (law) *after having* *heard the adverse parties*.
CONTRAIGNABLE [kontrenn-yabl'] adj. (law) *compellable*.
CONTRAIGNANT [kontrenn-yan] adj. *occasioning constraint*.
CONTRAINdre, v. a. (conj. like **GRAINDRE**) 1. (*λ*, *to*) *to compel*; *to* *force*; (*to make* v.); 2. § (*λ*, *to*) *to con-* *strain*; 3. *to impose*, *to lay* v. *to put* v. *restraint upon*; 4. § *to strain*; *to force*; 5. \dagger *to straiten*; *to cramp*; 6. (did.) *to* *coerce*; 7. (law) *to attach*.
Personne qui contraint, 1. *compeller*; 2. *constrainer*. **Qu'on ne peut —**, *un-* *compellable*.
CONTRAI, E, pa. p. V. senses of **CONTRAINdre**.
Non —, *qui n'est pas —*, 1. § *uncom-* *pelled*; *unforced*; 2. § *unconstrained*; 3. § *unstrained*; *unforced*; 4. (did.) *un-* *coerced*. **Être —**, (V. senses) (*to be put* *to it*; *sujet à être —*, *qui peut être —*, 1. § *compellable*; 2. *coercible*; 3. *con-* *strainable*; *sans être —*, 1. § *uncom-* *pelled*; 2. § *unconstrained*; 3. § *un-* *strained*; 4. (did.) *uncoerced*.
SE CONTRAI, pr. v. § (*λ*, *to*) *to* *constrain o.'s self*; *to restrain o.'s self*; *to impose*, *to lay* v. *restraint upon o.'s* *self*.
CONTRAINT, n. f. 1. § *compul-* *sion*; *force*; 2. § *constraint*; 3. § *re-* *straint*; 4. *summons* (for the payment *of taxes*); 5. \dagger *tightness* (of clothes); 6. (did.) *coercion*; 7. (law) *duress*; 8. (law) *attachment*; 9. (law) *writ of attach-* *ment*; 10. (law) *arrest for debt*.
— par corps, (law) *arrest for debt*.
Jugement de — par corps, (civ. law) *ca-* *pias* (deed). **Absence de —**, (V. senses) *unconstrainedness*. **Dans la —**, (V. *senses*) 1. *under constraint*; 2. *under* *restraint*; *de —*, (V. senses) *compul-* *sory*; *en état de —*, 1. (V. senses) *under* *constraint*; 2. *under restraint*; 3. (law) *under duress*; *par —*, *par la —*, 1. *by* *compulsion*; 2. *compulsive*; 3. *com-* *pulsively*; *compulsorily*; 4. *by con-* *straint*; *constrainedly*; 5. *by restraint*; *restrainedly*; *sans —*, 1. *uncompelled*; *unforced*; 2. *unconstrainedly*; 3. *under* *restraint*; 4. *unrestrainedly*. **Souffrir la** —, (V. senses) *to bear* v. *restraint*.
CONTRAIRE, adj. (*λ*, *to*) 1. § (th.) *con-* *trary* (*opposite*); 2. § (th.) *adverse*; *unfavourable*; *unpropitious*; *against* (...); 3. § (th.) *uncongenial*; 4. § (pers.) *contrary*; *unfavourable*; *hostile*; *against* (...); 5. § (th.) (*λ*) *prejudicial* (*to*); *in-* *jurious* (*to*); *hurtful* (*to*); (*bad* (*for*); 6. (of winds) *adverse*; *contrary*; *cross*; *foul*; 7. (comp.) *counter*; 8. (law) (EN, *on*) *at issue*.
Proposition —, (log.) *contrary*. **Dans** *un sens —*, 1. *in a contrary direction*, *way*; *contrarily*; 2. *in a sense*, *mean-* *ing*; *en sens —*, *in the contrary* *direction*, *way*. **Être —**, (V. senses) *to run* v. *to the contrary*; *to go* v. *against*; *être* *—s* (en), (dr.) *to be at issue* (on, upon).
CONTRAIRE, n. m. *contrary*.
Le —, 1. *the* =; 2. *to the* =. **Au —**, 1. *on the contrary*; 2. *contrariwise*; *bien* *au —*, *quite the* =; *du —*, *to the* =; *pour le —*, *to the* =. **Aller au — de q.** *ch.*, *to contradict a th.*

CONTRAIREMENT, adv. *contrarily* *contrary*.

CONTRALTO, n. m. (mus.) *contralto*.

CONTRAPONISTE, n. m. (mus.) *composer acquainted with counterpoint*.

CONTRARIANT, E, adj. 1. (pers.) *provoking*; 2. (th.) *annoying*; *provoking*; *exasperating*; *exasperating*; *thwarting*.

D'une manière — e, *annoyingly*; *provokingly*; *exasperatingly*; *exasperatingly*; *thwartingly*.

CONTRARIER, v. a. 1. *to contradict*; 2. *to counteract*; 3. *to thwart* (a. o.); *to cross*; *to annoy*; *to provoke*; *to vex*.

CONTRARIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of CONTRARIER.

Non —, 1. *uncontradicted*; 2. *uncounteracted*; 3. *unthwarted*; *uncrossed*; *unannoyed*; *unprovoked*; *unprovoked*.

CONTRARIÉTÉ, n. f. 1. *contrariety* (opposition); 2. *contrariety* (obstacle); 3. *annoyance*; *exasperation*.

Esprit de —, *spirit of contrariety*; *thwartness*. Exempt de —, *sans —*, *unannoyed*; *unprovoked*.

CONTRASTE, n. m. 1. (AVEC, to) *contrast*; 2. *contrariety*; 3. (À, to) *contradistinction*; 4. *foil*; 5. (arts) *contrast*.

Par — (à), *in contradistinction* (to).

Être en —, *to be a contrast*; *faire —*, *former —*, *to form a contrast*; *mettre en —*, *to contrast*.

CONTRASTER, v. n. (AVEC, to) 1. *to be a contrast*; 2. *to form a contrast*; 3. (arts) *to contrast*.

Faire —, *to contrast*.

CONTRASTER, v. a. (arts) *to contrast*.

CONTRAT, n. m. 1. *contract* (agreement); 2. *contract* (deed).

— aléatoire, (law) *contract depending on uncertain events*; — bilatéral, *reciprocal*; — commutatif, = *by which both parties are bound to certain acts*;

— exécutoire, = *to the execution of which the parties may proceed without the intervention of a judge*; — formel, *express*; — imparfait, *bad*; — nul, *void*; — préalable, *antérieur*, *précédent*, *precontract*; *premier* —, — *primitif*, *original*; — quasi —, (law) *implied*; — pur et simple, *absolute*; — non scellé, *simple*; — solennel, (law) = *under seal*; — synallagmatique, *reciprocal*; — unilatéral, = *binding on one party only*; — valide, *good* —, — *de bienfaisance*, = *purely gratuitous on one side*; — à la grosse, (V. GROSSE); — à terme, *executory*; — à titre onéreux, — *intéressé de part et d'autre*, = *by which both parties are bound to certain acts*. Pour —, *by*, *upon*. Altérer un —, (b. s.) *to alter a*; amener à execution un —, *to enforce a*; dresser un —, *to form a*; exécuter un —, *to execute*, *to perform a*; faire exécuter un —, *to enforce a*; faire un —, *to make* √ *a*; modifier un —, (g. s.) *to alter a*; passer un —, *to enter into a*; rédiger un —, *to draw* √ *up a*; signer un —, *to sign a*; signer à un —, *to witness a*.

CONTRAVENTION [—vancion] n. f. 1. (À, AVEC, to) *contravention*; *infraction*; 2. (law) *offense* (against the regulations of the police).

En — à, *in contravention to*, of. Être en —, 1. *to infringe the regulations*; 2. (law) *to commit an offense*.

CONTRE, prep. 1. *against*; 2. *near*; *close to*, *by*; 3. *to*; 4. (law) *versus*; *v.*

Dix chances — une, *ten chances to one*. Par —, *by way of compensation*; (com.) *per contra*; pour et —, *for and against*; (pro and con).

CONTRE, adv. *near*; *close*; (by). Tout —, *quite close*; *close by*.

CONTRE, n. m. *con*; *against*; *opposite side*.

Le pour et le —, *pro and con*; les pour et les —, *pros and cons*.

CONTRE, (used in compound words to denote opposition, proximity) *counter*; *contra*.

CONTRE-ALLÉE, n. f., pl. —s, *counter-alley*.

CONTRE-AMIRAL, n. m., pl. CONTRE-AMIRAUX, 1. *rear-admiral*; 2. *rear-admiral's ship*.

CONTRE-APPEL, n. m., pl. —s, 1. *second call* (of names); 2. (fenc.) *challenging*.

CONTRE-APPROCHES, n. f. (fort.) *counter-approaches*, pl.

CONTRE-BALANCER, v. a. 1. √ *to counterbalance*; *to counterpoise*; 2. √ *to counterveil*.

SE CONTRE-BALANCER, pr. v. 1. √ *to be counterbalanced*, *counterpoised*; 2. √ *to be counterveiled*.

CONTREBANDE, n. f. 1. *contraband*; *smuggling*; 2. (sing.) *contraband*, *smuggled goods*, pl.

— de guerre, 1. (law) *contraband*; 2. (mar. law) *contraband of war*. Bâtiment chargé de —, (nav.) *smuggler*.

De —, 1. (th.) *contraband*; *smuggled*; 2. (pers.) *troublesome*; de — de guerre, (mar. law) *contraband*. Entrer par —, *to be smuggled in*; faire entrer par —, *passer en —*, *faire passer en —*, *to smuggle*; *to smuggle in*; faire la —, *to smuggle*; *to be a smuggler*.

CONTREBANDIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. *smuggler*; *contrabandist*.

CONTREBAS (EN) adv. (arch.) *down-wards*.

CONTRE-BASSE, n. f., pl. —s, (mus.) *counter-bass*, *bass*; *double bass*.

CONTRE-BATTERIE, n. f., pl. —s, 1. (mil.) *cross battery*; 2. (mil.) *counter-battery*; 3. √ *counter-plot*.

CONTRE-BIAIS [kontrebié] (À) adv. 1. √ *not selva-ge-wise*; 2. √ *contrariwise*.

CONTRE-BOUTANT, n. m., pl. —s, (build.) 1. *counter-fort*; 2. *buttment*; *buttress*.

CONTRE-BOUER, v. a. (build.) *to support with a strut*, *raking shore*.

CONTRE-CALQUER, v. a. (engrav.) *to reverse the tracing of*.

CONTRECARRER, v. a. *to thwart*; *to cross*.

— q. u., 1. *to thwart a. o.*; 2. *to counteract what a. o. does*.

CONTRECARRÉ, E, pa. p. *thwarted*; *crossed*.

Non —, *unthwarted*; *uncrossed*.

CONTRE-CHARME, n. m., pl. —s, *counter charm*.

CONTRE-CHÂSSIS, n. m., pl. —, *outer sash*; *counter-sash*.

CONTRE-CHEF, n. m., pl. —s, *foreman*.

CONTRE-CLEF [kontre-klé] n. f., pl. —s, (arch.) *course of masonry next the key-stone* (of an arch).

CONTRE-COEUR, n. m., pl. —s, *back* (of a chimney).

CONTRE-COEUR (À) adv. 1. *reluctantly*; *with reluctance*; *unwillingly*; (against the grain); 2. *loathingly*.

Qui agit à —, (V. senses) *reluctant*.

CONTRE-COUP [—kou] n. m., pl. —s, 1. √ *rebound*; 2. √ *rebound*; *consequence*; 3. (surg.) *contre-coup*.

Donner un — à, *rendre un — à*, (V. senses) *to counterbuff*; être frappé d'un —, (V. senses) *to be counterbuffed*.

CONTRE-COURANT, n. m., pl. —s, *counter-current*.

CONTREDANSE, n. f. (danc.) *quadrille*.

CONTREDIRE, v. a. (conj. like DIRE) (ind. pres. vous contredisez; imperative, contredisez) 1. √ (pers.) *to contradict*; *to gainsay*; 2. √ (th.) *to be contradictory to*; *to be inconsistent with*; *to disprove*; 3. (law) *to disprove*; *to contest*.

CONTREDIT, E, pa. p. V. senses of CONTREDIRE.

Non —, *uncontradicted*.

SE CONTREDIRE, pr. v. 1. √ (pers.) *to contradict o.'s self*; 2. √ (pers.) *to contradict each other*, *one another*; 3. √ (th.) *to be contradictory*, *inconsistent*.

CONTREDISANT, E, adj. *contradicting*.

CONTREDIT, n. m. √ *reply*; *rejoinder*. Sans —, *incontrovertibly*; *undeniably*; *unquestionably*; *indisputably*.

CONTREE, n. f. 1. *country* (certain extent of territory forming a distinct whole); 2. *country*; *region*.

1. Une — fertile, riche, pauvre, peuplée, a fertile, rich, poor, populous country.

[Contrée must not be confounded with pays or patrie.]

CONTRE-ÉCHANGE, n. m., pl. —s, *exchange*.

CONTRE-ENQUÊTE, n. f., pl. —s, *counter-inquiry*.

CONTRE-ÉPREUVE, n. f., pl. —s, 1. (arts) *counter-proof*; 2. √ *feeble imitation*; 3. (draw.) *counter-drawing*; 4. (of deliberative assemblies) *counter-verification*.

Faire une —, 1. (arts) *to take* √ *a counter-proof*; 2. √ *to make* √ *a feeble imitation*.

CONTRE-ÉPROUVER, v. a. (arts) *to counter-prove*.

CONTRE-ESPALIER, n. m., pl. —s, (hort.) *second espalier* (opposite another).

CONTRE-ÉTRAVE, n. f., pl. —s, (nav.) *apron*.

CONTREFAÇON, n. f. 1. *counterfeiting*; 2. *counterfeit* (thing); 3. *forgery* (action); 4. (of copy-right) *piracy* (action); 5. *pirated copy*; 6. (of manufacturer's marks) *imitation*; 7. (of patent right) *infringement*.

En —, (V. senses) 1. *piratical*; 2. *piratically*; par —, 1. *counterfeiting*; 2. *piratically*. Faire en —, faire la — de, 1. *to counterfeit*; 2. *to forge*; 3. *to pirate*; 4. *to imitate*; 5. *to infringe*; faire une —, 1. *to make* √ *a counterfeit*; 2. *to commit a forgery*; 3. *to commit a piracy*; 4. *to make* √ *an imitation*; 5. *to make* √ *an infringement*.

CONTREFACTEUR, n. m. 1. *counterfeiter*; 2. *forger*; 3. (of copy-right) *pirate*; 4. (of manufacturers' marks) *imitator*; 5. (of patent-rights) *infringer*.

CONTREFACTION [—fakcion] n. f. (law) *counterfeiting*; 2. *forgery*.

CONTREFAIRE, v. a. irrég. (conj. like FAIRE) 1. *to imitate*; 2. (b. s.) *mimic*; 3. *to take* √ *off*; 4. *to counterfeit*; *to feign*; 5. *to counterfeit* (to imitate fraudulently); 6. *to forge*; 7. *to disfigure*; *to deform*; 8. *to pirate* (the object of a copy-right); 9. *to imitate* (manufacturers' marks); 10. *to infringe* (patent-right).

4. — la monnaie, *to counterfeit the coin*; — la signature de q. u., *to forge a. o.'s signature*.

Personne qui contrefait, 1. *imitator* (of); 2. *mimic*; 3. *counterfeiter* (of); 4. *disguiser* (of).

CONTREFAIT, E, pa. p. (V. senses of CONTREFAIRE) *counterfeit*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unimitated*; *uncounterfeit*; 3. *unforged*; 4. *undisguised*; 5. *undisfigured*; *undeformed*; 6. *unpirated*; 7. *uninfringed*. Pièce —, *counterfeit*.

SE CONTREFAIRE, pr. v. 1. (pers.) *disguise o.'s self*; *to disguise*; 2. (th.) *to be counterfeited*.

CONTREFAISEUR, n. m. √ *imitator* (of animals, persons).

CONTRE-FENÊTRE, n. f., pl. —s, *inner sash of a window* (having double sashes).

CONTRE-FENTE, n. f., pl. —s, (surg.) *contra-fisure*.

CONTRE-FICHE, n. f., pl. —s, 1. (child.) *abutment*; vertical trace; 2. (arp.) *dragon-beam*; 3. (tech.) *slip*.
CONTRE-FISSURE, n. f., pl. —s, (urg.) *contra-fissure*.
CONTRE-FORT, n. m., pl. —s, 1. (of boots, shoes) *stiffener*; 2. (arch.) *buttress*; 3. (build.) *counter-fort*; pier; 4. (eog.) *lesser chain* (of mountains).
Sous-, (boots, shoes) *stiffener*.
CONTRE-FOSSE, n. m., pl. —s, (engin.) *counter-drain*.
CONTRE-FRACTURE, n. f., pl. —s, (arg.) *contra-fissure*.
CONTRE-FUGUE, n. f., pl. —s, (mus.) *counter-fugue*.
CONTRE-GARDE, n. f., pl. —s, 1. (rch.) *counter-guard*; 2. (fort.) *counter-guard*.
CONTRE-HACHER, v. a. (draw., agr.) *to cross-hatch*.
CONTRE-HACHURE, n. f., pl. —s, (law, engr.) *cross-hatching*.
CONTRE-HÂTIER, n. m., pl. —s, (kitchen) *fire-dog*.
CONTRE-HAUT (EN) adv. upwards.
CONTRE-INDICATION, n. f., pl. —s, (med.) *contra-indication*; *counter-indication*.
CONTRE-JOUR, n. m., pl. —s, 1. false light; 2. (paint.) *counter-light*.
À —, in a =.
CONTRE-LATIE, n. f., pl. —s, (carp.) *counter-lath*.
CONTRE-LATTER, v. a. (carp.) *to counter-lath*.
CONTRE-LETTRE, n. f., pl. —s, (law) *disseasance*; deed of *disseasance*.
CONTRE-MAÎTRE, n. m., pl. —s, 1. *reverse*; *overlooker*; 2. *foreman*; 3. (nav.) *boatswain's mate*.
CONTREMANDEMENT, n. m. 1. *countermanding*; 2. *counter-order*.
CONTREMANDER, v. a. *to countermand*.
CONTRE-MARCHE, n. f., pl. —s, 1. (carp.) *raiser*; 2. (mil.) *counter-march*; (mil.) *counter-movement*.
Faire une —, (mil.) 1. *to counter-march*; 2. *to make* √ a counter-movement.
CONTRE-MARCHER, v. n. (mil.) *to counter-march*.
CONTRE-MARÉE, n. f., pl. —s, *eddy-tide*.
CONTRE-MARQUE, n. f., pl. —s, 1. *counter-mark* (second mark); 2. (of concerts, theatres, &c.) *check*; 3. (com.) *counter*; *counter-mark*.
Receveur de —s, (of concerts, theatres, &c.) *check-taker*.
CONTRE-MARQUER, v. a. *to counter-mark*.
CONTRE-MINE, n. f., pl. —s, (fort.) *counter-mine*.
CONTRE-MINER, v. a. (fort.) *to counter-mine*.
CONTRE-MINEUR, n. m., pl. —s, (fort.) *counter-miner*.
CONTRE-MONT (À) adv. † 1. ∥ up hill; 2. § upwards; 3. ∥ against the stream.
CONTRE-MOT, n. m., pl. —s, (mil.) *countersign*.
CONTRE-MOUVEMENT, n. m., pl. —s, *counter-movement*.
CONTRE-MUR, n. m., pl. —s, (fort.) *countermure*; *contramure*.
CONTRE-MURER, v. a. (fort.) *to countermure*.
CONTRE-OPPOSITION, n. f., pl. —s, (parl.) *counter-opposition*.
CONTRE-ORDRE, n. m., pl. —s, *counter-order*.
CONTRE-PARTIE, n. f., pl. —s, 1. *counterpart*; 2. § *reverse*; *contrary*; 3. (mus.) *counterpart*.
CONTRE-PENTE, n. f., pl. —s, (engin.) *descent* (on the side contrary to the ascent).

CONTRE-PESER, v. a. † V. **CONTRE-BALANCER**.
CONTRE-PIED, n. m. 1. (hunt.) *back-scent*; 2. § *very contrary, reverse*; *contrary*; *reverse*.
CONTRE-PLATINE, n. f., pl. —s, V. **PORTE-VIS**.
CONTRE-POIDS, n. m., pl. —s, 1. ∥ *counter-balance*; *balance-weight*; *counter-balance-weight*; *counterpoise*; 2. § (à, to) *counterbalance*; *counterpoise*.
Sans —, without a =; *unbalanced*.
Être un —, servir de — ∥, *to be a, to serve as a counter-balance, a balance-weight, a counterpoise*; *faire* — §, *to be a, to serve as a counterbalance, counterpoise*.
CONTRE-POIL, n. m. 1. *wrong way of the hair*; 2. *wrong way of the nap*.
À —, 1. ∥ *against the grain* (of cloth, hair, hats); 2. § *against the grain*; 3. § *the wrong way*; 4. § (pers.) *wrong-headed*.
CONTRE-POINT, n. m., pl. —s, (mus.) *counter-point*.
CONTRE-POINTER, v. a. 1. † (artil.) *to point (cannon) against (other cannon)*; 2. † § *to thwart*; 3. (needl.) *to quilt on both sides*.
CONTRE-POISON, n. m., pl. —s, 1. ∥ *antidote*; *counter-poison*; 2. § (DE, to) *antidote*.
CONTRE-PORTE, n. f., pl. —s, 1. *double door*; 2. *baize-door*.
CONTRE-POSITION, n. f., pl. —s, *contraposition*.
CONTRE-PROJET, n. m., pl. —s, *counter-project*.
CONTRE-QUILLE, n. f., pl. —s, (nav.) *kelson*.
CONTRE-RAIL, n. m., pl. —s, (rail.) *guard-rail*.
CONTRE-RÉVOLUTION, n. f., pl. —s, *counter-revolution*.
CONTRE-RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, adj., pl. —s, *counter-revolutionary*.
CONTRE-RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, n. m. f., pl. —s, *counter-revolutionist*.
CONTRE-RONDE, n. f., pl. —s, (mil.) *counter-round*.
CONTRE-RUSE, n. f., pl. —s, *counter-plot*; (cross-bite).
Combattre par la —, *to counter-plot*; **prendre par la** —, *to counter-plot*; (to cross-bite).
CONTRE-SAISON (À) adv. out of season.
CONTRE-SALUT, n. m., pl. —s, (nav.) *answer to a salute*.
CONTRE-SANGLON, n. m., pl. —s, *girth leather*.
CONTRESCARPE, n. f. (fort.) *counterscarp*.
CONTRESCARPER, v. a. (fort.) *to provide with a counterscarp*.
CONTRE-SCÈLE, n. m., pl. —s, *counter-seal*.
CONTRE-SCÉLER, v. a. † *counter-seal*.
CONTRE-SEING, n. m., pl. —s, *counter-signature*.
CONTRE-SENS, n. m., pl. —s, 1. *opposite*; *contrary sense, meaning*; 2. *misconception*; 3. *misinterpretation*; *misconstruction*; *wrong construction*; 4. *mistranslation*; *wrong translation*; 5. (of linen, stuffs, &c.) *wrong side*; 6. § *wrong side* (of affairs).
À —, 1. in a wrong way; *wrong*; 2. ∥ § *on the wrong side*. **Faire un** —, 1. *to misconceive*; 2. *to misinterpret*; *to misconstrue*; 3. *to mistranslate*; *to make* √ a mistranslation; **prendre le** — de, *to put* √ an opposite, *contrary construction on*.
CONTRE-SIGNATAIRE, adj., pl. —s, *counter-signing*.
CONTRE-SIGNATAIRE, n. m., pl. —s, *counter-signer*.

CONTRE-SIGNER, v. a. *to counter-sign*.
CONTRE-TAILLE, n. f., pl. —s, (com.) *counter-tally*.
CONTRE-TEMPS, n. m., pl. —s, 1. *mis-chance*; *mishap*; 2. *disappointment*; 3. (mus.) *counter-measure*.
À —, 1. *inopportunist*; *unseasonably*; 2. (mus.) *out of time*. **Essuyer un** —, *to suffer from* —, 1. *to meet* √ with a mischance; 2. *to meet* √ with a disappointment; **faire à** —, *to mistime*; **faillir à** —, *to mis-timed*.
CONTRE-TERRASSE, n. f., pl. —s, *lower terrace*.
CONTRE-TIRER, v. a. (arts) *to counter-prove*.
CONTREVALATION [—acion] n. f. (fort.) *contravallation*.
CONTREVENANT, n. m. E. n. f. 1. *infractor*; 2. (law) *offender* (against the regulations of the police).
CONTREVENIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like **TENIR**) (à) *to act contrarily (to)*; *to offend (against)*; *to infringe (...)*; *to break* √ (...); *to violate (...)*; † *to transgress (...)*.
CONTREVENT, n. m. 1. *window shutter*; *shutter*; 2. (carp.) *straining piece*.
— de traverse, (carp.) *trace*.
CONTRE-VÉRITÉ, n. f., pl. —s, *mock praise*.
CONTRE-VISITE, n. f., pl. —s, 1. *second search*; 2. *second survey*.
CONTRIBUABLE, n. m. (fin.) 1. *taxpayer*; *contributor*; 2. *rate-payer*; *contributor*; 3. *person that pays scot and lot*.
CONTRIBUER, v. n. 1. (à, to) *to contribute*; *to be a contributor*; 2. (DE, ...) *to contribute (aid)*; 3. (POUR) *to contribute (...)*; *to come* √ forward (with); 4. (mil.) *to be laid under contribution*.
2. — de ses deniers, de ses soins, to contribute o's money, o's care. 3. — pour un quart, un tiers, *to contribute a fourth, a third*.
CONTRIBUTION [—bucion] n. f. 1. § (à, to) *contribution*; 2. § *tax*; 3. (com. nav.) *average contribution*; *average*; 4. (mil.) *contribution*.
—s directes, 1. *direct taxes*; 2. *assessed =es*; — *foncière*, *land =*; — *indirectes, 1. *indirect =es*; 2. (pl.) *excise*, sing.; — *maritime*, — *au jet dans la mer*, (com. nav.) *average contribution*. **Bureau des** —s indirectes, *excise office*; **employé**, *proposé des* —s indirectes, *excise-man*; **percepteur des** —s, = *-gatherer*; **registre pour l'assiette et la perception d'une** —, *rate-book*. **Sujet aux** —s indirectes, *excisable*. **Lever une** —, 1. *to levy* √ a contribution; 2. *to levy a =*; **mettre à** —, 1. § *to lay* √ under contribution; 2. ∥ § *to put* √ in requisition; 3. § *to tax*; **percevoir les** —s, *to collect =es*; **soumettre aux** —s indirectes, *to excise*.
CONTRISTER, v. a. *to afflict*; *to grieve*; *to pain*.
CONTRIT, E. adj. *contrite*.
Non —, *uncontrite*.
CONTRITION [kontricion] n. f. *contrition*.
Avec —, *with =*; *contritely*; **de** —, 1. *of =*; 2. (th.) *contrite*.
CONTRÔLE, n. m. 1. † *control*; *counter-register*; 2. † *registry-duty*; 3. ∥ *list, lists* (names of persons belonging to a company); 4. —s, (pl.) *rolls* (list of names of persons belonging to certain companies), pl.; 5. ∥ *control* (superintendence); 6. § *control*; *censure*; 7. ∥ *stamp* (on gold & silver); 8. ∥ *stamp-office* (for gold & silver); 9. (of theatres) *controller's office*; 10. (adm.) —s, (pl.) *lists*, pl.; 11. (mil.) —s, (pl.) *lists*, pl.; *file*, sing.; 12. (mil.) *muster-roll*.
Bureau de —, 1. *controller's office*; 2. (in England) *board of control* (of the East India company); *inspecteur des* —s,*

(mil.) *muster-master*; inspecteur général des —s, *muster-master general*. Sans —, 1. *without control*; *uncontrolled*; 2. *uncontrolledly*. Porter q. u. sur les —s, *to put q. u. on the lists, rolls*; être porté sur les —s, 1. *to be on the lists, rolls*; 2. *to be in muster*; 3. *to pass muster*; rayer q. u. des —s, 1. *to strike q. u. off the lists*; 2. *to strike q. u. off the rolls*.

CONTRÔLER, v. a. 1. *to enter in the control, counter-register*; 2. *to control (examine)*; 3. *to control (superintend)*; 4. *to control (censure, criticize)*; 5. *to stamp (gold, silver)*; 6. *to try (weights, measures)*.

CONTRÔLE, E, pa. p. 1. *§ controlled*; 2. *§ stamped*; 3. *§ tried*.

Non —, 1. *§ uncontrolled*; 2. *§ unstamped*; 3. *§ untried*.

CONTRÔLEUR, n. m. 1. *§ controller*; 2. *§ controller (man)*; *fault-finder*.

Fonctions de —, (pl.) *controllership, sing.*

CONTRÔLEUSE, n. f. *§ controller (woman)*; *fault-finder*.

CONTROUVER, v. a. *to fabricate*; *to forge*; *to invent*.

— des faits, *to = facts*.

CONTOURVERSABLE, adj. (did.) 1. *controvertible*; 2. *controversial*.

CONTROVERSE, n. f. 1. *controversy*; 2. *religious controversy*.

De —, 1. *of controversy*; 2. *controversial*; hors de —, *incontrovertible*; beyond —, *Sujet à —*, 1. *controvertible*; 2. *controversial*. Personne qui soutient une —, *controversialist*; *controversist*. Mettre en —, *to controvert*; *to bring q. into*.

CONTROVERSER, v. a. *to controvert*.

CONTROVERSÉ, E, pa. p. *controverted*; *questionable*.

Non —, *uncontroverted*; *unquestioned*.

CONTROVERSISTE, n. m. *controversialist (on religion)*.

CONTUMACE, n. f. (crim. law) *contumacy* (position of one who being criminally charged does not appear).

Condamner par —, *to give q. judgment against a. o. in a state of =*; purger la —, *to purge o.'s =*.

CONTUMAX, adj. (law) *contumacious*.

CONTUMAX, n. m. f. (law) *person guilty of contumacy*.

CONTUS, E, adj. (surg.) (th.) *contused*.

CONTUSION, n. f. *contusion*; *bruise*. Forte —, *violent*; légère —, *slight*.

CONTUSIONNER, v. a. (surg.) *to contuse*.

CONTUSIONNÉ, E, pa. p. (surg.) *contused*.

CONVAINCANT, E, adj. *convincing*.

Non, peu —, *unconvincing*. Caractère —, *convincingness*. D'une manière —e, *convincingly*.

CONVAINCIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like *VAINCIRE*) 1. *to convince*; *to persuade*; *to satisfy*; 2. *to convict (declare guilty)*.

À ne pas —, *qui n'est pas à —*, *inconvincible*.

CONVAINCUE, E, pa. p. V. senses of *CONVAINCIRE*.

Non —, 1. *unconvinced*; *unsatisfied*; 2. *unconvicted*.

SE **CONVAINCIRE**, pr. v. *to convince*, *to persuade*, *to satisfy o.'s self*.

CONVALESCENCE, n. f. *convalescence*; *convalescency*.

En pleine —, *quite convalescent*. Entrer en —, *to become q.*, *to get q. =*; être en —, *to be =*; *to be in a state of convalescence*.

CONVALESCENT, E, adj. *convalescent*.

CONVALESCENT, n. m. E, n. f. *person in a state of convalescence, convalescency*.

CONVALLAIRE, n. f. (bot.) *convallaria*; *convallary*.

CONVENABLE, adj. 1. (A, de) *proper (for, to)*; *fit (for, to)*; *suitable (to)*; 2. *decorous (for, to)*; *becoming (for, to)*; 3. *suitable (to)*; *suitable (to)*; *congruous (to)*; *apposite (to)*; *apt (to)*; 4. (de, to) *proper*; *fitting*; *suitable*; *seemly*; *meet*; 5. (de, to) *expedient*; *advisable*; *proper*; *right*; 6. (of time) *seasonable*.

Peu —, 1. *improper*; *unfit*; *unsuitable*; 2. *indecorous*; *unbecoming*; 3. *unsuitable*; *unsuited*; *unsuited*; *incongruous*; *inapposite*; *unapt*; 4. *improper*; *unfitting*; *unsuitable*; *unseemly*; *unmeet*; 5. *inexpedient*; *unadvisable*; *improper*; *wrong*; 6. (of time) *unseasonable*. Juger — (de), *to deem*, *to judge*, *to think q. it expedient*, *advisable*, *right*, *proper*; *to think q. proper*; ne pas juger —, *to deem it inexpedient, unadvisable, improper, wrong*.

CONVENABLEMENT, adv. 1. *properly*; *fitly*; *suitably*; 2. *decorously*; *becomingly*; 3. *suitably*; *congruously*; *appositely*; *aptly*; 4. *properly*; *fittingly*; *seemly*; 5. *expediently*; *advisably*; *properly*; *rightly*; 6. (of time) *seasonably*.

Peu —, 1. *improperly*; *unfitly*; *unsuitably*; 2. *indecorously*; *unbecomingly*; 3. *unsuitably*; *incongruously*; *inappositely*; *unaptly*; 4. *improperly*; *unsuitably*; *unseemly*; *unmeetly*; 5. *inexpediently*; *unadvisably*; *improperly*; *wrong*; 6. (of time) *unseasonably*.

CONVENANCE, n. f. 1. (AVEC, to) *fitness*; *suitableness*; 2. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) *propriety*, sing.; *decorum*, sing.; *becomingness*, sing.; *decency*, sing.; *good manners*, pl.; 3. (AVEC, to) *suitableness*; *congruity*; *aptness*; *aptness*; 4. *propriety*; *fitness*; *suitableness*; *seemliness*; 5. *expediency*; *expediency*; *advisableness*; *propriety*; *rightness*; 6. *convenience*; 7. (of time) *seasonableness*; 8. (arch.) *decorum*.

— particulière, (V. senses) *appropriateness*. Contraire à toutes les —s, *contrary to all propriety*. Défaut de —, (V. senses) 1. *unsuitableness*; *unsuitableness*; 2. *impropriety*; *indecorum*; *unbecomingness*; 3. *unsuitableness*; *unaptness*; 4. *impropriety*; *unsuitableness*; *unseemliness*; 5. *inexpediency*; *unadvisedness*; *wrongness*; 6. (of time) *unseasonableness*. Dans les —s, *within the bounds, limits, rules of propriety, decorum*; sans —, (V. *Peu convenablement*). Blesser, choquer les —s, 1. *to offend against propriety, decorum*; 2. (pers.) *to behave indecorously, unbecomingly*; qui blesse les —s, *contrary to all propriety, decorum*; braver les —s, *to set q. propriety at defiance*; garder, observer les —s, *to observe, to keep q. decorum*; manquer de — envers q. u., *to be guilty of impropriety, indecorum towards a. o.*

CONVENANT, E, adj. *proper*; *fitting*; *suitable*.

CONVENANT, n. m. V. *COVENANT*.

CONVENIR, v. n. (conj. like *TEXIR*) 1. (pers.) (sur, on; de, for; de, to) *to agree*; *to be agreed*; 2. (de, to) *to covenant*; 3. (th.) (A, AVEC, with) *to agree*; 4. (pers.) (de, ...; que, that) *to admit*; *to acknowledge*; *to own*; *to allow*; *to grant*; 5. (A, ...) *to suit*; *to suit o.'s purpose*; 6. (A, ...; de, to) *to suit (please)*; 7. (A, ...; de, to) *to become*; *to beseech* (...; to) *to be coming, proper, right, fitting, seemly*.

**meet (for, to)*; 8. (impers.) (de, to) *to be expedient, advisable, proper, right*.

1. — sur une date, *to agree, to be agreed on a date*; être convenu des conditions, *to have agreed on the conditions*. 3. Cela convient à ce que vous dites, *that agrees with what you said*. 4. Il est convenu de son erreur, *he has admitted, acknowledged, owned his error*. 5. Cet emploi lui aurait convenu, *that situation would have suited him*, *suit his purpose*. 6. Ce ton ne lui a pas convenu, *this tone does not suit him*. 7. Il convient à tout le monde d'être modeste, *it becomes every one to be modest*; it is becoming, right, proper for every one to be modest. 8. Il convient plus souvent de se taire que de parler, *it is oftener expedient, advisable, proper, right to be silent than to speak*.

Ne pas —, — mal, peu, (V. senses) 1. *to disagree*; *to differ*; 2. *to misbecome q.*; *to misbecome*; *to become q.*, *to beseech ill*; *to be unbecoming, improper, wrong, unfitting*; *unseemly*; 3. *to be inexpedient, unadvisable, improper, wrong*. Cela vous convient bien! *that just suits you!*

CONVENU, E, pa. p. V. senses of *CONVENIR*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *uncovenanted*; 2. *unacknowledged*; *unadmitted*; *ungranted*.

[CONVENIR in senses 1, 2, 3, 4 is conjugated with être (V. Ex. 1, 4); in the others with avoir (V. Ex. 5, 6).]

SE **CONVENIR**, pr. v. 1. *to suit each other, one another*; *to suit*; 2. *to agree*.

2. Nos caractères se conviennent, *our temperaments agree*.

CONVENTICULE, n. m. *conventicle*.

Personne qui fréquente des —s, *conventicler*.

CONVENTION [konvansion] n. f. 1. *agreement*; *covenant*; *convention*; 2. *condition (of an agreement)*; —s, (pl.) *agreement*, sing.; 3. *convention (political assembly)*; 4. (law) *covenant*; 5. —s, (pl.) (law) *marriage-articles*, pl.

Action en exécution d'une —, (law) *action on covenant*; infraction à une —, (law) *breach of =*; injonction d'exécuter une —, (law) *verit of =*; membre d'une —, *conventioner*; membre de la — nationale, (French hist.) *member of the national convention*. Libre de toute —, (pers.) *uncovenanted*. Avec — que, *on an agreement that*; de —, *of convention*; *conventional*. Enfreindre une —, *to break q. a =*; exécuter une —, *to keep q. a =*; rédiger une —, *to draw q. out, up a =*; stipulé par —, (law) *conventional*. Qui a des charges stipulées par —, (law) *conventional*.

CONVENTIONNEL [konvansionel] LE, adj. *conventional*; *of convention*.

CONVENTIONNEL [konvansionel] n. m. (Fr. hist.) *member of the national convention*.

CONVENTIONNELLEMENT [konvansionelment] adv. *by agreement, covenant*.

CONVENTUALITÉ, n. f. *monastic life*.

CONVENTUEL, LE, adj. *monastic*; *conventual*.

CONVENTUEL, n. m. *conventual*.

CONVENTUELLEMENT, adv. *conventually*.

CONVERGENCE, n. f. (did.) *convergence*; *convergency*.

CONVERGENT, E, adj. (did.) *convergent*; *converging*.

CONVERGER, v. n. (did.) *to converge*.

CONVERS [konvèr] E, adj. *employed in the manual service of a convent*.

Frère —, sœur —e, *convent (in a convent)*.

CONVERSATION [konvèrsation] n. f. *conversation*; *converse*; *talk*. — calme, *mild conversation*. Agréable dans la —, *conversable*; désagréable dans la —, *unconversable*; peu propre à la —, *unconversable*. Qualité d'être agréable dans la —, *conversableness*; réunion, société pour faire la —, *conversazione*. De —, 1. *of =*; 2.

conversée, d'une manière propre à a —, *conversably*; par forme, par manière de —, *by way of* =. Commencer, entamer une —, *to begin* ✓; être à la —, *to attend to the* =; lier —, *to enter into* =; prendre part à une —, *to take a part in* =; to join in a =; renouer, reprendre une —, *to resume a* =; laisser tomber la —, *to drop the* =. la — oula sur, *the = turned on*; the subject, *master of the* = was.

CONVERSE, adj. (log., math.) *converse*.

Proposition —, (log., math.) = *proposition*.

CONVERSE, n. f. (geom., log.) *converse*.

CONVERSER, v. n. 1. *to converse*; to commune; (to talk); 2. § *to converse*; * *to commune*; * *to hold* ✓ *communion*; to hold ✓ *intercourse*.

Personne qui converse bien, *converser*; good talker.

CONVERSIBLE, adj. (fin.) *convertible*.

Non —, (fin.) *unconvertible*.

CONVERSION, n. f. 1. *to (EN, into) conversion* (change of form); 2. § (A, to) *conversion*; 3. (arith.) *conversion of proportions*; 4. (fin.) *conversion*; (log.) *conversion*; 6. (mil.) *conversion*; *wheeling*; 7. (theol.) *transformation*.

Nouvelle —, *reconversion*. Quart de —, (mil.) *wheel of the quarter-circle*. Faire une —, *to make a conversion*; (mil.) *to wheel about*.

CONVERTI, n. m. E, n. f. *convert*.

— au lit de la mort, (theol.) *clinic*; *linic*. *clinical convert*. Faire un —, *to make a convert*. Prêcher un —, *to attempt to convert a convert*.

CONVERTIBLE, adj. 1. (EN, into) *invertible*; 2. (fin.) *convertible*.

Non —, 1. (of metal, money) *inconvertible*; 2. (did.) *unconvertible*; 3. (fin.) *inconvertible*. Faculté d'être —, (did.) *invertibility*.

CONVERTIR, v. a. 1. *to (EN, into) to convert* (transform); (to turn); 2. (A, to) *to convert*; (to turn); 3. § (A, to) *to convert* (a. o.); *to make a convert of*; 4. (com.) *to convert*; (to turn); 5. (log.) *to convert*; 6. (theol.) *to transform*.

— de nouveau, *to reconvert*.

CONVERTI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **CONVERTIR**) *convert* (to another religion).

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unconverted*; *untransformed*; 2. § *unconverted*.

SE CONVERTIR, pr. v. 1. *to (EN) to be converted* (transformed) (into); (to turn) (to); *to change* (into); 2. § (th.) *to be converted*; 3. § (pers.) *to be converted*; *to become a convert*; 4. (log.) *to be convertible*.

CONVERTISSABLE, adj. 1. (pers.) *convertible*; 2. (fin.) *convertible*; 3. (theol.) *convertible*.

Non —, 1. *unconvertible*; 2. (fin.) *unconvertible*; 3. (theol.) *unconvertible*.

CONVERTISSEMENT, n. m. (of coin, matters of business) *conversion* (change).

CONVERTISSEUR, n. m. (convertir).

CONVEXE, adj. (did.) *convex*.

Corps —, = *De forme —, convexly*; une manière —, *convexly*.

CONVEXITE, n. f. *convexity*; *convex*.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, adj. (did.) *convexo-concave*.

CONVEXO-CONVEXE, adj. (did.) *convexo-convex*.

CONVICTION [konvikcion] n. f. 1. *conviction* (state of being convinced); 2. *convincing proof*.

Pièces de —, (law) *articles tending to prove criminality*. Incapable de —, *inconvincible*. Sans possibilité de —,

inconvincibly. Avoir la — intime, to be positively convinced.

CONVIE, n. m. E, n. f. *guest invited* (to a banquet); *guest*.

CONVIER, v. a. 1. (A, to) *to invite* (to a banquet, a ceremony, a repast); 2. (A, de, to) *to invite*; *to request*; *to beg*; 3. § (A, to) *to invite*; *to incite*; *to impel*; *to prompt*; *to urge*.

CONVIVE, n. m. f. 1. *guest* (at a repast); 2. *table companion*; 3. † (of funerals) *mourner*.

CONVIVIALITÉ, n. f. *conviviality*.

CONVOCAION [—acion] n. f. 1. *convocation*; *summoning*; 2. *summons*.

Ordre de —, 1. *order of convocation*; 2. (law) *venire facias*.

CONVOI, n. m. 1. *funeral procession*; *funeral*; 2. (of boats) *train*; 3. (mil.) *convoy*; 4. (nav.) *convoy*; 5. (rail) *train*.

— direct, (rail.) *express train*; — funèbre, *funeral procession*; *funeral*; — lent, (rail.) *heavy* =; — mixte, (rail.) *mixed* =. — d'aller, (rail.) *down* =; — de marchandises, (rail.) *goods, luggage* =; — de retour, (rail.) 1. *up* =; 2. *back* =; — parcourant toute la ligne, (rail) *through* =; — s'arrêtant à des stations intermédiaires, (rail.) *stopping* =; — de grande vitesse, (rail.) *fast* =; — de petite vitesse, (rail.) *slow* =; — de voyageurs, (rail.) *passenger* =. En —, (nav.) *with convoy*. Aller au —, *to attend a funeral*; être du —, *to be a mourner, one of the mourners*. Le — part, (rail.) *the = starts*.

CONVOITABLE, adj. † *covetable*.

CONVOITER, v. a. *to covet*; *to covet after*; *to lust after*; (to hanker after, for).

CONVOITEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. † *covetous*; *lustful*.

CONVOITISE, n. f. *covetousness*; *lust*; *lustfulness*.

Avec —, *covetously*; *lustfully*.

CONVOL, n. m. *remarriage*.

CONVOLER, v. n. *to remarry*; *to marry again*;

— en secondes, en troisièmes nocces, à un second, un troisième mariage, *to marry a second, a third time*.

CONVOLUTE, E, adj. (bot.) *convolute*; *convoluted*.

CONVOLVULUS [—luss] n. m. (bot.) *convolvulus*.

CONVOQUER, v. a. 1. *to convoke*; *to convene*; *to call*; *to call together*; 2. *to summon*.

— de nouveau, 1. *to convoke again*; *to reconvene again*; *to call together again*; 2. *to summon again*. Personne qui convoque, 1. *convenor*; 2. *summoner*.

CONVOQUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **CONVOQUER**.

Non —, 1. *unconvoked*; *unconvened*; 2. *unsummoned*.

CONVOYER [konvo-yé] v. a. (mil., nav.) *to convoy*.

CONVOYEUR [konvoi-year] n. m. (nav.) *convoyship*; *commodore*.

Bâtiment —, =.

CONVULSE, E, adj. (med.) *convulsed*.

CONVULSI-F, VE, adj. *convulsive*.

Mouvement —, 1. *convulsive motion*; 2. (of the muscles) *convulsion*.

CONVULSION, n. f. 1. *convulsion*; 2. § *convulsion* (violent motion); 3. § *convulsion* (great disturbance); 4. (med.) *convulsion*.

Accès de —, *paroxysm, fit of convulsion*. Donner des —s à q. u., *to throw a. o. into =s*; tomber en —, *to be taken with =s*.

CONVULSIONNAIRE, adj. *subject to convulsions*.

CONVULSIONNAIRE, n. m. f. *convulsionary* (fanatic who excited himself into convulsions).

CONVULSIVEMENT, adv. § *convulsively*.

CONYZE, n. f. (bot.) *conyza*; (flea-bane).

— vulgaire, =.

COOBIGE, n. m. (law) *coobligor*.

COOPERANT, E, adj. *cooperating*; *concurring*.

COOPERA-TEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. 1. *cooperator*; *coagent*; 2. † *fellow labourer*.

COOPERA-TEUR, **TRICE**, adj. † *cooperative*; *cooperating*.

COOPERATION [ko-opéracion] n. f. (A, in) *cooperation*; *concurrence*.

COOPERER, v. n. (A, in) *to cooperate*; *to concur*.

COOPTATION [ko-optacion] n. f. *cooptation*.

COORDINATION [ko-ordinacion] n. f. *proper arrangement, disposition* (of several things in relation to each other); *arrangement*; *disposition*.

COORDONNÉES, n. f. (geom.) *coordinates*, pl.

COORDONNER, v. a. *to arrange*, *to dispose properly* (things in relation to each other); *to arrange*; *to dispose*.

COORDONNÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *properly arranged, disposed*; *arranged*; *disposed*; 2. (math.) *coordinate*.

COPAHU, n. m. (bot.) *copaiba*; *copaiba*.

Baume de —, *térébenthine de —*, = *balsam*.

COPAÏER [kopa-yé] n. m.

COPAÏERE, n. m. (bot.) *copaiba tree*; *copaifera*.

COPAYER [kopa-yé] n. m. (bot.) *copaiba-tree*; *copaifera*.

COPAL, n. m. *copal*.

Gomme, résine —, *gum* =; = *gum*.

COPARTAGEANT, E, adj. *having a joint share*.

COPARTAGEANT, n. m. E, n. f. *joint sharer*.

COPAYER [kopa-yé]. V. **COPAÏER**.

COPEAU, n. m. 1. *chip*; 2. *shaving*. De — x, 1. *chippy*; 2. *of shavings*.

COPECK, n. m. V. **KOPECK**.

COPERMUTANT, n. m. *person that exchanges jointly with others*.

COPERNICIEN [kopernicjin] NE, adj. *Copernician*.

COPHTE, **COPTE**, adj. *Coptic*.

COPHTE, **COPTE**, n. m. *Copt*.

COPIE, n. f. 1. *to (of writings) copy*; *transcript*; 2. § (D'APRÈS, from, after) *copy* (imitation); 3. § *picture*; *image*; 4. (schools) *written task* (on a detached sheet of paper); *task in writing*; *task*; 5. (print.) *copy* (manuscript).

— figurée, *exact imitation* (of a writing). — au net, *fair copy*. Pour — conforme, (pub. adm.) *a true copy*.

Donner — (de), *to give a = (of)*; fournir, remettre — à q. u., *to furnish a. o. with a =*; garder — (de), *to keep a = (of)*; prendre — (de), 1. *to take a = (of)*; 2. (law) *to exemplify* (...).

COPIER, v. a. 1. *to copy* (a writing); *to transcribe*; (to copy out); (to write ✓ out); 2. § (D'APRÈS, from, after) *to copy* (imitate); (to take ✓ off); 3. § (b. s.) *to mimic*; (to take ✓ off); 4. (law) *to exemplify*.

Presse à —, *copying-machine*; *copying-press*.

COPIEUSEMENT [—eùzman] adv. 1. *copiously*; 2. (of eating & drinking) *heartily*.

COPIEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. 1. *copious*; 2. (of meals) *heartily*; 3. (med.) *liberal*; *ample*.

COPISTE, n. m. § *copier*; *copyist*.

COPRENEUR, n. m. (law) *colessee*.

COPROPRIÉTAIRE, n. m. f. *coproprietor*; *joint owner*, *proprietor*.

COPTE, V. **COPHTE**.

COPTER, v. a. *to strike ✓ (a bell) on one side*.

COPULATI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) *copulative*.

COPULATION [-a-ion] n. f. || *copulation*.

COPULATIVE, n. f. (gram.) *copulative*.

COPULE, n. f. (log.) *copula*.

COQ, n. m. 1. || *cock* (male of the domestic fowl); 2. § *cock* (chief); 3. (of partridges and pheasants) *cock* (male); 4. || *cock*; *weather-cock*; 5. (horol.) *cock*.

— vaincu §, *vanquished*, *dispirited cock*; *craven*. — à l'âne, (pl. des coqs) *cock and bull story*; — des bois, de houleau, de bruyère, (orn.) *moor*-, *wood*-, *heath* =; *black*, *moor-fowl*, *game*; *grouse*; *black* =; *grouse*; *petit* — de bruyère, *black grouse*; *grouse*; — de combat, *game* =; — d'Inde, 1. || *turkey*; 2. § (pers.) *goose* (tool); — des jardins, *herb* au —, (bot.) *costmary*; — de la paroisse, du village, = of the walk; — à queue fourchue, (orn.) *black*, *heath* =. *Combat* de — s, = *fight*; *filet* aux — s de bruyère, aux — s des bois, (sing.) = *rouis*, pl. *herb* au —, (bot.) *costmary*; *joute* de — s, 1. = *fight*; = *match*; 2. = *fighting*; *personne* qui dresse des — s au combat, = *master*. *Faire* un — à l'âne, *to tell* § a = *and a bull story*; *faire* chanter victoire à un —, *to set* § a = *on the hoop*; *faire* jouter des — s, *to make* § = *s fight*. *Le* — *chant*e, *the* = *croak*.

[Coq n'Inde is pronounced *to-d'Inde*.]

COQ, n. m. (nav.) *cock*.

Aide —, (nav.) = *mate*.

COQUE, n. f. 1. (of eggs) *egg-shell*; *shell*; 2. (of fruits) *shell*; 3. (of insects) *shell*; 4. (of pearls) *pearl-shell*; 5. (conch.) *cockle* (species); 6. (nav.) *hull*.

— du Levant, (bot.) *Indian berry*; — de perle, *pearl-shell*. À la —, (of eggs) *soft*; *boiled soft*; sans —, *unshelled*. Ne faire que sortir de la —, *to be just out of o's shell*; ôter la — de, *to shell*. Dont on n'a pas ôté la —, *unshelled*.

COQUECIGRUE [kokcigrue] n. f. 1. *fiddle-fiddle*; 2. (bot.) *Venetian*, *Venice*, *Venus's sumac*.

Raisonner comme une —, *to reason with o's elbows*.

COQUELICOT [koklico] n. m. (bot.) *coquelicot*; *corn-poppy*; *red corn-poppy*, *corn-rose*.

COQUELOURDE [koklourde] n. f. (bot.) 1. *rose-campion*; 2. *pasque flower*. — des jardiniers, *rose-campion*.

COQUELUCHE [kokluhe] n. f. 1. † *hood*; 2. † *favourite*; 3. (med.) *hooping cough*; *chin*, *chine cough*.

COQUELUCHER [kokluhe] v. n. † *to have the hooping-cough*.

COQUELUCHON [kokluheon] n. m. (jest.) *cowl*.

COQUEMAR [kokmar] n. m. *boiler pan*.

COQUERET [kokre] n. m. (bot.) *clammy winter cherry*.

COQUERICO, n. m. (cock-a-doodle-do).

COQUERIE [kokri] n. f. (nav.) *cookery*.

COQUET, TE, adj. *coquettish*.

COQUET, n. m. *male coquet*.

Faire le —, *to coquet*; *faire* le — au près de, *to coquet*.

COQUET, n. m. nav. *cock-boat*.

COQUETER [kokte] v. n. † *to coquet*.

COQUETIER [koktie] n. m. 1. (pers.) *egg-merchant*; 2. (pers.) *poulterer*; 3. (th.) *egg-rup*.

COQUETTE [kokete] n. f. 1. *coquet*; *coquette*; 2. *flirt*.

— fléssée, *downright coquette*; *franche* —, *regular* =. Comme une —, tel qu'une —, = *like*. *Faire* la —, 1. *to coquet*; 2. *to flirt*; *faire* la — auprès de, *to coquet*.

COQUETTERIE [koketrie] n. f. 1. *coquetry*; 2. *flirtation*; 3. *affectation*; *artificiality*.

Faire des — s à q. u., *to set* § o's *cap* at a. o.

COQUILLAGE [koki-yaj] n. m. 1. *animal inhabiting a shell*; 2. *shell-fish*; 3. *shell* (of mollusca); 4. *shell-work*.

— fossile, *fossil shell*. De —, 1. of a =; of =; 2. *conchylaceous*; *conchylous*. Qui abonde en — s, (V. senses) *to be shell-y*.

COQUILLART [koki-yar] n. m. *bed of stone incrustated with shells*.

COQUILLE [koki-y] n. f. 1. *shell* (of animals other than oysters or tortoises); 2. (§ — s, pl.) *wares*; *goods*; *things*, pl.; 3. (of carriages) *foot-board*; 4. (of eggs) *shell*; 5. (of fruits) *shell*; 6. (conch.) *conch*; *shell*; 7. (arch.) (of stair-cases) *spandrel*; 8. (conch.) *conch*; *shell*; 9. (print.) *wrong letter*; 10. (stat.) *post demy*; *demy*; *small post*.

Grande —, (stat.) *extra large post*.

En —, 1. *in the form of a shell*; 2. *basket-hilted*; *fans* —, (of eggs, fruit) *unshelled*. Ne pas donner ses — s, *not to give* § away o's things; ôter la — de, *to shell*; rentrer dans sa — §, *to draw* § in o's horns; ne faire que sortir de la —, *to be just out of o's shell*. À qui vendez-vous vos — s (, portez vos — s ailleurs (, it is of no use to try to cheat me.

COQUILLIER [koki-ye] n. m. 1. *collection of shells*; 2. *cabinet of shells*.

COQUILLIERE [koki-ye] IERE, adj. *conchiferous*.

COQUIN, n. m. 1. (h. s.) *knave*; *rogue*; *rascal*; 2. (g. s.) *rogue*; *rascal*;) son of a gun.

— fléssé, *arrant knave*, *rogue*; *méchamment* —, *wicked rogue*. Tour de —, a *knaveish trick*. De —, *rascally*; *roguishly*. *En* —, *rascal-like*; *rascally*.

COQUIN, E, adj. 1. (th) *easy* in which there is nothing to do; *idle*; 2. (pers.) *debauched*.

COQUINE, n. f. *hussy*; *slut*; *jade*.

COQUINERIE [kokinrie] n. f. 1. *knavery*; *roguey*; *rascality*; 2. *knaveish*, *rogueish*, *rascally trick*.

COR, n. m. 1. *corn* (on the foot); 2. (veter.) *siftast*, *sing.*; *warbles*, pl.

Avoir un — au pied, *to have a corn on o's foot*.

COR, n. m. (mus.) *horn*.

— de chasse, *French*, *hunting* =. À

— et à cri, (law) 1. *with* = and with

voice; 2. *with hue and cry*. Demander,

vouloir à — et à cri, *to be clamorous for*; donner, sonner da —, *to blow* §,

to wind § a =; poursuivre à — et à cri, *to pursue with hue and cry*.

CORAIL [kora-y] n. m., pl. **CORAUX**,

1. (zooph.) *coral*; 2. || § *coral*.

— brut, *unpolished coral*. Banc de

—, = *reef*; *hochet* de —, =; *pêche* du

—, = *fishery*, *fishing*. De — || §, *coral*.

CORAILLE [kora-yèr] n. f. (nav.)

coral-fine.

CORAILLEUR [kora-year] n. m. *coral-*

fisher; *coral-fisherman*.

CORAILLEUR [kora-year] adj. *engaged*

in coral-fishing.

Navire —, (nav.) *coral-fisher*; *pê-*

cheur —, *coral-fisher*, *fisherman*.

CORALIN, E, adj. † *coral*.

CORALINE, n. f. (zooph.) *coralline*.

— de Corse, (bot.) *sea-moss*.

CORALLOÏDE, n. f. (bot.) *coral club-*

top.

CORAL-RAG, n. m. (geol., min.) *cor-*

ral-rag.

CORAN, n. m. *Koran*.

CORBEAU, n. m. 1. (orn.) *crow*; 2.

(orn.) *raven*; 3. (astr.) *corvus*; 4.

(arch.) *mutule*; 5. (build.) *corbel*;

corbil.

— noir, (orn.) *raven*.

CORBEILLE [korbè-y] n. f. 1. *basket*

(small); 2. (sing.) *wedding-presents*,

pl.; 3. (of trees) *clump*; 4. (arch.) *cor-*

bel; *corbil*; *bell*; 5. (fort.) *corbel*;

(mas.) *tailing*.

1. Une — de fleurs, de fruits, a *basket of flowers or fruit*.

— découverte, *open basket*. — de mariage, (sing.) *wedding-presents*, pl.

— des offrandes, (Jewish ant.) *corban*.

À pleine —, 1. || *in baskets full*; 2. *Sinus profusion*.

CORBEILLÉE [korbè-yé] n. f. *basket full*.

CORBIGEAU, n. m. (orn.) V. **COURLIS**.

CORBILLARD [korbè-yar] n. m. 1. *harse*; *herse*; 2. † *state carriage*; 3.

(orn.) *young raven*.

CORBILLAT [korbè-ya] n. m. (orn.)

young raven.

CORBILLON [korbè-yon] n. m. 1. *small*

basket; *basket*; 2. *riming in on*

CORBIN, n. m. † (orn.) *crow*.

CORBINE, n. f. (orn.) *carion-crow*.

CORBUSEE, n. f. (orn.) *black-neb*.

CORCELET, n. m. V. **CORSELET**.

CORDAGE, n. m. 1. (artil.) *machin-*

rope; 2. *measuring* (of wood by thick-

ness); 3. (nav.) *cordage*; *rope*.

Amarrer un —, *to make* § a *rope fast*.

CORDE, n. f. 1. (small) *string*; *cord*;

2. (large) *rope*; 3. *hanging* (death by

suspension); *halter*; *gallows*; 4. *cord*

(measure of wood of 141 cubic feet);

(of cloth) *thread*; 6. (of bows) *string*;

7. (of instruments) *string*; 8. (of musical

instruments) *string*; 9. (anatom.)

chorda; 10. (arch.) (of an arch) *spine*;

chord; 11. (engin.) (of bridges) *chord*;

line; 12. (geom.) *chord*; *subtense*; 13.

(mus.) *chord*; 14. (nav.) (of buoys) *line*.

— embarrassée, engagée, gênée

(nav.) *foul rope*; — lâche, *slack* =;

roide, *tight* =; — tendue, *tight* =;

d'avant, (nav.) *head* =; — à boyau

cat-gut; la — au cou, 1. || § a *halter round*

o's neck; 2. § a *mill-stone about o's*

neck; — sans fin, *endless* =; — de pen-

du, (jest.) *neck-weed*; — de remorque

d'arrière, *tail* =; — en saillie, (build.)

string; *string-course*. Bout de —,

rope's end; 2. *bit of string*; un crou-

de —, a *cross-string*. Danseur de

— = *dancer*; *roideur* des — s, (tech.)

rigidity of cordage. À — s, 1. *with rope*

2. *stringed*; de —, (V. senses) 1. *com-*

ing; 2. (stat.) *casual*; sans —, (V.

senses) *stringless*. Avoir la — au cou

1. || § *to have a halter round o's neck*

2. § *to have a mill-stone about o's*

neck; avoir deux — s à son arc, *to have*

two strings to o's bow; danser sur

— (§, *to be in a perilous situation*

défaire la — de, *to uncord*; filer sa —

to be on the road to the gallows; flâner

une —, *to touch a string gently*; frapper

la —, *narrowly to escape hanging*

to have a narrow escape from the gal-

lows; *to have had a narrow escape*

mettre la — au cou à, 1. || *to halter*

§ to put § (a. o's) *neck in the hal-*

monter la —, 1. || *to be thread-bare*

§ to let § the *secret springs of action*

seen; *munir* de — s, *to string*; ôter

— de, *to uncord*; ôter les — s d'un

unstring (an instrument); *toucher*

grosse — §, *to come* § to the *point*;

toucher la — sensible (§ §

touch on the most sensitive part;

usé jusqu'à la —, *to be thread-bare*

CORDE, E, adj. (bot.) *cordate*;

dated; *heart-like*; *heart-shaped*.

CORDEAU, n. m. 1. *string*;

net; 3. (tech.) *line*; 4. (tech.) *cord*

line.

Aligner, *tirer* au —, *to lay* § *on*

the rule and line.

CORDELER, v. a. *to twist* (in

form of rope).

CORDELETTE, n. f. *string*.

CORDELIER, n. m. 1. *cordelier*;

friar; 2. (hist. of France) *cordelier*;

aller sur la haquenée, sur la mule des -s), to trudge it; to tramp it.

CORDELIÈRE, n. f. 1. Franciscan; 2. cordelier's girdle; 3. girdle; 4. sing.) cord and tassels, pl.; 5. (arch.) titch.

CORDELLE, n. f. tow-line; tow-rope; towing-rope.

Haler à la —, to tow.

CORDER, v. a. 1. to cord; 2. to cord wood).

SE CORDER, pr. v. 1. to be corded; 2. of plants) to grow √ stringy.

CORDERIE, n. f. 1. rope-manufacture; rope-making; 2. (place) ropery; rope-walk; 3. rope-trade; 4. (nav.) oarsman's store-room.

CORDIAL, E, adj. 1. ∥ cordial; 2. ∥ ordial; hearty.

Espirit —, (distill.) cordial.

[CORDIAL in the 2nd sense does not take any masculine plural.]

CORDIAL, n. m. ∥ § cordial.

CORDIALEMENT, adv. § cordially; cordily.

CORDIALITÉ, n. f. § cordiality; heartiness.

CORDIAUX, n. m. (med.) cardiacal medicines. pl.

CORDIER, n. m. 1. rope-maker; 2. 1. & m.) twister.

CORDIFORME, adj. (did.) cordiform; heart-shaped; heart-like.

CORDON, n. m. 1. twist. string (of a cord); 2. yarn (of rope); 3. string; 4. string; row; line; 5. girdle; belt; 6. row string (for strangling); cord; 7. ribbon (worn by knights); 8. (of carriages, doors) check-string; 9. (of hats) band; 10. (a. & m.) string; 11. anat.) funis; 12. (arch.) string-course; ordon; 13. (coin.) edge; milled edge; 14. (fort.) cordon; 15. (hort.) border; 6. (mas.) belt; 17. (mil.) cordon; 18. spin.) strand.

3. — de soulier, shoe-string; — de bourse, purse-string.

— bleu, 1. blue ribbon; 2. (pers.) first-rate cook; 3. (pers.) knight of the order of the Holy Ghost; — ombilical, 1. (anat.) umbilical cord; 2. (nav.) ring; 2. (bot.) funicle; funiculus; funicle-chord; — rouge, 1. red ribbon; 2. (pers.) knight of the order of Saint-Louis; — sanitaire, sanitary cordon. — de culotte, knee-string; — de montre, watch-ribbon; — de sonnette, bell-string; bell-rope; — de soulier, shoe-string.

CORDONNER, v. a. 1. to twist (in the form of rope); 2. to plat (the hair) with ribbon.

CORDONNERIE [kordonni] n. f. 1. shoe-making; 2. shoe-room.

CORDONNET, n. m. 1. twist (ribbon); 2. (coin.) milled edge, border.

CORDONNIER, n. m. shoe-maker.

— pour femme, ladies' =; — pour homme, gentlemen's =.

CORDOUAN, n. m. cordovan; cordovan.

CORÉE, n. m. V. CHORÉE.

COREGENCE, n. f. coregency.

COREGENT, n. m. E, n. f. coregent.

COREGONE, n. m. (ich.) coregonus.

— lavaret, quiniad.

CORELIGIONNAIRE, n. m. f. coreligionist.

CORIACE, adj. 1. ∥ (of meat) tough; 2. (§ (pers.) miserly; niggardly; 3. (bot.) cartilaginous; cartilaginous.

Nature —, 1. § toughness; 2. § miserliness; niggardliness.

CORIACE, E, adj. ∥ coriaceous.

CORIAMBE [koriaub] n. m. V. CHORIAMBE.

CORIANDE, n. f. (bot.) coriander.

Graine de —, = seed.

CORINTHIEN [korintia] NE, adj. (arch.) Corinthian.

CORINTHIEN [korintia] n. m. NE, n. f. Corinthian.

CORIS, n. m. V. CAURIS.

CORME, n. f. (bot.) sorb.

CORMIER, n. m. (bot.) sorb; service; service-tree.

CORMORAN, n. m. 1. (orn.) (genus) cormorant; sea-, water-raven; 2. § (pers.) cormorant (glutton).

Grand —, (orn.) cormorant.

CORNAC, n. m. 1. ∥ elephant-driver; 2. § showman.

CORNAGE, n. m. (of horses) wheeling.

CORNALINE, n. f. cornelian; cornelian-stone.

CORNARD, adj. O cuckold.

CORNARD, n. m. O cuckold.

CORNE, n. f. 1. horn (of the head of certain animals); 2. ∥ § horn (power); 3. horn (wind-instrument of horn); 4. shoe-horn; 5. corner; 6. (of books, papers) dog's ear; 7. (of the feet of asses, horses, mules, &c.) outside rind; 8. ∥ (of the moon) horn; 9. (ent.) horn; 10. (anat.) corne; 11. (nav.) gaff; head-stick; crotch; 12. (nav.) (of yards) throat; 13. (veter.) horn-distemper; 14. (veter. surg.) cornet; steam.

— d'abondance, d'Amalthée, (myth.) cornucopia; horn of plenty; — d'Ammon, 1. (anat.) cornua Ammonis; 2. (foss. conch.) ammonite; — d'amorce, priming-horn; — de cerf, 1. hart's-horn; buck-horn; 2. (bot.) crow's foot; wart-cress; 3. (pharm.) hart's-horn; — de cerf rapée, (pharm.) hartshorn-shavings. Forme, figure de —, hornedness; maladie de —, (veter.) horn-distemper; ouvrage à —, (fort.) horn-work; pierre de —, (min.) horn-stone; rapure de —, (sing.) horn-clippings, shavings, pl.; tourneur en —, horn-turner. A —, 1. (of cattle) horned.

2. (of hats) cocked; comme la —, hornish; horny; de —, 1. of horn; horny; sans —, (V. senses) (agr.) polled. Attaquer la bête, le taureau par les cornes, to take √ the bull by the horns; avoir, porter des —s, to be corned; to have horns; blesser, piquer des —s, to gore; donner un coup de — à, 1. ∥ to butt; 2. ∥ to gore; 3. § to dart a shaft at a o.; (veter.) to bleed √ (a horse) with the cornet; faire une — à un feuillet, to turn down a leaf; faire des —s à, to make √ dog's-ears in; to dog's-ear; faire les —s à q. u., 1. ∥ to make √ a sign of horns at a o.; 2. § to make √ game of a o.; lever les —s §, to hold √ up o's head again; montrer les —s §, to show √ o's teeth; produire des —s, 1. to produce horns; 2. (did.) to be corned; remplir de —s, (V. senses) (of books, papers) to dog's-ear; rentrer ses —s, to draw √, to pull in o's horns. Les —s lui en sont venues à la tête §, he was dumfounded at it.

CORNE, n. m. cap (of the doge of Venice).

CORNE, E, adj. 1. horny; 2. (anat.) horny; 3. (did.) corneous.

Tissu —, (anat.) (of the skin) horny layer.

CORNEE, n. f. (anat.) cornea.

— opaque (anat.) sclerotic; (out-ermost tunic.

CORNEENNE, n. f. (min.) horn-stone.

CORNEILLE [korne-y] n. f. (orn.) carrion crow; crow; gor. crow.

— aquatique, bedecade, cendrée, mantelée, marine, meunière, hooded crow; — noire, carrion =. — des clochers, daw; (jack-daw. Bande de —s, flock of =s. Bayer aux —s, to gape in the air.

CORNEMENT, n. m. V. TINTEMENT.

CORNEMUSE, n. f. bag-pipe; drone-pipe.

Joueur de —, bag-piper.

CORNER, v. n. 1. to blow √, to wind a horn; 2. to speak √ through an ear-trumpet; 3. (of horses) to wheeze; 4. (of meat) to taint; to be tainted; 5. (of the ears) to tingle.

5. Les oreilles me cornent, my ears tingle.

CORNER, v. a. (1. to trumpet; 2. (b. s.) to bray out.

— q. ch. aux oreilles de q. u., to din a. th. into a. o's ears; to dun a. o. with a. th.

CORNET, n. m. 1. horn (small wind instrument of horn); 2. ear-trumpet; 3. dice-box; box; 4. ink-horn; 5. (of paper) cornet; 6. (anat.) (of the nose) (pl.) inferior, spongy, turbinate. turbinated bones, pl; 7. (conch.) cornet; 8. (moll.) calamary; 9. (mus.) horn; cornet.

— acoustique, ear-trumpet. — à bouquin, cow-herd's horn; — du nez, (anat.) (pl.) inferior, spongy, turbinate, turbinated bones. pl; — à piston, (mus.) cornopean; cornet-a-piston.

Joueur de —, corneter; cornetier.

CORNETTE, n. f. 1. cornet; mob-cap; 2. cornet (base); 3. ∥ cornet (standard); 4. ∥ cornet (company of horse); 5. cornet; 6. (nav.) broad pendant; swallow-tail pendant; borgee.

CORNETTE, n. m. ∥ cornet (officer who bears the ensign).

CORNEUR, n. m. horn-blower.

CORNEUR, adj. (veter.) that wheezes.

CORNICHE, n. f. 1. (arch.) cornice; 2. (arch.) surbase; 3. (build) cornice.

— à corbeau, (arch.) corbel-table. À —, surbased.

CORNICHON, n. m. 1. cornicle (small horn); 2. horn-tip; 3. gherkin; 4. § (pers.) greenhorn; nimny.

CORNICULE, n. f. cornicle (small horn).

CORNIER, adj. corner (place at a corner).

CORNIER, n. m. (bot.) cornel; cornel-tree.

CORNIÈRE, n. f. 1. corner-channel; 2. (nav.) fashion-piece; 3. (print.) corner-iron; 4. (tech.) T iron.

CORNIFLE, n. m. (bot.) horn-wort.

CORNILLAS [korni-yà] n. m. young crow.

CORNISTE, n. m. cornist (player upon the horn).

CORNOUILLE [kornou-y] n. f. (bot.) dog-wood; dog-berry.

CORNOUILLE [kornou-yà] n. m. (bot.) cornelian-tree; dog-berry tree; dog-wood tree; hound-tree.

— femelle, sanguin, gatten-tree; gatter-tree; dog-wood; bloody dog-wood.

CORNU, E, adj. 1. horned; 2. angular; cornered; 3. § extravagant; preposterous; 4. (bot.) horned; cornute.

CORNUE, n. f. (chem.) retort.

COROLLAIRE, n. m. 1. corollary; 2. (math.) corollary.

COROLLE, n. f. (bot.) corol; corolla.

CORONAIRE, adj. (anat.) coronary.

CORONAL, E, adj. coronal.

Os —, =, frontal bone; suture —e, coronal.

CORONAL, n. m. (anat.) coronal, frontal bone.

CORONER [kroner] n. m. (American, Engl. law) coroner.

CORONILLE [kroni-y] n. f. (bot.) coronilla.

— bigarrée, scorpion senna.

CORONOÏDE, adj. (anat.) coronoid.

Apophyse —, (anat.) corone.

CORONOPÉ, n. m. (bot.) (genus) wart-cress.

— de ruelle, crow's foot.

COROSSOL, n. m. (bot.) custard-apple.

— des marais, cork-wood.

COROSSOLIER, n. m. (bot.) custard-apple.

tainting; 4. § spoiling; adulteration; 5. § defilement.

— de fonctionnaires, bribery. Par —, par la —, § corruptly; sans —, (V. senses) § uncorrupted; undefiled.

CORRUPTICE, n. f. § 1. corruptress; 2. briber.

CORS, n. m. pl. 1. (hunt.) starts, branches (of stags' horns), pl.; 2. (her.) horns, pl.

Cerf dix —, de dix —, full-grown stag.

CORSAGE, n. m. 1. trunk (part of the human body from the shoulder to the waist); 2. body (of women's dress); 3. body (of horses, stags).

CORSAIRE, n. m. 1. (nav.) (ship) privateer; 2. (pers.) captain of a privateer; 3. corsair (pirate); rover; 4. § pers.) shark; griper.

Capitaine —, captain of a privateer. Autoriser un —, to license a —. À — et demi, the linter bit.

CORSE, adj. Corsican.

CORSE, n. m. f. Corsican.

CORSELET [korsèl] n. m. 1. corselet; 2. (ent.) corselet; corselet; corselet.

Ceinture de —, corselet band. Revêtir d'un —, to corselet.

CORSET, n. m. 1. (sing.) corset (garment); sing.: (stays, pl.); 2. bodice; 3. surg.) bandage for the chest.

Fabricant de —s, corset-maker; stay-maker; faiseur, faiseuse de —s, corset, stay-maker; marchande de —s, corset, stay-maker.

CORSET-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. corset-maker; stay-maker.

CORTEGE, n. m. 1. retinue; train; 2. § (sing.) attendants, pl.; 3. procession.

2. Les infirmités sont le — de la vieillesse, infirmities are the attendants of old age.

En —, in procession; sans —, 1. without a retinue, train; 2. unattended. Faire un —, to make a procession.

CORTÈS [kortès] n. f. cortes (parliament of Spain and Portugal), pl.

CORTICAL, E, adj. 1. (bot.) cortical; 2. (anat.) cortical.

CORTIQUEU-X [kortikèu] SE, adj. (bot.) corticose; corticous.

CORUSCATION [—àcion] n. f. (phys.) coruscation.

CORVEABLE, adj. 1. (feud.) liable to base service; 2. liable to statute labour; liable to contribution in forced labour.

CORVEABLE, n. m. 1. (feud.) base-tenant; 2. person liable to statute labour, to contribution in forced labour.

CORVÉE, n. f. 1. (feud. law) base service; 2. statute labour; contribution in forced labour; 3. "corvée" (obligation to repair the roads); 4. (§ toil; drudgery; 5. (§ disagreeable, unpleasant task, job;) bore; 6. (mil.) extra duty.

CORVETTE, n. f. (nav.) 1. sloop of war; 2. (French nav.) corvet.

CORVOYEUR [korvoi-yeur] n. m. man employed on forced labour.

CORYBANTES, n. m. (Gr., Rom. ant.) corybantes, pl.

De —, Corybantic.

CORYMBE [korymb] n. m. (bot.) corymb; tuft.

En —, corymbos.

CORYMBE [korymb] E, adj. (bot.) corymbos.

CORYMBIFÈRE [korymbifère] adj. (bot.) corymbiferous.

CORYMBIFÈRE [korymbifère] n. m. (bot.) corymbiferous plant.

CORYPHÉE, n. m. 1. § corypheus; 2. § leader; leading, head man.

CORYZA, n. m. (med.) coryza.

COSAQUE, n. m. Cossack.

COSAQUE, n. f. Cossack dance.

COSECANTE [kocèkanti] n. f. (geom.) cosecant.

COSEIGNEUR [kocènn-yeur] n. m. (feud.) joint lord.

COSINUS [kocinuss] n. m. (geom.) cosine.

COSMÉTIQUE, adj. cosmetic.

COSMÉTIQUE, n. m. cosmetic.

COSMÉTIQUE, n. f. art of using cosmetics.

COSMIQUE, adj. 1. (did.) cosmical; 2. (astr.) cosmical.

COSMOGONIE, n. f. (did.) cosmogony. Auteur d'un traité de —, (did.) cosmogonist.

COSMOGONIQUE, adj. (did.) cosmogonic.

COSMOGRAPHE, n. m. (did.) cosmographer.

COSMOGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHIQUE, adj. (did.) cosmographic; cosmographical.

D'une manière —, (did.) cosmographically.

COSMOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) cosmology.

COSMOLOGIQUE, adj. (did.) cosmological.

COSMOLOGISTE, n. m. (did.) cosmologist.

COSMOPOLITE, n. m. cosmopolite; cosmopolitan; citizen of the world.

COSMOPOLITE, adj. cosmopolitan.

COSMORAMA, n. m. (did.) cosmorama.

COSSE, n. f. 1. pod (seed-vessel of plants); 2. (bot.) husk; hulk; 3. (nav.) thimble.

— de bois, (nav.) truck. À —, podded; coddled; en —, coddled; dans la —, in the pod; unhusked. Être muni de —, to be podded; produire des —s, to pod.

COSSER, v. n. (of rams) to butt.

COSSON, n. m. 1. (agr.) new vine-shoot; 2. (ent.) weevil.

COSSU, E, adj. 1. (of beans, peas) podded; husked; 2. § (th.) wealthy; rich; substantial; 3. § (pers.) rich; substantial; warm.

En conter de —es, to tell a roman-cing tale.

COSTAL, E, adj. (anat.) costal.

COSTUME, n. m. 1. (sing.) manners and customs (with regard to the description of them); 2. costume; dress; 3. (paint.) costume.

Grand —, full dress; petit —, undress. — de cérémonie, 1. full dress; 2. (of ecclesiastics) canonicals, pl. En grand —, full dressed; en petit —, undressed.

COSTUMER, v. a. (EX) to dress in the costume (of); to dress (as).

SE COSTUMER, pr. v. (EX) to wear the costume, dress (of); to dress (as).

COSTUMIER, n. m. 1. dealer in costumes; 2. (of theatres) tailor.

COTANGENTE, n. f. (geom.) cotangent.

COTE [kott] n. f. 1. letter (to show the order); 2. number (to show the order); 3. quota; share; 4. (com.) quotation (price); 5. (exch. fin.) quotation.

Faire une — mal taillée de, to settle in the gross; to lump.

CÔTE, n. f. 1. rib (bone); 2. (of certain fruit) rib; 3. (of cloth) rib; wale; 4. hill; declivity of a hill; 5. sea-shore; shore; 6. coast; 7. (a. & m.) rib; 8. (agr.) edge; 9. (bot.) rib; 10. (build.) rib.

— basse, shallow coast; fausse —, short rib; — saine, (nav.) clear shore; vraie —, true rib. Donanier de la —, coast-waiter; navigation le long de la —, coasting; surveillance de la — par la douane, (cust.) coast-blockade. — à — (de), 1. side by side; (check by jole (with); 2. (tech.) edge to edge. À —s, ribbed; à la —, (nav.) ashore; à mi —, half way up the hill; en haut

de la —, up the hill; vers la —, (nav.) coastwise. Avoir des — (de), (a. & m.) to be ribbed (with); se casser une —, to break a rib; faire —, (nav.) to ground; to run a shore; faire des —s à, faire ... à côtes, (a. & m.) to rib; fournir, munir, pourvoir de —s, to rib; frotter, mesurer les —s à, (just.) to rib-roast; jeter à la —, (nav.) to cast a ground; mettre à la —, (nav.) to run a ground; se mettre à la —, (nav.) to run a ground; monter une —, to ascend a hill; to go up a hill; obliger à se mettre à la —, to run a ground (an enemy's ship); ranger la —, to coast; to sail along the coast; raser la —, (nav.) to sail along shore; rompre les —s à q. u., (to break a. o. ribs for him; suivre la —, to coast; to go a coastwise; transporté à la —, sea-borne; sea-going. En suivant la —, coastwise. La — est belle §, the coast is clear.

CÔTE, n. m. 1. § side; 2. § way; manner; 3. quarter; part; 4. (of certain fruit) slice; 5. (build.) flank; 6. (of triangles) side; 7. (geom.) (of triangles) leg. (in contradistinction to the base); 8. (nav.) (sing.) beam-ends, pl.; broad-side, sing.

Bas —, 1. lower side; 2. (arch.) aisle; aile; bon —, § right =; — faible, 1. weak =; 2. blind =; faux —, (nav.) list; mauvais —, wrong =. — de l'endroit, right =; — de l'envers, wrong =; — des femmes, (of genealogies) by the women's =; spindle =; — de première, (print.) outer form; — de seconde, (print.) inner form. À —, on one =; à ... —s, ... sided; à un —, one-sided; à deux —s, two-sided; à plusieurs —s, 1. many-sided; 2. (did.) polyhedral; polyhedrons; à — de, § by the = of; beside; à — l'un de l'autre, 1. by the = of each other; = by =; abreast, 2. collaterally; 3. in juxtaposition; au —, (of pain) in the =; aux —s de, by, at the = of; beside; de —, 1. side-wise; 2. on one =; 3. aside; 4. aslant; 5. (of looks) sidelong; de — et d'autre, on all =s; (up and down; de ce — ci, this way; de ce — là, that way; d'aucun —, on neither =; de deux —s, on both =s; de tout —, de tous —s, 1. on all =s; on every =; 2. in all directions; 3. far and wide; 4. from all quarters; 5. on all hands; de l'autre —, 1. on the other =; 2. over the way; 3. on the other hand; de quel —, (V. senses) which way; de quelque — que ce soit, (V. senses) whence ever; whence soever; du — de (V. senses) (of parents) by the = of; du — maternel, de la mère, by the mother's =; du — paternel, du père, by the father's =; du — de q. u., on a. o.'s =; d'un —, 1. on one =; 2. on one hand; on the one hand; d'un — à l'autre, from = to =. S'asseoir aux —s de q. u., to sit by a. o.'s =; to sit at a. o.'s elbow; s'avancer de —, to edge; avoir un faux —, (nav.) to heel; détourner de —, to turn aslant; donner à — §, to miss the mark; être du — gauche, to be a left-handed (natural) child; être du — de q. u., to be on a. o.'s =; frapper de tous —s, to lay a about; laisser de —, 1. to leave a side; 2. to wave; lancer de — et d'autre, to toss about; mettre de —, 1. to lay a, to set a side; 2. to throw a side, by; to lay a by; 3. to lay a by, up; to put a by; to lay a apart; 4. to dispense with; 5. to lay a (a. o.) upon the shelf; mettre, coucher sur le —, to empty (a cask, a bottle); to drink a out;) to crack; se mettre d'un —, to side; se mettre du même — (que), to side (with); penché d'un —, sidewise; pencher d'un —, to side; se ranger du — de, to take a. o.'s =; se ranger d'un —, to side; se tenir les —s (de), to shake a. o.'s =s (with); ne savoir plus de quel — tourner, ne sa-

voir de quel — se tourner, *not to know / which way to turn*. Qui a le — faible, 1. *weak-sided*; 2. (nav.) *crank*; qui a plusieurs —s, *many-sided*.

COTEAU, n. m. 1. *hill (small)*; 2. *declivity of a hill* 3. *hillock*.

CÔTELETTE [kotelet] n. f. (culin.) 1. (of lamb, mutton, pork) *chop*; 2. (of lamb, veal) *culet*.

Restaurant pour les —s de mouton, *chop-house*.

COTER, v. a. 1. *to letter (mark the order)*; 2. *to number (for the order)*; 3. (com.) *to quote*.

COTERIE [koteri] n. f. (b. s.) *coterie*; *set*; *clan*; *circle*.

Faire —, *to form a* =.

COTHURNE, n. m. 1. *buskin*; 2. *buskin*.

De —, (ant.) *cothurnate*; *cothurnated*; en —s, *buskined*. Chausser le —, *to wear / the buskin*; *to tread / in buskins*; *to be in buskins*.

COTHURNE, E, adj. (ant.) *cothurnate*; *cothurnated*; *buskined*.

CÔTIER, adj. (nav.) *coasting*.

Pilote —, *pilot*.

CÔTIER, n. m. (nav.) *coasting pilot*.

CÔTIERE, n. f. (hort.) *shelving bed*.

COTIGNAC [koti-nak] n. m. *quiddany*.

COTILLON [koti-yon] n. m. 1. *under*

petticoat (of the lower orders); 2. *§*

petticoat (women); 3. (dance) *cotillon*.

Régime de —, *petticoat government*.

COTIR, v. a. *to bruise (fruit)*.

COTISATION [—asion] n. f. 1. *assess-*

ment; 2. *clubbing*; 3. *club (stock*

collected); 4. *club: quota; share*.

COTISER, v. a. *to assess: to rate*.

SE COTISER, pr. v. 1. *to assess, to rate*

o.'s self; 2. *to unite*; *to join*; *to club*;

(to club together).

COTISSURE, n. f. (of fruit) *bruising*

COTON, n. m. 1. *cotton*; 2. (of fruits,

leaves, vegetables) *down*; 3. *down*

(incipient beard).

— brut, *raw cotton*; — jumel, *Egypt-*

ian; — plat, *darning*; — uni, *plain*

— en coque, *in the pod; seed* =;

— de couleur, *coloured* =; — d'Égypte,

Egyptian =; — de laine, *wool* =;

— de marine, *marine* =; — pondre,

gun =; — courte soie, *short-stapled*

=; — longue soie, *long stapled* =;

— à tricoter, *knitting* —. Arbuste à —,

(bot.) = *shrub*; balle de —, *bale of* =;

bobine de —, *reel of* =; écheveau de

—, *skein of* =; fil de —, *yarn* =;

filature de —, 1. (art) = *spinning*; 2.

(place) = *factory, -machine, -mill*,

sing. = *works*, pl; ganse de —, =

cord; herbe à —, (bot.) (genus) =

rose; machine à égrener le —, = *gin*;

métier à filer le —, = *jenny*; molleton

de —, *treble-milled* =; pelote de —,

ball of =; soie de —, = *staple*;

tissu de —, = *fabric*; toile de —, =

cloth. De —, (V. senses) *cotton*. Elever

un enfant dans du —, *to bring / up a*

child in lavender; jeter du —, son —,

(th.) *to get / covered with down*; jeter

là un beau —, jeter un vilain —, (pers.)

to lose / o.'s reputation; il jette un

mauvais —, (pers.) *he is going fast*

(perishing by illness).

COTONADE, n. f. 1. *cotton-cloth*;

2. *cotton-check*.

COTONNER, v. n. *to cotton (rise*

with a nap).

COTONNER, v. a. 1. *to fill with*

cotton; 2. *to render, to make / downy*

(with incipient beard).

COTONNE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of Co-

TONNER) (of hair) *woolly*.

SE COTONNER, pr. v. 1. *to cotton (rise*

with a nap); 2. (of fruits, vegetables)

to become / to get / mealy; 3. *to*

become / to get / downy (with inci-

dent beard).

COTONNEU-X [—è] SE, adj. 1. *cot-*

tonous; cottony; 2. (of fruits) *mealy*;

3. (bot.) *cottonous; cottony*.

COTONNIER, n. m. (bot.) *cotton*;

cotton-plant, tree.

— arborescent, en arbre, *tree-cot-*

ton; — arbuste, *shrub* =.

COTONNIER, IERE, adj. (did.) *cotton*.

District —, *cotton-district*.

COTONNIERE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *cotton-*

rose; 2. (genus) *cudweed*.

COTONNINE, n. f. *cotton sail-cloth*.

CÔTOYER [kotoi-yé] v. a. 1. *to go /*

to keep / at the side of; 2. (of ships)

to coast; 3. *to walk by the side of*.

COTRE, n. m. (nav.) *cutter*.

COTRET, n. m. 1. *small fagot*; 2.

stick of a fagot; *stick*.

Huile de —, *stirrup-oil (beating)*.

Châtrer des —s, *to strip off the sticks*

of fagots.

COTTAGE, n. m. *cottage-villa*; *cot-*

tage.

— orné, *cottage-villa*.

COTTE, n. f. + *petticoat*.

— morte, *estate (of a deceased monk)*.

— d'armes, *coat of arms (habit)*; — de

mailles, *coat, frock of mail*; *mail*.

COTTE, n. m. (ich.) *bull-head*.

— scorpion, *porcellus*; (sea-scorpion).

COTU-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. (law)

joint guardian.

COTYLE, n. f. (Gr., Rom. ant) (mea-

sure) cotyla; cotyle.

COTYLE, n. m. (anat.) *cotyla; cotyle*.

COTYLEDON, n. m. 1. (anat.) *coty-*

ledon; 2. (bot.) *cotyledon*; (navel-wort)

COTYLEDONE, E, adj. (bot.) *coty-*

ledonous.

COTYLET,

COTYLIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus)

navel-wort.

COTYLOIDE, adj. (anat.) *cotylloid*.

COU, n. m. 1. *neck*; 2. (of vessels)

neck; 3. (of wearing apparel) *neck*.

3. le — d'une bouteille, d'une cruche, *the*

neck of a bottle, a pitcher.

Petit —, *short neck*. — de cygne, 1.

swan's =; 2. (of carriages) *crane-neck*;

— de travers, *why* =. Au —, ...

-necked; au — élevé, *lofty-necked*; au

— endurci, *stiff-necked*; au — long,

long-necked; à petit —, *short-necked*;

au — roide, *stiff-necked*. Jusqu'au —,

up to o.'s =. Avoir le —, ... *to have a*

... = to be ...-necked; casser, rompre

le — à §, *to break / the = of*; *to ruin*;

couper le — à q. u., *(to cut / off a*

o.'s head; se casser le —, *to break /*

o.'s neck; se jeter, sauter au — de q. u.,

to fall / on a o.'s =.

COUARD, n. m. (coward.

Comme un —, *cowardlike*; en —,

cowardly.

COUARDISE, n. f. (cowardice.

COUCHAGE, n. m. 1. *bedding*; 2. *bed*

(price paid for sleeping in a bed); 3.

(mil. adm.) *providing beds*.

COUCHANT, adj. 1. (of dogs) *setting*;

2. (of the sun) *setting*.

Chien —, 1. *setting dog; setter*; 2. §

(pers.) *toad-eater*; *lick-spittle*. (V.

CHUEN.)

COUCHANT, n. m. 1. *west*; 2. (DE, in)

part of the horizon where the sun sets;

3. § *wane; decline*.

Être, toucher à son —, § *to be on the*

wane, decline.

COUCHE, n. f. 1. * *bed*; ** *couch*;

** *pillow*; 2. *bedstead*; 3. —, (sing.) —s,

(pl.) *confinement, lying in, child-*

bed, sing; 4. *child's-bed (linen)*; *bed*;

5. *layer (row)*; 6. (of water) *film*; 7.

(agr.) *bed*; *couch*; 8. (bot.) *layer*; 9.

(did.) *layer*; 10. (did.) *coating*; 11. (eng.)

(of embankments) *lift*; 12. (geol.) *layer*;

stratum; *bed*; 13. (gold.) *couch*; 14.

(hort.) *hot-bed*; *forcing-bed*; 15. (mas.)

coat; 16. (min.) *layer*; *stratum*; *bed*; 17.

(mining) *bed*; *seam*; 18. (paint.) *coat*;

couch; 19. (play) *stake*; 20. (tech.)

coat; *coating*.

— corticale, (bot.) *endophloeum*; — concentrique, ligneuse, d'accroissement, *concentric layer of the trees*; fausse —, (med.) *miscarriage*; — horizontale, (engin.) *course*; — inférieure, 1. *lower stratum*; 2. (geol.) *substratum*; — optique, (anat.) *optic thalamus*; — superficielle, (min.) *membrane*; — supérieure, superposée, (geol.) *superstratum*. Contre la —, *against the stratum*; en —, *in her confinement*; *lying in*; *in child-bed*; selon la —, dans le sens de la —, sur —, *with the stratum*; sur —, (hort.) 1. *in beds*; 2. *in hot-beds*. Damer une —, (build.) *to ram a layer*; être en —, (pers.) *to be confined*; *to lie / in*;) *to be in the straw*; faire ses —s, *to be confined*; *to lie / in*; faire une fausse —, *to miscarry*; partager la — de q. u., *to be the partner of a o.'s bed*.

COUCHEE, n. f. 1. *place for sleeping* (in travelling); *resting-place*; 2. *lodging (at an inn)*.

COUCHER, v. a. 1. *to lay / to lay / down*; * *to couch*; ** *to pillow*; 2. *to lay / low (kill or wound)*; 3. *to put / (a. o.) to bed*; 4. *to undress (a. o.)*; 5. *to give / a bed to*; *to provide with a bed*; 6. *to lay / (incline what is naturally straight)*; 7. *to incline (a. th.)*; *to slope*; 8. *to lay / (a. th.) flat*; 9. *to inscribe*; *to insert*; 10. (arts) *to lay / on*; 11. (paint.) *to lay / on*; 12. (play.) *to stake*. 1. — q. ch. sur l'herbe ou sur un matelas, *lay a. th. down, to lay a. th. on the grass or on a mattress*; 3. — un enfant, *to put a child to bed*; 4. — son maître, *to undress o.'s master*; 6. Il vent couche le blé, *the wind lays the corn*.

Être couché, (V. senses) 1. *to lie / down*; 2. *to lie /*; 3. (pers.) *to lie / in bed*; 4. (pers.) *to be gone to bed*. — q. — sur le carreau, par terre, *to lay / a. low*; — par écrit, *to write / down*; *set / down*; *to take / down*; *to put / down*; — en jone, *to aim at*; *to take aim at*. Lever et — q. u., *to carry a. to and from his bed*.

COUCHE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of COUCHER) 1. (pers.) *lying down*; 2. (pers.) *gone to bed*; 3. (of animals) *couching*; *lying down*; 4. (bot.) (of stems) *recumbent*; 5. (her.) *couchant*.

— à demi, (at table) *accumbent*; sur le dos, *supine*. Posture à demi — (ant.) *accubation*; état de celui qui est à demi —, *accumbency*.

SE COUCHER, pr. v. 1. *to lie / to lie / down*; *to lay / o.'s self down*; *to couch*; 2. (pers.) *to retire to rest*; (to go / to bed); 3. (of animals) *to couch* (to lie / down); 4. (of the moon, stars) *to set / to go / down*; 5. (nav.) *to turn in*.

Heure, temps de —, *bed-time*. Ne —, (V. senses) (pers.) *to sit / up*; *remain up*; *to stay up*. Aller —, 1. (pers.) *to retire to rest*; (to go / to bed); 2. *to go / along*; *to be off*; 3. *to ask about*. Allez vous coucher! *va to couch!* *go along with you!* *be off with you!* *off!* 2. *ask about!* Si vous n'en avez pas couché-vous auprès, *if you have it let it alone!*

COUCHER, v. n. 1. *to lie / to lie / down*; *to lay / o.'s self down*; 2. *sleep / (pass the night)*.

— dehors, en ville, *to sleep / out*; tout habillé, (— dans son fourreau) *to be in o.'s clothes*; — sur la dure = *upon the bare boards*; — belle étoile, à l'enseigne de la lune, *lie / to sleep / in the open air*.

COUCHER, n. m. 1. *retiring to go to bed*; 2. *down-sitting*; *sleeping (passing the night)*; *bed*; *bedding*; 5. (of princes) *couchée* (time); 6. (of the moon, sun, stars) *ting*; *going down*; 7. (astr.) *setting*.

Peut —, (of princes) *moment of tiring to rest*. Heure du —, *bed-time*.

COUCHETTE, n. f. *bedstead*.COUCHEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. *bed-lou*.Bon — *easy person to have to do* ✓, *deal* ✓ with: mauvais — *disagreeable person to have to do* ✓, *to deal* ✓ with.COUCHIS, n. m. (build.) 1. *lagging*; (of centre) *bolster*.

COUCI-COUCI, adv. (so so; middling; differently).

COUCOU, n. m. 1. (orn.) *cuckoo*; 2. *wooden clock*; 3. "cucou" (miserable horse chaise); 4. (bot.) *common imrose*; *covslip*; 5. (hort.) *barren rawberry-bush*.— geai, *great spotted cuckoo*. — de er, (ich.) *red*, *cuckoo-gurnet*. Fleur — (bot.) *daffodil*; *cuckoo-flower*; *ndule à —*, *wooden clock*.COUDE, n. m. 1. *elbow*; 2. (of rivers, ads, walks, &c.) *elbow*; *turning*, *rn*; *bend*; 3. (mach.) *knee*; 4. (tech.) *bow*.Coup de —, *blow with o's elbow*. appuyer sur le —, *to lean* ✓ on o's =; voir les —s percés, être percé par les s, *to be out at the* =; faire —, *to elbow*; rmer, faire le —, *to form an* =, *a nd*, *a turning*; *hausser le —*), *to rink* ✓ *hard*; percé, troué au —, percé r les —s, *out at the* =.COUDE, E, adj. (tech.) *kneed*.Ligne —e, (of bridges) *hip-line*.COUDEE, n. f. 1. *arm's length*; 2. (anc. eas.) *cubit*.—s franchises, || *elbow-room*; *play*. voir les, ses —s franchises, 1. || *to have bow-room*; 2. *to have free, full play*; issier à q. u. les, ses —s franchises, || *to give* ✓ a. o. *elbow-room*; parvenir à voir les, ses — franchises, || *to get* ✓ *bow-room*.

COU-DE-PIED, n. m., pl. COUS-DE-ED.

COUDE-PIED, n. m., pl. COUDES-EDS, *instep*.COUDER, v. a. 1. *to bend* ✓ in the *rm of an elbow*; 2. (tail.) *to make* ✓ *elbow to (a sleeve)*.SE COUDER, pr. v. *to elbow*; *to form a elbow*, *a bend*.COUDOYER [koudoi-yé] v. a. 1. *to el-* *bow*; 2. *to jostle*; 3. *to huddle*.SE COUDOYER, pr. v. 1. *to elbow each her*; 2. *to jostle*.COUDRAIE, n. f. 1. *hazel-copse*; 2. *libert-orchard*; *plantation of filberts*.

COUDRE, n. m. V. COUDRIER.

COUDRE, v. a. irreg. (COUSANT; COU-; ind. pres. nous cousons; pret. cou-

s; fut. coudrai; subj. pres. couse) || *to sew*; 2. § (jest) (à, to) *to tack* *oin*; 3. || *to stitch* (leaves).— ensemble, 1. *to = together*; 2. § *to botch up*; — légèrement, (need.) *to* *tack on*. — à grands points, (need.) *to* *with large stitches*; — à points ra-tats, (need.) *to fell*. Personne qui oud, *sewer* (of).

COUSU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of COUDRE)

. (of the cheeks) *hollow*; *lank*; 2. (of e mouth) *closed*; 3. (of the sides) *ank*; *lean*. Avoir le visage — de petite érole, *to have o's face steamed with* *the small pox*; être tout — de, (pers.) *to be covered with*; *to be all over*; *to have o's pockets full of (money)*.

COUDRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like COU-

RE) *to sew*.— en ling, *to be a seamstress*.

COUDRETTE, n. f. + V. COUDRAIE.

COUDRIER, COUDRE, n. m. (bot.) 1. *hazel*; *hazel-nut*; 2. *libert-tree*; *fil-* *bert*.De —, 1. *hazel*; 2. *libert*.COUENNE, n. f. 1. *pig-skin* (scraped); *porpoise-skin*; 3. (med.) *buff*; *buffy* *coat of blood*; *buffy coat*.— inflammatoire, (med.) *inflamma-* *tory crust*. De —, *buffy*.COUENNEU-X [kouéné] SE, adj. (med.) *buffy*.COUETIE, n. f. + *feather bed*.COUGOURDE, n. f. (bot.) *bottle-* *gourd*.COULAGE, n. m. *leakage*.Quantité perdue par le —, *leakage*.COULAMMENT, adv. (of speaking, writing) *fluently*; *with fluency*; *flow-* *ingly*; *freely*.COULANT, E, adj. 1. || (of liquids) *flowing*; 2. § *flowing*; *fluent*; *smooth*;3. § (pers.) *easy*; *accommodating*; 4. (of cordials, wines) *smooth*; 5. (of knots) *running*; *slip*.2. Style —, vers —s, *flowing style*, *verses*.COULANT, n. m. 1. *ornamental* *slide*; *slide*; 2. (of parasols, umbrellas) *slide*; *runner*; 3. (tech.) *slide*.COULE, n. m. 1. (danc.) *slide*; 2. (found.) *cast*; 3. (mus.) *slur*; 4. (paint.) *dead colour*.

COULE, E, adj. 1. (of the hand-writ-

ing) *running*.COULEE, n. f. 1. (of writing) *run-* *ning hand*; 2. (metal) *tapping*.Trou de —, (metal) *tap-hole*. Faire la — à, (metal.) *to tap*.COULEMENT [koulman] n. m. (phys.) *flow* (of liquids).

COULER, v. n. (DE, from; à, to) 1. ||

(of liquids) *to flow*, *to run* ✓; 2. || (ofliquids) *to glide* (flow gently); *to glide* *along*; 3. || (of liquids and vessels) *to* *leak*; *to run* ✓; *to run* ✓ *out*; 4. || (ofliquids) *to trickle*; *to trickle down*; 5. || (of solids) *to flow* (become liquid); *to* *melt*; 6. || *to slip*; *to slip off*; 7. || *to* *slide* ✓; 8. § *to flow* (like liquids); *to* *issue*; *to proceed*; *to come* ✓; 9. § (DE,with) *to flow*; *to abound*; 10. § *to* *slide*; *to creep* ✓; *to glide*; *to steal* ✓; *to* *glide*; *to steal* ✓ *away*; 11. § (SEU) *to* *glide* (over); *to touch lightly* (on, upon);12. of blood *to flow*; *to circulate*; *to run* ✓; 13. (of blood) *to flow*, *to run* ✓ (from a wound); 14.(of blood) *to be shed*, *spilled*; 15. (of candles) *to run* ✓; *to gutter*; 16. (of cordials, wines) *to drink* ✓; *to go* ✓ *down*; 17. (of the eyes) (à, ...) *to water*;*to run* ✓; 18. (of fruit) *to drop*; *to fall* ✓ *off*; 19. (of ink) *to run* ✓; 20. (of thenose) (à, ...) *to run* ✓; 21. (of razors) *to* *glide*; 22. (of time) *to flow* ✓ *away*;23. (of wounds) *to run* ✓; 24. (danc.) *to* *slide* ✓; 25. (found.) *to run* ✓ *through* *the mould*; 26. (med.) *to flow*; 27. (nav.) *to* *slip*.1. Les fleuves coulent de sources, *rivers flow* *from springs*; les larmes coulent des yeux,*tears flow from the eyes*. 2. Les ruisseaux cou-lent doucement, *the streams slide gently*. 3. Lebaril coule, *the cask leaks*, *runs out*. 4. Les lar-mes lui coulent des yeux, *tears trickle from his* *eyes*. 6. L'échelle coula, *the ladder slipped*. 7. Selaisser — jusqu'à terre, *to slide down to the* *ground*; le châssis coule bien, *the frame slides* *well*. 8. La persuasion coule de ses lèvres, *per-* *suasion flows from his lips*; les vers coulent desa plume, *verses flow from his pen*. 11. — surune circonstance, un fait, *to glide over a cir-* *cumstance*, *a fact*. 17. Les yeux lui coulent,*his eyes water*, *run*. 20. Le nez lui coule, *his* *nose runs*.— bas, à fond, *to founder*; *to sink* ✓;— furtivement, à la dérobée §, *to steal* ✓.— avec abondance, *to gush*; — à flots,*to sluice*; faire — à flots, *to sluice out*;— de source §, 1. *to flow naturally*;2. *to flow*, *to proceed*, *to come* ✓ *from* *the heart*. Faire —, (V. senses) *to shed* ✓(blood); *to spill*; *to let* ✓ *slip in*; (V. senses) *to* *drop*. Qui coule au-dessus, (V. senses)(did.) *subterfluent*; *subterfluous*.COULER, v. a. 1. || *to strain* (liquids);2. || *to cast* ✓, *to run* ✓ (fusible things);3. || *to scald* (linen) *to be washed*; 4. || §*to slip*; *to slip in*; *to let* ✓ *slip in*; 5. || § *to* *slide* ✓ *in*; 6. § *to pass*, *to spend* ✓ (time);7. (danc.) *to glide* *over* (a step); 8.(metal.) *to cast* ✓; 9. (mus.) *to slur*;10. (nav.) *to sink* ✓; *to run* ✓ *down*;11. § *to run* ✓ *down*; *to hunt down*; *to* *do* ✓ *for*; *to do* ✓ *up*; 12. (nav.) *to* *scuttle*.4. || — à q. u. de l'argent dans la main, *to* *slip money into a. o.'s hands*; § — un mot deq. ch. dans une lettre, *to slip a word of a. th.* *in a letter*. 6. — d'heureux jours, *to spend* *happy days*.— bas, à fond, 1. (nav.) *to sink* ✓; *to* *run* ✓ *down*; 2. § *to run* ✓ (a. o.)*down* (in a discussion); *to nonplus*;3. § *to run*, *to hunt* (a. o.) *down*; *to* *do* ✓ *for*; *to do* ✓ *up*; 4. § *to exhaust* (asubject); 5. § *to settle* (an affair); *to* *wind* ✓ *up*; 6. (nav.) *to scuttle*. — denouveau (V. senses) || *to recast* ✓.SE COULER, pr. v. 1. || *to cast* ✓ (re-ceive form, shape); 2. || *to slip*; 3. § *to* *slip*; *to steal*; *to go* ✓ *by stealth*; 4. ||*to slide* ✓.— à fond, *to ruin o's self*; *to do* ✓ *for* *o's self*; (to be done for, up).COULEUR, n. f. 1. || § *colour*, 2. || §*colouring*: 3. || —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) *col-* *our* (complexion), sing.; 4. || (for paint-ing) *paint*; 5. || —s, (pl.) *favour* (rib-bon), sing.; 6. § *colour* (pretext); *col-* *ouring*; *appearance*: 7. + —s, (pl.)*livery*, sing.; 8. (arts) *colour*; 9. (cards)*colour*; *suit*; 10. (her.) *colour*; 11.(a & m.) *colouring*; 12. (law) *colour* *(pretext)*; 13. (nav.) —s, (pl.) *colours*(flag), pl.; 14. (paint.) *colour*.— aigre, *stiff colour*; —s amies,(paint) *friendly* =s; — changeante,*changeable* =; — claire, *light* =; —composée, 1. *heterogeneous* =; 2. *second-* *ary* =; — dominante, *prevaling* =;— durable, *permanente*, *permanent* =;— peu durable, *fugitive* =; — écla-tante, *deep* =; — faible, *pale* =; —foncée, *dark* =; — noire §, *dark* =;pâles —s, (pl.) (med.) *chlorosis*; (green*sickness*, sing.; — primitive, *original*,*primary* =; — solide, *fast* =; — tran-chante, *glaring*, *showy* =; — voyante,*showy*, *gawdy* =; — qui passe, *fading* =;— de feu, *flame* =; — à l'huile,*oil* =; — de rose, 1. § *rose* =; 2. § (sing.)*bright*, *pleasing* =s, pl.; — à la va-peur, *steam* =. Absence de —, *colour-* *lessness*; marchand de —s, =-man;

mécanique à broyer des —s, =-mill;

pain de — à l'huile, *oil = cake*; pein-tre qui met en —, (paint.) *stainer*. De—, 1. *coloured*; 2. (pers.) *of colour*;3. (of lamps) *variegated*; de — solide,*fast-coloured*; en pleine —, (paint.)*with a full brush*. Sans —, 1. *unco-* *loured*; 2. *colourless*; sous — de, *un-* *der* =, *pretext*, *pretence of*. Broyerdes —s, (paint.) *to grind* ✓ =s, *paints*;changer de —, 1. || *to change* =; 2. §(pers.) *to change o's colours* (party);donner de la —, (cards) *to follow suit*;mélanger des —s, *to mix* =s; mettreen —, (paint.) *to stain*; mettre la pre-mière —, *to lay* ✓ *on the first coat of* *paint*; porter des —s, *to wear* ✓ *a* *favour*;prendre — §, 1. (th.) *to assume* *a* *character*; 2. (pers.) *to take* ✓ *a* *side*;renoncer à la —, (pers.) *to wear* ✓ *nothing* *coloured*; reprendre — §, 1. *to* *return* *to favour*; 2. *to appear* *in* *so-* *ciety* *again*; voir q. ch. — de rose,*to see* ✓ *a. th. in its brightest* =s.COULEUVRE, n. f. 1. (erpét.) *adder*;2. + § *mortification*; *exaltation*.— à collier, *water-adder*. Bois —,bois de —, *snake-wood*. Avaler des —s,*to put* ✓ *up with mortifications*; piquépar une —, *stung by an adder*; * *adder-* *stung*.COULEUVREAU, n. m. (erpét.) *young* *adder*.COULEUVREE, n. f. (bot.) *bryony*.COULEVRINE, n. f. *culverin*; *aspic*.Être sous la — de, 1. *to be within* *the* *reach* *of* (fortresses); 2. (pers.) *to* *be* *in the dependency of*.COULIS, n. m. 1. (culin.) *cullis*;

jelly; strained gravy, soup; 2. (mas.) grout.

COULIS, adj. m. (of wind) of a draught.

Vent —, draught of air.

COULISSE, n. f. 1. groove; 2. running-string; 3. (of cross-bows) chase; 4. (of presses) rib; 5. (of windows) slip-board; 6. (bank, exch.) "coulisse" (unauthorized part of the exchange, in which business is transacted by unlicensed agents before or after change-hours); 7. (exch.) "coulisse" (frequenters of the coulisse); 8. (print.) gally; 9. (theat.) side scene; slip; 10. green-room (actor's); 11. (tech.) slide.

À —, sliding; derrière les —s, (theat.) behind the curtain. Faire les yeux en —, regarder en —, to look sidewise.

COULISSEAU, n. m. (engin.) guide.

COULISSIER, n. m. 1. (exch.) frequenter of the coulisse; 2. (theat.) frequenter of the slips.

COULOIR, n. m. 1. strainer; filter; 2. (of houses) passage; 3. (of the houses of parliament) lobby; 4. (distill.) filter.

COULOIRE, n. f. strainer; filter.

COULPE, n. f. + défillement of sin. Dire sa — (de), to say *✓* peccavi (for).

COULURE, n. f. 1. (of fruit) dropping; falling off; 2. (metal.) running out.

COUP [kou] n. m. 1. || (WITH, de) blow (effect of violence in general); 2. || stroke (blow of heavy bodies considered relatively to the person or thing that strikes); 3. || knock; —s, (pl.) knocking; beating, sing.; 4. § stroke; blow; 5. § deed; act; action; (blow; (hit); 6. § stroke; event; 7. § time (one time); 8. § aim; 9. § trick; 10. (of dice) throw; 11. (of drums) beat; 12. (of fire-arms) shot; 13. (of lashes, rods, whips) stroke; 14. (of liquids) draught; drop; 15. (of pistons) stroke; 16. (of rams) butt; 17. (of straps, whips) stroke; stripe; lash; 18. (of thunder) clap; 19. (of whips) smacking; smack; 20. (of wind) gust; 21. (artil.) charge; 22. (bowling) up-cast; 23. (chess, draughts) move; 24. (dice) throw; 25. (fenc.) thrust; 26. (play) move; 27. (play) remove.

1. Un — de bâton, de pierre, blow with a stick, a stone. 2. Un — de marteau, de cloche, a stroke of a hammer, a bell. 3. Un — sur la tête, a knock on the head. 4. Cet événement fut un — terrible, this event was a terrible blow, stroke.

— (avec bruit), clap; — (avec les dents), bite; — (donné doucement), touch; — (avec un instrument moussé), blow; — (avec un instrument pointu), stab; wound; — (avec un instrument tranchant), 1. cut; 2. wound; 3. gash; — (en jetant), throw; (fling); — (avec les jointures des doigts), rap; — (avec la main ouverte), slap; — (avec le pied), kick; — (avec une plume), stroke; dash; — (avec le poing), thump; — (à une porte), 1. knock; —s, (pl.) knocking, sing.; 2. rap; —s, (pl.) rapping, sing.; — (en pressant en avant), push; thrust;) shove.

— amorti, spent shot; — décisif, decisive blow; — farré, 1. (fenc.) interchanged thrust; 2. § disservice interchanged; grand —, 1. hard, heavy blow, stroke; 2. thump; 3. (of drinking) swill;) swig; 4. (fenc.) home-thrust; le grand —, the last cast; — heureux, 1. lucky hit; 2. (play) lucky move; — léger, 1. slight blow;) dab; 2. light stroke; mauvais —, 1. unlucky blow, 2. § foul deed; — monté, thing prepared, got *✓* up; — mortel, 1. § death-blow; 2. § blight; — perdu, useless effort; hard, heavy blow; petit —, (of drinking) sup; — rendu, (V. senses) § counter-buff; — qui porte, 1. blow, stroke, shot, &c. that tells; 2. (fenc.) home thrust. — sur — §, one after

another; —s et blessures, (law) disabling a man's limbs. — d'aviron (V. AVIRON); — débâton, (V. BÂTON). etc. — dans l'eau §, vain, useless attempt; — de feu, 1. shot; 2. shot-wound (V. FEU); — de fond, (fencing) home thrust; — de foudre, de tonnerre, || § thunder-stroke; — de main, 1. surprise; 2. (mil.) coup de main; — de maître, 1. masterly stroke; 2. (play) masterly move; — de malheur, unlucky hit; — de massue, 1. || blow with a club; 2. § thunder-stroke; — de mort || §, death-blow; — de partie, 1. decisive blow; 2. (play) masterly move; — de revers, 1. back-blow; 2. back-stroke; — à toute volée, random shot. Encore un —, 1. || one more blow, stroke, &c.; 2. § once more; tout à —, 1. suddenly; on a sudden; (all at once; 2. abruptly; tout d'un —, all at once; at once; (at one time. Au — de ..., (of clocks) when the clock strikes ...; à ce —, (V. Pour le —); à —s de ..., with a ...; à — de bâton, d'épée, &c., with a stick, sword, &c.; à —s perdus, at random; à —s redoublés, with redoubled strokes; à — sûr, most certainly; for certain; to a certainty; to be sure; à tous —s, every moment; (at every turn; à — perdu, in vain; uselessly; après —, 1. afterwards; 2. when it is too late; 3. (law) ex post facto; d'un —, at a stroke, &c.; d'un seul —, 1. at a, one blow, stroke, &c.; at one, at a single blow, stroke; 2. § at a, one swoop; 3. at once; du premier —, at the first blow, stroke, &c.; par l'effet d'un — heureux, by hit; pour le —, 1. for once; 2. this time; sans — s'écir, without striking a blow; sans porter un —, without a blow; sous le — de, (b. s.) threatened with; exposed to; on the point of incurring. Allonger un —, 1. to level a blow; 2. (fenc.) to make *✓* a thrust (at); amortir, rompre un —, to deaden a blow, stroke; asséner un —, to deal, to strike *✓* a blow; assommer, rouer de —s, to beat *✓* unmercifully; agrafer un —, to get *✓* a blow; avoir le —, (play) to have, to play the first move; détourner un —, to ward off a blow; donner un — à, 1. (V. senses) to strike *✓*, to hit *✓* a blow; to strike *✓*; to hit *✓*; to knock; 2. to push; 3. to slap; 4. to push; 5. to stab; donner des —s, (V. senses) to give *✓* a beating; donner un grand —, de grands —s, to thump; donner de petits —s, to chuck; donner à q. u. un — de jarnac §, to give *✓* a. o. unexpectedly a death-blow; donner un — de revers, to hit *✓* a back stroke; faire son —, 1. to give *✓* o's blow, stroke, &c.; 2. § to succeed; faire d'une pierre deux —s, to kill two birds with one stone; flanquer des —s à, to lick; to give *✓* a licking; frapper un —, to strike *✓* a blow; frapper les grands —s, to take *✓* effectual means; manquer son —, 1. to miss o's blow, stroke, &c.; 2. § to miscarry; percer de —s, to cover with wounds; porter —, 1. (à) to injure; 2. to take *✓* effect; to hit *✓* home; to tell *✓*; porter un —, 1. to give *✓*, to deal a blow; 2. to stab; porter un — fourré à §, to do *✓* a disservice to; porter un — mortel à, 1. || § to give *✓* a death-blow; 2. to stab; porter le dernier —, to give the finishing stroke; porter les —s, to receive, to get *✓* the blow; to get *✓*, have a beating.) drubbing; rabattre les —s §, 1. to appease the angry parties; 2. to remove unfavourable impressions; recevoir des —s, (V. senses) to get *✓* a beating; rendre un —, (V. senses) to counterbuff; tirer un —, un — de feu, to fire *✓* a shot; tirer à — perdu, à —s perdus, to fire at random; en venir aux —s, to come *✓* to blows;) to go *✓* to cuffs. Le — vaut la balle, l'argent, it is worth while.

COUPABLE, adj. 1. guilty (of crime); 2. guilty (of faults); culpable.

Non —, 1. unguilty; 2. inculpable. D'une manière —, 1. guiltily; guiltily-like; 2. culpably. Déclarer q. u. —, non —, (law) to find *✓* a. o. guilty, not guilty; to bring *✓* a. o. in guilty, not guilty; se déclarer —, se reconnaître comme —, (law) to plead guilty; se rendre — de, to be guilty of.

COUPABLE, n. m. f. 1. guilty person, sing; guilty, pl.; 2. (law) culprit; 3. § culprit.

COUPANT, E, adj. 1. cutting; that cuts; 2. (of sharp instruments) sharp; that cuts.

COUPE, n. f. 1. cutting; 2. chopping; 3. (of wood) cutting; felling; 4. wood to be cut, felled; 5. wood cut, felled; 6. (of fruit) cutting open; 7. cut (place); 8. cut (manner, shape); 9. division; 10. (arch., build.) (vertical) section; 11. (arch., build.) (horizontal) plan; 12. (arch., build.) inclination; slope; 13. (cards) cutting; cut.

9. La — des vers, des phrases, du style, the division of verses, of phrases, of the style.

À la —, (V. senses) 1. to cut *✓*; to be cut; 2. in cutting; 3. on cutting; 4. on cutting open; en —, (of wood) for cutting, felling. Être sous la — de q. u., 1. (cards) to play first; 2. § to be in a. o.'s power; se trouver sous la — de q. u., to be in a. o.'s power.

COUPE, n. f. 1. || cup (drinking vessel); 2. * || cup; calice; 3. || § cup (contents); 4. (arch.) basin; 5. (astr.) crater; 6. (theol.) wine.

1. — d'argent, d'or ou de corne, silver, gold or horn cup. 3. § Boire à la — du plaisir ou du malheur, to drink of the cup of pleasure or of pain.

Boire à la — de q. u., to drink *✓* of a. o.'s cup; boire la — jusqu'à la lie, to drink *✓* of the cup of bitterness to the dregs. De la — aux lèvres il y a loin, there's many slip between the cup and the lip.

COUPE, n. m. 1. chariot; Brougham; 2. (of stage-coaches) "coupé" (front part); 3. (danc.) coupee.

COUPE-ASPERGES, n. m., pl. —, (hort.) asparagus-knife.

COUPEAU, n. m. + summit, top (of a mountain).

COUPE-COR, n. m., pl. —s, corn-cutter.

COUPE-CUL, n. m., pl. —s, +. VZ.

COUPE-GORGE, n. m., pl. —s, 1. || cut-throat place; 2. § nest of cheats; den of thieves; 3. (lansquenet) the dealer turning up his own card first.

Faire un vinain —, (lansquenet) (of the dealer) to turn up his own card first.

COUPE-JARRET, n. m., pl. —s, cut-throat; ruffian.

COUPELLATION [koupe-lâcion] n. f. 11 (chem.) cupellation; cupel-assay; 21 (metal.) testing.

COUELLE, n. f. (chem.) cupel.

Essai à la —, (chem.) cupel-assay; Argent, or de —, pure; silver, gold. Mettre, passer à la —, 1. || (chem.) to submit to cupellation; 2. (metal.) to test; 3. § to test; to put *✓* to the test.

COUELLE, v. a. (metal.) to test.

COUELLE, E, pa. p. (metal.) tested.

Non —, untested.

COUPE-PAILLE, n. m., pl. —, (agr.) chaff-cutting machine.

COUPE-PÂTE, n. m., pl. —, dough-knife.

COUPER, v. a. 1. || (DE, from) to cut *✓* (separate); 2. || to cut *✓* (make an incision in); 3. || to carve (meat at table); to cut *✓* up; 4. || to cross; to cross off; 5. || to cut *✓* (castrate); to geld; 6. § (th.) to cut *✓*; to cross; to intersect; to divide; 7. § to cross; to get *✓* before

8. § to stop, to interrupt (a. o. speaking); 9. to stop (a. o.'s breath); 10. to mix (liquids); 11. to dilute (milk, wine); to put √ water in; 12. to cut √ up (roads); 13. § to stop (a. o.'s voice, words); 14. (agr.) to prune; 15. (cards) to cut √; 16. (geom.) to intersect; 17. (mil.) to intercept; to cut √ off; 18. (mil.) to break √ through (the lines); 19. (nav.) to cut √ away (a mast); 20. (surg.) to amputate; to cut √ off; to take √ off.

1. — du pain, du bois, des pierres, to cut bread, wood, stones. 2. — le doigt à q. u., to cut a. o.'s finger. 6. Un pays coupe par des canaux, des routes, a country crossed, intersected by canals, roads. 7. La voiture nous coupe, the coach crossed us, got before us.

— (en abattant), 1. to cut √ down; to fell; 2. to strike √ off; 3. to lop off; — (par bandes), to shred; — (par le bout), to nip off; — (par les côtes), to clip; — (en détachant), 1. || to cut √ off; 2. § to intercept; to cut √ off; — (en élaguant), 1. to cut √ away, down; 2. to lop off; — (en exurpant), to cut √; — (en façonnant), to cut √ out; — (en fauchant), 1. to mow, to cut √ down; 2. to mow, to cut √ off; — (à la hache), to chop off; — (en interceptant), to cut √ off; to stop; — (en morceaux), to cut √ up; — (en ouvrant), to cut √ open; — (en rognant), to clip; to clip off; — (en rognant la surface), to shear √; — (en séparant), 1. || to cut √ asunder; 2. to cut √ up; — (en taillant), to hew √ down.

— court, to cut √ the matter short; — court à (q. u.), 1. to = (a. o.) short; 2. to put √ a stop to (a. th.); — en deux, 1. to = asunder; 2. (to = in two); 3. (her.) to empale; — en travers, to = across; — par bande, to shred; — le bout de, to nip off; — en morceaux, 1. to = in pieces; 2. to hew √ in pieces; — en travers, to cross-cut √.

[COUPER must not be confounded with Tail-ler.]

COUPÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of COUPER) (her.) couped.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. uncut; 2. uncropped; 3. uninterrupted; 4. unfelled; 5. unintercepted; 6. unknown; unchopped; 7. unshorn; 8. unhewn; 9. (of liquids) unmixed; 10. (of milk, wine) undiluted; 11. (agr.) unpruned; 12. (cards) uncut; 13. (geom.) unintersected; 14. (mil.) unintercepted. Voiture — e, chariot; Brougham.

SE COUPER, pr. v. 1. to cut √ o.'s self; 2. (pers.) to cut √; 3. (pers.) (à. for) to cut √ o.'s self (a. th.); 4. (th.) to cut √ (be separated); 5. (th.) to break √; to burst √; to crack √; to wear √ into holes; 6. § (pers.) to be chafed, galled; 7. (th.) to cut √, to cross, to intersect each other; 8. (pers.) to contradict o.'s self; 9. (of liquids) to mix; 10. (of milk, wine) to be diluted; 11. (geom.) to intersect; 12. (man.) to cut √; to interfere; to hitch.

1. Il s'est coupé, he has cut himself. 2. — le doigt, la main, to cut √ o.'s finger, hand. 3. — du pain, de la viande, to cut o.'s self some bread, meat. 4. Ce fruit se coupe bien, this fruit cuts well. 5. Le cuir, le drap se coupe, leather, cloth breaks, bursts. 8. — dans ses réponses, to contradict o.'s self in o.'s answers.

COUPER, v. n. 1. (of sharp instruments) to cut √; 2. (th.) to chop; 3. (pers.) (par, across) to cut √; 4. (cards) to cut √; 5. (cards) to cut √ in.

— par le plus court, to take √ the shortest cut. À qui à —? (cards) whose cut is it? c'est à moi, à vous, &c., à —, (cards) it is my, your, &c., cut.

COUPERET [kouprè] n. m. 1. chopper; 2. chopping-knife; 3. (tech.) enamel-ler's file.

COUPEROSE [kouprôz] n. f. 1. copper-ros; 2. (med.) stone-pock; (rosy drop;

(carbuncled face; (blotched and pimpled face.

— verte, copperas; green vitriol.

COUPEROSE [kouprôz] E, adj. (med.) blotched and pimpled.

Nez —, copper nose.

COUPE-TÊTE, n. m. (play) leap-frog.

COUPEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. cutter; 2. (lansquenet) player.

— débourse, cut-purse; pick-pocket; — d'eau, (orn.) cut-water.

COUPLE, n. f. 1. (th.) couple (two things of the same kind); 2. couple (chain); 3. (of gamo) brace; 4. (hunt.) brace.

1. Une — d'œufs, de serriettes, de chapons, a couple of eggs, napkins, capons.

COUPLE, n. m. 1. (pers., animals) couple (two animated beings acting in concert); 2. (pers., animals) pair (male & female); (couple; 3. (nav.) frame; timber.

1. Un — d'amis, de fripons, de chiens, a couple of friends, cheats, dogs. 2. — fidèle, faithful pair; heureux —, happy pair, couple; un — de pigeons, a pair, couple of pigeons.

Maitre —, (nav.) midship-frame. Par —s, 1. in couples; 2. in pairs. Aller par —s, to go √ in pairs.

COUPLER, v. a. 1. to couple (unite by a chain); 2. to lodge two together.

COUPLET, n. m. 1. couplet (of plays, songs); 2. † song; 3. † stanza; 4. (of songs) verse; 5. † (theat.) tirade; 6. (tech.) hinge.

COUPLETER, v. n. † to make √ a song.

COUPOIR, n. m. 1. cutter (instrument for cutting); 2. (mach.) knife; 3. (print.) cutting-knife; 4. (tech.) blade.

COUPOLE, n. f. (arch.) cupola; spheric vault.

COUPON, n. m. 1. remnant (of tissues); 2. (com.) (of shares) part; 3. (fin.) coupon; dividend-warrant.

— détaché, (fin.) ex-dividend. — de loge, (theat.) box-ticket for one person.

COUPURE, n. f. 1. (à. in) cut (separation, opening made by an edged instrument); 2. gash; 3. suppression; erasure; 4. (of canals, &c.) cut; 5. (bank.) small note.

Herbe à la —, (bot.) milfoil. Faire une — à, 1. to cut √; 2. to cut √ out; 3. to suppress; to erase.

COUR, n. f. 1. yard; court-yard; court; 2. (of prisons) yard.

Basse —, 1. back-yard; 2. poultry —; — principale, principal court. — de derrière, back =, court; — de devant, front court; — d'honneur, (of seats, palaces) principal court.

COUR, n. f. 1. || court (of the sovereign, prince); 2. § court; 3. || court of judicature, justice; court; 4. § love-suit; love-making; (courtship).

— criminelle, 1. criminal court; 2. (law) crown side; — laïque, civil =;

— plénière, 1. (hist.) plenary =; 2. unusually large company =; — pré-vôtale, court of high commission; — seigneuriale, (feud.) court-baron; — subalterne, inferior, base court. — d'assises, court of assize; — de justice, court of justice, judicature; — de justice criminelle, criminal court; — des pairs, court of parliament. Ennemi de la —, anticourtier; esprit, ton de la —, courtliness; esprit, ton étranger à celui de la —, uncourtliness; homme de —, gentleman of the =; nuit de —, réception à la —, = -night. Dans l'esprit, le ton de la —, courtly; de —, courtly.

Créer, ériger une — de justice, to erect a =; être bien à la —, to be in favour at =; faire la — à, 1. to court; to pay √ =; 2. to woo; to pay √ o.'s addresses to; to make √ love to; (to court; faire sa —, to pay √, attendance; mettre hors de —, (law) to nonsuit; être mis hors de —, (law) to be nonsuited; to

become √ nonsuit; produire devant la —, représenter à la —, (law) to bring √ into court. Qui est mis hors de —, (law) nonsuit; qui n'appartient pas à la —, uncourtly; pendant qu'on fait sa —, during o.'s fore-suit, courtship.

COURAGE, n. m. 1. (de, to) courage; 2. gallantry (courage); 3. (b. s.) (de, to) courage (hard-heartedness); heart; 4. spirit; spiritedness; (mettle; 5. spirit; ardour; zeal; 6. spirit; temper; passion; 7. cheer (resistance to dejection), sing.: heart, sing.: spirits, pl.

— ! bon — ! courage ! cheer up ! allons —, come cheer up. — abattu, drooping =. Manque de —, (V. senses) spirit-lessness. Plein de —, (V. senses) 1. courageous; 2. spirited. Avec —, (V. senses) spiritedly; sans —, (V. senses) spirit-less.

Abattre, glacer le — de q. u., to damp a. o.'s =; s'armer de —, to sum-mon up all o.'s =; to man o.'s self; to be of good heart; avoir le — (de), (V. senses) to find √, to have the heart (to); perdre —, to be out of heart; ne pas per-dre —, to keep √ up o.'s spirits; to be of good cheer; faire perdre — à q. u., to put √ a. o. out of heart, cheer; prendre —, to take √ =; to take √ heart, good heart; to be of good heart, cheer; prendre, tenir son — à deux mains, to pluck up =; refroidir le —, to cool o.'s =; remonter le — de q. u., to revive a. o.'s spirits; reprendre —, to recover o.'s =; to man o.'s self; reprendre du —, to recover heart; réveiller le —, 1. to rouse o.'s =; 2. to stir o.'s spirit; * to be spirit-stirring. Le — lui manque, his = fails him.

COURAGEUSEMENT [—eûzma] adv. 1. courageously; gallantly; 2. spirit-edly; with spirit.

COURAGEU-X [—eû] SE, adj. 1. cou-rageous; 2. gallant (courageous); 3. spirited.

COURAI, COURAY, n. m. (nav.) stuff to pay a ship's bottom.

COURAMMENT, adv. 1. readily; (off hand; 2. fluently; with fluency.

COURANT, E, adj. 1. running; 2. (of liquids) running; flowing; 3. § (of time) present; 4. § current; ordinary; 5. (of coin) current; 6. (of dates) instant (of the present month); 7. (substant.) of the present month; 8. (of measures) lineal; 9. (of water) running; 10. (of writing) running; 11. (build.) run; 12. (com.) (of accounts) current; running; 13. (com.) (of goods) fair; middling; 14. (com.) (of prices) current; 15. (nav.) (of ropes) running; 16. (print.) (of titles) running.

3. L'année — e, le mois, le terme —, the pre-sent year, the present month, quarter. 4. Les affaires — es, current, ordinary affairs.

Bon —, (com.) good fair.

COURANT, n. m. 1. || § stream; 2. § current; 3. || (of liquids) current; 4. § current (progress); tide; 5. § course; 6. § regular course, routine; 7. § (of time) course; 8. § present month; 9. (com.) present price; 10. (phys.) stream. 5. Dans le — du mois, de l'année, in the course of the month, year.

— électrique, d'une pile, (elect.) electric current; — rapide, strong current; — sous-marin, underset =; underset. Fil du —, thread of the stream; milieu, fort du —, main stream. — d'air, 1. = of air; 2. draught; 3. (mining) current; — du golfe, (geogr.) gulf stream. Avec le —, || § with the stream; contre le — || §, against the stream; dans le — de, in the course of; du —, (V. senses) instant (of the present month). Aller contre le — || §, to go √ against the =; entraîner par le —, (V. senses) || to tide; être au — de, 1. to be aware of; to be acquainted with; 2. to be conversant with; n'être pas au — de, 1. to be unaware of; to

be unacquainted with; 2. not to be conversant with; se mettre au—de, to acquaint o. s. self with; remonter le—, to go v against the stream, =; to oppose the stream: suivre le —, 1. § to go v with the stream; 2. § to go v with the —, le — va, the — runs.

COURANTE, n. f. 1. ⊖ relaxation; looseness; 2. (of writing) running-hand; 3. † courant (dance).

COURAY, V. COURAI.

COURBAGE, n. m. 1. bending; 2. curving.

COURBAILL, [-ri-y'] n. m. (bot.) (genus) locust tree.

COURBAILL, R., adj. 1. (med.) having the lumbago; 2. (veter.) foundered; chest foundered, tied in his joints.

Rendre —, to founder; se sentir —, (pers.) to have the lumbago.

COURBAURE, n. f. 1. (med.) lumbago; 2. (veter.) foundering; chest-foundering.

— générale, vieille —, (veter.) chest-foundering.

COURBE, adj. 1. (geom.) curve; 2. bent; crooked.

Tuyau —, (tech.) bend-pipe.

COURBE, n. f. 1. (geom.) curve; 2. (carp.) knee; 3. (engin.) (of roads) turn; 4. (nav.) knee.

— décrite, 1. (geom.) curve described; 2. sweep. — d'arcasse, (nav.) transom-knee; — en cœur, (tech.) heart-wheel; — du premier pont, deck transom-knee. En —, curved. Décirve une —, 1. (geom.) to describe a =; 2. to take v a sweep; to sweep v round.

COURBE, n. f. (veter.) curb.

COURBEMENT, n. m. 1. § bending; 2. (tech.) (of wood) bending.

COURBER, v. a. 1. § to bow; 2. § to bow down; 3. § to bend v. 4. § to bend v down; 5. to crook; 6. (did.) to curve; to incurvate; to incurve; 7. (tech.) to sag; 8. (tech.) to bend v (wood).

COURBÉ, E., pa. p. 1. bowed; 2. bent; 3. (did.) curved; incurvated; 4. (tech.) bended; bent.

Non —, unbowed; unbent. Se tenir —, to stoop; to have a stoop; en se tenant —, stoopingly.

SE COURBER, pr. v. 1. § to bow; 2. § to bow down; 3. § to bend v; 4. § to bend v down; 5. § to couch down; 6. § (devant, to) to stoop.

Personne qui se courbe, (V. senses) bender (of); qui ne se courbe pas, (V. senses) 1. § unbending; 2. § unstooping.

COURBER, v. n. 1. to bow; 2. to bend v.

COURBETTE, n. f. 1. (man.) curvet; pinnade; 2. § (pers.) cringing; bowing and scraping.

Faire des —s, 1. (man.) to curvet; 2. § (pers.) to cringe; to bow and scrape; faire sa —, to go v bowing and scraping.

COURBETTER, v. n. (man.) to curvet.

COURBURE, n. f. 1. § bend; 2. § crookedness; crook; 3. (build.) camberation; bend; 4. (did.) curvation; curvature; incurvation; 5. (geom.) curvation; curvature; flexure; 6. (tech.) sagging.

— irrégulière, (arch.) cripple. Avec —, (V. senses) crookedly.

COURCAHLETT, [kourkâ-yé] n. m. 1. cry of the quail; cry. 2. quail-whistle.

COURCIVE, n. f. V. COURSIVE.

COURÉE, n. f. V. COURAI.

COUREUR, n. m. 1. runner; 2. running horse; courser; racer; 3. (b. s.) (pers.) stroller; rover;) gad about;) gadder; 4. groom; running footman; 5. porter (to carry parcels or messages); 6. (comp.) person that runs, hunts after...; — hunter; 7. (mil.) scout; 8. (mil.) skirmisher.

— de nuit, man that keeps bad hours, that turns night into day.

COUREUSE [-reuz] n. f. 1. gadder; gad-about; 2. street-walker.

COURE-VITE, n. m., pl. —, (orn.) courser.

COURFEU, n. m. †. V. COUVRE-FEU.

COURGE, n. f. (bot.) 1. pompon; pumpkin; pumpkin; quash; gourd; 2. water-melon.

— à la moelle, vegetable marrow.

COURIR, v. n. irreg. (COURANT; COURU; ind. pres. COURS; NOUS COURONS; pret. COURUS; fut. COURRAI; subj. pres. COURRE) (DE, from; À, to) 1. § to run v; 2. § to run v about; to go v about; 3. § (APRÈS, after) to troop; 4. § (b. s.) to stroll; (to stroll about; to run v about; 5. § (of liquids) to run v; to flow; 6. § (th.) to run v (extend); 7. § (of time) to flow on; (to run v on; 8. § (pers.) to run v on (speak quickly); 9. § (pers.) (APRÈS, after) to run v; to hunt; 10. (pers.) (À) to draw v near (to); (to get v on fast (towards); 11. § (À) to be on the road (to); to be in a fair way (for); to be in a fair way of getting (...); to stand v a fair chance (of); 12. § (b. s.) (À, to) to be on the road, the high road, way; 13. § to prevail; to be prevalent; 14. § (th.) to circulate; to go v round; 15. § to be abroad, in circulation; 16. § (th.) not to be in request; to be much offered; 17. (com.) to run v; 18. (nav.) to sail; to trend; 19. (nav.) (sur, upon) to bear v down.

2. — pour affaire, to run, to go about on business. 6. Ces montagnes courent du nord au sud, these mountains run from north to south. 9. — après les honneurs, la fortune, to run after honours, fortune. 13. La mode qui court, the fashion that prevails, is prevalent. 14. Une santé qui court, a report that circulates. 15. Un bruit qui court, a report that is abroad, in circulation.

— (en avançant), (V. — en avant); — (en descendant), (V. — en bas); — (en entrant), to run v in; — (en montant), (V. — en haut); — (en sortant), (V. — dehors); — (en traversant), to run v over.

Faire —, (V. senses) 1. to run v; 2. to trundle (a hoop). — de côté et d'autre, de tous côtés, (V. senses) to run v, to go v up about, up and down; — après, (V. senses) 1. to run v after; 2. (to) whistle for it (seek in vain); to hook for it; to go v whistle; — en avant, 1. to run v on; 2. to run v ahead; (to) shoot forth, ahead; (to) whip on; — en bas, to run v down; — ça et là, to run v about; to run v up and down; to go v up and down; to jaunt; to rove; to stroll;) to gad; — dehors, (V. senses) to run v out; — en haut, (V. senses) to run v up; — partout, to run v about;) to gad about; — rapidement, (V. senses) to run v; — sus, to fall v on, upon a. o.; — vite, (V. senses) to run v fast; — plus vite que, 1. to run v faster than; 2. to outrun v; — et recourir, to run v about; — vent arrière, (nav.) to spoon; — devant le vent, (nav.) to scud. En courant, (V. senses) 1. § precipitately; hastily; 2. off hand; cursorily; tout courant, (V. senses) 1. § as fast as one can; 2. § readily; 3. § fluently. Il court un bruit, le bruit court, there is a report abroad.

COURIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like COURIR) 1. § to pursue; to run v after; 2. § to run v about (any where); 3. § to travel over; to go v over; 4. § (b. s.) to over-run v; to infest; to scour; 5. § to hunt (animals); to course; 6. § to seek v after; (to) hunt after (a. th.); 7. § to endeavour to carry off; 8. § to frequent (a place); 9. § to attend (a. o.); to follow; 10. § to encounter; to be liable, exposed to; 11. to run v (a career); 12. to run v

(a chance, risk); to take v; 13. to travel (post).

2. — les rues, la ville, to run about the streets, town. 6. Un livre qui est fort court, a book that is much sought after; — les places, to hunt after employment. 8. — les bails, to frequent bails. 9. — un prédicateur, to attend, to follow a preacher.

— le pays, to ramble; to rove; to stroll; to stroll about; to take v a stroll; to go v for a stroll.

COURILLEU, n. m.

COURILS, n. m. (orn.) 1. curlew; 2. whimbrel.

Petit —, whimbrel.

COURONNE, n. f. 1. § crown; 2. § coronet; circlet; wreath; 3. (of diamonds) crown; 4. § (of sovereigns) crown; 5. (of the nobility) coronet; 6. crown (English coin); 7. (of teeth) crown; 8. (anat.) crown; 9. (arch.) crown; 10. (Goth. arch.) canopy; 11. (astr.) crown; corona; 12. (bot.) crown; corona; 13. (conch.) crown; 14. (sing.) (fort.) crown-works, pl.; 15. (hort.) crown; 16. (hunt.) (of deer) crown; 17. (stat.) Littriss foolscap; 18. (veter.) coronet, crown.

Double —, (V. senses) 1. double crown; 2. (stat.) elephant; — impériale, 1. imperial =; 2. (but.) = impériale: melon pompon; 3. (conch.) impériale: des bies, (bot.) rose-campion; champion-rose, Domaine de la —, = -land; fleuron de la —, jewel of the —; ouvrage à —, (sing.) (fort.) crown-works, pl.; succession à la —, descent of the =. Semblable à une —, (V. senses) coronary. De —, (V. senses) coronary; sans —, 1. without a =; * crownless; * uncrowned; 2. dis-crowned. Décerner une —, to award a =; enlever, ôter la —, to deprive of the —, to dis-crown; to uncrown; traiter de — à —, to treat between = and =. A qui on a ôté, enlevé la —, dis-crowned; uncrowned.

COURONNEMENT [kouronnman] n. m. 1. coronation; 2. top-piece; 3. § crown-ing; perfection; 4. (arch.) crowning; 5. (build.) (of blocks) cap; 6. (build.) (of walls) coping; top; 7. (nav.) taffarel. Fête de —, coronation. Tableau et —, (nav.) taffarel. En —, (build.) at top.

COURONNER, v. a. 1. § (DE, with) to crown; to wreath; * to moorath; 2. § to crown (a sovereign); 3. § to bestow the title of sovereign on; 4. § to crown; 5. (build.) to cap.

Personne qui couronne §, crowner (of). Pour — le tout, to crown all, the whole.

COURONNÉ, E., pa. p. 1. crowned; 2. (build.) capped; 3. (veter.) broken-kneed.

Non —, uncrowned. Ouvrage —, (sing.) (fort.) crown-works, pl.

COURONNURE, n. f. (hunt.) (of stags) crown.

COURRE, v. a. 1. † to pursue; to run v after; 2. † to run v (a horse); 3. (hunt.) to hunt.

COURRE, v. n. 1. † to run v; 2. (hunt.) to hunt.

Laisser —, to slip (dogs); to un-couple.

COURRE, n. m. (hunt.) 1. starting-place; 2. hunting country.

COURRIER, n. m. 1. courier; 2. post-boy; 3. § intelligencer; messenger; 4. mail; mail-coach; 5. post (post-office letters, &c.); 6. (sing.) letters (by, for the same day's post).

— de la malle, mail-guard. L'heure du —, post-time; jour de —, post-day. Par le —, by post; par le — de ce jour, by to-day's, this day's post; par le retour du —, by return of post. Faire son —, to prepare o's letters for the post; lire son —, to read v o's letters (received by the day's post).

COURRIÈRE, n. f. 1. \ddagger runner (woman); 2. \ddagger wanderer.

COURROIE, n. f. leather strap; strap; — fermée, (tech.) close strap; — ouverte, open — de chasse, driving-belt.

Allonger la —, 1. to make \checkmark the most of o.'s money; 2. to stretch the tether; étendre la —, to stretch the tether; attacher, lier avec une —, to strap; donner des coups de — à, to strap; serrer la — à q. u., to diminish a. o.'s supplies.

COURROUCER, v. a. * 1. to incense; * to anger; 2. to incense (an animal); to provoke.

Sans être courroucé, unincensed; unangered. Qui courrouce, incensive.

COURROUCE, E, pa. p. incensed; angry; wrathful; \ddagger angry.

SE COURROUCER, pr. v. to become \checkmark , to grow \checkmark incensed, angered, angry.

COURROUX, n. m. * anger; wrath.

En —, in —; incensed; angered; wrathful; \ddagger angry; (in dudgeon. Allumer, émeuvir, exciter, irriter le — de q. u., to kindle a. o.'s anger, wrath; to provoke a. o. to anger.

COURS, n. m. 1. \ddagger (of liquids) course; flow; 2. \ddagger (of the heavenly bodies) course; 3. \ddagger (of comets) track; path; 4. \ddagger public place for driving, riding; 5. \ddagger extent; length; 6. \ddagger course; direction; 7. \ddagger course; progress; current; way; 8. \ddagger scope; vent; way; 9. \ddagger currency; vogue; credit; 10. \ddagger course; continuation; 11. \ddagger course (series); 12. (of coin) currency; 13. (of lectures, lessons) course; 14. (of time) course; lapse; 15. (com.) rate; market price.

— légal, (fin.) legal tender; libre — \ddagger , vent; way; — publics, (pl.) public courses, pl.; lecturing, sing. — de ventre, 1. relaxation; looseness, 2. (veter.) break-share. Personne qui fait un —, 1. teacher; master; 2. lecturer; salle de —, lecture-room. Av. ir — \ddagger , to be current; to pass current; n'avoir pas — \ddagger , to be uncurrent; not to be current. avoir — légal, (fin.) to be a legal tender; avoir son — \ddagger , to have o.'s way; donner — à, 1. \ddagger to give \checkmark currency to (coin); 2. \ddagger to give \checkmark currency to; 3. \ddagger to give \checkmark vent; to vent; 4. \ddagger to give \checkmark utterance to; 5. (adm.) to send \checkmark to o.'s destination; donner un libre — à, 1. to vent; to give \checkmark vent to; to give \checkmark loose; 2. to let \checkmark loose; to unchain; faire un —, 1. to give \checkmark a course; 2. to deliver a course of lectures; to lecture; faire un — à, to lecture (a. o.); poursuivre, prendre son —, to take \checkmark o.'s course; (to go \checkmark on in course; suivre un —, to attend a course; suivre son —, (th.) to take \checkmark o.'s course.

COURSE, n. f. 1. \ddagger running; race; (run); 2. \ddagger race (for diversion); 3. \ddagger course; career; 4. \ddagger tilting; 5. \ddagger course (of the heavenly bodies); career; race; 6. \ddagger course (of a stream, torrent); race; 7. \ddagger (pers.) career; 8. \ddagger (th.) career; course; progress; 9. \ddagger excursion; journey; jaunt; trip; (run); 10. \ddagger — s, (pl.) walks, pl.; round, sing.; 11. ride; 12. \ddagger (b. s.) incursion; inroad; 13. \ddagger (b. s.) (on the seas) privateering; 14. \ddagger distance (to be gone over); journey; 15. (of arms) sway; 16. (of hired carriages) fare; 17. (hunt.) hunting; 18. (hunt.) coursing; 19. (mach.) (of pistons) length of the stroke; 20. (nav.) cruise; privateering; 21. (sport.) turf.

— à cheval, ride; — de chevaux, 1. horse-race; race; 2. horse-racing; — au clocher, steeple-chase; — parejeux, (of horse-racing) sweep-stake, sing; sweep-stakes, pl.; — à l'heure, (of hired coaches) fare by time; — des haies, hurdle-race; — à pied, foot-race; — de retour, back-fare; — à la voile, sail. Lutte à la —, foot-match; prix de —,

race; prix de la —, (of hired coaches) fare; terrain de —, 1. race-course; race-ground; 2. (sport) turf. A la —, (of hired coaches) 1. by the journey; by the time; 2. by the fare; en —, (V. senses) 1. out on business; out; 2. (nav.) on a cruise; privateering. Aller en —, 1. to go \checkmark out, out on business; 2. (nav.) to go \checkmark on a cruise; armer un bâtiment en —, (nav.) to fit out a privateer; avoir à faire une —, 1. to have to go out; 2. to have, to take \checkmark a ride; avoir une lutte à la —, to run \checkmark a foot-match; dépasser à la —, to outrun \checkmark ; être en —, 1. to be out, out on business; 2. (nav.) to be on a cruise; faire la —, 1. to go \checkmark to the place; 2. (nav.) to cruise; 3. to privateer; autoriser un bâtiment à faire la —, (nav.) to license a privateer; faire une —, 1. to make \checkmark an incursion, an inroad; 2. to go \checkmark out on business; out; 3. to go \checkmark on an errand; 4. to go \checkmark for a run; to have, to take \checkmark a run; 5. to have, to take \checkmark a ride; to go \checkmark for a ride; 6. to take \checkmark a range; faire une — à pied, 1. to go \checkmark anywhere on foot; 2. to run \checkmark a race; laisser à la —, to run \checkmark down; tenir la —, (nav.) to be on a cruise.

COURSIER, n. m. 1. * steed; courser; 2. (nav.) bow-chase; 3. (tech.) float-board.

COURSIVE, n. f. (nav.) waist.

COURSON, n. m. 1. (agr.) shoot cut down; 2. vine-shoot.

COURT, E, adj. 1. \ddagger (th.) (de, to) short; 2. \ddagger (pers.) short (in stature); 3. \ddagger limited.

Le plus — \ddagger \ddagger , the shortest way. Prendre par le plus — \ddagger , to go \checkmark , to take \checkmark the shortest way; savoir le — et le long de q. ch., to know \checkmark the short and the long of a. th.; to know \checkmark the rights of a. th.

COURT, adv. short.

Tout —, 1. short; 2. simply; only; 3. immediately. S'arrêter tout —, to stop short; couper — à, to cut \checkmark ; demeurer, rester —, tout —, to stop =; être à —, 1. to be, to come \checkmark =; to fall =; 2. (com.) to be short of; commencer à être à —, to grow \checkmark =; pour vous le faire —, pour le faire —, to be =. Prendre de —, to take \checkmark short; tenir q. u. de —, to keep \checkmark a. o. close; tourner —, to turn =; se trouver à —, to come \checkmark =.

COURTAGE, n. m. (com.) 1. business of a broker; 2. brokerage.

Droit de —, brokerage. Faire le —, to carry on the business of a broker; to be a broker.

COURTAUD [—tô] E, adj. 1. (pers.) thick-set; punchy; short and thick; 2. (of dogs, horses) docked.

COURTAUD [—tô] n. m. (b. s.) drudge (shop-man).

COURTAUDER [kourtôde] v. a. to dock (horses).

COURT-BOUILLON, n. m. (culin.) "court-bouillon" (manner of cooking fish).

COURTE-BOTTE, n. m., pl. COURTES-BOTTES, little bit of a man.

COURTE-POINTE, n. f., pl. COURTES-POINTES, counterpane.

COURTE-POINTIER, n. m., pl. — s, counterpane-maker.

COURTIER, n. m. (com.) broker.

— breveté, licensed =; — non breveté, unlicensed =; — marron, unlicensed =; interloper. — de change, money-broker; money-scrivener; — de commerce, commercial =; — de mariage, match-maker (man); — pour les vins, wine- =. Certificat de —, = s'note. De —, 1. of a =; 2. brokerly.

COURTIERE, n. f. \ddagger broker (woman).

— de mariage, match-maker (woman).

COURTILIERE, n. f. (ent.) mole-

COURTILLE [kourtî-y] n. f. \ddagger garden (small).

COURTINE, n. f. 1. \ddagger curtain; 2. (fort.) curtain.

COURTISAN, n. m. E, n. f. 1. courtier; 2. (b. s.) courting.

De —, courtly. Faire le —, to court.

COURTISANE, n. f. courtesan; cour-

tezan.

COURTISANERIE [kourtizannri] n. f. 1. art of the courtier; 2. fawning.

COURTISER, v. a. 1. \ddagger to court; * to soothe; 2. * \ddagger to woo.

Que l'on ne courtise pas, unwooed.

SE COURTISER, pr. v. to woo.

COURTOIS, E, adj. 1. (à, to) courteous; 2. (of arms) of courtesy.

Non, peu —, uncourteous. À armes — es, courteous.

COURTOISEMENT [kourtoizman] adv. courteously; with courtesy.

COURTOISIE, n. f. 1. courtesy; courteousness; 2. good office; service.

Chose de —, matter of courtesy. De —, of =. Sans —, uncourteously.

COUSEUSE [kouseûz] n. f. stitcher (of books).

COUSIN, n. m. E, n. f. 1. male cousin, m.; female cousin, f.; 2. cousin (title given by a king to certain officers); 3. (\ddagger good friend; friend;) crony.

— germain, first cousin = german; — issu de germain, second =; — au quatrième degré, 1. fourth =; 2. (jest.) cater- =; — au troisième degré, third =. Traiter q. u. de cousin, (to come = over a. o.

COUSIN, n. m. (ent.) gnat.

COUSINAGE, n. m. 1. relationship of cousins; 2. host of cousins; 3. (sing.) relations, pl.; kindred, sing.

COUSINER, v. a. to call (a. o.) cousin.

SE COUSINER, pr. v. to call each other cousin.

COUSINER, v. n. 1. to sponge; to live upon other people; 2. to agree; to be friends;) to be cronies.

COUSINIERE, n. f.

COUSINERIE [kouzinnri] n. f. (host of cousins).

COUSINIÈRE, n. f. muskito-net.

COUSOIR, n. m. (book-bind.) frame.

COUSSIN, n. m. 1. cushion; 2. bolster; 3. (min.) bolster; 4. (surg.) bolster.

— de mire, (artil.) (of a cannon) bed; — de fourrure, (nav.) bolster.

Asseoir sur un —, sur des — s, * to cushion; asseoir au milieu des —, to cushion up.

COUSSINET, n. m. 1. pad (cushion); 2. iron wedge; 3. (of ploughs) pillow; 4. (of pumps) cushion; 5. (of saddles) pillow; 6. (arch.) coussinet; cushion;

7. (build.) chair; 8. (rail.) chair;

9. (surg.) bolster; 10. (tech.) cushion; pillow.

COUSSINET, n. m. (bot.) cranberry.

COUSU, V. COUDRE.

COÛT, n. m. \ddagger cost; expense.

COÛTANT, adj. \ddagger of the cost.

Prix —, prime cost; cost price.

COUTEAU, n. m. 1. knife; 2. \ddagger short sword.

— affilé, sharp knife; — émoussé, blunt =; — pendant \ddagger , constant attendant; — pliant, elasp =; — rond, round-edged =; — non tranchant, blunt-edged =; — de chaleur, sweating- =; — à découper, carving =; — de dessert, dessert- =; — à gaine, case =; — de table, table- =; grand — de table, carving- =; — de voyage, d'équipage, (sing.) = and instruments, pl. Boîte à — x, = case; coup de —, cut with a =, cut; lame de —, = blade; planche à — x, = board; repasseur de — x, = grinder. À, aux — x tirés, at daggers drawing. Affiler un —, to sharpen, to whet a =; aiguiser ses — x \ddagger , to pre-

pare o's arms; jouer des —x, to fight *with swords*.

COUTEAU-POIGNARD, n. m., pl. COUTEAUX-POIGNARDS, dagger-knife.

COUTELAS [koute-las] n. m. cutlass; cutlass.

COUTELIER [koute-li-èr] n. m. cutler (man).

COUTELIÈRE [koute-li-èr] n. f. 1. cutler (woman); 2. *knife-case*.

COUTELLERIE [koute-li-èr] n. f. 1. cutlery (business); 2. cutlery (edged instruments); 3. (sing.) cutlery-works, pl.

COUTER, v. n. 1. (à, ...) to cost *✓*; 2. (absol.) to cost *✓* dear; to be expensive; 3. § (th.) (à, to) to cost (to be precious); 4. § (th.) (à, ...) to cost *✓* an effort; 5. § (th.) (à, ...) a. de, to be painful; 6. (com.) (à, ...) to cost *✓*; to stand *✓* in.

5. Il lui en coûte d'avouer cela, it is painful to him to own that.

Qui ne coûte rien. (V. senses) costless; rien ne lui coûte, he does not mind a. th.; tout lui coûte, every thing is an effort to him. Coûte que coûte, 1. § cost what it may; let it cost what it may; 2. § at any rate; come what may, will.

COÛTER, v. a. § to cost *✓* (to be cause of).

— à q. u. la vie, des larmes, du temps, to cost a. o. his life, tears, time.

En — q. ch. à q. u. pour ..., to cost *✓* a. o. something to ...

COÛTEUX-X [-èx] SE adj. (pour, to) expensive; costly.

Non, peu —, unexpensive; uncostly; cheap.

COUTIER, n. m. tick-maker.

COUTIL [koute] n. m. 1. (for beds) ticking; 2. (of thread) drill.

— pour lit, tick; ticking; ticken.

COUTIRE, n. m. (agr.) coultter.

Lame de —, coultter-point.

COUTUME, n. f. 1. custom; habit; practice; 2. *tax*; 3. (law) custom; 4. collection of customs.

Comme de —, as usual. De —, customarily; usually; as usual. Avoir — (de), to be in the habit (of); to be wont (to).

COUTUMIER, IÈRE, adj. 1. *de*, (to) accustomed; 2. (law) common; customary.

Pays —, country in which common, customary law is prevalent. Être — da fait, to be an old offender.

COUTUMIER, n. m. customary.

COUTURE, n. f. 1. *sewing*; 2. *seam*; 3. *seam*; scar; 4. (nav. arch.) seam.

Point de —, stitch. à plate — §, (of beating) soundly; hollow; sans —, *without a seam*; seamless. Faire une — à §, to make *✓* a seam in; to seam; joindre, unir par une — §, to seam; rabattre les —s à §, 1. § to flatten the seams of; 2. § to pull down the pride of (a. o. proud of a new honour).

COUTURER, v. a. § (de, with) to seam.

La petite — coure le visage, the small-pox sears the face.

COUTURER, n. m. 1. *sempster*; 2. (anat.) sartorius.

Muscle —, sartorius muscle; sartorius.

COUTURIÈRE, n. f. 1. work-woman; sempstress; — dress-maker; mantua-maker.

COUVAIN, n. m. (sing.) nest of eggs (of certain insects).

COUVAISON, n. f. 1. brooding-time; 2. (did.) nidulation.

COUEVE, n. f. 1. nest of eggs; 2. brood; covey; hatch; 3. § (b. s.) (pers.) brood; generation.

COUVENT, n. m. 1. (of men) convent; monastery; 2. (of women) convent; monastery; nunnery.

— de religieuses, nunnery. Au —, 1. to a =; 2. in a =.

COUVER, v. a. 1. (of birds) to brood on; to cover; (to sit *✓* on; 2. § (pers.) to look complacently on; 3. § (pers.) to pore over; 4. § (b. s.) to breed *✓* (prepare); 5. § (b. s.) to brood (prepare secretly); to brew; 6. (did.) to incubate.

SE COUVER, pr. v. 1. (of birds) to brood; to sit *✓*; 2. § (th.) to lie *✓* hid, concealed; 3. § (b. s.) (th.) to brood; to brew; to hatch.

COUVER, v. n. 1. (of birds) to brood; (to sit *✓*; 2. § (th.) to lie *✓* hid, concealed; 3. § (b. s.) (th.) to brood (to prepare secretly); to brew; 4. (of fire) to smoulder.

Quelque chose qui couve §, something brewing, in the wind.

COUVERCLE, n. m. 1. cover; 2. lid; 3. (mach.) cap; 4. (tech.) shutter.

COUVERT, n. m. 1. cloth (table-cloth, knives, forks, &c.); 2. (sing.) cover (plate, knife, fork & napkin), sing. (knife and fork, pl.; 3. (sing.) fork and spoon, pl.; 4. (sing.) knife, fork and spoon (in a case), pl.; 5. covert; shelter; 6. covert; shady place, spot; 7. cover (envelope).

Dîner de ... —s, dinner of ... covers, pers.-ns. À — (de), 1. under cover, shelter (of); sheltered (from); 2. harmless; 3. (mil.) under cover; sous le — de, under the cover (envelope) of. Donner le — à, to shelter; to give *✓* shelter to; lever le —, to clear the table; mettre le —, to lay *✓* the cloth; mettre le — pour q. u., to lay *✓* a knife and fork for a. o.; mettre ... —s, to lay *✓* covers for ... persons; mettre à —, 1. to shelter; to put *✓* under shelter; to screen; 2. to house (a. th.); 3. (com.) to hold *✓* (a. o.) harmless; se mettre à —, to shelter o's self; ôter le —, to remove the cloth; (to take *✓* away).

COUVERTE, n. f. (pot.) glaze; glazing.

COUVERTEMENT, adv. *covertly*.

COUVERTURE, n. f. 1. cover (of a textile fabric); 2. cover (of books); 3. —s. (pl.) bed-clothes, pl.; 4. (of beds) blanket; 5. —s. (pl.) blanketing, sing.; 6. (of a roof) covering; 7. § cover; cloak; pretence; 8. (book-s., print.) wrapper; 9. (com.) guaranty.

— de cheval, horse-cloth. Berner dans une —, to toss in a blanket; envelopper d'une —, to wrap up in a =; to blanket; faire la —, to turn down the bed; tirer la — à soi, de son côté §, to try to get *✓* more than o's share.

COUVERTURIER, n. m. 1. blanket-maker; 2. dealer in blankets.

Marchand —, dealer in blankets.

COUVERT, n. m. earthen-ware foot-warmer.

COUEUSE [-veux] n. f. brooding-hen.

COUVI, adj. m. addle.

Rendre —, to addle.

COUVRE-CHEF, n. m., pl. —, covering for the head; kerchief.

COUVRE-FEU, n. m., pl. —, 1. curfew (signal); 2. curfew-bell; 3. curfew (utensil).

Sonner le —, to ring *✓* curfew, the curfew.

COUVRE-LUMIÈRE, n. m., pl. —, (artil.) apron.

COUVRE-PIED, n. m., pl. —, COUVRE-PIEDS, n. m., pl. —, coverlet; quilt.

— piqué, quilt.

COUVREUR, n. m. 1. tiler; 2. slater; 3. thatcher.

— en ardoise, slater; — en chaume, thatcher; — en tuiles, tiler.

COUVRIER, v. a. (conj. like OUVRIER) (de, with) 1. § to cover; 2. § to lay *✓* over; 3. § to cover up; to wrap up; 4. (b. s.) to muffle up; 5. (to tuck (a. o.)

in; 6. § to cover; to clothe; 7. § to overlay; 8. § to canopy; 9. § to overspread *✓*; 10. § to overrun *✓*; 11. § to overgrow *✓*; to grow *✓* over; 12. § to cover; to cloak; to conceal; to hide *✓*; 13. § to shelter; to protect; to screen; 14. § to load; 15. § to cloud; to darken; to obscure; 16. § to excuse; to palliate; 17. to defray (charges, expenses); 18. to overlay *✓* (the fire); 19. to drown (sounds); 20. to spread *✓* (a table); 21. (of animals) to serve; to cover; to leap *✓*; 22. (of horses) to serve; to cover; to horse; to leap *✓*; 23. (of rams) to serve; to cover; to leap; to tup; 24. (artil.) to cloy (the touch-hole); 25. (build.) (with tiles) to tile; 26. (build.) (with slate) to slate; 27. (build.) (with thatch) to thatch; 28. (com.) to cover (compensate); 29. (mil.) to cover.

6. — les pauvres, to clothe the poor. 14. — de honte, to load with shame. 16. — des défauts, to excuse, to palliate defects. 19. — la voix, to drown the voice.

— entièrement, (V. senses) 1. to cover up; 2. to overspread. — d'ardoise, to slate; — de chaume, to thatch; — de tuiles, to tile. Apparence qui couvre, (V. senses) cover-stuff; ôter ce qui couvre, (V. senses) to unmuffle (a drum).

COUVRIR, v. a. p. (V. senses of COUVRIR) 1. § (pers.) covered; with o's hat on; 2. § (places) covered; covert; 3. § covert; secret; close; 4. (pers.) secret; concealed; (close); 5. (of the sky, weather) overcast; cloudy; 6. (of wine) deep-coloured; 7. (of words) dark; obscure; ambiguous; 8. (fort.) covert.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § uncovered; 2. (pers.) uncovered; with o's hat off; 3. unconcealed; unhidden; 4. § unsheltered; unprotected; unscreened; 5. § unexcused; unpalliated; 6. (of charges, expenses) undefrayed.

SE COUVRIR, pr. v. (WITH, de) 1. § to cover o's self; to be covered; 2. § to cover; 3. § to cover up; to wrap up; 4. § (b. s.) to muffle o's self up; to muffle up; 5. § to tuck o's self in; 6. § to clothe o's self; 7. § to put *✓* on o's hat; to be covered; 8. § to cover, to conceal, to hide *✓* o's self; 9. § to load o's self; 10. § to cover, to defend o's self; 11. § to cloud; to darken; to obscure; 12. (of the sky, weather) to be overcast; to become *✓*, to get *✓* cloudy; 13. (com.) to reimburse o's self; to take *✓* o's reimbursement.

2. — la tête, le visage, to cover o's face, head.

Commencer à —, (V. senses) (of the sky, weather) to become *✓*, to get *✓* overcast, cloudy.

COVENANT, n. m. (Engl. hist.) covenant.

COVENANTAIRE, n. m. (Engl. hist.) covenanter.

COVENDEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. joint vender, seller.

COWPOX, n. m. (med.) inoculated cow-pox; cowpox.

CRABE, n. m. (carc.) crab; crab-fish.

CRABIER, n. m. (orn.) crab-eater.

Heron —, (orn.) =; raton —, (mam.) =.

CRAC, n. m. 1. cracking (noise); 2. creaking.

CRAC, int. in a second!) before you could say Jack Robinson!

CRACHAT, n. m. 1. § spittle; 2. § (in speaking) sputter; spawl; 3. § (sing.) (of buildings) slightest materials, pl.; 4. § star (of an order of knighthood).

CRACHEMENT, n. m. spitting (in disease).

— de sang, spitting of blood.

CRACHER, v. a. 1. § to spit; 2. § to spit out; 3. § to spit up; 4. (in speaking) to spurt; to sputter out; 5. (to utter); to speak *✓*; to come *✓* out with; 6. § to pay *✓* out (money); to come *✓* down with.

CRACHÉ, *E. pa. p.* (V. senses of **CRACHER**) just like (resembling); just; to a T.

CRACHER, *v. n.* 1. to spit $\sqrt{}$; 2. (in speaking) to sputter; to spawl; 3. (of pens) to sputter.

— en l'air $\sqrt{}$, to do $\sqrt{}$ a. th. that turns out to o.'s disadvantage; — au bassin $\sqrt{}$, to come $\sqrt{}$ down with o.'s money; — au nez, au visage à q. u., to spit $\sqrt{}$ in a. o.'s face. Personne qui crache en parlant, sputterer.

CRACHEU-R, *n. m.* SE, *n. f.* spitter.

CRACHOIR, *n. m.* 1. spittoon; 2. spitting-box.

CRACHOTEMENT, *n. m.* spitting (frequent).

CRACHOTER, *v. n.* to spit $\sqrt{}$ (frequently).

CRAIE, *n. f.* 1. chalk; 2. chalk mark (made upon the door of houses in which troops, &c. are to be billeted).

Mine de —, =-pit; nature de la —, chalkiness; ouvrier employé à extraire la —, =-cutter. De —, chalky. Blanchir avec de la —, to chalk; blanchir comme de la —, to chalk; imprégné de —, chalky; loger à la —, to billet; marquer à la —, marquer, tracer avec de la —, to chalk; être marqué à la —, to have troops, &c. billeted on one. Qui ressemble à la —, =-like.

CRAINDE, *v. a.* (CRAINANT; CRAINT; ind. pres. CRAINS; nous CRAIGNONS; pret. CRAIGNIS; subj. pres. CRAIGNE) 1. (subj.) (de) to fear (to); to be afraid (of, to); to be in fear of; to dread; to be apprehensive of (a th.); to apprehend (a th.); to be apprehensive of (a th.); 2. to fear (respect); 3. to dislike; not to like; 4. (th.) to be injured, hurt by; to be unable to support, to bear; to cannot bear.

1. Je crains qu'il ne vienne. I fear he will come; craignez-vous qu'il ne vienne? do you fear he will come? Je crains qu'il ne vienne pas. I fear he will not come; je ne crains pas qu'il vienne. I do not fear he will come; ne craignez-vous pas qu'il ne vienne? do you not fear he will come? Je crains de le voir. I fear to see him. 3. Un animal qui craint l'eau, an animal that dislikes the water. 4. Une plante qui craint le froid, a plant that cannot bear the cold.

— bien, (V. senses) to fear much; to be very much afraid; ne pas —, (V. senses) 1. to be fearless of; 2. to make $\sqrt{}$ bold (to); 3. not to hesitate (to). Faire —, (V. senses) to endanger; faire — q. ch. à q. u., (V. senses) to make a. o. fearful, apprehensive of a. th. Ne crains rien! ne craignez rien! 1. do not be afraid! 2. never fear! 3. (pour q. u.) never fear (a. o.). ... n'est pas à —, ... is not to be feared; there is no fear of...

[CRAINDE conjugated affirmatively or interrogatively requires the verb following it to be accompanied by *ne*; conjugated negatively it does not take *ne*; but with the negation and interrogation united the *ne* is necessary. In every case it requires the subj. *P. Ex. 1*]

CRAINT, *E. pa. p.* V. senses of **CRAINDE**.

Non —, (V. senses) unfeared, undreaded.

CRAINTE, *n. f.* 1. fear; dread; apprehension; 2. fear (respect); 3. awe.

— grave, (law) fear preventing freedom of will or action; — légère, (law) = not preventing freedom of will or action; — servile, slavish = — dénuée de fondement, groundless =; — pour sa personne, bodily =. Avec —, fearfully; dans la —, (V. senses) apprehensive; dans la — de, 1. in dread of; in apprehension of; 2. in awe of; de — de, for = of; de — que...ne, (subj.) for = ...; lest; per —, from =; sans —, 1. fearless; 2. fearlessly; 3. unawed. Avoir des —s, to be apprehensive, in fear; avoir des —s pour sa personne, to be in bodily =; dissiper les —s de q. u., to dispel a. o.'s =; donner, imprimer, inspirer de la — à q. u., 1. to

impress a. o. with =; to put $\sqrt{}$ a. o. in =; 2. to impress a. o. with awe; ôter les —s à q. u., to remove a. o.'s =s; rester dans la —, to stand $\sqrt{}$ in awe.

CRAINTI-F, *VE*, *adj.* 1. fearful; timorous; 2. anxious.

Caractère —, fearfulness; timorousness.

CRAINTIVEMENT, *adv.* fearfully; timorously.

CRAMOISI, *n. m.* crimson (colour).

Teindre en —, to crimson; se teindre en —, to crimson.

CRAMOISI, *E*, *adj.* 1. crimson; 2. $\sqrt{}$ (pers.) scarlet; red as scarlet.

CRAMPE [krap] *n. f.* 1. (med.) cramp; 2. (tech.) cramp; cramp-iron; crank; catch.

Avoir des —s, to have the =; être saisi par une —, to be taken $\sqrt{}$ with a =; tourmenter par la —, to cramp.

CRAMPON [krapon] *n. m.* 1. (bot.) fulcrum; (prop.) (clasper; 2. (farrier) calkin; 3. (hort.) climbing-spur; 4. (mach.) click; 5. (mill.) brace; 6. (tech.) cramp; crampiron; crank; catch.

— d'éclagueur, (hort.) climbing-spur; — de fer, (mil.) crampoon.

CRAMPONNER [kraponé] *v. a.* 1. (far.) to put $\sqrt{}$ calkins to (horse-shoes); 2. (far.) to rough-shoe (a horse); 3. (tech.) to cramp; to fasten with a cramp, cramp-iron.

CRAMPONNÉ, *E. pa. p.* 1. (far.) with calkins; 2. (hor.) crampooned; 3. (tech.) cramped.

SE CRAMPONNER, *pr. v.* $\sqrt{}$ $\sqrt{}$ (A, to) to cling $\sqrt{}$.

CRAMPONNET [kraponé] *n. m.* 1. cramp (small); cramp-iron; 2. (of locks) staple.

CRAN, *n. m.* 1. notch; 2. (mach.) ear; 3. (print.) nick; 4. (tech.) cog; crank; notch.

À —s, (tech.) cogged; cranked; notched. Baisser, descendre d'un — $\sqrt{}$, to take $\sqrt{}$ down a hole; baisser d'un —, to come $\sqrt{}$ down a peg; faire baisser d'un —, to take $\sqrt{}$ a peg lower; garnir de —s, (tech.) to cog; hausser, monter d'un —, to rise $\sqrt{}$ a peg higher; faire hausser, monter d'un —, to raise a peg higher.

CRANE, *n. m.* 1. $\sqrt{}$ skull; 2.) swaggerer; blusterer; 3. (anat.) cranium; (skull).

Faire le —, to swagger; to bluster.

CRANE, *adj.*) swaggering; blustering.

CRANERIE, *n. f.*) swaggering; blustering.

CRANGON, *n. m.* (carc.) shrimp.

CRANIOLOGIE, *n. f.* CRANOLOGIE, craniology; craniognomy.

CRANIOLOGIQUE, *adj.* craniological.

CRANIOLOGISTE, *n. m.* craniologist.

CRANIOMÈTRE, *n. m.* craniometer.

CRANIOMETRIE, *n. f.* craniometry.

CRANIOMETRIQUE, *adj.* craniometrical.

CRANIOSCOPIE, *n. f.* craniology.

CRANOLOGIE, *n. f.* V. CRANOLOGIE.

CRANSON, *n. m.* (bot.) (genus) scurey-grass.

— rustique (, de Bretagne, horse radish.

CRAPAUD [krapô] *n. m.* 1. (erp.) toad; 2. (artil.) mortar-carriage; 3. (nav.) (of the tiller) goose-neck.

Gros —, paddock; vilain —, ugly wretch, monkey; — volant, (orn.) goat-sucker. — de mer, (ich.) porcellus; sea-scorpion; — de timon, (of carriages) pole-end.

CRAPAUDAILLE [krapôdâ-y] *n. f.* thin crupe.

CRAPAUDIÈRE, *n. f.* $\sqrt{}$ $\sqrt{}$ toad-hole.

CRAPAUDINE, *n. f.* 1. toad-stone; 2. grating to keep frogs out; 3. (bot.) siderite; (iron-ore); 4. (tech.) valve of a discharge-pipe; 5. (tech.) collar;

socket; 6. (veter.) ulcer in the pastern; 7. (veter.) chapped heel.

À la —, (culin.) flattened and broiled on the grid iron.

CRAPOUSSIN, *n. m.* E, *n. f.*) undersized, deformed person.

CRAPULE, *n. f.* 1. gross debauchery (pleasures of the table); gross intemperance; 2. (sing.) low debauched people, pl.

CRAPULER, *v. n.* $\frac{1}{2}$ \ominus to live in low debauchery.

CRAPULEU-X [—leu] SE, *adj.* 1. (th.) crapulous; of gross debauchery; 2. (pers.) grossly debauched, intemperate.

CRAQUELIN [kraklin] *n. m.* cracknel.

CRAQUEMENT [krakman] *n. m.* 1. cracking (noise); 2. creaking; 3. (of the teeth) chattering.

CRAQUER, *v. n.* 1. to crack (make a noise); 2. to creak; 3. (of the teeth) to chatter; 4.) to crack; to boast; to brag; 5.) to draw $\sqrt{}$ the long bow; to bounce.

CRAQUERIE [krakri] *n. f.*) 1. cracking; boasting; bragging; 2. drawing the long bow; bouncing; bounce.

CRAQUETEMENT [krakéman] *n. m.* (of the teeth) chattering.

CRAQUETER [kraké] *v. n.* 1. to crackle; 2. (of certain birds) to gabble.

CRAQUEU-R, *n. m.* SE, *n. f.*) 1. booster; bragger; braggart; 2. person that draws the long bow; bouncer.

En —, 1. boastingly; braggingly; 2. bouncingly.

CRASE [krâz] *n. f.* (Gr. gram.) crasis.

CRASSANE, *n. f.* (hort.) crassane (pear); Bergamotte crassane.

CRASSE, *n. f.* 1. $\sqrt{}$ dirt (on the skin, in the hair, on clothes, &c.); filth; 2. $\sqrt{}$ squalidness; 3. foulness; 4. $\sqrt{}$ rust; $\sqrt{}$ rusticity; 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\sqrt{}$ lowest condition; 6. $\sqrt{}$ sordid avarice; niggardliness; stinginess; 7. (of metals) scum; 8. —s, (pl.) (of minerals) hammer-slag, sing.

Plein de —, all over dirt.

CRASSE, *adj.* 1. $\sqrt{}$ gross; thick; 2. $\sqrt{}$ gross (extreme).

2. Ignorance —, gross ignorance.

CRASSER, *v. a.* 1. to dirt; to make $\sqrt{}$ filthy; 2. to foul.

SE CRASSER, *pr. v.* 1. to dirt; to get $\sqrt{}$ filthy; 2. to get $\sqrt{}$ foul.

CRASSEU-X [cracé] SE, *adj.* 1. $\sqrt{}$ dirty; filthy; slovenly; 2. $\sqrt{}$ squalid; 3. $\sqrt{}$ foul; 4. $\sqrt{}$ sordid; miserly; niggardly; stingy.

CRASSEU-X [cracé] *n. m.* SE, *n. f.* (1. sloven, m.; slut, f.; 2. miser; niggard; curmudgeon.

CRATERE, *n. m.* 1. crater (Roman cup); 2. crater (of a volcano).

CRATICULER, *v. a.* (draw., paint.) to square.

CRAVACHE, *n. f.* horse-whip; jockey-whip.

Coup de —, stroke of a =; coups de —, (pl.) horse-whipping, sing.; de bons coups de —, (pl.) sound horse-whipping, sing. Donner un coup de — à, to whip a horse; donner des coups de — à, to horse-whip; to whip.

CRAVAN, *n. m.*

CRAVANT, *n. m.* (orn.) brent barnacle; brand-goose; brent, glather, rood goose.

CRAVATE, *n. m.* 1. croat (Croatian horse); cravat; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (mil.) croat (horse-soldier).

Cheval —, croat; cravat.

CRAVATE, *n. f.* 1. cravat; neck-cloth; neck handkerchief; 2. (of flags) tassel.

CRAYON [krè-yon] *n. m.* 1. $\sqrt{}$ chalk; 2. $\sqrt{}$ pencil; 3. $\sqrt{}$ crayon; 4. $\sqrt{}$ pencil (manner of drawing); 5. $\sqrt{}$ sketch; outline; rough draft.

— d'ardoise, slate-pencil. — à dessiner, drawing =; — de pastel, crayon; — de pastel bleu, blue crayon; — de pastel noir, black crayon; — à pointe

sans fin, ever-pointed = Coup, trait de —, dash, stroke of the =; repassoir à —, = pointer. Au —, 1. in pencil; 2. in crayon. Affûter un —, donner une pointe à un —, to point a =; écrire au —, to pencil; to write ✓ in =; tailler un —, to cut ✓ a =.

CRAYONNER [krè-yoné] v. a. 1. || to pencil; to draw ✓ in pencil; 2. || to crayon; 3. § to sketch; to outline; to rough-draw; to crayon out.

CRAYONNEUR [krè-yonneur] n. m. (b. s.) person that draws in pencil.

CRAYONNEU-X [krè-yonœ] SE, adj. chalky.

CRÉANCE, n. f. 1. credence; credit; trust; 2. credit; confidence; influence; 3. (com.) book-debt; debt; 4. (dipl.) credence; 5. (hunt.) command.

— courante, (com.) outstanding debt; — exigible, = due, payable. Digne de —, credible; worthy of credit. Lettres de —, (dipl.) letters of credence; credentials, pl.; titres de —, credentials, pl. Produire des lettres de —, to exhibit o.'s credentials; trouver — (chez), to find ✓ credence (among).

CRÉANC-IER, n. m. IERE, n. f. 1. creditor; 2. (law) covenantee; obligee; 3. (law) debtor.

— facheux, importun, dun; de-mander.

CRÉAT, n. m. (man.) creat.

CRÉATEUR, n. m. 1. creator; maker; 2. § creator.

— de tout, 1. = of all; 2. all-making. Recevoir son —, to receive the communion, sacrament.

CRÉA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. || § creative.

CREATION [kré-asi-on] n. f. 1. || § creation; 2. § production (work of art, of literature).

D'avant la — du monde, 1. before the = of the world; 2. (did.) antemundane.

CREATURE, n. f. 1. || § creature; 2. || creature (person); thing; 3. § (b. s.) creature; dependent; tool.

CRECELLE, n. f. rattle.

CRECELLE [kréssel] n. f. (orn.) kestrel.

CRÉCHE, n. f. 1. crib; manger; 2. + manger; 3. infant-asylum.

CREDESCENCE, n. f. 1. credence; credence-table; prothesis; 2. (of public establishments) buttry.

CREDESCIER, n. m. pantler.

CRÉDIBILITÉ, n. f. 1. (philos.) credibility; 2. (theol.) credibility.

CREDIT, n. m. 1. || credit (reputation for solvency); 2. || credit (delay for payment); (trust); tick; 3. § credit; interest; influence; 4. § credit; repute; estimation; 5. (book-k.) credit; creditor; 6. (book-k.) credit-side.

Court —, (com.) short credit; — facultatif, blank =; long —, long =.

— à court terme, short =; — à long terme, long =. Lettre de —, letter of —. À —, 1. || on, upon =, trust; 2. (§ to no purpose; in vain; uselessly; 3. § without proof; gratuitously; 4. (com.) on, upon =; en —, 1. in =; 2. in request. Acquérir du —, prendre —, to gain =; avoir —, (com.) to be in =; avoir du — §, to have interest; n'avoir plus de —, 1. || to be out of =; 2. § to have lost o.'s interest; dépasser, excéder le montant de son —, to overdraw ✓; donner — à, 1. || to credit; to trust; 2. § to bring ✓ (a. o.) into respectability; être en — §, to be in =; faire —, (com.) to give ✓ =; faire — de, to credit; faire — à, to credit; to trust; faire — de la main à la bourse, to trust a. o. no further than one can see; mettre en — §, to bring ✓ into =; to give ✓ = to; passer, porter au — de q. u., (book-k.) to carry, to pass, to place to a. o.'s =; prendre — §, to gain =; pris à —, taken on =; unpaid for; trouver — (auprès de) §,

to gain = (with); user du — de q. u. §, to make ✓ interest with a. o.; vendre à — à, to sell ✓ on = to; to trust.

CRÉDITER, v. a. 1. (DE, with) to credit.

Etre crédité sur une ville, to have letters of credit for a town.

CRÉDITEUR, n. m. (book-k.) (pers.) creditor.

CREDO [krédo] n. m. creed (articles of faith); belief.

[CREDO has no pl.]

CRÉDULE, adj. credulous; easy, ready of belief.

Peu —, incredulous; slow, hard of belief; trop —, par trop —, over, too credulous.

CRÉDULITÉ, n. f. credulity; credulousness.

Avec —, with =; credulously; avec trop de —, over, too credulously.

CRÉER, v. a. 1. || § to create; to make ✓; 2. § to create; to produce; to beget ✓; to give ✓ birth, rise to; 3. § to create; to form; to invent; to strike ✓ out; 4. § to appoint; to establish; 5. to settle (an annuity, a pension).

À —, (V. senses), non —, 1. uncreated; 2. unmade; 3. unbegotten.

CRÉE, E, pa. p. V. senses of CRÉER.

Non —, 1. || § uncreated; unmade; 2. § uncreated; unproduced; unbegotten; 3. § uncreated; unformed; uninvented.

CRÉMAILLÈRE [krémà-yèr] n. f. 1. pot-hanger; pot-hook; 2. (horol.) rack; 3. (tech.) rack; toothed rack.

— de cheminée, chimney-hook. Repas pour pendre la —, house-warming. Pendre la —, to give ✓ a house-warming; aller pendre la —, to go ✓ to a house-warming.

CRÉMAILLON [krémà-yon] n. m. small pot-hook, pot-hanger.

CRÈME, n. f. 1. || cream; 2. § (th.) cream; best; 3. § (pers.) best; first; 4. cream (cosmetic); 5. (pharm.) cream.

— caillée, clotted cream; — fouettée, 1. || whipped =; 2. § flashy stuff; — nouvelle, fresh =; — tournée, sour =. — à la glace, ice-cream. De —, (V. senses) creamy.

CREMENT, n. m. (gram.)

CREMER, v. n. || to cream; to gather cream.

CRÉMIER, n. m. dairy-man; milkman.

CRÉMIÈRE, n. f. dairy-woman; milk-woman.

CRÉNAGE, n. m. (letter-found.) kerning.

CRÉNEAU, n. m. 1. battlement; 2. (arch.) embrasure; 3. (mil.) right of the company.

CRÉNELAGE [krénélaj] n. m. (coin.) milled edge.

CRÉNELER [krénélé] v. a. 1. to embattle; to furnish with battlements; 2. to indent; 3. to cog (wheels); 4. (coin.) to mill the edge of.

CRÉNELÉ, E, pa. p. 1. embattled; with battlements; 2. indented; 3. (of wheels) cogged; 4. (bot.) crenate; crenated; crenelled; 5. (bot.) (of leaves) notched; 6. (coin.) mill-edged; 7. (fort.) crenellated; 8. (her.) crenelle.

CRÉNELURE [krénélur] n. f. 1. indenting; 2. (anat.) indentation; 3. (bot.) crenature; crenel.

CRÉNER, v. a. (letter-found.) to kern.

CRÉNILABRE, n. m. (ich.) gold-fanny.

CRÉOLE, n. m. f. 1. creole; 2. West Indian.

CRÉOSOTE, n. f. creosote; kreosote.

CRÈPE, n. m. 1. || crape; 2. || piece of crape; 3. ** § dark veil; veil; pall.

3. Le — des nuits, the dark veil of night.

— crépé, crisped crape; — lisse, smooth =; crepe lisse; bandeau de —,

= band. Porter le — au bras, to wear ✓ = round o.'s arm; porter un — à son chapeau, to wear ✓ = round o.'s hat.

CRÈPE, n. f. (culin.) pan-cake.

— au lard, fraise.

CRÉPER, v. a. 1. to crape (hair); 2. to crisp (tissues).

CRÉPÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (of hair) craped; 2. (of tissues) crisped.

État —, (of tissues) crisping.

SE CRÉPER, pr. v. to become ✓ craped.

CRÉPI, n. m. (mas.) parget; par-getting; rough-cast; rough-coat.

Donner un — à, (mason.) to parget, to give ✓ a coat of plaster to; to rough-coat; to rough-cast.

CRÉPIN, n. m. † travelling cobbler's bag.

Saint —, 1. =; 2. § all one has; o.'s all.

CRÉPINE, n. f. fringe.

À —, fringy. Garnir de —, to fringe.

CRÉPIR, v. a. 1. to crisp (horse-hair); to curl; 2. to grain (leather); 3. (mas.) to parget; to rough-cast; to rough-coat; to give ✓ a coat of plaster to.

Ouvrier qui crépit, (mas.) pargeter.

CRÉPISSEMENT, n. m. (mas.) 1. par-getting; rough-casting; rough-coating; 2. parget; pargeting; rough-cast, rough-coat.

CRÉPISSURE, n. f. † V. CRÉPI.

CRÉPITATION [—asi-on] n. f. 1. cre-pitation; 2. (med.) crepitation.

CRÉPON, n. m. crepon.

CRÉPU, E, adj. 1. (of hair) woolly; 2. (bot.) crisp; crisped; curled.

CRÉPUSCULAIRE, adj. (astr.) crepus-cular; of twilight.

Cercle —, circle which determines the duration of twilight; lumière —, twilight.

CRÉPUSCULE, n. m. 1. || twilight; crepuscule; 2. § twilight; dawn.

— du matin, morning twilight; — du soir, evening =. À la lueur du —, twilight.

CRÉQUIER, n. m. (bot.) wild plum-tree.

CRÉSANE, n. f. V. CRASSANE.

CRESCENDO [kréchiendo] adv. (mus.) crescendo.

CRESSERELLE [kréssrel] n. f. (orn.) kestrel.

CRESSON, n. m. (bot.) 1. cress; 2. water-cress; 3. (species) lady's smock.

— alenois, de jardin, dittander; common garden cress; — doré, de roches, golden saxifrage; — élégant, des prés, cuckoo-flower cress; — de fontaine, water-cress; — de rivière, water-rocket.

CRESSONNIÈRE, n. f. (hort.) cress-bed.

CRÉTACE, E, adj. (did.) cretaceous.

CRÊTE, n. f. 1. (of cocks, etc.) crest; comb; 2. § crest (pride); 3. (of birds) crest; tuft; top-knot; 4. (of fishes, reptiles) crest; 5. (th.) top; 6. (of hills) crest; 7. (of mountains) ridge; 8. (anat.) crest; 9. (arch.) ridge; crest; 10. (mining) cropping; 11. (orn.) crest; tuft; head dress; top-knot.

— baissée §, crest-fallen; — marine (bot.) marsh salt-wort; samphire.

— de coq, (bot.) cock's comb; cock's foot; panie, panic-grass; red rattle. À — (orn.) crested. Baisser la — §, to lower a. o.'s crest-fallen; donner sur la — à q. u., to lower a. o.'s crest.

CRÊTÉ, E, adj. 1. (of the cock) crested; 2. (orn.) crested; crest-crowned.

CRÊTELER, v. n. (of hens) to cackle.

CRÉTIN, n. m. 1. (med.) cretin; 2. § idiot; fool.

CRÉTINISME, n. m. (med.) cretinism.

CRÉTINISER, v. n. † to lie like a Cretan.

CRETOIS, E, adj. Cretan.

CRETOIS, n. m. E, n. f. Cretan.

CRETONNE, n. f. "cretonne" (linen, cotton cloth).

CRETONS, n. m. graves (residue of animal fat), pl.

CREUSAGE [kreúzaj] n. m. (join.) ploughing.

CREUSEMENT [kreuzman] n. m. ‡ digging.

CREUSER [kreúzé] v. a. 1. || to hollow; 2. || (DANS, out of) to scoop; 3. || to dig; 4. || to scratch; 5. || to channel; 6. § to examine thoroughly; to dive into; 7. (join.) to plough; 8. (tech.) to sink √.

1. — une pierre, un arbre, to hollow a stone, a tree. 3. — la terre, to dig the ground. 6. — un sujet, une question, to examine a subject, a question thoroughly.

— la terre, to dig √.

CREUSE, E, pa. p. V. senses of CREUSER.

— en goulière, (bot.) channelled.

SE CREUSER, pr. v. 1. V. senses of CREUSER.

2. || to become √, (to get √ hollow; 2. || to dig √ o's self (a. th.); 3. § to rack (o's brain).

CREUSER [kreúzé] v. n. || § (INTO, dans) to dig.

— avant, = deep.

CREUSET [kreúzé] n. m. 1. (chem.) crucible; 2. § test (trial); 3. (chem.) hearth; 4. (metal.) recess; trough.

Eprouver au — (de), mettre au — (de) §, to bring √, to put √ to the test (of); to test (by).

CREU-X [kreú] SE, adj. 1. || hollow; 2. || deep; 3. || empty; 4. § unsubstantial; light; 5. § empty (void of sense); 6. § empty; vain; chimerical.

2. Un fossé —, a deep ditch; une assiette creuse, a deep plate. 3. Ventre —, empty stomach. 4. Viande creuse, unsubstantial dish.

CREUX [kreú] n. m. 1. hollow; 2. || hollowiness; 3. cavity; excavation; 4. (of the stomach) pit; 5. § (of the voice) hollowiness; 6. (arts) cast; mould; 7. (found., plumb.) cast; 8. (nav.) (of the hold) depth.

Avec un — ||, (V. senses) hollowly.

CREVAILLE [kreva-yé] n. f. gormandizing; blow out; tuck out.

CREVASSE, n. f. (à, in) 1. crevice; 2. cranny; chink; chap; 3. (of the skin) chap; 4. (did.) fissure; 5. (sing.) (veter.) crack, sing; cratches, pl.

— au pied, (veter.) chapped heel.

CREVASSE, v. a. 1. to crevice; to cranny; to chink; to chap; 2. (à, of) to chap (the skin).

2. — les mains à q. u., to chap a. o's hands.

CREVASSE, E, pa. p. 1. creviced; crannied; chinky; happy; 2. (of the skin) chapped; 3. (hot) rimose; rimous.

SE CREVASSE, pr. v. 1. to become √, to get √ creviced, crannied; to get √ crevices; to chink; to chap; 2. (of the skin) to chap.

CREVE, n. m. E, n. f. 1. (b. s.) very stout person; 2. opening (in sleeves).

CREVE-COEUR, n. m., pl. —, POUX, to; de, to heart-sore; heart-break.

C'est un grand — (de) ..., it is a = (to); it is heart-breaking (to).

CREVER, v. a. 1. to burst; 2. to stave (casks); to stave in; 3. to cram; 4. to kill (by causing to burst); 5. to work to death; 6. (à, of) to put √ out (a. o's eyes); 7. (à, of) to break √ (a. o's heart); 8. (nav.) to bulge; to split √.

SE CREVER, pr. v. 1. to burst √; 2. to cram o's self; 3. (DE, with) to kill o's self.

CREVER, v. n. 1. to burst √; 2. (of animals) to die √ (of a violent death); 3. (b. s.) (pers.) to die √; 4. § (DE, with) to die √ (with cold, heat, hunger, thirst); 5. § (DE, with) to burst √; 6. § (DE, in) to wallow (in riches); 7. (DE, with) to split √ o's side (with laughter).

CHEVETTE, n. f. (care.) 1. prawn; 2. shrimp.

CRIC, n. m. 1. || § cry; 2. shout; 3. screech; 4. scream; roar; (squall;

—s, (pl.) screaming, sing.; roaring, sing.;) squalling, sing.;) bawling, sing.;) rattle, sing.; 5. howl; —s, (pl.) howling, sing.; 6. shriek; —s, (pl.) shrieking, sing.; 7. squeak; 8. whoop (war-cry); 9. (b. s.) outcry; 10. crying (proclamation); 11. § voice; 12. (pers.) (of certain animals) clamour; 13. (of certain animals) squeak; 14. (of certain birds) gabble; 15. (of certain birds) clang; 16. (of nocturnal birds) screech; 17. (of chickens) puling; 18. (of deer) trot; 19. (of doors, shoes) creaking; 20. (of certain insects) chirp; 21. (of owls) scream; 22. (of saws, wheels) screaming; 23. (of tin) creaking; 24. (hunt.) (of roe-buck) groaning.

11. Le — de la conscience, de la nature, the voice of conscience, of nature.

— aigre, 1. harsh cry; 2. squeak; — aigu, 1. shrill; 2. scream; — fort, 1. loud; 2. scream; grand —, outcry; haut —, great shout; hauts

—s, (pl.) outcry, sing.; — perçant, shriek; piercing scream; — public, 1. public opinion; 2. public outcry. — d'agresse, de joie, shout; shouting;

— de guerre, 1. war-cry; 2. (of savages) war-whoop; — de réprobation, outcry; cry of reprobaton. Accueillir q. u. par ses —s, to shout at a. o.; élever un —, (V. senses) to raise a scream;

(to set √ up a scream; jeter, pousser un —, des —s, 1. to cry; to cry out; 2. to shout; to give √ a shout; 3. to screech; 4. to scream; to roar; to roar out;) to set √ up a roar;) to squall; 5. to howl; 6. to shriek; to utter, to give √ a shriek; jeter, pousser les hauts —s, to raise, to make √ an outcry; pousser des —s plaintifs, 1. to utter plaintive cries; 2. to howl; saluer q. u. par des —s, to shout at a. o.

CRIAGE, n. m. public crying.

CRIAILLER [kriä-yé] v. n. 1. to clamour; to bawl;) to squall; 2. (APRES, ...) to scold; to rate; 3. (of the goose) to gabble.

En criaillant, (V. senses) scoldingly.

CRIAILLERIE [kriä-yé] n. f. 1. clamour; bawling;) squalling; 2. scolding.

CRIAILLEU-R [kriä-yéur] SE, adj. scolding.

CRIAILLEU-R [kriä-yéur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. clamourer; bawler;) squaller; 2. scold.

CRIANT, E, adj. crying (notorious, great).

CRIARD, E, adj. 1. clamorous;) squalling; 2. scolding; 3. (of debts) trifling; 4. (of birds) screaming; 5. (of sounds) shrill; 6. (of sounds) squeaking.

CRIARD, n. m. E, n. f. clamourer;) squaller; bawler.

CRIBLAGE, n. m. sifting.

CRIBLE, n. m. 1. sieve; 2. (for grain, &c.) riddle.

— à secousse, swing-sieve. Caisse à —, (tech.) sieve-box; lavage au —, (metal.) riddling. Passer au —, 1. to sift; 2. to riddle.

CRIBLER, v. a. 1. || to sift; 2. || to riddle; 3. § to sift; to scan; to examine; 4. § (DE, with) to pierce all over; (to pepper; 5. § (DE, with) to overwhelm; 6. § (DE, in) to be over head and ears (in debt).

CRIBLÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of CRIBLER.

Non —, unsifted.

CRIBLEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. || sifter.

CRIBLIER, n. m. sieve-maker.

CRIBLURE, n. f. (sing.) siftings, pl.

CRIBRATION [—asion] n. f. (pharm.) cribration.

CRIBRIFORME, adj. (did.) cribriform.

CRIC [kri] n. m. 1. creese (Malay poi-nard); 2. (tech.) screw-jack.

Petit —, jack.

CRIC CRAC, crick-crack.

CRIC-CRI, n. m. (, pl. —s, (ent.) cricket.

CRID [kri] n. m. creese (Malay poi-nard).

CRIEE, n. f. 1. announcement by the public crier (of ships seized); 2. auction.

À la —, by auction; en —, for sale by =.

CRIER, v. n. 1. || (à, to) to cry; to cry out; (to halloo; (to halloo; 2. to shout; 3. to screech; 4. to scream; (to scream out; to roar; (to roar out; (to squall; to squall out; (to bawl; to bawl out; 5. to howl; to howl out; 6. to shriek; 7. to squeak; 8. (pers.) to raise o's voice (in speaking); (to halloo; (to halloo; 9. (pers.) (CONTRE, DE, against) to complain aloud, bitterly; to raise an outcry; (to cry out; 10. (pers.) (CONTRE, against) to inveigh; to exclaim; (to cry out; 11. (pers.) (APRES, ...) to scold (...); to go on (with); 12. (CONTRE, ...) to decry; 13. to cry (murder, thieves, &c.); 14. pers. &c. certain animals) to clamour; 15. (of certain animals) to squeak; 16. (of certain animals) to squeal; 17. (of certain birds) to gabble; 18. (of certain birds) to clang; 19. (of nocturnal birds) to screech; 20. (of the bowels) to rumble; 21. (of chickens) to pule; 22. (of deer) to trot; 23. (of doors, shoes) to creak; 24. (of certain insects) to chirp; 25. (of owls) to scream; 26. (of saws, wheels) to squeak; 27. (of tin) to creak; 28. (hunt.) (of roe-bucks) to groan.

— fort, (V. senses) to scream out; to be loud; to talk loud. — à tue-tête, to squall; to squall out; to bawl; to bawl out. — pour avoir q. ch., to cry for a. th. Commencer à —, (V. senses) to strike √ up. En criant, (V. senses) scoldingly.

CRIER, v. a. 1. || to cry; to cry out; 2. (b. s.) to bawl; to bawl out; 3. to howl; (to howl out; 4. to squeak (sing badly); 5. § to proclaim; to publish; to cry; 6. to put √ up (for sale).

— haut, à haute voix, to cry out. — à tue-tête, to bawl out; (to squall out.

CRIERIE [krié] n. f. (1. clamour; bawling; squalling; 2. racket (noise); 3. outcry; 4. wrangling; 5. scolding.

CRIEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. squaller; bawler; 2. crier (public); cryer; 3. hawker (who cries his wares).

— public, town-crier.

CRIME, n. m. 1. crime; 2. guilt; 3. (law) offense (the penalty of which affects the person or carries infamy with it); 4. (law) crime; 5. (law) misdemeanor; 6. (law) (with forfeiture of land or goods) felony.

— capital, 1. capital crime, offense; 2. (law) felony; — dénature, contre nature, unnatural; — énorme, heinous; — offense; — grave, high; — misdemeanor; — noir, base, foul; — qualifié, (law) indictable offense. — de la plus haute gravité, =, offense of the highest magnitude; — d'un degré au-dessous du — capital, (law) misprision; positive misprision; — contre la loi, (law) trespass. Auteur d'un —, 1. perpetrator of a =; 2. felon; auteur d'un — capital, (law) felon; fait qualifié —, (law) indictable offense; tentative de —, (law) attempt to commit a felony. misdemeanor. Accuser faussement d'un — capital, (law) to conspire; commettre, faire un —, to perpetrate, to commit a =; convaincre d'un —, to convict of a =; faire un — à q. u. de q. ch., to make √ a = of a. th. in a. o.; imputer à —, to impute as a =; passer par tous les degrés du —, to run √ through all the stages of =; prévenir d'un —, to charge with a =;

supporter la peine d'un —, to pay \checkmark the penalty of a —.

CRIMINALISER, v. a. (law) to remove to the crown-side; to send \checkmark over to the crown-side.

CRIMINALISTE, n. m. 1. juriconsult, lawyer versed in criminal law; 2. writer on criminal law.

CRIMINALITE, n. f. (law) criminality; criminalness.

CRIMINEL, LE, adj. criminal.

Chambre —le, (law) crown-side. Cour —le, (law) crown-side. Avec une intention —le, (law) feloniously.

CRIMINEL, n. m. LE, n. f. 1. criminal; culprit; offender; 2. (sing.) criminal proceedings, pl.

— d'état, state-criminal. Au —, (law) criminally (according to criminal law).

CRIMINELLEMENT, adv. criminally.

CRIN, n. m. 1. (sing.) hair (of the mane and tail of certain animals), sing.; 2. horse-hair; 3. —s, (pl.) mane, sing.

— d'Italie, fish-gut. À tous —s, (of horses) with flowing mane and tail. Prendre au —, aux —s, to seize by the hair.

CRINCRIN, n. m. (screaking fiddle).

CRINIER, n. m. hair-worker.

CRINIÈRE, n. f. 1. mane; 2. (of helmets) horse-hair; 3. (pers.) (b. s.) coarse head of hair.

— en brosse, hog-mane. La — hérissée, with = erect. À —, maned. Avoir une —, to have a =; to be maned; dresser la —, to set \checkmark up o.'s =.

CRIQUE, n. f. (geog.) creek.

À —, creek.

CRINET, n. m. 1. (ent.) cricket; 2. (of horses) tit; 3. (pers.) tom-tit.

CRISE, n. f. 1. (med.) crisis; 2. § crisis (decisive, perilous moment).

Jour de —, day of the =. Être dans un état de —, to be in a =.

CRISPATION [—sion] n. f. 1. shrivelling; 2. irritation (of the nerves); 3. fidget (great impatience).

Donner des —s à q. u., to give \checkmark a. o. the fidgets; to put \checkmark a. o. in a fidget.

CRISPER, v. a. 1. to shrivel; 2. (to put \checkmark in a fidget; to give \checkmark the fidgets; 3. to irritate (the nerves).

CRISPÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of CRISPER) (bot.) crisp; crisped.

SE CRISPER, pr. v. to shrivel; to shrivel up.

CRISSEMENT, n. m. (of the teeth) grating.

CRISSEUR, v. n. (of the teeth) to grate.

CRISTAL, n. m. 1. (chem., min.) crystal; 2. ** § crystal (limpidness); 3. crystal; crystal-glass; 4. glass.

— aciculaire, (min.) needle; — anglaï, d'Angleterre, flint-glass; — factice, fondu, factitious crystal; — taillé, cut =. — de roche (min.) mountain rock =; — de Vénus, crystallized, distilled verdigris. De —, crystal; crystalline.

CRISTALLERIE [kristalri] n. f. 1. art of making crystal, crystal-glass; 2. (sing.) glass-house, sing.; glass-works, pl.

CRISTALLIN, E, adj. 1. crystalline; 2. (anat.) crystalline; 3. (min.) crystalline; 4. (surg.) crystalline.

CRISTALLIN, n. m. 1. (anat.) crystalline; 2. † (astr.) crystalline heaven. CRISTALLABLE, adj. crystallizable.

CRISTALLISANT, E, adj. (chem.) crystallizing.

CRISTALLISATION [kristalizasion] n. f. crystallization; crystallizing.

CRISTALLISER, v. a. to crystallize. SE CRISTALLISER, pr. v. 1. to crystallize; 2. to candy.

CRISTALLISOIR, n. m. 1. crystallizing-pan; 2. (a. & m.) crystallizer. CRISTALLOGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) crystallography.

CRISTE, n. f. V. CRISTE.

CRITERIUM [kritériomm] n. m. (philos.) criterion; touch-stone.

CRITHE, n. m. (med.) sty (on the eye).

CRITICABLE, adj. exceptionable; open to criticism.

CRITIQUE, adj. 1. § critical (concerning criticism); 2. § (b. s.) critical; censorious; carping; 3. (med.) critical; 4. § critical (dangerous); (ticklish).

Caractère —, 1. criticalness (care in criticism); 2. criticalness (danger); (ticklishness; observation —, stricture. Dans un moment —, 1. in a critical moment; 2. (at, upon a push; d'une manière —, critically. Arriver au moment —, to come \checkmark to the push; faire des observations —s, to make \checkmark o.'s strictures.

CRITIQUE, n. f. 1. § criticism (art); 2. § criticism; piece of criticism; critique; 3. § (sing.) critics, pl.; 4. § (b. s.) stricture; censure; exception; reflection; animadversion.

— exagérée, outrée, hypercriticism. Disposition à la critique, captiousness; morceau de —, piece of criticism; critique. À l'abri de la —, beyond exception; avec —, reflectingly. Être un sujet de —, to be reflected on; faire de la —, 1. to write \checkmark criticism; 2. to criticize; to make \checkmark o.'s strictures; to animadvert on; faire la — de, to criticize.

CRITIQUE, n. m. 1. § critic (person); 2. § (b. s.) critic; animadverter; fault-finder.

CRITIQUER, v. a. 1. § to criticize; 2. § (b. s.) to criticize; to censure; to animadvert on, upon; to reflect on, upon; to cast reflections on, upon.

CRITIQUE, E, pa. p. 1. § criticized; 2. § (b. s.) criticized; censured.

Non —, 1. § uncriticized; 2. § (b. s.) uncriticized; uncensured.

CROASSEMENT [kro-assman] n. m. (of crows) croaking.

CROASSER [kro-accé] v. n. (of crows) to croak.

Qui croasse, croaking.

CROC [kro] n. m. 1. hook; 2. drag-hook; 3. boat-hook; 4. § (sing.) curling mustachios, pl.; 5. § (pers.) sharper (at play); trickster; 6. (of animals) tusk; fang; 7. (anat.) canine, dog tooth.

Sans —, without tusks; fangless. Armé, muni de —s, tusked; tusky; fanged. Mettre, pendre au —, to lay \checkmark by; to lay \checkmark upon the shelf.

CROC [krok] adv. (crisp.

Faire — sous la dent, to eat \checkmark =.

CROC-EN-JAMBE, n. m., pl. CROCS-EN-JAMBE, 1. § trip; 2. § dirty trick.

Personne qui donne un —, tripper. Donner un — à, 1. § to trip; to trip up; to trip up o.'s heels; 2. § to supplant a. o.; renverser d'un —, to trip up.

CROCHE, adj. crooked.

CROCHE, n. f. (mus.) quaver.

Double —, semi-quaver; quadruple —, double demi semi-quaver; triple —, demi semi-quaver. Chanter par doubles —, to semi-quaver.

CROCHET, n. m. 1. hook; 2. tenter; 3. picklock; picklock-key; 4. steelyard; 5. turn (change of direction); 6. heart-breaker (curl); 7. (of instruments) claw; 8. (of porters) "crocet" (kind of porter's knot); 9. (of roads) bend; 10. (anat.) canine, dog tooth; 11. (arch.) crocket; 12. (erp.) fang; 13. (nav.) goose-neck; 14. (orn.) fang; 15. (print.) bracket; crotchet; 16. (surg.) crotchet;

17. (dental surg.) wire; 18. (tech.) clasp; 19. (veter.) canine, dog tooth; fang.

— d'arrêt, (tech.) catch; — de serrurier, picklock; picklock-key. Clou à —, tenter-hook; poil en —, (bot.) hook. Sans —s, (V. senses) fangless. Armé, muni de —s, (V. senses) fanged; être sur ses —s, sur les —s de q. u., to spunge upon a. o.; faire un —, 1. (pers.) to change o.'s direction; to turn out of o.'s way; 2. (of roads) to make \checkmark a bend.

CROCHETAGE [krochtaj] n. m. porterage.

CROCHETER [krochte] v. a. 1. § to pick (locks); 2. § to pick the lock of; 3. § to penetrate.

SE CROCHETER, pr. v. (b. s.) to fight \checkmark (like blackguards).

CROCHETEUR [krochteur] n. m. sireet-porter; porter.

— de serrure, de porte, picklock (person).

CROCHETIER [kroctie] n. m. 1. hook-maker; 2. maker of porters "crotchets".

CROCHU, E, adj. hooked.

Forme —e, hookedness. Avoir les mains —es, to be light-fingered (thievish).

CROCODILE, n. m. (erp.) crocodile.

— d'Amérique, American =; alligator.

CROCODILÉEN [—léin] n. m. (erp.) crocodilian.

CROIRE, v. a. irreg. (CROYANT; CRU; ind. pres. CROIS; NOUS CROYONS, ILS CROIENT; pret. CRUS; subj. pres. CROIE)

1. to believe; 2. to credit; to believe in; to be a believer in; to trust to; to put \checkmark faith in; 3. to follow the advice of; 4. to believe; to think \checkmark ; to be of opinion; to deem; to conceive; to be aware of.

— q. ch. à q. u., to believe a. o. to have a. th.; to think \checkmark a. o. has a. th.; en — q. u., q. ch., to believe a. o., a. th.; to trust to a. o., a. th.; ne pas —, (V. senses) to disbelieve. — q. ch. comme article de foi, comme l'Évangile, comme paroles d'Évangile, to believe a. th. like Gospel. À l'en, à vous en —, if he is, if you are to be believed. Faire —, 1. to get \checkmark believed; 2. to give \checkmark out; faire — q. ch. à q. u., to make \checkmark a. o. believe a. th.; to persuade a. o. of a. th., se faire —, to get \checkmark (a. o.) to believe one. On ne me, lui fera pas — cela! I know, he knows better! Croyez-m'en! 1. believe me! take my word for it! 2. be advised by me! croyez-moi! believe me! take my word.

CROIRE, v. n. (conj. like CROIRE) 1. to believe; 2. (EN, in; À, in) to believe; to be a believer; 3. (À, ...) to credit; to trust; 4. to believe; to think \checkmark ; to be of opinion; to conceive; to consider.

2. — en Dieu, to believe in God; — à la magie, to believe in magic. 4. Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne. I do not think he will come; croyez-vous qu'il vienne? do you think he will come? (I do not.) Croyez-vous qu'il viendra? do you think he will come? (I do.) Je crois pouvoir le promettre, I think I can promise it.

Ne pas — à, not to believe (in); to have no belief (in); to be no believer (in). En — à, to believe in. — difficilement, facilement, to be hard, easy of belief; prompt à —, ready of belief. Être à —, 1. to be believed; 2. to be likely; je crois bien! I believe you! Je crois que non! I believe not! Je crois que oui! I believe so! Qui croit difficilement, hard of belief; qui croit facilement, easy of belief.

[CROIRE in the 4th sense, when it is accompanied by a negation, governs the subjunctive; conjugated interrogatively it requires the subjunctive when it expresses doubt. F. Ex. 4.]

SE CROIRE, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to believe, to think \checkmark , to conceive, to consider o.'s self; 2. (pers.) to depend, to rely on o.'s self, on o.'s own judg-

ment; 3. (pers.) to consult o.'s self; 4. (th.) to be believed.

CROISADE, n. f. crusade.

CROISE, n. m. 1. cross-...; 2. twill; 3. (hist.) Crusader.

— de corde, cross-string.

CROISE, E. adj. 1. crossed; 2. cross (intersecting); 3. (of the arms & legs) across; 4. (of breeds) cross; 5. (anat.) crucial; 6. twilled; 7. (cloth.) double milled; 8. (min.) promiscuous.

Opposé —, (bot.) cross-armed. À paires —es, (bot.) cross-armed. Ne plus tenir —, to uncross.

CROISÉE, n. f. 1. window; 2. casement; 3. (arch.) French, double, folding casement; French sash; 4. (arch.) (of churches) transept.

Porte—, French casement opening to the ground. Fermer une —, to close, to shut √ a window; garnir de —s, to window. Poser une —, to put √ in a window.

CROISEMENT [kroizman] n. m. 1. crossing (action, result); 2. (rur. econ.) cross-breeding; crossing; 3. (mining) crossing (of air-shafts).

CROISER, v. a. 1. to cross (place in the form of a cross); 2. to cross, to fold (the arms); 3. to cross (pass over); 4. to cross (erase); to cross off; 5. § to cross; to thwart; 6. (a. & m.) to twill; 7. (rur. econ.) to cross; to mix (breeds).

— la race de, to cross (animals).

SE CROISER, pr. v. 1. to cross each other; 2. to cross (lie allward); 3. to pass each other; 4. § to cross, to thwart each other; 5. (rur. econ.) to cross; 6. (hist.) to assume the cross (engage in a crusade); to take √ up the cross.

— avec q. u., to pass a. o. Qui se croise, (V. senses) cross.

CROISER, v. n. 1. (of clothes) to cross; 2. (nav.) to cruise.

CROISSETTE, n. f. 1. (bot.) cheese-rennet; 2. (her.) small cross.

— noire, grosse —, (bot.) cheese-rennet.

CROISEUR, n. m. (nav.) cruiser.

CROISIÈRE, n. f. 1. (nav.) cruise; 2. (nav.) cruising-place; 3. (sing.) cruises, pl.; 4. (rail.) intersection of two independent lines.

En —, on a cruise. Être en —, tenir la —, to be on a —.

CROISILLON [kroizi-yon] n. m. 1. cross-bar; 2. (of crosses) arm.

CROISSANCE, n. f. 1. growth; 2. full-growth.

— entière, full growth; — hâtive, early; — tardive, late. Arrêter dans sa —, to stunt the = of; to stunt. Avoir toute sa —, to be full-grown; prendre toute sa —, to attain o.'s full =; to come √ to o.'s full =. Qui a toute sa —, full grown.

CROISSANT, E. adj. 1. § growing; increasing; 2. § heightening; 3. (did.) accretive.

2. Charme —, heightening charm.

CROISSANT, n. m. 1. § crescent; 2. chimney-holder; 3. curtain-pin (in the form of a crescent); 4. (hort.) pruning-bill; hedge-bill; hedging-bill; 5. (ich.) moon-fish.

— de cheminée, chimney-holder. De —, mooned; moony; en forme de —, crescent-shaped; moon-shaped. Former en —, to crescent.

CROISURE, n. f. (cloth.) mill.

CROIT, n. m. 1. + growth; 2. increase (of cattle farmed by birth of young).

CROITRE, v. n. (conj. like PARAITRE) 1. § to grow √; + to wax; 2. § to spring √; to spring √ up; 3. § to shoot √; to shoot √ up; 4. § to thrive √; 5. § to increase; 6. (of days) to increase; to lengthen; to draw √ out; 7. (of waters) to rise √; to swell √; to increase; 8. § (EN, into) to swell √.

— trop, to overgrow √. Empêcher de —, to stunt the growth of; to stunt; faire —, (V. senses) to increase; to augment; ne faire que — et embellir, 1. § to grow √ handsomer every day; 2. § (jest.) to increase every day. Aller en croissant, (V. senses) to go √ on increasing; to gain ground. Qui croit soudainement, subitement, (V. senses) upstart.

[Croître when it denotes action is conj. with avoir; when it expresses a state it takes être.]

CROITRE, v. a. ** to increase; to augment.

CROIX, n. f. 1. § cross; 2. § cross (instrument of punishment); + tree; 3. § cross; affliction; tribulation; 4. cross (side of a coin); 5. cross (of an order of knighthood); 6. (print.) dagger.

— australe, — du sud, (astr.) crossier; grand —, (knight.) grand cross; sainte —, holy cross. — de par Dieu, — de Jésus, primer; horn-book; — de Malte, (bot.) callot; — ou pile, — et pile, 1. head or tail; 2. pitch and toss. En —, en forme de —, 1. crosswise; cross; in the form of a cross; 2. (bot.) cruciate; 3. (bot.) cruciately. Arborer, élever, planter une —, to set √ up a cross; n'avoir ni — ni pile, not to have a penny in o.'s pocket; disposé en —, 1. in the form of a cross; 2. (bot.) cruciate; faire une — sur, faire le signe de la — sur, to cross; faire un grand signe de — (à), to bless o.'s self (at); faire une — à la cheminée, to chalk it up; jeter à — ou à pile, jeter à — et à pile, to toss up for; opposé en —, (bot.) decussated; cross-armed; porter sa — +, to take √ up o.'s cross; prendre la —, to assume, to take √ up the cross.

CROMORNE, n. m. (mus.) remorne.

CRÔNE, n. f. (nav.) crane.

CROQUANT, n. m. 1. gristle (cartilage); 2. + country-man; peasant; 3. + (b. s.) poor wretch; 4. + (b. s.) fellow; 5. (hist. of Fr.) croquant (villain, country-man).

CROQUANT, E. adj. crisp.

Caractère —, crispness.

CROQUANTE, n. f. 1. crisp tart; 2. almond-cake.

CROQUE-AU-SEL (À LA) adv. with salt only.

Manger q. a. à la —, to be able to knock a. o. down with o.'s little finger.

CROQUEMITAINE [krokmitain] n. m. bogy; old bogy; black bogy.

CROQUE-MORT, n. m., pl. —s, (b. s.) undertaker's man; under-bearer;) dismal.

CROQUE-NOTE, n. m., pl. —s, sorry musician; person that strums.

CROQUER, v. n. to crackle; to craunch.

— sous la dent, to eat √ crisp. N'en — que d'une dent §, to be disappointed.

CROQUER, v. a. 1. to craunch; to crush with the teeth; 2. (to eat √ up (greedily); to swallow down;) to snabble;) to snabble up;) to tuck down, in; 3. to enjoy; 4. + to pilfer; to filch; 5. (paint) to sketch; to make √ a sketch of; 6. § to sketch.

CROQUE-SOL, n. m. V. CROQUE-NOTE.

CROQUET, n. m. crisp gingerbread.

CROQUETTE, n. f. (culin.) "croquette" (ball of rice or of potato, &c.).

CROQUEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (gourmandizer; glutton.

CROQUIGNOLE [krokignol] n. f. 1. filip; 2. cracknel.

CROQUIS, n. m. 1. (paint.) sketch; 2. § sketch; rough draft; outline.

Cahier de —, sketch-book. Faire un —, to make √ a —.

CROSSE, n. f. 1. (of bishops) crozier; 2. (of muskets) butt-end; 3. bat (stick to play with); 4. cricket (game); 5. (anat.) (of the aorta) arch.

Champ où l'on joue à la —, cricket-ground. Jouer à la —, to play at cricket.

CROSSE, E. adj. crossier.

CROSSER, v. n. 1. § to play at cricket; to bat; 2. § to show √ o.'s contempt.

CROSSEUR, v. a. 1. § to strike √ with a bat; 2. § to beat √ (a. o.); 3. § to scold.

CROSSETTE, n. f. 1. (agr.) layer; 2. (arch.) crossette; ancone; ear; elbow.

CROSSEUR, n. m. cricketer.

CROTALE, n. m. 1. (herpet.) crotalus; (rattle-snake); 2. (sing.) (mil. mus.) Chinese, Indian bells, pl.

CROTTE, n. f. 1. § dirt (of the roads, streets); mud; mire; 2. § squalid poverty; 3. § dung (of goats, mice, rabbits, sheep, etc.); 4. —s, (pl.) (of hares) fumet, sing.

— de renard, scumber. Il y a, il fait de la —, it is dirty. Trainer dans la —, to draggle; traîner dans la —, draggle-tailed. Les chiens ont mangé la —, the ducks have picked up the dirt.

CROTTER, v. a. to dirt (with the dirt of the streets); to dirty.

CROTIÈRE, E. pa. p. 1. § dirty; 2. O (pers.) dirty; squalid; 3. (th.) sorry; wretched; paltry.

— jusqu'à l'échine, up to o.'s eyes, neck on dirt; draggle-tail. Faire — dans les rues, to be dirty in the street.

SE CROTTER, pr. v. 1. to dirt, dirty o.'s self; to get √ dirty; 2. to draggle.

CROTTIN, n. m. dung (of horses, sheep, etc.).

CROTU, E. adj. + pock-marked.

CROULANT, E. adj. § falling; ready to fall.

CROULEMENT [kroulman] n. m. § falling; falling in.

CROULER, v. n. 1. § to fall √ (by sinking); to fall √ in; to sink √ in; 2. § to fall √; to sink √.

CROUL-IER, IERE, adj. (of land) moving.

CROUP, n. m. (med.) croup.

CROUPADE, n. f. (man.) croupade.

CROUPE, n. f. 1. crupper (posterior of beasts of burden); croup; rump; 2. (of hills) ridge; brow; 3. (arch.) hip-roof.

En —, behind (a. o. on horse-back).

Monter en —, to ride √ behind; to get √ up behind; porter en —, to carry double.

CROUPE, E. adj. with a ... crupper, rump.

Bien —, with a fine crupper, rump.

CROUPIER, n. m. 1. + dormant partner; 2. (play) partner (with a player).

CROUPIERE, n. f. crupper (saddle-tie).

Mettre une — à, to crupper; to put √ a crupper to; tailler des —s à q. u. §, 1. to put √ a. o. to flight; 2. § to cut √ out work for a. o.

CROUPION, n. m. 1. (pers.) rump, 2. ↓ rump (of birds); 3. (Engl. hist.) rump.

Parlement —, rump-parliament; rump.

CROUPIR, v. n. 1. (of liquids) to stagnate; to stand √; 2. § (th.) to lie √ rotting (in stagnant water); to rot; 3. § to wallow (remain inactive); to lie √.

CROUPI, E. pa. p. stagnant.

CROUPISSANT, E. adj. stagnating.

CROUSTILLE [krousti-yé] n. f. little, small crust.

CROUSTILLER [krousti-yé] v. n. to eat √ little, small crusts.

CROUSTILLEUSEMENT [krousti-yéuz-man] adv. (+ freely; smuttily.

CROUSTILLEUX [krousti-yé] SE, adj. (free; smuttily.

CROÛTE, n. f. 1. crust; 2. scurf (on the skin); 3. scurf (of a surface); 4. § daub (bad picture); 5. (carc.) crust; 6. (geol.) crust; 7. (med.) crust.

— laiteuse, de lait, (med.) *achor*.
Morceau de —, *bit of crust*. Etat de
ce qui est couvert d'une —, (on the
skin) *scurfiness*; qualifié de ce qui a
de la —, *crustiness*. Avoir beaucoup
de —, *to be crusty*; casser la, une
— avec q. u., *to break √ bread with*
a. o.; couvrir d'une —, *to crust*; cou-
vert d'une —, *crusty*; lever la —, *to*
take √ the crust off (a pie).

CROÛTELETTE [krou-tèlèt] n. f. *little, small crust*.

CROÛTIER, n. m. *dauber* (bad painter).

CROÛTON, n. m. 1. *small crust*; *crust*; a bit of crust; 2. *dauber* (bad painter); 3. (culin.) *sippet*.

CROYABLE [croi-yabl'] adj. *credible*; *worthy of credit*.

[CROYABLE affirmatively governs the indic.; with negation or interrogation the subj.]

CROYANCE [kroi-yañs] n. f. 1. *belief*; *persuasion*; 2. *credit*; *credence*; 3. (of religions) *creed*; *belief*.

Fausse —, *misbelief*. Article de —, *article of belief*; manque de —, *unbelief*. Sans —, (V. senses) *unbelieving*. N'avoir pas — en, *to have no belief in*; donner —, sa — (à), *to put √ o's belief (in)*; être dans une fausse —, *professing a false* —, *to misbelieve*; trouver — auprès de, *to find √ belief with*. Cela passe toute —, *it is past all belief*.

CROYANT [kroi-yan] n. m. E, n. f. *believer*.

Non —, *unbeliever*; vrai —, *true* —.

CRU. V. CROIRE.

CRU, n. m. 1. *growth* (ground); 2. *growing*; 3. (s. invention); 4. (b. s.) *fabrication*; 5. *vineyard*.

Vin du —, *wine grown on the spot*.

CRU, E, adj. 1. *raw*; *crude*; *uncooked*; 2. *raw*; *unmoulded*; *undressed*; 3. *crude*; *unmoulded*; 4. *crude*; *uncooked*; 5. *indigestible*; 6. *crude*; *undigested*; *unformed*; 7. *harsh*; *sour*; *crabbed*; 8. *blunt*; 9. *free*; *indecent*; 10. (of water) *hard*; 11. (a. & m.) *raw*; *undressed*; 12. (a. & m.) *crude*; *undressed*; *rough*; 13. (med.) *crude*; 14. (paint.) *crude*.

1. De la viande — *raw, crude meat*. 2. Du chanvre —, *raw, undressed hemp*. 3. Du fer —, *crude iron*. 6. Une pensée — *crude, undigested thought*. 7. Une réponse — *a harsh, sour, crabbed answer*.

À —, 1. *next the skin*; 2. *bare back* (without a saddle). Dans un état —, *crudely*.

CRUAUTÉ, n. f. *cruelty*.

CRUCHE, n. f. 1. *pitcher*; 2. *jug*; 3. *jar*; 4. (pers.) *blockhead*; *dolt*; *booby*; *looby*.

CRUCHEE, n. f. 1. *pitcher full*; 2. *jug full*; *jar full*.

CRUCHON, n. m. 1. *small jug*; 2. *small jar*.

CRUCIAL, E, adj. (surg.) *crucial*; *cross-like*.

CRUCIFERE, adj. 1. (arch.) (of columns) *surmounted by a cross*; 2. (bot.) *cruciferous*.

CRUCIFERE, n. f. (bot.) *cruciferous plant*; —s, (pl.) *crucifera*, pl.

CRUCIFIEMENT, n. m.

CRUCIFIMENT, n. m. *crucifixion*.

CRUCIFIER, v. a. 1. *to crucify*; 2. *to crucify*; *to lift up*; 3. *to crucify* (to mortify); 4. *to crucify* (to make suffer).

Se faire — s., (V. senses) *to go √ through a th. (suffer)*.

CRUCIFIX [krucif] n. m. *crucifix*; *cross*.

Galerie du —, *road-loft*; *mangeur de* — (s., *great devotee*. Faire le demi —), *to beg*; *manger les* — (s., *to be a great devotee*; mettre aux pieds du — s., *to lay √ at the foot of the cross*.

CRUCIFORME, adj. (did.) *cruciform*; *cross-shaped*; *cross-like*.

CRUDITÉ, n. f. 1. *rawness*; *crudeness*; *crudity*; 2. *raw, crude thing*; 3. *harsh thing*; 4. *indelicacy*; 5. (med.) *crudeness*; *crudity*; 6. (paint.) *crudeness*.

CRUE, n. f. 1. (of waters) *rising*; *swelling*; *increase*; 2. *growth*; 3. *increase* (of tallage).

Entière —, *full growth*. Avoir toute sa —, *to be full-grown*.

CRUEL, LE, adj. (à, envers, to) 1. *cruel*; 2. *hard-hearted*; 3. *unkind*; 4. (ih.) *cruel*; *painful*; 5. *tiresome*; *disagreeable*.

[CRUEL in the 4th sense may precede the noun; in the 5th it must precede]

Faire le —, *to act a cruel part*; *to be cruel*.

CRUELLEMENT, adv. 1. *cruelly*; 2. *with hardness of heart*; 3. *unkindly*; 4. *cruelly*; *painfully*; 5. *disagreeably*.

CRUMENT, adv. s. 1. *crudely*; 2. *harshly*; *sourly*; *crabbedly*; 3. *bluntly*.

CRUOR, n. m. (physiol.) *crur*.

CRURAL, E, adj. (anat.) *crural*; *se-moral*.

CRUSTACE, E, adj. (did.) *crustacean*.

CRUSTACE, n. m. (did.) *crustacean*.

CRUZADE, n. f. *crusade* (Portuguese coin); *crusado*.

CRYPTE, n. f. 1. *crypt*; 2. (anat.) *crypt*.

CRYPTE, n. m. (anat.) *crypt*.

— muqueux, (anat.) *mucous gland*, *follicle*.

CRYPTOGAME, adj. (bot.) *cryptogamic*; *cryptogamian*; *cryptogamous*; *asexual*.

CRYPTOGAME, n. f. (bot.) *cryptogam*; *cryptogamia*; *aphrodite*; *asexual plant*.

CRYPTOGRAPHIE, n. f. *cryptography*.

CRYPTOGRAPHIQUE, adj. *cryptographical*; *cryptographical*.

CRYSTAL, n. m. V. CRISTAL.

C-SOL-UT, (mus.) V. UT.

C^{te}, abbreviation of COMTE.

C^{te}, abbreviation of COMTESSE.

CU, V. CUL.

CUBAGE, n. m.

CUBATION [kubácion] n. f.

CUBATURE, n. f. *cubature*.

CUBE, n. m. 1. (arith.) *cube*; 2. (geom.) *cube*.

CUBE, adj. (arith., geom.) *cubic*; *cubical*.

CUBÈBE, n. m. (bot.) *cubeb*.

CUBER, v. a. 1. (arith.) *to cube*; 2. (geom.) *to cube*.

CUBILOIT, n. m. (metal.) *cupola*.

CUBIQUE, adj. (arith., geom.) *cubic*; *cubical*.

Racine —, *cube root*.

CUBITAL, E, adj. (anat.) *cubital*; *ulnar*.

CUBITUS [kubituss] n. m. (anat.) *cubitus*; *cubit*; *ulna*.

CUCUBALE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *campion*.

— béhen, *bladder* —.

CUCURBITACE, E, adj. (bot.) *cucurbitaceous*.

Plante — *plant*.

CUCURBITACEE, n. f. (bot.) *cucurbitaceous plant*; —s, (pl.) *cucurbitaceae*, pl.; *gourd-tribe*, sing.

CUCURBITAIRE, adj. *of the gourd*.

Ver —, (helm.) *gourd-worm*.

CUCURBITE, n. f. (chem.) *cucurbit*.

CUEILLE [kue-yè] n. f. (nav.) *coil*.

CUEILLETTE [kue-yèl] n. f. 1. *crop* (of fruit); 2. (com. nav.) *mixed cargo*; *gathering*.

Charger à la —, en —, (com. nav.) *to take √ in, to load √ a mixed cargo*.

CUEILLEUR [kue-yeur] n. m. SE, n. f. (rur. econ.) *gatherer* (of fruit).

CUEILLIR [kue-yir] v. a. irreg. (CUEIL-

NOUS CUEILLONS; fut. CUEILLERAI; subj. pres. CUEILLE 1. *to gather* (flowers, fruit); *to pluck*; *to pick*; *to pick off*; 2. *to gather* (collect); 3. *to take √* (a kiss); 4. (nav.) *to coil*.

2 — un bouquet, des lauriers, *to gather a nosegay*; *to gather laurels*.

Personne qui cueille, *gatherer*.

CUEILLI, E, pa. p. V. senses of CUEILLIR.

Non —, *ungathered*; *unplucked*; *unpicked*; *uncropped*.

CUEILLOIR [kue-yoir] n. m. *fruit-basket*.

CUEILLER [kue-yèr] n. f. *spoon*.

Grande —, 1. *large* —; 2. *ladle*. — à bouche, *table* —; — à café, *tea* —; — de dessert, *dessert* —; — pot, *dipper*; — à potage, *soup-ladle*; *ladle*; — à ragoût, *gravy* —; — à soupe, 1. *table* —; 2. *ladle*; *soup-ladle*. Herbe aux —s, (bot.) *scurry-grass*; *lemon-grass*.

CUEILLERIE [kue-yèr] n. f. 1. *spoonful*; 2. *ladle full*.

Grande —, *table spoonful*; *petite* —, *tea* —. — à café, *tea* —.

CUEILLERISTE [kue-yèr] n. m. *spoon-maker*.

CUEILLERON [kue-yèr] n. m. *bowl of a spoon*.

CUIR, n. m. 1. *skin*; 2. (of large animals) *hide*; 3. *leather*; 4. *strop*.

— aporé, *dressed hide*; — bouilli, *waxed leather*; — brut, 1. *green, raw* —; 2. *unmoulded leather*; — chevelu, *scalp*; — corroyé, *curried leather*; — cru, *rough leather*; — maroquiné, *maroquin leather*; — mégissé, *passé en mégie*, *tanned leather*; — préparé, 1. *dressed*; 2. *dressed, wrought leather*.

— de laine, 1. *double-milled cloth*; 2. *double, double-milled kerseymer*; — à raser, *razor-strop*; — à repasser, *strop*; — de Russie, *Russia leather*.

Bois de —, *leatherwood*; commerce de —s, *leather-trade*; marchand, *leather-seller*; visage de —, *coarse, rough-skinned face*.

Comme le —, *leathery*; de —, *leathery*. Entre — et chair, *inwardly to o's self*. Apprêter le —, *to prepare leather*; faire du — d'autrui large courroie, *to be free with other people's money*; garnir de —, (tech.) *to leather*; repasser sur le —, *to strop*; tanner le — à q. u., *to hide √* (beat); *to give √ a. o. a hiding*.

CUIR, n. m. "cuir" (fault of putting; at the end of words s or t for each other or where there is other).

CUIRASSE, n. f. 1. *breast-plate*; 2. (mil.) *cuirass*.

Le défaut de la —, 1. *the extremity of the cuirass*; 2. *vulnerable part*, point. Endosser, prendre la —, *to turn a soldier*.

CUIRASSER, v. a. 1. *to put √ a breast-plate on*; 2. (mil.) *to arm with a cuirass*; 3. *to supply* (a. o.) *with weapons* (of defense).

CUIRASSÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *with a breast-plate*; 2. (mil.) *armed with a cuirass*; 3. *ready-armed*; 4. *hardened*; *steel-ed*; 5. *close*; *secret*.

SE CUIRASSER, pr. v. 1. *to put √ on a breast-plate*; 2. (mil.) *to put √ on a cuirass*.

CUIRASSIER, n. m. (mil.) *cuirassier*.

CUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CUIRE).

(th.) 1. *to dress* (food); *to cook*; (to do √); 2. (s. to dress); *to arrange*; *to prepare*; 3. (before the fire) *to roast*; 4. *to dry* (fruit in the sun, in an oven); 5. (in a kiln) *to burn* (bricks, lime, plaster, &c.); 6. (in a kiln) *to bake* (porcelain, pottery); 7. (in an oven) *to bake*; 8. (in water) *to boil*; 9. (of the sun) *to ripen* (fruit); 10. (physiol.) *to concoct*; *to digest*; 11. (pot.) *to bake*.

1. Le feu cuit la viande, et le cuisinier la fait

—, the fire cooks, dresses the meat and the cook dresses it. 7. — du pain, to bake bread. 8. — un œuf, to boil an egg.

— à l'eau, to boil; — au four, 1. to bake in the oven; to bake; 2. to burn.

CUIRE, E. pa. p. V. senses of CUIRE.
Non —, 1. (of food) uncooked; undressed; 2. unbaked; 3. unbaked; 4. unboiled; peu —, (of meat) 1. underdone; 2. (boiled or roasted) rare.

CUIRE, v. n. (conj. like CONDUIRE) (th.)
1. to be cooked, dressed, done; 2. to cook (prepare easily); to dress; 3. (of bakers) to bake (make bread); 4. (of fruit) to be dried (in the sun, in an oven); 5. (in a kiln) (of bricks, lime, mortar) to be burned; 6. (in a kiln) (of porcelain, pottery) to bake; 7. (in an oven) to bake; 8. § (pers.) to burn; to broil; to stew; 9. (in water) to boil; 10. (th.) (a. & m.) to smart; 11. (th.) to make ✓ smart; 12. (pot.) to bake.

10. La main me cuit, my hand smart.
— en compote, to stew (fruit, pigeons); — à l'étuvée, to stew; — en ragoût, (of meat) to stew; — dans sa peau §, (pers.) to stew. Faire —, (pers.) 1. to cook (food); to dress; 2. to do ✓; 2. (before the fire) to roast; 3. to dry (fruit in the sun, in an oven); 4. (in a kiln) to burn (bricks, lime, mortar, &c.); 5. (in a kiln) to bake (porcelain, pottery); 6. (in an oven) to bake; 7. (in water) to boil; 8. (did.) (in water) to elixate; 9. (pot.) to bake; faire — (définitivement), to boil out; faire trop —, (pers.) to overdo ✓; faire — à l'eau, (pers.) to boil; faire — au four, 1. to bake in the oven; to bake; 2. to burn; être pourri de —, (th.) to be boiled to rags; faire pourrir de —, (pers.) to boil to rags. Il lui en cuira, he shall smart for it.

CUISANT, E. adj. 1. § smarting (causing pain); 2. § (of pain) smarting; exquisite; 3. § sharp; piercing; severe; pinching; 4. § poignant.

Nature — e, 1. § smartness; 2. § sharpness; piercingness; severity; 3. § poignancy. D'une manière — e, 1. § smartly; 2. § sharply; piercingly; severely; 3. § poignantly.

CUISINE, n. f. 1. (place) kitchen; 2. (sing.) cooks, pl.; 3. § § (action) cooking; 4. living; table; fare; cheer; 5. any thing cooked; 6. (art) cookery; 7. § spice-box; 8. (nav.) cuddy; cook-room.
5. Il n'y a pas de — ce matin, there is nothing cooked this morning.

— anglaise, kitchen-range (fire-place); — bourgeoise, homely living, fare; — de navire, (nav.) cuddy; cook-room. Aide de —, under-cook; batterie de —, ustensils de —, kitchen utensils; coppers; coppers and tins; chef de —, head cook; garçon de —, under cook (man); fille de —, cook-maid; graisses de —, (f. pl.) kitchen-stuff, sing.; livre de —, cookery-book. Être chargé de —, to have a good corporation of o.'s own; faire aller, rouler la —, to cater; to be caterer; faire la —, to cook; faire de la —, to cook a. th.; to cook a. th. fresh; fonder la —, to provide for the table; se ruier en —, 1. to eat ✓ greedily; 2. to live upon the fat of the land.

CUISINER, v. n. (to cook).
CUISINIER, n. m. cook; man-cook.
CUISINIÈRE, n. f. 1. (pers.) cook; woman-cook; 2. (pers.) cook-maid; 3. (th.) Dutch oven.

— tourne-broche, veruolter.
CUISSARD, n. m. cuiss (armour for the thigh); cuissart; cuissot.

CUISSE, n. f. 1. thigh; 2. (of beef, poultry) leg; 3. (of walnuts) quarter.

CUISSE-MADAME, n. f. pl. —, (hort.) "cuisse-madame" (pear).

CUISSON, n. f. 1. cooking; dressing; doing; 2. drying (of fruit in the sun or in an oven); 3. (before the fire) roasting; 4. (in an oven) baking; 5. (in water)

boiling; 6. stewing; 7. smart (pain); 8. (consec.) baking.

Pain de —, home-baked bread. Épron-ver, ressentir, sentir une —, to smart.

CUISSOT, n. m. (of venison) haunch.

CUISTRE, n. m. 1. + college-scout; 2. vulgar peñant.

CUITE, n. f. 1. (of bricks, lime, mortar, tiles, &c.) burning; 2. (of bricks, lime, mortar, tiles, &c.) burn; 3. (of porcelain, pottery) baking; 4. (a. & m.) baking; 5. (a. & m.) (in water) boiling.

CUIVRE, n. m. 1. copper; 2. —s, (pl.) coppers; kitchen utensils; coppers and tins; brasses, pl.

— battu, 1. wrought copper; 2. brass foil; — cru, crude =; — jaune, brass; yellow =; — natif, native =; — non allié, coarse =; — ouvré, wrought =; — vert, (min.) =-green; — vierge, native =. — en barres, en lingots, bar- =; — en planches, sheet- =; — en plaques, slab- =. Amas, filon de —, (geol. n. m.) =-lode; couleur de —, =-colour; couleur qui imite le —, =-coloured; coussinet de —, (mach.) =; doublage en —, =-sheathing; exploitation, usine de —, (sing.) =-works. pl.; fil de —, =-wire; filon de —, (geol. min.) =-lode, vein; fonderie de —, =-foundry; fonderie de —-jaune, brass-foundry; tondeur de —, =-founder; gisement de —, (geol.) =-district; monnaie de —, =-coin; ouvrier de —, en — jaune, brazier; planche de — pour la gravure, =-plate; usine de —, (sing.) =-works. pl.; usine de —-jaune, (sing.) (a. & m.) brass-works, pl. De —, =. Couvrir de — jaune, to copper; doubler en —, to copper (a boat, a ship); doublé en —, (of boats, ships) =-bottomed.

CUIVRE, E. adj. copper-coloured.
Couleur — e, copper-colour.

CUIVREUR, v. a. to copper (cover with a sheet-copper).

CUIVREUX [-eù] SE, adj. 1. coppery; 2. (did.) cupreous.

Un peu —, copperish.

CUI. [ku] n. m. 1. bottom, sing.; posterior, pl.; breech, sing.;) back-side, sing.; 2. (of animals) rump; 3. anus; 4. (th.) bottom; 5. (of arichokes) bottom; 6. (of carts) tail.

— de plomb, 1. (sing.) heavy-sides, pl.; 2. sedentary person. De — et de tête, tooth and nail; with might and main. Arrêter q. u. sur —, to bring ✓ a. o. to a stand-still; donner du pied au — à q. u., to kick a. o.; être à —, O, not to know which way to turn, what to do; faire le — de p. ule, to pout; mettre q. u. à —, O, to put ✓ a. o. to a stand; mettre sur —, 1. to stand ✓ (casks) on end; 2. to tip up (carts).

CULASSE, n. f. 1. (of fire-arms) breech; 2. (jewel.) (of diamonds) pavilion.

Mettre une — à, (artil.) to breech; to brich.

CUL-BLANC, n. m., pl. CULS-BLANCS, (orn.) fallow chat; fallow-finch; fallow-smith; wheat-ear; white-ear; white-ear chat; green sandpiper; white-tail.

CULBUTANT, n. m. (orn.) tumbler.

Pigeon —, =.

CULBUTE, n. f. 1. somerset; summerset; somersault; 2. fall; tumble.

Faire la —, 1. § to throw ✓ a somerset, to turn over; 2. § to fall ✓;) to tumble;) to tumble down; faire une —, to get ✓, to have a fall, a tumble; faire faire une — à, to throw ✓ down;) to tumble down. En faisant la —, head over heels.

CULBUTER, v. a. 1. § to throw ✓ (a. o.) down head over heels; to turn over; 2. § to throw ✓ down headlong; 3. § to overthrow ✓; to throw ✓ down; 4. § to overthrow ✓; to ruin; to destroy;) to do ✓ for.

CULBUTER, v. n. to fall ✓ head over heels.

En culbutant, head over heels.

CULBUTIS, n. m. (sing.) things thrown down, pl.

CUL-DE-FOUR, n. m., pl. CULS-DE-FOUR, (arch.) demi-cupola.

CUL-DE-JATTE, n. m., pl. CULS-DE-JATTE, crumple seated in a wooden bowl.

CUL-DE-LAMPE, n. m., pl. CULS-DE-LAMPE, 1. (arch.) pendant; bracket; 2. (print.) tail-piece.

CUL-DE-PORC, n. m., pl. CULS-DE-PORC, (nav.) wali-knot.

CUL-DE-SAC, n. m., pl. CULS-DE-SAC, § blind alley.

CULER, n. f. 1. (civ. eng.) (of bridges) abutment; 2. (nav.) stern-way.

CULER, v. n. (nav.) 1. to fall ✓ astern; to have, to make ✓ stern-way; 2. (of the wind) to veer.

Nager, scier a —, to back water.

CULIERE, n. f. (arch., build.) channel-stone; kennel-stone; guiler-stone.

CULINAIRE, adj. culinary.

CULMINANT, adj. m. 1. (astr.) culminating; 2. § highest; 3. § prominent.

Point —, 1. (astr.) culminating point; 2. § highest point; zenith; 3. § prominent part.

CULMINATION [-acion] n. f. (astr.) culmination.

CULMINER, v. n. (astr.) to culminate.

CULOT, n. m. 1. youngest bird (of a brood); 2. youngest animal (of a litter); 3. (youngest child (of a family); 4. junior member (of a body); 5. (of crucibles) bottom; 6. (of lamps) bottom; 7. (of pipes) black at the bottom.

CULOTTE, n. f. 1. (sing.) breech, sing; pair of breeches, sing.; small-clothes, pl.; 2. (of pistols) trap; 3. (butch.) rump.

Cordon de —, knee-string; paire de —s, (sing.) breeches, pl.; pair of breeches, sing. Sans —, 1. tailer-demolition; 2. (hist. of Fr) sans-culotte. Mettre en —, to breech; to put ✓ into breeches; ôter la — à, to unbreech; porter la —, to wear ✓ the breeches.

CULOTTER, v. a. 1. to put ✓ on (a. o.'s) breeches; 2. to blacken (a pipe).

SE CULOTTER, pr. v. 1. to put ✓ on o.'s breeches; 2. (of pipes) to get ✓ black.

CULOTTIER, n. m. breeches-maker.

CULOTTIN, n. m. 1. + (sing.) tight breeches, pl.; 2. child just breeched.

CULPABILITÉ, n. f. 1. (of crimes) guilt; (guiltiness; culpability; 2. (of faults) culpability.

Déclaration de —, (law) 1. conviction; 2. (of juries) verdict of guilty. Rendre un verdict de —, (law) to bring ✓ in a verdict of guilty.

CULTE, n. m. 1. § worship; 2. § adoration; 3. religion; creed.

— domestique, family devotion. Ministre de —, 1. minister of religion; 2. (law) clerk; ministre des —s, minister of public worship; fonctions de ministre de —, (law) clerkship. Rendre un — à, 1. § to worship; to offer, to render worship to; 2. § to adore.

CULTIVABLE, adj. (agr.) cultivable; fit for cultivation.

Non —, uncultivable; unfit for cultivation.

CULTIVATEUR, n. m. § husbandman; cultivator; 2. (agr.) grower; raiser; cultivator.

— indigène, home raiser, grower. Propriétaire —, farming landlord; gentleman farmer.

CULTIVATEUR, adj. § agricultural.

CULTIVER, v. a. 1. § to cultivate; 2. § to improve; to inform; 3. § to tutor; 4. § to cultivate the acquaintance of (a. o.); 5. (agr.) to till.

Personne qui cultive §, cultivator of.

CULTIVÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **CULTIVER**.

Non, peu —, 1. § *uncultivated*; 2. § *unimproved*; 3. § *uninformed*; 4. (agr.) *untilled*.

CULTURE, n. f. § *cultivation*; * *culture*.

Grande —, *large, extensive farming*; petite —, *small farming*. — par semis, *drill-husbandry*. Repos dans la —, (agr.) *fallow*; rotation de —, (agr.) *succession of crops*; terre en —, *ploughland*. De — mixte, (agr.) *under mixed cultivation*; sans —, 1. § *uncultivated*; 2. § *unbred*; 3. (agr.) *unimproved*; 4. (agr.) *uninformed*; 5. (agr.) *untilled*. Être sans —, (agr.) *to lie fallow*.

CUMIN, n. m. (bot.) *cumin*.

— des prés, *caraway*; *carraway*.

Graine de —, = *cumin-seed*.

CUMUL, n. m. 1. *accumulation*; 2. *plurality of offices*.

CUMULAND, n. m. *person holding a plurality of offices*.

CUMULATI-F, VE, adj. (law) *cumulative*.

CUMULATIVEMENT, adv. *by accumulation*.

CUMULER, v. a. *to accumulate*.

CUMULER, v. n. *to hold a plurality of offices*.

CUNEAIRE, adj. (did.) *cuneate*; *cuneated*; *cuneal*.

CUNEIFORME, adj. (did.) *cuneate*; *cuneated*; *cuneal*; *cuneiform*; *cunifform*; *wedge-shaped*.

CUNETTE, n. f. (fort.) *cuvette*.

CUPIDE, adj. *covetous* (*eager for gain*).

CUPIDITE, n. f. 1. *cupidity*; *covetousness*; 2. *concupiscence*; 3. —s, (pl.) *passions*, pl.

CUPULE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *cupule*; 2. (of acorns, nuts) *cup*.

Muni d'une —, *cupulate*.

CUPULE, E, adj. (bot.) *cupulate*.

CURABILITE, n. f. *curableness*.

CURABLE, adj. *curable*.

CURACAO, n. m. *curacao* (liquor).

CURAGE, n. m. (of canals, harbours, wells, rivers, etc.) *cleansing*; *cleaning*.

CURAGE, n. m. (bot.) *water-pepper*; (*poor-man's pepper*).

CURATELLE, n. f. (law) 1. *guardianship*; 2. (of idiots & lunatics) *committeeship*.

CURA-TEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. (law) 1. *guardian*; 2. (for the person) *curator*, m.; *curatrix*, f.; 3. (for the property) *trustee*; 4. (for idiots, lunatics) *committee*.

CURATI-F, VE, adj. *curative*.

CURATIF, n. m. *curative agent*.

CURATION [kurasion] n. f. § *cure*; *curing*.

CURCUMA, n. m. (bot.) *curcuma*; (*turmeric*).

CURE, n. f. 1. § *care*; 2. *cure*; 3. *cure* (of souls); 4. *cure*; *living*; *benefice*; 5. *parsonage-house*; *parsonage*; 6. *vicarage* (functions); *vicarship*; 7. *vicarage* (residence); 8. *rectory* (functions); *rectorship*; 9. *rectory* (residence).

De la —, (V. senses) 1. *vicarial*; 2. *rectorial*. Terre qui dépend de la —, (eccl. law) *glebe*. Faire une —, *to perform*, (*to make a cure*); *opérer une —*, *to effect a cure*.

CURE, n. m. 1. *vicar*; 2. *rector*.

De —, du —, 1. *vicarial*; 2. *rectorial*; *rectorial*.

CURE-DENT, n. m., pl. —s, *toothpick*.

Être à —, = *-case*.

CURÉE, n. f. (hunt.) *quarry*.

Après la —, 1. § *eager for the*; 2. § *grasping*. Faire — de, (of dogs) *to eat up* (the quarry).

CURE-LANGUE, n. m., pl. —s, *tongue-scraper*.

CUREMENT [kurman] n. m. (of canals, harbours, rivers, wells, &c.) *cleansing*; *cleaning*.

CURE-MÔLE, n. m. †, pl. —s, *dredging-machine*.

CURE-OREILLE, n. m., pl. —s, *earpick*.

CURE-PIED, n. m., pl. —s, *horse-pick*.

CURER, v. a. 1. *to cleanse*, *to clean* (a. th. hollow, canals, harbours, rivers, wells); 2. *to pick* (the ears, the teeth).

CURÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *cleansed*; *cleaned*; 2. *picked*.

Non —, 1. *uncleansed*; 2. *unpicked*.

CURETTE, n. f. 1. (agr., hort.) *scraper*; 2. (tech.) *scraper*.

CUREUR, n. m. (of canals, harbours, ports, rivers, wells) *cleanser*.

CURIAL, E, adj. 1. *vicarial*; 2. *rectorial*.

Maison —e, 1. *parsonage-house*, *parsonage*; 2. *vicarage*; 3. *victory*.

CURIE, n. f. (Rom. hist.) *curia*; *ward*.

CURIEUSEMENT [—euzman] adv. 1. *carefully*; 2. *curiously*; 3. (b. s.) *inquisitively*; *pryingly*.

CURIEU-X [—ieù] SE, adj. 1. (DE, OF) *careful*; 2. (DE, OF) *curious*; 3. (b. s.) (DE, OF) *inquisitive*; *prying*; 4. (DE, OF) *eager*; *desirous*; 5. (DE, OF) *fond*; 6. (EN, IN) *connoisseur*.

Non, peu —, 1. *careless*; 2. *incurious*; 3. (b. s.) *inquisitive*. — de savoir, *curious*. Être — (DE, OF) 1. *to have a curiosity* (to), *a desire* (to); 2. *to be eager* (to); 3. *to be inquisitive* about, *after*.

CURIEUX [—ieù] n. m. 1. *curious* fact; 2. *spectator*; *looker on*; *by-stander*; 3. *virtuoso*; *curioso*.

CURION, n. m. (Rom. hist.) *curio*.

CURIOSITE, n. f. 1. (DE, OF) *curiosity*; 2. (b. s.) *inquisitiveness*; 3. *curiosity* (object).

Cabinet de —s, *cabinet of curiosities*; magasin de —s, *curiosity-shop*. Avec —, 1. *curiously*; *with curiosity*; 2. *inquisitively*; par —, *from curiosity*; out of curiosity; sans —, 1. *without curiosity*; 2. *incurious*; 3. *incuriously*. Piquer la — de q. u., *to raise a o's curiosity*.

CURSI-F, VE, adj. *cursive*.

Écriture cursive, *running hand*.

CURSIVE, n. f. (writing) *running*, *cursive hand*.

CURULE, adj. (Rom. hist.) *curule*.

Chaise —, = *chair*.

CURURES, n. f. (pl.) *dirt*, *filth* (of things cleansed), sing.

CURVILIGNE [—liou-y] adj. (geom.) *curvilinear*; *curvilinear*.

CUSCUTE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *dodder*.

CUSTODE, n. f. 1. *pyx* (box in which the host is kept); 2. *covering of the pyx*; 3. *remonstrance* (curtain of the high altar).

Sous la —, *in private*.

CUSTODI-NOS [kustodi-noss] n. m. *holder in trust* (of a benefice).

CUTANE, E, adj. *cutaneous*.

CUTICULE, n. f. 1. (anat.) *cuticle*; 2. (bot.) *cuticle*.

CUTTER [kuir] n. m. (nav.) *cutter*.

CUVE, n. f. 1. *vat*; 2. *tub*; 3. (a. & m.) *copper*; 4. (Jew. ant.) *laver*.

— matière, (brew.) *mash-tub*; *mashing-tub*; *mash-tun*. — à froid, *cold vat*; — à lessive, *washing-tub*. À fond de —, 1. (of ditches) *flat-bottomed*; 2. § (of eating) *plentifully*; *heartily*.

CUVEAU, n. m. 1. *vat* (small); 2. *tub* (small); 3. (mining) *cof*.

CUVEE, n. f. 1. § *vat full*; 2. § *tub full*; 3. § *kind*; *sort*.

CUVELAGE [kuvlaj] n. m. (mining) *tubbing*.

CUVELER [kuvle] v. a. (mining) *to tub*.

CUVER, v. n. 1. *to remain in the vat*; 2. *to ferment*; *to work*.

CUVER, v. a. § 1. *to sleep off* the effects of; 2. *to calm*; *to appease*.

— son vin, 1. *to sleep off o's self sober*; 2. § *to calm o's self*; *to cool down*.

CUVETTE, n. f. 1. *basin*; 2. *wash-hand basin*; 3. (of barometers) *cistern*; 4. (of watches) *cap*; 5. (fort.) *cuvette*; 6. (steam-eng.) *cistern*.

CUVIER, n. m. *wash-tub*.

CYAME, n. m. (ent.) *whale-louse*.

CYATHE, n. m. (Gr., Rom. ant.) 1. *cyathus* (cup); 2. (measure) *cyathus*.

CYCLAME, n. m.

CYCLAMEN [—meen] n. m. (bot.) 1. (genus) *cyclamen*; 2. § (species) *sowbread*.

— d'Europe, =.

CYCLE, n. m. (chron.) *cycle*.

— de l'indiction, des indictions, = *of indiction*.

CYCLIQUE, adj. (Gr. ant.) *cyclic*.

CYCLOÏDE, n. f. (geom.) *cycloid*.

CYCLOPE, n. m. (myth.) *cyclop*.

De —, *Cyclopic*.

CYCLOPEEN [—ptin] NE, adj. *Cyclopean*; *Cyclopic*.

CYGNÉ [cinn-y] n. m. 1. (orn.) *swan*; 2. § (pers.) *swan* (poet); 3. (astr.) *cygnus*.

Jeune —, *cygnet*; — *sauvage*, *elk*; *eike*. Blanc comme le —, *swan-like*; ressemblant au —, *swan-like*.

CYLINDRACE, E, adj. (bot.) *cylin-draceous*.

CYLINDRAGE, n. m. *mangling* (of linen).

Faire du —, *to take in*.

CYLINDRE, n. m. 1. *cylinder*; 2. *roller*; *garden-roller*; 3. *mangle* (for linen); 4. (of organs) *barrel*; 5. (a. & m.) *calender*; 6. (a. & m.) *gin*; 7. (horol.) *cylinder*; *barrel*; 8. (tech.) *rundle*.

Grand —, (tech.) *main*; — hydraulique, (gas.) *hydraulic main*. — à tôle, (tech.) *plate-rolling mill*. Couvercle de —, *cylinder-cover*; enveloppe de —, *casing of cylinder*; impression par —, (a. & m.) *cylinder-printing*. À —, 1. *with a cylinder*; 2. *barrelled*. Passer au —, *to put into the mangle*.

CYLINDER, v. a. (a. & m.) *to calender*.

CYLINDREUR, n. m. *mangler* (of linen).

CYLINDRIQUE, adj. *cylindrical*; *round*.

Demi- —, (did.) *semicircular*.

CYMAÏSE, CIMAÏSE, n. f. (arch.) *cyma*; *cymatium*; *ogee*; *gola*.

CYMBALAIRE [sinbalère] n. f. (bot.) *ivy-leaved toad-flax*.

CYMBALE [sinbal] n. f. (mus.) *cymbal*.

CYMBALIER [sinballé] n. m. *cymbal-player*.

CYMBÉFORME [sinbéform] adj. (bot.) *cymbiform*; *boat-shaped*.

CYME, n. f. (bot.) *cyma*; *cyme*.

En —, (bot.) *cymose*.

CYNANCIE, n. f. †. V. **ESQUINANCIE**.

CYNANQUE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *dog's bane*.

CYNIQUE, adj. 1. § *cynic*; *cynical*; 2. § *impudent*; *audacious*; *bare-faced*; 3. § *obscene*; *indecent*.

D'une manière —, 1. *cynically*; 2. *impudently*; *bare-facedly*; 3. *obscenely*; *indecently*.

CYNIQUE, n. m. 1. (anc. hist.) *cynic* (cynic philosopher); 2. § *cynic* (satirist).

CYNISME, n. m. 1. § *cynicalness*; 2. § *impudence*; *audacity*; *audaciousness*; *bare-facedness*; 3. § *obscenity*; *indecentcy*.

CYNOCEPHALE, n. m. (zool.) *cynocephalus*.

CYNOGLOSSE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *hound's tongue*; *dog's tongue*.

— officinale, =.
 CYNORRHODON, n. m. (bot.) *hip*.
 CYNOSURE, n. f. (astr.) *cynosure*.
 CYPRES, n. m. 1. (bot.) *cypress*;
cypress-tree; 2. § *cypress* (emblem of
 mourning); 3. § *cypress-wood*.
 Petit —, (bot.) *lavender-cotton*.
 CYPRIERE, n. f. *grove of cypress*.
 CYSTIQUE, adj. (anat.) *cystic*.
 Canal —, = *-duct*.
 CYSTITE, n. f. (med.) *cystitis*.
 CYSTOTOME, n. m. (surg.)
 CYSTOTOMIE, n. f. *cystotomy*; *cys-*
totomia.
 CYTAREXYLON, n. m. (bot.) *fiddle-*
wood.
 CYTISE, n. m. (bot.) 1. (genus) *cyti-*
sus; 2. (bean) *trefoil*.
 Faux —, *cross-rocket*; — aubours,
 des Alpes, *laburnum*. — des anciens,
moon-trefoil; — à grappes, *laburnum*
cytissus.
 CZAR [kzar] n. m. *czar*.
 CZARIENNE [kzarienn] adj. ‡ of the
 czar.
 Sa Majesté —, *his Majesty the Czar*.
 CZARINE [kzarinn] n. f. *czarina*.
 CZAROWITZ [kzarowitch] n. m. *czaro-*
witz (son of the czar).

D

D [dé, de] n. m. 1. (fourth letter of
 the alphabet) *d*; 2. (Roman letter repre-
 senting 500) *D*; 3. (print.) (initial of the
 latin DELE, efface) *deleter*; *d*.
 D' (contraction of DE). V. DE.
 DA, partic. (comp.) *indeed*; *forsooth*.
 Nenni —, *no*; oui —, *yes*.
 D'ABORD, adv. V. ABORD.
 DACAPO, adv. (mus.) *da capo*; *di-*
rect.
 DACTYLE, n. m. (vers.) *dactyle*.
 Des —s, of = *s*; *dactylic*.
 DACTYLIQUE, adj. (vers.) *dactylic*.
 DACTYLOPTERE, adj. (ich.) *dacty-*
lopterus; (finger-finned).
 DACTYLOPTERE, n. m. (ich.) (genus)
flying fish.
 — de la Méditerranée, *flying gur-*
nard.
 DADA, n. m. 1. *horse* (in the language
 of children); 2. *hobby-horse*; *cock-*
horse; 3. *rocking-horse*; 4. § *hobby*;
hobby-horse.
 Aller à —, *to ride* √ *a cock horse*;
 être sur son —, *to mount*, *to ride* √ *a*
hobby-horse.
 DADAIS, n. m. 1. *looby*; 2. *booby*;
dolt; *blockhead*.
 DAGORNE, n. f. 1. § *one-horned cow*;
 2. § *beldame*.
 DAGUE [dag] n. f. 1. *dirk*; 2. —s,
 (pl.) (hunt.) (of boars, deer) *dags*, pl.
 DAGUER [daghe] v. n. 1. ‡ *to stab*
with a dirk; 2. (hunt.) *to buck*.
 DAGUERREOTYPE [daguerreotyp] n. m.
 (arts) *daguerreotype*.
 DAGUET [daghe] n. m. (hunt.) *brock*;
brocket.
 DAHLIA, n. m. (bot.) *dahlia*.
 DAIGNER [dān-ye] v. n. *to deign* (to);
to condescend (to); ‡ *to vouchsafe* (to).
 Il ne daigne pas répondre, *he does not deign*,
condescend to answer.
 Daignez! (V. senses) *please!*
 D'AILLEURS [da-yeur]. V. AILLEURS.
 DAIM [din] n. m. (mam.) *deer*; *fallow*
deer; 2. (male) *buck*.
 Jeune —, (hunt.) *sorrel*. — de trois
 ans, (hunt.) *spade*. Chasseur de —, 1.
deer-hunter; 2. *deer-stalker*.
 DAINE, n. f. (mam.) *doe*; *deer*.
 DAINTIERS [dāniē] n. m. (hunt.)
doicets, pl.
 DAIS, n. m. 1. § *canopy*; 2. (arch.)
canopy; *dais*.
 Sous la — §, *in the midst of gran-*
deur.

DALER [dalē] n. m. V. THALER.
 DALLAGE, n. m. 1. *flagging*; 2. pa-
 vement of *flag-stone*.
 — en échiquier, *diamond pavement*.
 DALLE, n. f. 1. *flag-stone*; *flag*; 2.
 (of large fish) *slice*; 3. (carp.) *slab*.
 — de recouvrement, (build.) *cover*.
 DALLER, v. a. *to flag*.
 DALMATIQUE, n. f. *dalmatica*.
 DALOT [dalō] n. m. (nav.) *scupper*;
scupper hole.
 DAM [dan] n. m. 1. ‡ *hurt*; *prejudice*;
injury; 2. (theol.) *privation of the*
sight of God.
 DAMAS [damā] n. m. 1. *damask* (silk,
 linen, cotton stuff); 2. *Damascus blade*;
 3. (bot.) *damson*.
 — de laine, *moreen*. De —, *damas-*
cene.
 DAMASQUINER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. *to*
damaskeen; 2. (cutl.) *to emboss*; *to*
frost.
 DAMASQUINERIE [damaskinnri] n. f. 1.
damaskeening (action); 2. (cutl.) *em-*
bossing on steel; *embossing*.
 DAMASQUINURE, n. f. 1. *damaskeening*
 (work); 2. (cutl.) *embossment on*
steel; *embossment*.
 DAMASSE, n. m. *damask* (of thread,
 cotton).
 DAMASSER, v. a. *to damask* (textile
 fabrics).
 DAMASSÉ, E, pa. p. (of textile fabrics)
damask.
 DAMASSERIE [damassri] n. f. *damask-*
linen factory.
 DAMASSEUR, n. m. *damask-weaver*,
worker.
 DAMASSURE, n. f. *damasking* (work).
 DAME, n. f. 1. *married lady*; *lady*;
married woman; 2. *lady* (mistress of
 a family); 3. *lady* (woman in general);
 4. *lady* (wife of a lord); 5. *lady* (pos-
 sessor of a fief); *dame*; 6. (dame
 (woman of the people); 7. (jest.) *dame*;
 8. *nun*; *lady*; 9. (backgammon) *draught*;
man; 10. (build.) *rammer*; 11. (cards,
 chess) *queen*; 12. (danc.) *partner*; 13.
 (draughts) *draught*; *man*; 14. (draughts)
king; *queen*; 15. (civ. eng.) *dame*.
 7. — fortune, — belette, *dame fortune*, *dame*
weazel.
 Notre —, ‡ *our Lady*; *the blessed*
Virgin; *the Virgin Mary*. — *damee*,
 (draughts) *king*; *jeune* —, *young mar-*
ried —. — d'atour (V. ATOUR); — à dé-
 couvert, (tricot) *blot*; —s de France,
daughters of the king of France; —
 d'once heures, (bot.) *star of Bethlehem*.
 De —, (V. senses) 1. = *s*; *ladies*; 2.
 = *-like*. Aller à —, 1. (chess) *to go* √
to queen; 2. (draughts) *to go* √ *to king*;
 faire —, (chess) *to go* √ *to queen*; *faire*
une —, (draughts) *to go* √ *to king*.
 DAME, int. (indeed) *well!*
 DAME-JEANNE, n. f., pl. DAMES-
 JEANNES, *demi-john*.
 DAMER, v. a. 1. (build.) *to puddle*;
to ram; 2. (draughts) *to crown*.
 — le pion (V. PION).
 DAMERET [dammiē] adj. m. *foppish*.
 DAMERET [dammiē] n. m. *ladies' man*;
beau; *spark*.
 DAMIER, n. m. 1. *draught-board*; 2.
chess-board.
 En —, (bot.) *tessellated*.
 DAMNABLE [dānabl] adj. *damnable*.
 DAMNABLEMENT [dānabl'man] adv. ‡
damnablely.
 DAMNATION [dānācion] n. f. *damna-*
tion.
 DAMNÉ [dāné] E, adj. *damned*.
 DAMNÉ [dāné] n. m. 1. *soul damned*,
in Hell; —s, (pl.) *damned*; 2. (§ (DE)
devil (of); *infernal*.
 De —, *damned*. Souffrir comme un
 —, *to suffer Hell torments*.
 DAMNER [dāné] v. a. *to damn*.
 Faire — q. u., 1. *to cause a o. to be*
damned; 2. § *to drive* √ *a o. wild*,
mad.

SE DAMNER, pr. v. *to damn o.'s self*;
to expose o.'s self to damnation.
 DAMOISEAU, n. m. 1. ‡ *page* (young
 gentleman aspiring to knighthood); 2.
 (fop) *spark*.
 DAMOISEL, n. m. ‡. V. DAMOISEAU.
 DAMOISELLE, n. f. ‡. V. DEMOISELLE.
 DANDIN, n. m. *ninny*; *uncompoo*.
 DANDINEMENT [dādinman] n. m.
waddling.
 DANDINER, v. n. 1. *to waddle*; 2. *to*
traipse.
 SE DANDINER, pr. v. 1. *to waddle*; 2.
to traipse.
 En se dandinant, *waddlingly*. Aller,
 marcher en se dandinant, *to waddle*.
 DANDY, n. m. *dandy*.
 Manières de —, (pl.) *dandyism*, sing.
 De —, *dandy*; *dandyish*.
 DANGER, n. m. 1. *danger*; *peril*; 2.
jeopardy; 3. *danger* (inconvenience).
 En —, 1. *in danger*; 2. *in jeopardy*;
 en — de, in —, *peril of*; sans —, 1.
undangerous; 2. *unhazardous*; non sans
 —, *unsafe*. Courir un —, *to run* √ *a*
 —; être en —, 1. *to be in* —, *peril*; 2.
to be in jeopardy; être en — de mort,
de mourir, *de la vie*, *to be in* — of *o.'s*
life; se jeter dans le —, *to run* √ *into*
 —; mettre en —, *to endanger*; *to*
bring √ *into* —; rechercher le —, *to*
court —; tomber dans le —, *to come* √
in, *into* —. Il y a du —, *there is a*
danger (of).
 DANGEREUSEMENT [danjereuzman]
 adv. *dangerously*.
 DANGEREUX [danjereu] SE, adj. (POUR,
 to; de, to) *dangerous*.
 Peu —, *undangerous*.
 DANOIS, E, adj. *Danish*.
 Chien —, (mam.) *dane*.
 DANOIS, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *Dane*
 (person); 2. (mam.) *Danish* (language);
 3. (mam.) *dane* (dog).
 DANS, prep. 1. § (of place) *in*; 2. (of
 time) *in* (at the end of); 3. § (of time)
in (in the course of); 4. § *in*; 5. § *into*;
 6. § *within*; 7. § *with*; 8. § *in*; ac-
 cording to.
 2. Il viendra — un mois, *he will come in a*
month. 3. Il viendra — le mois, *he will come in*
the month. 7. — un but utile, *with a useful end*
in view.
 DANSANT, E, adj. *dancing*.
 Soirée —e, *dancing party*.
 DANSE, n. f. 1. *dance*; 2. (action,
 art) *dancing*; 3. *tripping*; 4. *dance*
 (air); 5. § *beating*; *drubbing*; *hiding*.
 — de corde, *rope-dancing*. Maître
 de —, = *-master*; *maitresse de —*, =
mistress; *salle de —*, 1. = *-room*; 2.
 = *-school*. De —, (V. senses) *dancing*.
 Aller à la —, *to go* √ *to the dance*; *to*
go √ *dancing*; avoir la — aisée, *to*
dance with ease; avoir la — libre, *to*
dance with freedom; avoir la — noble,
to dance genteelly; avoir l'air à la —,
 1. § *to have a talent for dancing*; 2. §
to have a sharp look; 3. § *to be inclin-*
ed; entrer en —, 1. *to join the dance*;
 2. § *to join in*; mener la —, *to lead* √
the dance.
 DANSER, v. n. *to dance*.
 Maître à —, *dancing-master*. — sur
 la corde, 1. § *to dance on the rope*;
 2. § *to be in a precarious, ticklish si-*
tuation. Faire — q. u., 1. § *to dance*
with a o.; 2. § *to dance* (on o.'s feet,
 o.'s knees); 3. § *to lead* √ *a o. a*
dance; ne savoir sur quel pied —, *to be*
at o.'s wit's end. Toujours va qui danse,
 1. § *one has no need to dance well to*
amuse o.'s self; 2. § *one can but do o.'s*
best.
 DANSEUR, v. a. *to dance*.
 DANSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. *dancer*.
 — de corde, *rope* —; = *on the rope*.
 DAPHNE, n. m. (bot.) *daphne*.
 DARCE, n. f. V. DARSE.
 DARD [dār] n. m. 1. *dart*; 2. (of in-

sects, of serpents) *sting*; 3. (bot.) *stimulus*.

Sans —, (V. senses) *stingless*. Lancer un —, to shoot \checkmark a dart.

DAIDER, v. a. 1. \parallel to shoot \checkmark with a dart; 2. \parallel to dart, to shoot \checkmark (a weapon); 3. \parallel to dart (rays) to beam; to shoot \checkmark ; to shoot \checkmark forth.

DARIOLE, n. f. cream-cake.

DARIQUE, n. f. daric (Persian gold coin).

DARNE, n. f. (of large fish) *slice*.

DARSE, n. f. DARCE, (nav.) (in the Mediterranean) *floating, wet dock*.

DARTRE, n. f. (med.) 1. *disease of the skin*; 2. *eruption*; (rash).

— *farineuse, pityriasis*; (dandruff); — *rentrée, eruption driven in*; — *vive, ulcerated eruption*. Faire rentrer une —, to drive \checkmark in an eruption; faire sécher une —, to dry up an eruption.

DARTREU-X [darteü] SE, adj. (med.) *herpetic*.

DARTREU-X [darteü] n. m. SE, n. f. *person affected with eruption*.

DATARIO, n. m. datary (officer of the chancery of Rome).

DATE, n. f. *date*.

— *erronée, wrong date*; *misdate*; *fausse* —, (V. — *erronée*) (b. s.) *false*.

— *Erreur de —, error, mistake in the*; *timbre à —, (post.) = stamp*. À —, ... *dated*; à *courte* —, *short-dated*;

à *longue* —, *long-dated*; à ... *de —, (com.) 1. ... after =*; 2. ... 's =; d'ancienne, *longue, vieille* —, 1. *of old* =;

2. *of long standing*; de *fraiche*, de *nouvelle* —, *of recent* =; en — *de, under = of*; *bearing = of*; sans —, *undated*; *dateless*. Être le premier en —, to have the priority; porter une —, to bear \checkmark a =; prendre —, 1. to fix a day; 2. to prove the time; prendre — avant q. u., to have the priority; retenir —, une —, (law) to fix a =.

DATER, v. a. (DE, from) to date.

— *mal, to misdate*. Personne qui date, *dater (of)*.

DATER, v. n. (DE, from) 1. to date; 2. to reckon; 3. to date from afar; 4. to form an era, a period.

— *de loin, to date from afar*. À — *de, reckoning from*.

DATERIE [dati] n. f. 1. *datary* (functions).

DATIF, n. m. (gram.) *dative*; *dative case*.

Au —, in the dative; in the dative case; de —, *dative*.

DATIF, V. E. adj. (law) *dative*.

DATION [dacion] n. f. (law) *giving* (in payment).

DATISME, n. m. *tautology*.

DATTE, n. f. (bot.) *date*.

DATTIER, n. m. (bot.) 1. *date-tree*; 2. *date-palm*.

Palmer —, *date-palm*.

DATURA, n. m. (bot.) *datura*.

DAUBE [dôb] n. f. (culin.) 1. "daube" (seasoning); 2. "daube" (dish so seasoned).

DAUBER [dôb] v. a. 1. \parallel to beat (with the fist); 2. \parallel to jeer; to banter.

DAUBEUR [dôbeur] n. m. \pm *jeerer*; *banterer*.

DAUBIERE [dôbière] n. f. *long stew-pan*.

DAUPHIN [dôfîn] n. m. (hist. of Fr.) *dauphin*.

Du —, of the =; *delphine*.

DAUPHIN, n. m. 1. (mam.) (genus) *dolphin*; 2. (Gr., Rom. ant.) *dolphin*; 3. (astr.) *dolphin*.

— *gladiateur, (mam.) grampus*. Du —, (V. senses) (mam.) *delphine*.

DAUPHINE [dôfîn] n. f. (hist. of Fr.) *dauphiness*.

DAUPHINELLE [dôfînèl] n. f. (bot.) *lark-spur*.

DAURADE, n. f. V. *DORADE*.

D'AUTANT, adv. V. *AUTANT*.

DAVANTAGE, adv. 1. *more*; 2. (of number, time) *upwards*.

1. Cela plaît —, that pleases more. [DAVANTAGE is always used absolutely.]

DAVIE, n. m.

DAVIER, n. m. 1. (sing.) (surg.) *forceps* (dentist's instrument), pl.; 2. (nav.) *davit*.

DE, prep. 1. of; 2. of (the possession of); 3. (th.) ... (composed of, belonging to a place or time); 4. from (distant, separated, leaving); 5. out of; 6. in; during; 7. by (with respect to); 8. (preceded by a verb expressing internal acts of the mind or soul) by; 9. on (befall!); upon; 10. (in French names) de; 11. (parative) some; any; ...; 12. (preceding an infinitive) of; to; ...; 13. (expletive) ...

1. Les ombres — la nuit, the shades of night; les lois — Dieu et — la Nature, the laws of God and Nature; 2. L'âme — l'homme, the soul of man; man's soul; les têtes des chevaux, horses' heads; 3. Une robe — soie, a silk-gown; une maison — campagne, a country-house; des fleurs — printemps, spring-flowers; 4. Aller — Paris à Lyon, to go from Paris to Lyons; la lumière provient du soleil, light proceeds from the sun; 5. Faire une statue d'un bloc de pierre, to make a statue out of a block of stone; 6. Partir — jour, — nuit, to leave in, during the day, the night; c'était différent — mon temps, it was different in my time; 7. Il est français — naissance, he is a Frenchman by birth; — profession, by profession; — nom, by name; 8. Un homme aimé, craint, estimé — tout le monde, a man liked, feared, esteemed by every one; 9. Peste du coquin, plague on the rogue; 10. Madame — Maintenon, madame de Maintenon; 11. Prendre — la nourriture, to take some food; ne pas prendre de — nourriture, not to take any food; to take no food; 12. Accuser q. u. d'avoir fait q. ch., to accuse a. o. of having done a. th.; prier q. u. — faire q. ch., to beg a. o. to do a. th.; 13. Beaucoup — talent, much talent; q. ch. — vrai, something true; il ne fait que — sortir, he is but just gone out; il est aussi naturel — mourir que — vivre, it is as natural to die as to live.

— ... à ..., 1. from ... to ...; 2. between ... and ...; — vous à moi, between you and me; — ce que ..., 1. from ...; 2. from ... being; — ... en ..., from ... to ...

[De becomes d' before a vowel or silent h; it must be expressed before each noun it governs. V. Ex. 1.]

DE (prefix composed firstly of DE, from, proceeding from, and secondly of the negation DES, DIS become before a consonant DE; DECOULER, to flow; DÉPLAIRE, to displease; DÉFAIRE, to undo)

1. de; ...; 2. dis; un.

DE, n. m. 1. *thimble*; 2. *die* (for playing); 3. (arch.) *coin*; *dado*; 4. (build) *block*; *prop*; 5. (coin) *die*; 6. (nav.) (of blocks) *cock*.

— *fermé, woman's thimble*; — *ouvert, tailor's* =; — *pipé, false die*. — en pierre, (build.) *stone-block*. Cornet à —s, *dice-box*; coup de —, 1. *cast of a die*; *turn up of a die*; 2. *throw*. Avoir le —, \parallel to throw \checkmark the dice the first; flatter le —, 1. \parallel to throw \checkmark the dice gently; 2. \parallel to conceal the extent of an evil; to soften a. th. down; 3. (to mince the matter; quitter le —, to give \checkmark up the die; renvoyer le — à q. u., to turn the tables on, upon a. o.; tenir le —, 1. \parallel to hold \checkmark the die; 2. \parallel to engross the conversation. À vous le —, 1. (dice) it is your throw; 2. \parallel it is your turn. Le — en est jeté, the die is cast.

DÉBACHAGE, n. m. *untilting* (of carts, waggons).

DÉBACHER, v. a. to untill (carts, waggons).

DÉBÂCLAGE, n. m. *clearing* (of a harbour).

DÉBÂCLE, n. f. 1. \parallel breaking up (of the ice); 2. \parallel overthrow; *downfall*; *breaking up*; 3. \parallel clearing (of a harbour).

Être à la —, (of ice) to be breaking up.

DÉBÂCLEMENT, n. m. (V. DÉBÂCLE) \parallel time of breaking up (the ice).

DÉBÂCLER, v. n. (of ice) to break \checkmark up.

DÉBÂCLER, v. a. \parallel 1. to clear (a harbour; 2.) to unbar (doors, windows).

DÉBÂCLEUR, n. m. *officer that directs the clearing* (of a harbour).

DÉBAGOULER, v. n. \ominus \parallel to vomit; to spew.

DÉBAGOULER, v. a. \ominus \parallel to vomit; to vomit forth.

DÉBAGOULEUR, n. m. \ominus *scurilous abuser*.

DÉBALLAGE, n. m. *unpacking*.

DÉBALLER, v. a. to unpack.

DÉBANDADE (À LA) adv. 1. in the greatest confusion; *helter-skelter*; 2. in the most disorderly manner.

S'en aller à la —, (mil.) to leave \checkmark , to quit the ranks.

DÉBANDEMENT [débandman] n. m. 1. *disbanding*; 2. (mil.) *leaving, quitting* the ranks.

DÉBANDER, v. a. 1. to unbind \checkmark (take off a band, bandage); 2. to unbend \checkmark ; 3. to unbrace (drums); 4. to uncock (fire-arms).

SE DÉBANDER, pr. v. 1. \parallel (th.) to unbend itself; 2. \parallel to slacken; 3. \parallel (pers.) to disband; 4. \parallel to unbend, to relax (the mind); 5. (of fire-arms) to become \checkmark , to get \checkmark uncocked; 6. (of the weather) to grow \checkmark , to get \checkmark milder; 7. (mil.) to leave \checkmark , to quit the ranks.

DÉBANQUER, v. a. (play) to break \checkmark the bank of (the banker).

DÉBAPTISER [débatize] v. a. 1. \parallel to deprive of the advantages of baptism; 2. \parallel to change the name of (a. o.).

Se faire —, to renounce o.'s baptism.

SE DÉBAPTISER, pr. v. (\parallel to change o.'s name).

DÉBARBOUILIER [débarbou-yé] v. a. 1. \parallel to wash the face of; 2. (\parallel to extricate (a. o.).

SE DÉBARBOUILIER, pr. v. 1. \parallel to wash o.'s face; 2. \parallel to wash (o.'s face); 3. (\parallel to extricate o.'s self.

DÉBARCADERE, n. m. 1. (of harbours, rivers) *wharf*; 2. (of quays) *landing-place*; 3. (of railways) *terminus*.

Droit de —, *wharfage*. Munir d'un —, to wharf.

DÉBARDAGE, n. m. *unlading* (of wood).

DÉBARDER, v. a. 1. to unlade \checkmark (wood); 2. to clear of the wood felled; 3. to break \checkmark up (boats).

DÉBARDEUR, n. m. 1. *man that unlades wood*; 2. *man that breaks up boats*.

DÉBARQUÉ, n. m. \pm *person landed*. Nouveau —, *rare country-man*.

DÉBARQUEMENT, n. m. *landing*; *disembarkment*.

Au —, à son —, on landing, *disembarking*.

DÉBARQUER, v. a. 1. to land; to disembark; 2. to unship (a. th.); 3. (nav.) to land; to set \checkmark on shore.

DÉBARQUER, v. n. 1. to land; to disembark; 2. (nav.) to land; to go \checkmark on shore.

Au —, on landing, *disembarking*.

DÉBARRAS, n. m. *riddance*.

Bon —! a good =!

DÉBARRASSER, v. a. 1. \parallel to clear; to clear away, off; 2. \parallel to clear up (rooms); 3. \parallel to unload (a. o.); 4. \parallel to rid \checkmark a. o. of a th.; to disembarrass; to disburden; 5. (DE) to strip (a. th. of); to disentangle (from).

— la chambre, to clear away. Être débarrassé de, to be rid of; to get \checkmark rid of.

SE DÉBARRASSER, pr. v. 1. \parallel to clear the road, the way; 2. (DE, of) to rid \checkmark o.'s self; to disembarrass o.'s self of; (to get \checkmark rid of; 3. (DE, ...) to shake \checkmark off.

4. (DE, from) to extricate o.'s self.

DEBARRER [debâre] v. a. to unbar.
DEBAT, n. m. 1. contention; contest; 2. debate; discussion; 3. —s (pl.) (law) pleadings, pl.; parole, sing.
 Nouveaux —s, (pl.) (law) replender, sing.; de vifs —s, a warm debate. Faculté de recommencer les —s, (law) replender. À eux le —, entre eux le —, 1. let them settle it themselves; 2. let them fight it out. Être en — de, sur, to contend about; mettre en —, to debate; vider un —, to settle a contest.
DEBÂTER, v. a. to unsaddle; to take off a pack-saddle off from.
DEBATTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like **BATTRE**) to debate; to discuss.
SE DEBATTRE, pr. v. 1. to struggle; to strive; 2. to writhed.
 — fort, to struggle hard. — de la chape à l'évêque, to contend for what one cannot have. Personne qui se débat, struggler.
DEBAUCHE [debâche] n. f. 1. (act) debauch; 2. (habit) debauchery (excess in eating and drinking); 3. (g. s.) festivity; 4. (act) debauchery; 5. § wild luxuriance, riot (of the imagination, mind).
 — de vin, carouse. Maison de —, 1. house of debauchery; 2. (pub. adm.) disorderly house. Avec —, lecherously; dans la —, debauchedly; lewdly.
DEBAUCHÉ [debâché] n. m. || debauchee; (rake).
DEBAUCHER [debâcher] v. a. 1. || to debauch; 2. § to debauch; to entice away; to get off away; 3. § to lead off away (from o.'s occupations).
DEBAUCHÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **DEBAUCHER**) debauched; dissolute; lewd.
 Non —, 1. || § undebauched; 2. § unenticed.
SE DEBAUCHER, pr. v. 1. || to debauch o.'s self; 2. § to be enticed; 3. § to be led off away (from o.'s occupations).
DEBAUCHEUR [debâcheur] n. m. SE, n. f. || debaucher.
DEBET [debet] n. m. (com.) debit (after the balance of an account).
DEBIFFER, v. a. 1. to debilitate; to weaken; 2. to disorder.
 Être tout débiffé, to be out of sorts.
DEBIFFÉ, E, pa. p. 1. debilitated; weakened; 2. disordered.
 Estomac —, disordered stomach; visage —, countenance of a person debilitated by excess.
DEBILE, adj. 1. (pers.) debilitated; weak; feeble; 2. (of plants) weak; feeble; 3. § (th.) weak; feeble.
DEBILITÉ [debilité] n. f. || § debility; weakness; feebleness; 2. (med.) debility.
DEBILITER, v. a. to debilitate; to weaken; to enfeeble.
DEBILITARMENT [debi-yardman] n. m. (carp.) cutting diagonally.
DEBILARDER [debi-yarde] v. a. (carp.) to cut diagonally.
DEBILIER [debi-ye] v. a. to take off (the horses employed in dragging boats).
DEBIT, n. m. 1. sale; market; 2. licence to sell (monopolized articles); 3. retail shop; shop; 4. elocution; delivery; utterance; pronunciation; 5. cutting up (of marble, wood); 6. (book-k.) debit; debtor; 7. (mus.) recitative; 8. (pol. econ.) market.
 — oratoire, oratorical elocution; — possible, (polit. econ.) market; — théa-

tral, theatrical expression. De bon —, d'un — facile, salable; d'un — difficile, unsalable. Être de bon —, to sell well; to be salable; être de mauvais —, not to sell well; to be unsalable; faire un grand — de, to have a great sale for; passer, porter au — de q. u., (book-k.) to carry to a o.'s debit.
DEBITAGE, n. m. cutting up (of wood, stones).
DEBITANT, n. m. E. n. f. 1. (DE, in) dealer; 2. (DE) retailer (off); retail dealer (in); dealer (in).
 — en détail, retail dealer; — en gros, wholesale =.
DEBITER, v. a. 1. || to sell; 2. to retail; to sell by retail; 3. § to deliver; to utter; to pronounce; 4. § (b. s.) to retail; to babble; 5. § to retail; to relate; to tell; to report; to spread; 6. to cut up (wood, stone); 7. (book-k.) (v. r., with) to debit; 8. (law) to utter.
DEBITEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. § retailer; narrator; spreader.
DEBITEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. debtor; 2. § debtor (person that has offended another); 3. (law) obligor; covenantor.
 — libère, (law) releesee. Être — de, to be in debt to; to be indebted to; to be the debtor of.
DEBLAI, n. m. 1. (action) cutting; excavation; digging; 2. (work) cut; excavation; 3. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) rubbish; spoil, sing.; 4. § riddance; 5. —s, (pl.) (geol.) detritus, sing.; 6. (mining) gobbing.
 Enlever les —s, to carry away, to clear, to remove the rubbish; être en —, to be a cutting, an excavation; to have been excavated, cut.
DEBLATER, v. n. (CONTRE) to speak (against); to rail (at); to run off (against).
DEBLAYER [debl-ye] v. a. 1. to clear off, to clear away (ground, rubbish); 2. to clear; to free; 3. (engin.) to cut off.
DEBLOCAGE, n. m. (print) turning back.
DEBLOQUER, v. a. 1. (mil.) to raise the blockade of; 2. (print) to turn back.
DEBOIRE, n. m. 1. || after-taste; 2. § distaste; 3. § bitter; mortification; vexation.
DEBOITEMENT, n. m. dislocation (of a bone); (forcing out of its socket; (putting out of joint).
DEBOITER, v. a. 1. to dislocate (a bone); to unscrew; to force out of its socket; to put off out of joint; 2. to disjoin.
DEBOITÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (of a bone) dislocated; unscrewed; out of its socket; out of joint; 2. disjointed.
SE DEBOITER, pr. v. 1. (of a bone) to be dislocated; unscrewed; to be forced out of its socket; to come off out of joint; 2. to be disjointed.
 — le, la ..., to dislocate o.'s ...; to put off o.'s ... out of joint.
DEBONDER, v. a. 1. || to take off the bung out of (a cask); 2. to open the sluice of (a pond); 3. § to relax; to purge.
SE DEBONDER, pr. v. 1. || to escape by the bung-hole (of a cask); to run off; 2. || to escape by the sluice (of a pond); to sluice out; 3. § (pers.) to be relaxed.
DEBONDER, v. n. 1. || to escape by the bung-hole (of a cask); to run off; 2. || to escape by the sluice (of a pond); to sluice out; 3. § (th.) to gush out; 4. § (th.) to burst forth; 5. § (vers.) to give vent to ...; 6. (pers.) to be relaxed.
DEBONNEN, v. a. to take off the bung out of (casks).
DEBONNAIRE, adj. compliant; easy.
DEBONNAIREMENT [debonnerman] adv. compliantly; easily.

DEBONNAIRETE [debonnèrte] n. f. || compliance.
DEBORD, n. m. + V. **DEBORDEMENT**.
DEBORDE, E, adj. (pers.) dissolute; debauched; lewd.
DEBORDEMENT, n. m. 1. || overflowing; overflow; 2. || land-flood; 3. § inundation; flood; torrent; 4. § irruption; invasion; 5. § outbursting; outbreak; 6. § dissoluteness; lewdness; debauchery.
 4. Le — des barbares, the irruption of the barbarians.
DEBORDER, v. n. 1. || § (DE, with) to overflow; 2. || § to run over; 3. || (DE, by) to project, to extend beyond; 4. || (nav.) to sheer off; 5. (nav.) to get off clear (of a ship boarded).
 Faire —, (V. senses) to overflow.
DEBORDER, v. a. 1. || to take off the border from; 2. || to project, to extend beyond; 3. || to outrun; to go off, to proceed beyond; to go off, to proceed farther than; 4. (mil.) to outflank; 5. (mil.) to outwing; 6. (plumb.) to edge.
SE DEBORDER, pr. v. 1. || § to overflow; 2. || § to run over; 3. || to lose off its border; 4. § (EN, into) to break off, to burst forth, out.
DEBOSSER [deboste] v. a. to take off the bruises, dents out of.
DEBOTTE, n. m.
DEBOTTER, n. m. taking the boots off.
DEBOTTER, v. a. to take off the boots of.
SE DEBOTTER, pr. v. to pull, to take off o.'s boots off.
DEBOUCHE, n. m. 1. || outlet; issue; 2. || narrow pass; 3. § means; expedient; 4. (com.) market; opening; 5. (com.) channel of exportation; 6. (engin.) (of bridges) water-way.
DEBOUCHEMENT [debouchman] n. m. 1. || (of canals, rivers) disemboguing; 2. || outlet; issue; 3. § market; opening.
DEBOUCHER, v. a. 1. to open; to clear; 2. to unstop; 3. to uncork.
DEBOUCHER, v. n. 1. || to pass out; 2. || (of canals, rivers) (DANS, into) to empty itself; to run off; to fall off; to disembogue; 3. § to expand the mind of; to sharpen the wits of; 4. (med.) to relieve the bowels of; 5. (mil.) to debouch.
DEBOUCIER, v. a. 1. to unbuckle; 2. to uncurl (hair); 3. to unring (mares).
SE DEBOUCIER, pr. v. 1. to come off unbuckled; 2. (of hair) to uncurl.
DEBOUILLI [debou-yi] n. m. (dy.) boiling.
DEBOUILLIR [debou-yir] v. a. irreg. (conj. like **BOUILLIR**) (ty.) to boil.
DEBOUQUEMENT [deboukman] n. m. (nav.) 1. disemboguing; 2. narrow channel.
DEBOUQUER, v. n. (nav.) to disembogue.
DEBOURBAGE, n. m. (metal) trunking.
DEBOURBER, v. a. 1. to clear the mud out of; to cleanse; to clean out; 2. to extricate from the mire; 3. (metal) to trunk.
 Faire — le poisson, to purge fish.
DEBOURREMENT [debourman] n. m. taking off the fleece.
DEBOURRER, v. a. 1. § to worm (fire-arms); 2. to break off (horses); 3. § to polish (a o.).
DEBOURS, n. m. + V. **DEBOURSE**.
DEBOURSE, n. m. (sing.) —s, (pl.) disbursements, pl.
DEBOURSEMENT [deboursman] n. m. § disbursement (action).
DEBOURSER, v. a. to disburse; to expend; (to lay off; to pay off).
 Personne qui débourse, disbursing.
DEBOUT, adv. 1. (th.) upright; on end; 2. || § (th.) standing; 3. § (th.) standing; subsisting; 4. (pers.) stand-

DÉCEVOIR [désevoir] v. a. to deceive (by specious appearances).

DÉCHAINEMENT [déchènement] n. m. 1. § unbridling; letting loose; 2. (of the passions, winds) wildness; 3. exasperation; 4. inveighing.

DÉCHAINER, v. a. 1. § to unchain; to loose; to turn loose; 2. § to unbridle; to let loose; 3. § to exasperate; to incense; 4. (hunt.) to hound (dogs).

DÉCHAINÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses) (of the passions, winds) wild.

SE DÉCHAINER, pr. v. 1. § to get loose from o.'s chains; 2. § (pers.) to inveigh; (to fly) out; 3. § (th.) to run riot; to riot.

DÉCHANTER, v. n. to change o.'s tone; to lower o.'s pretensions.

DÉCHAPERONNER [déchaperonner] v. a. to unhood.

DÉCHARGE, n. f. 1. § unloading (carts, etc.); 2. § unloading (boats, ships); 3. § lumber-room; 4. § (DE, from) discharge, release (from an obligation); 5. § (DE, from) exoneration; 6. § discharge (of o.'s conscience); 7. (of arrows, fire-arms) discharge; 8. (of the humours) discharge; 9. (of liquids) discharge; 10. (build.) discharge; 11. (law) discharge; 12. (law) (of bonds) release; 13. (crim. law) defense (justification of a prisoner); 11. (tech.) discharge; delivery.

— générale, (mil.) round; — pleine et entière, (law) full discharge; discharge in full. Personne qui donne une —, (law) releaser; tuyau de —, (tech.) delivery pipe. À —, (crim. law) 1. for the prisoner; 2. in favour of the prisoner; en — de, in full discharge of; in full of. Faire une — générale, (mil.) to fire a round.

DÉCHARGEMENT [déchagement] n. m. 1. (of carts, coaches, &c.) unloading; 2. (of boats, ships) unloading; 3. (engin.) teaming out; tilting.

Entrer en —, (nav.) to break bulk.

DÉCHARGER, v. a. 1. § to unload (carts, coaches, persons); 2. § to unlade (boats, ships); to discharge; 3. § to unburden; to disburden; 4. § (DE, from) to relieve (from a load, weight); 5. § (DE, from) to ease; to free; 6. § (DE, from) to release (from an obligation); to exonerate; 7. § (DE, from) to discharge (dispen); to exonerate; 8. § (DE, from) to exonerate (absolve); to clear; 9. § to discharge; to vent; to give vent to; to pour out; 10. to discharge (arrows, etc.); to shoot; to shoot off; to let off; 11. to strike (a blow); to give; to fetch; 12. to put a discharge (to a contract, register, receipt); 13. to discharge (fire-arms); to fire off; 14. to unload (fire-arms); 15. (of canals, rivers) to disembogue; to discharge; to empty; 16. (com.) (DE, from) to exonerate; 17. (engin.) to team out; to tilt; 18. (hort.) to prime; 19. (law) to release (from a bond); 20. (print.) to rub off ink from.

9. — sa colère, to discharge, to vent o.'s anger.

Qui décharge, (V. senses) exonerative; qu'on n'a pas déchargé, (of arms) unshot.

SE DÉCHARGER, pr. v. 1. § (pers.) to unload o.'s self; 2. § (pers.) to unburden, to disburden o.'s self; 3. § (pers.) (DE, from) to relieve (from a load, weight); 4. § (pers.) (DE, from) to ease, to free o.'s self; 5. § (DE, from) to release, to exonerate o.'s self (from an obligation); 6. § (pers.) to entrust (a. th. to a. o.); 7. § (pers.) (b. s.) to lay the blame (of a. th. upon a. o.); 8. § to discharge (a. th.); to vent; to give vent to; to pour out; 9. (of a canal, river) to disembogue; to discharge; to empty itself; 10. (of colours) to fade; to change; 11. (of fire-arms)

to go off by o.'s self; to go off; 12. (of liquids) to discharge itself; 13. (engin.) to be teamed out; to be tilted; 14. (law) to release o.'s self (from a bond).

6. — sur q. u. du soin de q. ch., to entrust to a. o. the care of a. th. 7. — d'une faute sur q. u., to lay the blame of a fault upon a. o.

DÉCHARGER, v. n. 1. (of carts, coaches, &c.) to unload; 2. (of boats, ships) to unlade; 3. (of ink) to come off.

DÉCHARGEUR, n. m. 1. (of carts, coaches, &c.) unloader; 2. (of boats, ships) wharf-man; wharf-porter.

— du port, lumper.

DÉCHARNER, v. a. 1. § to exorcise; to remove, to take the flesh from; 2. § to strip of o.'s flesh; 3. to emaciate; to make thin; to render thin, lean; (to bring down;) to pull down; 4. § to impoverish; to render meagre, naked.

4. — son style, to impoverish o.'s style.

DÉCHARNÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses) 1. § fleshless; 2. § emaciated; lean; lank; thin; gaunt; meagre; 3. § impoverished; poor; meagre.

DÉCHARPIR, v. a. + to part (persons fighting); to separate.

DÉCHASSER, v. a. (tech.) to drive out (nails, pegs, bolts, &c.).

DÉCHAUMAGE, n. m. 1. (agr.) digging up the stubble; 2. ploughing up the stubble.

DÉCHAUMER [déchâmer] v. a. 1. (agr.) to dig up the stubble of; 2. to plough up the stubble of; 3. to break up (fallow land).

DÉCHAUSSEMENT [déchâssement] n. m. 1. (agr.) ablaqueation; baring; laying bare; 2. (of teeth) laying bare; baring; 3. (of teeth) lancing the gums; 4. (of teeth) shrinking of the gums.

DÉCHAUSER [déchâuser] v. a. 1. to take off, to pull off the shoes and stockings of; 2. to bare, to lay bare (buildings, walls); 3. to take off (o.'s spurs); 4. to bare (trees); to lay bare; 5. to lay bare (a tooth); to bare.

— les dents, 1. to lay bare the teeth; 2. to lance the gums.

DÉCHAUSSE, E. pa. p. (V. senses of DÉCHAUSER) (of friars) bare-foot.

SE DÉCHAUSER, pr. v. 1. to take off, to pull off o.'s shoes and stockings; 2. (of teeth) to become bare, to get bare.

DÉCHAUSSEMENT [déchâssement] n. m. (surg.) gum-lancet.

DÉCHAUX [déchâ] adj. m. (of friars) bare-foot.

DÉCHÉANCE, n. f. (adm., law) forfeiture.

DÉCHEOIR [déchêoir] ÷ V. DÉCHOIR.

DÉCHET, n. m. 1. waste; loss; 2. (com.) waste; decrease.

Donner un —, (com.) to waste; donner un — de, to waste; to lose.

DÉCHEVELER [déchêveler] v. a. to dishevel.

DÉCHEVELÉ, E. pa. p. dishevelled.

SE DÉCHEVELER, pr. v. to dishevel each other's hair.

DÉCHEVÊTRER, v. a. 1. § to take off the halter from; 2. § to set (a. o.) at liberty.

SE DÉCHEVÊTRER, pr. v. § to get o.'s halter off.

DÉCHEVILLER [déchêviller] v. a. (tech.) 1. to unpeg; 2. to unpin.

DÉCHIFFRABLE, adj. 1. § decipherable; 2. § legible; to be made out.

DÉCHIFFREMENT, n. m. § deciphering.

DÉCHIFFRER, v. a. 1. § to decipher; to make off; 2. § to unravel; to clear up; to spell out.

DÉCHIFFRÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of DÉCHIFFRER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § undeciphered; 2. § unravelled.

SE DÉCHIFFRER, pr. v. 1. § to be deciphered; 2. § to be unravelled; to be cleared up.

DÉCHIFFREUR, n. m. decipherer.

DÉCHIQUETER [déchikète] v. a. 1. to slash (to cut in long cuts); 2. to cut up (to pieces); 3. + (dress-m.) to pink.

DÉCHIQUETE, E. pa. p. (V. senses of DÉCHIQUETER) (bot.) (of leaves) laciniate; jagged; jaggy.

DÉCHIQUETURE [déchiketur] n. f. + (dress-m.) pinking.

DÉCHIRAGE, n. m. § breaking up (boats, wood).

Bois de —, old ship timber.

DÉCHIRANT, E. adj. § heart-rending; harrowing.

DÉCHIREMENT [déchirer] n. m. 1. § tearing; rending; laceration; 2. § tear; rent; 3. § distraction (confusion of affairs); intestine commotion; 4. § (DE, in) excruciating pain (in the bowels); 5. § anguish (of heart); 6. (surg.) laceration.

— de cœur, anguish of heart; heart-breaking.

DÉCHIRER, v. a. 1. § (DE, from) to tear; to lacerate; to rend; 2. § (b. s.) to mutilate; to mangle; 3. § to break up (boats, ships); 4. § to rend (traverse); to plough; 5. § (DE, by) to rend; to tear; to distract; 6. § (DE, with) to rend; to tear; to lacerate; to shatter; to torture; to harrow; 7. § to slander; to traduce; to vilify; to defame; to backbite; 8. § to revile; to speak ill of; (to abuse;) to cut up; 9. (of sounds) to grate upon (the ear); 10. (mil.) to bite (the cartridge).

1. — de la toile, du papier, les chairs, etc., to tear cloth, paper, flesh, etc. 4. — les airs, les flots, to rend, to plough the air, the waves. 5. Un pays déchiré par les factions, a country rent, torn, distracted by factions. 6. — l'âme, le cœur, to rend, to torture the soul, the heart.

— (en coupant), to mangle; — (avec les dents), 1. to tear; 2. to worry (animals); — (en détachant), 1. to tear off; 2. to claw off; — (avec des griffes), to claw; — (en long), to rip; to rip up; — (en ouvrant), 1. to tear open; 2. to rip open; — (en pièces), 1. to tear up, to pieces; 2. to shatter; — (en séparant), to tear asunder; — (en tirant), to pull to pieces; — (avec violence), to rend.

— en arrière, to backbite (defame); — à belles dents, 1. to tear in pieces; 2. § to cut (a. o.) up to pieces; to pull to pieces; — en deux, to rend asunder; — en lambeaux, to tear into ribbons; — de toutes pièces, to cut in pieces. Personne qui déchire, tearer; personne qui déchire en arrière, backbiter.

DÉCHIRÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of DÉCHIRER.

Non —, 1. § untorn; 2. § unbroken. Être —, (V. senses) to have o.'s clothes torn; être tout —, to have o.'s clothes all torn; to be in rags, tatters; n'être pas trop, si, tant —, 1. not to be bad looking; 2. to preserve o.'s good looks.

SE DÉCHIRER, pr. v. 1. § to tear; to rend; 2. § to be torn, rent, distracted; 3. § to be rent, torn, tortured, harrowed; 4. § to slander, to vilify, to traduce, to defame each other, one another; 5. § to revile, to abuse each other.

DÉCHIREUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. § § tearer; render; 2. breaker up (of boats, ships); ripper.

DÉCHIRURE, n. f. (A, in) tear; rent.

DÉCHOIR, v. n. irreg. defective (pa. p. DÉCHU; ind. pres. DÉCHOIS; NOUS DÉCHOYONS; pret. DÉCHUS; fut. DÉCHERRA; subj. DÉCHOIE) 1. (DE, from) to fall (pass to a worse state); to sink; 2. (DE, dans, in) to decline; to sink; 3. (law) (DE, ...) to forfeit; to lose.

1. Être déchû de son rang, to have fallen from o.'s rank. 2. Avoir déchû de jour en jour, to have declined from day to day; être déchû de son crédit, de sa faveur, to have declined

in o's credit, o's favour. 3. — de son droit, to forfeit o's right.

[Dicoia expressing an action is conjugated with *avoir*; when it expresses a state it takes *être*. It has neither pr. p. nor imperfect of the indicative.]

DÉCHU, E, pa. p. (V. senses) 1. *fallen*; *down-fallen*; *lost*; 2. *forfeited*; *lost*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unfallen*; 2. *unforfeited*. Être — de, (V. senses) (law) *to forfeit*; *to lose* v.

DÉCHOUEUR, v. a. (nav.) V. DÉS-ÉCHOUEUR.

DÉCHRISTIANISER [dékristianizé] v. a. *to unchristianize*.

DÉCI (comp.) (French system of weights and measures) *deci*... (one tenth of the unit).

DÉCIARE [—âr] n. m. (Fr. meas.) *decia*re (11.96 square yards).

DÉCIDE, E, adj. 1. *decided*; 2. *of decision*.

2. Air, regard —, *air*, look of decision.

Non —, 1. *undecided*; 2. *unruled*. Caractère —, *decision of character*.

DÉCIDEMENT, adv. *decidedly*.

DÉCIDER, v. a. 1. *to decide*; *to determine*; *to settle*; *to rule*; 2. (λ) *to determine (to)*; *to persuade (to)*; *to influence (in)*; *to induce (to)*; 3. (of deliberative assemblies) *to resolve*.

— en faveur de q. u., *to decide in favour of a. o.*; (to give v for a. o.); (to give v for it on a. o.'s side. Qui peut être décidé, *decidable*).

SE DÉCIDER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) (λ) *to decide*; *to determine (on)*; (to make v up o's mind (to)); 2. (pers.) *to settle*; *to resolve*; 3. (th.) *to be decided*, *determined*; 4. (th.) *to be settled*, *resolved*.

DÉCIDER, v. n. (DE) *to decide (on)*; *to decide (...)*.

DÉCIDU, E, adj. (bot.) *deciduous*.

DÉCIGRAMME, n. m. (weight) *decigramme* (1.5434 grain).

DÉCILITRE, n. m. (meas.) *decilitre* (6.1 cubic inches).

DÉCILLER [déci-yé] v. a. V. DESSILLER.

DÉCIMABLE, adj. *tithable*.

DÉCIMAL, E, adj. (arith.) *decimal*; *denary*.

Numération — e, (arith.) *denary scale*.

DÉCIMALE, n. f. (arith.) *decimal*.

Au moyen de — s, *decimally*.

DÉCIMATEUR, n. m. *tithe-owner*.

DÉCIMATION [—âcion] n. f. *decimation*.

Personne qui fait une —, *decimator*. DÉCIME, n. f. 1. *tenth* (of the revenue of the church); 2. *tithe* (paid by the clergy to the king).

DÉCIME, n. m. *decime* (penny).

[DÉCIME is not in use except on coin and in the post-office for the calculation of postage.]

DÉCIMER, v. a. 1. || *to decimate* (to punish one in ten); 2. § *to destroy* (kill a great number); (to sweep v off); (to carry off).

DÉCIMÈTRE, n. m. (meas.) *decimeter* (3.937 inches).

DÉCINTREMENT, n. m. (arch.) *taking away the centreing*.

DÉCINTREUR, v. a. (arch.) *to take v away the centreing of*.

DÉCISI-F, VE, adj. 1. *decisive*; 2. *positive* (over-confident).

Caractère —, *decisiveness*; nature *decisive*, *decisiveness*; ton —, *positiveness*. D'une manière *decisive*, 1. *decisively*; 2. *positively*.

DÉCISION [—âcion] n. f. *decision* (judgment of deliberative assemblies); *resolution*.

— de la cour, (law) *precedent*. Former une —, *to come v to a decision*; provoquer une —, *to call for a =*; revenir sur une —, *to reconsider a =*.

DÉCISIVEMENT [dékisivman] adv. 1. *decisively*; 2. *certainly*; *positively*.

DÉCISOIRE, adj. (law) *decisive*.

Prêter le serment —, *to wage o's law*.

DÉCISTÈRE, n. m. (meas.) *decistere* (3.53 cubic feet).

DÉCLAMATEUR, n. m. (b. s.) *declaimer*.

DÉCLAMATEUR, adj. *declamatory*.

DÉCLAMATION [déklamâcion] n. f. 1. *declamation*; *elocution*; *delivery*; 2. *declamation* (speech); 3. (b. s.) *declamation*.

Plate —, *empty declamation*. Professeur de —, *teacher of elocution*.

DÉCLAMATOIRE, adj. (b. s.) (th.) *declamatory*.

DÉCLAMER, v. a. 1. *to declaim*; *to recite*; *to deliver*;) *to spout*; 2. (b. s.) *to spout*; *to mouth*; *to mouth out*.

DÉCLAMER, v. n. 1. *to declaim*; *to recite*; *to spout*; 2. (b. s.) *to spout*; *to mouth*; 3. (b. s.) (CONTRE, against) *to inveigh*; *to declaim*; *to exclaim*.

DÉCLARA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. ‡ *declarer*.

DÉCLARATI-F, VE, adj. (law) *declaratory*.

DÉCLARATION [dékларâcion] n. f. 1. *declaration*; 2. *discovery*; *disclosure*; 3. (cust.) *declaration*; 4. (law) *schedule*; 5. (law) *affidavit*; 6. (law) (of bankruptcy) *statute*; 7. (law) (of juries) *verdict*; *finding*.

— écrite et affirmée par serment, (law) *affidavit*. Par —, *declaratorily*. Faire une —, 1. *to make v a declaration*; 2. *to make a discovery*, *disclosure*. Qui contient une —, *declaratory*.

DÉCLARATOIRE, adj. (law) *declaratory*.

DÉCLARER, v. a. (λ, to) 1. *to declare*; *to make v a declaration of*; *to make v known*; *to tell v*; 2. *to proclaim*; 3. *to certify*; 4. *to impeach*; *to denounce*; 5. (cust.) *to declare*; 6. (law) *to find v* (guilty, not guilty).

— q. ch. par écrit et l'affirmer par serment, (law) *to make affidavit of a. th.* Personne qui déclare, 1. *declarer*; 2. *proclaimer*.

DÉCLARÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉCLARER) 1. *declared*; *open*; 2. (cust.) *declared*.

Non —, 1. *undeclared*; 2. *untold*; 3. *unproclaimed*; 4. *uncertified*.

SE DÉCLARER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) *to declare*; *to pronounce o's self*; *to profess o's self*; 2. (pers.) *to declare* (take a. o.'s part); *to declare o's self*; 3. (th.) *to declare* (show the event); 4. (th.) *to come v out*; 5. (of disease) *to break v out*; 6. (of the weather) *to set v in*.

DÉCLASSER [déklassé] v. a. 1. *to alter the classing of*; 2. *to change the class of*.

DÉCLENCHER, v. a. *to lift v up the latch of* (doors).

DÉCLIC, n. m. (tech.) 1. *click*; 2. (of pile-drivers) *monkey*.

DÉCLIN, n. m. 1. || § *decline*; 2. § *decay*; 3. § *ebb*; *wane*; 4. § *declining age*; 5. (of the moon) *wane*; 6. (of muskets, pistols) *sear-spring*.

En —, sur le —, *declining*; *on the decline*, *wane*; *ebbing*.

DÉCLINABLE, adj. (gram.) *declinable*.

DÉCLINAISON, n. f. 1. (astr.) *declination*; 2. (dial.) *declination*; 3. (gram.) *declension*; 4. (phys.) *declination*; 5. (phys.) (of the magnetic needle) *declination*; *variation*; *deflection*.

DÉCLINANT, E, adj. 1. ‡ *declining*; 2. (dial.) *declining*.

Cadran —, *decliner*.

DÉCLINATOIRE, adj. (law) *declinatory*.

Exception —, *exception*, *plea to the jurisdiction*; *declinatory plea*.

DÉCLINATOIRE, n. f. (law) *declinatory plea*; *exception*, *plea to the jurisdiction*.

DÉCLINER, v. n. 1. *to decline* (draw towards a close); 2. *to fall v off* (get weak); 3. (astr.) *to decline*; 4. (dial.) *to decline*; *to incline*; 5. (gram.) *to decline*; 6. (phys.) *to decline*; 7. (phys.) (of the magnetic needle) *to increase its declination*.

Art de — et de conjuguer, (sing.) (gram.) *enclitics*, pl. l'aiguille *décline* de ..., (phys.) *the variation of the needle is ...*

DÉCLINER, v. a. 1. (gram.) *to decline*; 2. *to state* (o's name); 3. (law) *to except to* (a jurisdiction).

— ses qualités, *to give v an account of o's self*.

DÉCLINÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉCLINER.

Non —, (gram.) *undeclined*.

DÉCLIVE, adj. 1. (did.) *declivous*; *declivitous*; *sloping*; 2. (surg.) *dependent*.

DÉCLIVITÉ, n. f. (did.) *declivity*.

DÉCLORE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like CLORE) *to uncloze* (ground); *to throw v open*.

DÉCLOS, E, pa. p. *unclosed*; *open*.

DÉCLOUER, v. a. *to unvail*.

DÉCOCHÉMENT, n. m. (of arrows, shafts) *discharge*; *shooting*; *letting off*.

DÉCOCHER, v. a. 1. || *to discharge* (arrows, shafts); *to shoot v*; *to let v off*; *to let v fly*; 2. § *to discharge*; *to let v fly*; *to let v off*; *to bring v out*.

DÉCOCTÉ, n. m. (pharm.) *decoction* (liquid).

DÉCOCTION [dékokcion] n. f. (pharm.) *decoction*.

DÉCOGNOIR [dékonn-yoir] n. m. (print.) *shooting-stick*.

DÉCOIFFER, v. a. 1. || *to take v off the head-dress of* (a. o.); 2. || *to undress the hair of* (a. o.); 3. || *to disorder the hair of* (a. o.); 4. § *to take v off the sealing-wax from* (the cork of a bottle).

DÉCOLLATION [—âcion] n. f. *beheading* (of St. John the Baptist); *decollation*; *decapitation*.

DÉCOLIEMENT [dékolman] n. m. 1. *ungluing*; 2. *unpasting*; 3. (did.) *deglutination*; 4. (surg.) *detachment*.

DÉCOLIER, v. a. *to behead*; *to decollate*; *to decapitate*.

DÉCOLLER, v. a. 1. *to unglue*; 2. *to unpaste*; 3. *to remove the gum from* (the eyes); 4. (did.) *to deglutinate*; 5. (bil.) *to get v (a ball) away from the cushion*.

SE DÉCOLLER, pr. v. 1. *to become v*, (to get v unglued; 2. *to become v*, (to get v unpasted; 3. (of the eyes) *to be relieved from a deposit of gum*; 4. (bil.) (of the ball) *to disengage o's self from the cushion*.

DÉCOLLETER [dékolté] v. a. *to bare the neck and shoulders of*.

DÉCOLLÉTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (pers.) *in a low dress*; 2. (of dresses) *low*.

SE DÉCOLLETER, pr. v. 1. *to bare o's neck and shoulders*; 2. *to wear v a low dress*.

DÉCOLLETER [dékolté] v. n. *to leave v the neck bare*, *uncovered*.

DÉCOLORATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. *decoloration*; 2. *discoloration*; 3. (a. & m.) *decolouring*.

DÉCOLORER, v. a. 1. || *to discolour*; *to take v away the (natural) colour of*; 2. *to discolour*; *to take v out the (artificial) colours of*; 3. § *to discolour*; *to deprive of all colour*; 4. (a. & m.) *to decolour*.

DÉCOLORÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *discoloured*; 2. || § *colourless*; *that has lost its colour*.

SE DÉCOLORER, pr. v. 1. *to lose v o's colour*; 2. *to become v discoloured*.

DÉCOMBRER [dékombre] v. a. *to clear*, *to remove the rubbish from*.

DÉCOMBRES [dékombʁ] n. m. (pl.) *rub-bish* (fragments of buildings), sing.

Enlever les —, to carry away, to clear, to remove the —.

DÉCOMMANDER, v. a. to counter-mand.

DÉCOMPLÉTER [dékomppléte] v. a. to render incomplete.

DÉCOMPOSABLE [dékompzabl] adj. 1. decomposable; 2. (chem.) decomposable.

DÉCOMPOSER [dékompôze] v. a. 1. || to decompose; 2. § to discompose; 3. to distort (features); 4. (did.) to decompose; to decompose.

DÉCOMPOSÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **DÉCOMPOSER**) (bot.) decomposite; decomposed.

SE DÉCOMPOSER, pr. v. 1. || to decompose; 2. § to become √ discomposed; 3. § (of features) to become √ distorted.

DÉCOMPOSITION [dékompôzision] n. f. 1. || § decomposition; 2. § discomposure; 3. (did.) decomposition.

En état de —, (chem.) under decomposition.

DÉCOMPTE [dékomp] n. m. 1. || deduction; reckoning off; 2. § deficiency; 3. § disappointment.

Faire le — (de), to deduct; to reckon off; faire à q. u. son —, to pay √ a. o. after reckoning off; trouver du — §, to find √ o.'s self disappointed.

DÉCOMPTER [dékomp] v. a. || to deduct; to reckon off.

DÉCOMPTIER [dékomp] v. n. 1. § to make √ deductions; to reckon off; 2. § to lose √ o.'s illusions.

DÉCONCERNER, v. a. 1. || § to disconcert; 2. § to foil; to baffle.

DÉCONCERTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **DÉCONCERNER**.

Etat d'une personne déconcertée, disconcertion.

SE DÉCONCERTER, pr. v. § to be disconcerted.

DÉCONFIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like **CONFIRE**) 1. † || to discomfit; 2. § to nonplus.

DÉCONFITURE, n. f. 1. † || discomfiture; 2. (§) havoc; slaughter; 3. (§) downfall; (ruin); 4. (law) insolvency.

DÉCONFORT, n. m. † discomfit; sorrow; grief.

DÉCONFORTER, v. a. † to discomfit; to grieve.

DÉCONSEILLER [dékonsè-ye] v. a. to dissuade.

— q. ch. à q. u. —, to dissuade a. o. from a. th.

DÉCONSIDÉRATION [—âcion] n. f. discredit; disrepute; disesteem.

En —, in —. Jeter dans la —, jeter de la — sur, to throw √ discredit on; tomber dans la —, to fall √, to sink into —; faire tomber dans la —, to bring √ = on; to bring √ into —, contempt.

DÉCONSIDÉRER, v. a. to discredit; to disesteem; to bring √, to throw √ discredit on; to bring √ into contempt.

Faire —, to bring √ into discredit, disrepute, disesteem, contempt. Qui déconsidère, discreditable; disreputable.

DÉCONSIDÉRÉ, E, pa. p. discredited; fallen into discredit, disesteem, disrepute, contempt.

SE DÉCONSIDÉRER, pr. v. to fall √ into discredit, disesteem, disrepute, contempt.

DÉCONSTRUIRE, v. a. (conj. like **CONSTRUIRE**) 1. || to unbuild √; to raze; to demolish; to pull down; 2. || to take √ (machines) to pieces; 3. § to decompose; 4. § (gram.) to construct til, badly; 5. (lit.) to turn (verse) into prose.

DÉCONTENANCER, v. a. 1. to put √ (a. o.) out of countenance; 2. to look (a. o.) out of countenance.

Ne pas se laisser —, to keep √ o.'s countenance.

DÉCONTENANCÉ, E, pa. p. out of countenance.

Être —, to be —.

SE DÉCONTENANCER, pr. v. to be put, to be out of countenance.

DÉCONVENUE, n. f. discomfiture; defeat; disaster.

DÉCOR, n. m. 1. decoration (ornament of an edifice); 2. decorative, ornamental painting; 3. (paint) graining; 4. —s, (pl.) (theat.) decoration; scenery, sing.

— en bois, (paint.) graining in imitation of wood. Peindre en —s, grainer; peinture en —s, graining. Peindre en —s, to grain.

DÉCORATEUR, n. m. 1. decorative, ornamental painter; 2. scene-painter; 3. (paint) grainer.

Peindre —, =.

DÉCORATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. || decoration; embellishment; ornament; 2. § (sing.) insignia (of an order of knighthood), pl.; 3. § order of knighthood; 4. star of the order of the Legion of Honour; star; 5. (arch., paint., sculp.) decoration; 6. (theat.) —s, (pl.) decoration; scenery, sing.

De —, (V. senses) decorative. Porter une —, 1. to wear √ the insignia of an order of knighthood; 2. to wear √ the star of the Legion of Honour.

DÉCORDER, v. n. to untwist (a rope).

DECORE, n. m. 1. knight; 2. knight of the Legion of Honour.

DECORER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. || § to decorate; to adorn; to embellish; to ornament; 2. § to set √ off; (to set √ out; 3. § (b. s.) to trim up; 4. (DE, on) to confer (titles, honours); 5. § to knight; to confer knighthood on; 6. § to confer the knighthood of the Legion of Honour on; 7. § to dignify; 8. (paint.) to paint.

7. — q. ch. d'un beau nom, to dignify a. th. with a fine name.

DECORÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **DECORER**) 1. (pers.) wearing the insignia of an order (of knighthood); 2. (pers.) knighted.

Franchement —, (of apartments) newly painted and papered.

DECORTICATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. (did.) decortication; 2. (hort.) barking.

DÉCORTIQUER, v. a. 1. (did.) to decorticate; (to bark; 2. to pulp.

DECORUM [dékorum] n. m. decorum; propriety.

Blessier le —, to offend against decorum; garder, observer le —, to keep √, to observe —.

DÉCOUCHER, v. n. 1. to sleep √ out, to stay out all night; 2. (D'AVEC) to sleep √ away (from a. o.).

DÉCOUCHER, v. a. (to turn out of o.'s bed).

DÉCOUDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like **COUDRE**) 1. || to unsew; 2. || to unstitch; 3. || to rip; 4. † § to rip up, open.

SE DÉCOUDRE, pr. v. 1. || to come √ unsewed; 2. || to come √ unstitched; 3. || to come √ ripped; 4. † § to decline, to fall √ off; 5. † § to take √ a bad turn.

DÉCOUDRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like **COUDRE**) (§) (EN, with) to contend.

En —, 1. (to fight √ it out;) to have at a. o.; 2.) to have a brush with a. o.; 2.) to run √ away, off.

DÉCOULEMENT [dékouلمان] n. m. † (of liquids) flowing.

DÉCOULER, v. n. (DE, from) 1. (of liquids) to flow (gently & continually); to run √ down; 2. || to drop; 3. || to trickle; to trickle down; 4. § to flow; to spring √; to proceed.

DÉCOUPÉ, n. m. (hort.) mingled bed, parterre.

DÉCOUPER, v. a. 1. to cut √ up (cut in pieces); 2. to cut √ out; 3. (at table) to carve; to cut √ up; 4. (dress-m.) to pink.

Personne qui découpe, (V. senses) carver.

DÉCOUPÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **DÉCOUPER**) 1. (bot.) cut; 2. (did.) gashed; 3. (paint.) cut out.

DÉCOUPEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. person that cuts out.

DÉCOUPLE

DÉCOUPLER, n. m. (hunt.) uncoupling.

DÉCOUPLER, v. a. 1. || to uncouple (dogs); 2. § to let √ loose; 3. § to set √ at.

DÉCOUPLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **DÉCOUPLER**) strapping.

Bien —, (V. senses) strapping. Gaillard bien —, strapper; great strapping fellow; gaillarde bien —e, strapper; great strapping girl.

DÉCOUPLER, v. n. || to uncouple.

DÉCOUPURE, n. f. 1. cutting out; 2. thing cut out; 3. (dress-m.) pinking.

DÉCOURAGEANT [—rajan] E, adj. (DE, to) discouraging; disheartening.

DÉCOURAGEMENT [dékourajman] n. m. (DE, from) discouragement.

DÉCOURAGER, v. a. 1. to discourage; to be a discourager of; to dishearten; to discountenance; 2. (DE, from) to divert; to deter.

Personne qui décourage, discourager; discountenancer.

DÉCOURAGÉ, E, pa. p. 1. discouraged; disheartened; 2. faint-hearted; out of heart.

SE DÉCOURAGER, pr. v. to be discouraged, disheartened; (to be out of heart).

DÉCOURS, n. m. (of the moon) wane; decrease.

Période du —, wane. En —, decreasing.

DÉCOUSU, E, adj. 1. || unsewed; 2. || unstitched; 3. || ripped; 4. § (th.) unconnected; excursive; loose; desultory; 5. § (pers.) without any connexion in o.'s ideas.

4. Conversation —e, desultory conversation; style —, unconnected style.

D'une manière —e, desultorily.

DÉCOUSU, n. m. § unconnectedness; desultoriness; looseness.

DÉCOUSURE, n. f. 1. part ripped; 2. seam-rupt.

DÉCOUVERT, n. m. 1. (com.) (of accounts) uncovered balance; 2. (sing.) (change) differences, pl.; 3. (lin.) deficit.

DÉCOUVERTE, n. f. 1. discovery; 2. (b. s.) detection; 3. (mil.) reconnoitring; 4. (nav.) look out.

Auteur d'une —, 1. discoverer; author of a discovery; 2. (b. s.) detector. À la —, (chess) by discovery. Aller à la —, 1. (mil.) to scout; 2. § to scout; aller à la — de, (mil.) to reconnoitre; envoyer à la — de, (mil.) to send √ to reconnoitre; faire une —, to make √ a discovery.

DÉCOUVREUR, n. m. † discoverer (author of a discovery).

DÉCOUVRIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like **COUVRIRE**) 1. || to uncover; 2. || to bare; to lay √ bare; to expose; 3. || to unwrap; 4. || to uncase; 5. || to unveil; 6. || to unmask; 7. || to unroof; 8. || to untile; 9. § (A, to) to discover; to disclose; to open; to lay √ open; to reveal; to expose; to show √; to bring √ to light; to betray; 10. § (b. s.) (A, to) to expose; to unveil; to unmask; 11. § to discover; to behold √; to desery; to discern; to espy; to perceive; to see √; to gain sight of; 12. § to discover; to make √ a discovery of; (to find √ out;

13. § to discover; (to find ✓ out; to get ✓ intelligence of;) to get ✓ wind of; 14. § to make ✓ out; to meet ✓ with; 15. (b. s.) to detect (an evil); (to find ✓ out; 16. § (b. s.) to hunt out; to sift out; to spell out; to rout out; (to fish out; to rip up; to spy out; to look out; 17. (mil.) to discover; to unmask; 18. (play) to expose.

1. — un plat, un panier, to uncover a dish, a basket. 2. — un os, to bare a bone; — les racines d'un arbre, to lay bare the roots of a tree. — sa gorge, to expose o.'s throat. 3. — ce qui est enveloppé ou ployé, to unwrap what is wrapped up or folded. 9. — ses sentiments, to discover, to disclose, to betray o.'s sentiments. 12. — un pays inconnu ou une chose inconnue, to discover an unknown country or thing. 15. — un voleur, un crime, un artifice, to detect a thief, a crime, an artifice.

— son jeu, 1. || to show ✓ o.'s game; 2. § to betray o.'s self; — la Méditerranée §, to find ✓ a mare's nest; — le pot aux roses §, to unravel a mystery. Chercher à —, (V. senses) to spell; to spell out; venir à bout de —, (V. senses) to sift out. Chose qui découvre §, (V. senses) (b. s.) detector; personne qui découvre, (V. senses) 1. discoverer; discloser; 2. betrayer; 3. exposé; 4. discoverer; beholder; discern; perceiver; 5. ↓ discoverer; author of a discovery; 6. (b. s.) detector. À —, (V. senses) undiscovered; pour —, (V. senses) 1. for the discovery of; 2. § (b. s.) for the detection of. Qu'on ne peut —, impossible à —, (V. senses) 1. undiscernible; 2. undiscoverable.

DÉCOUVERT, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉCOUVRIR) || 1. bare; 2. open; 3. (pers.) uncovered; bare-headed; with o.'s hat off.

Non —, (V. senses) § 1. undiscovered; 2. undisclosed; 3. unspied; undescried; unperceived; 4. undetected. À —, 1. || uncovered; bare; exposed; open; 2. || uncovered; unsheltered; unshielded; exposed; 3. || § unveiled; bare-faced; 4. || § unmasked; 5. § openly; plainly; (downright; 6. (com.) uncovered; 7. (com.) (of accounts) overdrawn; 8. (change) as a time bargain; 9. (mil.) exposed. Mettre à —, (V. À —) to lay ✓ bare; montrer à —, (V. À —) to uncover.

SE DÉCOUVRIR, pr. v. 1. || to uncover o.'s self; 2. || to bare ✓; to lay ✓ bare; to expose; 3. || to unwrap o.'s self; 4. || to unveil; 5. || to unmask o.'s self; 6. || to uncover o.'s head; to take ✓ off o.'s hat; 7. § (à, to) to discover o.'s self; to reveal o.'s self; to make ✓ o.'s self known; 8. § (à, to) to betray o.'s self; to expose o.'s self; 9. § to be discovered, beheld, descried, discerned, espied, perceived; 10. § (th.) to come ✓ to light; to be found out; 11. (b. s.) (th.) to be detected (in evil); to be found out; 12. § (pers.) to unbosom o.'s self; 13. (of the sky) to clear up; 14. (mil.) (à, to) to expose o.'s self; 15. § (à, to) to expose o.'s self (to danger).

DÉCRASSER, v. a. 1. || to clean; to get ✓ the dirt off of; 2. || to clean; to wash off the dirt from; to wash; 3. || to scour; 4. § to rub off the rust of (a. o.); to polish.

SE DÉCRASSER, pr. v. 1. || to get ✓ the dirt off; 2. || to wash off the dirt; 3. § (pers.) to rub off the rust; to polish; 4. § to rub off o.'s vulgarity.

DÉCRÉDITEMENT [dékredítman] n. m. || § discrediting.

DÉCRÉDITER, v. a. 1. || to discredit; to destroy the credit of; 2. § to discredit; to bring ✓ into discredit, disesteem, disrepute.

Qui décredite, (V. senses) discreditable.

SE DÉCRÉDITER, pr. v. to become ✓ discredited; to fall ✓, to sink ✓ into discredit, disesteem, disrepute.

DÉCRÉPIT, E, adj. 1. decrepit; 2. (pers.) broken down.

DÉCRÉPITATION [—asion] n. f. (did.) decrepitation.

DÉCRÉPITER, v. n. (did.) to decrepitate; to crepitate.

Faire —, (did.) to decrepitate.

DÉCRÉPITUDE, n. f. decrepitude.

Être dans la —, to be in —; to be decrepit.

DÉCRET, n. m. 1. || decree (order of certain authorities); 2. § decree (of Providence, of fate); 3. * fiat; 4. decretal (collection of canons); 5. † (law) writ (of arrest or distraint).

De —, decretory. Rendre un —, to issue a decree. Qui contient un —, decretal.

DÉCRÉTALE, n. f. decretal; decretal epistle.

Recueil de —s, decretal.

DÉCRÉTER, v. a. 1. to decree; 2. to enact; 3. † (law) to issue a writ against.

Nous avons décrété et décrétons ..., we will and decree ... Qui a le pouvoir de —, enactive.

DÉCREUSAGE [dékreuzaj] n. m. (a. & m.) ungumming.

DÉCREUSER [dékreuzé] v. a. (a. & m.) to ungum.

DÉCRI, n. m. 1. || prohibition by the public crier; 2. || crying down (the suppression or reduction of coin); 3. § decrual; crying down; 4. § discredit; disesteem; disrepute.

DÉCRIER, v. a. 1. to prohibit by the public crier; 2. || to cry down (the suppression or reduction of coin); 3. § to decry; to cry down; to be a decrifier of.

— par proclamation, to cry down. Personne qui décrie §, decrifier.

DÉCRIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like ÉCRIRE) || § to describe.

— une courbe, une ligne, 1. to = a curve, a line; 2. to sweep ✓; (to take ✓ a sweep. Pouvoir être décrit, to be describable.

DÉCRIT, E, pa. p. described.

Non —, undescribed.

DÉCROCHER, v. a. 1. to unhook; 2. to take ✓ down.

DÉCROIRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like CROIRE) † to disbelieve.

Je ne crois ni ne décrois, I neither believe nor disbelieve.

DÉCROISSANCE, n. f. V. DÉCROISSEMENT.

DÉCROISSANT, E, adj. 1. decreasing; diminishing; 2. decrecent; 3. (math.) (of progressions) descending.

DÉCROISSEMENT [dékroisman] n. m. 1. decrease; diminution; 2. (of the moon) wane.

DÉCROÎTRE, v. n. (conj. like CROÎTRE) to decrease; to diminish.

Qui décroît, (V. senses) (did.) decrecent.

DÉCROTTER, v. a. 1. || to brush; to brush off the dirt of; 2. || to brush (boots, shoes); to clean; 3. § to rub off the rust of; to polish.

SE DÉCROTTER, pr. v. to brush off o.'s dirt; to brush o.'s self.

DÉCROTTEUR, n. m. 1. shoe black; 2. shoe-boy.

Petit —, = boy. Garçon —, (of inns) boots, sing.

DÉCROTTOIR, n. m. scraper; door-scraper.

DÉCROTTOIRE, n. f. hard brush (for boots, shoes).

DÉCRUE, n. f. (of waters) decrease; fall.

DÉCRUER, v. a. (a. & m.) to scour (for dying).

DÉCRUMENT, n. m. (a. & m.) scouring (for dying).

DÉCRUSEMENT [dékruzman] n. m. (a. & m.) ungumming.

DÉCRUSER, v. a. (a. & m.) to ungum.

DÉCUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CONDUIRE) to thin (sirops or preserves).

SE DÉCUIRE, pr. v. (of sirops, preserves) to give ✓.

DÉCULASSER, v. a. (artil.) to unbreech.

DÉCUPLE, adj. tenfold; decuple.

DÉCUPLE, n. m. decuple.

DÉCUPLER, v. a. to increase tenfold; to decuple.

DÉCURIE, n. f. (Rom. hist.) decury.

DÉCURION, n. m. (Rom. hist.) decurion.

DÉDAIGNER [dédènn-yé] v. a. 1. to scorn; to disdain; to contemn; to disregard; to overlook; 2. (de, to) to scorn; to disdain; 3. to slight; to be a slighter of;) to turn up o.'s nose at; 4. (to call to naught.

DÉDAIGNEUSEMENT [dédènn-yèzman] adv. scornfully; disdainfully.

DÉDAIGNEUX [dédènn-yèu] SE, adj. 1. scornful; disdainful; 2. (de, to) scorning; disdainful.

Faire le —, to be disdainful;) to turn up o.'s nose.

DÉDAIN, n. m. 1. scorn; disdain; 2. (pour, to) disregard.

Prendre en —, to disdain.

DÉDALE, n. m. || § maze; labyrinth.

DÉDAMER, v. n. (draughts) to displace a draught.

DÉDANS, adv. 1. inside; 2. in; within.

De —, from within; de — en dehors, from within outwards; en —, inside; in; within; en — de, inside of; within; là —, 1. in there; 2. inside there; 3. in that; therein; par —, through; par — et par dehors, within and without.

Donner —, to be taken ✓ in (deceived); être —, (V. senses)) (pers.) to be in for it; être tout en —, to be very uncommunicative, (close; mettre —, (V. senses) (b. s.) 1. to trick; to take in; 2.) to get ✓ into a scrape; se mettre —, 1. to be tricked; to be taken in; 2. to get ✓ o.'s self, to get ✓ into a scrape.

DÉDANS, n. m. 1. interior; inside; 2. home; interior.

Au —, 1. inside; 2. within; 3. at home; in doors; 4. internal; inward; en — de, within; inside; in the interior of; du —, 1. from the interior, inside; 2. from within; 3. (th.) inner; du — au dehors, from within outwards.

DÉDICACE, n. f. 1. || dedication (consecration); 2. || dedication-day; 3. § dedication (of books, &c.); inscription.

Auteur d'une — §, personne qui fait une —, dedicator; inscriber. Sans — §, (of books, &c.) undedicated; uninscribed. Faire la — de §, to dedicate (consecrate). Qui fait une —, (b. s.) dedicatory.

DÉDICATION, adj. § dedicatory.

Épître —, = epistle; dedication; inscription.

DÉDIER, v. a. (à, to) 1. || to dedicate (consecrate); 2. § to dedicate (books, &c.); to inscribe.

DÉDIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉDIER.

Non —, 1. || undedicated; 2. § undedicated; uninscribed.

DÉDIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like DIRE; ind. pres. VOUS DÉDISEZ; imper. DÉDISEZ) (DE, in) to contradict; to gainsay ✓.

SE DÉDIRE, pr. v. 1. to retract; to recant; 2. (DE, ...) to retract; to unsay ✓; to unspeak ✓; 3. (DE, ...) to revoke (o.'s word); 4. (b. s.) to forfeit o.'s word; (to go ✓ from o.'s word; 5. (DE, from) to recede; to desist; to withdraw ✓.

Ne pouvoir pas, ne pouvoir plus s'en dédire, to be unable to recede.

DÉDIT, n. m. 1. † retractation; recantation; 2. (of contracts) forfeit;

forfeiture; 3. deed stipulating forfeiture.

Au — de, on the forfeiture of. Avoir son dit et son —, to retract what one says.

DÉDOMMAGEMENT, n. m. 1. || indemnification (reparation of damage); 2. § (sing.) (DE, for) compensation, sing.; amends, pl.

En —, for amends; to make amends; by way of making amends.

DÉDOMMAGER, v. a. (DE, for) 1. || to indemnify (a. o.); 2. (DE, ...) to make ✓ good (a. th.); to make ✓ up; 3. § to redeem; to compensate; to make ✓ amends; (to make ✓ up.

— un peu §, to make ✓ some amends.

SE DÉDOMMAGER, pr. v. § (DE, for) 1. || to indemnify o.'s self; 2. § to compensate o.'s self; to make ✓ o.'s self amends; to make ✓ up.

DÉDORER, v. a. to ungild ✓.

SE DÉDORER, pr. v. to lose ✓ its gilt; the gilt to wear ✓ off.

Cette cuiller se dédore, the gilt is wearing off this spoon.

DÉDOUBLER, v. a. 1. to take ✓ the lining out of; 2. to divide into two; 3. to make ✓ (two) into one; 4. to unsheath (boats, ships); 5. to cut ✓ (stones) lengthwise.

DÉDUCTION [dédakcion] n. f. (DE, from) 1. deduction; (taking from; 2. defalcation; 3. + recital; relation; 4. (did.) deduction; inference.

— faite de ..., ... being deducted: deducting... Eu — de, to be deducted from; par —, 1. by deduction; 2. (did.) by deduction; deductively. Faire une —, to make ✓ a deduction; faire, tirer une —, (did.) to make ✓ deduction, a deduction; to deduce, to draw ✓, to make ✓ an inference.

DÉDUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CONDUIRE) (DE, from) 1. to deduct; to subtract; (to take ✓ off; 2. § to narrate; to relate; 3. (did.) to deduce; to infer.

À —, (did.) deducible; inferable; derivable. Pouvoir être déduit, (did.) to be deducible, inferable, derivable.

DÉDUIT, n. m. + diversion; entertainment; sport.

DÉESSE, n. f. 1. (myth.) goddess; female deity; 2. § goddess.

Comme une —, qui ressemble à une —, like a goddess; goddess-like.

DÉFACHER, v. n. (to pacify).

SE DÉFACHER, pr. v. (to be, to get ✓ pleased again.

DÉFAILLANCE [défa-yans] n. f. 1. decay (diminution, weakness); 2. exhaustion (of nature); 3. (law) non-accomplishment; 4. (med.) swoon; swooning; fainting; fainting fit.

Tomber en —, to swoon; to swoon away; to faint away; to be seized, taken with a fainting fit. Il lui a pris une —, he was taken with a fainting fit.

DÉFAILLANT [défa-yant] E, adj. § 1. decaying (growing weak); 2. weak; feeble; 3. faltering (unsteady from weakness).

3. Sa main —e, his faltering hand.

DÉFAILLANT [défa-yant] n. m. E, n. f. (law) defaulter.

DÉFAILLIR [défa-yir] v. n. irreg. defect. (ind. pres. NOUS DÉFAILLONS; imp. DÉFAILLAIS; pret. DÉFAILLIS) 1. + to fail (be wanting); 2. to fail; to decay; 3. to falter (be unsteady from weakness); 4. to swoon; to faint; to swoon, to faint away.

[DÉFAILLIR is not used except in the inf., the imperfect and pret. of the ind.; of the ind. pres. the 1st pers. pl. alone is in use.]

DÉFAIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like FAIRE) 1. || § to undo ✓; 2. || to unmake ✓; 3. § to annul; to break ✓; 4. § to emaciate; to reduce; to bring ✓ down; to waste; 5. § to discompose; 6.

(§ to spoil (corrupt); 7. § (DE) to deliver (from); to rid ✓ (of); 8.) § to kill; to make ✓ away with; 9. + § to eclipse; to outshine ✓; to outdo ✓; 10. (mil.) to defeat; to overthrow ✓; to rout; 11. (needl.) to unstitch; 12. (needl.) to un-

1. — ce qui a été fait, to undo what has been done. 2. — ce qui a été formé, façonné, fabriqué, to unmake what was formed, fashioned, manufactured. 3. — un marché, un mariage, to annul, to break ✓ a bargain, a marriage. 4. La maladie le défait, illness emaciated, reduced, wastes him. 5. La peur défait le visage, fear discomposes the countenance.

— (ce qui est attaché), to untie; to undo ✓; — (ce qui est attaché avec des épingles), to unpin; — (ce qui est emballé), to unpack; — (ce qui est enchaîné), to unlink; — (ce qui est noué), to unknot; — (ce qui est rivé), to unrivet; — (ce qui est tressé), 1. to unknot; to unravel; 2. || to unraid; 3. § to unknot; to unravel; — (ce qui est tricoté), to unknot; — (needl.) (ce qui est bâti, faillé), to untack; — (needl.) (ce qui est piqué), to unstitch.

Personne qui défait, (V. senses) 1. || undoer (of); 2. (mil.) overthrower (of).

DÉFAIT, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉFAIRE) 1. unmade; 2. (of the countenance) emaciated; 3. (of the countenance) defected.

SE DÉFAIRE, pr. v. (V. senses of DÉFAIRE) 1. || to come ✓ undone; 2. || to loosen; to get ✓ loose; 3. || to unravel; 4. § (DE, with) to part; 5. § (DE) to rid ✓ o.'s self (of); to be rid (of); (to get ✓ rid (of); to put ✓ off; to shake ✓ off; to throw ✓ off; 6. § (DE) to kill; to make ✓ away (with); to carry off; 7. (of wines) to weaken.

— (ce qui est attaché), 1. to untie; 2. to come ✓ untied; — (ce qui est attaché avec des épingles), 1. to be unpinned; 2. to come ✓ unpinned, &c. &c.

DÉFAITE, n. f. 1. || § (mil.) defeat; overthrow; 2. § evasion; foil; (shift; (come off; (hole to creep out of; 3. (com.) sale.

— entière, total defeat; — honteuse, foul defeat. Être de —, (com.) 1. to sell ✓ well; 2. § to go ✓ off easily; être de belle, bonne —, (com.) to sell ✓ very well.

DÉFALCATION [dэфalcacion] n. f. 1. deduction; subtraction; (reckoning off; 2. defalcation.

Faire une —, to make ✓ a —.

DÉFALQUER, v. a. 1. to deduct; to subtract; to take ✓ off; to reckon off; 2. to defalcate.

Personne qui défalque, (V. senses) 1. subtractor; 2. defalcator. Qui tend à —, (V. senses) subtractive.

DÉFAUT [dэф] n. m. 1. defect (physical); (blemish; 2. || § flaw; 3. § defect; imperfection; fault; failing; deficiency; 4. § blemish; spot; 5. § failure (absence); 6. § failure; deficiency; want; 7. (of cuirasses) break; 8. (anat.) (of the ribs) small; 9. (hunt.) fault; loss; 10. (law) (of the defendant) default.

— qui vient d'accident, accidental defect; — congé, (law) (of the plaintiff) non appearance; — du corps, bodily —, blemish. Absence de —, freedom from —; exempt de —, free from —.

À, au — de, 1. in, on failure of; 2. in default of; 3. for want of; en —, 1. (pers.) at fault; (tripping; 2. defective; wanting; 3. (hunt.) upon the wrong scent; at a loss; sans —, without a —, fault, blemish; faultless. N'avoir pas de —, to be faultless; donner un — contre, (law) to default (a defendant); être en —, (V. En —) (hunt.) to lose ✓ scent; faire —, 1. to want; to be wanting; 2. (law) to make ✓, to suffer default; juger par —, (law) to default (a cause); mettre en —, 1. to baffle; to foil; 2. (hunt.) to put ✓ on the

wrong scent; to divert the scent; prendre, surprendre, trouver q. u. en —, to catch ✓ a. o. tripping, at fault, on the hip; relever un —, to notice, to point out a —, fault; relever le —, (hunt.) to find ✓ the scent again; avoir relevé le —, (hunt.) to be upon the scent again; suppléer au —, to supply a deficiency; to make ✓ good up a deficiency. Qui a un —, (V. senses) defective.

DÉFAVEUR, n. f. 1. (AUPRÈS DE, with) disfavor; discountenance; 2. dispraise.

Personne qui jette de la — (sur), disfavorer (of); discountenancer (of); personne qui voit avec —, disfavorer (of); discountenancer (of). À la — de, in dispraise of; en —, in disfavor; sous le poids de la —, under disfavor, discountenance. Jeter la — sur, to disfavor; to discountenance; voir avec —, to disfavor; to discountenance.

DEFAVORABLE, adj. (à, to) unfavourable.

Nature —, unfavourableness.

DEFAVORABLEMENT, adv. unfavourably.

DÉFÉCATION [—acion] n. f. 1. defecation; 2. (med.) defjection.

Matière à —, (of sugar) temper.

DÉFECTI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) defective.

DÉFECTION [dэфekcion] n. f. 1. defecation; falling off; 2. disloyalty.

Faire —, to fall ✓ off.

DÉFECTUEUSEMENT [—tueuzman] adv. + defectively.

DÉFECTUEUX [—tueù] SE, adj. 1. + || defective (imperfect); 2. || § (DE, in) defective; deficient; wanting; 3. § faulty; 4. (gram.) defective.

Caractère —, 1. defectiveness; 2. deficiency; 3. faultiness; 4. (gram.) defectiveness; d'une manière defectueuse, 1. defectively; 2. deficiently.

DÉFECTUOSITÉ, n. f. 1. || defect; 2. (law) flaw.

DÉFENDABLE, adj. 1. (mil., play) defensible (from an enemy); defensible; tenable; 2. § defensible (that may be justified); tenable.

Non —, qui n'est pas —, (mil.) indefensible; untenable.

DÉFEND-EUR, n. m. ERESSE, n. f. (law) 1. defendant; 2. (in chancery) respondent.

DÉFENDRE, v. a. 1. || to defend; to protect; 2. to defend (a. o.); to uphold ✓; to abide ✓ by; to stand ✓ by; to stand ✓ up for; to bear ✓ out; 3. to defend; to maintain; to support; to uphold ✓; to vindicate; 4. § (DE, from) to shelter; to shield; to screen; to protect; 5. (à, ...; de, to; que, [subj.]) to forbid ✓; to prohibit; 6. to interdict; to put ✓ an interdict upon; 7. (law) to defend; 8. (mil.) to defend; 9. (nav.) to fend; to fend off.

1. — son ami, sa patrie, sa vie, to defend o.'s friend, o.'s country, o.'s life. 3. — un droit, une liberté, to defend, to maintain, to uphold, to vindicate a right, a liberty. 4. — un endroit du froid, to defend, to shelter, to shield a place from the cold. 5. — à q. u. de faire q. ch., — que q. u. fasse q. ch., to forbid a. o. to do a. th.

Faire — sa porte, to deny o.'s self; to be denied. Pour —, in vindication of. Personne qui défend, (V. senses) 1. defender; 2. upholder; 3. maintainer; supporter; 4. forbiddor; prohibitor. Qui défend, (V. senses) vindicatory; qui peut être défendu, que l'on peut —, (V. senses) 1. defensible; 2. maintainable.

DÉFENDU, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉFENDRE.

Non —, 1. || undefended; unprotected; 2. § unsupported; 3. § unsheltered; unscreened; 4. § unforbidden; 5. (mil.) undefended.

SE DÉFENDRE, pr. v. 1. § to defend o.'s

self; 2. (DE, from) to protect, to shelter, to shield o's self; (to keep v o's self; 3. § (DE, to contend (for, about); to settle; 4. § (de) to forbear (to); to refrain (from); to help (...); 5. § (DE, ...) to resist; 6. (DE) to excuse o's self (from); to decline (...); 7. § (DE, ...) to deny; 8. § to forbid o's self (a. th.); 9. (law) to defend o's self; 10. (law) to defend; to plead.

DEFENDRE, v. n. (law) to defend a process.

DEFENDS [défand]

DEFENS [défand] n. m. (woods & forests) (of wood) defense.

En —, in —.

DEFENSE, n. f. 1. § (DE, from) defense; protection; 2. defense; justification; vindication; 3. (de, to) prohibition; interdiction; 4. warning to keep out of the way (of danger); 5. (of boars) tusk; sang; razor; 6. (of elephants) tusk; 7. (fort.) defense; 8. (law) defense; 9. (law) plea of justification; 10. (mil.) defense; 11. (nav.) fender; 12. (play) countermore; 13. (tech.) fender.

— personnelle, self-defense; sa propre —, self =. Moyens de —, (pl.) (law) justification, sing. Dans sa propre —, in self =; de —, (V. senses) 1. "fenceful; 2. interdictive; interdictory; 3. (fort.) (of the place) in a position of =; en — de, in =, vindication of; en état de —, defensible; en position de —, in a posture of =; pour la —, defensively; pour sa —, in o's =; pour la — de, 1. § in = of; 2. § in =, vindication of; sans —, 1. undefended; defenseless; 2. defenselessly; 3. unfenced; unsheltered; unscreened; 4. (of boars, elephants) unarmed; sangless; 5. (mil.) undefended. Armé, muni de —s, (of boars, elephants) tusked; tuskly; sanged; être hors de —, not to be in a condition to defend o's self; mettre en état de —, to make v defensible; prendre la — de q. u. 1. § to take v a. o's =; 2. § to take v a. o's part; to take v part with a. o.

DÉFENSEUR, n. m. 1. § defender; 2. upholder; maintainer; supporter; vindicator; 3. (law) defender; counsel. — nommé d'office, (law) counsel appointed by the court.

DÉFENSIF, VE, adj. defensive.

DÉFENSIVE, n. f. defensive.

Sur la —, upon the =; defensively. Se tenir sur la —, to stand v upon the =.

DÉFÉQUER, v. a. (pharm.) to defecate.

DÉFÉQUÉ, E, pa. p. (pharm.) defecated.

DÉFÉRANT, E, adj. § complying.

DÉFÉRENCE, n. f. (pour, to, for) deference.

Avec toute la — qui est due (à), with all due = (to); de —, 1. of =; 2. deferential; par — (pour), out of = (to). Avoir, marquer, témoigner de la — (pour), to have = (for); rendre de grandes —s (à), to pay v great deference (to).

DÉFÉRENT, adj. (anat.) deferent; deferential.

Canal, conduit —, = tube; deferent.

DÉFÉRER, v. a. (à) 1. to confer, to bestow (honours) (on a. o.); 2. to accuse (before); to send v (a. o.) over (to); 3. (law) to tender, to administer (an oath).

1. Un corps, une multitude *difere* des honneurs, des dignités à une personne, a body, a multitude confers, bestows honours, dignities on a person.

— au tribunal compétent, (law) to present. Action de —, (of oaths) tender.

DÉFÉRER, v. n. (à) 1. to defer (to); to pay v deference (to); 2. to comply (with); to conform (to).

En déferant à, pour — à, in compliance with; to comply with.

DÉFERIER, v. a. (nav.) to unsail.

DÉFERIER, v. n. (nav.) (of the sea, waves) to break v into foam.

DÉFERER, v. a. 1. § to take v off the irons from; 2. § to take v off the shoes of (horses); 3. § to confuse (a. o.); to abash; to put v out of countenance; to unhinge; to nonplus; to put v to a nonplus.

Être déferé d'un oeil, to have v lost one eye; to be blind of one eye.

SE DÉFERER, pr. v. 1. § (of an aiglet, a lacet) to lose v o's tag; to come v untagged; 2. (of horses) to lose v o's shoes; 3. § (pers.) to be confused, abashed, nonplused; to be out of countenance.

DÉFET, n. m. (book-s., print.) waste; waste sheet.

DÉFEUILLAISON [défeu-yèzon] n. f. defoliation.

DÉFEUILLER [défeu-yé] v. a. (hort.) to strip v of o's leaves.

SE DÉFEUILLER, pr. v. to lose v of o's leaves.

DÉFEUTRAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) breaking.

DÉFEUTRER, v. a. (a. & m.) to break v.

DÉFI, n. m. (à, to) 1. § defiance; 2. § challenge.

Auteur d'un —, challenger; cartel de —, defiance; personne qui jette un — (à), defier (of); challenger (of). De —, defiatory; par —, in defiance.

Faire un — à, to defy; mettre au —, 1. to set v at defiance; 2. (de) to defy (to); porter un — (à), to bid v defiance (to); (to set v at naught (...)).

DÉFIANCE, n. f. 1. distrust; 2. mistrust; 3. diffidence; distrust.

— de soi-même, diffidence; distrust.

Avec —, (V. senses) 1. distrustfully; 2. mistrustfully; mistrustingly; 3. diffidently; distrustfully; 4. anxiously; sans —, (V. senses) 1. aistrustless; 2. mistrustless; en — de soi-même, diffident; distrustful; distrustful of o's self. Entrer en —, to begin v to distrust, to mistrust.

DÉFIANT, E, adj. 1. distrustful; 2. mistrustful.

DÉFICIENT, adj. (arith.) deficient.

DÉFICIT [défici] n. m., pl. —, (fin.) 1. deficit; 2. deficiency.

Comblér un —, to cover a deficit; to supply a deficiency; to make v good, up a deficiency.

DÉFIER, v. a. (à, to; de, to) 1. § to defy (to provoke to combat); 2. § to challenge; 3. § to dare; to brave; to defy; to be a defier of; 4. § to set v (a. o.) at defiance; 5. § to bid v defiance to; 5. § to fly v in the face of (a. o.).

Personne qui défie, defier. Sans être défié, undefied.

SE DÉFIER, pr. v. 1. to defy each other; 2. to challenge each other; 3. (DE, ...) to distrust; 4. (DE, of) to mistrust; 5. (DE) to be diffident (of); to distrust (...); 6. (DE, ...) to foresee v; to suspect.

— de soi-même, 1. to be diffident; to distrust o's self; 2. to be mistrustful. Qui se défie, 1. distrustful; 2. mistrustful; 3. diffident.

DÉFIGURER, v. a. 1. § to disfigure (spoil the face of); 2. § to disfigure; (to be a disfigurement to; (to disguise; to be a disfigure of; to deface; to deform; to mar.

Personne, chose qui défigure, disfigureur; disfigureur.

DÉFIGURÉ, E, pa. p. disfigured; (disguised).

Etat —, disfigurement; disfiguration. Non —, undefaced; undeformed; unmarred.

SE DÉFIGURER, pr. v. 1. § to disfigure o's self; 2. § to become disfigured, deformed.

DÉFILÉ, n. m. 1. § defile; strait; narrow pass; pass; 2. § strait; difficulty; 3. (mil.) defiling; filing off.

DÉFILEMENT [défilman] n. m. (fort.) defilement.

DÉFILER, v. a. 1. to unstring v; 2. to unthread (a needle); 3. (fort.) to protect from enfilade.

SE DÉFILER, pr. v. 1. § to come v unstring; 2. § (of needles) to come v unthreaded.

DÉFILER, v. n. 1. (mil.) to defile; to file off; 2. § to die v; to go v off.

DÉFILER, n. m. (mil.) defiling; filing off.

DEFINI, E, adj. 1. definite; determinate; 2. (gram.) definite.

Non —, undefined; indeterminate.

DEFINI, n. m. (philos.) definite.

DÉFINIR, v. a. 1. to define; to determine; 2. to define (explain); 3. (to portray (a. o.); to depict; to describe; 4. (eccles.) to decide.

Personne qui définit, (V. senses) (did.) definer. Pouvoir être défini, to be definable.

DÉFINISSABLE, adj. (did.) definable.

DEFINITEUR, n. m. definitior (assistant to the general or provincial in certain religious orders).

DEFINITIF, VE, adj. 1. definitive; 2. decisive; positive.

Caractère —, definitiveness; résultat —, definitive result; (upshot. En définitive, adv. 1. definitively; (on, upon the upshot; 2. decisively; positively.

DÉFINITION [définicion] n. f. 1. definition; 2. (eccles.) decision.

Sans —, (V. senses) undefined. Faire une —, to give v a definition.

DEFINITIVEMENT [définitivman] adv. 1. definitively; 2. decisively; positively.

DÉFLAGRATION [—gracion] n. f. (chem.) deflagration.

DÉFLEGATION [déflegmacion] n. f. (chem.) dephlegmation.

DÉFLEGMER [déflegmé] v. a. (chem.) to dephlegm.

DÉFLEURAISSON, n. f. fall of the blossom.

DÉFLEURIR, v. n. (of plants) to shed v o's blossoms.

DÉFLEURIR, v. a. 1. to deflower (trees); 2. to take v off the blossom of (fruits).

DÉFLEURI, E, pa. p. V. senses of DEFLEURIR.

Non —, undeflowered.

DÉFLEXION, n. f. (phys.) deflection.

DÉFLORATION [défloracion] n. f. defloration.

DÉFLORER, v. a. to deflower.

DÉFLORÉ, E, pa. p. deflowered.

Non —, undeflowered.

DÉFONCEMENT [défonseman] n. m. 1. staering (of casks); staring in; beating in; 2. (agr.) digging up.

DÉFONCEUR, v. a. 1. to stare (a cask); to stare in; to beat v in; 2. to break v up (roads); 3. (agr.) to dig v; to dig v up; 4. (cur.) to dip v.

SE DÉFONCEUR, pr. v. 1. to give v way at the bottom; 2. (of roads) to break v up.

DÉFORMATION [—acion] n. f. (med.) deformation.

DÉFORMER, v. a. 1. to put v out of form; to deform; 2. § to distort.

DÉFORMÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉFORMER.

Non —, 1. undeformed; 2. not distorted.

DÉFOURNER, v. a. to take v out of the oven.

DÉFRAYER, v. a. 1. to defray (a. o.);

to defray the expenses of (a. o.); 2. § to entertain; to divert.

DÉFRAYÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉFRAYER.

Non —, undefrayed.

DÉFRICHEMENT, n. m. 1. (agr.) clearing (of lands); 2. clearing (land cleared).

DÉFRICHER, v. a. 1. (agr.) to clear; 2. § to cultivate; to polish; 3. § to clear up.

DÉFRICHEUR, n. m. (agr.) clearer.

DÉFRISER, v. a. to uncurl (hair).

SE DÉFRISER, pr. v. (of hair) to uncurl; to fall out of curl.

DÉFRONCER, v. a. 1. to unplait; to take out of plait; 2. § to unknot (the eye-brows).

DÉFROQUE, n. f. 1. estate, property (of deceased monks); 2. furniture obtained (not by descent); 3. (sing.) cast off, old clothes, pl.

Mettre à la —, to cast off (clothes).

DÉFROQUER, v. a. 1. § to unfrock; 2. § to take off (a. o.'s) all.

SE DÉFROQUER, pr. v. (of monks) to quit the frock.

DEFUNT, E, adj. 1. deceased; 2. (adm., law) deceased; 3. (subst.) (adm., law) deceased.

DÉGAGE, E, adj. 1. loose (not tight); 2. § slender; 3. § unconstrained; easy; 4. § disengaged; 5. (b. s.) (of manners, tone) slipshod; 6. (of rooms) with a private entrance; 7. (of stairs) leading to a private passage; 8. (tech.) free.

2. Taille —, slender waist. 3. Air —, unconstrained, easy air.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unredeemed; 2. § unextricated; 3. (of fire) unranked. Etat —, 1. § looseness; 2. § slenderness; 3. § unconstrained; easiness. D'une manière —, 1. § slenderly; 2. § unconstrainedly; easily; 3. § slipshod.

DÉGAGEMENT [dégajman] n. m. (DE, from) 1. § redeeming (of pledges); redemption; taking out of pledge; 2. § redeeming; taking out of pledge, pawn; 3. § clearing (from obstruction); 4. § disengagement; extrication; disentanglement; 5. § disengagement, release; liberation; 6. discharge (from military service); 7. (arch.) private entrance; 8. (chem.) disengagement; 9. (fenc.) extrication; 10. (tech.) clearance; 11. (tech.) exit.

De —, (V. senses) (arch.) private; back.

DÉGAGER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. § to redeem (pledges); (to take out of pledge); 2. § to redeem (from the Mont-de-Piété or the pawn-broker's); to take out of pledge, pawn; (to take out); 3. § to redeem; to make good; 4. § to withdraw (o.'s) word; 5. § to clear, to free (from obstruction); 6. § to disengage; to extricate; to disentangle; to loose; to loosen; to set free; 7. § to disengage; to release; to liberate; to free; 8. § to disengage; to detach; to wean; 9. § to disengage; to separate; 10. § to set off; to show off to advantage; 11. to rake (fire); 12. to obtain the discharge of (soldiers); (to get off); 13. (arch.) to make a private entrance to (rooms); 14. (chem.) to evolve; to disengage; 15. (did.) to disengage (separate); 16. (fenc.) to extricate (o.'s sword); 17. (math.) to find (the unknown quantity); 18. (med.) to loosen; 19. (nav.) to clear; 20. (tech.) to clear; to free.

3. — sa foi, sa parole, to redeem o.'s faith. o.'s word; to make good o.'s word. 5. § — une porte, un passage, to clear a door, a passage; 6. § — la tête, la poitrine, to clear the head, chest. 7. — q. u. d'une obligation, d'une promesse, to disengage, to release, to free a. o. from an obligation, a promise. 8. — les affections, to disengage, to detach, to wean the affections. 10. — la taille, to set off the shape.

FRENCH-ENGLISH.

À —, (V. senses) (tech.) disengaging. Pouvoir être dégagé, (V. senses) to be extricable.

SE DÉGAGER, pr. v. (V. senses of DÉGAGER) (DE, from) 1. § to be cleared (from obstruction); 2. § to disengage; to extricate, to disentangle, to loose o.'s self; to break off; to break off loose; 3. § (to get off) away, off; (to get off) clear; 4. (chem.) to evolve; 5. (did.) to escape.

DÉGAGER, v. n. 1. (danc.) to detach the feet; 2. (fenc.) to extricate o.'s weapon.

DEGAINE, n. f.) awkwardness.

D'une belle —, awkward.

DÉGAÎNER, v. a. to unsheath; to draw off.

DÉGAÎNER, v. n. (1. § to draw off; to unsheath o.'s sword; 2. § to open o.'s purse; to put o.'s hand in o.'s pocket.

DÉGAÎNER, n. m. (1. § unsheathing, drawing o.'s sword.

Être brave jusqu'au —, 1. to be brave till it comes to the push; to the scratch; 2. to promise without performing.

DÉGAÎNEUR, n. m.) duellist; fighter.

DÉGANTER, v. a. to take off the gloves of.

SE DÉGANTER, pr. v. to take off o.'s gloves.

DÉGARNIR, v. a. 1. to strip; 2. to unfurnish; to disgarnish; to degarnish; 3. to untrim; 4. to thin (trees); 5. to unhang (hangings); 6. (fort.) to degarnish; to disgarnish; 7. (nav.) to strip; to unrig.

— de dentelles, to unlace; — de galon, to unlace; — d'hommes, to unman.

DÉGARNI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉGARNIR) 1. naked (without having the usual objects); 2. (of benches, rooms) empty (without people); 3. (print.) (of forms) naked.

SE DÉGARNIR, pr. v. 1. to strip o.'s self (of a th.); 2. to become off, to get off thin; 3. to empty; to become off, to get off empty; 4. (DE, ...) to lose off; 5. to wear off lighter clothing.

3. Les bancs se dégarnissent, the benches get empty. 4. Les arbres se dégarnissent de leurs branches, the trees are losing their branches.

DÉGÂT, n. m. 1. ravage; devastation; havoc; 2. depravation; 3. waste; 4. (law) waste.

—s intentionnels, volontaires, (law) voluntary waste; —s par défaut d'entretien, par négligence, permissive =. Faire des —s, 1. to make ravages; to do devastation; to make havoc; 2. to make depredations; 3. to make waste; 4. (law) to waste; faire le — dans, (V. senses) to ravage; to devastate; faire un — de, (V. senses) 1. to ravage; to devastate; 2. to waste.

DÉGAUCHIR [dégôchir] v. a. 1. (tech.) to smooth; 2. to straighten; 3. § to polish (a. o.); to rub off the rust of.

DÉGAUCHISSAGE [dégôchissaj]

DÉGAUCHISSEMENT [dégôchisman] n. m. (tech.) 1. smoothing; 2. straightening.

DÉGEL, n. m. thaw.

Avoir du —, to have a =; être au —, (of the weather) to thaw.

DÉGELER [dêjel] v. a. to thaw.

DÉGÊLÉ, E, pa. p. thawed.

Non —, unthawed.

SE DÉGELER, pr. v. to thaw.

DÉGELER [dêjel] v. n. to thaw.

Faire —, to =. Il dégèle, it thaws.

DÉGÉNÉRA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. § degenerating.

DÉGÉNÉRATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. § degeneracy (physical); deterioration; 2. (med.) degeneracy.

Avec —, degenerately.

DÉGÉNÉRER, v. n. (DE, from; EN, into) 1. § to degenerate; 2. (med.) to degenerate.

DÉGÉNÉRÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § degenerate;

2. § (pers., animals) degenerate; half-blooded.

DÉGÉNÉRESCENCE, n. f. V. DÉGÉNÉRATION.

DÉGINGANDE, E, adj. 1. (pers.) ill-formed (whose whole frame appears to be composed of parts ill connected); 2. § (th.) unconnected.

DÉGLUER, v. a. 1. § to take off the bird-lime from; 2. § to remove the gum from (the eyes).

SE DÉGLUER, pr. v. 1. § to extricate o.'s self from bird-lime; 2. § (of the eyes) to be relieved from a deposit of gum.

DÉGLUTITION [—ticion] n. f. (did.) deglutition.

DÉGOBILLER [—bi-yé] v. a. § to disgorge; to vomit; to bring up.

DÉGOBILLIS [—bi-yi] n. m. § vomit.

DÉGOISER, v. a. 1. + § (of birds) to warble; 2. § (b. s.) (pers.) to clatter; to rattle; 3. + § to blab.

DÉGOISER, v. n. § to rattle away; to let o.'s tongue run.

En —, to =; to rattle it out.

DÉGOMMAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) un-gumming.

DÉGOMMER, v. a. 1. (a. & m.) to ungum; 2. § to oust (turn out of office); 3. § to carry off (kill).

DÉGONDER, v. a. § to unhinge (take from its hinge).

SE DÉGONDER, pr. v. 1. § (th.) to come off unhinged; to come off its hinges; 2. § (pers.) to be unhinged (confused).

DÉGONFLEMENT, n. m. 1. (of swellings) reduction; bringing down; 2. (of swellings) reduction; (going down); 3. reduction of volume.

DÉGONFLER, v. a. 1. § to reduce (a swelling); to cause to subside; (to bring down); 2. § to reduce the volume of; 3. to discharge the gas from (a balloon).

SE DÉGONFLER, pr. v. 1. (of swellings) to be reduced; to subside; (to go down); 2. to be reduced in volume.

DÉGORGEMENT [dégorjman] n. m. 1. clearing; unstopping; 2. (of the humours) overflowing; 3. (a. & m.) cleansing; cleaning.

DÉGORGEOIR [dégorjoir] n. m. 1. place where waters are discharged; 2. (artil.) primer; priming wire; 3. (tech.) spout.

DÉGORGER, v. a. 1. to clear (narrow passages, pipes from obstruction); to unstop; 2. § to overflow; 3. (a. & m.) to cleanse; to clean.

SE DÉGORGER, pr. v. 1. to discharge, to disgorge, to empty itself; 2. (DE, ...) to discharge; to disgorge; 3. to get off clear, unstopped; 4. (of fish) to be purged.

DÉGORGER, v. n. 1. to discharge o.'s self; 2. to overflow.

Faire —, (V. senses) 1. to purge (fish); 2. (a. & m.) to cleanse; to clean.

DÉGOTER, v. a. § (to oust (turn out of office).

DÉGOURDI, E, adj. 1. sharp; shrewd; acute; 2. (of women) forward.

DÉGOURDIR, v. a. 1. § to restore the circulation to (a part benumbed); to remove numbness from; 2. § to sharpen the wits of; to make sharp, acute; 3. § to polish (a. o.).

SE DÉGOURDIR, pr. v. 1. § (pers.) to remove the benumbedness from; 2. (th.) to lose o.'s benumbedness; 3. § (pers.) to get sharp, acute; 4. § to polish, to brighten up.

Faire —, to take off the chill off (water).

DÉGOURDISSEMENT [—disman] n. m. restoring the circulation (to a part benumbed); removal of numbness.

DÉGOÛT, n. m. (POUR) 1. § distaste (for, to food); disgust (to); disrelish (to); dislike (of, to); 2. § surfeit; 3. §

loathing; 4. || loathsomeness; 5. § distaste (to); disrelish (to); dislike (of, to); disinclination (to); disgust (of); nauseousness; fulsomeness; 6. § mortification; vexation; 7. (culin.) (sing.) drippings, pl.

Avec —, (V. senses) loathingly; squeamishly; sans —, (V. senses) unshocked. Avoir du — pour, 1. || § to dislike; to have a dislike, distaste to; 2. || to disrelish; 3. || to be disgusted with; to be sick of; 4. || to loathe; 5. § to be out of conceit (with); donner du — pour, 1. || § to give a dislike, disrelish to; 2. § to make (a. o.) disgusted with (a. th.); to make (a. o.) loathe (a. th.); prendre du, un — pour, prendre en —, 1. || § to take a dislike, distaste to; 2. § to take a disgust to; 3. || to loathe.

DEGOÛTANT, E, adj. 1. || § (pers. th.) disgusting; 2. || distasteful; 3. || § nauseous; loathsome; fulsome; 4. § disheartening; discouraging.

D'une manière —e, 1. disgustingly; 2. nauseously; fulsomely.

DEGOÛTE, n. m. E, n. f. fastidious person.

Faire le —, la —e, to be fastidious, squeamish. C'est un bon —, he likes good things, what is good.

DEGOÛTER, v. a. (DE) 1. || § to disgust (with); to make (a. o.) disgusted (with); 2. || to give a dislike, disrelish, distaste (to a. o. for a. th.); 3. § to surfeit (with); to tire (of); 4. § to put (a. o.) out of conceit (of).

DEGOÛTÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DEGOÛTER) 1. || fastidious; squeamish; 2. § (DE, with) out of conceit.

SE DEGOÛTER, pr. v. 1. || § (DE) to take a dislike, distaste, disgust (to); to be disgusted (with); 2. § to nauseate; to feel squeamish.

DEGOÛTTANT, E, adj. dripping; running down.

DEGOÛTTER, v. n. (A, ...; DE, from) 1. to drop; 2. to drip; to run down; 3. to dribble; 4. to trickle; to trickle down.

1. Le sang lui dégoutte du nez, blood is dripping from his nose.

Laisser —, to dribble.

DEGRADANT, E, adj. § degrading.

D'une manière —e, degradingly.

DEGRADATION [dégrádation] n. f. 1. || (DE, from; A, to) degradation (depriving of rank, honour); 2. § degradation; debasement; disgrace; 3. damage; 4. (of buildings) defacement; 5. (of buildings) dilapidation; 6. (law) waste; 7. (mil.) degradation; 8. (paint.) degradation.

—s intentionnelles, volontaires, (law) voluntary waste; —s par défaut d'entretien, par négligence, (law) permissive —.

DEGRADER, v. a. 1. || (DE, from; A, to) to degrade (deprive of rank, honour); 2. § to degrade; to debase; to disgrace; 3. || to damage; 4. || to deface (buildings, monuments); 5. || to dilapidate (buildings, monuments); 6. (law) to waste; 7. (paint.) to degrade.

DEGRADÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DEGRADER.

Non —, 1. undegraded; 2. undamaged; 3. undefaced; 4. undilapidated.

SE DEGRADER, pr. v. 1. § to degrade, to debase, to disgrace o.'s self; 2. || to get damaged; 3. (of buildings, monuments) to become defaced; 4. (of buildings, monuments) to become (to get dilapidated); 5. (law) to waste.

DEGRAFER, v. a. to unhook (from an eye).

DEGRAISSAGE, n. m.

DEGRAISSEMENT, n. m. (a. & m.)

1. cleaning; 2. scouring.

DEGRAISSER, v. a. 1. || to take the fat out of; 2. || to skim off the fat of;

to skim; 3. || to take the grease, dirt off; to clean; 4. || to fleece; to exact, to extort money from; 5. § to impoverish (land); 6. § to impoverish; 7. to correct the greasy taste of (wine); 8. (a. & m.) to clean; 9. (a. & m.) to scour.

DEGRAISSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. scourer.

DEGRAVOIEMENT

DEGRAVOIMENT, n. m. (build.) barring; laying bare.

DEGRAVOYER [dégravoi-yé] v. a. (build.) to bare; to lay bare.

DEGRÉ, n. m. 1. step; stair; 2. + staircase; 3. § degree; step; stage; grade; gradation; 4. § degree; point; extent; (pitch); 5. (of relationship) degree; remove; 6. + (of universities) degree; 7. (astr.) degree; 8. (geog.) degree; 9. (gram.) degree; 10. (math.) degree; 11. (phys.) degree.

Le — le plus bas, le dernier —, the lowest degree; dernier —, plus haut, suprême — §, 1. furthest, highest, supreme, utmost =; 2. utmost; highest, utmost pitch. Au ... —, (of relationship) of the ... =, remove; au plus bas — §, (V. senses) at the lowest ebb; à un haut — §, 1. in, to a great, high =; 2. to a great extent; à un si haut — §, 1. to so great, high a =; 2. to such an extent; à un très-haut —, in an eminent =; au plus haut —, (V. senses) to the full; au suprême — §, 1. to a superlative =; superlative; 2. superlatively; par —, 1. by =s; gradually; 2. gradatory.

DEGRÉER, v. a. (nav.) to unrig.

DEGRÈVEMENT [dégrévman] n. m. 1. reduction (of taxes); 2. freeing (property) from encumbrance; 3. (law) dismortgaging.

DEGRÉVER, v. a. 1. to reduce (taxes); to take off; 2. to free (estates) from encumbrance; 3. (law) to dismortgage.

DEGRINGOLADE, n. f. (1. || going down; 2. || § fall; tumble.

Faire une —, 1. to run down; 2. to tumble down; to get down; to have a tumble; 3. to roll down.

DEGRINGOLER, v. n. (1. || to go down (fast and in spite of o.'s self); 2. || to tumble down; 3. to roll down; to topple down; 4. § (DANS, into) to fall.

Faire —, 1. to tumble down; 2. to roll down.

DEGRISER, v. a. 1. (|| to sober (cure of intoxication); 2. § to sober; to cool; to bring down to o.'s senses.

DEGROSSAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) reducing (for wire-drawing); drawing down.

DEGROSSER [dégrôce] v. a. (a. & m.) to reduce (for wire-drawing); to draw down.

DEGROSSI [dégrô-ci] n. m. (arts) roughing; rough-hewing; roughing down.

DEGROSSIR [dégrôceir] v. a. 1. (arts) to rough; to rough-hew; to rough down; to roughen down; 2. § to make a rough sketch of; 3. § to clear up; 4. (build.) to dress; to trim.

DEGROSSI, E, pa. p. V. senses of DEGROSSIR.

Non —, 1. (arts) unroughed; 2. (build.) undressed; untrimmed.

DEGROSSISSAGE [dégrôciçaj] n. m. 1. (arts) roughing; rough-hewing; roughing down; roughening down; 2. (build.) dressing; trimming.

DEGUENILLE [dégnehi-yé] E, adj. ragged; in rags.

DEGUENILLÉ [dégnehi-yé] n. m. E, n. f. 1. person in rags; 2. (b. s.) tatterdemalion.

DEGUERPIR, v. n. 1. to give up; 2. (to quit; to leave; to pack off; to be off; 3. (law) to give up the possession (of land).

Faire —, to oust; to rout out, to turn out.

DEGUERPISSMENT [déghepisman] n. m. (law) yielding; giving up.

DEGUEULER, v. n. ⊖ to disgorge (after eating & drinking); to vomit.

DEGUIGNONNER [dégnein-yoné] v. a. (to turn the luck of (a. o. from bad to good).

DEGUISEMENT [dégizman] n. m. 1. || (EN, as) disguise; 2. § disguise.

Sans —, 1. || § undisguised; 2. § unfeigned; unmasked; unveiled; sous un —, disguisedly.

DEGUISER, v. a. 1. || (EN, as) to disguise; 2. § to disguise; to mask; to veil; 3. § (A, from) to conceal; to hide; to keep.

1. — un homme en femme, to disguise a man as a woman.

— son nom, to assume a false name.

Personne qui déguise, || § disguiser (of).

SE DEGUISER, pr. v. || § (EN, as) to disguise o.'s self; to be a disguiser.

Personne qui se déguise, disguiser.

DEGUSTATEUR, n. m. taster (of wines, &c.).

DEGUSTATION [—âcion] n. f. tasting (of wines, &c.).

DEGUSTER, v. a. to taste (wines, &c.).

DEHÂLER, v. a. to clear the complexion of (a. o. from the effects of the sun).

SE DEHÂLER, pr. v. to clear o.'s complexion (when sun-burnt).

DEHANCHE, E, adj. hipped; hip-shot.

Rendre —, to hip.

DEHARNACHEMENT [debarnachman] n. m. unharnessing.

DEHARNACHER, v. a. to unharness.

DEHISCENCE, n. f. (bot.) dehiscence.

DEHISCENT, E, adj. (bot.) dehiscent.

Etre —, (bot.) to be =; to dehisce.

DEHONTE, E, adj. shameless; unblushing; (unshamefaced).

DEHORS, adv. 1. outside; 2. out; without; 3. (nav.) out; at sea; 4. (nav.) in the offing.

De — ||, from without; de — en dedans ||, from without inwards; en —, 1. || outside; 2. on the outside; out; without; 3. § (de) apart (from); 4. (de) unconcerned (for, about); 5. § open; frank; 6. (nav.) out; at sea; 7. (nav.) in the offing; en — de, 1. || outside of; out of; without; 2. § out of (the question); là —, 1. out there; 2. outside there; par —, 1. outside; 2. outside of (a town). Aller —, to go out; être en — §, to be open, frank; jeter —, to shove out; mettre —, 1. to put; to turn out; 2. to turn out (cattle); 3. (com.) to put in circulation; to put out.

DEHORS, n. m. 1. || exterior; outside; 2. § —, (pl.) appearances, pl.; 3. —, (pl.) (of houses) dependences (avenues fore-court, park, &c.); 4. —, (pl.) (fort.) outworks, pl.

Au —, 1. outside; 2. without; out; out of doors; 3. (adj.) out-door; out; 4. external; outward; 5. (nav.) out at sea; 6. (nav.) in the offing; au dehors de, without; outside of; du —, 1. from the outside; 2. from without; 3. (th.) outer; du — au dedans, from without inwards. Se jeter au —, 1. to get out; 2. to start out. Sauver les —, to save appearances.

DEICIDE, n. m. deicide.

DEIFICATION [—âcion] n. f. deification.

DEIFIER, v. a. to deify.

DÉIFIÉ, E, pa. p. deified.

Non —, undeified.

DÉISME, n. m. deism.

De —, 1. of =; 2. deistic; deistical.

DÉISTE, n. m. deist.

DÉISTE, adj. deistic; deistical.

DÉITE, n. f. (myth.) *deity*, m. f.; *divinity*, m. f.; *god*, m.; *goddess*, f.

DÉJÀ, adv. *already*.

DÉJECTION [dèjekcion] n. f. (med.) *dejection*; *ejection*.

—s *alvines*, (med.) =s. De —, 1. of =s; 2. *dejectory*.

DÉJETER [dèjè] (SE) pr. v. 1. || (of wood) to warp; 2. (med.) to deviate.

Faire —, to warp (wood).

DÉJETÉ, E, pa. p. warped.

Non —, unwarped.

DÉJETTEMENT, n. m. (med.) *deviation*.

DÉJEUNE, n. m. V. **DÉJEUNER**.

DÉJEUNER, v. n. 1. (DE, ON) to break-fast; 2. to be at breakfast.

— en ville, to breakfast out. Donner à — à q. u., to give v. a. o. a breakfast;

être à —, to be at breakfast; faire — q. u., to give v. a. o. his breakfast.

DÉJEUNER, **DÉJEUNÉ**, n. m. 1. breakfast (meal); 2. breakfast-service.

— chaud, froid, cold, hot breakfast; second —, luncheon; (lunch. — à la

fourchette, "déjeuner à la fourchette"; (meat =; — diner, grand =. Partie de —, breakfasting. N'en avoir pas

pour un —, to run v. through o.'s property; ne faire qu'un — de, to make v. but a mouthful of; se mettre à table

pour —, to sit v. down to breakfast.

DÉJOINDRE, v. a. (conj. like **CRAIN-DRE**) || to disjoin (stone, wood).

SE **DÉJOINDRE**, pr. v. to become v. disjoined; to separate.

DÉJOUER, v. a. 1. to counteract (a. th.); 2. to baffle; to foil; 2. to baffle (a. o.); to foil.

DÉJOUER, v. n. to play badly.

DÉJUCHER, v. n. 1. || (of fowls) to leave v. o.'s roost; 2. (f. pers.) to come v. down from o.'s perch.

Faire —, 1. || to unroost (fowls); 2. § to bring v. (a. o.) down from o.'s perch.

DÉJUCHER, v. a. 1. || to roost (fowls); 2. § to bring v. (a. o.) down from o.'s perch.

DÉLÀ, prep. || (of place) beyond; farther than; on the other side of.

Au —, 1. || § beyond; 2. § more; upwards; au — de, 1. || beyond; farther than; on the other side of; past; 2. § beyond; 3. § past; en —, || beyond; further; further on; par —, 1. || beyond; further; further on; 2. § beyond; 3. § past; deçà et —, right and left; all about.

DÉLABREMENT [dèlabr'man] n. m. 1. || § dilapidation; 2. || § decay; ruin.

DÉLABRER [dèlabrè] v. a. 1. || to tear v. to rags; to tatters; 2. || to shatter; 3. || § to dilapidate; 4. § to shatter; to ruin; to destroy.

Personne qui délabre, *dilapidator* (of).

DÉLABRÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **DÉLABRER**) 1. || (pers.) tattered; in rags; 2. || (th.) shattered; 3. || (th.) dilapidated; 4. § shattered; ruined; decayed.

SE **DÉLABRER**, pr. v. 1. || to fall to rags, tatters; 2. || § to dilapidate; 3. || § to decay.

DÉLAGER, v. a. to unlace.

SE **DÉLAGER**, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to unlace o.'s self; 2. (th.) to come v. unlaced.

DÉLAI, n. m. *delay*.

À bref, court —, at short notice; dans le plus bref —, with the least possible delay; with as little delay as possible; pour tout —, as the only delay; sans —, 1. without delay; 2. (law) instantly; sans plus de —, without further delay. Accorder un — de grâce, (law) to esoin; apporter, causer, occasionner du —, to cause, to occasion delay.

DÉLAISSEMENT [dèlâsman] n. m. 1. abandonment; 2. (pers.) (DE, OF, IN) destitution; 3. (coin. nav.) abandon-

ment; 4. (law) abandonment to a mortgagee.

DÉLAISSER, v. a. 1. to abandon; to forsake v.; 2. (law) to relinquish; 3. (law) to abandon to a mortgagee; 4. (law) to abandon to an insurer.

Personne qui délaisse, (V. senses) forsaker (of).

DÉLAISSÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **DÉLAISSER**) (pers.) destitute.

Non —, unforsaken.

DÉLARDEMENT, n. m. (carp.) splaying the angles.

DÉLARDER, v. a. (carp.) to splay the angles of.

DÉLASSEMENT [dèlâsman] n. m. 1. repose from fatigue; repose; 2. relaxation; recreation.

DÉLASSER [dèlâcè] v. a. to refresh; to be refreshing, unweary.

Qui délasse, refreshing. Personne, chose qui délasse, refresher (of).

DÉLASSÉ, E, pa. p. refreshed.

Non —, unrefreshed.

SE **DÉLASSER**, pr. v. 1. to refresh o.'s self; to unweary o.'s self; 2. § to relax; to unbend v. o.'s self.

DÉLA-TEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. 1. informer (accuser); 2. common informer.

DÉLATION [—âcion] n. f. information (charge of accusation).

Faire une — contre q. u., (law) to give v. in, to lay v., to lodge an information against a. o.

DÉLATTER, v. a. to unlath.

DÉLAVE, E, adj. 1. (of colours) diluted; 2. (jewel.) (of gems) weak; dim.

DÉLAYANT [dèlè-yan] n. m. (med.) diluent.

DÉLAYANT [dèlè-yan] E, adj. (med.) diluent.

DÉLAYEMENT [dèlè-y'man] n. m. (of solids) diluting.

DÉLAYER [dèlè-yè] v. a. (DE, WITH) 1. || to dilute (liquids, solids); (to mix with water; 2. § to dilute; to draw v. out; (to spin v. out; 3. to temper (lime).

Chose qui délaye, diluter (of).

DÉLAYÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **DÉLAYER**.

Non —, 1. || undiluted; 2. (of lime) untempered.

DÉLEATUR [dèlèatur] n. m., pl. —, (print.) dele.

Faire un — à, to mark with a =.

DÉLECTABLE, adj. 1. || delicious (to the palate); delectable; 2. § delectable; delightful.

D'une manière —, 1. || deliciously; delectably; 2. § delectably; delightfully.

DÉLECTION [—âcion] n. f. || delectation (gratification of the senses); delight.

DÉLECTER, v. a. § to delight.

SE **DÉLECTER**, pr. v. § (A, IN) to delight; to take v., to have delight.

DÉLEGATE, n. m. (law) delegator.

DÉLEGATEUR, n. m. (law) delegator.

DÉLEGATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. delegation; 2. proxy; 3. (law) delegation, assignment (of debts).

Par —, by =.

DÉLEGATOIRE, adj. (law) containing a delegation.

DÉLEGUÉ, n. m. 1. delegate; deputy; 2. proxy; 3. (law) delegate; deputy.

Fonctions de —, (V. senses) proxyship.

DÉLEGUER, v. a. 1. (A, TO, POUR, TO) to delegate; 2. to assign (debts, funds).

DÉLÉGUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **DÉLEGUER**.

Non —, undelegated.

DÉLESTAGE, n. m. (nav.) unballasting.

DÉLESTER, v. a. (nav.) to unballast.

DÉLESTEUR, n. m. (nav.) ballast-heaver.

DÉLÉTERE, adj. *deleterious*.

DÉLIBÉRANT, E, adj. *deliberative*.

DÉLIBÉRATI-F, VE, adj. 1. *deliberative* (voice); 2. (rhet.) *deliberative*.

Discours dans le genre —, (rhet.) *deliberative*.

DÉLIBÉRATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. *deliberation*; 2. *resolution*, *decision* (of deliberative bodies).

Mûre —, *mature deliberation*. Après —, 1. *after* =; 2. *deliberately*; par —, *deliberatively*; sans —, 1. *without* =; 2. *indeliberately*. Mettre en —, to bring v. under =; prendre en —, to take v. into =.

DÉLIBÉRÉ, E, adj. 1. *easy*; *free*; 2. *deliberate* (express).

De propos —, *deliberately*.

DÉLIBÉRÉ, n. m. (law) *deliberation* (of the judges of a court).

En —, in =.

DÉLIBÈREMENT, adv. 1. *deliberately*; 2. *boldly*; *resolutely*.

DÉLIBÉRER, v. n. 1. (SUN, DE, ON) to deliberate; 2. (de, to) to resolve; to determine.

DÉLICAT, E, adj. 1. || § *delicate*; 2. § *tender*; (ticklish; 3. § *nice*; 4. § (b. s.) *fastidious* (difficult to please); *nice*; 5. (sun, in) *dainty* (in eating & drinking); 6. (of sleep) *tight*.

2. Un point —, a tender, ticklish point.

Être — et blond, to be more nice than wise.

DÉLICATEMENT [dèlikatman] adv. 1. || § *delicately*; with delicacy; 2. *daintily*.

DÉLICATER, v. a. + to nurse up; to cocker.

SE **DÉLICATER**, pr. v. + to nurse o.'s self up.

DÉLICATESSE, n. f. 1. || § *delicacy*; 2. § *tenderness*; (ticklishness; 3. || § *nicety*; 4. § (b. s.) *daintiness* (in eating & drinking); 5. (of language, style) *delicacy*; *nicety*.

— exagérée, (V. senses) 1. *exaggerated delicacy*; 2. (b. s.) *fastidiousness*; *squeamishness*. Avec —, 1. with =; *delicately*; 2. *daintily*; en —, slightly at variance; par —, out of =.

DÉLICE, n. m. (sing.) (POUR, TO, DE, TO) *delight*.

DÉLICES, n. f. (pl.) 1. || § *delight*, sing.; 2. || *deliciousness* (to the palate), sing.

Sans —, 1. *without delight*; 2. *undelightful*; 3. *undelightful*. Être, faire les — de, to delight; faire ses —, to be o.'s =; faire ses — de, to delight in; mettre ses — à, to find v. in; (to take v. in. ... fait toutes ses —, o.'s whole = is in ...)

DÉLICIEUSEMENT [dèlicieuzman] adv. 1. || (to the palate) *deliciously*; 2. § (to the mind) *delightfully*.

DÉLICIEU-X [dèlicie] SE, adj. 1. || (to the palate) *delicious*; 2. § (to the mind) *delightful*.

DÉLICOTER (SE) pr. v. (of horses) to slip o.'s halter.

DÉLIÉ, E, adj. 1. || *untied*; *loose*; 2. || *slender*; *slight*; 3. § *light*; *easy*; 4. § *sharp*; *shrewd*; *acute*; 5. § (b. s.) *crafty*; *cunning*; 6. (of the tongue) *voluble*.

État —, (V. senses) *slenderness*. D'une manière —e, (V. senses) *slenderly*.

DÉLIE, n. m. (writing) *thin stroke*; *up stroke*.

DÉLIER, v. a. (DE, FROM) 1. || to unbind v.; 2. || to untie; to unfasten; to undo v.; 3. || to unknot v.; 4. || to unknot; 5. || to unfix; 6. || § to loosen (from restraint); to set v. loose; 7. § to release; to free; to liberate; 8. (theol.) to absolve.

7. — d'une obligation, to release, to free from an obligation.

SE **DÉLIER**, pr. v. (V. senses of **DÉLIER**) 1. to come v. untied, unfastened, undone; 2. || § to loosen; to get v. loose.

DELIMITATION [—*action*] n. f. *fixing, settling the limits, boundaries.*

DELIMITER, v. a. to *fix, to settle the limits, boundaries of.*

DELINEATION [—*action*] n. f. 1. *delineation (action); 2. delineation; delineament.*

Faire la — de ||, to *delineate.*

DELINQUANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *delinquent; offender; 2. (law) offender.*

Terrible —, sad —.

DELINQUER, v. n. + (law) to *offend; to commit an offense.*

DELIQUESCENCE, n. f. (chem.) *deliquescence; deliquation.*

Tomber en —, to *deliquesce.*

DELIQUESCENT, E, adj. (chem.) *deliquescent.*

DELIQUIUM [délíkúlom] n. m. (chem.) *deliquium.*

DELIRANT, E, adj. 1. || *delirious; 2. § frenzied; dystempered.*

DELIRE, n. m. 1. (med.) *delirium; deliriousness; (light-headedness; 2. (med.) attack of delirium; 3. § frenzy (agitation).*

3. — poétique, poetic frenzy.

Dans le —, en — ||, *delirious; (light-headed; (to rave; (to wander; donner le — ||, to produce delirium; être en —, dans le — ||, to be delirious; (light-headed; to be in a state of delirium; to rave; tomber en — ||, to become delirious.*

DELIKER, v. n. || to *be delirious, light-headed; (to rave; (to wander.*

DELIT, n. m. 1. (law) *misdemeanor; offense punishable by fine or imprisonment; offense; 2. § delinquency; offense.*

— énorme, grave, high misdemeanor; — politique, political offense. Corps du —, (law) *substance of the offense.*

Fait qualifié —, indictable offense; qualifié comme —, (law) *indictable. En flagrant —, in the very act; on the fact; on the very fact. Prendre en flagrant —, to take in the deed, in the fact, in the very fact.*

DELIT, n. m. (mas.) (of stone) *wrong bed.*

En —, against the stratum.

DELITER, v. a. (mas.) to *lay (a stone) not in its natural bed.*

DELITESCENCE, n. f. (med.) *delitescence.*

DELIVRANCE, n. f. (DE, from) 1. *deliverance; delivery; 2. delivery (giving); 3. delivery (child-birth); 4. (law) delivery; 5. (law) livery; 6. (surg.) delivery.*

— par force, (law) *rescue (of a prisoner). Faire la — de, to deliver (give).*

DELIVRE, n. m. 1. (med.) *after-birth; 2. (of animals) heam.*

DELIVRER, v. a. 1. (DE, from; à, to) to *deliver (set at liberty); 2. (DE) to free (from); to rid (of); 3. (à, to) to deliver (give); to deliver over; to hand over; 4. (de) to deliver (of); (to put) to bed (with); 5. (com.) to deliver.*

— par force, par violence, (law) to *rescue (a prisoner). Personne qui délivre par force, violence, (law) rescuer.*

Pour — q. u., (V. senses) to *a. o.'s rescue. Être délivré de, (V. senses) to be rid of.*

DELIVRE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **DELIVRER**.

Non —, undelivered.

SE **DELIVRER**, pr. v. 1. (DE) to *deliver o.'s self (from); to shake (off); 2. (DE) to free o.'s self (from); to rid (of) o.'s self (of).*

DELIVREUR, n. m. (b. s.) *deliverer.*

DELOGEMENT [délójman] n. m. 1. *removal; leaving o.'s house, apartments; 2. + departure (of troops billeted).*

DELOGER, v. n. 1. to *remove; (to move; to leave (o.'s house, apart-*

ments; 2. (to decamp; to run (away; 3. (to move; to get (away.

Faire —, 1. to *unhouse; 2. to oust; to turn out. — sans trompette, sans tambour ni trompette, to march off in silence.*

DELOGER, v. a. 1. to *unhouse; 2. to oust; to turn out; 3. (mil.) to dislodge.*

DELOYAL [délói-yal] E, adj. 1. (pers.) *dishonest; treacherous; perfidious; false; 2. (th.) dishonest; unfair.*

[DELOYAL has no m. pl.]

DELOYALEMENT [délói-yalman] adv. 1. *dishonestly; treacherously; perfidiously; falsely; 2. unfairly.*

DELOYAUTE [délói-yôte] n. f. 1. *dishonesty; perfidy; treachery; falseness; 2. unfairness.*

Avec —, 1. *dishonestly; treacherously; perfidiously; falsely; 2. unfairly; untruly.*

DELUGE, n. m. 1. || *flood; deluge; 2. || flood; great flood; deluge; 3. § flood (extreme abundance); deluge; sea; torrent.*

— universel, flood; great flood; deluge. A l'abri du —, undeluged. Après moi le déluge, when I am gone, come what will. Passer au —, to begin (at the flood rather than at the creation; not to begin (so far back; échappé au —, undeluged; remonter au —, to go (back to the flood.

DELUSTER, v. a. to *take (off the lustre, gloss of.*

DELUTER, v. a. to *unlute.*

DEMAGOGIE, n. f. 1. *quality of a demagogue; 2. (sing.) means employed by demagogues, pl.*

DEMAGOGIQUE, adj. of the demagogue.

DEMAGOGUE, n. m. *demagogue.*

DEMAIGRIER, v. n. + (jest.) to *become (less thin; to get (less thin.*

DEMAIGRIER, v. a. (carp., mas.) to *thin.*

DEMAILLOTER [démâ-yoté] v. a. to *unswathe.*

DEMAIN, adv. to-morrow.

— matin, — au matin, = morning; — soir, — au soir, = evening. — en huit, = week (future); — il y a huit jours, = week (past). Aujourd'hui pour —, from one minute to another. À —, 1. till, until =; 2. farewell, good bye till =. À — les affaires! we can think of business another day; après —, the day after =.

DEMAIN, n. m. to-morrow; morrow.

DEMANCHE, n. m. (mus.) *shift.*

DEMANCHEMENT [démâchman] n. m. 1. *taking off the handle; 2. being without a handle; 3. (mus.) shifting.*

DEMANCHER, v. a. to *take (off the handle of.*

SE **DEMANCHER**, pr. v. 1. || to *lose (o.'s handle; the handle to come (off; 2. § to go (wrong; to get (unhinged; 3. § (mus.) to shift.*

1. La cognée se **démâche**, the handle of the hatchet comes off.

DEMANCHER, v. n. 1. (mus.) to *shift; 2. (nav.) to get (out of the Channel, the British Channel.*

DEMANDE, n. f. 1. *question; 2. request; 3. suit; 4. application; suit; petition; prayer; 5. inquiry; 6. demand; claim; 7. demand (desire to purchase, obtain); request; 7. (com.) order (for goods); 8. (law) demand; 9. (law) prayer; suit.*

— formelle, formal demand; — conventionnelle, (law) *cross =; cross cause. — s et réponses, (play) questions and commands. Personne qui fait une —, (V. senses) 1. requester; 2. demander. A, sur la — de, by the, by desire of; at the request, instance of; on, upon = of; par — et par réponse, catechistic; catechistical. Accéder à une —, accueillir une —, avoir égard à une*

—, to comply with a request; addresser, faire une —, 1. to *ask a question; 2. to make (a request; 3. to make (an application; a petition; 4. to make (a demand; faire la — de, (com.) to order; faire droit à une —, to grant the prayer of a petition; former une —, to send (in an application; recevoir une — de q. ch., (com.) to receive, to take (an order for a th. À folle, à sotte — point de réponse, a silly question needs no reply.*

DEMANDER, v. a. 1. (à, of; à, for) to *ask; 2. (à, of) to beg; to request; 3. to solicit; to beg; to pray; to crave; to entreat; to sue for; 4. (à, de, to) to desire; to wish; (to want; 5. to need; to require; to want; 6. to demand; to claim; to call for; 7. to beg; 8. to inquire for; to ask for; to call for; 9. (com.) to order; 10. (law) to demand; 11. (law) to pray.*

1. — q. ch. à q. u., to ask a. o. for a th. to ask a th. of a. o. 2. — une faveur à q. u. to beg, to request a favour of a. o. 7. — son pain, to beg o.'s bread.

— à la cour, (law) to move; — avec instance, to entreat; to crave. Personne qui demande, (V. senses) 1. applicant; 2. inquirer. Je ne demande pas mieux (que), there is nothing I desire more; (that is the very thing I want! On demande, (in advertisements) wanted; on demande peu ..., there is little demand for ...; ... is little in demand, request; je vous le demande, I pray, I pray you; demandez-moi pourquoi! you must not ask me why! I cannot tell you why!

DEMANDE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **DEMANDER**) (com.) in demand, request.

Bien —, in great demand, request; non —, sans être —, 1. unasked; 2. unrequested; 3. unbesought; 4. unent for; 5. in no demand, request; 6. (com.) unordered; peu —, in little demand, request. ... est peu —, there is little demand for ...; ... is in little demand, request.

DEMANDER, v. n. (à, of; à, de, to; que, [subj.]) to *ask; to beg; to request; to desire; to wish; to want.*

— à q. u. à faire q. ch., qu'il fasse q. ch., to ask, to beg, to request a. o. to do a th.

DEMANDERESSE [demandress] n. f. V. **DEMANDEUR**.

DEMANDEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (b. s.) 1. *asker; 2. applicant; 3. demander.*

DEMAND-EUR, n. m. ERESSE, n. f. 1. *plaintiff (in a civil suit); 2. applicant; 3. (for landed property) demandant.*

DEMANGEAISON [demanjézon] n. f. 1. (à, in) *itch; itching; 2. § (DE, for) itia (immoderate desire); itching; inkling longing.*

Avoir des — s ||, to *itch.*

DEMANGER, v. n. (à, ...) 1. || to *itch; 2. § to long to be in action.*

1. La tête lui **démange**, his head itches.

Il me **démange**, I feel (an itching).

DEMANTELEMENT, n. m. 1. (mil.) *dismantling; 2. (fort.) degarnishment.*

DEMANTELER [démantié] v. a. (mil.) to *dismantle.*

DEMANTEBULER, v. a. 1. to *break (the jaw-bone); 2. to break (put) out of order.*

DEMARCACTION [demarkâcion] n. f. *demarcation.*

Ligne de — || §, line of =.

DEMARCHE, n. f. 1. || *gait; walk; § step; proceeding; measure; 3. (auprès de, to) application.*

— fière, superbe, strut; stalk; — lourde, de paysan, de manant, slouch; À la — superbe, ambling; amblingly. Avoir une — lourde, grossière, slouch; faire une —, 1. to take (step, proceeding; 2. to make (an application.

DEMARIER, v. a. to unmarried.

SE DEMARIER, pr. v. to be unmarried.

DEMARQUER, v. a. to take away the mark of.

DEMARQUER, v. n. (of horses) to lose the mark of o's age.

DEMARRAGE [démarraj] n. m. (nav.) unmooring.

DEMARREUR [démarré] v. a. (nav.) 1. to unmoor; 2. to unbend (ropes).

DEMARREUR [démarré] v. n. 1. (nav.) to leave her moorings; 2. (nav.) to break her moorings; 3. § (DE, from) to move; to stir.

DEMASQUER, v. a. 1. to unmask; 2. § to unmask; (to show up); 3. (mil.) to unmask (a battery).

SE DEMASQUER, pr. v. § to unmask; to take off o's mask.

DEMÂTAGE, n. m. (nav.) dismasting; dismasting.

DEMÂTER, v. a. (nav.) 1. to dismast; 2. to knock a mast overboard.

Être demâté de, to carry away (a mast).

DEMÂTER, v. n. to lose her (masts). — d'un mât, to carry away a mast. — du mât de..., to lose her...

DEMELE, n. m. 1. contest; quarrel; 2. contention; strife.

DEMELE, v. a. 1. (D'AVEC, from) to uningle; to separate; 2. § to disentangle; 3. § to unravel; to ravel out; 4. § to unweave; 5. § to distinguish; to recognize; 6. § (D'AVEC, from) to discern; 7. § (b. s.) to contest; to contend for.

Avoir à — avec, (V. senses) to have to do with; n'avoir rien à — avec, to have no concern with.

SE DEMELER, pr. v. (V. senses of DEMELER) 1. (th.) § to unravel; 2. § (th.) to clear up; 3. § (pers.) (DE, from) to extricate o's self.

DEMELOIR, n. m. large-toothed comb.

DEMEMBREMENT [demanbr'man] n. m. 1. § dismemberment; dislimbing; 2. § dismemberment; 3. § dismembered part; part dismembered.

DEMEMBRER [demanbré] v. a. 1. to dismember; to dislimb; 2. § to dismember; to disjoint.

DEMENAGEMENT [déménajman] n. m. removal (change of residence); removing; (moving).

DEMENAGER, v. a. to remove (convey to a different residence); (to move out).

DEMENAGÉ, E. pa. p. removed. Non —, unremoved.

SE DEMENAGER, pr. v. to assist each other in removing.

DEMENAGER, v. n. 1. to remove (change o's residence); (to move out, to move; 2. § to get away, off; to be off.

Sa raison, sa tête démenage, (of old people) he, she is getting childish.

DEMENCE, n. f. 1. insanity; lunacy; mental alienation; distraction, distractiveness; madness; (craziness, crazedness of mind; 2. § insanity; madness; craziness; 3. (law) lunacy; 4. (med.) dementia; insanity; mental alienation.

2. Il y a de la — à agir ainsi, it is insanity, madness to act so.

En —, 1. § insane; deranged; mad; 2. § mad; maddened; distracted. Tomber en —, to become insane; to be deranged; to madden; to run, to go mad. Qui fait tomber en —, maddening.

DEMENER (SE) pr. v. 1. to throw o's self about; 2. § to struggle; to strive hard; 3. § to madden.

Personne qui se démène, (V. senses) struggler.

DEMENTI, n. m. 1. lie (contradiction); 2. contradiction; 3. disappointment.

En avoir le —, to get, to have the worse of it; to be disappointed; donner un — à, 1. to give the lie to; 2. to contradict; recevoir, souffrir un —, 1. to allow a. o. to give one the lie; 2. to be contradicted.

DEMENTIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like SENTIR) 1. to give the lie to; 2. to belie; to contradict; 3. to deny; 4. to belie (not to act conformably to).

4. — sa gloire, sa profession, to belie o's glory, o's profession.

SE DEMENTIR, pr. v. 1. to contradict o's self; (to deny o's self; (to eat o's words; 2. to forfeit o's word; 3. to belie o's self; to deviate; to be inconsistent; 4. to discontinue; to cease; 5. to fall off; 6. (build.) to give way.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) 1. to be consistent; to be the same; to be undeviating; 2. to hold good.

DEMERITE, n. m. (AUPRÈS DE, with) demerit.

DEMERITER, v. n. (AUPRÈS DE, DE, with) to demerit.

DEMESURE, E. adj. 1. § immoderate; 2. § inordinate; intemperate.

DEMESUREMENT, adv. 1. § immoderately; 2. § inordinately; intemperately.

DEMETTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) 1. (A, of) to dislocate (bones); (to put out of joint; 2. § to dismiss (functionaries); to remove; to turn out; 3. (law) (DE, ...) to overrule (a plea).

1. — le poignet à q. u., to dislocate a. o.'s wrist.

DEMIS, E. pa. p. (V. senses of DEMETTRE) dislocated; out of joint.

SE DEMETTRE, pr. v. 1. (th.) to be dislocated; to be put out of joint; 2. (pers.) to dislocate; (to put out of joint (o's ...); 3. § (DE, ...) to resign (o's functions); to lay down; (to throw up).

1. Il s'est démis le poignet, he has dislocated his wrist.

DEMEUBLEMENT, n. m. 1. § unfurnishing; 2. absence of furniture.

DEMEUBLER, v. a. to unfurnish; to divest, to strip of furniture.

DEMEURANT, E. adj. residing; dwelling; living.

DEMEURANT, n. m. + remainder; residue.

Au —, adv. however; after all.

DEMEURE, n. f. 1. residence; abode; dwelling; * dwelling-place; home; 2. residence; abode; stay; 3. (law) delay.

Dernière —, (V. senses) last home; — éternelle, eternal abode; (long home; mise en —, 1. (law) putting in suit; 2. (French law) demand in due form of law. A —, immovable; à perpétuelle —, (law) immovable; sans —, 1. unhoused; 2. vagabond. Être à —, to be a fixture; être en —, § to be in arrears; fixer à —, (tech.) to fix immovably; fixer sa —, to take up o's abode; to fix o's dwelling; mettre en —, 1. (law) to put in suit; 2. (Fr. law) to demand in due form of law (to); 3. § (de) to compel (to); to oblige (to); to force (to); to lay under the necessity (of).

DEMEURER, v. n. 1. to reside; to dwell; (to live; 2. § (pers.) (à, in) to be engaged, occupied, employed; 3. § (th.) to occupy, employ; (to take up; 4. § to remain; to stay; (to stop; 5. § to remain; to endure; to continue; to last; 6. § to remain; to stand; to be; 7. (of food) to lie heavy (on the stomach).

1. Avoir demeuré dans sa jeunesse à l'étranger, to have resided, lived abroad in o's youth.

2. Il a demeuré une heure à faire cela, he has been engaged, occupied an hour in doing that. 3. Sa plaie a demeuré longtemps à guérir, his wound occupied, took a long time curing.

4. Être demeuré définitivement au même lieu ou dans le même état, to have remained definitely in the same place or the same state. 6. Les bataillons sont demeurés inébranlables, the battalions remained, stood immovable; — interdit, to stand confused.

En — là, 1. to stop there; 2. (de) to discontinue; to leave off; — en arrière, en reste, 1. § to be in arrears; 2. § to be behindhand; — court, tout court, 1. to stop short; 2. § to break down; — sur la place, to fall (dead) on the spot. Demeurons-en là! 1. let us say no more about it! 2. let us keep to that!

[DEMEURER is conjugated with avoir when this verb in its compound tenses denotes change of place or state that is, having remained, but remaining no longer (as in senses 1, 2, 3, V. Ex.); it takes être when its subject remains in the same place or state (as in senses 4, 5, 6, V. Ex. 4.)]

DEMI [dmi] E, adj. 1. half; 2. (comp.) demi; 3. (did.) (comp.) semi.

1. Une heure et —, an hour and a half; une — heure, half an hour.

[DEMI, following the noun agrees with it; preceding the noun is invariable.]

DEMI [dmi] adv. half.

DEMI [dmi] n. m. (arith.) half.

À —, 1. half; 2. by halves. Faire q. ch. à —, to do a. th. by halves. Il n'y en a pas à —, there is no dearth of it.

DEMIE [dmi] n. f. half-hour.

Cette pendule sonne les —s, this clock strikes the half-hours.

[DEMI is used as applied to time connected with clocks or watches only.]

DEMISSION [démision] n. f. resignation (of functions).

Donner sa —, 1. to resign; 2. to give up; to give up o's resignation; 3. (mil.) to throw up o's commission; 4. (parl.) to vacate o's seat; donner sa — de, to resign (an office); offrir sa —, to tender o's resignation.

DEMISSIONNAIRE, n. m. f. resigner.

DEMISSIONNAIRE, adj. 1. resigned; that has resigned; 2. (mil.) that has thrown up his commission; 3. (parl.) that has vacated his seat.

DEMITRE, v. a. to unmitre; to take away the mitre of.

DEMOCRATE, n. m. democrat.

DEMOCRATIE [démokrasi] n. f. democracy.

DEMOCRATIQUE, adj. democratic; democratical.

DEMOCRATIQUEMENT, adv. democratically.

DEMOCRATISER, v. a. to democratize.

DEMOISELLE, n. f. 1. young lady; girl; female; 2. unmarried, single woman; 3. + gentlewoman; 4. hot-water bottle; 5. (of paviors) beetle, paving-beetle; 6. (ent.) (genus) dragonfly; 7. (orn.) Numidian crane; 8. (orn.) long-tailed titmouse.

DEMOLIR, v. a. 1. to demolish; to take down; to pull down; 2. § to break up; 3. § to subvert; to overthrow; to break up; 4. § to cut (a. o.) up to nothing.

Personne qui démolit, § (g. s.) demolisher; puller down.

DEMOLI, E. pa. p. V. senses of DEMOLIR.

Non —, undemolished.

DEMOLISSEUR, n. m. (b. s.) 1. § demolisher; 2. § subverter; overthrower.

DEMOLITION [—licion] n. f. 1. (action) demolition; 2. —s, (pl.) materials of a building demolished; materials, pl.

DEMON, n. m. 1. demon; devil; 2. spirit; genius; 3. wild child.

Demi —, demi devil. De —, demoniac; demoniacal. Faire le —, to play the demon, devil.

DEMON, adj. (of children) wild.

DEMONETISATION [—acion] n. f. (fin.)

withdrawal (of money) from circulation; calling in.

DÉMONÉTER, v. a. (fin.) to withdraw (money) from circulation; to call in.

DÉMONIAQUE, adj. demoniac; demoniacal.

DÉMONIAQUE, n. m. f. 1. demoniac; 2. § demon; devil.

DÉMONIAQUE, n. m. (relig. hist.) demoniac.

DÉMONOGRAPHE, n. m. (did.) demonographer; writer on demonology.

DÉMONOLOGIE, n. f. demonology.

DÉMONOMANIE, n. f. demonomania.

DÉMONSTRATEUR, n. m. (pers.) demonstrator.

DÉMONSTRATI-F, VE, adj. 1. (did.) demonstrative; 2. § (pers.) that makes demonstration, show; 3. (gram., rhet.) demonstrative.

Être —, (V. senses) to make demonstration; to manifest externally.

DÉMONSTRATION [—action] n. f. 1. (did.) demonstration; 2. § demonstration; manifestation; outward show.

Par la —, (did.) demonstrably. Faire une —, to make a demonstration.

DÉMONSTRATIVEMENT, adv. demonstratively.

DÉMONTAGE, n. m. (tech.) taking to pieces.

DÉMONTÉ, v. a. 1. to dismount; to unhorse; 2. (of the horse) to throw; 3. to disjoint; 4. to take out of pieces; 5. to unhinge; to baffle; to foil; to nonplus; to put out of a nonplus; 6. to alter; to change (o.'s countenance at will); 7. to unset (gems); 8. (artil.) to dismount; 9. (nav.) to unship; 10. (nav.) to supersede (a. o.) in the command (of a ship).

1. — un cavalier, to dismount, to unhorse a rider. 3. — un édifice, to disjoint an edifice. 4. — une machine, to take a machine to pieces.

SE DÉMONTÉ, pr. v. 1. (th.) to take out of pieces; 2. (b. s.) (th.) to become deranged; (to get out of repair, order; 3. (b. s.) (pers.) o.'s constitution to get out of order; (to break up; 4. to be unhinged, baffled, foiled, nonplused; 5. to dislocate o.'s jawbone); 6. to alter at will (o.'s countenance).

3. Après avoir joui d'une excellente santé il se démonte, after having enjoyed excellent health his constitution is getting out of order.

DÉMONSTRABLE, adj. (did.) demonstrable.

Non —, (did.) undemonstrable. D'une manière —, (did.) demonstrably.

DÉMONSTRER, v. a. 1. to demonstrate; 2. to prove; to show.

Chose qui démontre, demonstrator. Qui tend à —, demonstratory.

DÉMORALISA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. demoralizing.

DÉMORALISATION [—lization] n. f. demoralization.

DÉMORALISER, v. a. to demoralize.

DÉMORDER, v. n. 1. (of animals) to let go o.'s hold (when biting); 2. § (pers.) (DE) to depart (from); to give up (...).

En —, to give up it up.

DÉMOTIQUE, adj. (Egypt. ant.) (of characters) demotic (for the use of the people).

DÉMUNIR, v. a. to deprive, to strip of ammunition.

SE DÉMUNIR, pr. v. § (pers.) to deprive o.'s self.

S'être démunir de, to be unprovided with.

DÉMURER, v. a. to open (what is walled up).

DÉMUSELER [démuslé] v. a. § to unmuzzle.

DÉNAIRE, adj. denary.

DÉNANTIR, v. n. (law) to deprive of security, pledge, lien.

SE DÉNANTIR, pr. v. (DE, ...) to give up (securities).

DÉNATIONALISER [dénationalisé] v. a. to denationalize.

DÉNATTEUR, v. a. to unmat (hair).

DÉNATURATION [—ation] n. f. (chem.) debasement; sophistication.

DÉNATURE, E, adj. unnatural (without the affections of nature).

Un enfant —, an unnatural child.

DÉNATURER, v. a. 1. § to alter the nature of; 2. § to unnaturalize (deprive of natural sentiment); 3. § to disfigure; to distort; 4. § to misrepresent (facts); to be a misrepresenter of; 5. § to misconstrue; 6. (chem.) to debase; to sophisticate.

Personne qui dénature, (V. senses) misrepresenter.

DENDRITE, n. f. (min.) dendrite.

DENDROÏDE, adj. (bot.) dendroid; tree-like.

DÉNÉGATION [—action] n. f. 1. denial (of facts); 2. (law) traverse.

— complète, formelle, absolute denial.

DÉNI, n. m. (law) refusal; denial.

— de justice, refusal of justice.

DÉNIAISER, v. a. (1. to sharpen the wits of; to make sharp; to teach wit to; 2. to cheat (a simpleton); to dupe; to take in.

SE DÉNIAISER, pr. v. to become sharp, to get sharp; to learn wit.

DÉNICHER, v. a. 1. § to take out of a bird out of o.'s nest; 2. § to take out of a niche; 3. § to force out; to turn out; 4. § to hunt out; to find out.

— des oiseaux, to bird's-nest. Les oiseaux sont dénichés, the birds are flown.

DÉNICHER, v. n. 1. § (of a bird) to forsake o.'s nest; 2. § (of a child) to leave o.'s home; 3. § (pers.) (DE, from) to hurry away; to get away; to be off; 4. § (pers.) (DE, from) to flee; to run away.

DÉNICHEUR, n. m. 1. § person that goes bird's-nesting; 2. § (DE) hunter (after).

— de fauvettes, merles §, 1. hunter after advantages; 2. sharper.

DÉNIER, v. a. 1. § to deny (disown); 2. § to deny, to refuse; 3. (law) to deny; 4. (law) to traverse.

Partie qui dénie, (law) traverser.

DÉNIER, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) denarius; 2. denier (old French coin of the value of 0.416 centime); 3. § mite; 4. specie; hard cash; 5. money, sing.; funds, pl.; 6. § part (of a sum); 7. § rate of interest; 8. profit; 9. (coin) "denier" (0.001273 kilogram); 10. (pharm.) scruple.

— fort, fort —, fraction (necessary to complete one of the least coins); — fort, rate of interest above the ordinary rate: — s publics, m. pl. public money, sing.; public funds, pl. — à Dieu, — d'adieu, gratuity (given on hiring a th., a o.); — de fin, de loi, standard; — de Saint-Pierre, Saint-Peter's penny; Rome penny; Rome scot; le — de la veuve, the widow's mite. Herbe aux deniers, (bot.) moneywort. A beaux — s comptants, à — s découverts, in cash; cash; in ready money;) money down; au — vingt, five per cent; au — vingt-cinq, four per cent.

DÉNIGREMENT, n. m. disparagement; vilifying.

Avec —, disparagingly.

DÉNIGRER, v. a. to disparage; to traduce; to detract from; to vilify.

Personne qui dénigre, disparager.

Sans vouloir —, without disparagement to.

DÉNOBREMENT [dénobrer] n. m. 1. enumeration; 2. numbering; 3. (of a population) census.

Faire le — de, 1. to enumerate; 2. to number; 3. to take the census of.

DÉNOBRER [dénobré] v. a. § to number.

DÉNOMINATEUR, n. m. (arith.) denominator.

— commun, common =. Opération de chasser les — s, (alg.) conversion.

Réduire à un — commun, au même —, to reduce to a common =.

DÉNOMINATI-F, VE, adj. denominative.

DÉNOMINATION [—action] n. f. denomination; name.

Être rangé sous la — de, to come under the denomination of; réduire à la même —, (arith.) to reduce to a common denominator.

DÉNOMINER, v. a. (law) to denominate; to name; to mention.

DÉNONCER, v. a. 1. to denounce; to announce; to declare; to be a denouncer of; 2. (A, to) to denounce; to accuse; 3. (law) to inform against; to give in, to lay, to lodge an information against; 4. (law) to give notice of.

Personne qui dénonce, denouncer; denunciator. Faire métier de —, to be a common informer.

DÉNONCIA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. denunciator (accuser); 2. (law) informer; 3. (law) common informer.

DÉNONCIATION [—action] n. f. 1. (déclaration, publication) denouncement; denunciation; declaration; 2. (law) information; 3. (law) notice.

Faire une — contre q. u., to give in, to lodge an information against a. o.; to inform against a. o.

DÉNOTATION [—action] n. f. + denotation.

DÉNOTER, v. a. 1. to describe; 2. to denote; to betoken; to indicate; to show.

Pouvoir être dénoté, to be denotable.

DÉNOUEMENT [dénouement] n. m. V. DÉNOÛMENT.

DÉNOUER, v. a. 1. § to untie; to undo; 2. § to unknot; 3. § to render (limbs) more supple; 4. § to untie (the tongue); 5. § to break up; 6. § to unravel (a plot, a play); 7. § to unravel; to clear up; 8. to solve (difficulties).

SE DÉNOUER, pr. v. 1. § to untie; 2. § to come untied; 3. § to be unknotted; 4. § to grow up; 5. (of the tongue) to be untied; to break loose.

DÉNOÛMENT, n. m. 1. (of affairs, intrigues) event; issue; 2. (of novels, plays, poems, tales, etc.) event; dénouement; 3. (of play) catastrophe.

DENREE, n. f. 1. food (for men & animals); 2. § commodity, sing.

— coloniale, colonial commodity; — marchande (com.) marketable =;

— principable, staple =. Vendre bien sa —, to make the most of o.'s talents.

DENSE, adj. (did.) dense.

DENSITÉ, n. f. (did.) density; denseness.

DENT, n. f. 1. tooth; 2. (th.) tooth; 3. (of blades) notch; 4. (of pitchforks) tine; 5. (tech.) tooth; clutch; cog; 6. (horol.) (of escapements) leaf.

— angulaire, canine, 1. canine, dog, corner, eye tooth; 2. (of animals) canine, dog =; fang; tusk; — cariée, gâtée, pourrie, decayed, rotten =; — carnassière, carnivorous =; — conoïde, (anat.) canine, dog =; — creuse, hollow =; — fausse, postiche, artificial, false =; — incisive, cutting =; — machelière, jaw =; — mitoyenne, (of horses) middle =; — molaire, double, grinding, cheek =; (jaw) =; — œillère, corner, eye =; — qui branle, loose =. — à cheville, (tech.) pin =; — de dessous, d'en bas, lower, bottom =; — de dessus, d'en haut, upper, top =; — de devant, fore, front =; — d'en-

grenage, (tech.) *ratchet*; — d'impulsion, (tech.) *impulse*; — de lait, 1. *milk*, *shedding*; 2. (of colts) *colts*; — de sagesse, *wisdom*; — de scie, 1. = of a saw; 2. (arch.) *tooth-ornament*. Claquement des —s, *chattering of the*; coup de —, *bite*; douleur de —, = *ache*; extraction de —s, = *drawing*; machine à tailler les —s d'engrenage, *ratchet-engine*; mal de —s, = *ache*; poudre pour les —s, = *powder*; rangée de —s, (mach.) *set of teeth*; roue à —s, (tech.) *ratchet-wheel*. À —s, 1. *toothed*; 2. (tech.) *cogged*; à ... —s, ... *toothed*; malgré les —s de q. u., *in spite of a. o.'s teeth*; sans —s, 1. *toothless*; 2. (of animals) *fangless*. Agacer les —s, *to set √ the = on edge*; arracher une —, *to draw √ a =*; avoir mal aux —s, *to have the — ache*; avoir une —, une — de lait contre q. u., *to bear √ a. o. malice, ill-will*; (*to bear √, to owe a. o. an old grudge*; claquer des —s, *o.'s teeth to chatter*; se curer les —s, *to pick o.'s teeth*; desserrer les —s à q. u., *to open a. o.'s mouth*; ne pas desserrer les —s, *not to open o.'s lips*; donner un coup de —, 1. *to bite √*; *to give √ a bite*; 2.) *to have a sting* (at a. o.); être sur les —s, *to be tired out*; (*to be knocked up*; extraire une —, *to extract a =*; faire des —s, *to breed √ =*; faire ses —s, *to cut √ o.'s =*; garder une — contre q. u., *to bear √, to owe a. o. ill will*; garnir de —s, 1. *to tooth*; 2. (tech.) *to cog*; grincer des —s, *to grind √ o.'s teeth*; se laver, se nettoyer les —s, *to clean o.'s =*; montrer les —s, 1. *to show √ o.'s =*; 2. (à) *to snaggle* (at); munir de —s, *to tooth*; parler du bout des —s, *to lisp*; *to have a lisp*; en parlant du bout des —s, *lispily*; parler de sa grosse —, *to talk big*; parler des grosses —s à q. u., *to threaten a. o.*; perdre ses premières —s, *to shed √ o.'s teeth*; prononcer du bout des —s, *to lisp*; serrer les —s, *to clench o.'s teeth*; tomber sous la — de q. u., *to be offended by a. o.* Il n'en a pas pour sa — creuse, *he can put it in his hollow =*.

DENTAIRE, adj. *dental*.
DENTAIKE, n. f. (bot.) *dentaria*.
DENTAL, E, adj. (gram.) *dental*.
DENTALE, n. f. 1. (conch.) (genus) *tooth-shell*; 2. (gram.) *dental*.
DENT-DE-LION, n. f., pl. DENTS-DE-LION, (bot.) *dandelion*.
DENTÉ, E, adj. 1. (bot.) *dentate*; *dentated*; *toothed*; *toothletted*; 2. (tech.) *toothed*; *cogged*.

— en scie, (bot.) *serrate*; *serrated*; *redented*. Roue —e, (mach.) *cog-wheel*.
DENTÉE, n. f. (hunt.) 1. *bite* (of the greyhound); 2. *blow* (given by the boar with his tusk).

DENTELAIRE [dantlèr] n. f. (bot.) (genus) *lead-wort*.
— d'Europe, =.

DENTELE [dantle] E, adj. 1. (anat.) *denticulated*; 2. (bot.) *dentate*; *dentated*; *toothletted*; 3. (bot.) *serrate*; *serrated*; *sawed*.

— en scie, (bot.) *serrate*; *serrated*; *sawed*. À feuilles —es en scie, (bot.) *saw-leaved*.

DENTELER [dantle] v. a. (tech.) *to tooth*.

DENTELLE, n. f. 1. *lace*; 2. *lace-work*; 3. *lace-work* (in engraving, sculpture).

— anglaise, *cotton lace*; — de Bruxelles, *Brussels* =. — au fuseau, *bone* =. Atelier, fabrique de —, = *fabric*; brodeur, brodeuse de —, = *embroiderer*; = *runner*; commerce de —, = *trade*; fabricant de —, = *maker*; marchand de —, = *man*; marchande de —, = *woman*; métier à —, = *frame*; = *machine*; négociant

en —, = *merchant*. À —, *laced*. Dé-garnir de —, *to unlace*; garni de —, *laced*.

DENTELLIÈRE, n. f. *lace-woman*; *lace-maker*.

DENTELURE [dantur] n. f. 1. *denticulation*; *indentation*; *indentment*; 2. (anat.) *denticulation*; 3. (arch.) *embrasure*; 4. (bot.) *denticulation*; *ser-rotation*.

DENTICULE, n. f. *denticle*.

DENTICULE, n. m. (arch.) *dentil*.

DENTICULÉ, E, adj. (bot.) *denticu-late*; *sawed*.

À feuille —e, *saw-leaved*.

DENTIER, n. m. 1. *set of teeth* (na-tural); 2. (dent.) *set of teeth* (artificial).

DENTIFRICE, adj. *dentifrice*.

Poudre —, *tooth-powder*.

DENTISTE, n. m. *dentist*.

Chirurgien —, *surgeon* =.

DENTITION [dention] n. f. *dentition*; (*breeding, cutting of teeth*).

Collier pour la —, *anodyne necklace*.

DENTURE, n. f. 1. *set of teeth* (ar-tificial); 2. (tech.) *teeth-range*.

DÉNUDATION [—acion] n. f. 1. (did.) *denudation*; 2. (surg.) *denudation*.

DÉNUDER, v. a. 1. (did.) *to denu-date*; *to denude*; 2. (surg.) *to denude*; *to denude*.

DÉNUE, E, adj. 1. *destitute*; 2. (DE, of) *devoid*; *void*.

2. — d'esprit, *devoid of sense*.

DÉNUER, v. a. *to deprive, to strip* (of necessities).

— de tout, *to leave √ destitute*. Être dénué, 1. (V. senses) *to be destitute*; 2. (de) *to want* (...); (*to lack* (...).

SE DÉNUER, pr. v. 1. *to deprive, to strip o.'s self*; 2. *to leave √ o.'s self destitute*.

DÉNUMENT, n. m. 1. *destitution*; 2. (DE, of) *deprivation*.

Dans le —, *destitute*; *in a state of destitution*; dans un grand —, *absolutely destitute*; *in a state of absolute destitution*.

DÉPAQUETER [dépakté] v. a. *to un-pack*.

DÉPAREILLER [—rè-yé] v. a. 1. *to ren-der, to make √ incomplete* (things in pairs, sets, &c.); 2. *to spoil a pair of*; 3. *to spoil, to break √ a set of*.

2. — une douzaine de mouchoirs, *to spoil a set of a dozen handkerchiefs*. 3. — des livres, *to spoil a set of books*.

DÉPAREILLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉPAREILLER) (of things in sets or pairs) 1. *incomplete*; 2. *odd* (without a fellow); 3. *odd* (with a fellow ill assorted).

2. Un volume —, *an odd volume*. 3. Des gants —s, *old gloves*.

DÉPARER, v. a. 1. *to undress* (al-tars); 2. *to disfigure*; (*to be a dis-figurement to*; *to disadorn*; (*to spoil the look of*; *to deform*; 3. *to mar*; *to injure*; *to spoil*; 4. *to disparage*.

— la marchandise, *to take √ off the top part* (of a basket of fruit, &c.).

DÉPARÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉ-PARER.

Non —, *undisfigured*; *undeformed*; *unmarred*; *uninjured*.

DÉPARIER, v. a. 1. *to take √ away one* (of a pair); 2. *to separate* (the male & female of certain animals).

1. — des gants, des souliers, *to take away one glove, shoe*.

DÉPARLER, v. n. (*to cease speaking*).

Sans —, *without ceasing to speak*.

DÉPARQUER, v. a. 1. *to unpen* (oxen, sheep); 2. *to disem-park*.

DÉPART, n. m. 1. *departure*; *lea-ving*; *setting out*; (*setting off*; 2. *start-ing*; 3. (chem., metal.) *elutiation*; *departure*; *parting*.

Poteau de —, *starting-post*. Avancer, hâter son —, *to hasten o.'s departure*; être à la veille de son —, être sur son

—, *to be on the eve of departure*; *to be on the point of leaving*; faire le — de, (chem.) *to depart*; *to part*.

DÉPARTAGER, v. a. *to destroy* (by a casting-vote) *the equality of the divi-sion of* (two persons, or parties).

— les suffrages, les voix, 1. = *suf-frages, votes*; 2. (pers.) *to give √ a casting-vote*.

DÉPARTEMENT, n. m. 1. *distri-bution*; 2. *circumscription*; 3. *depart-ment* (allotment of business); 4. *de-partment*; *province*; 5. *department* (territorial division of France); 6. —s, (pl.) *country* (not the capital), *sing.*

— des affaires étrangères, *foreign department*; — de l'intérieur, *home* =.

Dans les —s, *in the country*; *in the provinces*. Être dans le —, du — de q. u., *to be in a. o.'s =*.

DÉPARTEMENTAL, E, adj. *depart-mental*.

DÉPARTIR, v. a. (conj. like SENTIR)

1. *to dispense*; *to distribute*; 2. (À) *to grant* (to); *to bestow* (on); *to give √* (to); *to endow* (a. o.) *with* (a. th.); *to gift* (a. o.) *with* (a. th.).

SE DÉPARTIR, pr. v. (DE, from) 1. *to desist*; 2. *to deviate*; *to depart*; *to swerve*; (*to go √*).

DÉPASSER [dépaze] v. a. 1. *to pass*; *to go √ beyond*; 2. *to extend*; *to reach beyond*; 3. *to exceed*; *to overreach*; 4. *to overshoot √* (a mark); 5. *to draw √ out* (ribbons, &c.); 6. *to exceed*; *to go √ beyond*; 7. *to excel*; *to surpass*; 8. (nav.) *to out-sail*; 9. (nav.) *to unreeve* (ropes).

1. — une limite, *to pass a limit*. 6. — ses pouvoirs, *to exceed o.'s powers*. 7. — ses rivaux, *to excel, to surpass o.'s rivals*.

DÉPAVER, v. a. *to unpave*; *to take √ up the pavement of*.

DÉPAYSER [dépéize] v. a. 1. *to put √ into another country*; 2. *to send √ away from home*; 3. *to put √ into a strange place*; 4. *to take √* (a. o.) *out of o.'s element, latitude, course, way*; 5. *to put √* (a. o.) *out of the right track*; *to put √ on a wrong scent*.

Se trouver dépaycé, *to find √ o.'s self among strangers* (in company).

SE DÉPAYSER, pr. v. *to leave √ o.'s country, home*.

DÉPECEMENT [dépessman] n. m. 1. *cutting up*; 2. *dismemberment*.

Faire le — de, 1. *to cut √ up*; 2. *to dismember*.

DÉPECER, v. a. 1. *to cut √ up*; 2. *to carve* (at table); *to be the carver of*; 3. *to take √ to pieces*; 4. *to break √ up*; 5. *to dismember*.

1. Le boucher dépèce sa viande, *the butcher cuts up his meat*.

Personne qui dépèce, (V. senses) *carver*.

DÉPÊCHE, n. f. 1. *despatch* (letters on public business); 2. (*despatch* (letter); 3. (of bankers, merchants) *correspondence*; 4. (post.) *mail*; 5. —s, (pl.) (post.) *bag, sing.*

— close, (post.) *closed mail*; — à découvert, (post.) *open* =.

Faire les —s, 1. *to make √ up the despatches*; 2. (post.) *to make √ up the mails*; trans-porter les —s, (post.) *to convey the =s*.

DÉPÊCHER, v. a. (À, to) *to despatch*. À dépêche compagne, 1. *hurriedly*; *in a hurry*; 2. *without giving quarter*.

SE DÉPÊCHER, pr. v. (de, to) *to has-ten*; *to speed*; *to hurry*; (*to make √ haste*;) *to look sharp*.

DÉPÊCHER, v. n. 1. *to send √ off des-patches*; 2. (*to make √ haste*; *to be quick*;) *to look sharp*.

DÉPEINDRE [dépindr] v. a. irreg. (conj. like CRAINDRE) *to depict* (represent in words); *to delineate*; *to paint*; *to por-tray*; *to describe*.

DÉPEINT, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉ-PEINDRE.

Non —, *undepicted; unpainted; unportrayed; undescribed.*

DEPENAILLE [dépénâ-yé] E, (adj. 1. *ragged; in rags; 2. ill-dressed; 3. ruined; 4. (of the face) emaciated.*

DEPENAILLEMENT [dépénâ-y-man] n. m. (1. *raggedness; 2. (of the face) emaciation.*

DÉPENDAMMENT, adv. *dependently.*

DÉPENDANCE, n. f. 1. (DE, ON) *dependence; dependency; 2. (DE, TO) appendage; 3. (of houses) outhouse; 4. —s, (pl.) (law) dependence; dependency, sing.*

Contrée dans la —, *dependence.* Dans, sous la — de, *in dependence on.* Demeurer, rester dans la —, *to depend.*

DÉPENDANT, E, adj. (DE, ON) 1. *dependent; 2. (feud.) dependent; 3. (law) attendant.*

Contrée —c, *dependence; dependency.*

DÉPENDANT, n. m. E, n. f. *dependent; dependant.*

DÉPENDRE, v. a. *to unhang √.*

DÉPENDRE, v. n. § 1. (DE, ON, UPON) *to depend; to be dependent; 2. (DE, OF) to be a dependency (form part of); 3. (DE, ON, UPON) to depend (result); 4. (impers.) (DE, DE) to depend (be in o.'s power) (on, to); to rest (with, to).*

4. Il dépend de vous de le faire nommer, *it depends on you to get him appointed.*

Cela dépend, *that depends on circumstances; en dépendant, (nav.) edging away; qui dépend de tout, all-depending.*

DÉPENDRE, v. a. *to expend; to spend √.*

DÉPENS, n. m. (pl.) 1. *expense; cost, sing.; 2. (law) costs, pl.*

Aux — de, *at the expense, cost of.* avec —, (law) *with costs; sans —, (law) without costs.* Condamner aux —, (law) *to convict in costs; emporter, entraîner les —, (law) to carry costs; obtenir des —, (law) to recover costs.*

DÉPENSE, n. f. 1. *expense (money spent); —s, (pl.) expenditure, sing.; expenses, pl.; outlay, sing.; disbursements, pl.; 2. § expenditure (employment); expense; 3. (of accounts) expenditure; 4. steward's office; 5. larder; pantry; 6. —s, (pl.) (parl.) supplies, pl.*

Folle —, *extravagant expense; extravagancy; — sourde, = not openly acknowledged. — de bouche, = for living, for victuals and drink; —s de l'Etat, (pl.) national expenditure (sing.); — de ménage, household =.*

— en pure perte, *waste.* Budget des —s, (sing.) (parl.) *supplies, pl.; comité des —s, (parl.) committee of supplies; personne qui fait de folles —s, extravagant person; retranchement dans la —, réduction des —s, retranchement.*

Aimer la —, *to like spending money; se charger d'une —, to undertake √ an expenditure; faire de la —, to spend √ money, a great deal of money; faire la —, to have the care of the household =; faire face aux —s, to defray =; faire de folles —s, to be extravagant; induire q. u. en —, to put √ a. o. to =; se mettre en —, to go √ to =; passer, porter en —, (of accounts) *to carry to the expenditure; ne pas plaindre la —, not to mind =; regarder à la —, to consider, (to mind =.**

DÉPENSER, v. a. 1. *to expend (money); to spend √; to lay √ out; 2. § (POUR, ON) to expend; to spend √; to employ; 3. § (H. S.) to waste; to consume; to spend √.*

— au delà de ses revenus, *to spend √ more than o.'s income;) to overrun √ the constable.* Aimer a —, *to like spending money.* Personne qui dépense, *disburser.*

DÉPENSE, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉPENSER.

Non —, 1. *§ unexpended; unspent; 2. § unemployed; 3. § (H. S.) unwasted; unconsumed.*

DÉPENS-IER, IÈRE, adj. (pers.) *extravagant (profuse in expense).*

DÉPENS-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. 1. *extravagant person; spendthrift; 2. (of religious communities) bursar; 3. (nav.) purser's steward.*

DÉPERDITION [dépérdition] n. f. 1. (did.) *deperdition; loss; waste; 2. (sing.) (med.) discharges, pl.*

DÉPÉRIR, v. n. 1. *to perish; to die √ away; to wither; to waste; to waste away; 2. to fall √ away; to decline; 3. to dwindle away; 4. to pine; to pine away; 5. to decay; to fall √ to decay; to go √ to ruin; to spoil; 6. (of plants) to wither; to die away.*

Faire —, (V. senses) 1. *to wither; to waste; to waste away; 2. to decay; to spoil.*

[DÉPÉRIR may be conjugated with avoir or être.]

DÉPÉRI, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉPÉRIR.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unwithered; unwasted; 2. undecayed; unspoiled.*

DÉPÉRISSEMENT [dépérissman] n. m. 1. *perishing; dying away; withering; 2. decline; falling away; 3. dwindling away; 4. pining; pining away; 5. decay; ruin; 6. (of plants) witheredness.*

DÉPERSECUTER, v. a. *to cease to persecute.*

DÉPERSUADER, v. a. *to persuade (a. o.) to the contrary.*

DÉPÊTRER, v. a. (DE, FROM) (1. *to disentangle (the feet); to disengage; to extricate; 2. § to disentangle; to disengage; to extricate; to loose; to free; to liberate.*

DÉPEUPLEMENT, n. m. *depopulation (action, state).*

DÉPEUPLER, v. a. 1. *to depopulate (deprive of people); to unpeople; to dispeople; 2. § to depopulate (deprive of animals, trees, &c.); 3. § to unstock (a place of certain tame animals); 4. § to draw √ (a pond).*

SE DÉPEUPLER, pr. v. 1. *to depopulate (be deprived of people); 2. § to become √, to get √ depopulated (deprived of animals, trees, &c.); 3. § to get √ unstocked; 4. § to get √ thin.*

DÉPIÉCER, v. a. V. DÉPÉCER.

DÉPILAGE, n. m. (of hides) *taking off the fleece.*

DÉPILATI-F, VE, adj. *depilatory.*

DÉPILATION [—tation] n. f. 1. *depilation; 2. (of hides) taking off the fleece.*

DÉPILATOIRE, n. m. 1. *depilatory; 2. (pharm.) depilatory.*

DÉPIER, v. a. *to depile.*

SE DÉPIER, pr. v. (of animals) *to lose √ o.'s hair; o.'s hair to come off.*

DÉPIQUER, v. a. 1. *to unquilt; 2. § to pacify; 3. § to restore the good humour of.*

SE DÉPIQUER, pr. v. (§ to recover o.'s good humour.

DÉPISTER, v. a. 1. (hunt.) *to track; 2. § to hunt out; to ferret out.*

DÉPIT, n. m. *despite; (spite).*

Mouvement de —, *fit of spite; pet.*

Plein de —, *spiteful.* Avec —, *despitefully; spitefully; de —, en —, in —, spite of; en — de q. u., in — of a. o.; (in spite of a. o.'s teeth; en — qu'il en ait, que vous en ayez, in spite of him, of you; par —, 1. in —; (out of spite; 2. spitefully; par — pour, in — to: (in spite to. Avoir du — contre, to spite; to be vexed; (to have a spite against; faire — à, to spite; to thwart. Qui a du —, spiteful.*

DÉPITER, v. a. *to spite; to thwart; to vex.*

SE DÉPITER, pr. v. (DE, CONTRE, OF) 1. *to spite; to be vexed; 2. (to take √ a pet.*

DÉPLACÉ, E, adj. 1. *displaced; 2. § misplaced; 3. § misplaced; improper; unbecoming; unmeet; out of character; 4. § unreasonable; mistimed; ill-timed.*

D'une manière —e, *unbecomingly; improperly; unmeetly.*

DÉPLACEMENT [déplassman] n. m. 1. *displacement; translocation; 2. change of place.*

DÉPLACER, v. a. 1. *to displace; 2. § to misplace; 3. § to displace; to remove (a. o. from his functions).*

Sans —, 1. *without displacing, removing a. th.; 2. without a change of place.*

SE DÉPLACER, pr. v. 1. *to change o.'s place; 2. to leave √ o.'s residence, home; 3. to leave √ o.'s seat.*

Ne pas —, (V. senses) *to keep √ o.'s seat.*

DÉPLAIRE, v. n. (conj. like PLAIRE)

1. (absol.) *to displease; to be disagreeable; 2. (à, ...) to displease (offend); 3. (à, of) to fail √ under the displeasure; 4. (impers.) (de, to) (subj.) to be unpleasant, disagreeable; to dislike.*

2. — à q. u. en q. ch., *to displease a. o. in a. th.* 4. Il lui déplait de faire cela, *it is unpleasant, disagreeable to him to do that; he dislikes doing that; s'il lui déplait que je fasse cela, if it is unpleasant, disagreeable to him that I should do that; if he dislikes my doing that.*

N'en déplaise (à), 1. *with all due deference (to); 2. without disparagement (to); 3. under favour of; with the leave of.*

SE DÉPLAIRE, pr. v. 1. (à, ...) *to displease each other; 2. (DANS, à) to be displeased (with a place); to dislike (...); not to like (...); 3. (of animals, plants) to pine; not to thrive √; the climate not to agree with.*

DÉPLAISANCE, n. f. *dislike.*

Prendre q. u. en —, *to take √ a dislike to a. o.*

DÉPLAISANT, E, adj. (à, POUR, TO; DE, TO) 1. *unpleasant; unpleasing; displeasing; disagreeable; annoying; ungraceful; ungracious; 2. unacceptable; obnoxious.*

Non —, (V. senses) *unobnoxious.* Caractère —, *nature —e, 1. unpleasantness; unpleasingness; 2. unacceptableness. D'une manière —e, 1. unpleasantly; unpleasingly; disagreeably; ungracefully; ungraciously; 2. unacceptably; obnoxiously.*

DÉPLAISIR, n. m. 1. *displeasure; 2. (POUR, TO) dislike; distaste; disinclination; 3. uncomfatableness; 4. sorrow; grief; affliction; trouble.*

Grave —, *heavy displeasure.* À son —, *to o.'s =; dans le —, in —.* Faire un — (à), *to do √ displeasure (to); témoigner du —, to evince, to show √ dislike, distaste, disinclination.*

DÉPLANTAGE, n. m.

DÉPLANTATION [—tation] n. f. (agr.) *displantation.*

DÉPLANTER, v. a. 1. (agr.) *to displant; 2. (nav.) to start (the anchor).*

DÉPLANTOIR, n. m. (hort.) *trowel.*

DÉPLIER, v. a. 1. *to unfold; 2. to expose (goods).*

DÉPLISSER, v. a. *to unpleat; to take √ out of plait.*

SE DÉPLISSER, pr. v. *to come √ out of plait.*

DÉPLOIEMENT, n. m. 1. *unfolding; 2. § (of troops) display.*

— de forces, *array.*

DÉPLORABLE, adj. *deplorable; lamentable.*

Caractère, état —, *deplorableness.*

DÉPLORABLEMENT, adv. *deplorably; lamentably.*

DÉPLORER, v. a. 1. to deplore; to lament; 2. "to bewail.

DEPLOYER [déploi-ye] v. a. 1. || to unfold (what is folded, rolled up); to unfurl; 2. || to unfurl; to spread; to stretch forth; 3. || to display; to unfold; to exert; to put forth; out; to set forth; to lay out; 3. || to array; 4. to spread (a sail); 5. to unfurl (a standard); 6. to unfold (troops); 7. (mil.) to deploy.

DÉPLOYÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉPLOYER) (nav.) out.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. || unspread; 2. || undisplayed; unexerted; 3. || unarrayed.

SE DÉPLOYER, pr. v. (V. senses of DÉPLOYER) 1. || to unfold; to spread; 2. || to display o.'s self; 3. || to array o.'s self; 4. (mil.) to deploy.

DÉPLUMER, v. a. to unplume; to displume; (to pluck; to pick.

Action de —, *deplumation*.

DÉPLUMÉ, E, pa. p. 1. unplumed; displumed; plucked; 2. || (pers.) (jest.) unfeathered.

SE DÉPLUMER, pr. v. (of birds) to shed o.'s feathers.

DÉPOLIR, v. a. 1. to take off the polish of; 2. to rough (glass).

DÉPOLISSAGE, n. m. (of glass) roughing.

DÉPONENT, adj. (gram.) deponent.

DÉPONENT, n. m. (gram.) deponent.

DÉPOPULARISER, v. a. to render unpopular.

SE DÉPOPULARISER, pr. v. to lose o.'s popularity; to become, (to get) unpopular.

DÉPOPULATION [—âcion] n. f. depopulation (state).

DÉPORT, n. m. 1. + delay; 2. (change) back-wardation; 3. (law) challenging o.'s self.

DÉPORTATION [—âcion] n. f. (law) (DE, from) deportation (transportation for life involving civil death).

DÉPORTÉ, n. m. (law) person condemned to deportation.

Transport des —s, (nav.) convict-ship.

DÉPORTEMENT, n. m. misconduct.

DÉPORTER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) to deport (transport for life with civil death).

SE DÉPORTER, pr. v. (law) (DE, from) to desist.

DÉPOSANT [dépôzan] E, adj. depositing; giving evidence.

DÉPOSANT [dépôzan] n. m. E, n. f. 1. (bank.) depositor; 2. (law) bailer; bailor; 3. (law) deponent; 4. (law) (of quakers) affirmant.

Livret de —, (savings bank) depositor's book. Plus n'en sait ledit —, (law) further the deponent saith not.

DÉPOSE [dépôz] n. f. (tech.) taking up.

Faire la — de, to take up.

DÉPOSER [dépôze] v. a. 1. || to set down; to lay down; to put down; 2. || to deposit; to lay down, aside; to divest o.'s self of; (to lay by; 3. || (of, de) to divest (of office); 4. || to deposit (princes); 5. || to deposit (place); to lay down; 6. || to deposit; (to lay up; 7. || to stow; to stow away; 8. || to deposit; to intrust; to commit; 9. (bank.) to deposit; to lodge; 10. (com.) to deposit; 11. (fin.) to lodge (money); 12. (law) to lodge (a complaint); 13. (eccles. law) to deprive.

1. — un fardeau, to set down a burden. 5. Un oiseau dépose ses œufs dans un nid, a bird deposits its eggs in a nest. 6. — le blé dans des greniers, to deposit, to lay up corn in granaries. 8. — ses secrets, to deposit, to intrust, to commit o.'s secrets.

Personne qui dépose, (V. senses) deposer. Dépose en lieu de sûreté, in safe stowage.

DÉPOSER [dépôze] v. n. 1. (of liquids) to settle; to leave a deposit, sedi-

ment; 2. to deposit (as a witness); to testify; 3. (law) to testify; to give, to bear evidence; (DE, ...) to testify.

Faire —, (V. senses) to settle (dregs).

Qui n'a pas déposé, (liquids) unsettled.

DÉPOSER [dépôze] v. a. (tech.) to take up.

DÉPOSITAIRE, n. m. || § depositary; guardian.

— public coupable de pécuniaire, de faulter. Qualité de — ||, trusteeship; guardianship.

DÉPOSITION [dépôzcion] n. f. 1. divestiture (of functions); 2. deposition (of princes); depositing; deposit; 3. (law) testimony (verbal or written affirmation); 4. (law) (oral) evidence; 5. (law) (in writing) deposition; 6. (eccl. law) deprivation.

Entendre toutes les —s, to go through the evidence; parcourir les dépositions, to go through the =; faire sa —, to give o.'s =.

DÉPOSSEDER [dépôcède] v. a. 1. to dispossess; 2. (law) to oust.

— illicéement, (law) to dispossess. Partie dépossédée illicéement, (law) dispossessed; personne qui dépossède, dispossessor.

DÉPOSSESSEUR [dépôcèdeur] n. m. dispossessor.

DÉPOSSESSION [dépôcècion] n. f. 1. dispossession; 2. (law) ouster; deprivation of possession.

— illicéale, (law) disseisin; disseizin; — subséquente, post-disseizin.

DÉPOSTER, v. a. to dislodge; to drive from a post.

DÉPÔT, n. m. 1. || depositing (placing); deposition; 2. || deposit (thing placed); 3. || depositary (place); 4. || § depositing; intrusting; committing; 5. || § deposit (thing deposited); trust; 6. || § deposit (state); trust; 7. || § repository (place); 8. || store-room; storehouse; 9. (of liquids) settlement; settling; 10. (of liquids) sediment; 11. (bank.) deposit; 12. (bank.) (of money) lodgment; 13. (com.) (DE, for) agency; 14. (law) bailment; 15. (med.) deposit; 16. (mil.) depot; 17. (mining) repository; 18. (sciences) deposit.

— de mendicité, poor-house; workhouse. Bol au —, (of coffee, &c.) stop-basin; caisse de — et consignations, suitors' fund; lieu, place de —, 1. (engin.) spoil-bank; 2. (for materials of a road) depot. En —, 1. in deposit, trust; 2. as a deposit; 3. (com.) on return; on sale or return. Avoir, garder, tenir en —, to hold in trust; confier à q. u. un —, to commit a. th. to a. o.'s trust; faire un —, 1. to make a deposit; 2. (bank.) to make a lodgment.

DÉPOTER, v. a. 1. to decant (cordials, wine); 2. (hort.) to take out of a pot.

DÉPOTOIR, n. m. general deposit of night-soil.

DÉPOUDRER, v. a. to unpowder (hair).

SE DÉPOUDRER, pr. v. to unpowder o.'s hair.

DÉPOUILLE [dépou-y] n. f. 1. spoil (of certain animals); 2. (of serpents) spoil; slough; 3. * (sing.) spoils (skin of wild beasts), pl.; 4. (of tortoises) shell; 5. * (pers.) (sing.) remains; mortal remains; relics, pl.; 6. wardrobe (of persons deceased); 7. § inheritance; 8. (sing.) —s, (pl.) spoils, pl.; booty, sing.; 9. crop (of fruit); 10. (nat. hist.) —s, (pl.) exuviae, pl.

— mortelle, (sing.) mortal remains, pl.; remains, pl.; relics, pl.; earthly tenement, sing.; —s opimes, (Rom. ant.) "spolia opima", pl.

DÉPOUILLEMENT [dépou-yman] n. m. 1. (action) spoliation; despoiling; spoiling; 2. privation (state of a person despoiled); 3. abstract (of accounts,

registers, &c.); 4. ascertaining the result (of a ballot).

DÉPOUILLE [dépou-y] v. a. 1. || to unclot; to strip; (to strip, to throw off; to pull off the clothes of; 2. || to skin (animals); 3. || to strip; to bare; to lay bare; 4. * || § to lay aside; to throw off; to put off; 5. || § to despoil; to spoil; to plunder; to divest; to deprive; 6. to reap (crops); 7. to present an abstract of (accounts, registers, &c.); 8. to ascertain the result of (a ballot).

4. || — ses vêtements, to throw off o.'s clothes; § — l'humanité, l'orgueil, to lay aside humanity, pride.

— de ses accessoires §, to unclot; —, d'ornement, de parure, to undress. Personne qui dépouille, stripper.

DÉPOUILLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉPOUILLE) 1. * (of trees, wood) unclotted; 2. (bot.) naked.

SE DÉPOUILLE, pr. v. 1. || (of serpents and certain animals) to cast off, to shed o.'s skin; to moult; 2. || (DE) to divest o.'s self (of clothes); to throw off (...); 3. || (DE) to divest o.'s self (of); to strip o.'s self (of); to throw off (...); to lay aside; 4. || (DE, with) to disperse.

— de ses habits, to undress; to strip; to take off o.'s clothes.

DÉPOURVOIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like POURVOIR) (DE, with) to unprovide.

SE DÉPOURVOIR, pr. v. (DE, with) to be unprovided.

DÉPOURVU, E, adj. (DE) 1. || unprovided with; 2. § destitute (of); 3. § devoid (of); void (of).

Au —, adv. 1. unprovided; 2. un-awares; at unawares.

DÉPRAVATION [—vâcion] n. f. 1. (action) depravation; 2. (state) depravity; depravement; 3. (med.) depravation.

Au comble de la —, 1. at the height of depravity; 2. abandoned. Par —, depravedly.

DÉPRAVER, v. a. 1. to deprave; to be a depraver of; 2. (med.) to deprave.

DÉPRAVÉ, E, pa. p. 1. depraved; 2. (pers.) abandoned; 3. (med.) depraved. Non —, undepraved.

SE DÉPRAVER, pr. v. 1. to become, to get depraved; 2. (med.) to become depraved.

DÉPRÉCATI-F, VE, adj. (theol.) deprecatory.

DÉPRÉCATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. deprecation (prayer); 2. (rhet.) deprecation.

De —, deprecatory; deprecative. Personne qui emploie la —, deprecator.

DÉPRÉCIA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. || § depreciator.

DÉPRÉCIATION [—âcion] n. f. || § depreciation.

DÉPRÉCIER, v. a. || § to depreciate; to undervalue; to underrate.

DÉPRÉDA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. depredator.

DÉPRÉDA-TEUR, TRICE adj. || § depredatory.

DÉPRÉDATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. || depredation (pillage); 2. || (DE, on) depredation; malversation.

Commencer, faire des —s, to depredate; to commit, to make depredations.

DÉPRENDRE, v. a. irreg. + (conj. like PRENDRE). V. DÉTACHER.

DÉPRESSION, n. f. 1. || depression (pressing down); 2. || § depreciation; 3. || § abasement; humiliation; 4. (anat.) depression; 5. (astr.) (of the horizon) depression; 6. (nat. hist.) depression; 7. (surg.) depression.

DÉPRIER, v. a. to disinvite.

DÉPRIMER, v. a. 1. (surg.) to depress; 2. || § to depress; to abase; to vilify.

DÉPRIMÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉPRIER) (bot.) depressed.

SE DÉPRIMER, pr. v. (surg.) to become depressed.

DÉPRISANT, E, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ V. MÉPRISANT.

DÉPRISER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to undervalue; to underrate; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to disparage.

DE PROFUNDIS [de profundis] n. m. (cath. rel.) de profundis.

DEPUIS, prep. 1. (of place, time, order) from; 2. (of time) since; 3. (of time) for (since); 4. (of time) after.

1. — le midi jusqu'au nord, from south to north; — cinq heures jusqu'à six, from five o'clock till six; — le premier jusqu'au dernier, from the first to the last. 2. — mille ans, since a thousand years; — Aristote, since Aristotle. 3. Je ne l'ai point vu — longtemps, I have not seen him for a long time. 4. Il est venu — moi, he came after me.

— ... jusqu'à, 1. (of place and order) from ... to; 2. (of time) from ... to, till; — peu, lately; for some short time past; — quand? how long?

DEPUIS QUE, conj. (of time) since; (ever since).

— Je ne l'ai vu, since I saw him; — Je vous ai vu la dernière fois, since I saw you the last time.

[— takes ne in the preterit indefinite when it denotes cessation without renewal of the action or state expressed by the verb.]

DEPUIS, adv. (of time) since; (ever since).

DÉPURATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) depuratory; depurative.

DÉPURATION [—action] n. f. 1. (did.) depuration; 2. (med.) depuration.

DÉPURATOIRE, adj. 1. (did.) depuratory; 2. (med.) depuratory.

DÉPURÉ, E, adj. (did.) depurate.

DÉPURER, v. a. (did.) to depurate.

DÉPUTATION [—action] n. f. 1. deputation (sending); 2. deputation (persons sent); 3. deputyship.

DÉPUTÉ, n. m. 1. deputy (delegate); 2. deputy (member of parliament); member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Chambre des —s, Chamber of Deputies (house of Commons).

DÉPUTER, v. a. (à, to; pour, to) to depute.

DÉPUTER, v. n. (VERS, à, to; pour, to) to send by a deputation.

DÉRACINEMENT [déracinement] n. m. uprooting; rooting up; eradication; extirpation.

DÉRACINER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ (DE, from) to uproot; to root up, out; to extirpate; to eradicate; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to stub; to stub out.

— (en arrachant), to pluck up; — (en creusant), to grub up; — (en sarclant), to weed up; — (en tirant), to pull up.

Qu'on peut —, (V. senses) extirpable; qu'on ne peut —, uneradicable. Personne qui déracine, rooter.

DÉRACINÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉRACINER.

Non —, uneradicable; uneradicated.

SE DÉRACINER, pr. v. $\frac{1}{2}$ to unroot.

DÉRADER, v. n. (nav.) to be driven out to sea.

DÉRAIDER [dérèdre] v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to take away the stiffness of; to render, (to make) pliant; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to render, (to make) pliant.

SE DÉRAIDER, pr. v. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to lose one's stiffness; to become pliant; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to become pliant, to get pliant.

DÉRAILLEMENT [déraillement] n. m. (rail.) running off the rails.

DÉRAILLER [dérailleur] v. n. (rail.) to run off the rails.

DÉRAISON, n. f. 1. unreason; irrationality; unreasonableness; senselessness; preposterousness; 2. infatuation.

DÉRAISONNABLE, adj. 1. unreasonable; irrational; senseless; preposterous; 2. unreasonable; unconscionable.

Caractère —, unreasonableness; senselessness; preposterousness.

DÉRAISONNABLEMENT, adv. 1. unreasonably; irrationally; senselessly;

preposterously; 2. unreasonably; unconscionably.

DÉRAISONNER, v. n. 1. to reason falsely; 2. to talk nonsense.

DÉRANGEMENT [dérangement] n. m. 1. derangement; 2. inconvenience; 3. disorder; indisposedness; 4. disturbance; trouble; 5. discomposure; 6. misconduct; 7. (of affairs) embarrassment; 8. (mining) trouble.

— du cerveau, derangement. Absence de —, undisturbedness. Sans —, (V. senses) 1. undisturbed; 2. undisturbedly.

DÉRANGER, v. a. 1. to derange; to put out of order; 2. to disorder (disorganize); to distemper; 3. (to put) (a. o.) out of sorts; 4. to incommode; to inconvenience; (to put) (to inconvenience); (to put) out of the way; 5. to disturb (cause to move from o.'s place); 6. to discompose; to unsettle; 7. to lead (a. o.) astray (into misconduct); 8. to embarrass (affairs).

— le cerveau à q. u., to derange a. o.

DÉRANGÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉRANGER) 1. (th.) out of order; 2. (pers.) indisposed; unwell; (poorly); (out of sorts); 3. (pers.) deranged (mad); crazy.

Non —, (V. senses) undisturbed. Être —, avoir le cerveau —, (pers.) to be deranged (mad), crazy.

SE DÉRANGER, pr. v. (V. senses of DÉRANGER) 1. to be deranged; to be out of order; 2. to get impaired; 3. (pers.) to be unwell; (to be out of sorts); 4. to incommode o.'s self; (to put) (to put) out of o.'s, the way; (to go) out of o.'s way; 5. to disturb o.'s self; to trouble o.'s self; to take the trouble; 6. to unsettle; to be discomposed; 7. to misconduct o.'s self; (to go) astray.

DÉRAPER, v. n. (nav.) to get a trip.

Faire —, (nav.) to trip (an anchor).

DÉRAPÉ, E, pa. p. (nav.) (of anchors) a trip.

DÉRATER, v. a. to spleen (deprive of the spleen); to extract the milt, spleen of.

DÉRATÉ, E, pa. p. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ splined; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ lively; sprightly; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ arch; sharp; shrewd.

DÉRECHÉ, adv. $\frac{1}{2}$ again; over again.

DÉREGLE, E, adj. 1. irregular; 2. inordinate; intemperate; unrestrained; exorbitant; 3. (b. s.) irregular; disorderly; unruly; 4. (b. s.) dissolute; licentious; profligate.

Conduite —e, irregularity. D'une manière —e, 1. exorbitantly; inordinately; 2. irregularly; lawlessly. Être —, (V. senses) to run riot.

DÉREGLEMENT, n. m. 1. inordinacy; intemperateness; exorbitance; 2. irregularity; 3. (b. s.) irregularity; unruliness; 4. (b. s.) dissoluteness; licentiousness.

DÉREGLÉMENT, adv. 1. inordinately; intemperately; exorbitantly; 2. irregularly.

DÉREGLER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to disorder (disorganize); 2. to derange; to put out of order.

SE DÉRÉGLER, pr. v. 1. to be deranged; to be out of order; 2. (pers.) (b. s.) to misconduct o.'s self; to go astray.

DÉRIDER, v. a. 1. to remove the wrinkles from; 2. to smooth (the brow); to render unwrinkled.

DÉRIDÉ, E, pa. p. (of the brow) unwrinkled; smooth; solute.

SE DÉRIDER, pr. v. 1. to unbend o.'s brow; to unbend; 2. to cheer up; to be enlivened.

DÉRISION, n. f. derision.

Objet de —, object of =; mockery.

En —, in =; par —, deridingly;

derisively; out of =. Faire une — de,

to deride; to make a mockery of; mettre en —, to bring into =; tourner en —, to deride; to turn into =; to trifle with.

DÉRISOIRE, adj. derisive.

DÉRIVATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) derivative.

DÉRIVATIF, n. m. 1. (gram.) derivative; 2. (med.) derivative.

DÉRIVATION [—action] n. f. 1. derivation (of waters); 2. (gram.) derivation; 3. (med.) derivation.

Par —, 1. (gram.) derivatively; 2. (med.) derivatively.

DÉRIVE, n. f. (nav.) drift; drift-way; lee-way.

En —, adrift. Aller en —, 1. to drift; 2. to part.

DÉRIVÉ, E, adj. 1. (gram.) derivative; 2. (mus.) derivative.

Accord —, (mus.) derivative.

DÉRIVÉ, n. m. (gram.) derivative.

DÉRIVER, v. n. (DE, from) 1. (of waters) to be derived; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to leave the shore; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ to be derived; to originate; to spring up; 4. (DE, ...) to derive; 5. (gram.) to be derived; 6. (nav.) to drift.

— au gré du vent, (nav.) to drift about.

Faire — (V. senses) to derive (waters). Qui ne dérive pas, underived.

DÉRIVER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to derive (waters); 2. (gram.) to derive.

DÉRIVER, v. a. (tech.) to unrivet; to unclinch.

DERME, n. m. (anat.) derma.

DERN-IER, IERE, adj. 1. last; 2. final (ending); 3. closing (before the close, end); 4. dying (before death); 5. highest; greatest; utmost; 6. (b. s.) lowest; vilest; meanest; 7. (of brothers and sisters) youngest; 8. (law) dernier; 9. (mus.) closing.

1. Le — jour, le — moment, la dernière parole, the last day, the last moment, the last word; c'est une des dernières épitres que saint Paul ait écrites, it is one of the last epistles St. Paul wrote. 5. La dernière perfection, the highest, greatest, utmost perfection. 6. Le — des hommes, the lowest, meanest of men.

— jour, (V. Jour); — moment, (V. Moment). Du mois —, ultimo. — de tous, last of all; — moins deux, &c., last but two, &c. Avant —, last but one; en — lieu, =; last of all; ultimately; lastly.

[DERNIER precedes the noun except when applied to time immediately preceding the present (V. Ex. 1); when followed by a relative pr. it often requires the subj. (V. Ex. 1.)]

DERN-IER, n. m. IERE, n. f. 1. last; 2. (tennis) end of the gallery.

Jusqu'au —, to the last; (to a man. Il ne veut jamais avoir le —, he always will have the last word.

DERNIÈREMENT, adv. lately; recently.

DÉBOBÉ, E, adj. 1. stolen; 2. (of time) leisure; spare; 3. (arch.) private; back;

À la —e, adv. 1. by stealth; privately; 2. (b. s.)) sneakily. S'en aller à la —e, 1. to steal away; (to slip away, off; 2. (b. s.) to slink, to sneak away, off; to sculk away; descendre à la —e, to steal down; s'échapper à la —e, to slink away; entrer à la —e, 1. to steal in; 2. (b. s.) to slip in; to slink in; to sculk in; monter à la —e, to steal up; se retirer à la —e, to steal away; sortir à la —e, 1. to steal forth; to steal out; (to slip out; 2. (b. s.) to slink, to sneak, to sculk out.

DÉROBER, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ to shell (beans).

DÉROBER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ (à) to steal (from); to purloin (from); (of); to pilfer (from); to take (from); to take away (from); to rob (of); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (à) to steal (from); to steal away (from); to divest (of); to deprive (of); to take (from); to take away (from); to rob (of); 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (à, from) to cover; to conceal; to hide;

to shroud; 4. § (λ, from) to screen; to shelter; to shield; to protect.

1. — q. ch. à q. u., to steal a. th. from a. o.; to purloin a. th. from a. o.; to purloin a. o. of a. th.; to rob a. o. of a. th. 2. — un secret, to steal, to steal away a secret.

— à la vue, to hide; to shroud. Personne qui dérober, thief; purloiner; pilferer.

SE DÉROBER, pr. v. § 1. (λ, from) to steal √; to steal √ away; (to steal √ off, out; (to get √ away, out; (to slip away, off, out; 2. (b. s.) (λ, from) to slink √ away, off; to sneak away, off; 3. (th.) (λ, from) to disappear; to pass away; to fly √; 4. (λ) to recoil (from); to shrink √ (from); to avoid (...); to shun (...); to escape (...); 5. to fail; to sink √.

DÉROGATION [—acion] n. f. (λ, of) derogation (modification).

En — à, in derogation of, from, to; to the derogation of. Faire — à, to derogate from; to derogate.

DÉROGATOIRE, adj. derogatory (modifying).

DÉROGEANT [dérojan] E, adj. (λ, to) derogatory (constituting a derogation).

DÉROGER, v. n. 1. (λ, ...) to derogate (modify); 2. (λ, from) to derogate (do a. th. unworthy); to detract; 3. to condescend; to descend; to stoop.

Croire — à, to deem it derogatory from. Auel on a dérogé, derogate.

DÉROIDIR [dérèdir]. V. DÉRAIDIR.

DÉROUGIR, v. a. to take √ away the redness of.

SE DÉROUGIR, pr. v. to lose √ o.'s redness.

DÉROUGIR, v. n. (λ, ...) to lose √ o.'s redness.

Le nez ne lui a pas dérougi, his nose has not lost its redness.

DÉROUILLER [dérout-ye] v. a. 1. to remove the rust from (a. th.); to rub off the rust of; to rub up; to polish up; 2. § to rub off the rust of (a. o.); to polish; to polish up; to brighten up.

SE DÉROUILLER, pr. v. 1. § (th.) to lose √ o.'s rust; 2. § (pers.) to rub off the rust; to polish; to polish up; 3. § (pers.) to read √ up a subject again (bring back to the mind); to get √ it up again; to rub off the rust of...

DÉROULEMENT [déroutman] n. m. 1. § unrolling; 2. (geom.) production of the evolute (of curves).

DÉROULER, v. a. 1. § to unroll; 2. § to unfold; to display; to unroll; 3. § to wind √ off; 4. (of snakes) to uncoil (the rings); 5. (geom.) to produce the evolute of (a curve).

SE DÉROULER, pr. v. 1. § to unroll; 2. § (th.) to display o.'s self; to unfold o.'s self; to open to the view; 3. (of chains) to run √ down.

DÉROUTE, n. f. 1. (mil.) rout; 2. § subversion; overthrow; 3. § ruin.

En —, 1. (mil.) routed; 2. § subverted; overthrown; 3. § ruined; en pleine —, (mil.) completely routed. Mettre en —, 1. (mil.) to rout; to put √ to the rout; 2. § to subvert; to overthrow √; 3. § to ruin; qu'on n'a point mis en —, (mil.) unrouted.

DÉROUTER, v. a. 1. § to put √ out of o.'s road, of the right road; 2. § to unhinge; to embarrass; to perplex; 3. § to disconcert; to foil; to baffle.

DERRIÈRE, prep. 1. § (of place) behind; 2. § (of order, rank) behind; 3. § (of time) behind.

— soi §, behind; loin — soi §, far behind. Jeter — soi, rejeter — soi, to cast √ behind the back; laisser — soi, (nav.) to leave √ astern; laisser loin — soi, § to leave √ far behind one; to run √ out of distance; se tenir — q. u., to stand √ behind a. o., at o.'s back.

DERRIÈRE, adv. 1. § (of place) behind;

2. § behind o.'s back; at o.'s back; 3. § (of time) behind.

Tout à fait —, (nav.) right aft. De —, 1. hinder; hind; 2. back; par —, from behind; behind.

DERRIÈRE, n. m. 1. hind; hinder part; 2. back (hinder part); 3. (pers.) bottom, sing.; posteriors, pl.; 4. (of carts) tail; tail-board; 5. (artil.) train.

2. Le — d'une maison, the back of a house; le — de la tête, the back of the head.

Montrer le — §, to turn tail; to show √ the white feather.

DERVICHE,

DERVIS, n. m. dervis; dervise.

DES, art. pl. 1. of the; of; 2. from the; from; 3. some; any; 4. (expletive) ...

DES, prep. 1. § (of place) from (beginning at); 2. (of time) from (beginning at).

1. — la source du fleuve, from the source of the river. 2. Je l'ai cru — ce moment, I thought so from that moment.

— là +, — lors, 1. § from then; 2. § consequently, therefore; thence.

DES QUE, conj. 1. as soon as; when; 2. since; as.

1. Dès qu'il parut, as soon as he appeared; — la guerre sera finie, as soon as the war is over; — je le verrai, when I see him.

[Dès que in reference to future time requires the future tense. V. Ex. 1.]

DES (a negative prefix used before vowels) dis; un.

DÉSABONNER (SE) pr. v. (DE, from) to withdraw √ o.'s subscription (a newspaper or periodical).

DÉSABUSER, v. a. to undeceive; to disabuse.

SE DÉSABUSER, pr. v. to undeceive o.'s self; to be disabused.

DÉSACCORD, n. m. 1. disagreement; 2. (mus.) discord.

En —, 1. not agreed; 2. at variance; on bad terms. Être en —, 1. to disagree; 2. to be at variance; to be on bad terms.

DÉSACCORDER, v. a. (mus.) to untune; (to put √ out of tune).

SE DÉSACCORDER, pr. v. (mus.) to get √ out of tune.

DÉSACCOUPLER, v. a. to uncouple.

SE DÉSACCOUPLER, pr. v. to uncouple. DÉSACCOUTUMANCE, n. f. † want of custom, habit.

DÉSACCOUTUMER, v. a. 1. (DE, from) to disaccustom; 2. to disuse.

DÉSACHALANDER, v. a. to take √ away the custom (purchasers) from.

DÉSACFECTION [dézafekcion] n. f. (poun, to) disaffection.

Avec —, disaffectedly.

DÉSACFOURCHER, v. a. (nav.) to unmoor.

DÉSACFUBLER, v. a. to unmuffle.

DÉSAGREABLE, adj. (λ, to; de, to) 1. disagreeable; déplaisant; 2. unpleasant; ungrateful; unacceptable; 3. uncomfortable; 4. obnoxious; offensive; 5. ungracious; 6. unwelcome; 7. (to the bearing) untunable; 8. (to the palate, taste) distasteful; unsavory; 9. (to the sight) unsightly.

Non —, (V. senses) unobnoxious; unoffensive. Caractère, nature —, 1. disagreeableness; unpleasantness; 2. unpleasantness; ungratefulness; unacceptableness; 3. uncomfortableness; 4. obnoxiousness; offensiveness; 5. ungraciousness; goût —, (V. senses) distastefulness.

DÉSAGREABLEMENT, adv. 1. disagreeably; unpleasantly; 2. unpleasantly; ungratefully; unacceptablely; 3. uncomfortably; 4. obnoxiously; offensively; 5. ungraciously.

DÉSAGREER, v. n. † to displease.

DÉSAGREER, v. a. (nav.) V. DÉGREER.

DÉSAGREGATION [—acion] n. f. (did.) disaggregation; disintegration.

DÉSAGREGE, E, adj. (mining) (of sand) free-stone.

DÉSAGRÉGER, v. a. (did.) to disaggregate; to disintegrate.

SE DÉSAGRÉGER, pr. v. (did.) to become √ disaggregated, disintegrated. Susceptible de —, disintegrable.

DÉSAGREMENT, n. m. 1. disagreeable circumstance, thing; 2. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) disagreeableness; unpleasantness; 3. (defect in external appearance); blemish.

S'attirer des —s, to draw √ disagreeable things on o.'s self. Il a essuyé, reçu un —, a disagreeable circumstance has happened to him.

DÉSALUSTER, v. a. 1. to derange; to put √ out of order; 2. to disadjust (derange the position of).

SE DÉSALUSTER, pr. v. 1. to become √, to get √ deranged; to get √ out of order; 2. to become √ disadjusted.

DÉSALLIER, v. a. to disunite (allies).

SE DÉSALLIER, pr. v. to form an improper alliance (by marriage).

DÉSALTERER, v. a. to quench; to slake the thirst of.

SE DÉSALTERER, pr. v. to quench, to slake o.'s thirst.

DÉSAPPAREILLER [dézaparè-ye] v. a. V. DÉPAREILLER.

DÉSAPPARIER, v. a. to separate (the male and female of certain animals).

DÉSAPPOINTEMENT, n. m. disappointment.

Éprouver, essayer un —, to meet √ with a disappointment.

DÉSAPPOINTER, v. a. 1. to disappoint; 2. to cut √ the threads of (plaits); 3. † to strike √ off the lists.

DÉSAPPRENDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like PRENDRE) (d, to) to unlearn.

Faire —, to unteach √.

DÉSAPPROBA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1. (pers.) disapproving; 2. (th.) disapprobatory; of disapprobation.

DÉSAPPROBA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. person that disapproves; 2. disliker.

DÉSAPPROBATION [—bacion] n. f. disapprobation; disapproval.

DÉSAPPROPRIATION [—acion] n. f. † renunciation (of property).

DÉSAPPROPRIER (SE) pr. v. † to renounce (property).

DÉSAPPROUVER, v. a. (subj.) to disapprove (of).

— q. ch., to = a. th.; to = of a. th.; — qu'on fasse q. ch., to = of doing a. th.

DÉSARÇONNER, v. a. 1. § to dismount; to unhorse; 2. § (of the horse) to throw √; 3. § to baffle (in argument); to foil; (to run √ down).

DÉSARGENTER, v. a. 1. to unsilver; 2. to drain of money, cash.

SE DÉSARGENTER, pr. v. to become √, to get √ unsilvered.

DÉSARMEMENT, n. m. 1. § disarming; 2. (fenc.) disarming; 3. (nav.) dismantling; laying up.

DÉSARMER, v. a. 1. § to disarm; 2. § to baffle; to foil; 3. to cock (fire-arms); 4. (nav.) to discharge (a ship); 5. (nav.) to dismantle; to lay √ up; 6. (nav.) to unship (oars).

DÉSARMER, v. n. 1. § to disarm; 2. (nav.) to be laid up.

DÉSARRIMER, v. a. (nav.) to alter, to shift the stowage of.

DÉSARROI, n. m. disarray.

Dans le —, en —, in —. Mettre en —, to disarray.

DÉSARTICULER, v. a. (did.) to disjoint.

DÉSASSEMBLER [dézasanblé] v. a. to take √ to pieces (a. th. joined together).

DÉSASSOCIER, v. a. (did.) to dissociate; to disassociate.

DÉSASSORTIR, v. a. to spoil the match of.

DÉSASTRE, n. m. *disaster*.
Frapper de —s, to strike \checkmark with disaster; to disaster.

DÉSASTREUSEMENT [—eüzman] adv. *disastrously*.

DÉSASTREUX [—eü] SE, adj. *disastrous*.

Nature désastreuse, *disastrousness*.

DÉSAVANTAGE, n. m. (à, pour, to; de, to) 1. *disadvantage*; 2. *disadvantageousness*.

À son —, to o's disadvantage; avec —, to =; sans —, with no =. Avoir du — à, to have a = in; lutter contre un —, to labour, to lie \checkmark under a =; faire subir un — à, to disadvantage.

DÉSAVANTAGER, v. a. to disadvantage.

DÉSAVANTAGEUSEMENT [—eüzman] adv. *disadvantageously*.

DÉSAVANTAGEUX [—eü] SE, adj. (à, pour, to) *disadvantageous*.

DÉSAVEU, n. m. *disavowal*.

Faire un — de, to make \checkmark a = of; to disavow.

DÉSAVEUGLER, v. a. to undeceive; to disabuse.

DÉSAVOUER, v. a. 1. to disown (deny); to disavow; to disclaim; 2. to disavow (not to acknowledge as o's own); 3. to disavow (not to justify).

Personne qui désavoue, (V. senses) *disclaimer* (of).

DESCELLER, v. a. 1. to unseal (break the seal of); 2. (mas.) to unseal; to unbed.

DESCENDANCE, n. f. 1. *descent* (birth, extraction); 2. (law) *descent*.

— collatérale la plus proche en degré, (law) *immediate descent*; — en ligne collatérale, (law) *collateral*; — en ligne directe, *lineal*. Degré de —, *descent*.

DESCENDANT, E, adj. 1. *descending*; 2. (of tides) *ebb*; going down; 3. (anat.) (of the aorta) *descending*; 4. (astr.) *descending*; 5. (did.) *descendent*; 6. (math.) (of progression) *descending*; 7. (mus.) (of the scale) *descending*; 8. (mil.) (of the guard) *coming off duty*.

DESCENDANT, n. m. E, n. f. (DE, of) *descendant*; *offspring*; —s, (pl.) *descendants*, *pl.*; *offspring*, *sing.*

DESCENDANT, n. m. (nav.) *ebb-tide*; *ebb*.

DESCENDRE, v. n. (DE, from; DANS, EN, into; à, to) 1. \parallel to descend; to come \checkmark down; to go \checkmark down; to get \checkmark down; 2. \parallel to go \checkmark down stairs; (to step down); 3. \parallel to alight (from a horse); to dismount; to get \checkmark off, down; 4. \parallel to alight (from a carriage); to get \checkmark down; to get \checkmark out; 5. \parallel to stay (reside temporarily at a private house); to stop; 6. \parallel to stay (reside temporarily at an inn); to stop; to put \checkmark up; 7. \parallel to incline; to slope; 8. \parallel (EN) to make \checkmark a descent (on, upon); to come \checkmark down (on, upon); to make \checkmark an irruption (into); 9. \parallel (à, into) to go \checkmark down (into the grave); to sink \checkmark ; 10. \parallel (DANS, to) to descend; 11. \parallel to descend; to go \checkmark down; to go \checkmark down in the world; 12. \parallel (DANS, EN) to descend (to); to go \checkmark home (to); to examine (...); 13. \parallel (à, to) to descend; to condescend; to stoop; 14. (of tides) to ebb; to go \checkmark down, out; to run \checkmark down; 15. (of waters) to subside; to fall \checkmark ; 16. (geneal.) to descend; to spring \checkmark ; 17. (law) to make \checkmark a search (in virtue of a warrant); to search; 18. (mus.) to descend; 19. (nav.) to land; to go \checkmark on shore.

1. Il a descendu en dix minutes, et il y a une heure qu'il est descendu, he descended in ten minutes and he has been down an hour. 7. La route descend en cet endroit, the road inclines, slopes in this place. 10. — dans le détail, to descend to detail. 12. — en soi-même, dans sa conscience, dans son cœur, to descend into o's self; to go home to o's conscience, to o's heart.

— (en s'abaissant), to sink \checkmark down;

— (en s'affaissant), to sink \checkmark down; — (en coulant), to flow down; — (en coulant), to run \checkmark down; — (en décollant doucement), to trickle down; — (en s'enfonçant), to sink \checkmark down; — (en marchant), to walk down; — (en marchant militairement), to march down; — (en se mouvant), to move down; — (en nageant), to swim \checkmark down; — (en faisant des pas), to step down; — (en rampant), to crawl down; to creep \checkmark down; — (en étant transmis), to be handed down; — (en volant), to fly \checkmark down.

— de travers, (V. senses) (of food) to go \checkmark down the wrong way. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. to get \checkmark down; to bring \checkmark down; (to have down); 2. to send \checkmark down; 3. to turn down; 4. to let \checkmark down; 5. to draw \checkmark down; 6. to fetch down; 7. to force down; 8. to pull down; 9. to drag down; 10. to push down; 11. to wash down; 12. to whip down. En descendant, (V. senses) 1. subordinatedly; 2. (of time) downward; downwards.

[DESCENDRE, v. n. is conjugated with avoir when it expresses an action and with être when it is indicative of a state. (V. Ex. 1.)]

DESCENDRE, v. a. (DE, from; DANS, EN, into; à, to) 1. to descend; to go \checkmark down; 2. to take \checkmark down; to get \checkmark down; 3. to carry down; to take \checkmark down; to bring \checkmark down; 4. to lower; to let \checkmark down; 5. to lay \checkmark low (kill); to bring \checkmark down; 6. to take \checkmark (from on a horse); 7. to set \checkmark , to put \checkmark down (from a carriage); 8. to land (from a boat, ship); to put \checkmark on shore; 9. (nav.) to fall \checkmark down (a river).

1. — une montagne, to descend a mountain. 2. — un tableau, to take \checkmark down a picture. 4. — un cercueil dans la fosse, to lower a coffin into the grave; — du vin à la cave, to lower wine into the cellar.

— (en apportant), to bring \checkmark down; (to fetch down); — (en conduisant), to conduct down; to take \checkmark , to lead \checkmark down; — (en mouvant), to move down; — (en passant à la main), to hand down; — (en portant), to carry down; to take \checkmark down; — (en poussant), to push down; — (en tirant), to draw \checkmark down; to pull down; — (en traînant), to drag down.

[DESCENDRE, v. a. is conjugated with avoir.]

DESCENTE, n. f. (DE, from; DANS, EN, into; à, to) 1. *descent*; coming down; going down; (getting down); 2. taking down; getting down; 3. lowering; letting down; 4. alighting (from a horse); dismounting; getting off, down; 5. alighting (from a carriage); getting down, out; 6. landing (from a boat, ship); disembarkment; 7. declivity; 8. (EN) descent (on, upon); irruption (into); 9. (of the humours) *defluxion*; 10. (of waters) *subsidings*; fall; 11. (build.) pipe; 12. (fin.) run (demand for payment); 13. (law) search (in virtue of a warrant); 14. (mach.) down stroke; 15. (med.) *hernia*; (rupture); 16. (mil.) coming off (guard, &c.).

— de croix, (paint.) descent from the cross. À la — de, (V. senses) 1. in descending; in going down; 2. on descending, going down. Faire une — dans, en, to make \checkmark a descent on.

DESCRIPTIF, VE, adj. (th.) *descriptive*.

Dans le genre —, (pers.) *descriptive*.

DESCRIPTION [deskripsion] n. f. 1. *description*; 2. *inventory*; 3. (of patents) *specification*; 4. (log.) *description*.

Auteur d'une —, author of a description; describer. Faire la — de, 1. to give \checkmark a — of; to describe; 2. to take \checkmark an inventory of; rendre toute — impossible, impuissante, to beggar =.

DÉSECHOUER, v. a. (nav.) to get \checkmark off; to set \checkmark afloat again.

DÉSEMBALLAGE [dézambalaj] n. m. *unpacking*.

DÉSEMBALLER [dézambalé] v. a. to unpack.

DÉSEMBARQUEMENT [dézambarkman] n. m. *disembarkment*; *landing*.

DÉSEMBARQUER [dézambarque] v. a. 1. to disembark; to land; 2. to unship (goods).

DÉSEMBOÏTER [dézamboité] v. a. 1. to disjoint; to put \checkmark out of socket; 2. (surg.) to dislocate.

DÉSEMBOURBER [dézambourbé] v. a. to extricate from the mire; (to get \checkmark out of the mire).

SE DÉSEMBOURBER, pr. v. to extricate o's self from the mire; (to get \checkmark out of the mire).

DÉSEMPARER [dézamparé] v. n. to leave \checkmark ; to quit; to go \checkmark away.

Sans —, without leaving the spot; on the spot.

DÉSEMPARER [dézamparé] v. a. 1. to leave \checkmark ; to quit; 2. (nav.) to disable (ships).

DÉSEMPARÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses o' DÉSEMPARER) (nav.) (of ships) *disabled*.

DÉSEMPENNE [dézampène] E, adj. *striped* of its feathers.

DÉSEMPESER [dézampezé] v. a. to take \checkmark out the starch of.

SE DÉSEMPESER, pr. v. to lose \checkmark o's starch.

DÉSEMPLEIR [dézamplir] v. a. to render, to make \checkmark less full; to empty (in part).

SE DÉSEMPLEIR, pr. v. to become \checkmark , to get \checkmark less full; to empty (in part).

DÉSEMPLEIR [dézamplir] v. n. to become \checkmark , to get \checkmark less full; to empty (in part).

DÉSENCHANTEMENT, n. m. \parallel \S *disenchantment*.

DÉSENCHANTER, v. a. \parallel \S to disenchant.

DÉSENCLOUER, v. a. 1. to take \checkmark the nail, nails out of; 2. to take \checkmark a nail out of the hoof of (a horse); 3. to unspike (cannon).

DÉSENFILER, v. a. to unstring \checkmark .

SE DÉSENFILER, pr. v. to come \checkmark unstrung.

DÉSENFILER, v. a. 1. to reduce the volume of (what is swollen); 2. to reduce the swelling of.

SE DÉSENFILER, pr. v. 1. to be less swollen; 2. to cease to be swollen.

DÉSENFILER, v. n. 1. to be less swollen; 2. to cease to be swollen.

DÉSENFILURE, n. f. 1. *diminution of swelling*; 2. *cessation of swelling*.

DÉSENGRENER, v. a. (mach.) to throw \checkmark out of gear.

DÉSENGRENER, E, pa. p. (mach.) out of gear.

DÉSENIVRER [dézanivré] v. a. 1. \parallel to sober (cause intoxication to cease); (to make \checkmark sober; 2. \parallel to sober; (to bring \checkmark to o's senses; (to bring \checkmark to).

SE DÉSENIVRER, pr. v. 1. \parallel to get \checkmark sober; to get \checkmark sober again; 2. \parallel (by sleeping) to sleep \checkmark o's self sober; 3. \parallel (DE) to recover (from); to be cured (of).

DÉSENIVRER [dézanivré] v. n. \parallel to get \checkmark sober; to get \checkmark sober again.

Ne pas —, to be always intoxicated; never to be sober.

DÉSENLADIR, v. a. to render, to make \checkmark less ugly.

SE DÉSENLADIR, pr. v. to get \checkmark less ugly; to grow \checkmark better looking.

DÉSENNUYER [dézannuiyé] v. a. to dispel the tedium, ennui of; to divert; to amuse.

SE DÉSENNUYER, pr. v. to dispel o's tedium, ennui; to divert o's self; to amuse o's self.

DÉSENRAYER [dézanréyé] v. a. to unskid (a wheel); to take \checkmark the drag off.

DÉSENRAYER [dézanréyé] v. n. to unskid; to take \checkmark the drag off.

DÉSENRHUMER, v. a. to cure of cold.

SE DÉSENHUMER, pr. v. to cure o.'s cold; to get rid of o.'s cold.

DÉSENROUER, v. a. to cure of hoarseness.

SE DÉSENROUER, pr. v. to cure o.'s hoarseness.

DÉSENSEVELIR [dézansvelir] v. a. 1. to unwrap (a dead body); 2. to disinter; to exhume; to disinhume.

DÉSENSORCELER [dézansorsel] v. a. 1. to unbewitch.

DÉSENSORCELLEMENT [dézansorselment] n. m. 1. unbewitching.

DÉSENTÊTER, v. a. 1. to cure of obstinacy; 2. (DE, ...) to get (a. th.) out of the head of (a. o.).

SE DÉSENTÊTER, pr. v. 1. to be cured of obstinacy; 2. (DE, ...) to get (a. th.) out of o.'s head.

DÉSENVERGUER, v. a. (nav.) to unbend (a sail).

DÉSENT, E, adj. 1. desert (uninhabited, uncultivated); 2. unfrequented.

DÉSENT, n. m. 1. 1. § wilderness; waste; 2. 1. § desert; 3. 1. § desolation (desert).

— sauvage, wild waste. Prêcher dans le —, to preach in the wilderness.

DÉserter, v. a. 1. 1. § to desert; to leave; to quit; 2. to abandon; to forsake; 3. (mil.) to desert.

DÉserter, v. n. 1. (DE, ...) to desert; to leave; to quit; to fly off; 2. (mil.) (DE, from; à, to) to desert.

— avec armes et bagages, to desert with o.'s arms and accoutrements; — à l'ennemi, to = to the enemy; to go over to the enemy; — à l'intérieur, to =.

DÉSEURTEUR, n. m. 1. § deserter.

DÉsertion [dézersion] n. f. 1. 1. § desertion; 2. (mil.) desertion.

DÉSESPÉRADE (À LA) adv. + desperately.

DÉSESPÉRANT, E, adj. 1. desperate; hopeless; 2. disheartening; dispiriting; discouraging; heart-discouraging.

État —, hopelessness. D'une manière —e, desperately; hopelessly; despairingly.

DÉSESPÉRÉ, E, adj. 1. (th.) desperate; hopeless; of despair; 2. (pers.) in despair; disconsolate; disheartened; despondent; 3. (of persons ill) past recovery.

État —, hopelessness. D'une manière —e, desperately; hopelessly.

DÉSESPÉRÉ, n. m. E, n. f. desperate.

En —, desperately.

DÉSESPÉREMENT, adv. + desperately.

DÉSESPÉRER, v. n. (DE, of; que, [subj.])

of 1. to despair; 2. to despond; to be a desponder; 3. (DE) to despair (of); to give (a. o.) over.

1. Je ne désespère pas que vous ne soyez heureux, I do not despair of your being happy.

Qui désespère, dont on désespère, desperate. Personne qui désespère, 1. despairer; 2. desponder.

[DÉSÉSPÉRER with que, conj. neg., governs the subj. and takes ne before the verb. V. Ex. 1.]

DÉSESPÉRER, v. a. 1. to drive (a. o.) to despair; 2. to vex beyond expression.

SE DÉSESPÉRER, pr. v. to be in despair; to give (a. o.) self up to despair.

DÉSESPÉRÉ, n. m. 1. despair; desperation; hopelessness; 2. despondency.

Coup de —, desperate attempt. Au — (pers.) 1. in despair; 2. concerned; grieved; vexed; dans le —, despondently; despondingly. Faire le — de, to be the despair of; mettre au —, 1. to drive (a. o.) to despair; 2. to concern; to grieve; to vex; tomber dans le —, to sink (a. o.) into despair.

DÉSHABILLE [dézabi-yé] n. m. undress; dishabille.

Dans son —, en —, in an undress; undressed; in dishabille.

DÉSHABILLER [dézabi-yé] v. a. 1. to

undress; to take (a. o.) off the clothes of; 2. to disrobe; 3. to strip.

Personne qui déshabille, (V. senses) 1. disrober; 2. stripper. — saint Pierre pour habiller saint Paul, to rob Peter to pay Paul.

SE DÉSHABILLER, pr. v. 1. to undress; (to undress o.'s self; (to take (a. o.) off o.'s clothes; 2. to undress; to change o.'s coat; 3. to disrobe; 4. to strip.

DÉSHABILLER [dézabi-yé] v. n. + to undress; (to undress o.'s self; to take (a. o.) off o.'s clothes.

DÉSHABITÉ, E, adj. uninhabited.

DÉSHABITUER, v. a. 1. (DE) to disaccustom (from); to break (a. o.) of (a. th.); 2. to disinure.

SE DÉSHABITUER, pr. v. (DE) to disaccustom o.'s self (from); (to break o.'s self (of).

DÉSHÉRENCE, n. f. (law) escheat.

Bien en —, escheat; droit au bien en —, escheatage. Susceptible de —, escheatable.

DÉSHÉRITER, v. a. to disinherit; to disherit.

Personne qui déshérite, disheritor.

DÉSHÉURER, v. a. + to disturb (in occupations).

SE DÉSHÉURER, pr. v. + to disturb o.'s self (in o.'s occupations).

DÉSHONNÊTE, adj. immodest; indecent; shameful.

DÉSHONNÊTEMENT, adv. immodestly; indecently; shamefully.

DÉSHONNÊTÉ, n. f. + immodesty; indecency.

DÉSHONNEUR, n. m. (POUR, to; de, to) 1. dishonour; 2. disgrace; discredit; dispraise; disparagement.

Au — de, to the = of; avec —, 1. with =; 2. disgracefully; disreputably; disparagingly; pour le — de, to the = of; sans — pour, without = to. Être un —, to be a =; faire — à, faire le — de, to be a =; prier q. u. de son —, to ask a. o. to dishonour himself; tenir — à, to hold (a. o.) a dishonour.

DÉSHONORABLE, adj. + (th.) dishonourable.

DÉSHONORANT, E, adj. (th.) 1. dishonourable; 2. disgraceful; discreditable.

D'une manière —e, 1. dishonourably; 2. disgracefully; discreditably.

DÉSHONORÉ, E, adj. dishonoured.

DÉSHONORER, v. a. 1. to dishonour; 2. to disgrace; to discredit.

Personne qui déshonore, 1. dishonourer; 2. disgracer.

DÉSIGNATI-F [dézinn-yatif] VE, adj. indicative.

DÉSIGNATION [dézinn-yation] n. f. 1. designation; indication; 2. designation (nomination); choice; election.

Faire la — de, to designate.

DÉSIGNER [dézinn-yé] v. a. 1. 1. to designate; to indicate; to point out; to mark out; 2. 1. to describe; 3. 1. (b. s.) to designate; to point out; to mark out; to hold up; 4. 1. (POUR, to, for) to designate (destine to a dignity, office); 5. 1. to elect; to choose; 6. 1. to denote; to betoken; 7. 1. to appoint; to assign; to name; to mention.

3. — q. u. à la haine publique, to point a. o. out, to hold (a. o.) up to public hatred. 7. — le temps et le lieu, to appoint the time and place.

DÉSILLUSIONNER, v. a. to undeceive; to destroy the illusions of.

Être désillusionné, to be undeceived; to lose (a. o.) illusions.

DÉSINCORPORER, v. a. 1. to disincorporate; 2. (mil.) to disembody.

DÉSINENCE, n. f. (gram.) desinence; termination; ending.

DÉSINFATUER, v. a. (to) to undeceive; to dispel the infatuation of.

SE DÉSINFATUER, pr. v. (DE, with) (to) cease to be infatuated.

DÉSINFECTER, v. a. 1. to disinfect; 2. to fumigate.

DÉSINFECTION [dézinfekcion] n. f. 1. disinfection; 2. fumigation.

Travailler à la — de, to endeavour to disinfect.

DÉSINTÉRESSÉ, E, adj. 1. (DANS, in) disinterested; uninterested; 2. disinterested; unselfish; 3. unbiassed; impartial; indifferent.

DÉSINTÉRESSEMENT [—resman] n. m. disinterestedness.

Avec —, disinterestedly.

DÉSINTÉRESSEMENT, adv. + disinterestedly.

DÉSINTÉRESSER, v. a. 1. to buy (a. o.) out the interest of; 2. to indemnify.

DÉSINTERLIGNER [dézinterlinn-yé] v. a. (print.) to unlead; to make (a. o.) solid.

DÉSINVESTIR, v. a. (law) (DE, ...) to divest.

Être désinvesti, to divest.

DÉSIR, n. m. (DE, of; de, to) 1. desire; 2. wish; 3. longing.

— déréglé, inordinate desire; faible —, slight =; vif —, earnest =. Objet d'un —, wish. Au gré de ses —s, agreeably to o.'s desires, wishes; au parfait accomplissement de ses —s, at o.'s utmost wishes; avec —, avec un vif —, avec l'expression du —, wishfully; sans —, without a =, wish; undesiring; suivant son —, at o.'s =, wish. Avoir le —, to have a =, wish; brûler du — (de), to be inflamed with the = (to); combler ses —s, to gratify o.'s =s, wishes; contenter, satisfaire un —, to indulge; to satisfy a =; contenter ses —s, to satisfy o.'s mind; remplir un —, to gratify, to fulfil, to grant a =. Qui exprime le —, wishful.

DÉSIRABLE, adj. (POUR, for; de, to) desirable.

Peu —, undesirable. Caractère —, desirableness.

DÉSIRER, v. a. (... , to) (subj.) 1. to desire; to be desirous of; to wish; 2. to wish for; 3. to long for.

1. Je désire le voir, I desire, wish to see him; Je désire que vous le voyiez, I desire you should see him; I am desirous of your seeing him; I wish you to see him.

Chose à —, 1. desirable thing; thing to be desired; 2. desideratum; chose bien à —, great desideratum; personne qui désire, wisher. — avec ardeur, passion, 1. to long for; 2. to pine for; ne rien laisser à —, to leave nothing to be desired. Avoir ce qu'on désire, to have o.'s wish, will; se faire —, not to make (a. o.) self cheap. Que désirez-vous, what is your will? qui désire, desirous; wishful; qu'on ne désire pas, unwished, unwished for. Personne qui désire, wisher.

DÉSIREU-X, SE, adj. 1. (DE, of; de, to) desirous; solicitous; 2. (DE, for) anxious.

Non —, 1. unsolicitous; 2. unanxious.

DÉSISTEMENT, n. m. 1. desistance; 2. (law) nonsuit; 3. (law) retrait.

Faire un —, to desist.

DÉSISTER, v. n.

DÉSISTER (SE) pr. v. 1. (DE, from) to desist; 2. (DE, ...) to abandon; to give (a. o.) over; 3. (DE, ...) to waive; to waive.

DÉSŒBEIR, v. n. (à, ...) to disobey.

— à q. u., to = a. o.

Être désobéi, to be disobeyed.

DÉSŒISSANCE, n. f. (à, to) 1. disobedience (disobeying); 2. act of disobedience; 3. (law) contumacy.

Acte de —, act of disobedience. En état de —, (law) contumacious; par —, out of =.

DÉSŒISSANT, E, adj. (à, to) disobedient.

DÉSŒLIGÉAMMENT [dézoblíjament]

adv. *disobligingly*; *unkindly*; *uncomplaisantly*.

DÉSOLIGÉANCE [dézoblijans] n. f. *disobligingness*; *unkindness*; *uncomplaisance*.

DÉSOLIGÉANT [dézoblijan] E. adj. (pour, to; de, to) *disobliging*; *unkind*; *uncomplaisant*.

D'une manière — e, *disobligingly*; *unkindly*; *uncomplaisantly*.

DÉSOLIGÉANTE [dézoblijant] n. f. *disobligante* (carriage); *sulky*.

DÉSOLIGER, v. a. to *disoblige*.

DÉSOSTRUAANT, E. adj. (med.) *deobstruent*.

DÉSOSTRUAANT, n. m. (med.) *deobstruent*.

DÉSOSTRUCTIF, VE, adj. (med.) *deobstruent*.

DÉSOSTRUCTIF, n. m. (med.) *deobstruent*.

DÉSOSTRUIRE, v. a. 1. to *clear* (from obstruction); to *free*; 2. to *disencumber*; 3. (did.) to *deobstruct*.

DÉSOCUPATION [dézokupacion] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ want of occupation.

DÉSOCUPE, E. adj. *unoccupied*; *unemployed*.

DÉSŒUVRE, E. adj. *unoccupied* (unwilling or unable to do a th.); *unemployed*; *leisurely*; *idle*.

Être —, to be =, to have nothing to do.

DÉSŒUVRÉ, n. m. E. n. f. *idler*.

DÉSŒUVREMENT, n. m. want of occupation, employment; *idleness*.

DÉSOLANT, E. adj. 1. *disheartening*; *dispiriting*; *heart-breaking*; *heart-discouraging*; *afflicting*; 2. *annoying*; *teasing*; 3. *lonesome*; *tedious*; *irksome*.

DÉSOLATEUR, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ *desolator*; *spoiler*.

DÉSOLATION [—acion] n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *desolation*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *disconsolateness*; *heart-grief*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *heart-sore*; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ *tearation*.

Réduire à la —, to bring \checkmark to *desolation*.

DÉSOLÉ, E. adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. (DE, at; de, to) *disconsolate*; *distressed*; *in distress*; *grieved*; *afflicted*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (DE; de) *annoyed* (at, to); *teased* (at, to); *extremely, very sorry* (for, to).

DÉSOLER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *waste*; to *lay \checkmark waste*; to *desolate*; to *make \checkmark desolate*; to *spoil*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *distress*; to *trouble*; to *grieve*; to *afflict*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *annoy*; to *tear*.

SE **DÉSOLER**, pr. v. 1. to *lament*; to *grieve*; 2. (DE, at) to be *disconsolate*, *distressed*, *in distress*; to *trouble o.'s self*.

DÉSOPILANT, E. adj. (med.) *deobstruent*.

DÉSOPILANT, n. m. (med.) *deobstruent*.

DÉSOPILATI-F, VE, adj. *deobstruent*.

DÉSOPILATION [—acion] n. f. (med.) *removal of obstruction*.

DÉSOPILER, v. a. (med.) to *deobstruct*.

DÉSORDONNÉ, E. adj. 1. *disorderly*; 2. *unrestrained*; *ungovernable*; (unruly); 3. *disorderly* (immoral); *disordinate*; 4. *inordinate*; *intemperate*; *running riot*; 5. *excursive*.

Nature — e, (V. senses) 1. *unruliness*; 2. *inordinacy*; *inordinateness*; 3. *intemperateness*. D'une manière — e, 1. *ungovernably*; 2. *disorderly*; 3. *disordinately*; 4. *inordinately*; *intemperately*. Être —, (V. senses) to run \checkmark riot.

DÉSORDONNEMENT, adv. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. *disorderly*; 2. *disordinately*; 3. *inordinately*; *intemperately*.

DÉSORDONNER, v. a. 1. to *disorder*; to *throw \checkmark into disorder*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *revoke* (orders).

DÉSORDRE, n. m. 1. *disorder*; *want of order*; 2. *litter* (confusion); 3. *disorder*; *disturbance*; 4. *uproar*; 5. *devastation*; *ravage*; 6. *disorder*; *per-*

turbation; 7. *licentiousness*; *dissoluteness*; *dissipation*; 8. *dissension*; *quarrel*; 9. *riot*; *disturbance*.

Grand —, (V. senses) *great, loud uproar*. De —, (V. senses) 1. *disorderly*; 2. *troublesome*; en —, (V. senses) 1. *in disorder*; 2. *disordered*; 3. *disorderly*; 4. *in a litter*; 5. *in an uproar*.

Amener le —, (V. senses) to *lead \checkmark to disorder*; commettre des —s, to *commit disorder*; faire du —, 1. to *cause disorder*; 2. to *make \checkmark a litter*; 3. to *make \checkmark a disturbance*; 4. to *make \checkmark an uproar*; jeter dans le —, to *throw \checkmark into disorder*; mettre le — dans, to *throw \checkmark into disorder*; mettre en —, 1. to *disorder*; 2. to *litter*; 3. to *tumble*; 4. to *ruffle*; 5. to *set \checkmark in an uproar*.

DÉSORGANISA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. *disorganizing*.

DÉSORGANISA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. *disorganizer*.

DÉSORGANISATION [—nizacion] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *disorganization*.

DÉSORGANISER, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ to *disorganize*.

SE **DÉSORGANISER**, pr. v. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ to *become \checkmark disorganized*.

DÉSORIENTER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *cause* (a. o.) *not to know where the east lies*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *cause* (a. o.) *to lose his way*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *take \checkmark (a. o.) out of his element, latitude, course, way*.

Être *désorienté*, (V. senses) 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *lose \checkmark o.'s way*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *be out of o.'s element, latitude, course, way*.

DÉSORMAIS, adv. *henceforth*; *henceforward*; *hereafter*; *in future*; *from this time forward*.

DÉSOSSEMENT [dézossman] n. m. *boning*.

DÉSOSSE [dézôc] v. a. to *bone*.

DÉSOURDIR, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *unweave \checkmark* .

DÉSOXYDATION [—acion] n. f. (chem.) *disoxydation*; *deoxydation*; *deoxydization*.

DÉSOXYDER, v. a. (chem.) to *disoxydate*; to *deoxydize*; to *deoxydate*.

SE **DÉSOXYDER**, pr. v. to *disoxydate*; to *deoxydate*; to *deoxydize*.

DÉSOXYGÉNATION [—acion] n. f. (chem.) *disoxygenation*; *deoxygenation*.

DÉSOXYGÈNE, v. a. (chem.) to *disoxygenate*; to *deoxygenate*.

SE **DÉSOXYGÈNE**, v. n. (chem.) to *disoxygenate*; to *deoxygenate*.

DESPOTE, n. m. 1. (Gr. hist.) *despot*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *despot*.

En — $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, *despotically*.

DESPOTIQUE, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ *despotic*; *despotic*.

DESPOTIQUEMENT, adv. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ *despotically*.

DESPOTISME, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ (sur, over) *despotism*.

DESQUAMATION [deskouamacion] n. f. 1. (did.) *desquamation*; 2. (surg.) *desquamation*.

— farineuse, (med.) *scurf*. État de — farineuse, *scurfiness*. Dans un état de — farineuse, *scurfy*.

DESQUELS [contraction of DE LES-QUELS].

DESQUELLES [contraction of DE LES-QUELLES].

DESSAISIR [dècèzir] v. a. to *deprive \checkmark* (a. o.) of the possession of (a. th.).

SE **DESSAISIR**, pr. v. 1. (DE, with) to *part*; 2. (law) (DE, of) to *divest o.'s self*.

DESSAISISSEMENT [dècèzisman] n. m. (law) *divesting o.'s self*.

DESSAISONNER, v. a. (agr.) to *depart from the regular order of the cultivation of* (lands).

DESSALÉ, n. m. E. n. f. *sharp fellow*, *blade*, m.; *sharp woman*, f.

DESSALER, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *freshen* (render less salt).

DESSALÉ, E. pa. p. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *freshened*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) *sharp*; *cunning*.

SE **DESSALER**, pr. v. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *freshen* (become less salt).

DESSANGLER, v. a. to *ungird \checkmark* (animals).

DESSANGLÉ, E. pa. p. (animals) *ungirt*.

DESSÈCHANT, E. adj. *drying*.

DESSÈCHEMENT [dècèchman] n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *drying*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *dryness*; 3. (of plants) *witheredness*; 4. (engin.) *drainage*; 5. (mining) *drainage*.

Fosse de —, (engin.) *drain*. Travaux de —, *drainages*, pl.

DESSÈCHER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *dry*; to *dry up*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *dry up*; to *parch*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (by the heat) to *parch*; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *emaciate*; to *extenuate*; to *waste*; 5. to *dry* (ditches, marshes); to *dry up*; 6. to *wither* (plants, &c.); 7. to *drain* (waters); to *drain off*; 8. (did.) to *desiccate*.

Chose qui a la propriété de —, (V. senses) *dryer*.

DESSÈCHE, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **DESSÈCHER**) 1. *dried*; *dry*; 2. *drained*; 3. (of plants) *withered*; 4. (did.) *desiccated*; *dry*.

Non —, 1. *undried*; 2. *undrained*; 3. *unwithered*. — par le soleil, 1. *sun-dried*; 2. *torrid*.

SE **DESSÈCHER**, pr. v. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *dry*; to *dry up*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *dry up*; to *be parched*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (by the heat) to *parch*; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *become \checkmark emaciated*; to *waste away*; 5. (of plants, &c.) to *wither*.

Qui ne se dessèche pas, (V. senses) 1. *undried*; 2. *unparched*; 3. *unwithered*.

DESSEIN [dècin] n. m. 1. (DE, to) *design*, *plan*; *project*; *scheme*; *purpose*; *intention*; *intent*; *view*; *device*; 2. (b. s.) (CONTRE, upon) *design* (bad intention); 3. (of a work) *design*; *project*; *plan*; 4. (mus.) *design*.

Grand —, *great design*, &c. Absence, défaut de —, (V. senses) *undesignedness*; auteur d'un —, *designer*; *planner*; *projecter*. À —, *intentionally*; on purpose; *purposely*; *designedly*; *willingly*; by =; non à —, *unintentionally*; *undesignedly*; *unwillingly*; *unknowingly*; à — de, with the intent of; with a =, *view to*; for the purpose of; in order to; à — que, (subj.) with the intent, *design that*; in order that; that; à mauvais —, with bad intent; avec, dans le — de, with a = to; dans un bon, mauvais —, with a good, a bad =; de — formé, with a formal =; de — prémédité, *premeditatedly*; sans —, 1. *unintentional*; *undesign*; *undesigning*; *unpurposed*; 2. *unintentionally*; *undesignedly*; *unwillingly*; *unknowingly*. Accomplir un —, to *accomplish a =, purpose*; avoir le — de, to *intend to*; to *have an intention to*; to *purpose*; to *have some thought of*; venir à bout de son —, to *accomplish o.'s =*; to bring \checkmark about, to *gain o.'s purpose*. J'ai — (de), it is my *design, intention, purpose* (to).

DESSEILLER, v. a. to *unsaddle*.

DESSERRE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *loosening*.

Dur à la —, (close-fisted).

DESSERRER, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. to *loosen*; 2. to *open*; 3. to *give \checkmark* (a blow, kick, &c.); 4. (print.) to *unlock* (a form).

— les dents, (V. DENT).

SE **DESSERRER**, pr. v. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *loosen*; to *get \checkmark loose*.

DESSERT, n. m. *dessert*.

DESSERTÉ, n. f. 1. (sing.) *leavings*, pl.; 2. (of churches) (DE) *officiating* (at), sing.; *duties* (of), pl.

DESSERTIR, v. a. to *unset \checkmark* (gems, portraits, &c.).

DESSERVANT, n. m. 1. *officiating clergyman*; 2. *curate*.

DESSERVIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like **SERVIR**) 1. to *remove* (from table); to

take \sqrt away; 2. (absol.) to remove the cloth; (to take \sqrt , to clear away); 3. to disserve (a. o.); (to do \sqrt an ill office, (turn to); 4. to serve at stated periods; 5. (of clergymen) to officiate (a church); to serve.

Qui n'est pas desservi, que l'on ne dessert pas, (of churches) unserved.

DESSICCATI-F, VE, adj. (did.) desiccative; drying.

DESSICCATIF, n. m. (did.) desiccative.

DESSICATION [-action] n. f. (did.) desiccation; drying.

DESSILLER [dési-yé], DÉCILLER, v. a. to unseal (the eye-lids); to open.

— les yeux à, de q. u. \sqrt , to open a. o.'s eyes; to undeceive a. o.

SE DESSILLER, pr. v. (of the eyes, eye-lids) to open.

DESSIN, n. m. 1. \sqrt (à, in) drawing (representation); 2. \sqrt design; draught; sketch; outline; 3. (of buildings) draught; plan; 4. drawing (art); 5. (a. & m.) design; figure; pattern; 6. (mus.) arrangement.

— linéaire, mechanical drawing; — lithographié, lithographic —.

— au crayon, pencil =; — d'exécution, working =; — à la plume, pen and ink =; — au trait, in outline. Auteur d'un —, designer; cahier de —, drawing-book. À —, figured.

DESSINATEUR, n. m. 1. draughtsman; draftsman; 2. (a. & m.) pattern-drafter.

DESSINER, v. a. 1. \sqrt (D'APRÈS, from) to draw \sqrt (represent); 2. \sqrt to design; to delineate; to outline; to sketch; 3. \sqrt to delineate; to sketch; to etch; to etch out; 4. (of clothes) to set \sqrt off (the shape).

— avec une variété de couleurs, to diaper; — d'après la bosse, to draw \sqrt from the bust; — d'après nature, to draw from nature.

DESSINÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DES-SINER.

Non —, 1. undrawn; 2. undesigned; undelineated; unsketched.

SE DESSINER, pr. v. (V. senses of DES-SINER) 1. to be delineated, sketched; 2. to assume a form; to be formed; 3. to assume attitudes that set off the shape.

DESSOLER, v. a. 1. (ôter la sole) to take \sqrt off the sole (of animals); 2. (agr.) to depart from the regular order of the cultivation (of lands).

DESSOUDER, v. a. to unsolder.

SE DESSOUDER, pr. v. to unsolder.

DESSOULER, v. a. \sqrt to sober (cause intoxication to cease); (to make \sqrt sober).

DESSOULER, v. n. \sqrt to get \sqrt sober; to get \sqrt sober again.

Ne jamais —, never to be sober.

DESSOUS, adv. \sqrt 1. under; underneath; 2. below (lower); 3. undermost.

Ci —, 1. \sqrt underneath (under here); below; 2. (in epitaphs) under this stone; 3. \sqrt below; hereafter; 4. at foot (at the bottom of a page); la —, 1. \sqrt under; there; under; underneath; below; 2. \sqrt underneath. En —, 1. \sqrt underneath; 2. \sqrt downwards; 3. \sqrt sly; cunning; artful; 4. \sqrt slyly; cunningly; artfully; par —, 1. underneath; beneath; under. Mettre, placer, poser —, to underlay \sqrt .

DESSOUS, prep. 1. under; underneath; 2. below (lower than).

Par —, =.

DESSOUS, n. m. 1. \sqrt under part; 2. \sqrt under side; 3. \sqrt bottom; 4. \sqrt wrong side; 5. \sqrt worst (disadvantage); 6. (of cards) front; 7. (nav.) (of the wind) lee.

Au —, 1. \sqrt under; underneath; beneath; 2. below (lower); 3. \sqrt under (inferior); 4. \sqrt under (less); below; au — de, 1. \sqrt under; underneath; beneath; 2. \sqrt below (lower than); 3. \sqrt under; in-

ferior to; 4. \sqrt under (less than); 5. \sqrt (b. s.) beneath (unworthy of); below; au — de tout, (V. senses of Au — de) undermost; au — du vent, (nav.) to leeward; de —, under; lower. Avoir le —, to be worsted; to have, to get \sqrt the worst of it; (to come \sqrt by the worst of it); être au — de, (V. senses of Au — de) to be short of; être, rester au — (de), (V. senses of Au — de); to come \sqrt , to fall \sqrt short (of).

DESSUS, adv. \sqrt 1. on; upon; 2. over; 3. above (higher); 4. uppermost.

Ci —, above; la —, 1. \sqrt upon that; 2. \sqrt over that; 3. \sqrt upon which; there-upon. Sens — dessous, 1. \sqrt upside down;) topsy-turvy; 2. \sqrt in disorder, confusion; (at sixes and sevens;) topsy-turvy. En —, 1. on; upon; 2. over; 3. above; 4. (hydr.) over shot; par —, 1. \sqrt on; upon; 2. \sqrt over; 3. \sqrt above (higher); 4. \sqrt above; beyond; 5. \sqrt in addition to; besides; 6. \sqrt over and above; (to boot; 7. (nav.) over. Mettre sens — dessous, 1. to turn upside down; to turn topsy-turvy; 2. to throw \sqrt into disorder, confusion;) to turn topsy-turvy; mû en —, (hydr.) overshot; renverser sens — dessous, to turn upside down.

DESSUS, prep. 1. \sqrt on; upon; 2. \sqrt over; 3. above (higher).

DESSUS, n. m. 1. \sqrt upper part; 2. \sqrt upper side; 3. \sqrt top; 4. \sqrt right side; 5. \sqrt lid; cover; 6. \sqrt (sun) ascendant (over); advantage (over); vantage-ground (of); (best (of); (upper hand (of); 7. (of books) cover; 8. (of hands) back; 9. (of the head) crown; top; 10. (of letters, parcels) superscription; address; 11. (mus.) canto; 12. (mus.) soprano; 13. (mus.) treble; 14. (nav.) (of the wind) weather-gage.

Bas, second —, (mus.) low, second treble. Au —, 1. \sqrt on; upon; 2. \sqrt over; 3. \sqrt above (higher); beyond; 4. \sqrt further; beyond; 5. \sqrt above (superior); 6. \sqrt above (more); beyond; au — de, 1. \sqrt on; upon; 2. \sqrt over; 3. \sqrt above (higher than); beyond; 4. \sqrt beyond (further than); 5. \sqrt beyond the reach of; out of the reach of; 6. \sqrt above; superior to; 7. \sqrt above (more than); beyond; upwards; 8. \sqrt beforehand; au — de tout, (V. senses of Au — de) uppermost; au — du vent, (nav.) to windward; de —, 1. upper; top; 2. from; 3. off; 4. (mus.) treble. Avoir le —, (V. senses) 1. to be uppermost; 2. to have the best of it; avoir le — avec, sur q. u., to have the ascendant over a. o.; to get \sqrt the better of a. o.; (to get \sqrt the upper hand; être au — de tous, (V. senses of Au — de) to be uppermost; prendre le — (sur), to gain the ascendant (over); to get \sqrt the better (of); to get \sqrt the upper hand (of); reprendre le —, (V. senses) 1. to regain the superiority; 2. to resume the ascendant.

DESTIN, n. m. 1. destiny; fate; 2. (b. s.) doom; 3. —, (sing.), —s, (pl.) life; career; course, sing.

Livre du —, book of destiny, fate. Investir du pouvoir du —, to fate; prévenir son —, (V. senses) to foredoom a. s. self.

[Destin in the 1st and 2nd senses is less used in prose than destinée.]

DESTINATAIRE, n. m. (of letters, parcels) receiver; person to whom a parcel, a letter is addressed.

DESTINATION [-action] n. f. 1. destination; 2. place of destination.

À —, to o.'s destination; à — de, 1. (nav.) bound to; 2. (post.) addressed to; jusqu'à —, to o.'s =. Faire parvenir q. ch. à sa —, to forward a. th. to its =.

DESTINÉE, n. f. 1. destiny; fate; 2. (b. s.) doom; 3. — life; career; course.

— ultérieure, future destiny; after-fortune. S'abandonner à sa —, to yield to =; accomplir, faire, remplir ses —s,

to fulfil o.'s =; se dérober à sa —, to recoil, to shrink \sqrt from o.'s =; fuir sa —, to fly \sqrt from o.'s =. À la —, dont la — est..., —fated; à la — malheureuse, dont la — est malheureuse, ill-fated.

DESTINER, v. a. 1. (à, for, to) to destine; to fate; 2. (b. s.) (à, to) to doom; 3. (à, for, to) to destine (reserve); 4. (à) to destine (to); to intend (for, to); to design (for, to); to purpose (...).

— d'avance, to predestine. Personne qui destine, appropriator.

DESTINÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DESTINER.

— pour, 1. (nav.) bound to; 2. (post.) addressed to. À quoi, auquel on n'est pas —, unpurposed.

SE DESTINER, pr. v. (à, for) to be destined, intended.

— au barreau, à l'Église, to be destined, intended for the bar, the church.

DESTITUABLE, adj. removable (from office).

DESTITUE, E, adj. (th.) (DE, of) 1. destitute; 2. devoid; void.

DESTITUER, v. a. to dismiss (public functionaries); to remove; (to turn out.

DESTITUTION [destitucion] n. f. (DE, from) dismissal, removal (from office).

DESTRIER, n. m. + steed; charger; war-horse.

DESTRUC-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. \sqrt destroyer; 2. \sqrt spoiler; ravager; 3. \sqrt destruction; 4. \sqrt weeder out.

DESTRUC-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1. \sqrt destructive (intending to destroy); destroying; 2. \sqrt blasting.

Caractère —, destructiveness.

DESTRUCTIBILITE, n. f. destructibility.

DESTRUCTI-F, VE, adj. destructive; destroying.

D'une manière destructive, destructively.

DESTRUCTION [destrukcion] n. f. \sqrt destruction.

Sujet à la —, destructible. Frapper de —, 1. to destroy; 2. to blast. Qui porte la — partout, 1. all-destroying; 2. all-blasting.

DESUETUDE [dequétud] n. f. 1. disuse; desuetude; 2. (law) disuse.

Par la —, (law) by disuse. Tomber en —, 1. to be obsolescent; to become \sqrt , to get \sqrt , to grow \sqrt obsolete; 2. to fall \sqrt into disuse, neglect, desuetude; 3. (law) to fall \sqrt into disuse.

DÉSUNION, n. f. 1. \sqrt disunion; 2. (did.) disjunction.

DÉSUNIR, v. a. (DE, from) 1. \sqrt to disunite; 2. \sqrt to disjoint; 3. \sqrt to disjoint; 4. (man.) to disunite.

Personne, chose qui désunit, dis-uniter.

SE DÉSUNIR, pr. v. \sqrt to disunite.

DÉTACHEMENT [détachman] n. m. \sqrt 1. (DE, from) disengagement; 2. \sqrt (DE, to) indifference; 3. (mil.) detachment; 4. (mil.) draft; draught.

DÉTACHER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. \sqrt to detach; 2. \sqrt to loose; 3. \sqrt to untie; to undo \sqrt ; 4. to unrivet; 5. \sqrt to unchain; 6. \sqrt to take \sqrt down; 7. \sqrt to detach; to disengage; to wean; 8. \sqrt to give \sqrt (a blow, kick); 9. (did.) to disrupture; 10. (mil.) to detach; 11. (mil.) to draft; to draught; 12. (mus.) to detach; 13. (paint.) to detach.

Action de —, (V. senses) 1. \sqrt detachment (reparation); 2. (mil.) draft (of troops); draught.

DÉTACHÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉTACHER) 1. \sqrt detached; 2. \sqrt loose; 3. (did.) disrupted; 4. (mil.) detached.

État de ce qui est —, (V. senses) looseness.

SE DÉTACHER, pr. v. (V. senses of DÉTACHER) (DE, from) 1. \sqrt to get \sqrt

loose; 2. \parallel to come \checkmark off; 3. \parallel to come \checkmark untied, undone; 4. \parallel to work off; 5. \S to detach, to disengage o.'s self; to be detached, disengaged.

DÉTACHER, v. a. 1. (absol.) to take \checkmark out spots, stains; 2. to take \checkmark out the spots, stains of.

DÉTACHEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. scourer.

DETAIL [déta-y'] n. m., pl. —s, 1. detail; 2. particular; 3. detailed, particular, circumstantial account; 4. (com.) retail.

— des objets, (law) (of a deed) parcel. Marchand en —, retail dealer; narrateur de —s, detailer; vente en —, (com.) retail. Avec —, in detail; en —, 1. in detail; 2. (of dying) by inches; 3. (com.) retail. Acheter en —, (com.) to buy \checkmark retail; entrer dans des —s, to enter into detail; to particularize; faire le —, vendre en —, (com.) to sell \checkmark retail; to retail.

DETAILLANT [déta-yan] E, adj. (com.) (pers.) retail.

DETAILLANT [déta-yan] n. m. E, n. f. (com.) retailer; retail-dealer.

DETAILLER [déta-yé] v. a. 1. to cut \checkmark up (in pieces); 2. to detail (relate in detail); 3. (com.) to retail.

DÉTAILLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉTAILLER) detailed; particular.

DÉTALAGE, n. m. (com.) taking in (goods exposed for sale).

DÉTALER, v. a. (com.) to take \checkmark in (goods exposed for sale).

DÉTALER, v. n. 1. (com.) to take \checkmark in goods (exposed for sale); 2. (com.) to pack up; 3. \S to scamper away, off.

DÉTALINGUER, v. n. (nav.) to unbend \checkmark (a cable).

DÉTENDRE [détindr'] v. a. (conj. like CRAINDRE) to take \checkmark out the colour of.

SE DÉTENDRE, pr. v. (th.) to lose \checkmark o.'s colour; the colour to come \checkmark out.

DÉTENDRE [détindr'] v. n. (conj. like CRAINDRE) (th.) 1. to lose \checkmark o.'s colour; the colour to come \checkmark out; 2. (of colours) to come \checkmark off.

DÉTÉLER [détel] v. a. to unyoke (horses, oxen); (to take \checkmark out.

DÉTÉLER [détel] v. n. to unyoke the horse, ox; (to take \checkmark out the horse, ox.

DÉTENDRE, v. a. (DE, from) 1. \parallel to unbend \checkmark (make straight); 2. \S to unbend \checkmark ; to relax; to recreate; 3. \parallel to loosen; to slacken; 4. \parallel to unhang \checkmark ; to take \checkmark down; 5. \S to unbrace (the nerves).

SE DÉTENDRE, pr. v. 1. \parallel to unbend \checkmark (become straight); 2. \S (pers.) to unbend o.'s self; to take \checkmark relaxation, recreation; 3. \parallel to loosen; to slacken.

DÉTENDRE, v. n. to take \checkmark down, to unhang \checkmark the tapestry.

DÉTENIR, v. a. (conj. like TENIR) 1. to detain (a. th.); to withhold \checkmark ; to hold \checkmark over; to keep \checkmark back; 2. to detain (a. o.) in custody; to keep \checkmark ; 3. \S to detain; to keep \checkmark ; 4. (law) to detain.

— à titre précaire, (law) to deforce.

DÉTENU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉTENIR) in confinement.

DÉTENTE, n. f. 1. (of fire-arms) trigger; 2. pulling (the trigger); 3. warning (of clocks before striking); 4. (horol.) detent; 5. (tech.) expansion.

Machine à —, (tech.) expansion-engine; principe de la — de la vapeur, expansive-principle. À la —, in pulling the trigger. Dur à la —, 1. (of fire-arms) the trigger of which is stiff; 2. \S (pers.) close-fisted. Lâcher la —, (of fire-arms) to pull the trigger.

DÉTEN-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. holder; possessor.

— à titre précaire, (law) deforciant.

DÉTENTION [détansion] n. f. 1. confinement; imprisonment; 2. (law) (th.) detention; detainment; detainue; holding; 3. (law) (pers.) detention in cus-

today; detainee; 4. (crim. law) imprisonment in a fortress (for political offences).

— arbitraire, illégale, (law) false imprisonment. En état de —, in confinement.

DÉTENU [détnu] n. m. E, n. f. (law) 1. prisoner (before trial); 2. prisoner (for debt); 3. prisoner (condemned to imprisonment in a fortress).

— politique, = confined for a political offense. — pour dette, = for debt; debtor.

DÉTERTER, E, adj. (med.) detergent.

DÉTERTER, v. a. 1. (med.) to mundify; 2. (surg.) to deterge.

DÉTÉRIORATION [—acion] n. f. (th.) 1. \parallel deterioration; 2. \S debasement; 3. \parallel defacement; 4. \parallel wear and tear.

— par arrachement, tear; — par l'usure, wear.

DÉTÉRIORER, v. a. 1. \parallel \S to deteriorate (a. th.); 2. \parallel \S to debase (a. th.); 3. \parallel to deface (a. th.).

Personne qui détériore, (V. senses) 1. debaser; 2. defacer.

DÉTÉRIORÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉTÉRIORER).

Non —, 1. undeteriorated; 2. undebased; 3. undefaced.

SE DÉTÉRIORER, pr. v. 1. \parallel \S to deteriorate; 2. \parallel \S to be debased; 3. \parallel to be defaced.

DÉTÉRMINANT, E, adj. 1. \dagger determinative; 2. decisive.

DÉTÉRMINATI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) determinative.

DÉTÉRMINATIF, n. m. (gram.) definitive.

DÉTÉRMINATION [—acion] n. f. 1. determination (decision); 2. (à, to) tendency; 3. (philos.) determination.

— prise d'avance, predetermination.

Prendre une —, to take \checkmark a determination; (to come \checkmark to a determination.

DÉTÉRMINEMENT, adv. 1. determinately; 2. determinedly; resolutely.

DÉTÉRMINER, v. a. 1. to determine (decide); to settle; to rule; 2. to ascertain (make certain); 3. to determine; to resolve; 4. (à, to) to persuade; to influence; (à) to induce (to); 5. to occasion; to cause; (to bring \checkmark about; 6. (gram.) to determine; 7. (med.) to induce; 8. (philos.) to determine.

— d'avance, (V. senses) to predetermine.

DÉTÉRMINÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉTÉRMINER) 1. determinate; definitive; 2. determined; resolute; bold; 3. determined; (regular); 4. (geom.) determined; 5. (math.) determinate; limited.

Non —, 1. undetermined; unsettled; unruly; 2. unascertained; 3. undetermined; unresolved. Caractère —, (V. senses) definiteness. Être — à, (V. senses) to be determined, bent upon; pouvoir être —, (V. senses) to be determinable, definable; ne pouvoir être —, (V. senses) to be undeterminable.

SE DÉTÉRMINER, pr. v. 1. to determine; to resolve; to settle; 2. (à, on) to be determined, (bent).

DÉTERRÉ, n. m. (person dug up.

Avoir l'air d'un —, to look as if one had risen from the grave.

DÉTERRER, v. a. 1. to unearth (a. th.); to dig up; 2. to disinter (a. o.); to exhume; to disinter; (to take \checkmark up; (to dig \checkmark up; 3. \S to discover; (to find \checkmark out; (to hunt out; 4. to unkenel (foxes); 5. (hunt.) to unearth.

DÉTERRI-F, VE, adj. (med.) detergent; detersive.

DÉTERRIF, n. m. (med.) detergent; detersive.

DÉTÉSTABLE, adj. 1. detestable; 2. heinous.

Caractère, nature —, 1. detestableness; 2. heinousness.

DÉTÉSTABLEMENT, adv. 1. detestably; 2. heinously.

DÉTÉSTATION [—acion] n. f. detestation; abhorrence.

DÉTÉSTER, v. a. to detest; to abhor. Personne qui déteste, detester; abhorrer.

DÉTÉSTER, v. n. \dagger to blaspheme; to swear.

Ne faire que jurer et —, to do \checkmark nothing but curse and swear.

DÉTIERER, v. a. \dagger to deprive of o.'s tiara; to discrown.

DÉTIRER, v. a. to draw \checkmark out; to stretch.

DÉTISER, v. a. 1. \parallel to separate the pieces of wood of (a fire); 2. to still; to quell; to calm.

DÉTISSE, v. a. to unweave \checkmark .

DÉTONATION [—acion] n. f. 1. detonation; 2. (of fire-arms) detonation; report.

A —, detonating. Faire une —, to make \checkmark a detonation.

DÉTONER, v. n. to detonate.

Faire —, to detonate.

DÉTONNER, v. n. 1. \parallel to sing \checkmark out of tune; 2. \parallel to be out of tune; 3. \S to talk nonsense.

DÉTORDRE, v. a. 1. to untwist; 2. (nav.) to underrun \checkmark (a tackle).

SE DÉTORDRE, pr. v. \dagger to sprain.

DÉTORQUER, v. a. to distort, to wrest (the sense).

DÉTORS, E, adj. untwisted.

DÉTORSE, n. f. \dagger V. ENTORSE.

DÉTORTILLER [détorti-yé] v. a. 1. to untwist; 2. to unravel.

SE DÉTORTILLER, pr. v. 1. to come \checkmark untwisted; 2. to unravel.

DÉTOUPER, v. a. 1. \parallel to take \checkmark the tow out of; 2. \parallel to take \checkmark the wool out of (o.'s ears); 3. \S to open (o.'s ears).

DÉTOUPILLONNER [détoupi-yoné] v. a. (hort.) to prune (orange-trees).

DÉTOUR, n. m. 1. \parallel winding (of roads, rivers); 2. \parallel turning; turn; 3. \parallel \S circuitous road, way; (round about way; 4. —s, (pl.) circuit; circuitry, sing; 5. \S fold; recess; 6. \S (b. s.) evasion; subterfuge; (shift).

5. Les —s du cœur, the folds, recesses of the heart.

Grand —, (V. senses) \parallel \S very circuitous road, way; (long way about. Sans —, (V. senses) 1. \parallel \S undeviating; 2. \S plain-dealing; open; frank. Faire un —, 1. to wind \checkmark ; 2. to turn; 3. to take \checkmark a circuitous road, way; (to go \checkmark round, about; prendre un —, 1. \parallel to take \checkmark a circuitous road, way; to go \checkmark round, about; 2. \S to use an evasion, a subterfuge, a shift; user de —s, to use evasions, subterfuges, (shifts; (to shuffle).

DÉTOURNEMENT, n. m. 1. turning aside, away; 2. \S embezzlement (fraudulent appropriation of property).

Auteur d'un —, embezzler.

DÉTOURNER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. \parallel to take \checkmark (a. o.) out of his road, way; to take \checkmark (from o.'s road, way); 2. \parallel (b. s.) to lead \checkmark astray; 3. \parallel to turn (a. o.) aside, away; to draw \checkmark aside; 4. \parallel to divert (a. th.); to turn aside, away, off; 5. \parallel to avert (a. th.); to turn; to turn away, aside; to draw \checkmark off; to take \checkmark off; 6. \parallel to avert (a. th.); to keep \checkmark off; to ward; to ward off; 7. \S to divert; to turn; 8. \S to avert; to keep \checkmark off; to prevent; 9. \S (by prayer) to deprecate; 10. \S (by warning) to warn off; 11. \S to deter (prevent); 12. \S to take \checkmark away; to convey away; to steal \checkmark away; 13. \S to embezzle (appropriate fraudulently); 14. (hunt.) to lead \checkmark (astray).

1. — q. a. de son chemin, to take \checkmark a. o. out

of his road, way. 3. — la tête, to turn away o.'s head. 4. — les eaux de leurs cours, to divert the waters from their course. 5. — les yeux, to avert, to turn away the eyes. 6. — un coup, to avert, to ward off a blow. 7. — q. u. d'un but, to divert, to turn a. o. from a purpose; — l'attention, to divert the attention. 8. — un malheur, to avert a misfortune. 11. — de son devoir, to deter a. o. from his duty; — q. u. de faire q. ch., to deter a. o. from doing a. th.

— de la bonne voie, 1. || § to lead astray; 2. (hunt.) to lead astray.

DÉTOURNÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉTOURNER) 1. || retired; unfrequented; (out of the way; by; 2. || circuitous; devious; 3. § indirect; oblique.

3. Moyen —, indirect, oblique means; reproche —, indirect reproach.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. undiverted; 2. unaverted; 3. undeterred; 4. unembellished. Bien —, embellishment; chemin —, by way; nature — e §, indirectness. D'une manière — e, 1. circuitously; 2. indirectly; obliquely.

SE DÉTOURNER, pr. v. (DE, from) 1. || to deviate from the road; to deviate; to turn off; (to go out of the road, way; 2. || to avert o.'s eyes; to turn; to turn aside, off, away; 3. § to deviate; to swerve; 4. § to be diverted.

3. — du devoir, to deviate, to swerve from duty. 4. — de ses occupations, to be diverted from o.'s occupations.

DÉTOURNER, v. n. to turn off; to turn.

— à droite, à gauche, to turn off, to turn to the right, to the left.

DÉTRACTER, v. a. § to detract; to traduce; to slander.

DÉTRACTEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. detractor; traducer.

DÉTRACTEUR, adj. m. detractive; detracting.

DÉTRACTION [détraktion] n. f. detracting.

Par —, detractingly; traducingly.

DÉTRANGER, v. a. (hort.) to drive away (animals injurious to plants).

DÉTRAQUER, v. a. 1. to spoil the paces of (horses); 2. to derange; 3. to unsettle; to disorder; to put out of order; 4. to throw into disorder; 5. § to lead astray.

DÉTRAQUÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DÉTRAQUER) 1. (th.) deranged; out of order; 2. (pers.) deranged (mad); crazy.

SE DÉTRAQUER, pr. v. 1. (of horses) to spoil o.'s paces; 2. (th.) to get deranged; to get out of order; 3. (th.) to unsettle; to become disordered; 4. § (pers.) to go astray.

DÉTREMPE [détrampe] n. f. (paint) 1. distemper; 2. painting in distemper.

Peinture en —, (paint) distemping (art). En —, 1. (paint) in distemper; 2. (of marriage) pretended. Peindre en —, to distemper.

DÉTREMPEUR [détrampeur] v. a. 1. || to dilute (solids); 2. § to enervate; to weaken; 3. to water (lime, mortar); 4. to soften (steel).

DÉTREMPÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉTREMPEUR.

Non —, (of lime, mortar) untempered.

DÉTRESSE, n. f. 1. distress; anguish; affliction; misery; 2. (nav.) distress.

Dans la —, in —; distressed; de —, 1. of —; 2. distressful.

DÉTRESSER, v. a. 1. to unweave; 2. to dispart.

DÉTUMENT, n. m. 1. detriment; injury; prejudice; 2. (DE, from, to) derogation; 3. —s, (pl.) (geol.) fragments; remains, pl.

Grand, notable —, great detriment, prejudice. Au — de, 1. to the — of; with — to; 2. in derogation of, from, to. Aboutir, aller, tourner au — de, to prove detrimental, prejudicial to; causer un — à, to be a — to; to be detrimental, prejudicial to; être au — de, (th.) to be a — to. Sans que cela

aille, tourne au — de, sans causer un — à, without — to.

DÉTRITION [détrition] n. f. (did.) detrition (wearing off).

DÉTRITUS [détritus] n. m. (geol.) detritus.

DÉTROIT, n. m. 1. narrow; 2. (of lakes, seas) narrow; 3. (geog.) strait; 4. (geog.) sound.

— du Sund, (geog.) sound.

DÉTROMPER [détronpé] v. a. to undeceive.

SE DÉTROMPER, pr. v. to undeceive o.'s self; to be undeceived.

DÉTRONEMENT [détrônman] n. m. dethronement.

DÉTRÔNER, v. a. to dethrone; to dis-crown; to uncrown; — to disen-throne.

DÉTRÔNEUR, n. m. § dethroner.

DÉTROUSSER, v. a. 1. to put down (what is held, tucked up); 2. to rob (travellers); to plunder.

SE DÉTROUSSER, pr. v. to put down o.'s clothes (held, tucked up).

DÉTROUSSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. § 1. street robber, m. f.; 2. highway man, m.

DÉTRUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CONDUIRE) 1. || § to destroy; 2. || to throw down; 3. || § (by degrees) to wear away, off; 4. § to overthrow; to subvert; to ruin; 5. § to do away with (abolish); 6. § to wipe away, out; 7. § to break up; 8. § to take off; 9. § to cut short; 10. § to counteract.

— radicalement, to destroy radically; to eradicate.

DÉTRUIT, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉTRUIRE.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. undestroyed; 2. unspoiled.

SE DÉTRUIRE, pr. v. (V. senses of DÉTRUIRE) 1. || (th.) to decay; to fall to decay, ruin; 2. (pers.) to destroy o.'s self; (to make away with o.'s self; 3. (th.) (by corrosion) to fret away.

DÉTTE, n. f. 1. || debt (money, goods, service due); 2. § debt (obligation).

— active, (com.) book-debt; — consolidée, (fin.) funded —; — non consolidée, (fin.) unfunded —; — criarde, small, trifling —; — exigible, — due; — flottante, (fin.) floating —; — fondée, (fin.) funded —; grosse —, large —; — hypothécaire, — upon mortgage; — inscrite, (fin.) funded —; — passive, (com.) debt; petite —, small, trifling —; — publique, (fin.) national —; — véreuse, doubtful —. Reconnaissance d'une —, 1. acknowledgment of a —; 2. (law) debenture; transfert, cession de —, transfer of a —.

Sans —s, 1. without —s; 2. unindebted. Acquitter une —, to discharge, to liquidate a —; avoir des —s, to be in —; avoir des —s par-dessus la tête, to be over head and ears in —; n'avoir plus de —, to be out of —; n'avoir pas un sou de —, not to owe a farthing; avouer une —, to acknowledge a —; avouer, confesser la — §, to own o. is wrong; compenser une —, (com.) to set off a —; contracter une —, to contract, to incur a —; être abimé, accablé, criblé, perdu de —s, to be involved, (to be over head and ears in —; faire des —s, se jeter dans les —s, to run into —; nier la — §, to refuse to own o. is wrong; purger q. u. de ses —s, (jest.) to white wash a. o.

DEUIL [deu-y] n. m. 1. (DE, for) mourning; 2. affliction; sorrow; grief; 3. (sing.) mourners (at a funeral), pl.; 4. black (drapery).

Demi-, petit —, half, second mourning; grand —, deep, full, first —. Maison de —, house of —; personne qui conduit, mène le — (de), chief mourner (for); personne qui suit le — (de), mourner (for); voiture de —,

= coach. Conduire, mener le — (de), to be chief mourner (for); égayer son —, to go out of deep mourning; être dans le — de, être en — (de) §, to be in — (for); faire son — de q. ch., to give a th. up for lost; s'habiller de —, to put on —; mettre q. u. en —, to put a. o. into —; plonger dans le —, to throw into —; porter le — (de) ||, to be in — (for); to wear — (for); — to mourn (for); faire porter le — à q. u., to put a. o. into —; prendre le —, to go into —; faire prendre le — à q. u., to put a. o. into —; quitter le —, to go out of —; to leave off —; suivre le —, to be a mourner; to be one of the mourners; tendre de —, to hang with black.

DEUTERONOME, n. m. (Bible) Deuteronomy.

DEUX [deu, deu] adj. 1. two; 2. second; 3. one or two; a few.

1 — livres, two books. 2. Livre —, book the second; Henri —, Henry the second. 3. Écrire — mots à q. u., to write a few words to a. o.

— fois, twice. Eux —, les —, tous —, tous les —, both; (both of them); à —, 1. two; 2. two and two; — par —, two and two; — contre un, dix, etc., two one ten, &c. de — en —, de — ... l'un, every second ...; en —, 1. in two; 2. asunder. Couper en —, 1. to cut in two; 2. to cut asunder; déchirer en —, to rend; to tear asunder; donner, piquer des —, 1. || to spur o.'s horse; 2. § to make all possible haste; n'en pas faire à — fois, n'en faire ni un ni —, to decide immediately, at once. Dont la raison est —, (math.) (of proportion) double.

[Deux is pronounced deu before a vowel or silent h. In the 1st and 3rd senses it precedes the noun; in the 2nd it follows.]

DEUX [deu] n. m. 1. two; 2. (of the date of the month) second; 3. (cards) two; deuce; 4. (dice, dominoes) deuce.

Rasle de —, three deuces. On peut faire cela à —, two can play at that game.

DEUXIÈME [deuxième] adj. second.

DEUXIÈMEMENT [deuxième-man] adj. secondly; (in the second place).

DÉVALER, v. n. § to descend; to go down; to come down.

DÉVALER, v. a. § 1. to descend; to go down; to come down; 2. to lower; to let down.

DÉVALISER, v. a. to rob (a. o. of wearing apparel); to plunder; to rifle; to strip.

DÉVALISÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DÉVALISER.

Non —, (pers.) (V. senses) unrifled.

DEVANCER, v. a. 1. || to precede; to go before; 2. || to outrun; to outstrip; to distance; to get ahead of; 3. § to anticipate; (to get the start of; (to be beforehand with; 4. § to take precedence of; 5. § to distance; to excel; to surpass; (to outdo).

DEVANCIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. 1. predecessor; 2. —s, (pl.) predecessors; ancestors, pl.

DEVANT, prep. 1. || (of place) before; 2. || in front of; opposite to; (over against; 3 § (of order) before; 4. § before; in the presence of; 5. § before; in the sight of; 6. § before (at the disposal of); 7. (nav.) ahead of.

1. — la maison, le feu, before the house, the fire; se tenir — q. u., to stand before a. o. 2. Demeurer — l'église, to reside in front of the church. 6. Avoir le monde — soi, to have the world before one; avoir le temps — soi, to have the time before one.

Par —, (law) before; in the presence of; — nous, 1. (law) before us; 2. (nav.) ahead.

[DEVANT must not be confounded with avant.]

DEVANT QUE, conj. § before. V. AVANT QUE.

... is recoverable. Je lui en dois, il m'en doit, I owe him one. Quo l'on ne doit pas, unowed; qui ne doit rien ne craint rien, out of debt out of danger; qui nous doit nous demande, it is the debtor claiming of the creditor.

[Devoir when it expresses a duty founded on nature or on the first principles of society, takes no article. (V. Ex. 1.)]

SE DEVOIR. PR. V. 1. (pers.) (à, to) to owe o.'s self; 2. (pers.) (de, to) to owe it to o.'s self; 3. (th.) ought to be.

1. — à sa famille, à la patrie, to owe o.'s self to o.'s family, o.'s country. 2. On se doit d'être honorable, one owes it to o.'s self to be honourable. 3. Cela se doit, that ought to be.

Cela se doit, 1. that is owing; 2. that ought to be. Ils ne s'en doivent guère, there is little difference between them.

DEVOIR [dvoir] v. n. 1. should; ought (to); to be a duty (to); 2. must; to be obliged (to); 3. (... to) to be (intend).

1. Il aurait dû se faire un plaisir de son devoir, he should have, he ought to have made a pleasure of his duty. 2. Tout ce qui vit doit mourir, all that lives must die; il a dû être généreux, he must have been generous. 3. Je dois partir demain, I am to leave to-morrow.

[Devoir has all its compound tenses and takes the following verb in the infinitive mood. (V. Ex. 1, 2.)]

DEVOIR [dvoir] n. m. 1. (de, to) duty (social, moral); 2. trust (fidelity); 3. (à, to) —s, (pl.) devoirs (act of civility, respect); respects, pl.; 4. (school) task (generally in writing).

Derniers —s, last duty, office; — pascal, communion at Easter; — rigoureux, bounden = Infraction au —, breach of = Par —, from = S'acquitter d'un —, to discharge a =; croire du — de q. u. (de), croire qu'il est du devoir de q. u. (de), to deem, to think ✓ it incumbent upon a. o. (to); to deem it a duty (to); s'écarter de son —, to swerve from o.'s; être à son —, to be at o.'s post; être dans son —, to observe a respectful demeanour; être du — de q. u., to be incumbent on a. o.; to be a. o.'s =; faire son —, 1. to perform, to do ✓ o.'s duty; 2. (school) to do ✓ o.'s task; se faire un — (de), 1. to make ✓ it o.'s (to); 2. to make ✓ a point (of); to make ✓ it a point (to); manquer à son —, to fail in o.'s =; se mettre dans son —, to observe a respectful demeanour; présenter ses —s à q. u., to give ✓ to present o.'s services to a. o.; ranger q. u. à son —, to compel a. o. to perform his =; remplir un —, to perform a =; rendre ses —s (à), 1. to pay ✓ o.'s devoirs, o.'s duty (to); 2. to wait (upon a. o.); rendre à q. u. les derniers —s, to perform the last duties, offices to a. o.; rentrer dans le —, to return to o.'s =. C'est son —, it est de son — (de), it is o.'s (to); it is incumbent upon a. o. (to); comme c'est son —, as in = bound; as bound in duty.

DEVOLE, n. f. (cards) loss of all the tricks.

Être en —, 1. (cards) to lose ✓ all the tricks; 2. (S to be a loser instead of a gainer; faire la —, (cards) to lose ✓ all the tricks.

DEVOIER, v. n. (cards) to lose ✓ all the tricks.

DEVOLU, E, adj. (law) vested.

— par réemption, (can. law) lapsed. Être — (à), 1. to devolve (on, upon); 2. (law) to be devolved (on); to vest (in).

DEVOLU, n. m. (can. law) provision of a benefice vacant by the incapacity of the holder.

Jeter un —, to give ✓ notice of =; jeter son —, un — sur S, to fix o.'s choice upon; tomber en — par réemption, (law) to lapse.

DEVOLUTAIRES, n. m. (can. law) relation of the paternal or maternal line to whom property has fallen in default of relations on the other line.

DEVOLUTI-F, VE, adj. (law) relating

to property that may fall to relations of the paternal or maternal line in default of relations on the other line.

DEVOLUTION [devolucion] n. f. (law) falling of property to relations of either the paternal or maternal line in default of relations on the other line.

DEVORANT, E, adj. 1. § devouring; 2. § consuming; 3. ** § heart-consuming; heart-corroding; 4. (of the air) sharp; 5. (of the appetite) ravenous; voracious; 6. (of cares) distracting; 7. (of climates) wasting.

D'une manière —, devouringly.

DEVORER, v. a. 1. § to devour; to be a devourer of; to eat ✓ up; 2. § to devour; to consume; to destroy; 3. § to prey upon; 4. § to devour (with the eyes); to gaze at; to pore over; 5. § to stifle; to restrain; to check; 6. § to digest; (to swallow); (to pocket); 7. to conquer, to master, to surmount (difficulties); 8. § to refrain from (tears).

5. — ses chagrins, sa colère, to stifle, to restrain to check o.'s grief, o.'s anger.

Bien —, (V. senses) to be a great devourer of. Être dévoré de chagrin, (V. senses) (to be cut up; — des yeux, 1. to gaze at; 2. to pore over.

DEVOT, E, adj. 1. (pers.) devout; godly; devotional; 2. (th.) devout; godly.

DEVOT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. devout; religious person; 2. (b. s.) devotee; devotionist; bigot.

Faux —, devotee; devotionist; bigot. En —, bigotedly.

DEVOTEMENT [devotman] adv. devoutly; godly.

DEVOTIEU-X [devociu] SE, adj. + V. DEVOT.

DEVOTION [devocion] n. f. 1. devotion; devoutness; godliness; 2. devotion (external worship); 3. devotedness; devotion; 4. devotion; disposal; command.

Fausse —, assumed devotion, devotedness, godliness. Petit livre de —, religious tract. De —, (V. senses) 1. devotional; 2. (of books, pictures) religious. Être à la — de q. u., to be at a. o.'s disposal; être dans la —, (b. s.) to be a devotee; être dans ses —s, être en —, to be at o.'s =; faire ses —s, 1. to offer up o.'s =; to perform o.'s =; 2. — to receive the communion, sacrament; se jeter, se mettre dans la —, (b. s.) to turn devotee; porté à la —, (pers.) devotional.

DEVOTEMENT [devotman] n. m. 1. devotedness; devotion; 2. self-devotion.

DEVOUER, v. a. (à, to) 1. to devote; to dedicate; 2. (b. s.) to devote; to consign.

1. — ses enfants au service de la patrie, to devote o.'s children to the service of o.'s country. 2. — q. u. au mépris, à la haine, to devote, to consign a. o. to contempt, to hatred.

DEVOUE, E, pa. p. devoted.

Non —, undevoted.

SE DEVOUER. PR. V. (à, to) to devote o.'s self, to dedicate o.'s self.

DEVOYE [dvoiyé] n. m. — stray sheep (out of the way of salvation).

DEVOYER [dvoiyé] v. a. 1. + § to mislead ✓ (lead a wrong way); 2. to place obliquely; 3. to relax the bowels of; to relax; (to scour); 4. (build.) to put ✓ out of true.

SE DEVOYER, PR. V. 1. § to lose ✓ o.'s way; 2. § to go ✓ astray; 3. § to be placed obliquely.

DEXTERITE, n. f. 1. § dexterity; dexterousness; skill; 2. § adroitness.

Avec —, with =; dexterously; skilfully.

DEXTRE, adj. + 1. (pleas.) right (on the same side as the right hand); 2. (her.) dexter.

DEXTRE, n. f. + 1. right; right hand, side; 2. right hand.

DEXTREMENT, adv. + dexterously; skilfully.

DEXTRINE, n. f. (phys.) dextrine.

DEY, n. m. dey.

DIA, int. (of cariers) hoi (to the left).

Il n'entend ni à — ni à huihau, he will not hear reason. L'un tire à —, et l'autre à huihau, l'un tire à hue et l'autre à —, one pulls one way and the other another.

DIABETE, n. m. (med.) diabetes.

DIABÉTIQUE, adj. (med.) diabetic.

DIABLE [dyabl] n. m. 1. (theol.) devil; 2. § devil (wicked person); 3. § devil; wild child; 4. § devil (evil); deuce; 5. § Hell; 6. drag (car); 7. (a. & m.) willow; willy; 8. (mach.) truck; 9. (tech.) devil.

Le —, the devil; (old Nick, Scratch, Harry. — boiteux, devil upon two sticks; bon —, devilish good fellow, wretch; pauvre —, poor =, fellow, wretch. — d'homme, = of a fellow, man. Un peu —, a bit of a —. — de, = of; devilish. Ah —! the =, deuce! À la —, devilishly, deucedly bad; au —, at, to the =,) old Nick; au —...! (out upon...! en —, like the =; devilishly; en — et demi, devilishly.

S'en aller au —, ⊕ to go to the =, deuce, to pot; brûler une chandelle au —, to hold ✓ a candle to the =; dire le — de q. u., to say ✓ every thing that is bad of a. o.; donner au —, to send ✓ to the =; se donner au —, 1. to sell ✓ o.'s self to the =; 2. § to be in despair; faire le —, to play the =, deuce; faire le — à quatre, to play the =; faire le — contre q. u., to play the = with a. o.; placer au rang des —s, to devilize; tirer le — par la queue, to be hard driven for a livelihood; ne pas valoir le —, not to be worth a farthing. Comment —? how the =? que —? what the =, deuce? qui —? who the =, deuce? Le — bat sa femme, it rains and shines at the same time; le — est aux vaches, there is the = to play; le — s'en mêle, the =, deuce is in it; c'est là le —, there is the = of it; c'est le — à confesser, there is the = to pay; ce n'est pas le —, it is no catch, no great catch; quand le — y serait, if the = is in it; il a le — au corps, the =, deuce is in him; au — soit de, que le — emporte...! the = fetch, take...!

DIABLEMENT [dyablman] adv. devilishly; deucedly.

DIABLERIE [dyablri] n. f. 1. § sorcery; witchcraft; 2. § jugglery; secret machination; 3. § (of children) wildness; 4. § representation in which the devil plays a principal part.

DIABLESSE, n. f. she-devil; devil.

DIABLOTEAU, n. m.

DIABLOTIN, n. m. 1. devilkin; little devil; 2. chocolate-drop.

DIABOLIQUE, adj. diabolical; diabolic; devilish.

Caractère —, diabolicalness; devilishness. Par un esprit —, diabolically; devilishly.

DIABOLIQUEMENT, adv. diabolically; devilishly.

DIACHYLON, n. m.

DIACHYLUM [diachylomm] n. m. (pharm.) diachylon; diachylum.

DIACODE, n. m. (pharm.) diacodium.

DIACONAL, E, adj. diaconal.

DIACONAT, n. m. deaconship; deaconry.

DIACONESSE, n. f.

DIACONISSE, n. f. deaconess.

DIACOUSTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (phys.) diacoustics, pl.

DIACRE, n. m. deacon.

DIADÉLPHIE, n. f. (bot.) diadelphia.

DIADÈME, n. m. § diadem.

Ceint d'un —, ** diademed,

DIAGNOSTIC [dyagnostik] n. m. (med.) *diagnostic*.

DIAGNOSTIQUE [dyagnostik] n. m. (med.) *diagnostic*.

DIAGONAL, E, adj. 1. (did.) *diagonal*; 2. (geom.) *diagonal*.

DIAGONALE, n. f. (geom.) *diagonal*. En —, *diagonally*.

DIAGONALEMENT [—nalman] adv. *diagonally*.

DIAGRAMME, n. m. (geom.) *diagram*.

DIALECTE, n. m. || *dialect* (peculiar form, idiom of a language).

De la manière des —s, *dialectically*.

DIALECTICIEN [—ticien] adj. (did.) *dialectician*.

DIALECTIQUE, adj. *dialectic*; *dialectical*.

DIALECTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (did.) *dialectic*, sing.; *dialectics*, pl.

De —, *dialectic*; *dialectical*.

DIALECTIQUEMENT [—tikman] adv. *dialectically*.

DIALOGIQUE, adj. *dialogistic*; *dialogistical*.

DIALOGIQUEMENT [—gikman] adv. *dialogistically*.

DIALOGISME, n. m. *dialogism*.

DIALOGISTE, n. m. † *dialogue-writer*.

DIALOGUE, n. m. 1. *dialogue*; 2. (mus.) *dialogue*.

— sans suite, *desultory*, *unconnected dialogue*. Auteur de —, = *-writer*; personnage d'un —, *speaker in a*.

DIALOGUER, v. n. 1. (to converse); to talk; 2. (mus., theat.) to carry on, to conduct a dialogue.

Art de —, *dialogue writing*.

DIALOGUER, v. a. to put √ into dialogue.

DIAMANT, n. m. 1. || § *diamond*; 2. § *gem* (ornament); 3. (nav.) (of anchors) *crown*; throat; 4. (horol.) *jewel*; 5. (paint.) *diamond*.

— brut, *rough diamond*; — taillé, *cut* =; — travaillé, mis en œuvre, *wrought* =; — rose, *rosette*, *rose* =.

— de seconde, de troisième eau, = *of the second, of the third water*. Conche de —, = *-bed*; poudre de —, = *-dust*, *powder*; taille du —, = *-cutting*. De —, 1. *of* =; 2. *adamantine*. Mettre en œuvre un —, travailler un —, *to work a* =; monter un —, *to set √ a*.

DIAMANTAIRE, n. m. *diamond-cutter*.

DIAMÉTRAL, E, adj. (did.) *diametrical*.

DIAMÉTRALEMENT [—tralman] adv. *diametrically*.

DIAMÈTRE, n. m. *diameter*.

Demi—, *semi-diameter*.

DIANDRIE, n. f. (bot.) *diandria*.

DIANE, n. f. 1. (mil.) *veille*; 2. (nav.) *morning-gun*.

Batire la —, *to beat √ the* =.

DIANTRE, n. m. (deuce).

Comme tous les —s, *like the* =; comment —? (how the =? que —? what the =? qui —? who the =? Au — ..., — soit de ...! (the = take!

DIANTRE, int. *deuce!* *dickens!*

DIAPASON, n. m. 1. (mus.) *diapason*; (pitch; 2. *diapason* (instrument); 3. *tuning-fork*.

Demi—, *semi-diapason*. Donner le — à, (mus.) *to pitch*.

DIAPÉDESE, n. f. (med.) *diapedesis*.

DIAPHANE, adj. 1. (phys.) *diaphanous*; 2. *transparent*.

À demi —, *semi-diaphanous*.

DIAPHANEÏTE, n. f. 1. (phys.) *diaphaneity*; 2. *transparency*.

DIAPHORESE, n. f. (med.) *diaphoresis*.

DIAPHORÉTIQUE, adj. (med., pharm.) *diaphoretic*.

DIAPHRAGMATIQUE, adj. (anat.) *diaphragmatic*.

DIAPHRAGME [diafragm'] n. m. 1.

(anat.) *diaphragm*; *undriff*; *skirt*; 2. (did.) *diaphragm*.

DIAPRE, n. m. (arch.) *diapering*; *diaper work*.

DIAPRER, v. a. 1. *to variegate*; 2. *to diaper*.

DIAPRE, E, pa. p. 1. *variegated*; 2. *diapered*.

Non —, *unvariegated*.

SE DIAPRER, *to become √, to get √ variegated*.

DIAPRUN, n. m. (pharm.) *diaprunum*.

DIAPRURE, n. f. † *diapering*; *variegation*.

DIARRHÉE [diaré] n. f. (med.) *diarrhœa*.

DIARTHROSE [diarthroz] n. f. (anat.) *diarthrosis*.

DIASCORDIUM [diaskordiom] n. m. (pharm.) *diascordium*.

DIASTASE [diastáz] n. f. (chem., surg.) *diastase*; *diastasis*.

DIASTOLE, n. f. (physiol.) *diastole*.

DIASTYLE, n. m. (arch.) *diastyle*.

DIATHESE, n. f. (med.) *diathesis*.

DIATONIQUE, adj. (mus.) *diatonic*.

DIATONIQUEMENT [—nikman] adv. *in a diatonic scale*.

DIATRIBE, n. f. 1. *diatribe* (critical dissertation); 2. *castigation*; *acrimonious criticism*; 3. *castigation*.

Auteur de —, *diatribist*.

DICACITÉ, n. f. *causticity*.

DICHONÉE [dikoré] n. m. (Gr., Lat. vers.) *dichoreus*.

DICHOTOME [dikotomm] adj. 1. (astr.) *dichotomus*; 2. (bot.) *dichotomous*.

DICHOTOMIE [dikotomi] n. f. (astr.) *dichotomy*.

DICOTYLÉDONE, adj. (bot.) *dicotyledonous*.

DICOTYLÉDONE, n. f. (bot.) *dicotyledon*.

DICTAME, n. m. (bot.) *dittany*.

— blanc, *fraxinella*; *bastard dittany*; — faux, *bastard dittany*. Origan —, — de Crète, *dittany of Crete*; *Cretan marum*.

DICTAMEN [diktamenn] n. m. (sing.) (theol.) *dictates*, pl.

DICTATEUR, n. m. 1. || § *dictator*; 2. (jest.) *dictator* (person under whose dictation another writes).

De —, 1. *of a* =; 2. *dictatorial* (arrogant).

DICTATORIAL, E, adj. || *dictatorial* (of a dictator).

DICTATURE, n. f. *dictatorship*.

DICTÉE, n. f. *dictation* (act, writing).

Ecrire sous la — de q. u., *to write √ from a. o.'s dictation*; faire une —, *to write √ a dictation*.

DICTER, v. a. (A, to) 1. || § *to dictate*; 2. § *to prompt*; *to suggest*.

DICTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DICTER.

Non —, 1. *undictated*; 2. *unprompted*.

DICTION [dikcion] n. f. 1. *dictation*; 2. *delivery* (utterance).

DICIONNAIRE [dikcionère] n. m. *dictionary*.

— vivant, *walking* =. — de commerce, *commercial* =; — de géographie, *geographical* =; *gazetteer*; — de marine, *marine* =; = *of naval terms*; — de médecine, *medical* =; — de prononciation, *pronouncing*. À coups de —, *by constant reference to the* =.

DICTON, n. m. 1. *saying*; *by-word*; 2. *caustic jest*.

DICTUM [diktom] n. m. V. DISPOSITIF.

DIDACTIQUE, adj. 1. *didactic*; 2. *preceptive*.

Art —, *didactic art*; genre, ordre —, = *order*; langage —, = *language*.

Dans le genre —, *didactically*; d'une manière —, *didactically*.

DIDACTIQUE, n. m. 1. *didactic order*; 2. *didactic language*.

DIDACTIQUE, n. f. *didactic art*.

DIDACTIQUEMENT [—tikman] adv. † *didactically*.

DIDYME, adj. (bot.) *didymous*.

DIDYNAMIE, n. f. (bot.) *didynamia*.

DIERESE, n. f. 1. (gram.) *diæresis*; 2. (surg.) *diæresis*.

DIESE, n. m. (mus.) *diesis*; (sharp).

DIESE, adj. (mus.) *sharp*.

DIESER, v. a. (mus.) *to sharpen*; *to sharpen*.

DIETE, n. f. 1. *diet*; *regimen*; 2. *low diet*; 3. (med.) *diet*.

— absolue, complète, *strict diet*; — lactée, *milk* =; — végétale, *vegetable* =. Personne qui met à la —, *dieter*.

Convertir par la —, *to diet into*; être à la —, *to be on low* =; faire —, *to diet*; mettre à la —, 1. *to diet*; 2. *to put √ on low* =; observer une — rigoureuse, sévère, *to be very strict in o.'s* =.

DIETE, n. f. *diet* (assembly).

DIÉTÉTIQUE, adj. (med.) *dietetic*; *dietetical*; *regimenal*.

DIÉTÉTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (med.) *dietetics*, pl.

DIÉTÉTISTE, n. m. (med.) *dieter*.

DIÉTINE, n. f. *dietine*.

DIEU, n. m. 1. || § *God*; 2. (myth.) *god*; *deity*; *divinity*.

Bon —, 1. *God Almighty*; 2. (exclam.) *good* =! 3. (cath. rel.) *host*; — chemin, (myth.) *silcan, rural* =, *deity, divinity*; demi—, (myth.) *demi* =; grand —! (exclam.) *good* =! — inférieur, *godling*; — infernal, *infernal deity*; — of Hell; — marin, *sea* =; — païen, *heathen* =, *divinity*; — pénate, *household* =; — tout-puissant, = *Almighty*; un seul —, un —, *one* =; — des armées —, *Lord of Hosts*; — du ciel, = *above, in Heaven*; — des enfers, = *of Hell*; — le fils, = *the Son*; "the filial Godhead"; — de la mer, *sea* =; — de second ordre, *godling*; — du paganisme, *heathen* =. Mon —! 1. *my* =! 2. (= *bless me*; *bless me! dear me!* Acte de —, *act of* =; grâce à —! *thank* =! Au nom de —, *in* = *'s name*; comme un —, *godlike*; de —, 1. *of* =; 2. *godly*; devant —, *in the sight of* =; before =; devant — et devant les hommes, *before = and man*; pour —, *in* = *'s name*; for = *'s sake*; pour l'amour de —, for = *'s sake*; for the love of =; sans —, *godless*; without a =. Avoir la crainte de —, *craindre* —, *to fear* =; ne craindre ni — ni diable, *to fear neither = nor devil*; faire un — de, *se faire un* = de, 1. *to deify*; 2. (to make √ a = of; jurer ses grands —x, *to swear √ by all that is good, sacred*; servir — et Baal, *to serve = ana Mammon* =; aidant, = *willing*; — soit en aide à ..., assiste...! = *help...!* À — ne plaise? (subj.) = *forbid!* ainsi — me soit en aide! *so help me* =! — bénisse..., = *bless*; — vous bénisse! = *bless you!* — soit, en soit loué! = *be praised!* — merci, *thank* =; s'il plait à —, *please* =; plutôt à —! (subj.) *would to* =! — en préserve! 1. = *avert!* 2. = *keep!* — vous le rende! = *reward you for it!* — veuille (subj.)! = *grant!* — sauve ...! = *save ...!*

DIEUDONNE, n. m. *Heaven-sent*.

DIFFAMANT, E, adj. *defamatory*.

DIFFAMA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. *defamer*; traducer; asperser; 2. (law) (by publication) *libeller*; 3. (law) (by words) *slanderer*.

DIFFAMATION [—macion] n. f. 1. *defamation*; *aspersion*; 2. (law) (by publication) *libelling*; 3. (law) (by publication) *slander*; 4. (law) (by speech) *slander*.

— verbale, (law) *slander*. Auteurs d'une —, (law) 1. *libeller*; 2. *slanderer*.

Par —, (V. senses) *aspersively*. Qui constitue une —, (V. senses) 1. (law) *libellous*; 2. *slanderous*.

DIFFAMATOIRE, adj. 1. *defamatory*; 2. (law) (by publication) *libellous*; 3. (law) (by speech) *slandorous*.

Auteur d'une publication —, (law) *libeller*; publication —, (law) *libel*. Qui constitue une publication —, (law) *libellous*.

DIFFAMER, v. a. 1. *to defame*; *to traduce*; *to asperse*; 2. (law) (by publication) *to libel*; 3. (law) (by speech) *to slander*.

— par des libelles, *to libel*; — par voie de publication, (law) *to libel*.

DIFFEREMENT [diferaman] adv. (DE, from) *differently*.

DIFFERENCE, n. f. 1. || § *difference* (state of being different); 2. § *disagreement*; *unlikeness*; 3. § *discrepancy*; 4. § *test*; 5. (log., math.) *difference*.

Légère —, *slight difference*; — marquée, *material*; — notable, *wide*; — peu sensible, *immaterial*; — de longitude, (geog.) *meridian, meridional distance*; — en longitude, (nav.) *departure*. D'une vaste —, *widely different*; sans —, *without a*; — *undistinguished*. Faire une —, 1. *to make* √ *a*; 2. *to make* √ *a test*; faire, mettre de la —, *to make* √ *a*.

DIFFERENCIER, v. a. 1. *to distinguish*; *to make* √ *a difference between*; 2. (math.) *to differentiate*.

DIFFEREND, n. m. 1. *difference* (contention); 2. *difference* (in value).

Ajuster, apaiser, assoupir un —, *to adjust a difference*; *to make* √ *up a*; avoir —, être en —, *to differ*; *to have a*; faire naître un —, *to cause a*; partager le —, 1. *to split the*; 2. § *to meet* √ *half way*; vider un —, *to settle a*.

DIFFÉRENT, E, adj. 1. (DE) *different* (from); *dissimilar* (to); *unlike* (...); 2. (DE, from) *different* (distinct); 3. —S, (pl.) *different*; *divers*; *several*.

— l'un de l'autre, *unlike*.

DIFFÉRENTIEL [diferancièl] LE, adj. (math.) *differential*.

Calcul —, V. CALCUL.

DIFFÉRENTIELLE [diferancièl] n. f. (math.) *differential*; *fluxion*.

DIFFÉRENTIER [diferanciè] v. a. (math.) *to differentiate*.

DIFFÉRER, v. a. (DE, from; À, to) 1. *to defer*; *to delay*; (to put √ off; 2. *to procrastinate*.

— de jour en jour, *to procrastinate*; *to defer*; *to delay from day to day*.

DIFFÉRER, v. n. (DE, ...) *to defer*; *to delay*; (to put √ off.

— de partir, *to defer*, *to delay leaving*; *to put off leaving*.

Sans —, *without delay*.

DIFFÉRER, v. n. 1. (DE) *to differ* (from); *to be different* (from); *to be dissimilar* (to); *to be unlike* (...); 2. (DE, in; from) *to differ*; *to be of a different opinion*.

2. — d'avis de q. u., *to differ in opinion from a. o.*

DIFFICILE, adj. 1. (à, to; de, to) *difficult*; (hard; 2. *unaccommodating*; 3. *particular*; *difficult*, *hard to please*; 4. (pers.) *particular*; *dainty*; *nice*; 5. (of horses) *wilful*.

1. Il est — à contenter. *He is difficult to please*; il est — de le contenter, *it is difficult to please him*.

Point —, *difficult point*; (rub; trop —, (V. senses) *squeamish*, — à vivre, *unaccommodating*. N'être pas —, (V. senses) *not to stand* √ *upon trifles*; faire le —, *to be nice, squeamish*. En faisant le —, *squeamishly*.

[Difficult with stre requires a before an infinitive; but if used impersonally it takes de. (P. Ex. 1.)]

DIFFICILEMENT [—cilman] adv. *difficultly*; *with difficulty*.

DIFFICULTÉ, n. f. 1. *difficulty*; 2. *impediment*; *hinderance*; 3. *difficulty*; *objection*; 4. (difference) (contention).

Grave —, *serious difficulty*; petite —, *trifling* =. Le père des —s, *a man that is always raising difficulties*. Dans la —, 1. *in*; 2. *at a stand*; sans —, 1. *without*; 2. *undoubtedly*; *doubtless*. Avoir, trouver de la — (à), *to find* √ *(in)*; *to find* √ *it difficult* (to); éprouver de la —, *to experience*; faire — de q. ch., *to object to a. th.*; faire une —, *to make* √ *a*; lutter contre une —, *to labour under a*; faire naître une —, *to raise a difficulty*; offrir, présenter de la —, *to present a*; passer, sauter par-dessus une —, *to skip over a*; souffrir de la —, *to admit of*; soulever une —, 1. *to raise a*; 2. *to make* √ *a demur*; trancher la —, 1. *to solve the*; 2. *to decide peremptorily*; *to cut* √ *the knot*. Cela ne fait pas de —, *there is no objection*.

DIFFICULTÉUEUX [—eù] SE, adj. *that raises difficulties*.

DIFFORME, adj. *deformed*.

D'une manière —, *deformedly*. Devenir —, *to become* √, *to get* √, *to grow* √ *deformed*; *to grow* √ *out*; rendre —, *to deform*; *to render deformed*.

DIFFORMER, v. a. 1. *to deform*; 2. √ *to deface* (coins, medals).

DIFFORMITÉ, n. f. *deformity*.

DIFFRACTION [difrakcion] n. f. (phys.) *diffraction*.

DIFFUS, E, adj. 1. *diffuse*; *verbose*; *wordy*; 2. *vague*; 3. (bot.) *diffuse*.

DIFFUSEMENT, adj. *diffusely*; *verbosely*; *wordily*.

DIFFUSION, n. f. 1. (phys.) (of fluids) *diffusion*; 2. § *diffusion*; 3. § *vagueness*; 4. § *diffuseness*; *diffusiveness*; *verbosity*; *verbosity*; *wordiness*.

Susceptible de —, (phys.) *diffusible*.

DIGASTRIQUE, adj. (anat.) *digestric*.

DIGÉRER, v. a. 1. || § *to digest*; 2. § *to believe*; (to swallow; 3. § (b. s.) *to digest* (endure); *to brook*; (to pocket; (to put √ in o.'s pocket; 4. (chem.) *to digest*.

Dur à —, 1. || *difficult of digestion*; 2. § *hard to digest*; facile à —, 1. || *digestible*; *easy of digestion*; 2. § *easy to digest*. Facilité à — || *digestibility*; personne qui digère, *digestor* (of food). Il ne digérera jamais cela, il ne pourra jamais — cela, (V. senses) *he will never submit to that*; *he will never put up with that*; *that will never go down with him*.

DIGÉRÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **DIGÉRER**.

Bien —, (V. senses) *digestive* (examined); non —, 1. || § *indigested*; 2. (med.) *indigested*.

DIGÉRER, v. n. (chem.) *to digest*.

Faire —, (chem.) *to digest*.

DIGESTE, n. m. *digest*.

Faire un — de, *to make* √ *a* = *of*; *to digest*.

DIGESTEUR, n. m. (chem.) *digestor*. — de Papin, (phys.) *digestor*; *Papin's digester*.

DIGESTIF, VE, adj. *digestive*.

Canal, tube —, (physiol.) *alimentary canal, duct*.

DIGESTIF, n. m. 1. (med.) *digestive*; 2. (surg.) *digestive*.

DIGESTION [dijestion] n. f. 1. || § *digestion*; 2. § *belief*; 3. (chem.) *digestion*.

De difficile —, || *difficult, hard of digestion*; de dure —, 1. || § *difficult, hard to digest*; 2. § *hard to believe*. Faciliter beaucoup la — ||, *to facilitate digestion much*; *to be a great digester*; faire —, *to digest*.

DIGITAL, E, adj. (anat.) *digital*.

DIGITALE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *digitalis*; *fox-glove*.

— pourprée, *purple fox-glove*; *finger-herb*.

DIGITE, E, adj. 1. (bot.) *digitate*;

digitated; *fingered*; *finger-parted*; 2. (zool.) *digitate*; *digitated*; *fingered*.

DIGNE [dinn-y'] adj. 1. (DE, of; que, [subj.]) *worthy*; 2. (b. s.) *deserving*; *worthy*; 3. (th.) *dignified*; *of dignity*; 4. * *acceptable*.

1. Un — magistrat, *a worthy magistrate*; un magistrat — de louange, *a magistrate worthy of praise*; — d'estime, *worthy of esteem*; — d'être estimé, — qu'on l'estime, *worthy of being esteemed*. 2. — de blâme, *deserving of blame*. 3. Air —, *dignified air*; *air of dignity*; un langage —, *a dignified language*.

Infinitement —, *all-worthy*; peu —, 1. *unworthy*; 2. *unacceptable*; 3. *unmeetly*. Être — de, 1. *to be* = *of*; 2. *to become* √; 3. (b. s.) *to be deserving of*. N'être pas — de dénouer les cordons des souliers de q. u., *not to be fit to hold* √ *the candle to a. o.*

[Digne without a complement precedes the noun; with a complement follows it. (P. Ex. 1.)]

DIGNEMENT [dinn-y'man] adv. 1. *worthily*; 2. *handsomely* (properly).

DIGNITAIRE [dinn-yitièr] n. m. 1. *officer* (of state); 2. (of the church) *dignitary*.

Grand — de l'Etat, *high, great officer of state*.

DIGNITÉ [dinn-yiti] n. f. 1. *dignity*; 2. *stateliness*.

Air de —, *air of dignity*; *dignified air*; atteinte portée à la —, (law) (of high officers of state) "*scandalum magnatum*". Investi, revêtu d'une —, *invested with*; *dignified*; plein de —, 1. *dignified*; 2. *stately*. Constituer en —, *to raise to*; *dépouiller de sa* —, *to unstate*; descendre de sa —, *to abate o.'s*; donner de la — à, *to dignify* (a. o.); élever à la —, *to raise to*; *to dignify*; s'élever à la —, *to rise* √ *to*; *to be dignified*; garder sa —, *to hold* √, *to keep* √ *state*; soutenir sa —, *to maintain*, *to support o.'s*.

DIGRESSIF, VE, adj. (did.) *digressive*.

DIGRESSION [digrècion] n. f. 1. (DE, from) *digression*; 2. (astr.) *digression*.

De —, *digressional*; par —, *digressively*. Entraîner dans les —s, *to draw* √ *into digressions*; entrer par — (dans), *to digress* (into); faire une — (de), *to digress* (from); *to make* √ *a digression* (from).

DIGUE, n. f. 1. || *dam*; *dike*; 2. || *mole*; *dike*; *sea-bank*; 3. § *barrier*; *obstacle*; 4. (of ports) *causeway*; 5. (engin.) *embanking*; *embankment*.

Arrêter au moyen d'une —, *to dam out* (water).

DIGUER, v. a. (eng.) 1. *to dam*; 2. *to dike*.

DIGUER, v. a. *to spur* (a horse).

DILACÉRATION [—racion] n. f. (did.) *dilaceration*; (tearing).

DILACÉRER, v. a. (did.) *to dilacerate*; (to tear √.

DILAPIDATEUR, TRICE, adj. § *extravagant*.

DILAPIDATEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. § *dilapidator* (waster).

DILAPIDATION [dilapidacion] n. f. § *dilapidation*; *waste*.

DILAPIDER, v. a. § *to dilapidate*; *to waste*.

DILATABILITÉ, n. f. (phys.) *dilatability*; *distensibility*.

DILATABLE, adj. (phys.) *dilatable*; *distensible*.

DILATANT, adj. (surg.) *of dilatation*.

DILATATEUR, n. m. (surg.) *dilatatory*.

DILATATION [dilacion] n. f. 1. (dia.) *dilatation*; *distension*; *expansion*; 2. (med.) *enlargement*.

DILATATOIRE, n. m. (surg.) *dilatatory*.

DILATE, E, adj. (phys.) *dilated*.

DILATER, v. a. 1. *to dilate*; *to distend*; *to expand*; *to enlarge*; 2. (med.) *to distend*; 3. (phys.) *to dilate*.

Chose qui dilate, *dilater*; *enlarger*.
SE *DILATER*, pr. v. 1. to dilate; to expand; to enlarge; 2. (med.) to be distended; 3. (phys.) to dilate.

DILATOIRE, adj. (law) *dilatatory*.
DILECTION [dilekcion] n. f. (theol.) love; charity.

DILEMME, n. m. (log.) *dilemma*.
— sans réplique, *unanswerable dilemma* Poser un —, to put \sqrt{a} =.

DILETTANTE [dilettanotte] n. m. *dilettante*.

DILIGEMENT [diligaman] adv. 1. *expeditiously*; *speedily*; *promptly*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *diligently*.

DILIGENCE, n. f. 1. *expedition*; *speed*, *speediness*; *despatch*; *haste*; *promptitude*; *promptness*; 2. *diligence*; *assiduity*; *sedulousness*; *industry*; 3. *stage-coach*; *coach*; 4. *diligence* (French stage-coach); 5. (sing.) (law) *suit*, sing.; *proceedings*, pl.

La — embourbée, a *slow coach* (person slow in every thing). Bureau de la —, des —s, *coach-office*. A la — de, (law) *at the suit of*; avec —, (V. senses) 1. *expeditiously*; *speedily*; *promptly*; with *despatch*; 2. *with diligence*; en —, 1. *with diligence*; 2. *by coach*; en grande —, *post haste*; en toute —, *with all possible expedition*, *speed*, *despatch*; par la —, *by coach*; sans —, (V. senses) 1. *undiligent*; 2. *undiligently*. Conduire q. u. à la —, to see \sqrt{a} o. away off (by the coach); faire —, 1. *to make \sqrt{a} haste*; 2. *to do \sqrt{a} 's diligence*; faire grande —, *to make \sqrt{a} post haste*; se rendre en toute — (à), *to proceed, to repair with all possible expedition*, *speed*, *despatch* (to); *to make \sqrt{a} the best of \sqrt{a} 's way* (to). Les —s faites, *with all due diligence*; *due diligence* used.

DILIGENT, E, adj. 1. *expeditious*; *speedy*; *prompt*; 2. *diligent*; *assiduous*; *sedulous*; *industrious*.

Non, peu —, 1. *unexpeditious*; *not speedy*, *prompt*; 2. *undiligent*; *unindustrious*.

DILIGENTER, v. a. (to urge; to urge on; to hasten on; to press.

SE *DILIGENTER*, pr. v. (de, to) to hasten; to make \sqrt{a} haste; to be quick.

DILIGENTER, v. n. (to hasten; to make \sqrt{a} haste; to be quick.

DILUER, v. a. (did.) to dilute (liquids).

Qui dilue, (did.) *diluent*. Chose qui dilue, (did.) *diluent*; *diluter*.

DILUTION [dilucion] n. f. (did.) *dilution* (of liquids).

DILUVIEN (=viiin) NE, adj. *diluvial*.

DILUVION, n. m. (geol., min.) *diluvium*.

DIMANCHE, n. m. 1. *Sunday*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *sabbath*; *sabbath-day*; *Lord's day*.

— gras, *Shrove Sunday*; — de, de la *Quasimodo*, *low* =. Sanctifier le —, $\frac{1}{2}$ *to sanctify, to keep \sqrt{a} holy the sabbath-day*.

DIME, n. f. *tithe*.

Grosses —s, *great* =s; menues —s, *small* =s. Assujetti à la —, = *-paying*; exempt de la —, = *-free*.

DIMENSION, n. f. *dimension*.

Donner les —s à, (V. senses) (glaz.) *to range*.

DIMER, v. n. 1. (DANS, ...) *to tithe* (a. wh.); 2. (SUR, ...) *to tithe* (a. th.).

DIMER, v. a. *to tithe*.

DIMEUR, n. m. *tithe-collector*; *tithe-proctor*.

DIMINUER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to diminish*; *to lessen*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to decrease*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to lower*; *to sink \sqrt{a} ; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to abridge*; *to shorten*; 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to curtail*; *to cut \sqrt{a} down*; 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to abate*; 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to take \sqrt{a} off*; 8. $\frac{1}{2}$ (b. s.) *to sink \sqrt{a}* ; *to reduce*; 9. $\frac{1}{2}$ (b. s.) *to impair*; 10. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to retrench* (expenses); 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to bate* (in price); 12. (mus.) *to diminish*. — à rien, (V. senses) *to fritter away*,*

down. Chose qui diminue, (V. senses) *diminisher*; *personne qui diminue*, (V. senses) 1. *diminisher*; 2. *impairer*.

DIMINUÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of *DIMINUER*) (mus.) *diminished*.

Non —, 1. *undiminished*; 2. *undecreased*; 3. *unabridged*; 4. *uncurtailled*; 5. *unabated*; 6. *unimpaired*.

DIMINUER, v. n. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ (DE, in) *to diminish*; *to lessen*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (DE, in) *to decrease*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to sink*; *to go \sqrt{a} down*; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to lower*; 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to shorten*; 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to abate*; 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to fall \sqrt{a} away* (get thin).

Qui ne diminue pas, (V. senses) 1. *undiminishing*; 2. *unabating*; qui ne peut —, *undiminishing*.

[*DIMINUTION* is conjugated with *avoir* when it expresses an action and with *être* when it denotes a state.]

DIMINUTI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) *diminutive*.

DIMINUTIF, n. m. 1. *diminutive*; 2. (gram.) *diminutive*.

DIMINUTION [diminucion] n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *diminution*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *decrease*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *lowering*; *sinking*; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ *abridgment*; *shortening*; 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ *curtailment*; 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ *abatement*; 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ (b. s.) *impairing*; 8. $\frac{1}{2}$ *retrenchment* (of expenses); 9. (arch.) *diminution*.

Susceptible de —, (V. senses) *diminishable*. De —, (V. senses) *diminuent*. Faire —, *to make \sqrt{a} some diminution*; faire une —, (V. senses) *to make \sqrt{a} a diminution*. Qui n'est pas susceptible de —, (V. senses) *undiminishing*.

DIMISSOIRE, n. m. (sing.) (eccl.) *dimissory letters*; *letters dimissory*, pl.

DIMISSORIAL, E, adj. (eccl.) *dimissory*.

Lettres —es, *dimissory letters*; *letters dimissory*.

DINANDERIE [dinandri] n. f. (sing.) *brass-ware*, pl.

DINANDIER, n. m. *brasier*; *brazier*.

DINATOIRE, adj. *that serves as a dinner*.

DINDE, n. f. 1. (orn.) *turkey*; *turkey-hen*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) *calves*; *goose*; *fool*.

Poule d'Inde, *turkey*; *turkey-hen*.

DINDE, n. m. (orn.) *turkey*; *turkey-cock*.

Coq d'Inde, =; poulet d'Inde, *young turkey*.

DINDON, n. m. 1. (orn.) *turkey*; *turkey-cock*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) *calves*; *goose*; *fool*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) *dupe*.

Garder les —s, (of women) *to retire in the country*.

DINDONNEAU, n. m. (orn.) *young turkey*; *turkey*.

DINE, n. m. V. *DINER*.

DINEE, n. f. 1. *dinner* (meal, expense in travelling); 2. *place at which one dines* (in travelling).

DINER, v. n. 1. (DE, on) *to dine*; 2. *to dine*; *to eat \sqrt{a} o's dinner*.

— par cœur, *to do \sqrt{a} to go \sqrt{a} without \sqrt{a} o's dinner*; *to dine with Duke Humphrey*; — à table d'hôte, *to dine at an ordinary*; — en ville, *to dine out*. Avoir du monde à —, 1. *to have company to dine*; 2. *to have a dinner-party*; demander à — à q. u., *to come \sqrt{a} in to dine with \sqrt{a} o.*; donner à —, 1. *to give \sqrt{a} a*; 2. *to have \sqrt{a} a* = *-party*; 3. (à) *to dine* (...); inviter, prier à —, *to invite*, *to ask to dine*, *to*; prier q. u. de —, *to ask \sqrt{a} o. to*, *to stay to dine*. Il me semble que j'ai diné quand je le vois, *I lose my appetite when I see him*.

DINER, n. m. 1. *dinner* (meal, food); 2. *dinner-party*.

Beau, grand —, *grand dinner*; — solide, *substantial* =. — de ... couverts, = *of ... covers*, *persons*. Coureur de —s, *diner-out*; heure du —, 1. = *-hour*; = *-time*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *pudding-time*. Après —, *le*, *after* =. Apprêter, faire un —, *to dress*, *to cook \sqrt{a} a*; faire un —, *to eat \sqrt{a} , to make \sqrt{a} a* =; prier q.

u. de —, *to ask \sqrt{a} o. to dine*, *to stay to* =. Le — est servi, sur la table, = *is on table*.

DINETTE, n. f. (dolls' dinner). Faire la —, (of children) *to play diners*.

DINEUR, n. m. (1. *diner*; 2. *eater*. Beau —, *great eater*.

DIOCESAIN, E, adj. *diocesan*. Evêque —, *diocesan*.

DIOCESAIN, n. m. E, n. f. *inhabitant of a diocese*.

DIOCESE, n. m. 1. *diocese*; 2. (Rom. ant.) *diocese*.

DIOECIE [diteci] n. f. (bot.) *diacnia*.

DIOÏQUE, adj. (bot.) *diacous*. Plante —, (bot.) *diecian*.

DIONÉE, n. f. (bot.) *dionaea*.

DIONYSIAQUES, n. f. (Gr. ant.) *dionysia*, pl.

DIOPTRIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (opt.) *dioptrics*, pl.

DIOPTRIQUE, adj. (opt.) *dioptric*; *dioptrical*.

DIORAMA, n. m. *diorama*.

DIORITE, n. m. (geol.) *green-stone*.

DIPHTHONGUE [diftongh] n. f. (gram.) *diphthong*.

De —, *diphthongal*.

DIPLOE, n. m. (anat.) *diploe*.

DIPLOMATE, n. m. *diplomatist*.

DIPLOMATE, adj. *diplomatic*.

DIPLOMATIE [diplomaci] n. f. *diplomacy*.

DIPLOMATIQUE, n. f. (sing.) *diplomats*, pl.

DIPLOMATIQUE, adj. *diplomatic*.

DIPLOME, n. m. *diploma*.

DIPTERE, n. m. (ent.) *dipter*; *dipter-an*.

DIPTERE, adj. 1. (arch.) *dipteral*; 2. (ent.) *dipteral*.

DIPTYQUE, n. m. (anat.) *diptych*.

DIRE, v. a. (DISANT, DIT; ind. pres. NOUS DISONS, VOUS DITES; pret. DIS; fut. DIRAI) (à, to) 1. *to say \sqrt{a}* ; 2. *to speak \sqrt{a}* ; 3. *to tell \sqrt{a} (communicate)*; 4. *to state* (make known by speech or writing); 5. (by writing) *to state*; *to say \sqrt{a}* ; (to write \sqrt{a} word); 6. (à, in) *to whisper*; 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to tell \sqrt{a} (celebrate)*; *to relate*; *to sing \sqrt{a}* ; 8. $\frac{1}{2}$ (DE, of) *to say \sqrt{a}* ; *to think \sqrt{a}* ; *to believe*; 9. $\frac{1}{2}$ (of actions, gestures, looks) *to say \sqrt{a}* ; *to tell \sqrt{a}* ; *to express*; 10. (DE, for) *to bid \sqrt{a} (a price)*; *to offer*; *to name*.

1. N'avoir pas un mot à —, *not to have a word to say*. 2. — un mot, la vérité, *to speak a word, the truth*. 3. — un secret à q. u., *to tell \sqrt{a} o. a secret*; qui vous a dit cela? *who told you that?* le cœur me le disait, *my heart told me*. 4. — son opinion, *to state \sqrt{a} o's opinion*. 5. — q. ch. à l'oreille de q. u., *to whisper a th. in \sqrt{a} o's ear*. 6. On ne sait que — d'une telle conduite, *one does not know what to say of such conduct*.

Un mot à —, 1. *a word to say*; 2. (a say) — tout bas, 1. *to say \sqrt{a} softly*; *to whisper*; 2. *to buzz*; — tout haut, 1. *to say \sqrt{a} aloud*; 2. *to speak \sqrt{a} out*; — tout haut sa pensée, *to speak \sqrt{a} out*; — et redire, 1. *to say \sqrt{a} again and again, over and over again*; 2. *to tell \sqrt{a} again and again, over and over again*; en — à q. u., *to give \sqrt{a} it to \sqrt{a} o. (scold)*; en — long comme le bras, *long jusqu'à demain*), *to spin \sqrt{a} a yarn*; — pis que pendre de q. u., *to say \sqrt{a} every thing that is bad of \sqrt{a} o.*; ne rien — à, 1. *to say \sqrt{a} nothing to*; 2. (th.) *not to affect*; 3. (th.) *not to go \sqrt{a} to (the feelings, etc.)*. Aller sans —, (th.) *to be of course*; ne pas y avoir à —, (th.) *to be of no use*; entendre —, *to hear \sqrt{a} say*; *to be told*; envoyer — à, faire — à, *to send \sqrt{a} word to*; faire —, se faire —, *to get \sqrt{a} (a. th.) out of \sqrt{a} o.*; se moquer du qu'en dira-t-on, *to laugh at what the world may say*; vouloir —, 1. (pers., th.) *to mean*; 2. (th.) *to signify*; 3. (th.) *to stand \sqrt{a} for*; ne vouloir rien —, (th.) *to be nothing to the purpose*. Dis! dites! dis

done! dites done! (I say! disons mieux! or rather; dis-je, said I; (quoth I; dit-il, said he; (quoth he. A bien —, properly speaking. Aussitôt dit aussitôt fait, sitôt dit sitôt fait, no sooner said than done; c'est-à-dire —, that is to say, that is; c'est beaucoup —, it, that is saying much, a great deal; cela lui, vous, leur plaît a —, he is, you are, they are pleased to say that; c'est bientôt dit, it is soon said; cela va sans —, that is to be taken for granted; that is understood; that's a matter of course; cela ne dit rien, cela ne veut rien —, it does not signify; it is nothing to the purpose; that has nothing to do with it; ce qui veut —, what is meant by; comme qui dirait, as we should say; comme on dit, comme disent les bonnes gens, as the saying is; est-ce a — que? does that mean? il a beau —, it is of no use for him to say a. th.; il y a bien a —, beaucoup a — là-dessus, there is much, a great deal to be said; il y a bien a —, 1. (entre) there is a great difference (between); 2. (que (subj.) one is far (from); il y a bien a — que je n'aie ..., I am far from having ...; il n'y a pas a —, it is of no use to say a. th.; je dis, (com.) say; j'ai dit*, I have done; j'ai entendu —, I have been told; on dit, it is said; (they say; on m'a dit, I have been told; on dit que, on entend — que, it is reported that; pour ainsi —, as it were; so to say; qu'est-ce a —? what is that? qui ne dit rien, (V. senses) unmeaning; que veut —? what is meant by? Soit dit à son ..., to o's ... be it spoken; tout est dit, 1. all is said; 2. it is agreed; 3. (there's an end of it; (let us say no more about it.

SE DIRE, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to say ✓ to o's self; to say ✓; 2. (th.) to be said; 3. (th.) to be spoken; 4. (th.) to be told; 5. (th.) to be stated; 6. (pers.) to call, to style o's self; to say ✓ one is; to give ✓ o's self out (for).

2. Cela se dit, that is said. 6. Il se dit votre ami, he calls, styles himself your friend; he says he is your friend.

— tout bas, (th.) to be whispered; — q. ch. en soi-même, to say ✓ a. th. to o's self.

DIRE, n. m. 1. speaking; 2. allegation; statement; (what a. o. says; 3. account (statement of facts); 4. opinion; 5. report (official statement); 6. (law) allegation.

Le bien —, speaking well; elegance of speech. Au — de ..., 1. by the allegation, statement of ...; by what ... says; according to ...; 2. by the account of ...; 3. in the opinion of; 4. by the report of. Au — de tout le monde, by all accounts; selon le — de q. u., according to a. o's own account; se fier pour q. ch. au — d'autrui, des autres, to take ✓ a. th. upon trust.

DIRECT, E. adj. 1. ✓ direct; straight; right; 2. ✓ direct; 3. (of taxes) direct; 4. (in England) (of taxes) assessed; 5. (did.) direct.

Caractère —, directness; mouvement —, directness.

DIRECTE, n. f. (feud. law) domain, lordship, manor of (a mesne lord).

DIRECTEMENT, adv. 1. ✓ directly; straightly; 2. ✓ directly (entirely); 3. ✓ directly (by direct means); 4. ✓ directly (without a medium); immediately.

DIRECTEUR, n. m. 1. director (administrator); 2. conductor; manager; 3. (of commercial enterprises) director; manager; 4. (of prisons) governor; warden; 5. (of theatres) manager; 6. (of a university) warden; 7. (nav.) setting; 8. (cath. rel.) spiritual director; (father confessor).

— en chef, 1. ✓ chief director; 2. ✓ chief conductor, manager; — de con-

science, spiritual director; (father confessor. De —, (V. senses) directorial.

DIRECTION [dīrēkshn] n. f. 1. ✓ direction (side); 2. ✓ direction (tendency); 3. ✓ direction; conduct; management; 4. ✓ directorship; 5. director's residence; 6. (math.) bearing; 7. (mining) stretch; 8. (mining) (of veins) bearing.

À la —, (V. senses) at the director's; de —, (V. senses) directorial. Sans —, (V. senses) 1. wayless; 2. undirected; unguided; 3. unaiming. Changer de —, to change o's direction; prendre la — de, to assume the direction, management of; proposer à la — de, to place at the direction of.

DIRECTOIRE, n. m. 1. directory (council of public administration); 2. directory (instructions for public worship); 3. (hist. of France) directory.

Membre du —, member of the directory; director. Du —, (French hist.) directorial.

DIRECTORIAL, E. adj. directorial (pertaining to a directory).

DIRECTRICE, n. f. 1. directress; directrix; 2. (geom.) directrix; dirigent.

DIRIGEANT [dīrijan] E. adj. (of ministers) directing (in the absence of the chief of the state).

DIRIGER, v. a. 1. ✓ to direct; to put ✓ in a. the proper direction; 2. ✓ to direct; to conduct; to guide; 3. ✓ to direct; to conduct; to manage; 4. ✓ to rule; to sway; to shape; 5. (adm.) (sur, to) to send ✓ on; 6. (mining) to beel; 7. (post.) (sur, through) to forward.

— mal, 1. to misdirect; 2. to misconduct; to misguide; 3. to mismanage; 4. (post.) to mislead ✓ (letters).

DIRIGÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of DIRIGER.

Non —, sans être —, (V. senses) 1. undirected; 2. unguided; 3. unmanaged; 4. unruléd; unswayed. Qui ne peut être —, (V. senses) unmanageable.

SE DIRIGER, pr. v. 1. ✓ (VERS) to proceed (go) (to); to direct o's steps (towards); (to bend ✓ o's course (towards); (to make ✓ (for); 2. ✓ (VERS, to) to cross; 3. ✓ to direct, govern o's self; 4. ✓ (SUR, from) to take ✓ a pattern (from a. o.); 5. (adm.) (sur, to) to be sent on, forwarded; 6. (nav.) (VERS, for) to stand ✓ in.

DIRIMANT, E. adj. (can. law) invalidating.

DISCALE, n. f. (com.) shrinkage.

DISCERNEMENT, n. m. 1. discernment; discretion; 2. (law) discretion.

Âge de —, 1. age of discernment; 2. (sing.) (law) years of discretion, pl. Avec —, with =; discerningly; sans —, 1. without =; 2. of no =; undiscerning. Avoir du —, to have =; to be discerning; faire le — de, to discern. Qui manque de —, undiscerning.

DISCERNER, v. a. 1. ✓ to discern (see); 2. ✓ (DE, from) to discern; to discriminate.

Personne qui discerne, discerner. Pouvoir être discerné, to be discernible.

DISCIPLE, n. m. 1. ✓ disciple; 2. ✓ follower.

Qualité de —, discipleship. De —, disciple-like.

DISCIPLINABLE, adj. disciplinable. Caractère —, disciplinableness.

DISCIPLINAIRE, adj. disciplinary.

DISCIPLINE, n. f. 1. discipline; 2. discipline; castigation; 3. whip of discipline.

Personne rigide pour la —, disciplinarian. Sans —, 1. undisciplined; 2. untrained. Garder la —, to preserve discipline; maintenir dans la —, to have under discipline; se relâcher de

la —, to relax in discipline. Soumis à la — ecclésiastique, disciplinable.

DISCIPLINER, v. a. to discipline.

DISCIPLINE, E. pa. p. disciplined.

Bien —, in good discipline.

SE DISCIPLINER, pr. v. 1. to become ✓ disciplined; 2. to give ✓ o's self the discipline.

DISCOBOLE, n. m. (ant.) discobolos.

DISCONTINU, E. adj. (did.) discontinuous.

DISCONTINUATION [—āshn] n. f. discontinuance.

DISCONTINUER, v. a. to discontinue; to intermit; to interrupt; (to leave ✓ off.

DISCONTINUER, v. n. (de, ...) to discontinue; to intermit; to interrupt; (to leave ✓ off.

— de faire q. ch., to discontinue, to leave off doing a. th.

DISCONTINUITÉ, n. f. (did.) discontinuance; discontinuation; discontinuity.

DISCONVENANCE, n. f. 1. incongruity; unsuitableness; 2. dissimilarity; dissimilitude; 3. (gram.) incongruity.

DISCONVENIR, v. n. (conj. like TENIR) (DE, ...) to disown; to deny.

Être disconvenu de q. ch., to have disowned a. th.; — d'avoir fait q. ch., to disown having done a. th.; vous ne sauriez — qu'il vous a parlé, qu'il ne vous ait parlé, you cannot disown that he has spoken to you.

[Disconvenir is conjugated with être; and when it takes the negation and que it may be followed by the subj.; in the latter case it requires ne before the following verb.]

DISCORD, adj. m. (mus.) out of tune.

DISCORD, n. m. + V. DISCORDE.

DISCORDANCE, n. f. 1. ✓ discordance; discordancy; discord; 2. (mus.) in consonancy; undulation.

DISCORDANT, E. adj. 1. ✓ discordant; jarring; 2. (mus.) discordant; in consonant.

Non —, undiscording. Bruit —, discordant, jarring sound; jarring. D'une manière — e, (mus.) discordantly. Être —, (of sounds) (V. senses) to jar.

DISCORDE, n. f. 1. discord; dissension; 2. variance; 3. (myth.) Discord.

Brandon de —, brand of discord; (mischief-maker; pomme de —, apple of =; bone of contention; (bone. En —, at variance. Mettre la — entre, to set ✓ at variance; nourrir la —, to foster discord; semer la —, to sow ✓ =; (to make ✓ mischief; (to breed ✓ ill blood.

DISCORDER, v. n. (mus.) to be discordant, in consonant.

DISCOURSER, v. n. SE, n. f. discourser; talker; speech-maker.

Faire le beau —, 1. to affect to speak well; 2. to be a great speech-maker; to make ✓ long-winded speeches.

DISCOURIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like COURIR) (sur, on, upon) to expatiate; to descant; to discourse.

DISCOURS, n. m. 1. discourse; language; speech; 2. conversation; (talk; 3. thing said; thing; —, (pl.) language; sing.; 4. (b. s.) idle talk; 5. oration; speech; 6. discourse; treatise; 7. (gram.) speech.

— énergiques, (V. senses) (pl.) home-speaking, sing.; — outragés, (V. senses) (pl.) (law) leasing, sing.; — public, soutenu, declamation; public speaking. — d'apparat, oration; (set speech; — de début, maiden speech; — de longue haleine, long-winded speech; — prononcé sur la tombe, funeral oration; — du trône, speech from the throne. Auteur de —, discourser; faiseur de —, (b. s.) speech-maker; partie de —, (gram.) part of speech. Faire un —, 1. to make ✓ an oration, a speech; 2. (parl.) to be on o's legs; prononcer un —, to deliver an oration, a speech.

DISCOURTOIS, E. adj. discourteous; uncomplaisant.

D'une manière —e, *discourteously*; *uncomplaisantly*.

DISCOURTOISIE, n. f. *discourtesy*.

Avec —, *discourteously*.

DISCREDIT, n. m. *discredit*; *disrepute*; *disesteem*.

En —, in *discredit*, *disrepute*. Jeter du — sur, to throw ✓ = on; tomber dans le —, en —, 1. to fall ✓, to sink ✓ into =, *disrepute*; 2. to become ✓ (to get ✓, (to grow ✓) obsolete; faire tomber dans le —, to bring ✓ into =, *disrepute*, *contempt*; to bring ✓ = on.

DISCREDITER, v. a. to *discredit*; to *disesteem*; to bring ✓ into *discredit*, *disrepute*; to bring ✓, to throw ✓ *discredit* on.

Faire —, to bring ✓ into *discredit*, *disrepute*, *disesteem*.

DISCRET, ETE, adj. 1. *discreet*; *judicious*; *prudent*; 2. (th.) *circumspect*; *wary*; 3. *unobtrusive*; *reserved*; 4. (pers.) *reserved*; *counsel-keeping*; (close-tongued); 5. *discretive* (distinct); 6. (did.) *discreet*; 7. (med.) *discreet*; 8. (arith.) (of proportion) *discrete*.

Personne *discrète*, (V. senses) *counsel-keeper*. Être —, (V. senses) to keep ✓ *counsel*.

DISCRETEMENT, adv. 1. *discreetly*; *judiciously*; *prudently*; 2. *warily*; *circumspectly*; 3. *unobtrusively*; *reservedly*.

DISCRÉTION [diskrécion] n. f. 1. *discretion*; *judiciousness*; *prudence*; 2. *circumspection*; *wariness*; 3. *secrecy* (in speech); 4. (mil.) *discretion*.

À —, 1. at *discretion*; *discretionally*; *discretionarily*; 2. at will, *pleasure*. Être à la — de q. u., to be, to lie ✓ at a. o.'s *mercy*; faire à sa — dans q. ch., to use o.'s = in a. th.; mettre à la — de q. u., to lay ✓ at a. o.'s *mercy*; se mettre à la — de q. u., to submit to a. o.'s =; se rendre à —, (mil.) to surrender at =; vivre à —, (mil.) to live at *free quarters*.

DISCRÉTIONNAIRE [diskrécionnèr] adj. 1. *discretionary*; *discretionary*; 2. (law) (of power) *discretionary*; *discretionary*.

DISCRÉTOIRE, n. m. 1. *council-chamber* (of certain religious communities); 2. *council* (assembly).

DISCULPER, v. a. (DE, from) to *exculpate*; to *exonerate*.

Qui *disculpe*, *exculpatory* (of); *exonerative* (of).

SE DISCULPER, pr. v. (DE, from) to *exculpate*, to *exonerate* o.'s self.

Pour —, to =; in o.'s *exculpation*.

DISCURSI-F, VE, adj. † (log.) *discursive*.

D'une manière *discursive*, (did.) *discursively*.

DISCUSSI-F, VE, adj. (med.) *discutient*.

DISCUSSION [diskucion] n. f. 1. *discussion*; *debate*; 2. *contention*; *disputation*; *dispute*; *argument*; 3. (b. s.) (sing.) *dispute*, *sing*; *strife*, *sing.*; *words*, pl.; 4. (sing.) (law) *seizure and sale* (of the property of a surety), pl.

Matière à —, *matter for discussion*; orateur, personne *habile dans la —*, *debater*; orateur toujours prêt dans la —, *ready debater*; sujet de —, *topic of*.

En —, in =, *debate*; hors de —, *undiscussed*; sans —, *undiscussed*; *unargued*. Comporter la —, to admit of =; entrer, s'engager dans une —, to enter into, on a =; être en —, 1. (th.) to be under =, in *debate*; 2. (pers.) to contend; (to have words; se livrer aux —s, to hold ✓ *dispute*; mettre en —, to bring ✓ under =; to discuss; to argue; to controvert; provoquer la —, to give ✓ rise to =; soutenir une —,

to maintain a =; to hold ✓ an *argument*.

DISCUTER, v. a. 1. to *discuss*; to *debate*; to *argue*; to hold ✓ *dispute*; 2. (law) to *seize and sell*; 3. (law) to *seize and sell the goods and chattels of* (a surety).

DISERT, E, adj. *fluent*; *voluble*; *copious*.

DISERTEMENT, adv. † *fluently*; *volubly*; *copiously*.

DISETTE, n. f. 1. † § *dearth*; *scarcity*; *scarceness*; 2. § *poverty*.

Racine de —, (bot.) *root of scarcity*, *scarceness*.

DISETTEU-X [dizèteu] SE adj. † *necessitous*; *needy*.

DISEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. (DE, ...) *person that says*; *speaker*; 2. *talker*.

Beau —, a *fine talker*. — de bonne aventure, *fortune teller*; — de bons mots, *jester*.

DISGRACE, n. f. 1. *disgrace*; *disfavour*; 2. *misfortune*; 3. † *want of grace*.

Entièrement dans la —, *all-disgraced*. Être en —, to be in *disgrace*.

DISGRACIER, v. a. to *disgrace*; to put ✓ out of *favour*.

DISGRACIÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *disgraced*; 2. *deformed*; 3. *hard-favoured*; *ill-favoured*; *unsightly*; 4. *wanting in ordinary intelligence*.

Non —, 1. *undisgraced*; 2. *undeformed*. — de la nature, *hard-favoured*; *ill-favoured*; *unsightly*. Figure —e, *ill-favouredness*.

DISGRACIEUSEMENT [—cieüzman] adv. 1. *ungraciously*; 2. *uncomely*; *unhandsomely*; 3. *ill-favouredly*; 4. *awkwardly*.

DISGRACIEU-X [—cieu] SE, adj. 1. *ungraceful*; 2. *uncomely*; *unlovely*; *unhandsome*; *unsightly*; 3. *hard-favoured*; *ill-favoured*; 4. *awkward*; 5. *disagreeable*.

Forme *disgracieuse*, *uncomeliness*; *ungracefulness*, 1. *ungracefulness*; 2. *uncomeliness*; *unloveliness*; *unhandsomeness*; *unsightliness*.

DISJOINDRE, v. a. (conj. like CRAIN-
DRE) 1. † to *disjoin*; to *disunite*; 2. (law) to *sever*.

SE DISJOINDRE, pr. v. † to *separate*; to become ✓ *disjoined*, *disunited*.

DISJOINT, E, adj. 1. *disjoined*; *disunited*; 2. (mus.) *disjunct*.

DISJONCTI-F, VE, adj. (gram., log.) *disjunctive*; *discretive*.

D'une manière *disjunctive*, (gram., log.) *disjunctively*; *discretively*.

DISJONCTION [disjenkcion] n. f. 1. † *disjoining*; *disuniting*; 2. (law) *severance*.

Susceptible de —, (law) *severable*.

DISJONCTIVE, n. f. (gram.) *disjunctive*.

DISLOCATION [dislokacion] n. f. 1. (surg.) *dislocation*; 2. † *taking to pieces*; 3. § *dismemberment*; 4. (geol., min.) *dislocation*; 5. (mil.) *breaking up* (of an army).

DISLOQUER, v. a. 1. (surg.) to *dislocate*; (to *disjoin*); 2. † to take ✓ (a machine) to *pieces*; 3. (geol., min.) to *dislocate*; 4. (mil.) to *break ✓ up*.

DISLOQUÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DISLOQUER) 1. (surg.) *dislocated*; (out of joint); 2. § (pers.) *infirm* (from *dislocation*).

SE DISLOQUER, pr. v. 1. to *dislocate*; (to put ✓ out of joint); 2. (th.) to take ✓ to *pieces*.

— le, la ..., to *dislocate* o.'s ...; to put ✓ o.'s ... out of joint.

DISPARAITRE, v. n. (conj. like PARAITRE) † (DE, from) 1. to *disappear*; 2. † § to *vanish*; to *vanish away*; 3. § to *wear ✓ off* (by degrees).

— de la scène §, to make ✓ o.'s *exit*. [Disparaître is conjugated with avoir when

it expresses an action and with être when it denotes a state resulting from an action.]

DISPARATE, n. f. 1. *incongruity*; 2. —s. (pl.) *disparates*, pl.

Faire —, to be *incongruous*.

DISPARATE, adj. 1. *incongruous*, 2. *dissimilar*; *unlike*.

Choses —s, *disparates*, pl.

DISPARITE, n. f. *disparity*; *dissimilarity*.

DISPARITION [disparicion] n. f. † § (DE, from) *disappearance*.

DISPENDIEU-X [—dieu] SE, adj. (th.) *expensive*; *costly*.

Non, peu —, *unexpensive*; *uncostly*. D'une manière *dispendieuse*, *expensively*.

DISPENSARE, n. m. (med.) 1. *dispensatory*; *pharmacopœia*; *codex*; 2. *dispensary* (establishment).

DISPENSATEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. *dispenser*.

— de tous les biens, = of all good; * *All-giver*.

DISPENSATION [—acion] n. f. † § *dispensation*; *distribution*.

DISPENSE, n. f. 1. *dispensation* (exemption from an obligation); 2. (DE, from) *exemption*; 3. (de, to) *licence*; *permission*.

De —, *dispensing*; par —, *dispensatively*. Qui a droit de donner —, *dispensatory*.

DISPENSER, v. a. 1. (DE, from) to *exempt*; 2. (DE, with) to *dispense*; 3. (à) to *dispense* (to); to *distribute* (to); to *bestow* (on).

1. — q. u. d'une règle, to exempt a. o. from a rule. 2. — q. u. de q. ch., to dispense with a. th.; — q. u. de faire q. ch., to dispense with a. o.'s doing a. th.

Qui *dispense*, *dispensative* (granting *dispensation*). Je vous en *dispense*, you may *dispense* with it.

SE DISPENSER, pr. v. 1. (DE, from) to *exempt* o.'s self; 2. (DE, with) to *dispense*; 3. (DE, ...) to *spare*; to *spare*, to save o.'s self; 4. (th.) (à) to be *dispensed* (to); to be *distributed* (to); to be *bestowed* (on).

DISPERSER, v. a. 1. † § to *disperse*; to *scatter*; to *scatter abroad*; 2. to *break ✓ up* (an army) 3. § to *dispel*; to *dissipate*.

Personne qui *disperse*, *disperser*.

DISPERSÉ, E, pa. p. *dispersed*; *scattered*.

Non —, *undispersed*; *unscattered*.

Être — ça et là, 1. to be *dispersed* in all parts; 2. to lie ✓ about.

SE DISPERSER, pr. v. 1. † to *disperse*; to *scatter*; 2. § to *dispel*; to *dissipate*; to *break ✓ away*.

DISPERSION [dispersion] n. f. 1. † § *dispersion*; *scattering*; 2. *breaking up* (of an army).

DISPONDEE, n. m. (anc. poes.) *dispondee*.

DISPONIBILITE, n. f. 1. (law) *power of disposal* (of property); 2. (mil.) *state of being unattached*.

En —, (mil.) *unattached*. Mettre en —, to place on the *unattached list*.

DISPONIBLE, adj. 1. *disposable*; 2. (pers.) *free*; *unengaged*; 3. (of funds) *unengaged*; 4. (law) *that may be disposed of*.

Homme —, (mil.) *fighting man*. Effectif des hommes —s, (sing.) *fighting men*, pl.

DISPOS [dispò] adj. m. 1. *agile*; *nimble*; 2. *well*; in *health*.

DISPOSER [dispòze] v. a. 1. † to *dispose*; to *arrange*; to *order*; to lay ✓ out; 2. § to *dispose*; to *arrange*; to *order*; 3. § (à, to, for) to *dispose*; to *prepare*; 4. § (à, to, for) to *prepare*; to *fit*; 5. § (à, to, pour, towards) to *dispose*; to *incline*; 6. § (à, to) to *induce*; to *prevail on*, upon.

6. — q. u. à faire q. ch., to induce a. o. to do a. th.; to prevail upon a. o. to do a. th.

— d'avance, to predispose. Action, soin de —, (V. senses) disposal; chose, personne qui dispose, (V. senses) disposer; préparer. Dont on n'a pas disposé, undisposed of; en disposant (de), by the disposal (of).

DISPOSE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DISPOSER) 1. (à, to; pour, towards) disposed, inclined; 2. (à, for) in a mood; 3. (à, to) disposed; inclined; ready; willing; 4. (b. s.) (à, to) apt; prone.

Bien —, 1. well disposed, inclined; 2. in a right mood; mal —, 1. ill-disposed, inclined; ill-minded; (out of tune); 2. in a wrong mood; distempered; 3. unwilling; disinclined; unready; peu —, (V. senses) disinclined; unwilling; unready. Être —, (V. senses) to be disposed, inclined; to incline.

SE DISPOSER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to dispose o.'s self; to arrange o.'s self; 2. (pers.) to array o.'s self; 3. (th.) to be disposed, arranged, ordered; 4. § (pers.) (à, for) to prepare; 5. § (pers.) (à, to) to prepare; to be about; to put o.'s self in an attitude; 6. § (th.) (a) to be about (to); to be going (to); to be on the point (of).

DISPOSER [dispôze] v. n. 1. (DE) to dispose (do what one pleases) (of); (to do) (with); 2. (DE) to dispose (of); to part (with); 3. to order; to direct; to prescribe; 4. (com.) (sur, on, upon) to value; to draw v. a bill; to draw v. — par testament de, (law) to devise.

DISPOSITIF [dispozitif] n. m. (law) 1. (of deeds) recital; 2. (of law) enacting part.

DISPOSITION [dispozicion] n. f. 1. disposition; disposal; order; arrangement; 2. arrangement; preparation; 3. situation; state; 4. (of the body) disposition; habit; 5. (à, to) disposition; tendency; aptness; 6. § (à, to) disposition; inclination; propensity; proneness; proclivity; inclination; taste (for); 7. § disposition (of mind); (mind); (humour); (frame); (mood); disposition; 8. § intention; design; 9. § (DE, of) disposal (settling, being settled); 10. § disposal (faculty of disposing) (of a. o., a. th.); command; 11. disposal (distribution, alienation); disposition; 12. (of machines) gearing; 13. (adm.) provision; 14. (arts) disposition; 15. (law) (of deeds, laws) provision; 16. (rhet.) disposition; arrangement.

— antérieure, précédente, (V. senses) predisposition; bonne —, good will; — testamentaire, (law) devise. Défaut de —, (V. senses) unaptness. À la — de q. u., 1. at a. o.'s disposal; 2. at a. o.'s call; en bonne —, in a right frame. Avoir des —s pour, to have a taste for; n'avoir pas de —s pour, to have no taste for; avoir de bonnes —s pour q. u., to be well-disposed towards a. o.; avoir de mauvaises —s pour q. u., to be ill-disposed towards a. o.; avoir les mêmes —s, to be like-minded; avoir à sa —, to have at o.'s disposal, command; to command; avoir, tenir q. ch. à la — de q. u., to have, to hold v. a. th. at a. o.'s disposal; mettre à la — de q. u., to place at a. o.'s disposal; se mettre à la — de ses syndics, (com. law) (of bankrupt) to surrender o.'s self (to o.'s assignees).

DISPROPORTION [disproporcion] n. f. disproportion.

Avec —, 1. disproportionately; 2. incommensurately.

DISPROPORTIONNÉ, E, adj. (à, to) 1. disproportionate; 2. incommensurate.

Caractère —, disproportionateness. De grosseur —e, de volume —, unsizable; d'une manière —e, 1. disproportionately; 2. incommensurately.

DISPROPORTIONNEL [disproporcionnel] LE, adj. (did.) disproportional.

DISPROPORTIONNELLEMENT [disproporcionnelman] adv. (did.) disproportionally.

DISPUTABLE, adj. disputable; contestable; controvertible.

DISPUTANT, n. m. disputant.

DISPUTE, n. f. 1. discussion; debate; 2. controversy; 3. (b. s.) dispute; contest; quarrel; (wrangle); 4. (school) disputation.

Accorder, apaiser une —, to adjust, to compose a =; avoir une —, 1. to have a =; 2. (to have words) (a dispute).

DISPUTER, v. n. 1. to discuss; to debate; to argue; to contend; (to dispute); 2. (b. s.) to dispute; to contend; to quarrel; (to wrangle); 3. (DE, in) to vie; to vie with each other; 4. (schools) to dispute.

3. — d'esprit, to vie, to vie with each other in wit.

— sur la pointe d'une aiguille, to contend, to dispute about trifles.

DISPUTER, v. a. 1. (à, with) to dispute; to contest; to contend for; 2. (à, ...) to dispute; to disallow; to deny; to refuse; 3. to dispute (strive to maintain).

1. — un prix à q. u., to dispute, to contest, to contend with a. o. for a prize.

Le — à q. u. en q. ch., to vie with a. o. in a. th.; to contend with a. o. for a. th. Pouvoir le — à q. u. §, to be a match for a. o.; — à qui ..., to contend who...

SE DISPUTER, pr. v. 1. to dispute; to contend for; to strive v. for; 2. (th.) to be disputed, contested; to wrangle; 3. (pers.) to dispute; to quarrel; to jar; (to wrangle); (to have words); 4. to deny o.'s self (a. th.); to deprive o.'s self of.

DISPUTEUR, n. m. 1. disputant; 2. (b. s.) wrangler; disputatious person.

DISPUTEUR, SE, adj. disputatious; disputative.

DISQUE, n. m. 1. (Gr., Rom. ant.) disk; quoit; 2. "disk; quoit; 3. (astr.) disc; disk; 4. (bot.) disk; 5. (opt.) disc; disk.

DISQUISITION [diskizicion] n. f. (did.) disquisition.

DISSECTION [dikeccion] n. f. 1. (did.) dissection; 2. § dissection (analysis).

DISSEMBLABLE [dicanbiabl] adj. 1. (à) dissimilar (to); unlike (...); 2. (pl.) unlike each other; 3. (alg.) (of quantity) unlike.

DISSEMBLANCE [dicanbiass] n. f. (à, to) dissimilitude; dissimilarity; unlikeness.

DISSEMINATION [dicéminacion] n. f. 1. dissemination (of seeds); 2. § dissemination; 3. (bot.) semination; dispersion of seeds.

DISSEMINER, v. a. § to disseminate. Facile a — §, disseminative; easily disseminated.

DISSEMINÉ, E, adj. 1. § disseminated; 2. (min.) disseminated.

Etat — §, dissemination.

SE DISSEMINER, pr. v. § to be disseminated.

DISSENSION [dicencion] n. f. dissension; contention; disagreement.

Mettre, semer la —, to sow v. dissension.

DISSENTIMENT, n. m. dissent.

Déclaration de —, dissent. De —, 1. of =; 2. dissentient; sans une voix de —, without a, one dissentient voice.

DISSEQUER, v. a. 1. § to dissect; 2. § to dissect (analyse).

DISSEQUEUR, n. m. dissector.

DISSERTA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. (b. s.) dissertator.

DISSERTATION [—acion] n. f. 1. dissertation; 2. (schools) theme.

Auteur d'une —, dissertator. Faire une —, to make v. a dissertation.

DISSERTER, v. n. to dissert.

DISSIDENCE, n. f. dissent; division; difference (of opinion); schism.

DISSIDENT, E, adj. 1. dissenting; 2. (of religion) dissenting.

DISSIDENT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. dissentient; 2. (in religion) dissenter; 3. (of Poland) dissident.

DISSIMILAIRE, adj. (did.) dissimilar; unlike.

DISSIMILITUDE, n. f. 1. dissimilarity; dissimilitude; 2. (rhet.) dissimilarity; dissimilitude.

DISSIMULATEUR, n. m. § dissembler.

DISSIMULATION [—acion] n. f. dissimulation; dissembling.

— de la naissance, (law) concealment of birth. Avec —, dissemblingly; sans —, undissemblingly.

DISSIMULÉ, E, adj. dissembled; dissembling; insincere.

DISSIMULÉ, n. m. E, n. f. dissembler.

DISSIMULER, v. a. 1. to dissemble; to be a dissembler of; 2. to dissemble; to conceal; to hide v.; 3. to pretend, to feign not to notice.

Personne qui dissimule, dissembler of. Qui ne dissimule pas, undissembling.

SE DISSIMULER, pr. v. (à, from) 1. (pers.) to conceal; to hide v.; 2. (th.) to be concealed, hid.

DISSIMULER, v. n. (que, subj.) to dissemble.

[DISSIMULER conj. neg. requires the indie.]

DISSIPATEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. spendthrift.

DISSIPATION [—acion] n. f. 1. § dissipation; 2. § waste; wastefulness; 3. § recreation; diversion.

Avec —, (V. senses) wastefully.

DISSIPER, v. a. 1. § to scatter; to scatter abroad; to disperse; 2. § (by the wind) to overblow v.; to blow v. away; 3. § § to dissipate (cause to vanish); to dispel; to disperse; 4. § to dissipate (destroy); 5. § to dissipate; to squander; to waste; to throw v. away; to make v. away with; 6. § to run v. through (property, a fortune); to run v. out of; 7. § to spend v. (time); to pass away; to dull away; to trifle away; 8. § to recreate (a. o.); to divert.

1. — une armée, to scatter, to disperse an army. 3. — les nuages, les ténèbres, to dispel, to dissipate clouds, darkness; § — la crainte, to dispel, to dissipate fear.

— en choses futiles, to trifle away (time).

DISSIPÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DISSIPER) § dissipé.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unscattered; undispersed; 2. undissipated; undispelled; 3. unwasted; 4. unspent; 5. unrecruited.

SE DISSIPER, pr. v. (V. senses of DISSIPER) 1. § to scatter; to disperse; 2. § (by the wind) to blow v. over; 3. § to be dispelled; to dissipate; to disperse; to break v. away; to give v. way; to clear; to clear away, off; to break v. up; 4. § to be dispelled, dissipated; 5. § to be dissipated, squandered; to waste; to waste away; 6. to be spent; to pass away, off; to wear v. away, off; 7. to recreate, to divert o.'s self.

DISSOLU, E, adj. 1. (pers.) dissolute; profligate; 2. (th.) dissolute.

DISSOLUBLE, adj. 1. dissolvable; 2. (did.) dissoluble.

Caractère —, dissolubility.

DISSOLUMENT, adv. § dissolutely.

DISSOLUTION [—ucion] n. f. 1. § dissolution; 2. § dissolution (of an elective body); 3. § dissoluteness; profligacy; lewdness; 4. (chem.) dissolution; 5. (chem.) solution (substance);

6. (com.) *dissolution* (of partnership); 7. (med.) *dissolution*.

Dans la —, (V. senses) *dissolutely*; *lewdly*; en —, (chem.) *in solution*.

DISSOLVANT, E, adj. (chem.) *solutive*.

DISSOLVANT, n. m. (chem.) *dissolvent*; *solvent*.

DISSONANCE, n. f. 1. (mus.) *dissonance*; *discord*; 2. (of style) *dissonance*.

DISSONANT, E, adj. (mus.) *dissonant*; *discordant*.

DISSONER, v. n. (mus.) *to be dissonant*, *discordant*.

DISSOUDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like ABSOUDRE) 1. § *to dissolve*; 2. § *to dissolve* (an elective body); *to break up*; 3. (chem.) *to dissolve*; 4. (com.) *to dissolve* (partnership); 5. (med.) *to dissolve*.

DISSOU-S, TE, pa. p. § *dissolved*.

Non —, *undissolved*.

SE DISSOUDRE, pr. v. 1. § *to dissolve*; (to melt); 2. § *to dissolve*; *to be dissolved*; 3. § *to break away*; 4. § (b. s.) (EN, into) *to brew*; 5. (com.) (of partnerships) *to be dissolved*.

DISSUADER, v. a. (DE) *to dissuade* (from); (to talk (a. o.) out (of a th.)).

Propre à —, *dissuasive*. Qui dissuade, *dissuasive*. Personne qui dissuade, *dissuader*.

DISSUASION [dissuâzion] n. f. (DE, from) *dissuasion*.

Moyen, motif de — (contre), = (from).

DISSYLLABE, adj. (gram.) *dissyllabic*. DISSYLLABE, n. m. (gram.) *dissyllable*.

DISSYLLABIQUE, adj. (vers.) *dissyllabic*.

DISTANCE, n. f. 1. § (DE, from) *distance*; 2. (fenc.) *distance*.

— égale, 1. *equal* =; 2. (did.) *equidistance*. À —, 1. *at a* =; 2. *aloof*; à — égale, 1. *at an equal* =; 2. (did.) *equidistantly*; à quelque —, 1. *at a* =; 2. *distantly*; dans la —, 1. *in the* =; 2. *distant*. Garder sa —, *to keep* √ o.'s =; rapprocher les —s, *to shorten* =; tenir à —, *to keep* √ at a =; se tenir à —, *to keep* √ o.'s =; *to keep* √ aloof.

DISTANT, E, adj. (DE, from) (of place, time) *distant*; *far*.

DISTENDRE, v. a. (med.) *to distend*.

SE DISTENDRE, pr. v. (med.) *to be distended*.

DISTENSION [distancion] n. f. (med.) *distention*; *distension*.

DISTILLABLE [distilabl'] adj. (chem.) *distillable*.

DISTILLATEUR [distilateur] n. m. *distiller*.

— de liqueur, *fine stiller*.

DISTILLATION [distillation] n. f. (chem.) 1. *distillation* (action); 2. *distillation* (liquor distilled).

Nouvelle —, (distil.) *redistillation*; *doubling*. — de liqueurs fines, *fine stilling*. Appareil de — circulaire, (chem.) *circulatory*. Extraire par la —, *to distil*; faire une —, *to make* √ a *distillation*.

DISTILLATOIRE [distillatoire] adj. *distillatory*.

DISTILLER [distilè] v. a. 1. (chem.) *to distil*; *to distil off*; 2. § *to distil*; *to drop*; 3. (b. s.) *to discharge*; *to vent*.

— de nouveau, *to redistil*. — une liqueur fine, *to fine still*.

DISTILLER [distilè] v. n. 1. (chem.) *to distil*; 2. § *to distil*; *to drop*; 3. § (b. s.) *to be discharged*, *vented*.

DISTILLERIE [distilè] n. f. *distillery*; *still-house*.

DISTINCT [distinktt] E, adj. (DE, from) 1. *distinct* (different); 2. *distinct* (clear, not confused).

Caractère —, *distinctness*.

DISTINCTEMENT, adv. 1. *distinctly*; 2. (did.) *disjunctively*.

DISTINCTI-F, VE, adj. § *distinctive*.

Caractère —, 1. *distinctiveness*; 2. *test*; 3. *raciness*; marque distinctive, (nav.) *distinguishing pendant*. D'une manière distinctive, *distinctively*. Avoir un caractère —, 1. *to have a distinctive character*; 2. *to be racy*.

DISTINCTION [distinkcion] n. f. 1. *distinction*; 2. *distinction*; *eminence*; *eminency*.

Défaut de —, 1. *want of distinction*; 2. *indistinction*; *indiscrimination*; 3. *uncourtliness*. Avec —, 1. *with* =; 2. *distinguishingly*; de —, of =, *eminence*, *note*; d'une grande —, of great =; *highly distinguished*; par —, for =; *for* = s' sake; sans —, 1. *without* =; 2. *undistinguished*; 3. *indiscriminate*; 4. *indiscriminately*; 5. *indiscriminating*; sans — de, *without any* = of. Etablir une —, *to distinguish*; faire — (de), *to make* √ a = (between); parvenir à la —, *to arrive at eminence*, *eminency*. Qui ne fait pas de —, *undistinguishing*; qui marque une — tranchée, *contradistinctive*.

DISTINGUE, E, adj. 1. *distinguished*; *eminent*; *accomplished*; 2. (th.) *genteel*; 3. (of men) *genteel*; *gentlemanly*; *gentleman-like*; 4. (of women) *lady-like*; *genteel*.

Peu —, 1. *undistinguished*; *unaccomplished*; 2. *ungenteel*; 3. (pers.) *ungentlemanly*; 4. (pers.) *unlady-like*. D'une manière — e, 1. *distinguishingly*; 2. *genteelly*.

DISTINGUER, v. a. 1. (DE, D'AVEC, from) *to distinguish*; *to discern*; 2. *to distinguish*; *to discriminate*; 3. (à. by) *to distinguish*; *to recognize*; 4. *to distinguish* (render remarkable).

— du nombre, (V. senses) *to single out*. Savoir — l'un de l'autre, l'un d'avec l'autre (, *to know* √ which is which; pouvoir être distingué, *to be distinguishable*. Qui distingue, *discriminating*; *discriminative*; qui ne distingue pas, *undistinguishing*; *indiscriminating*; qui peut être distingué, qui mérite d'être distingué, *distinguishable*; qu'on ne peut —, *undistinguishable*.

SE DISTINGUER, pr. v. 1. *to be distinguished*; 2. (PAR) *to distinguish* o.'s self (by); *to be eminent* (for).

DISTINGUER, v. n. *to distinguish*; *to make* √ a *distinction*.

DISTIQUE, n. m. (vers.) *distich*.

DISTORS, E, adj. (did.) *distorted* (awry).

D'une manière — e, *distortedly*.

DISTORSION, n. f. § *distortion* (twisting, being twisted).

Avec —, *distortedly*.

DISTRACTION [distrakcion] n. f. 1. *inattention*; 2. *abstraction*; *absence of mind*; *absence*; 3. *diversion*; *recreation*; 4. (law) *separation*.

Avec —, *inattentively*; par —, 1. *from inattention*; 2. *from abstraction*, *absence*; sans —, 1. *undistracted*; 2. *undistractedly*.

DISTRAIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like TRAIRE) 1. § (DE, from) *to separate*; 2. § (DE, from) *to distract*; *to divert*; *to take* √ away; *to call off*; 3. § (DE, of) *to deprive*; 4. § *to disturb*; 5. § *to divert*; *to entertain*; *to amuse*; 6. (law) *to separate*.

3. — q. u. de ses juges naturels, *to deprive a. o. of his natural judges*.

Personne, chose qui distrait, (V. senses) *distracter*; *diverter*.

SE DISTRAIRE, pr. v. § 1. (DE, from) *to divert* o.'s attention; 2. *to be disturbed*; 3. *to divert*, *to amuse* o.'s self.

DISTRAIT, E, adj. 1. *inattentive*; *heedless*; 2. *absent* (in a state of absence

of mind); 3. *expressive of abstraction*, *of absence of mind*.

2. Homme —, *absent man*; esprit —, *absent mind*. 3. Air —, *look expressive of abstraction*.

DISTRAYANT [distrè-yan] adj. *entertaining*; *diverting*.

DISTRIBUER, v. a. (à, to) 1. § *to distribute*; 2. *to deal out*; *to portion out*; *to serve out*; 3. (b. s.) *to dole out*; 4. *to dispose*; *to lay* √ out; *to arrange*; 5. (print.) *to distribute*; 6. (theat.) *to cast* (the characters).

4. — un appartement, *to dispose*, *to lay out a suite of apartments*.

— par parcelles, par parties, *to parcel*; *to parcel out*. Desir de —, *distributiveness*. Qui peut être distribué, *distributable*.

DISTRIBUTEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. *distributor*; *dispenser*.

— des vivres, (nav.) *purser's steward*; *steward's mate*.

DISTRIBUTI-F, VE, adj. 1. *distributive*; 2. (of justice) *distributive*; 3. (gram.) *distributive*.

Terme, mot —, (gram.) *distributive*.

DISTRIBUTION [—ucion] n. f. 1. *distribution*; 2. *division*; 3. *disposing*; *laying out*; *arranging*. 4. (arch.) *distribution*; 5. (log., rhet.) *distribution*; 6. (post.) *delivery*; 7. (print) *distribution*; 8. (theat.) *cast* (of characters).

Une poignée de —, (print.) *taking up*. De —, (V. senses) (tech.) *distributing*; par —, *distributively*. Faire une —, *to make* √ a *distribution*.

DISTRIBUTIVEMENT [distributivman] adv. (log.) *distributively*.

DISTRICT, n. m. *district*.

Cela n'est pas de mon — (§, it is not in my department, province).

DIT, E, adj. 1. *said*; 2. *called*; 3. *surnamed*.

1. Le — traité, *the said treaty*.

Autrement —, (law) *alias*; — communément, *commonly called*; non —, 1. *unsaid*; 2. *untold*; proprement —, *properly so called*.

DIT, n. m. *saying*; *maxim*.

Avoir son — et son dédit (, *to say and unsay*).

DITHYRAMBE [dithranb] n. m. 1. (ant.) *dithyramb*; *dithyrambus*; 2. (vers.) *dithyrambic*.

DITHYRAMBIQUE [dithranbik] adj. (vers.) *dithyrambic*.

Chant —, *dithyrambic*.

DITO, adv. (bank.) D° (ditto).

DITON, n. m. (mus.) *ditone*.

DIURÉTIQUE, adj. (med.) *diuretic*.

DIURÉTIQUE, n. m. (med.) *diuretic*.

DIURNAL, n. m. *diurnal* (catholic prayer-book).

DIURNE, adj. 1. (astr.) *daily*; *diurnal*; 2. (ent.) *diurnal*; 3. (orn.) *diurnal*.

DIURNE, n. m. 1. (ent.) *diurnal*; 2. (orn.) *diurnal*.

DIVAGATION [divagacion] n. f. 1. § *wandering*; *rambling*; 2. § *wandering* (from a question); *rambling*; 3. (law) *straying* (of animals).

Plein de — s, *rambling*. Se jeter dans des — s, *to wander from the question*, *point*; se perdre dans des — s, *to lose* √ sight of the question.

DIVAGUER, v. n. 1. § (of animals) *to stray*; 2. § (of the insane) *to wander*; *to go* √ about; 3. § *to ramble*; *to stray*, *to wander from the question*, *point*.

DIVAN, n. m. 1. *divan* (sultan's council); 2. *divan*; *sofa-bedstead*.

DIVARIQUE, E, adj. (bot.) *straggling*.

DIVE, adj. † *divine*.

DIVE, n. f. (East. myth.) *dive* (goddess).

DIVERGENCE, n. f. 1. (geom., opt.) *divergence*; *divergency*; 2. § *wide difference*; *difference*.

Grande —, *wide difference*.

DIVERGENT, E. adj. 1. (geom., opt.) *divergent*; 2. § *different*; widely *different*; 3. (bot.) *spreading*.

Très — §, *widely different*.

DIVERGER, v. D. 1. (geom., opt.) to *diverge*; 2. (DE, from) to *diverge*.

DIVERS, E. adj. 1. *diverse* (different); 2. *divers*; various; several; (sundry); 3. (substant.) (com.) *sundries*.

En sens —, 1. *divers*; *diverse*; 2. *diversly*.

DIVERSEMENT, adv. *diversly*; *variously*.

DIVERSIFIER, v. A. (PAR, with) 1. to *diversify*; 2. to *vary*.

DIVERSIFIÉ, E. pa. p. 1. *diversified*; 2. *varied*.

Non —, 1. *undiversified*; 2. *unvaried*.

DIVERSION [diverſion] n. f. 1. § *diversion*; 2. (mil.) *diversion*.

Faire —, 1. to *divert*; 2. (mil.) to *divert*; to *cause*, to *give* a *diversion*.

DIVERSITÉ, n. f. 1. *diversity*; *dissimilitude*; *disagreement*; 2. *diversity*; *variety*.

Grande —, *great diversity*; *multifariousness*. Avec une grande —, *multifariously*; d'une grande —, *multifarious*.

DIVERTIR, v. A. 1. † to *divert* (turn aside); 2. (DE, from) to *purloin*; to *take* †; 3. to *embuzzle*; 4. to *entertain*; to *divert*; to *amuse*.

Personne qui divertit, (V. senses) *entertainer*; *diverter*.

DIVERTI, E. pa. p. V. senses of *DIVERTIR*.

Non —, (V. senses) *undiverted*.

SE DIVERTIR, pr. v. to *entertain* o.'s self; to *divert* o.'s self; to *sport*; (DE) (to make) † *merry* (with).

Personne qui se divertit, *sport*.

DIVERTISSANT, E. adj. *entertaining*; *diverting*; *amusing*.

Peu —, *unentertaining*; *unamusing*; *unamusive*.

DIVERTISSEMENT [—tisman] n. m. 1. † *purloining*; *taking*; 2. † *embuzzlement*; 3. *entertainment*; *diversion*; *recreation*; *amusement*; *sport*; 4. (mus.) *divertissement*.

— *dramatique*, *dramatic entertainment*.

DIVIDENDE, n. m. 1. (com., fin.) *dividend*; 2. (math.) *dividend*.

— *arriéré*, (fin.) *unclaimed dividend*; — *partiel*, (arith.) *dividual*. Ex —, (fin.) *ex* = *Faire un —*, (com.) to *divide*.

DIVIDIVI, n. m. *dividivi*.

DIVIN, E. adj. 1. § *divine*; 2. § *heavenly*.

Nature —e, *divineness*. Dépouiller du caractère —, to *undeify*; to *ungod*.

DIVINATION [—âcion] n. f. *divination*; *divining*.

De —, *divinatory*. Exercer la —, to *divine*.

DIVINATOIRE, adj. *divinatory*.

DIVINEMENT [divinman] adv. 1. § *divinely*; 2. § *heavenly*.

DIVINISER, v. A. 1. § to *deify*; 2. to *acknowledge the divine nature of*.

DIVINISÉ, E. pa. p. *deified*.

Non —, *undeified*.

DIVINITÉ, n. f. 1. *divinity*; *godhead*; 2. *divinity*; *deity*; *god*; 3. (myth.) *divinity*, m. f.; *deity*, m. f.; *god*, m.; *goddess*, f.; 4. § (pers.) *goddess* (handsome woman); *angel*; 5. (b. s.) *godship*.

— *champêtre*, (myth.) *silvan*, *rural divinity*, *deity*, *god*; — *secondaire*.

— *de second ordre*, (myth.) *adjunct deity*. Dépouiller de la —, to *undeify*; to *ungod*.

DIVISER, v. A. 1. § (EN, into) to *divide*; 2. (DE, from) to *part*; to *separate*; 3. § to *parcel out*; 4. (math.) to *divide*.

— *en deux parties égales*, (geom.) to

bisect; — *en trois parties*, (geom.) to *trisect*. Chose qui divise, 1. *divider*; 2. *divider* (that sets at variance); machine à —, 1. *cutting-engine*; 2. (math., instr.) *graduator*.

DIVISÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of *DIVISER*) (math., instr.) *graduated*.

— *en deux*, (V. senses) *bipartite*; — *par*, (math.) *divided by*; *by*.

SE DIVISER, pr. v. 1. § (EN, into) to *divide*; 2. § to *be divided*; 3. to *divide* (break friendship); to *become* † *divided*.

DIVISEUR, n. m. (math.) *divisor*.

— *commun*, *common* =.

DIVISEUR, adj. 1. (of numbers) *divisive*; 2. (alg., arith.) *dividing*.

DIVISIBILITE, n. f. (did.) *divisibility*.

DIVISIBLE, adj. (did.) *divisible*.

D'une manière —, (did.) *divisibly*.

DIVISION [divizion] n. f. 1. § (EN, into) *division*; 2. § *partition* (act of parting); 3. (math.) *division*; 4. (mil.) *division*; 5. (mus.) *double bar*; 6. (nav.) *squadron* (3 to 8 ships of war); 7. (paint.) *canton*; 8. (parl.) *division*; 9. (print.) *division*; *hyphen*; 10. (rhet.) *division*.

— *abregée*, (arith.) *contracted division*; — *complexe*, — *des nombres complexes*, (arith.) *compound* =. — *des nombres entiers*, (arith.) *simple* =.

Chef de —, (adm.) *head-clerk*. De —, *divisional*; *divisionary*. Être en —, to *be at variance*; *faire une —*, to *do* † a *sum* in =; *mettre la —*, to *cause*, to *occasion* =. Propre à créer la —, *divisive*.

DIVISIONNAIRE, adj. (adm.) *divisional*; *divisionary*; of a *division*.

DIVORCE, n. m. 1. § *divorce*; 2. (law) *divorce*; 3. (law) *absolute*, *total divorce*; *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*.

Acte de —, *divorce*; cause de —, *divorcer*; personne qui fait —, *divorcer*.

Susceptible de —, *divorcible*. De —, 1. of =; 2. *divorcive*. Entraîner le —, to *entail* a =; *faire —* (d'avec), 1. § to *divorce* (from); to *be divorced* (from); 2. § to *give* † up (...); avoir fait —, to *have been divorced*; *faire une demande en —*, (law) to *sue for* a =.

DIVORCER, v. n. to *be divorced*.

Avoir divorcé, to *have been divorced*.

Personne qui divorce, *divorcer*.

DIVORCÉ, E. pa. p. § *divorced*.

Non —, *undivorced*.

DIVULGATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. *divul-gation* (action); 2. *matter divulged*.

DIVULGUER, v. A. 1. to *divulge*;) to *blab out*.

Personne qui divulgue, *divulger*.

DIVULGUE, E. pa. p. *divulged*.

Non —, *undivulged*.

DIX [diss, diz] adj. *ten*.

— *fois pour une*, *ten times over*. Pé-riode de — *ans*, *années*, *decennary*; *decennium*. Par —, *decimally*. Qui contient le nombre, *denary*.

[Dix before a consonant is pronounced di; before a vowel or silent h as diz and at the end of a member of a phrase diss.]

DIX [diss] n. m. 1. *ten*; 2. *tenth* (tenth day); 3. (cards) *ten*.

DIX-HUIT [dizuit] adj. 1. *eighteen*; 2. *eighteenth*.

DIX-HUIT [dizuit] n. m. *eighteen*.

In —, (print.) *18mo*.

DIX-HUITIÈME [dizuitième] adj. *eighteenth*.

DIXIÈME [dizième] adj. *tenth*.

DIXIÈME [dizième] n. m. *tenth*.

DIXIÈME [dizième] n. f. (mus.) *tenth*.

DIXIÈME [dizième] n. f. (mus.) *tenth*.

DIXIÈME [dizième] n. f. (mus.) *tenth*.

DIXIÈME [dizième] n. f. (mus.) *tenth*.

DIXIÈME [dizième] n. f. (mus.) *tenth*.

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DIXIÈME [dizième] n. f. (mus.) *tenth*.

DIXIÈME [dizième] n. f. (mus.) *tenth*.

DIXIÈME [dizième] n. f. (mus.) *tenth*.

DIX-SEPT [dizsett] adj. 1. *seventeen*; 2. *seventeenth*.

DIX-SEPTIÈME [dizsettième] adj. *seventeenth*.

DIZAIN, n. m. (lit.) *decastich*.

DIZAINE, n. f. 1. *ten* (collective number); *half a score*; 2. (arith.) *ten*; 3. (hist.) *decennary* (division into ten families).

Une — *de*, *ten*; (*half a score of*); deux — *s de*, *twenty*; (*a score of*); &c.

DIZEAU, n. m. (of sheaves, bundles) *ten*.

Un — *de*, *ten*.

DIZENIER, n. m. (Engl. hist.) *tithing-man*.

D—LA—RE, † (mus.) *d*.

D. M. (initial letters of DOCTEUR MÉDECIN) *M. D.* (Medicine Doctor).

DO, n. m. 1. (mus.) *C*; 2. (vocal mus.) *do*.

DOCILE, adj. 1. (λ, to) *docile*; *tractable*; *manageable*; (*teachable*); 2. (of animals) *docile*.

DOCILEMENT [docilman] adv. *docilement*.

DOCILITÉ, n. f. 1. (λ, to) *docility*; *tractableness*; *manageableness*; (*teachableness*); 2. (of animals) *docility*.

DOCIMASIE, n. f.

DOCIMASTIQUE, n. f. (metal.) *docimacy*.

DOCIMASTIQUE, adj. (did.) *docimastic*.

DOCK, n. m. (com. nav.) *dock*.

— *s du commerce*, *commercial docks*; — *pour les grands navires du commerce*, *ship* =. Droit de —, = *due*; *gardi*en de —, = *master*; hôtel de la compagnie des — *s*, = *house*. Faire entrer aux — *s*, to *dock*; faire sortir des — *s*, to *undock*.

DOCTE, adj. *learned*.

DOCTEMENT, adv. *learnedly*.

DOCTEUR, n. m. (EN, of) *doctor*.

— *ès lettres*, *sciences*. = *of letters*, *sciences*. En —, *doctorally*.

DOCTORAL, E. adj. *doctoral*.

DOCTORAT, n. m. *doctorate*; *doctorship*.

DOCTORERIE, n. f. *disputation for the doctorship of divinity*.

DOCTORESSE, n. f. (b. s.) *doctress*; *learned lady*.

DOCTORISER, v. A. (jest.) to *dub* doctor.

DOCTRINAIRE, n. m. 1. *lay brother*; 2. (pol.) "*doctrinaire*" (theorist).

DOCTRINAL, E. adj. (theol.) *doctrinal*.

DOCTRINE, n. f. *doctrine*.

Point de —, 1. *point of* =; 2. (did.) *doctrinal*. De —, *doctrinal*; en forme de —, *doctrinally*.

DOCUMENT, n. m. 1. *document*; *instrument*; 2. (com.) *title*; 3. (law) *title*; *title-deed*.

De — *s*, *documental*. Munir de — *s*, to *document*.

DODECAÈDRE, n. m. (geom.) *dodecahedron*.

DODECAGONE, n. m. (geom.) *dodecagon*.

DODECAGONE, adj. *twelve-angled*.

DODECANDRIE, n. f. (bot.) *dodecandria*.

DODINER (SE) pr. v. † (to nurse o.'s self).

DODINER, v. n. (horol.) to *vibrate*.

DODO, n. m. 1. (*lullaby*; *by-by*; 2. (orn.) *dodo*.

Aller à —, to go † to *lullaby*, (to *by-by*); faire —, to go † to *lullaby*, (to *by-by*).

DODU, E. adj. *plump*.

Etat —, *plumpness*. Rendre —, to *plump*.

DOGARESSE, n. f. *doge's lady*; *wife to the doge*.

DOGAT, n. m. *dogate*.

DOGE, n. m. *doge*, m.
 Sans —, *without a* =; *dogeless*.
DOGESSE, n. f. *doge's lady*; wife to the *doge*.
DOGMATIQUE, adj. *dogmatic*; *dogmatical*; *doctrinal*.
 Caractère —, *dogmatism*; style —, *dogmatic style*.
DOGMATIQUE, n. m. (sing.) *dogmatics*, pl.
DOGMATIQUEMENT [—tikman] adv. *dogmatically*.
DOGMATISER, v. n. 1. to *dogmatize*; 2. to *teach* √ *false dogmas*.
DOGMATISEUR, n. m. (b. s.) *dogmatist*; *dogmatizer*.
DOGMATISTE, n. m. (g. s.) *teacher of dogmas*.
DOGME, n. m. *dogma*; *tenet*.
DOGRE, n. m. (nav.) *dogger* (Dutch fishing boat).
 Matelot de —, *dogger-man*.
DOGUE, n. m. *house-dog*.
 — de forte race, (mam.) *mastiff*.
DOGUIN, n. m. E, n. f. *young house-dog*.
DOIGT [doi] n. m. 1. (of the hand) *finger*; 2. (of the foot) *toe*; 3. (of certain animals) *toe*; 4. (of gloves) *finger*; 5. § *finger*; *hand*; 6. § *finger* (measure); 7. (astr.) *digit*; 8. (horol.) *finger*.
 3. Les —s du canard, du singe, de la bécasse, etc., the toes of the duck, ape, snipe, etc.
 5. Le — de Dieu, the finger, hand of God.
 — annulaire, *ring finger*; — auriculaire, *ear* =; — effilé, *slender* =; grand —, du milieu, *middle* =; — indicateur, *fore* =; petit —, *little* =; — postérieur, (orn.) *hind toe*; — du pied, *toe*.
 Bout du —, = *s end*; = *-end*; froid à piquer le bout du —, = *-cold*; mal de —, mal au —, *bad* =; langage des —s, *hand-language*; travers de —, = *s breadth*.
 À —s ..., (mam.) ... *-fingered*. Aux —s ..., ... *-fingered*; à deux —s de, on the very brink of; within a hair's breadth of; within an inch of; on, upon the verge of; à lèche —s, very small quantity. Aller au — et à l'œil, (of watches) to run √ upon wheels (go badly); avoir sur les —s § §, to get √ a rap over the knuckles; compter sur, avec ses —s, to count with o's =s; donner sur les —s à q. u., to rap a. o's knuckles; to give √ a. o. a rap over the knuckles; être comme les deux —s de la main, to be like hand and glove; exécuter avec les —s, to finger; faire craquer ses —s, to crack o's =s; indiquer du —, to point with the =; laisser glisser q. ch. dans sa main entre les —s, to let a. th. slip through o's =s; se lécher les —s (de), to lick o's =s (at); mettre le — dessus, to have hit it; to hit √ the right nail on the head; montrer q. u. au —, to point at a. o.; se faire montrer au —, to be, (to get √ pointed at); se mordre les —s de q. ch., to repent a. th.; porter au —, to wear √ on o's =s; salir, tacher avec les —s, to thumb; savoir q. ch. sur le bout du —, to have a. th. at o's =s ends; être servi au — et à l'œil, to be served at a nod; toucher q. ch. du bout du —, to be very near a. th.; to be within an inch of a. th.; faire toucher q. ch. au —, au — et à l'œil, to render a. th. palpable. Mon petit — me l'a dit, a little bird told me. Qui a des —s, qui a les —s ..., ... *-fingered*.
DOIGTER [doité] v. n. (mus.) to *finger*.
DOIGTER [doité] n. m. (mus.) *finger*; *fingerling*.
DOIGTIER [doitié] n. m. *finger-stall*.
DOIT, V. DEVOIR.
DOIT, n. m. (com.) (book-k.) *Dr.* (debtor).
 — et avoir, (book-k.) *Dr. and Cr.* (debtor and creditor).
DOITEE, n. f. *needleful*.
DOL, n. m. (law) *cozenage*; *deceit*.

DOLAIRE, n. m. *dowl-axe*.
DOLEANCE, n. f. *sad complaint*; *complaint*; *grief*.
 Faire ses —s, to make √ o's complaints.
DOLEMENT [dolaman] adv. (dolefully; mournfully).
DOLENT, E, adj. (doleful; mournful).
 Faire le —, to be doleful.
DOLER, v. a. (coop.) to *chip with the adze*.
DOLIMAN, n. m. *doliman* (Turkish robe).
DOLLAR, n. m. *dollar* (American & Spanish coin), m.
DOLMAN, n. m. *hussar's pelisse*; *pelisse*.
DOLOIR, n. m. (coop.) *adze*; *chip-axe*.
DOM [don] n. m. 1. *dom* (title of honour of certain monastic orders); 2. *don*.
DOMAINE, n. m. 1. § *domain*; *demesne*; *demain*; 2. § *estate* (large); 3. § *property*; *possession*; 4. § *domain*; *department*; *province*.
 — privé, *sovereign's private property*; — public, *public property*; — seigneurial, (law) *court-land*. Dans le — public, 1. *public property*; 2. (of books) of which the copyright has expired, is out. L'ouvrage est dans le — public, the copyright of the work has expired.
DOMANIAL, E, adj. of a *domain*, *demesne*.
DÔME, n. m. 1. *dome* (principal church); 2. *dome* (of a furnace); 3. (arch.) *dome*; *spherical vault*.
 — surbaissé, (arch.) *diminished*, *surbaissed dome*.
DOMERIE [dômeri] n. f. "*domerie*" (abbey and hospital).
DOMESTICITE, n. f. 1. being in service (condition of a servant); 2. (sing.) *domestics*, pl.; 3. (of animals) *tameness*.
DOMESTIQUE, adj. 1. *domestic*; *household*; 2. *home-born*; *home-bred*; 3. *domestic* (not foreign); *internal*; *home*; 4. *menial* (of servants); 5. (of animals) *domestic*; *domesticated*; *tame*.
 4. Emploi —, *menial employment*.
Économie —, *domestic economy*; *housewifery*. Accoutumer à la vie —, to *domesticate*; rendre —, (V. senses) to *tame*.
DOMESTIQUE, n. m. 1. *servant*; *man-servant*; *domestic*; 2. *menial*; *menial servant*; 3. (sing.) *servants*; *domestics*, pl.; 4. *household*; *house*; *family*; 5. *home*; *family*.
 Petit —, *servant boy*. De —, (V. senses) *menial*; en —, = *-like*. Congédier, chasser, renvoyer un —, to send √ away, to turn away, to turn off a =; prendre un —, to engage, to hire, to take √ a =.
 [DOMESTIQUE must not be confounded with *serviteur*.]
DOMESTIQUE, n. f. 1. *woman-servant*; *maid-servant*; *servant*; 2. *menial*; *menial-servant*.
 — pour tout faire, =, *maid of all work* (V. DOMESTIQUE, n. m.).
DOMESTIQUEMENT [—tikman] adv. ± 1. *domestically*; 2. *as a servant*, *domestic*, *menial*.
DOMESTIQUER, v. a. to *domesticate* (tame).
DOMICILE, n. m. 1. *residence*; *abode*; *dwelling*; *home*; *house*; 2. (adm.) *residence*; 3. (com.) *domicile*; 4. (law) *mansion*; *dwelling-house*; 5. (law) *principal place of residence*; 6. (law) *principal place of business*.
 — legal, *settlement*; *legal settlement*.
 À —, 1. at o's own house; 2. sent to private houses. Sans —, *unhoused*; *unsettled*; *vagabond*. Acquérir un — légal, (law) to gain a *settlement*; faire acquérir le — légal, (law) to give √ a

settlement; élire —, faire election de —, (law) to choose √ a *domicile* (for some particular transaction). Qui a son —, *resident*.
DOMICILIAIRE, adj. *domiciliary*.
 Visite —, search in a house. Faire une visite — chez q. u., to search a. o's house.
DOMICILIE, E, adj. 1. (à, at, in) *resident*; *residing*; *domiciled*; *domiciliated*; 2. (of animals) *resident*.
 Personne —e, (law) *inhabitant*. Être —, 1. to be a *resident*; 2. (law) to be *settled*.
DOMICILIER (SE) pr. v. 1. to *settle*; to be *domiciled*, *domiciliated*; 2. (law) to be *settled*.
DOMINANT, E, adj. 1. § *dominant*; *ruling*; *governing*; 2. § (b. s.) *overbearing*; *domineering*; *ruling*; 3. § *prevailing*; *prevalent*; 4. § *predominant*; 5. (law) (of property) *other property*; 6. (feud. law) (of fees) *proper*; *pure*; 7. (feud. law) (of the lord) *paramount*; 8. (mus.) *dominant*.
DOMINANTE, n. f. (mus.) *dominant*.
 Sous —, (mus.) *subdominant*.
DOMINA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1. *ruling*; *governing*; 2. (b. s.) *overbearing*; *domineering*.
DOMINATION [—acion] n. f. 1. (sur, over) *dominion*; *government*; *domination*; 2. *domination* (argel).
DOMINER, v. n. 1. (pers.) (sur) to *hold* √, to have *dominion* (over); to *rule* (over); to *rule* (...); to *sway* (...); to *govern* (...); 2. (pers.) to *sway*; to *take* √ the lead; 3. (b. s.) (pers.) (sur) to *domineer* (over); (to lord it over); to be *overbearing* (to); 4. (th.) (sur) to *overlook* (...); to *command* (...); to *tower* (over); 5. (th.) to *predominate*; to be *predominant*; to *prevail*; to be *prevalent*; to *reign*.
DOMINER, v. a. 1. § to *hold* √ *dominion* over; to *rule* over; to *rule*; to *sway*; to *govern*; 2. (th.) to *overlook*; to *command*; to *tower* over.
DOMINICAIN, n. m. (rel. ord.) *Dominican*; *Dominican*, *black friar*.
DOMINICAIN, E, adj. *Dominican*.
DOMINICAINE, n. f. *Dominican nun*.
DOMINICAL, E, adj. (of letters) *dominical*.
 Oraison —e, *Lord's prayer*.
DOMINICALE, n. f. *Sunday sermon*.
DOMINO, n. m. 1. (of priests) *domino*; 2. *domino*; 3. (play) *domino*.
 En —, in a *domino*. Faire —, to play o's last =; jouer au domino, aux —s, to play =s.
DOMINOTERIE [—notri] n. f. *coloured paper* (for playing different games).
DOMINOTIER, n. m. *dealer in coloured paper* (for playing).
DOMMAGE, n. m. 1. (à, to) *damage*; *injury*; *hurt*; *harm*; 2. (à, to) *prejudice*; *wrong*; 3. (que, subj.) *pity*; 4. —s, (pl.) (law) *damages*, pl.; 5. (law) *misfeasance*; *wrong*; *tort*.
 Léger —, *slight damage*, *injury*, *hurt*; — public, (law) *public wrong*; —s-intérêts, —s et intérêts, (law) =s; — envers un particulier, (law) *private wrong*; — aux propriétés, (law) *nuisance*; — aux propriétés particulières, *private nuisance*; — causé aux propriétés publiques, (law) *public nuisance*.
 Auteur d'un —, 1. *hurter*; 2. *wrong-doer*. Sans —, *without* =, *injury*, *undamaged*; *uninjured*. Adjuger des —s et intérêts, (law) to *award* =s; causer du —, to do √ =, *injury*, *hurt*, *harm*; demander des —s et intérêts, (law) to *lay* √ =s; éprouver, souffrir un —, to receive, to sustain an *injury*; to sustain =; être passible de —s-intérêts, (law) to be *liable* to =s; fixer, liquider des —s et intérêts, (law) to *assess* =s; indemniser d'un —, to make √ good a =; porter — à, to be *prejudicial*; to *pre-*

judice; poursuivre en — s'intérêts, (law) to sue for — s; subir un —, to receive, to sustain an injury. C'est —, (que, [subj.]) it is a pity; more, the more is the pity (that); c'est bien —, c'est grand —, it is a great pity; it is a thousand pities.

DONNAGEABLE [domajabl] adj. 1. (à, to) prejudicial; injurious; detrimental; hurtful; 2. (law) tortious; tortuous.

DOMPTABLE [domptabl] adj. subduable; tamable.

DOMPTER [dompté] v. a. 1. to subdue; to quell; to reduce; to master; to tame; to bend; (to break); 2. to break; in; to tame (animals); 3. (to keep) under; 4. to look down.

Chose qui dompte, (V. senses) subduer; queller.

DOMPTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of DOMPTER.

Non —, qu'on n'a pas —, (V. senses) unsubdued; unquelled; unmastered; untamed; unbent; unbroken.

SE DOMPTER, pr. v. to subdue, to quell, to master o.'s passions.

DOMPTEUR [dompteur] n. m. 1. subduer; 2. tamer (of animals).

DOMPTE-VENIN, n. m. (bot.) (species) swallow-wort; tame-poison.

DON, n. m. 1. || gift; present; 2. || donation (valuable present); 3. boon; 4. || gift (quality); endowment; 5. || (b. s.) command; 6. || (knack) (habit); 7. || dower (to obtain a wife).

— gratuit, 1. free gift; gratuity; 2. bonus; 3. (hist.) benevolence. Sans —, 1. || ungratifying; 2. || ungratified. Comblé de —, 1. || to load with gifts, presents; 2. || to shower o.'s gifts upon; faire un —, 1. to make a gift, present; 2. to make a donation. Qui ne présente pas de —, ungratifying; qui ne retire pas ses —, unwithdrawing. Reçu en — du ciel, heaven-gifted.

DON, n. m. 1. don (of Spain and Portugal); 2. || (jest.) don; master.

DONATAIRE, n. m. f. (law) donee.

DONA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. (law) donor.

DONATION [donation] n. f. 1. (law) donation; gift; 2. deed of gift.

— entre-vifs, (law) donation during the life-time of the donor; free gift; gift. Contrat de —, deed of gift. Faire une —, to make a donation.

DONATISTE, n. m. Donatist.

DONC, conj. 1. then; 2. consequently; so therefore.

Ainsi —, so then; maintenant —, now =; quoi —? what =?

DONDON, n. f. (stout and fresh coloured woman, girl).

DONJON, n. m. 1. castle-keep; keep; donjon; dungeon; 2. turret; 3. pavilion (on the top of a house).

— de château, castle-keep; keep; donjon.

DONJONNE, E, adj. (her.) turreted.

DONNANT, E, adj. || giving.

N'être pas —, not to be fond of giving.

DONNE, n. f. (cards) deal.

DONNÉE, n. f. 1. || giving; 2. || gift; 3. || distribution (to the poor); 4. || notion; idea; 5. || —s. (pl.) information, sing.; 6. || datum (fact, principle admitted); 7. (geom.) datum; 8. (math.) known quantity.

DONNER, v. a. (à, to) 1. || § to give; 2. || to give away; to make a gift, a present of; 3. || (à) to bestow (on); to confer (on); to grant (to); 4. || § to give; to grant; to afford; 5. || to let (a. o.) have (a. th.); 6. || to deliver; to give in; 7. || (by the hand) to hand; 8. || to distribute; to give out; 9. || to yield; to produce; 10. || to supply; 11. || to give (pay a price for); 12. || to bid (a price); to offer; 13. ||

to give; to administer; 14. || § to communicate; to impart; 15. || § to represent, to perform, to play (a theatrical performance); 16. || § to perform, to play (a public exhibition); 17. || § to give; to cause; to occasion; to procure; to afford; 18. || § (b. s.) to give; to cause; to occasion; 19. || § (b. s.) to play off; 20. || § to wish (good evening, morning, night); 21. || § to devote; to employ; 22. || § to ascribe; to attribute; 23. || § to present; to announce; to set up; 24. || § to set (an example); 25. || § to compel; to oblige; to force; to make; 26. || § to give; to impose; to set (a task); 27. (cards) to deal; 28. (com.) to sell; to let (a. o.) have (a. th.); to let go; to put in; 29. (hunt.) to cast off; 30. (law) to put in; 31. (law) to issue (writ); 32. (nav.) to shape (the course).

2. — tout aux pauvres, to give away every thing to the poor. 3. Un arbre qui donne du fruit, a tree that yields, produces fruit. 10. La source donne de l'eau à toute la ville, the spring supplies the whole town with water. 17. — du plaisir à q. u., to afford a. o. pleasure. 18. — de la peine, to cause pain; — la mort, to occasion death. 19. — de l'excellence, de l'altesse, to play off the excellence, the highness.

Personne qui donne, (V. senses) 1. giver (of); 2. bestower (of); conférer (of); grantor (of); 3. distributor (of); 4. (cards) dealer. En donner à q. u. (à, to), 1. to deceive; to cheat; (to take) in; 2. to beat; to maul; se faire —, (V. senses) to get; to have; (to get) out. En — d'une belle à q. u., to impose upon a. o.; to make a fool of a. o. — à q. u. ce qui lui appartient, to give a. o. his own; la — belle, bonne à q. u., to tell a. o. stories, fine stories. — à q. u. ... ans, to take a. o. to be ... years old; — à boire, a manger à q. u., to give a. o. something to drink, to eat; — par-dessus le marché, to give into the bargain; to throw in. Le — à q. u. en ... , to give a. o. times to guess it in. Je vous le donne en dix, I give you ten times to guess it in; c'est à vous à donner, (cards) it is your deal.

DONNÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DONNER) 1. given (stated); 2. (math.) given.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unbestowed; unconferred; ungranted; 2. undelivered; 3. undistributed; 4. unyielded; unproduced; 5. unsupplied; 6. unadministered; 7. uncommunicated; unimparted; 8. unrepresented; unperformed; 9. (of tasks) unset.

SE DONNER, pr. v. (à, to) 1. || § to give o.'s self; 2. || to procure; to obtain; to get; to get o.'s self; 3. || (à, of) to place, to put o.'s self under the dominion; 4. || § (à, of) to place, to put o.'s self in the power of; 5. || to strike; to hit; to knock; 6. || § to attach o.'s self; 7. || § to devote o.'s self; to give o.'s self up; 8. || § (b. s.) to addict o.'s self; to give way; 9. || § to present, to offer o.'s self; 10. || § to procure; (to get); to get o.'s self; 11. || § to ascribe, to attribute to o.'s self; 12. || § (pour, for) to give o.'s self out; to set up; 13. || to assume, to take (blame); 14. || to take (trouble); 15. (of battles) to be fought.

5. — de la tête contre une muraille, to strike o.'s head against a wall.

S'en donner (à, to) indulge o.'s self; (to take) o.'s self; (to keep) it up; (to have) a bout of it; s'en donner à cœur joie, to indulge o.'s self to o.'s heart's content; (to have) o.'s fill.

DONNER, v. n. 1. || to give; to give away; 2. || (of plants) to bear; to produce; 3. || to strike; to hit; to knock; 4. || (DANS) to come (into); to strike (into); 5. || (DANS, into) to go (have an issue); 6. || (SUN, into) to look (have a view upon); to look out; 7. || § to fall (be unexpectedly); 8. || § (DANS, into) to

fall; to run out; 9. || § (DANS, to) to devote o.'s self; to give o.'s self up; 10. || § (b. s.) (DANS, to) to addict o.'s self; to give way; 11. || § (DANS) to indulge (in); to be partial (to); to be fond (of); to like (...); 12. || § (à, to) to attend; to apply o.'s self; to make o.'s study (to); 13. || § (DANS, ...) to embrace; to espouse; to take up; 14. || § of spirituous liquors to fly to the head; to get up into o.'s head; 15. (cards) to deal; 16. (mil.) to charge; to engage.

1. Une personne qui aime à —, a person who likes giving. 3. — de la tête contre une muraille en tombant, to strike, to hit, to knock o.'s head against a wall in falling. 4. Le soleil lui donne dans les yeux, the sun comes into his eyes, strikes his eyes. 5. Une porte qui donne dans la rue, a door that goes into the street. 6. Des fenêtres qui donnent sur la rue, windows that look into the street. 7. — dans un piège, to fall into a snare.

— dedans, 1. to fall into a snare; 2. (nav.) to stand in. — du cor, to wind a horn.

DONNEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. + donor; giver; 2. (b. s.) giver (of advice, etc.); 3. (com.) giver (of guaranty).

DONT, pron. 1. (pers.) whose; 2. (of animals, th.) of which; 3. (pers.) of, from whom; 4. (animal, th.) of, from which; &c.

1. L'homme — nous voyons sans cesse la fin, man whose end we constantly see. 2. L'arbre — j'ai goûté le fruit, the tree the fruit of which I have tasted; pensez-vous que le jeu soit une passion — on doit redouter les suites, do you think gambling is a passion the consequences of which are to be dreaded?

[DONT has all the senses of de qui and duquel; it cannot be governed by preposition; it is separated by verbs from the noun it determines, and the latter takes no article. (V. Ex. 1.) DONT requires to be followed by the subjunctive when it is preceded by an interrogative phrase or one that expresses a doubt, a desire, a condition. (V. Ex. 2.)]

DONZELLE, n. f. wench.

DORADE, n. f. 1. (astr.) dorado; 2. (ich.) dorado; gilt-head; gold-fish.

DORADILLE [—di-y'] n. f. (bot., pharm.) doradilla.

DORÉE, n. f. (ich.) doree; dory; John doree; John dory.

DORÉNAVANT, adv. 1. henceforth; from this time forward; in future; for the future; 2. thenceforth.

DORER, v. a. 1. to gild; 2. ** § to gild; 3. (past.) to wash with the yolk of eggs.

DORÉ, E, pa. p. 1. gilt; gold; 2. § golden (yellow).

Non —, ungilded; ungilt. Lettres —es, gold lettering.

SE DORER, pr. v. 1. || to gild; 2. || § to be gilded; 3. || § to become yellow.

DOREU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. gilder.

DORIEN [doriin] adj. m. 1. Dorian; 2. (mus.) Doric.

DORINE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) golden saxifrage.

— à feuilles opposées, =.

DORIQUE, adj. 1. Doric; 2. (arch.) doric.

DORLOTER, v. a. to nurse (a. o.); to nurse up;) to coddle.

SE DORLOTER, pr. v. to nurse o.'s self up.

DORMANT, E, adj. 1. sleeping; 2. (of bridges) fixed; 3. (of funds) unemployed; 4. (of water) standing; stagnant; 5. (com.) dull; 6. (her.) dormant; 7. (nav.) standing; 8. (nav.) (of ropes) dead; 9. (tech.) fixed.

DORMANT, n. m. 1. || sleeper; 2. (carp.) sleeper; post.

Les sept —s, (hist.) the seven sleepers.

DORMEUE-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. sleeper; 2. sluggard.

DORMEUSE [—eiz] n. f. "dormeuse" (carriage adapted for sleeping).

DORMILLE [dormi-y'] n. f. (ich.) Locke.

DORMIR, v. n. irreg. (DORMANT; DOR-

MI; ind. pres. **DORS**; **NOUS DORMONS**; subj. pres. **DORME** 1. § *to sleep* √; 2. § *to be asleep*; 3. § *to slumber*; 4. § (th.) *to lie* √ *dormant, dead*; 5. (pers.) (sur, over) *to sleep* √; *to remain inactive*; *to be supine*; *to do* √ *nothing*; 6. (of water) *to be still, dormant, stagnant*; 7. (com.) (of capital) *to lie* √ *dormant, dead*.

— debout, tout debout, 1. *to sleep* √ *standing*; 2. *not to be able to keep* √ *o's eyes open*. **A** — debout, *to send* √ *a. o. to sleep*; — profondément, d'un profond sommeil, d'un bon sommeil, *to be soundly*; — toujours, continuer de —, *to be on*; — trop, trop longtemps, *to oversleep* √ *o's self*. — le, de jour, *to be by day*; — la, de nuit, *to be at night, in the night*; — comme un sabot, une marmotte, un mulot, *to sleep* √ *like a top*; — d'un bon somme, *to be soundly*. Animal qui dort pendant l'hiver, *sleepers*. Avoir envie de —, *to be sleepy*; *to feel* √ *sleepy*; avoir bien envie de —, *to be, to feel* √ *very sleepy*; laisser — ses capitaux, ses fonds, *to let* √ *o's capital lie dormant*. Qui dort, 1. *sleeping*; 2. (com.) (of capital) *dormant, lying dead*; qui ne dort pas, *unsleeping*. Qui dort dine, *sleeping is as good as eating*.

DORMIR, v. a. *to sleep* √.
— un bon somme, *to take* √, *to have a good nap*.

DORMIR, n. m. *rest*; *sleep*.
Perdre le —, *to lose* √ *o's rest at night*.

DORMITI-F, **VE**, adj. (med.) *dormitive*.

DORMITIF, n. m. (med.) *dormitive*.

DORONIC, n. m. (bot.) *leopard's bane*.

DORSAL, E, adj. (anat.) *dorsal*.

DORSTENIE, n. f. (bot.) *contrayerva*.

DORTOIR, n. m. *dormitory*.

DORURE, n. f. 1. *gilding*; 2. *colouring with the yolk of eggs*.

— au feu, *gilding by heat*; — au froid, *cold-*; — à l'huile, *oil-*. Couvrir de —, *to gild* √ *over*.

DOS [dò] n. m. § *back*.

— brise, (book-bind.) *open back*; — rond, (sing.) *round shoulders*, pl. — d'âne, 1. *ass's*; 2. (build.) *shelving-ridge*; 3. (tech.) *saddle-back*; — d'un animal, = *of an animal*; — d'une chaise, = *of a chair*; — d'un couteau, = *of a knife*; — d'un habit, d'une robe, = *of a coat, of a gown*; — d'un livre, = *of a book*; — d'un papier, = *of a paper*; — d'une voiture, = *of a carriage*. Le — au feu, *with o's to the fire*. — à —, = *to*; à — ..., *with a*; — ..., *backed*; à — bas, *low-backed*; à — élevé, *high-backed*; à — voûté, *crook-backed*; à — d'âne, 1. (build.) *with a shelving-ridge*; 2. (tech.) *saddle-backed*; à — de chameau, *camel-backed*; au — de, *at the* = *of*; derrière le — §, *behind o's*; de dessus le — §, *off o's hands*; sur le —, 1. *upon o's*; 2.) *pickaback*; *pickback*. Avoir un — de ..., *to be* ...-*backed*; avoir sur le —, 1. *to have upon o's*; 2. § *to be saddled with*; avoir q. u. sur le —, à —, *to draw* √, *to have a. o. about o's ears*; avoir le — voûté, *to be crook-backed*; courber le —, *to bow the* =; être toujours sur le — de q. u., *(to be always at o's elbow; faire le gros —, 1. § (of cats) to set* √ *up o's back*; 2. § (pers.) *to assume great consequence*; mettre son —, (play) *to show* √ *a*; mettre, renvoyer — à —, *to discharge on equal terms (give no advantage to either party); se mettre* q. u. à —, *to bring* √ *a. o. upon o's*; tourner le —, 1. § *to turn o's*; 2. § *to turn tail*; tourner le — à q. u., *to turn o's on a. o.* Qui a un —, ...-*backed*; qui a le — rompu, cassé, brisé, *broken* =.

DOSE [dòz] n. f. 1. (pharm.) *dose*; 2. § *portion*; *quantity*; 3. § *dose (small quantity)*; *dash*.

Forté —, *strong dose*; petite, légère —, 1. *slight*; 2. *scantling*. À forte —, (pharm.) *in strong, large* = s. Avoir une faneuse —, *to have a bout of it*; donner, f-uoir une forte — à, *to dose*.

DOSER [dòz] v. a. (pharm.) *to dose*.

DOSSIER [dòciè] n. m. 1. *back (of seats)*; 2. *dosel (ornament for the back of seats)*; 3. (of beds) *head-board*; 4. (of carriages) *back*; 5. *bundle of papers, sing.; papers, pl.*; 6. (of barristers) *brief*; 7. (nav.) (of boats) *back board*.

À — ..., -*backed*; à — bas, *low-backed*; à — élevé, *high-backed*.

DOSSIERE [dòcièr] n. f. *back (of a cuirass)*.

DOT [dòt] n. f. 1. *dowry; marriage-portion*; 2. *dowry (gift of a nun to a monastery)*; 3. (law) *independent settlement*.

Coureur de — s, *fortune-hunter*; voleur de —, *fortune-stealer*. Sans —, *unportioned*; *dowerless*; *unendowed*.

DOTAL, E, adj. (law) *dotal*.

DOTATION [dòtasion] n. f. *endowment; dotation*.

Sans —, (of public establishment) *unendowed*.

DOTER, v. a. 1. § (DE, with) *to endow (a daughter, a public establishment)*; 2. § (DE, with) *to endow (favour)*; *to induce*; *to gift*.

DOTÉ, E, pa. p. *dowered*.

Non —, 1. *unendowed*; 2. (of public establishments) *unendowed*.

DOUAIRE, n. m. (law) *dower; jointure; marriage-settlement*.

Capable de —, (law) *dowable*. Assigner un — à, (law) *to jointure*; donner droit au —, *to render dowable*.

DOUAIRIERE, adj. f. *dowager*.

DOUAIRIERE, n. f. 1. *dowager*; 2. (law) *jointress*.

DOUANE, n. f. 1. *custom-duty*; *duty*; 2. (sing.) *customs (administration)*, pl.; 3. *custom-house*.

Association, union des — s, *union of customs*; commissionnaire des, *de la —, custom-house agent*; conseil des — s, *board of* = s; droit de —, = *duty*; préposé de la —, *officer of the* =; chef des préposés de la —, (cust.) *tide surveyor*; receveur de la —, *collector of the* = s. Exempt des droits de —, *free of* =.

DOUANER, v. a. (cust.) *to clear (goods)*; *to pass through the custom-house*; *to pass*.

DOUANIER, n. m. 1. *custom-house officer*; 2. *tide-waiter*; 3. (placed on board merchantmen) *tideman*.

— de la côte, *land-waiter*.

DOUAN-IER, **IERE**, adj. of customs.

Association, union douanière, *union of customs*.

DOUBLAGE, n. m. 1. (nav.) *stuff*; 2. (of ships) *sheathing*.

— en cuivre, *copper-sheathing*. Planche de —, (nav.) *stuff*.

DOUBLE, adj. 1. § *double*; 2. § *duplicate*; 3. § *strong (of superior quality)*; 4. § *deceitful*; *double-faced*; 5. § (b. s.) *arrant*; *regular*; 6. (bot.) *twin*; 7. (did.) *reduplicate*; 8. (math.) *double*; *duplicate*; 9. (math.) (of proportion) *duple*.

Etat —, *doubleness*; moyen —, (law) *duplicity*; — nature, *duplicity*. En —, en — original, (law) *in duplicate*. Être —, (V. senses) (of flowers) *to grow* √ *double*; fait —, fait en — original, (law) *done in duplicate*.

DOUBLE, n. m. 1. *double*; 2. *duplicate*; 3. *double (ancient coin worth one twelfth of a penny)*; 4. (law) (of deeds) *counter-part*; *duplicate*; 5. (theat.) *substitute*.

Seul —, (law) *deed-poll*. Quite ou —, *double or quits*. Au —, *double*. Avoir le — de, *to double*; parier — contre simple, *to wager, to lay* √, *to bet two to one*.

DOUBLE, adv. *double*.

DOUBLE, n. m. (bil.) *doublet*.

DOUBLEAU, n. m. (carp.) *binding-joist*.

DOUBLEMENT, adv. *doubly*.

DOUBLER, v. a. 1. § *to double*; 2. (DE, with) *to line (clothing)*; 3. *to sheath (boats, ships)*; 4. (bil.) *to double*; 5. (build.) *to fur*; 6. (did.) *to reduplicate*; 7. (mil.) *to double*; 8. (nav.) *to clear*; 9. (nav.) *to double, to weather (a cape, &c.)*; 10. (man.) *to double*; 11. (print.) *to double; to slur*; 12. (spin.) *to double*; 13. (theat.) *to be the substitute of (a. o.)*; 14. (theat.) *to play as substitute in (a part)*.

— en cuivre, *to copper (boats, ships)*.

DOUBLÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **DOUBLER**.

— en ..., (of boats, ships) ...-*bottomed*; — en cuivre, (of boats, ships) *copper-bottomed*.

DOUBLER, v. n. 1. § *to double*; 2. (play) *to double*.

DOUBLET [dòblet] n. m. 1. (bil.) *doublet*; 2. (backgammon) *doublet*; 3. (jewel.) *doublet*.

DOUBLETTE, n. f. (mus.) (of organs) *doublette*; *principal*.

DOUBLEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. (a. & m.) *doubler*.

DOUBLON, n. m. 1. *doubloon (Spanish gold coin)*; 2. (print) *double*.

DOUBLURE, n. f. 1. *lining*; 2. (theat.) *substitute*.

DOUC, n. m. (main.) *douc*.

DOUCE-AMÈRE, n. f., pl. *DOUCES-AMÈRES*, (bot.) (woody night shade).

DOUCEÂTRE [dòucat] adj. 1. *sweetish*; 2. *insipidly sweet*.

Gout —, 1. *sweetishness*; 2. *insipid sweetness*.

DOUCEMENT [dòusman] adv. 1. § *sweetly* (not sourly); 2. § *sweetly*; *fragrantly*; *odoriferously*; 3. § *softly (to the touch)*; 4. § *smoothly (not roughly)*; 5. § *smoothly*; *gently*; 6. § *sweetly*; *softly*; *harmoniously*; *melodiously*; *musically*; 7. § *mildly (moderately)*; 8. § *mildly (as a lenitive)*; 9. § *gently (not harshly, strongly)*; 10. § *easily (without fatigue)*; 11. § *slowly*; 12. § *sweetly*; *agreeably*; *pleasingly*; *pleasantly*; 13. § *softly (not glaringly)*; 14. § *softly*; *calmly*; *placidity*; *peacefully*; *soothingly*; 15. § *benignly*; *benignantly*; *kindly*; 16. § *gently (not harshly, severely)*; *easily*; *sweetly*; *softly*; 17. § *mildly (not sternly)*; 18. § *smoothly (agreeably)*; 19. § *mildly*; *softly*; *gently*; *blandly*; 20. § *mildly (not fiercely, angrily)*; 21. § *meekly (with mildness of temper)*; *mildly*; 22. (of ascending) *easily*; 23. (of raining) *gently*; 24. (of riding) *easily*; 25. (nav.) *handsomely*.

—! (exclam.) 1. *softly!* 2. *gently!* 3. *not so fast!* 4. (nav.) *ease her!* *easy!*

Aller bien, tout —, (V. senses) *to be but poorly!* (to be so so).

DOUCEREU-X [dòusreu] SE, adj. 1. § *insipidly sweet*; 2. § *affectedly mild*; 3. § *affected*; *marish*; 4. § (th.) *sugared*; 5. (pers.) *meaty-mouthed*; *fair-spoken*.

DOUCET, TE, adj. 1. *mild*; *gentle*; 2. *demure*.

Faire le —, *to look demure*.

DOUCETTE, n. f. (bot.) *looking-glass*.

DOUCETIEMENT [dòuscteman] adv. V. **DOUCEMENT**.

DOUCEUR, n. f. 1. § *sweetness (absence of sourness)*; 2. § *sweetness*; *fragrance*; *odoriferousness*; 3. § *softness (to the touch)*; 4. § *smoothness*; 5. § *smoothness*; *gentleness*; 6. § *sweetness*; *melody*; *melodiousness*; *harmoniousness*; *musicalness*; 7.

|| mildness (moderateness); 8. || mildness (of lenitives); 9. || gentleness (absence of harshness); 10. || mellowness (absence of hardness); 11. || easiness (quality of not causing fatigue); 12. || slowness; 13. || sweetness; agreeableness; pleasingness; pleasantness; 14. || softness (absence of glare); 15. || softness; calmness; placidity; placidity; peacefulness; 16. || benignity; kindness; 17. || gentleness (absence of harshness, severity); easiness; sweetness; softness; 18. || mildness (absence of sternness); 19. || smoothness (agreeableness); 20. || mildness; softness; gentleness; 21. || mildness (absence of anger); 22. || meekness; mildness; 23. || blandishment; 24. || sweet, loving thing; 25. || douceur (present); (sop); 26. — s, (pl.) (of servants) *vales*, pl.; 27. (of animals) gentleness; 28. (of ascents) easiness; 29. (of carriages) easiness; 30. (of horses) easiness (for riding); 31. (of metals) softness; ductility; 32. (of rain) gentleness; 33. (of stair-cases) easiness; 34. (of sounds) lowness; 35. (of water) freshness; 36. (of wine) being unfermented.

— constante, (V. senses) mellifluence. Défaut, manque de —, (V. senses) 1. unmildness; 2. ungentleness; excès de —, (V. senses) || lusciousness. Avec —, (V. senses of DOUCEMENT); avec beaucoup de —, (V. senses of DOUCEMENT) lusciously; mildly; softly. En —, (nav.) handsomely; par la —, (V. senses) by good words. Plein de —, (V. senses) mellifluent; mellifluous; sans —, (V. senses) 1. unmild; 2. ungentle. Aimer les —s, to like sweets; (to have a sweet tooth; apaiser par une —, to quiet with a sop; avoir une grande —, to be of a sweet temper.

DOUCHE, n. f. 1. shower-bath; douche; 2. pumping.

— en arrosoir, shower-bath; — en jet, pumping. Donner la — à, to give (a. o.) a shower-bath; to pump. Prendre, recevoir la —, 1. to take a shower-bath; 2. to be pumped.

DOUCHER, v. a. 1. to give (a. o.) a shower-bath; 2. to pump.

Se faire —, 1. to take a shower-bath; 2. to be pumped.

DOUCINE, n. f. 1. (arch.) doucine; cyma; back ogee; 2. (join.) moulding-plane.

DOUCIR, v. a. to polish (looking-glass).

DOUELLE, n. f. (arch.) archivault; archivolt.

DOUER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. (law) to endow (a wife, widow); 2. § to endow; to induce; to gift; to favour.

DOUÉ, e. pa. p. 1. (law) endowed; 2. § endowed; induced; gifted.

Heureusement —, highly-gifted; peu —, ungifted.

DOUILLE (dou-y) n. f. socket.

DOUILLET (dou-yè) TE, adj. 1. || (th.) soft; downy; 2. § (pers.) delicate; effeminate; tender; 3. § tender (with gout).

DOUILLETTE (dou-yèu) n. f. 1. delicate woman; 2. wadded dress; 3. wadded great-coat.

DOUILLETTÉMENT (dou-yetman) adv. 1. || softly; 2. § delicately; effeminately; tenderly.

DOULEUR, n. f. 1. || (λ, in) pain (physical); 2. || ache; aching; 3. || suffering (physical & moral); 4. || (of parturition) throes; 5. § pain (moral); suffering; woe; grief; sorrow; affliction; 6. (cath. rel.) dolor.

1. Avoir des —s à la tête, de tête, to have pains in o.'s head. 2. Avoir des —s à la tête, de tête, to have the head-ache.

— aiguë, vive, acute pain; — atroce, cuisante, déchirante, exquisite; — légère — §, slight; — poignante, 1. § sharp; 2. § heart-breaking. Les

sept —s, (cath. rel.) the seven dolors. — du cœur §, heart-ache; —s qui suivent l'accouchement, after-pains. Exempt de —, (V. senses) 1. || § free from pain, suffering; 2. § sorrowless. À sa grande — §, to o.'s sorrow; avec — §, sorrowfully; dans la —, 1. || in pain, suffering; 2. § in sorrow; sans —, 1. || § without pain, suffering; 2. § unpained; sorrowless; sans exciter de — §, unsorrowed. Accuser une —, (med.) to complain of a =; adoucir, apaiser la — de q. u., to alleviate, to assuage, to ease a. o.'s =; avoir de la — §, to sorrow; (to be in trouble; avoir des —s §, to be in =; avoir des —s partout §, to be in = all over; causer de la — à §, to pain; causer des —s à q. u., to give a. o. =; crier de —, to cry out with =; éprouver de la — §, 1. || to feel =; 2. § to sorrow; être dans la — §, to be in sorrow, trouble; se livrer à la — §, to give o.'s self up to sorrow; pleurer de —, to cry with =; pousser des cris de —, to cry out with =; ressentir, sentir une — §, to feel =.

DOULOIR (SE) pr. v. + 1. to moan; to complain; 2. to grieve.

DOULOUREUSEMENT (—reüzman) adv. 1. || § painfully; 2. § woefully.

DOULOUREUX (—reü) SE, adj. (th.) 1. || painful (causing, denoting physical pain); 2. || tender (that pains when touched); sore; 3. § painful; woeful; sorrowful; grievous; afflicting.

Non, peu —, (V. senses) || unpainful; unaching.

DOUPION, n. m. twin thread (of the cocoon); double thread.

DOUTE, n. m. 1. doubt; 2. doubting; doubtfulness; dubiousness; 3. doubt; fear; apprehension.

— dénué de fondement, groundless, unfounded doubt; nul —, point de —, no doubt; nul — que, point de — que, (subj. ne) no doubt that. De —, 1. of =; 2. doubtful; hors de —, beyond, past =; undoubted; unquestioned; beyond all question; out of question. Sans —, undoubtedly; doubtless; questionless; sans aucun —; sans — aucun, without any =; without a question; questionless. Avoir des —s que, (subj.) to doubt (whether); to have o.'s =s (whether); concevoir un —, to entertain a =; délivrer, retirer q. u. du —, to relieve a. o. from =; éclaircir, résoudre un —, to solve, to resolve a =; flotter dans le —, to vacillate in =; lever un —, to remove a =; mettre, révoquer en —, to doubt; to question; to call in question; to make a question of; rester quelques —s, to have some =s left; susciter un —, to raise a =. Qui a des —s, doubtful; qu'on ne peut révoquer en —, 1. unquestionable; 2. unimpeached; cela ne fait pas de —, cela ne fait aucun —, cela est hors de —, il n'y a pas de —, there is no = of it.

DOUTER, v. n. 1. (DE, of; que, [subj.], that, whether) to doubt; 2. (DE, ...; que, [subj.], whether); to doubt; to question; 3. (DE, ...) to doubt; to suspect; 4. + (DE, to) to hesitate.

1. — de q. ch., to doubt a. th.; to doubt of a. th.; je doute qu'il vienne, I doubt whether, that he will come; je ne doute pas qu'il ne vienne, I do not doubt that he will come; doutez-vous que je sois malade? do you doubt that I am ill? doutez-vous que je ne tombe malade si je fais cette imprudence, do you doubt I shall be taken ill if I commit that imprudence.

— fort, to doubt much; — bien fort, to doubt very much; ne — de rien, to have no doubt about a. th. En doutant, doubtfully; qui ne doute pas, undoubting. Personne qui doute, doubter.

[Douter always governs the subj. Conjugated negatively it requires ne in the subordinate phrase. Interrogatively the latter takes ne, only when the speaker expresses his own doubt, when he means I doubt..., do you?]

SE DOUTER, pr. v. (DE) 1. to surmise (...); to suspect (...); 2. to have a suspicion (of); to mistrust (...).

Ne pas —, (V. senses) to have no idea of; not to be aware of. Qui ne se doute de rien, unsuspecting.

[SE DOUTER, when conjugated negatively or interrogatively, governs the subj.]

DOUTEUR, n. m. + doubter.

DOUTEUSEMENT [douteüzman] adv. + doubtfully.

DOUTEUX [douteü] SE, adj. 1. doubtful; dubious; 2. questionable; 3. ambiguous; 4. (gram.) doubtful.

Non, peu —, 1. undoubtful; indubious; 3. unquestionable; 3. unambiguous. Caractère —, doubtfulness; dubiousness; questionableness. D'une manière douteuse, doubtfully; doubtfully.

DOUVAIN, n. m. (coop.) stave-wood.

DOUVE, n. f. 1. stave (of casks); 2. (bot.) spear-wort; 3. (coop.) clap-board; 4. (helm.) gourd-worm.

Grande —, (bot.) great spear-wort; petite —, (bot.) lesser spear-wort.

DOUX, CE, adj. (A, to a. th.; POUR, to a. o.; de, to) 1. || sweet (not sour); "dulcet"; 2. || sweet (not disagreeable to the smell); fragrant; odoriferous; 3. || soft (not hard to the touch); 4. || smooth (not rough); 5. || smooth (flowing gently); gentle; 6. || sweet (grateful to the ear); soft; harmonious; melodious; musical; "dulcet"; 7. || mild (moderate not violent); 8. || mild; demulcent; lenitive; 9. || gentle (not strong); 10. || mellow (not hard); 11. || easy (not fatiguing); 12. § sweet; agreeable; pleasing; pleasant; 13. § soft (not glaring); 14. § soft; calm; placid; peaceful; soothing; 15. § benign; benignant; kind; 16. § gentle (not harsh, severe); easy; sweet; soft; 17. § mild (not stern); 18. § gentle (agreeable); 19. § mild; soft; gentle; bland; 20. § mild (not fierce, angry); 21. § meek (mild of temper); mild; 22. (of animals) gentle; 23. (of ascents) easy; 24. (of carriages) easy; 25. (of horses) easy (to ride); 26. (of metals) soft (ductile); 27. (of rain) gentle; 28. (of stair-cases) easy; 29. (of sounds) soft; low; 30. (of water) fresh; 31. (of wine) unfermented; 32. (culin.) not salt; 33. (gram.) soft.

1. Le sucre est —, sugar is sweet; amande, orange douce, sweet almond, orange. 2. — encens, sweet incense. 3. La laine ou la soie est douce, wool or silk is soft. 4. Le verre est —, glass is smooth. 5. Un — ruisseau, a smooth, gentle stream. 6. Des sons —, sweet soft, harmonious, melodious musical sounds. 7. Une température douce, a mild temperature; une douce chaleur, a mild heat. 9. Un — zéphir, a gentle zephyr. 10. Un — fruit, mellow fruit. 11. Une litée douce, an easy litter. 13. Une couleur douce, soft colour. 14. Un — sommeil, soft sleep. 15. Une douce morale, benign morality. 16. Un caractère —, gentle, sweet, soft disposition. 17. Un regard —, a mild look; un gouvernement —, a mild government. 18. Une douce influence, a gentle influence. 19. Des paroles douces, mild words; des manières douces, mild, gentle, bland manners. 21. Un enfant —, a meek, mild child.

— comme lait, as sweet as sugar. Chose douce, (V. senses) sweet. D'un caractère —, mild-spirited. Devenir —, (V. senses) to sweeten.

[Doux often precedes the noun; the ear alone is to be consulted.]

DOUX, adv. 1. gently; softly; 2. submissively; 3. credulously.

Tout —! gently (do not be angry)! softly! Filer —, to be humble and submissive; (to draw a in o.'s horns).

DOUZAIN, n. f. dozen.

Quatorze à la —, fourteen to the =; a baker's dozen; treize à la —, thirteen to the =; a round =. À la —, 1. by the =; 2. to the =. Acheter, vendre à la —, to buy a, to sell a by the =.

DOUZE, adj. 1. twelve; 2. twelfth.

DOUZE, n. m. 1. *twelve*; 2. *twelfth day*.

In —, (book., print.) *duodecimo*.

DOUZIÈME, adj. *twelfth*.

DOUZIÈME, n. m. 1. *twelfth*; 2. (mus.) *twelfth*.

Composé de —s, *duodecuple*.

DOUZIÈMENT, adv. *twelfthly*.

DOUZIL (doi-yé) n. m. *spigot*.

DOXOLOGIE, n. f. *doxology* (hymn in praise of God).

DOYEN (doi-yia) n. m. 1. *oldest member* (of a body); 2. *senior member*; 3. (eccles.) *dean*; 4. (university) *dean*. — d'âge, *oldest member*.

DOYENNE (doi-yèné) n. m. 1. *deanery*; 2. (hort.) *doyenne* (pear).

DR. [dokter] abbreviation of *Docteur*.

DRACHME [drasm] n. f. 1. (Gr. coin) *drach*; *drachma*; 2. (pharm.) *dram*.

DRACOCÉPHALE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *dragon's head*.

DRACONTE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *dragon*.

DRAGÉE, n. f. 1. *sugar-plum*; *comfit*; 2. *pill* (disagreeable thing); 3. *small shot*; 4. (agr.) *meslin*.

— d'attrape, 1. *catch sugar-plum*; 2. *catch*. Avaler la —, 1. *to swallow the pill*; écartier la —, 1. *to spread* *shot*; 2. *to sputter*; tenir la — haute à q. u., 1. *to make* *a. o. wait* (for a. th.); 2. *to make* *a. o. pay* *dear* (for a. th.).

DRAGEOIR [drajoir] n. m. *plate for comfits*.

DRAGEON [drajon] n. m. (agr., bot.) *sucker*.

DRAGEONNER [drajoné] v. n. (agr., bot.) *to shoot* *suckers*.

DRAGME, n. f. *V. DRACHME*.

DRAGOMAN, n. m. *V. DROGMAN*.

DRAGON, n. m. 1. *dragon*; 2. *vixen*; *termagant*; *she-dragon*; 3. *care*; *grief*; 4. (astr.) *dragon*; *draco*; 5. (erpet.) *draco*.

— ailé, *monstruous*, *flying dragon*; petit —, *dragonet*. Tête du —, (astr.) *= s'-head*. Comme un —, *en —*, *like a*; *= -like*. De —, *dragonish*; de forme de —, *dragonish*. Qui a un caractère de —, *vixenly*.

DRAGON, n. m. (mil.) *dragoon*.

DRAGONNADE, n. f. *dragoonade*.

Livrer aux —s, *to dragoon*.

DRAGONNE, n. f. 1. *dragon* (fierce violent woman); 2. (mil.) *sword-knot*.

À la —, *cavalierly*; *unceremoniously*.

DRAGONNER, v. a. 1. *to dragoon*; 2. *to harass*; *to worry*.

SE DRAGONNER, pr. v. *to harass*, *to worry* *a. s. self*; *to fidget* *a. s. self* *into the blues*.

DRAGONNIER, n. m. (bot.) *dragon-tree*.

DRAGUAGE, n. m. (tech.) *dredging*.

DRAGUE, n. f. 1. (fish.) *dredge*; 2. (sing.) (brew.) *grains*, pl.; 3. (tech.) *dredging-engine*, *machine*.

Pêcheur à la —, (fish.) *dredger*.

DRAGUER, v. a. 1. (fish.) *to dredge*; 2. (nav.) *to sweep* *(an anchor)*; 3. (tech.) *to dredge*.

Machine à —, (tech.) *dredging-engine*, *machine*.

DRAGUEUR, n. m. *dredging-machine*.

Bateau —, *=*.

DRAINE, n. f. (orn.) *missel thrush*.

DRAMATIQUE, adj. *dramatic*.

Peu —, *undramatic*. Auteur —, *dramatist*.

DRAMATIQUE, n. m. 1. *drama*; *dramatic style*; 2. *dramatic form*.

DRAMATIQUEMENT [—tikman] adv. *dramatically*.

DRAMATISER, v. a. *to dramatize*.

DRAMATISTE, n. m. *dramatist*.

DRAMATURGE, n. m. (b. s.) *dramatist*; *sorry dramatist*; *play-wright*.

DRAME, n. m. 1. *drama*; 2. *mingled drama*.

DRAP [drâ] n. m. 1. *cloth* (woollen); 2. *cloth* (textile fabric); 3. (of beds) *sheet*; 4. (of coffins) *pall*.

Gros —, — grossier, 1. *coarse cloth*; 2. *nap-coating*; — mortuaire, *pall*. — de couleur américaine, *drab*; —s et couvertures, *bed-clothes*; *clothes*, pl. Commerce des —s, *= -trade*; marchand de —, 1. *= -merchant*; *dealer in*; 2. *woollen-draper*; *draper*; personne qui porte un coin du — mortuaire, *pall-bearer*; toile pour —s de lit, *sheeting*; tondeur de —, *= -shearer*. Avoir le — et l'argent, *to have* *a. s. cake and eat it*; être dans de beaux —s, *to be in a nice mess*, *a fine pickle*; faire le commerce des —s, *to carry on the* *= -trade*; garnir de —s, *mettre des* *= à*, *to sheet* (beds); se mettre dans de beaux —s, *to step* *a. s. foot into it*; s'être mis dans de beaux —s, *to be in a nice mess*, *fine pickle*; porter, tenir les coins du — mortuaire, *to be* *pall-bearers*; tailler en plein —, *to have abundance of means at command*.

DRAPÉAU, n. m. 1. *flag*; *standard*; *ensign*; *streamer*; 2. *rag*; 3. (pl.) *swaddling-clothes*, pl.; 4. (sing.) (mil.) *flag*, sing.; *ensign*, sing.; *colours*, pl.; *stand of colours*, sing.; 5. (mil.) *ensign* (in the infantry).

—x, (pl.) (mil.) *stand of colours*, sing.; — blanc, (mil.) *flag of truce*. Sous les —x, (mil.) 1. *in the service*; 2. *undisbanded*. Arbore un —, (mil.) *to erect a standard*; *to set* *a. up a flag*; bénir les —x, *to consecrate colours*; se mettre entre deux —s, *to go* *a. to bed*; planter un —, *to erect a standard*; se ranger sous les — de, 1. *to serve under* (a commander); 2. *to espouse the cause of*.

DRAPER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. *to cover* (with cloth); 2. *to cover with black cloth*; 3. *to ornament with drapery*; 4. *to arrange like drapery*; 5. *to arrange, to dispose with grace*; 6. *to censor*; *to dispraise*; *to reflect upon*; 7. (paint., sculp.) *to give* *a. the drapery to*.

DRAPÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DRAPER)

1. *like cloth*; 2. (a. & m.) *woollen*; 3. (bot.) *dense*.

Étoffe —e, *woollen cloth*.

SE DRAPER, pr. v. (DE, with) 1. *to cover* *a. s. self*; 2. (of actors) *to dress* (in the Greek or Roman costume); 3. *to make* *a. parade* (of); *to parade* (...); 4. *to assume an air of importance*.

DRAPER, v. n. (of princes) *to put* *a. s. carriages into mourning*.

DRAPERIE [drapi] n. f. 1. *cloth-making*; 2. *cloth-trade*; 3. *drapery*; 4. (paint., sculp.) *drapery*.

Grosse —, *broad cloth*. Faire la —, *to carry on the* *= -trade*.

DRAPIER, n. m. 1. *cloth-merchant*; 2. *woollen-draper*.

DRAPIÈRE, adj. f. *of the cloth-trade*. Industrie —, *cloth-trade*.

DRASTIQUE, adj. (pharm.) *drastic*.

DRASTIQUE, n. m. (pharm.) *drastic*.

DRAVE, n. f. (bot.) *whitlow-grass*.

DRAWBACK [draubak] n. m. (cust.) *drawback* (on goods manufactured of foreign produce).

DRAYAGE [dra-yaj] n. m. *fleshing* (of hides).

DRAVER [dra-yé] v. a. *to flesh* (hides).

DRAVURE [dra-yur] n. f. (sing.) *fleshings* (of hides), pl.

DRECHE, n. f. *malt*.

Cheval pour broyer la —, *malt-horse*; four à —, *malt-kiln*.

DRESSER, v. a. 1. *to erect* (place upright); 2. *to erect* (build up); *to raise*; *to set* *a. up*; 3. *to prepare*; *to arrange*; 4. *to lay* *a. out* (arrange);

5. *to draw* *a. up, out*; 6. *to lay* *a. out* (an ambush, a snare); 7. *to lay* *a. out* (animals); 8. *to put* *a. up* (beds); 9. *to pitch* (camps, tents); 10. *to prick up* (a. s. ears); 11. *to straighten*; *to make* *a. th. straight*; 12. (com.) *to make* *a. th. straight* (accounts); 13. (hort.) *to dress*; 14. (law) *to array* (a panel); 15. (law) *to draw* *a. up* (a report); 16. (man.) *to break* *a. up*; *to train*; 17. (nav.) *to trim* (a boat); 18. (nav.) *to right* (a helm); 19. (nav.) *to step* (a mast).

1. — la tête, *to erect the head*. 2. — une statue, *to erect*, *to raise a statue*. 3. — un plan, *to draw up, out a plan*; — un acte, *to draw up a deed*.

— mal, (V. senses) *to mistrain* (an animal). Faire —, (V. senses) *to make* *a. th. stand on end*. Personne qui dresse, (V. senses) 1. *erecter*; 2. *raiser*; 3. *preparer*; 4. *trainer*.

DRESSÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of DRESSER) (bot.) *erect*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unerected*; 2. *unprepared*; *unarranged*; 3. *untrained*; 4. (hort.) *undressed*; 5. (man.) *untrained*; 6. (nav.) (of boats) *out of trim*.

SE DRESSER, pr. v. 1. *to stand* *a. erect*, upright; 2. (th.) *to stick up*; 3. *to train*, *to form* *a. s. self*; 4. (of the hair) *to stand* *a. on end*.

— sur la tête, (of the hair) *to stand* *a. on end*; — aux yeux de q. u., (th.) *to stare* *a. o. in the face*.

DRESSER, v. n. (of the hair) *to stand* *a. on end*.

Les cheveux me dressèrent à la tête, *my hair stood on end on my head*.

DRESSOIR, n. m. *dressing-table*.

DRILLE [dri-y'] n. m. 1. *† soldier*; 2. *fellow*; *companion*.

DRILLE [dri-y'] n. f. 1. *rag* (for making paper); 2. (tech.) *drill*.

DRISSE, n. f. (nav.) 1. *gear*; *jeer*; 2. (of sails) *haliard*; *haliard*.

DROGMAN, n. m. *dragoman* (interpreter).

DROGUE, n. f. 1. *drug*; 2. *trash* (bad food); *stuff*; 3. *trash* (thing of no value); *stuff*; *rubbish*; *drug*; 4. *"drogue"* (game among soldiers and sailors).

De bonne —, *fine*, *nice*, *pretty trash*, *stuff*, *rubbish*; méchante —, *paltry*, *stuff*. Moulin à pulvériser les —s, *drug-mill*. Être de la —, *to be a mere drug*; *to be* *trash*; mettre des —s dans, *to drug*.

DROGUER, v. a. *to physic* (a. o.); *to doctor*.

SE DROGUER, v. a. *to physic* *a. s. self*; *to doctor* *a. s. self*.

DROGUER, v. n. *to drug*.

DROGUERIE [drogr] n. f. 1. (sing.) *drugs*, pl.; 2. *drug-trade*; 3. *business of a druggist*.

DROGUET, n. m. *druggist*.

Fabricant de —, *druggist-maker*.

DROGUETIER [drogtie] n. m. *druggist-maker*.

DROGUIER, n. m. *medicine-chest*.

DROGUISTE, n. m. *druggist*.

DROIT, E, adj. 1. *straight* (not crooked); 2. *right* (straight); 3. *upright* (perpendicular); 4. *right* (not left); 5. *erect*; 6. *judicious*; *sound*; 7. *right*; *just*; *equitable*; *upright*; 8. (man.) *far*; 9. (tech.) *upright*.

1. Une poutre —e, *a straight beam*; une règle —e, *a straight rule*. 2. Une ligne —e, *a right line*. 3. Un mur —, *an upright wall*. 5. Se tenir —, *to stand* *erect*. 6. Un esprit —, *a judicious, sound sense*.

— comme un jonc, un cierge, un I, *bolt upright*; *as straight as a dart*, *an arrow*. Côté —, *right side*; *right*; direction —e, *straightness*; posture —e, *erectness*; qualité de ce qui est —, *straightness*. À sa main —e, *on, to the right*; *on, to* *a. s. right*. Être —, (V. senses) *to stick up*; *se tenir* —, 1. *to*

stand ✓ *erect*; *to sit* ✓ *erect*. Qui n'est pas —, *unright*.

DROIT, adv. 1. *straight*; *straightly*; 2. *erectly*; 3. § *straight*; *right*; *directly*; 4. § *rightly*; *with rectitude*; *justly*; *honestly*; *uprightly*; (*straight forward*); 5. (tech.) *uprightly*.

— *comme ça*! (nav.) *right on!* tout —, *right*; tout —! *right on!*

DROIT, n. m. 1. *right* (legal title, just claim); 2. § (à, to) *right* (moral claim); 3. (à) *claim* (on); *title* (to); 4. *right* (justice); 5. *law*; 6. *due* (tax); 7. *toll* (tax); 8. *fee* (compensation for service); 9. (cust.) *duty*; *custom-duty*; 10. (geom.) *right angle*; 11. (law) *law*; 12. (com. law) *due*; 13. (feud. law) *tenure*.

— *canon*, *canon law*; — *civil*, *civil* =; — *commercial*, 1. *commercial* =; 2. (law) = *merchant*; — *commun*, 1. *common* =; 2. *common* = (unwritten); — *coutumier*, *common* =; — *criminel*, *criminal* =; — *différentiel*, (cust.) *discriminating duty*; — *ecclésiastique*, *ecclesiastical* =; — *échelonné*, (cust.) *differential duty*; — *électoral*, *elective franchise*; — *élevé*, (cust.) *high duty*; — *maritime*, *maritime* =; — *minime*, (cust.) *low duty*; — *municipal*, *municipal* =; *petit* —, (cust.) *minor duty*; — *public*, *public* =; — *réci-proque*, (cust.) *countervailing duty*; — *romain*, (law) *civil* =. — *ad valorem*, *de tant pour cent*, (cust.) *ad valorem duty*; — *de brevet* (d'invention), *patent-right*; — *de cité*, *de bourgeoisie*, *freedom*; *freedom of the city*; — *de douane*, *custom-duty*; — *d'entrée*, *d'importation*, 1. *duty upon importation*; 2. (cust.) *customs inwards*; — *d'exportation*, — *de sortie*, 1. *duty upon exportation*; 2. (cust.) *customs outwards*; — *des gens*, *public*, *international* =; = *of nations*; — *de ville*, *town-duty*. Bachelier, licencié, docteur en —, *bachelor*, *licenciate*, *doctor of* =; étudiant en —, 1. *law student*; 2. (schools) *civilian*; percepteur de —, *toll-gatherer*. À bon —, *with good reason*; à qui de —, 1. *to the proper person*, *party*; 2. *in the proper quarter*; à tort ou à —, *right or wrong*; de —, (V. senses) 1. *by right*; 2. (law) *of course*; *de jure*; *de plein* —, *of right*; en franchise de —, *duty free*; par —, *in right*; par un —, (feud. law.) *on a tenure*; sans —, (V. senses) 1. *untitled*; 2. (cust.) *duty off*. Acquitter les —s de, 1. *to pay* ✓ *the duty on*; 2. (cust.) *to clear*; avancer des —s (à), *to enter a claim* (to); avoir — (à), *to have a right* (to); *to be entitled* (to); avoir le — (de), *to have a right* (to); avoir des —s (à), *to lay* ✓ *claim* (to); donner — à q. u., *to decide in favour of a. o.*; établir ses —s, *to substantiate a claim*; *to make* ✓ *good a claim*; étudier le —, *to study* =; faire — à, *to right* (a. o.); faire son —, (of students) *to study* =; mettre en — (de), *to give* ✓ (a. o.) *a right* (to); obtenir — de cité, *de bourgeoisie*, *to take* ✓ *out o.'s freedom*; prélever, prendre un —, *to take* ✓ *toll*; renoncer à ses —s, 1. *to renounce*, *to relinquish o.'s claims*; 2. (law) *to quit claim*; tenir de son — (de), (law) *to hold* ✓ (from); être soumis à un —, (V. senses) 1. (cust.) *to pay* ✓ *duty*; 2. *to toll*; faire valoir ses —s, *to put* ✓ *in a claim*.

DROITE, n. f. 1. *right* (not left); *right side*; *right hand side*; 2. *right*; *right hand*.

À —, à sa —, *on, to the right*; *on, to o.'s* =; à — et à gauche, *right and left*; *on all sides*; *all about*; de — à gauche, *rim* = *to left*. Prendre à —, *to turn to the* =.

DROITEMENT [droitman] adv. 1. § *ju-*
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diciously; *soundly*; 2. § *rightly*; *with rectitude*; *justly*; *honestly*; *uprightly*.

DROIT-IER, IERE, adj. *right-handed*.
DROITURE, n. f. § *rectitude*; *justice*; *equity*; *uprightness*; + *righteousness*. Avec —, *with* =; *uprightly*; + *righteously*. En —, *directly* (without a medium); *in a direct line*.

DRÔLE, adj. *droll*; *comical*; (funny).

DRÔLE, n. m. (1. *sharp fellow*; *rogue*; *dog*; 2. *blackguard*; *scoundrel*; *knave*.

— *de*, *droll*; *comical*. — *de corps*, *droll fellow*. Un tas de —s, *a parcel of blackguards*.

DRÔLEMENT [drôlman] adv. (drolly; comically).

DRÔLERIE [drôtri] n. f. *droll thing*.

BRÔLESSE, n. f. *worthless woman*; *hussy*.

DROMADAIRE, n. m. (mam.) *dromedary*; *Arabian camel*.

DROME, n. f. *float*; *raft*.

DRONTE, n. m. (orn.) (genus) *dodo*.

DROSERE, n. f.

DROSERE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *sundew*.

— à feuilles rondes, =.

DROSSE, n. f. (nav.) *truss*.

— *de racage*, =.

DRU, E, adj. 1. (of birds) *fledged*; 2. § (pers.) *lively*; *sharp*; 3. (th.) *close-set*; *thick-set*.

DRU, adv. *close-set*; *thick-set*.

DRUIDE, n. m. *Druid*.

DRUIDESSE, n. f. *Druidess*.

DRUIDIQUE, adj. *druidic*; *druidical*.

DRUIDISME, n. m. *druidism*.

DRUPE, n. m. (bot.) *drupe*.

DRYADE, n. f. 1. (myth.) *dryad*; *wood-nymph*; 2. (bot.) *dryas*.

DU, art. m. (contraction of DE LE) 1. *of the*; 2. *from the*; 3. (partitively) *some*; 4. (partitively) *any*.

DÛ, DUE, pa. p. of DEVOIR. V. DEVOIR.

DÛ, n. m. 1. *due*; 2. + *duty*.

DUBITATI-F, VE, adj. *expressive of doubt*.

DUBITATION [dubitiacion] n. f. (rhet.) *doubt*.

DUC [duk] n. m. 1. *duke*; 2. (Rom. hist.) *duke*.

Grand —, *grand duke*. — *de sang royal*, *royal* =. Dépouiller de la qualité, du titre de —, (jest.) *to unduke*; faire le —, (b. s.) *to duke*.

DUC, n. m. (orn.) *horned*, *horn-owl*.

Grand —, *great* =; *eagle owl*; moyen —, *long-eared owl*; petit —, *scops-eared owl*.

DUCAL, E, adj. *ducal*.

DUCAT, n. m. *ducat*.

DUCATON, n. m. *ducaton*.

DUCHE, n. m. 1. *duchy* (territory); *dukedom*; 2. *dukedom* (title).

Grand —, *grand* =.

DUCHE-PAIRIE, n. m., pl. *DUCHES-PAIRIES*, *dukedom with a peerage attached to it*.

DUCHESS, n. f. *duchess*.

Grande —, *grand* =.

DUCROIRE, n. m. (com.) *del credere*.

DUCTILE, adj. (did.) *ductile*.

DUCTILITE, n. f. (did.) *ductility*; *ductileness*.

Non —, *inductility*.

DUEGNE [dûenn-y] n. f. *dueuna*.

DUEL, n. m. 1. *duel*; 2. *duelling*; 3. (gram.) *dual number*.

Second, témoin dans un —, *second in a duel*. Au —, (gram.) *dual*; *of the dual number*; du —, (gram.) *dual*; en —, *in a duel*. Attaquer en —, *to duel*; se battre en —, *to fight* ✓ *a duel*; *to duel*; être au —, (gram.) *to be dual*.

DUELLISTE, n. m. *duellist*.

DUIRE, v. n. + *to suit*.

DUIRE, n. f. (weav.) *west*.

DULCIFICATION [-acion] n. f. (chem.) *dulcification*.

DULCIFIER, v. a. (chem.) *to dulcify*.

DULIE, n. f. (theol.) *dulia* (worship paid to saints).

DUMENT, adv. *duly*.

DUNE, n. f. 1. *down*; 2. —s, (pl.) (nav.) *downs*, pl.

DUNETTE, n. f. (nav.) *poop*.

DUO, n. m. 1. (mus.) (DE, ON) *duo*, *duet*; *duetto*; 2. § *duet*.

DUODECIMAL, E, adj. (arith.) *duo-decimal*.

DUODENUM [duodénomm] n. m. (anat.) *duodenum*.

DUODI, n. m. (hist. of France) *duodi* (second day of the decade of the calendar of the first French Republic).

DUPE, n. f. 1. *dupe*;) *gull*; 2. *dope* (game of cards).

Bonne, franche, vraie —, *downright dupe*. Pour —, *for a* =.

DUPE, adj. *dupe*.

DUPER, v. a. *to dupe*; *to take* ✓ *in*;) *to gull*.

DUPERIE [dupri] n. f. *dupery*.

DUPEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. + *cheat*; *trickster*.

Un — d'oreilles, *orator*, *writer that charms the ear rather than the mind*. Le — dupé, *the biter bit*.

DUPLICATA, n. m., pl. —, (of deeds, official documents) *duplicate*.

En —, *in* =; par —, *in* =.

DUPLICATION [-acion] n. f. (geom.) *duplication*.

DUPLICITE, n. f. *duplicity*; *deceit*; (double-dealing).

DUPLIQUE, n. f. (law) 1. (of the defendant) *rebutter*; 2. (of the plaintiff) *surrejoinder*.

Faire une —, 1. *to rebut*; *to put* ✓ *in a rebutter*; 2. *to surrejoinder*; *to put* ✓ *in a surrejoinder*.

DUPLIQUER, v. a. (law) 1. (of the defendant) *to rebut*; *to put* ✓ *in a rebutter*; 2. (of the plaintiff) *to surrejoinder*; *to put* ✓ *in a surrejoinder*.

DUQUEL, pron. (contraction of DE and LEQUEL) 1. *of which*; 2. *from which*. V. LEQUEL.

DUR, E, adj. 1. § *hard*; 2. § *harsh*; 3. § (of flexible th.) *tough*; 4. § (of liquids) *stiff*; 5. § (th.) *hard-favoured*; 6. § (th.) *heavy*; *dull*; 7. § (de, to) *hard*; *painful*; 8. § (à, to) *hard*; *difficult*; 9. (of the hearing) *hard*; *thick*; 10. (of sounds) *harsh*; 11. (arts) *stiff*; 12. (engrav.) *flat*; 13. (nav.) *stiff*.

— *comme le cuir*, *as hard as iron*; — *comme un rocher*, *as = as a rock*.

Chose —e, (V. senses) § *hardship*. Être — pour q. u., (V. senses) § *to be hard to a. o.*; être bien — (pour) §, *to be a hard case* (for).

DUR, adv. 1. (of drinking) *hard*; 2. (of hearing) *hardly*; 3. (of believing) *firmly*; *stoutly*.

DURABILITE, n. f. (did.) *durability*; *durableness*.

DURABLE, adj. *durable*; *lasting*. Caractère —, *durableness*.

DURABLEMENT, adv. *durably*; *lastingly*.

DURACINE, n. f. (hort.) "*duracine*" (kind of peach).

DURANT, prep. *during* (the whole time of).

— *sa vie*, *sa vie* —, *during his life*. [DURANT may sometimes follow its noun.]

DUR-BEC, n. m., pl. *DURS-BECS*, (orn.) *hawk-finch*.

DURCIR, v. a. 1. § *to harden* (a. th.); *to make* ✓ *hard*; 2. *to stiffen* (make more thick, viscous); 3. *to toughen* (what is flexible); *to make* ✓ *tough*; 4. (did.) *to indurate*.

1. — *la terre*, *to harden the ground*. 2. — *de la colle*, *to stiffen paste*.

Chose qui durcit, 1. *hardener* (of); 2. *stiffener*; personne qui durcit, *hardener* (of).

DURCI, E, pa. p. 1. § (th.) *harden-*

ed; 2. stiffened; 3. toughened; 4. (did.) indurated.

Non —, 1. unhardened; 2. unstiffened; 3. untoughened; 4. (did.) unindurated.

SE DURCIR, pr. v. 1. (th.) to harden; to become *✓*. to get *✓* hard; 2. to stiffen; 3. to toughen; 4. (did.) to indurate.

DURCIR, v. n. 1. (th.) to harden; to become *✓*. to get *✓* hard; 2. to stiffen; 3. to toughen; 4. (did.) to indurate.

Faire —, V. senses of DURCIR, v. a.
DURCISSEMENT [durcisman] n. m. 1. hardening; 2. stiffening; 3. toughening; 4. (did.) induration.

DURE, n. f. 1. bare ground; 2. bare board.

Coucher sur la —, 1. to lie *✓* on the —; 2. to lie *✓* hard.

DUREE, n. f. 1. duration; 2. duration; continuance.

De courte —, de peu de —, of short duration; short; brief; unenduring; pour une certaine —, 1. for a certain —; 2. for a continuance. Avoir une longue —, être de longue —, to be of long —; avoir peu de —, être de peu de —, to be of short —.

DUREMENT [durman] adv. 1. *✓* hard; hardly; sharply; 2. *✓* hardly; harshly; rigorously; 3. *✓* hardly; austere.

DURE-MERE, n. f. (anat.) duramater.

DURER, v. n. 1. *✓* to last. to continue; to endure; 2. (to hold *✓* out (last); 3. to remain; 4. (pers.) (DE, ...) to endure; to stand *✓*; to bear *✓*; 5. (of time) (à) to appear long (to); to hang *✓* heavy (upon).

— toujours, to be everlasting; to last for ever. Faire —, (V. senses) to protract. Ne pouvoir — en place, to be unable to remain a. wh.; ne pouvoir — avec q. u., to be unable to live with a. o.; ne pouvoir — dans sa peau, to be unable to contain o.'s self; (to be ready to jump out of o.'s skin. Qui dure, lasting; *✓* enduring.

DURET, TE, adj. *✓* 1. rather, somewhat hard; 2. rather, somewhat tough.

DURETE [durte] n. f. 1. *✓* hardness; 2. *✓* sharpness; 3. *✓* callousness; tumour; 4. (of flexible things) toughness; 5. (of liquids) stiffness; 6. *✓* hard-favouredness; 7. *✓* heaviness; dullness; 8. *✓* hardness; painfulness; 9. *✓* offensive, disagreeable thing; 10. (of the hearing) hardness; thickness; 11. (of sounds) harshness; 12. (arts) stiffness; 13. (engrav.) flatness.

— de cœur, hard-heartedness. Avoir une — d'oreille, to be hard of hearing.

DURILLON [duri-yon] n. m. 1. callousness; hard flesh; 2. (on the feet) (à, on) corn; 3. (veter.) silfast.

DURIUSCULE, adj. (jest.) somewhat hard.

DUUMVIR [duommvir] n. m. (Rom. hist.) duumvir.

DUUMVIRAT [duommvira] n. m. (Rom. hist.) duumvirate.

DUVET, n. m. 1. *✓* down; 2. (bot.) down; wool; nap.

— cotonneux, (bot.) tomentum; — vivant, live down. — de Cachemire, Cachemir wool. Comme le —, semblable au —, down-like; de —, downy; Sans —, downless.

DUVETE [davte] E, adj. (of birds) downy.

DUVETEU-X [davteu] SE, adj. (of fruit) downy.

DYNAMIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (phys.) dynamics, pl.

DYNAMIQUE, adj. (phys.) dynamical.

DYNAMOMÈTRE, n. m. (phys.) dynamometer.

DYNASTIE, n. m. (anc. hist.) dynasty.

DYNASTIE, n. f. dynasty.

DYNASTIQUE, adj. dynastic.

DYSCOLE, adj. *✓* 1. *✓* difficult to live with; 2. *✓* that departs from received opinions.

DYSPEPSIE, n. f. (med.) dyspepsia.

DYSPNEE, n. f. (med.) dyspnea.

DYSSENTERIE [tri] n. f. (med.) dysentery; flux.

DYSSENTERIQUE, adj. dysenteric.

DYSURIE, n. f. (med.) dysuria; dysuria; partial suppression of urine.

E

E, n. m. 1. (fifth letter of the alphabet) e; 2. (initial letter of Est, east) e.

E (prefix signifying from; out of) e; from; out of.

EAU, n. f. 1. water; 2. rain; 3. —x, (pl.) watering-place, sing.; 4. —x, (pl.) water-works, pl.; 5. perspiration; sweat; 6. wash (cosmetic); 7. (of plants, &c.) tea (infusion); 8. (of gems) water; 9. (a. & m.) lustre; 10. (did.) liquid; 11. (med.) water (serosity); 12. —x, (pl.) (nav.) track, sing.; 13. —x, (pl.) (nav.) (of a ship) wake, sing.; 14. (pharm.) water; 15. (pharm.) wash.

— battue, water transversed; — bénite, holy; — — bénite de cour, (sing.) empty promises, pl.; — blarney, sing.; — blanche, 1. bran and =; 2. (pharm.) Goulard =; — courante, running; — croupie, foul; — dormante, stagnant; — douce, 1. fresh (not salt) =; 2. soft; — dure, hard =; — forte, (chem.) aqua fortis; — fraîche, fresh (not stale) =; grandes —x, (pl.) (of rivers) high flood, sing.; — grecque, d'Egypte, black hair-dye; hautes —x, (pl.) 1. high =, sing; 2. (of rivers) high flood; — mère, (chem.) mother =; morte —, (nav.) neap tide; mortes —x, (pl.) (of rivers) young flood, sing.; — noire, d'Egypte, black hair-dye; — panée, toast and =; — perdue, waste =; — pluviale, pluvial =; (rain =; — régale, (chem.) aqua regia, regis; — rougie, wine and =; — sale, dirty =; — salée, salt =; — saumâtre, brackish =; — seconde, (chem.) lye-water; — sûre, (chem.) sour =; — trouble, foul =; —x vives, (pl.) (nav.) spring tide, sing.

— sans agitation, smooth =; — à blanchir, white-wash; — à courir, (nav.) sea-room; — de Cologne, eau de Cologne; — de fontaine, spring =; —x et forêts, (adm.) woods and forests; — de Goulard, (pharm.) Goulard =; — de javelle, (chem.) bleaching-liquid; — de mer, sea, salt =; — de pluie, — du ciel, 1. rain =; 2. (did.) pluvial =; — de Portugal, (chem.) angel =; — de puits, pump =; — de la Reine de Hongrie, (perfumery) Hungary =; — de savon, (sing.) soap-suds, pl.; — de Seltz, soda =; — de source, spring =; — de toilette, wash; — — de vie, brandy.

Approvisionnement, distribution d'—, watering; canal, conduit, fossé pour l'écoulement des —x, —course; chute d'—, 1. water-fall; 2. (hydr.) —course; 3. (mill.) head of =; colonne d'—, head of =; machine à colonne d'—, (tech.) —pressure engine; cours d'—, flood; stream; —course =; —way; distribution d'—, watering; établissement pour la distribution des eaux, sing., —works, pl.; fil de l'—, stream; goutte d'—, drop of =; — — —drop; hauteur de l'—, 1. height of the =; 2. (engin.) head of —level-line; indicateur du niveau, de la hauteur d'—, (tech.) —gauge; jet d'—, (hydr.) artificial fountain; lieux où l'on prend les —x, watering-place; ligne d'—, (nav.) —line; mise

à l'—, lanch; launch; launching; launching; nappe d'—, piece of =; niveau des —x, —level-line; —mark; niveau des hautes —x, 1. high —mark; 2. (of rivers) flood-mark; pièce d'—, piece of =; porteur d'—, —carrier; pression de l'—, —pressure; prix du transport par —, waterage; carriage; ressemblance à l'—, waterishness; source d'—, 1. spring of =; 2. (mines) —feeder; feeder of =; station à prendre de l'—, —station; surabondance d'—, wateriness; tête d'—, head of =; transport par —, waterage; tube d'—, —glass; voie d'—, 1. —way; 2. (nav.) leak; voies d'—, (pl.) (nav.) leakage, sing.; volume d'—, volume of =. Imperméable à l'—, 1. —proof; 2. —tight; plein d'—, watery. À fleur d'—, 1. between wind and water; 2. (nav.) (of rock) lurking; des —x, (V. senses) watery; de première, de seconde —, (of gems) of the first, second =; sans —, (V. senses) waterless. Aller à l'—, (of dogs) to go *✓* into the =; to take *✓* the =; aller aux —x, to go *✓* to a watering-place; s'en aller à vau-l'—, to go *✓* to wreck and run; avoir... de tirant d'—, (of ships) to draw *✓*... =; avoir des voies d'—, (nav.) to be leaky; battre l'—, battre l'— avec un bâton, to lash the waves; donner un coup d'épée dans l'—, to beat *✓* the air. Engagé à moitié dans l'—, (nav.) —logged; être à l'—, 1. to be in the =; 2. (of the weather) to threaten to rain; être dans les —x d'un vaisseau, (nav.) to be in a ship's wake; être de première —, to be of the first =; faire —, (nav.) to make *✓* =; to leak; to spring *✓* a leak; faire — de partout, (nav.) to be leaky; faire, lâcher de l'—, to make *✓* =; faire une voie d'—, (nav.) to spring *✓* a leak; faire son —, faire de l'—, (nav.) to take *✓* in o.'s =, fresh =; to water; fondre en —, to shed *✓* tears abundantly; imbibé, tremper dans l'—, to —soak; se jeter à l'—, 1. to jump into the =; 2. to drown o.'s self; laisser couler l'—, to take *✓* things as they come; mettre l'— sur le feu, 1. to put the = on the fire; 2. to put *✓* the kettle on; mettre de l'— dans son vin, to lower o.'s pretensions; passer l'—, 1. to cross the =; 2. to ferry; to ferry over; porter de l'— à la mer, à la rivière, to carry coal to Newcastle; prendre, puiser de l'—, to water; revenir sur l'—, à fleur d'—, to hold *✓* up o.'s head again; rompre l'— à un animal, to prevent an animal from drinking too much; se soutenir sur l'—, to buoy; tenir l'—, to hold *✓* =; tomber dans l'—, to fall *✓* to the ground; faire venir l'— à la bouche à q. u., to make *✓* a. o.'s mouth =; faire venir l'— au moulin, to bring *✓* grist to the mill; vider l'—, (nav.) to baste. L'— lui en vient à la bouche, his mouth waters. Qui a des voies d'—, qui fait — de partout, (nav.) leaky; qui ressemble à l'—, waterish. Il n'y a pas de l'— à boire, there is no gaining o.'s salt by it; il ne trouverait pas de l'— à la rivière, he will never set the Thames on fire.

ÉBAHIR (S') pr. v. (DE, at) to be amazed; to wonder; to be wonder-struck.

ÉBAHI, E, pa. p. amazed; wondering; wonder-struck.

ÉBAHISSEMENT [ébahisman] n. m. (amazement; wonder; wonderment.

ÉBARBAGE, n. m. (arts) 1. paring; paring away; 2. (engrav.) edging off; scraping.

ÉBARBER, v. a. 1. to pare; to pare away; 2. to strip (quills); 3. (engrav.) to edge off; to scrape.

ÉBARBOIR, n. m. (arts) parer.

ÉBAT [eba] n. m. 1. sport; play; 2. gambol; frolic.

Prendre ses —, 1. to sport; to play;
2. to play o.'s gambols.
EBATTEMENT [ébattemen] n. m. (V.
EBAT (of carriages) balancing.
EBATTRE (S') pr. v. irreg. (conj. like
BATTRE) 1. to sport; to play; to toy;
2. to gambol; to frolic.
ÉBAUBI [ébobi] E, adj. (pleas.)
amazed; wonder-struck.
ÉBAUCHE [ébœch] n. f. 1. (arts) out-
line; rough draught, drawing, cast;
2. § outline; sketch.
Faire une —, to make a —.
ÉBAUCHER [ébœcher] v. a. 1. (arts) to
draw a outline of; to sketch; to
rough-cast; 2. § to rough-hew; 3. § to
sketch; to outline; to dash out; to
touch off; 4. (draw.) to crayon out; 5.
(mas.) to boast; 6. (sculp.) to boast; 7.
(tech.) to rough.
ÉBAUCHEUR [ébœcheur] adj. (tech.)
roughing.
ÉBAUCHOIR [ébœchoir] n. m. (sculp.)
booster; boasting-tool.
ÉBAUDIR [ébodir] (S') pr. v. + (jest.) to
frisk; to frolic.
ÉBAUDISSEMENT [ébodisment] n. m.
+ frisking; frolicking.
EBBE, n. m.
EBBE, n. m. (nav.) ebb; ebb-tide;
ebbing.
EBÈNE, n. f. ebony (wood).
Bois d'—, ebony. D'—, ebony: "ebon.
De couleur d'—, ebon-coloured. Rendre
noir comme l'—, to ebonize.
EBÈNER, v. a. § to ebonize (wood).
EBENIER, n. m. (bot.) ebony; ebony-
tree.
Faux —, — des Alpes, cytisus; la-
burnum; ebony of the Alps.
EBENISTE, n. m. cabinet-maker.
EBENISTERIE [ébénistrie] n. f. cabinet-
making; cabinet-work.
EBERNER, v. a. V. EBÈNER.
ÉBLOUIR, v. a. § (DE, with) to
dazzle.
ÉBLOUI, E, pa. p. § § dazzled.
Non — §, undazzled. Être —, 1. § to
dazzle; to be dazzled; 2. § to be
dazzled.
ÉBLOUISSANT, E, adj. 1. § dazzling;
eye-dazzling; transplendent; 2. § gla-
ring; 3. § dazzling.
Lumière —e, glare. D'une manière
—e, 1. § dazzlingly; transplendently;
2. § glaringly; 3. § dazzlingly. Jeter une
lumière —e, to cast a dazzling light;
to glare.
ÉBLOUISSEMENT [éblouissement] n. m.
§ § dazzling.
ÉBOIGNER [ébœgnér] v. a. 1. to ren-
der (a. o.) blind of one eye; 2. to blind
(hurt a. o.'s eye).
S'ÉBOIGNER, pr. v. 1. to render o.'s
self blind of one eye; 2. to blind o.'s
self.
ÉBOUEUR, n. m. road-scraper.
ÉBOULLIR [ébouyir] v. n. irreg.
(conj. like BOILLIR) to boil away.
ÉBOULEMENT [éboulment] n. m. (th.)
1. falling down (into ruins); 2. fall-
ing in.
— de terrain, (mining) downfall;
thrust; — de terre, landslide (in moun-
tains); — de toit, (mining) crush.
ÉBOULER, v. n. 1. to fall down;
2. to fall in; to give way.
S'ÉBOULER, pr. v. V. ÉBOULER.
ÉBOULIS, n. m. rubbish (fallen
down, in).
ÉBOURGEONNEMENT [ébougeonnment]
n. m. (hort.) disbudbing.
ÉBOURGEONNER [ébougeonner] v. a.
(hort.) to disbud.
ÉBOURIFFÉ, E, adj. 1. § (of the hair)
disordered; in disorder; 2. § (pers.)
with o.'s hair in disorder; 3. § (pers.)
flurried; in a flurry.
ÉBOUSINER, v. a. (mas.) to clean off.
ÉBRANCHÉ, E, adj. branchless.

ÉBRANCHEMENT [ébranchement] n. m.
(hort.) lop; lopping; trimming.
ÉBRANCHER, v. a. (hort.) to lop; to
trim.
ÉBRANLEMENT, n. m. 1. § concussion;
shaking; 2. § § concussion; shock; 3. §
commotion; perturbation; disturb-
ance; disorder.
ÉBRANLER, v. a. 1. § § to shake; §
to unsettle; 2. § to disturb; to disquiet.
Qui ébranle, (V. senses) concussive.
Chose, personne qui ébranle, shaker.
Sans être ébranlé § §, unshaken.
S'ÉBRANLER, pr. v. 1. § § to shake; §
2. § to be shaken; 3. § to be disturbed;
disquieted; 4. (mil.) to move; 5. (mil.)
to give way.
ÉBRASEMENT [ébrâsement] n. m. (arch.)
splaying; splaying off.
ÉBRASER [ébrâser] v. a. (arch.) to
splay; to splay off.
ÉBRECHER, v. a. 1. § to notch (edged
instruments); 2. § to impair; to make a
hole in.
2. — une fortune, to impair a fortune.
S'ÉBRECHER, pr. v. 1. § to be notched;
2. § to break off a piece of (o.'s tooth).
ÉBRENER, v. a. § to clean.
ÉBRILLADE [ébrillade] n. f. (man.)
ebrillade: jerk with the bridle.
ÉBROUEMENT [ébrouement] n. m. 1.
(man) snorting; 2. (veter.) sneezing.
ÉBROUER, v. a. (dy.) to wash.
S'ÉBROUER, pr. v. 1. (man.) to snort;
2. (veter.) to sneeze.
ÉBRUITER, v. a. 1. to make known
(a report, rumour); 2. to noise abroad;
to buzz about, abroad.
S'ÉBRUITER, pr. v. 1. to be made
known; 2. to be rumoured, noised,
abroad; to get, to take wind.
ÉBUARD [ébuard] n. m. wooden wedge.
ÉBULLITION [ébullition] n. f. 1. § boil-
ing; 2. (chem.) ebullition; 3. (did.)
ebullition.
Point d'—, (phys.) boiling-point. En
—, 1. boiling; 2. (did.) in ebullition.
ÉCACHER, v. a. (1. to crush; 2. to
squash.
ÉCAILLE [ékâ-y] n. f. 1. (of fish)
scale; 2. scale (thin piece); 3. (of oysters)
shell; 4. tortoise-shell; 5. (of porcelain,
pottery) chipping; 6. (bot.) scale; 7.
(carc.) shell; 8. (erp.) shell.
— de tortue, tortoise-shell; turtle-
shell. À —s, 1. scaled; 2. (min.) splin-
tery: sans —, (V. senses) 1. scaleless;
unscaled; 2. (of oysters) unshelled.
ÉCAILLER [ékâ-yé] v. a. 1. to scale
(fish); 2. to scale (take off thin pieces).
ÉCAILLÉ, E, pa. p. scaled.
Non —, unscaled; unscaled.
S'ÉCAILLER, pr. v. 1. to scale; to
scale off; to flake off; to flake; 2. to
peel; to peel off; 3. to shell; 4. (of por-
celain, pottery) to chip off.
ÉCAILLER [ékâ-yé] n. m. oyster-man.
ÉCAILLERE [ékâ-yère] n. f. oyster-
woman.
ÉCAILLEUX [ékâ-yé] SE, adj. 1.
scaly; 2. (bot.) squamose; squamous;
scaly; 3. (min.) splintery.
Non —, unscaled.
ÉCALE, n. f. 1. (of almonds, nuts)
hull; 2. (of beans, eggs, peas, etc.)
shell.
ÉCALER, v. a. 1. to hull (almonds,
nuts); 2. to shell (beans, peas).
S'ÉCALER, pr. v. 1. to be hulled; 2.
to shell.
ÉCARBOULLER [ékarbou-yé] v. a.) to
crush.
ÉCARLATE, n. f. scarlet.
D'—, =. Avoir les yeux bordés d'—,
to have red eyes.
ÉCARLATE, adj. scarlet.
ÉCARLATINE, adj. V. SCARLATINE.
ÉCARQUILLEMENT [ékarqui-yment] n.
m. (opening) (of o.'s eyes, legs).
ÉCARQUILLER [ékarqui-yé] v. a. to open
(o.'s eyes, legs).

ÉCART [ékâr] n. m. 1. § step aside;
2. § digression; 3. § flight; 4. § error
(in conduct); fault; 5. (sing.) (cards)
cards discarded, pl.; 6. (danc.) step
aside; 7. (veter.) strain (in stepping
aside).
À l'—, 1. in a lonely place; 2. aside;
3. in retirement; 4. in reserve; 5. ex-
cluded. Se donner —, (veter.) to
strain o.'s self; faire un —, 1. to step
aside; 2. to start aside; 3. § (DE) to
digress (from); 4. § (DE) to swerve
(from); to deviate (from); faire un pas
à l'—, to step aside; mettre à l'—, 1. to
lay aside; 2. to reserve; 3. to set
aside; se mettre à l'—, to step aside; se
tenir à l'—, 1. to stand aside; 2. to
keep aloof; tirer à l'—, to draw aside.
ÉCARTE, n. m. écarté (game of
cards).
ÉCARTELEMENT [écartelment] n. m.
quartermen (punishment).
ÉCARTELER, v. a. to quarter (pu-
nish).
Personne qui écartèle, quarterer (of).
ÉCARTELER, v. n. (her.) (DE, ...) to
quarter.
ÉCARTELEUR, n. f. (her.) quartering.
ÉCARTEMENT, n. m. (DE, from) (V.
senses of ECARTER & of S'ECARTER)
1. § removal; laying, putting aside;
2. § diversion; removal; 3. § dispersion;
scattering; 4. § § separation; 5. § dis-
junction; 6. (med.) separation; 7.
(surg.) diastasis.
ECARTER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. § to di-
vert; to turn aside, away; 2. § to remove;
to lay, to put aside; to cast aside;
3. § to put by; 3. § to divert,
to remove; 4. § to wave; to waive;
5. § to keep away, off; 6. § to ward
off (blows); 7. § to open (o.'s legs); 8. §
to disperse; to scatter; 9. § to dispel;
to dissipate; 10. § to put, to set, to
lay apart; 11. § to keep out; 12.
§ § to separate (a. o.); 13. § § to disjoin;
14. § to elude; 15. (of fire-arms) to
spread (shot); 16. (cards) to discard.
1. — q. u. du droit chemin, to divert a. o.
from the right road. 3. — des obstacles, to di-
vert, to remove obstacles. 4. — un sujet, to
wave a subject.
— (en battant), to beat away; —
(en débarrassant), to clear away, off;
— (en poussant), 1. to thrust away;
2. to thrust back; 3. to thrust out.
ÉCARTE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of
ECARTER) 1. remote; (out of the way;
2. lonely.
Non — §, 1. undiverted; 2. § unre-
moved; 3. § undispersed; unscattered;
4. § undispelled; undissipated; 5. § un-
separated. Être —, (V. senses) to
straggle; tenir — (de), (V. senses) to
hold back (from). Avoir les pieds —s,
les jambes —es, marcher les pieds —s,
to straddle.
S'ECARTER, pr. v. (DE, from) 1. § to
deviate; to turn aside, away; to turn;
to go; 2. § to err; 2. § to step aside; 3.
to stand aside; 4. § to remove; 5. § to
straggle; to rove; to ramble; 6. § to
depart; to go away; 7. § § to go
astray; 8. § to stray; to ramble; to
wander; 9. § to depart; to deviate; to
swerve; 10. (tech.) to throw out.
8. — de son sujet, to stray, to wander from
o.'s subject. 9. — des lois de la nature, to de-
viate from the laws of nature; — de la ligne du
devoir, to swerve from the line of duty.
— de la cause, (law) to depart. Per-
sonne qui s'écarte, (V. senses) strag-
gler.
ÉCARTILLER [écarti-yé] v. a. V. ÉCAR-
QUILLER.
ECCE-HOMO [ekcchomo] n. m. 1. (paint.)
ecce homo; 2. § thin pale person.
ECCHYMOSE [ékimôz] n. f. (med.)
ecchymosis.
ECCLESIASTE, n. m. (Bible) Eccle-
sianst

ECCLESIASTIQUE, adj. *ecclesiastical*; *ecclesiastic*.

Habit —, church attire.

ECCLESIASTIQUE, n. m. 1. *clergyman*; *ecclesiastic*; 2. (of the Apocryph) *Ecclesiasticus*.

Costume de cérémonie des —s, (sing.) *canonicals*, pl.

ECCLESIASTIQUEMENT [—istikman] adv. *ecclesiastically*.

ECERVELE [écervlé] E, adj. *hare-brained*; *mad-brained*; *mad-headed*; *hot-brained*.

Tête —e, *mad-cap*.

ECERVELE [écervlé] n. m. E, n. f. (V. senses of *ECERVELE*, adj.) *mad-cap*.

ÉCHAFAUD [échafô] n. m. 1. *scaffold*; 2. (build.) *stage*; 3. (nav. arch.) *stage*.

— de service, (build.) *temporary stage*. Dresser un —, to erect a scaffold; mettre un — à, to scaffold; monter à l'—, to ascend the scaffold; munir d'un —, to scaffold.

ÉCHAFAUDAGE [—fôdaj] n. m. 1. § *scaffolding*; 2. § (sing.) *preparations*, pl.; 3. § (sing.) *display*; 4. (build.) *erection of stages*.

ÉCHAFAUDER [—fôde] v. n. 1. § to scaffold; to erect scaffolding; 2. § to make √ great preparations; 3. (build.) to erect a stage.

ÉCHAFAUDER, v. a. § to make √ a great display of.

S'ÉCHAFAUDER, pr. v. § 1. to make √ great preparations; 2. to make √ a great display.

ÉCHALAS [échalâ] n. m. 1. (hort.) *prop*; 2. § (pers.) *lath* (tall thin person).

ÉCHALASSEMENT [échalasman] n. m. (hort.) *propping*.

ÉCHALASSER, v. a. (hort.) to prop (shrubs, vines).

ÉCHALIER, n. m. *fence made of branches of trees*.

ÉCHALOTE, n. f. (bot.) *eschalot*; *shallot*; *Ascalonian garlick*.

ÉCHAMPIR [échampir] v. a. (house-paint.) to set √ off.

ÉCHANCRER, v. a. 1. to hollow out; 2. to slope; 3. (did.) to indent.

ÉCHANCRÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *hollowed out*; 2. *sloped*; in a sloping position; 3. (bot.) *emarginate*; *emarginated*; 4. (did.) *indented*.

ÉCHANCRURE, n. f. 1. *hollowing*; 2. *sloping*; 3. (of earth) *slope*; 4. (anat.) *notch*; 5. (did.) *indentment*.

Avec —, (V. senses) *slopingly*.

ÉCHANGE, n. m. 1. § (CONTR., for) *exchange*; *barter*; 2. § *exchange*; 3. § *interchange*.

En — (de), in exchange (for); in return (for). Faire un — (contre), to make √ an = (for); to barter (for).

Prendre en —, to take √ in =; (to take √ out. — n'est pas vol, = is no robbery).

ÉCHANGEABLE [échanjabl'] adj. 1. *interchangeable*; 2. (CONTR., for) *exchangeable*.

Nature —, *interchangeableness*.

ÉCHANGER, v. a. 1. § (CONTR., for) to exchange; to barter; 2. § to exchange; 3. § (CONTR., for) to interchange.

ÉCHANSON, n. m. *cup-bearer*.

ÉCHANSONNERIE [échansonnri] n. f. (sing.) 1. *cup-bearers*, pl.; 2. *wine-cellars* (of princes), pl.

ÉCHANTILLON [échanti-yon] n. m. 1. (of goods) *sample*; 2. (of textile fabrics or hardware) *pattern*; 3. § *sample*; *specimen*; 4. (nav.) *scantling*; 5. (metrol., tech.) *gauge*.

Bouteille à —, *sample-bottle*; carte d'—s, *pattern-card*; livre d'—s, *pattern-book*. À l'—, (com.) 1. *by* =; 2. *to pattern*; conforme à l'—, according, agreeably to =, *pattern*; sur —, (com.) *per* =.

ÉCHANTILLONNAGE [échanti-yonsj] n.

m. 1. (com.) *sampling*; 2. (metr., tech.) *gauging*.

ÉCHANTILLONNER [échanti-yoné] v. a. 1. (com.) to sample; to sample off; 2. (metrol., tech.) to gauge.

ÉCHANVRE, v. a. to heckle (flax, hemp); to hatchel.

ÉCHAPPADE, n. f. (enr. on wood) *slip* (of the graver).

ÉCHAPATOIRE, n. f. (evasion; subterfuge; shift; creep-hole; hole to creep out at; back-door; come off).

ÉCHAPPE, n. m. E, n. f. 1. (DE, from) person that has made his escape; 2. (of horses) *mongrel*.

— de barbe, *mongrel* *barbary-horse*.

ÉCHAPPEE, n. f. 1. *prank*; *frolic*; 2. *vista*; 3. *snatch* (interval); 4. (arch.) *space for carriages to turn in*.

— de lumière, (paint.) *accidental light*; — de vue, *vista*. Par —s, by *snatches*; by fits and starts.

ÉCHAPPEMENT [échapman] n. m. 1. *space for carriages to turn in*; 2. (horol.) *scapement*; 3. (mech.) *escape-ment*.

— à recul, *recoil scapement*; — à repos, *dead-beat*, *repose* =; — de la vapeur, (steam eng.) *puff*.

ÉCHAPPER, v. n. 1. § (DE, from) to escape (from a th. inert; to cease to be in a dangerous or a fatal place or situation); to make √ o.'s escape; (to get √ away; 2. § (A) to escape (from an active cause of evil; to be preserved, (from): to escape (...); 3. § (th.) (A, ...) to escape; to slip; 4. § (A) to escape (from): to extricate o.'s self (from); to get √ out (of); 5. § (th.) (A, ...) to escape (not to be perceived by); 6. § (th.) (A, ...) to escape (be said or done inadvertently).

1. — d'une prison, d'un danger, du feu, du naufrage, to escape from a prison, from a danger, from fire, from shipwreck. 2. — à la mort, au carnage, à l'orage, à l'ennemi, to escape death, carnage, the storm, the enemy. 3. || La canne lui a échappé, lui est échappée des mains, the stick escaped, slipped from his hands; § laisser — une occasion, to allow an opportunity to escape, to slip. 4. — à un dilemme, to escape from a dilemma; to extricate o.'s self from a dilemma; to get out of a dilemma. 5. Le véritable sens avait échappé à tous les traducteurs, the true sense had escaped all the translators. 6. Son secret lui est échappé, his secret has escaped him; il lui échappe des fautes, some faults have escaped him.

Laisser —, 1. § to allow to escape; to let √ (a. o.) =; (to let √ (a. o.) off; 2. § § to let √ (a. th.) =, *fall*, *drop*; 3. § to give √ vent to; 4.) (b. s.) to rap out (a word); 5. § to overlook; to pass over; 6. to omit; 7. § (pers.) to turn off (gas, steam, water, &c.). Il lui est échappé (de), it has occurred to him (to); he has inadvertently (done, said).

[ÉCHAPPER is conjugated with avoir when it expresses an action and with être when it denotes a state. In the 3rd sense it takes avoir or être, in the 5th always avoir and in the 6th invariably être.]

ÉCHAPPER, v. a. 1. to escape; to avoid; 2. (man.) to put √ to his fastest paces.

L'— belle, to escape narrowly; to have a narrow escape.

S'ÉCHAPPER, pr. v. (DE, from) 1. to escape; to make √ o.'s escape; 2. § (pers.) to run √ away, off; (to make √ off, away; 3. § to break √ loose; 4. § (th.) to escape; to burst √; to burst √ forth; 5. § (th.) to disappear; to vanish; 6. § (pers.) to forget √ o.'s self (offend against propriety).

5. Voir — le dernier espoir, to see o.'s last hope vanish. 6. Il s'échappa jusqu'à m'insulter, he forgot himself so far as to insult me.

— (en se cachant), 1. to slink √; to slink away, off, out; 2. to slip away, off, out.

— sans rien payer, to creep √, to get √ off shot free; — en dehors, (tech.) to fly √ outwards; — furtivement, à

la dérobee, 1. to slink √ away, off, out; 2. to slip away, off, out; 3. to sneak away, off.

ÉCHARDE, n. f. 1. *prickle* (of thistles); 2. *splinter* (small piece of wood that has entered the flesh).

ÉCHARDONNER, v. a. to clear of thistles.

ÉCHARNER, v. a. 1. to excarnate; 2. (cur.) to flesh.

ÉCHARNOIR, n. m. (our.) *fleshing-knife*.

ÉCHARNURE, n. f. (cur.) 1. *fleshing*; 2. (sing.) *parings* (of fleshing), pl.

ÉCHARPE, n. f. 1. *scarp*; 2. *sling* (for a bad arm, leg); 3. (engin.) *surface-table*; *water-table*; 4. (her.) *scarp*; 5. (tech.) *tie*.

En —, 1. across the shoulders; 2. in a sling; 3. § obliquely; slantingly; slopingly. Avoir, porter le bras en —, to have, to carry o.'s arm in a sling; avoir l'esprit en —, to be absent (in a state of absence of mind); changer d'— §, to change colours, sides; (to be a turncoat;) to rat.

ÉCHARPER, v. a. 1. to slash; to cut √ (in long cuts); 2. to cut √ to pieces.

ECHASSE [échass] n. f. 1. *stilt*; 2. (build.) (of stages) *trussel*; *tressel*; *upher*.

Sur des —s, 1. § upon stilts; 2. § in buckram. Être monté sur les —s, 1. § to be on stilts; 2. § to be in buckram.

ECHASSE [échass] n. f. (orn.) *stilt-bird*.

— à manteau noir, *long-legged plover*.

ÉCHASSIER, n. m. (orn.) *wading bird*; *grallie*.

ÉCHAUDÉ [échôdé] n. m. 1. "*échaudé*" (kind of pastry); 2. *camp-stool*.

ÉCHAUDER [échôde] v. a. to scald.

ÉCHAUDÉ, E, pa. p. *scalded*.

Être —, 1. to be scalded; 2. § to have burned o.'s fingers. Chat — craint l'eau froide, a burnt child dreads the fire.

S'ÉCHAUDER, pr. v. 1. § to scald o.'s self; 2. § to scald (o.'s ...); 3. § to burn o.'s fingers.

ÉCHAUDOIR [échôdoir] n. m. 1. *scalding-house*; 2. *scalding-tub*.

ÉCHAUFFANT [échôfan] E, adj. *heating*; *over-exciting*.

ÉCHAUFFEMENT [échôfman] n. m. *over-excitement*.

ÉCHAUFFÉ [échôfé] n. m. *heat* (odour of heat).

Sentir l'—, to smell √ warm.

ÉCHAUFFER [échôfe] v. a. 1. § to warm; to make √ warm; 2. § to heat; 3. § to overheat; 4. § to inflame; to excite; to animate; 5. § to anger; to irritate; to chafe; (to vex).

— trop, (V. senses) to overheat. Chose qui échauffe, (V. senses) *heater*.

ÉCHAUFFÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of *ÉCHAUFFER*.

Non —, 1. § unwarmed; 2. § unheated; 3. § uninflamed; unexcited; unanimated; 4. § unirritated; unvexed.

S'ÉCHAUFFER, pr. v. 1. § to warm; to become √, (to get √ warm; 2. § to heat; to become √, (to get √ hot; 3. § (th.) to become √, (to get √ overheated; 4. § (pers.) to overheat o.'s self; 5. § to become √, (to get √ inflamed, excited, animated; 6. § to become √, (to get √ angry; to chafe; 7. § (of quarrels) to grow √ high.

ÉCHAUFFOURÉE [échôfouré] n. f. *af-fray*.

ÉCHAUGUETTE [échôghett] n. f. *watch-tower*.

ÉCHAULER [échôle] v. a. V. *CHAULER*.

ÉCHEANCE, n. f. 1. *expiration* (term); 2. (com.) (of bills) *maturity*; *expiration*.

— commune, (com.) *average maturity*. Carnet d'—, 1. *bills payable book*; 2. *bills receivable book*. À l'—, 1. *at the*

expiration; 2. (com.) on =; à courte —, (com.) short-dated; à longue —, (com.) long-dated. N'être pas payé à l'—, (com.) not to be paid on =; to lie \checkmark over.

ECHEC [échek] n. m. 1. (chess) check; 2. \checkmark check (stop, hinderance); 3. \checkmark repulse (defeat); 4. \checkmark foil, miscarriage. — à la découverte, (chess) discovered check; = by discovery; — et mat, (chess) =mate; mate; (à) (chess) = (to)! Donner, faire — et mat, (chess) to give \checkmark =mate to; to =mate; to mate; éprouver, essayer, recevoir, souffrir un —, 1. to meet \checkmark with a repulse; 2. to sustain a check; être — et mat, (chess) to be check-mated, mated; faire éprouver un —, to check \checkmark to repulse; mettre en —, (chess) to put \checkmark into check; tenir en —, to keep \checkmark in check.

ECHECS [échès] n. m. (pl.) 1. chess (game), sing.; 2. chess-men, pl.

Jeu d'—, 1. game of chess; 2. (sing.) =board and set of =men, pl.; jeu des —, =playing; partie d'—, game of =; joueur, joueuse d'—, =player. Faire une partie d'—, to play a game of =.

ECHELETTE [échelt] n. f. rack (of carts, pack-saddles).

ECHELLE, n. f. 1. ladder; 2. scale (instrument of measurement); 3. \checkmark scale (gradation, proportion); 4. (geog.) (of the Levant) port; 5. (math.) scale; 6. (mus.) scale.

— anglaise, (math.) Gunter's scale; — brisée, folding ladder; — décimale, (arith.) decimal =; — double, (sing.) trestles, pl.; — mobile, (cust.) sliding =; — proportionnelle, (math.) diagonal =; — hors le bord, (nav.) gangway; — de commandement, (nav.) accommodation-ladder; — de corde, rope-ladder; — à incendie, fire-ladder; — de siège, scaling-ladder. À la courte —, by mounting upon people's shoulders; sur une — de —, by a = of —; sur une grande, vaste —, on a large =; sur une petite —, on a small =. Faire —, (nav.) to touch; faire la courte —, to mount upon each other's shoulders; faire à q. u. la courte — \checkmark , to facilitate the attainment of c. o.'s object; to pave the way for a. o.; monter à une —, monter à l'—, to go \checkmark up a ladder; tirer l'—, tirer l'— après soi \checkmark , to have done as well as possible. Après lui il faut tirer l'—, nothing can be better; he has left nothing further to be done.

ECHELON [échlon] n. m. 1. round of a ladder; round; 2. \checkmark step (to promotion); 3. \checkmark stepping-stone; 4. (mil.) echelon.

ECHELONNER [échloné] v. a. 1. \checkmark to arrange, to dispose gradually, by steps, degrees; 2. \checkmark to proportion; 3. (mil.) to range, place in echelons.

S'ECHELONNER, pr. v. 1. \checkmark to proceed gradually, in echelons, by steps, degrees; 2. (mil.) to be ranged, placed in echelons.

ECHEILLAGE [échiné-yaj] n. m. (agr.) destroying caterpillars.

ECHEILLER [échiné-yé] v. a. (agr.) to destroy the caterpillars of.

ECHEILLOIR [échiné-yoir] n. m. (agr.) instrument for destroying caterpillars.

ECHEOIR [échoir] v. n. V. ECHOIR.

ECHEVEAU [échvô] n. m. skein.

Devenir un —, to wind \checkmark off a =.

ECHEVELER [échvél] v. a. to dishevel the hair of.

ECHEVELÉ, E. pa. p. 1. \checkmark (pers.) with dishevelled hair; whose hair is dishevelled; 2. \checkmark in disorder.

Être —, to have o.'s hair dishevelled; o.'s hair to be dishevelled.

ECHEVIN [échvin] n. m. + echevin (alderman).

ECHEVINAGE [échvinaj] n. m. (sing.) echevinage (office of echevin & the time of its duration).

ECHIMOSE [ékimôz] n. f. V. ECCHYMOSE.

ECHINE, n. f. 1. (of animals) chine; 2. (pers.) spine; back-bone; back; 3. (arch.) echinus; echinus; ovolo.

Longue, maigre —, very thin person. À — de —, —-chined. Rompre l'— à q. u., to break \checkmark a. o.'s back; se rompre l'—, to break \checkmark o.'s back.

ECHINEE, n. f. (culin.) chine; chine-piece.

ECHINER, v. a. (1. \checkmark to break \checkmark the back of; 2. \checkmark to beat \checkmark unmercifully, to death; 3. \checkmark to kill (by a blow); 4. \checkmark to fatigue to death; to wear \checkmark out;) to knock up.

— de coups, to beat \checkmark unmercifully, to death.

S'ECHINER, pr. v. 1. \checkmark to break o.'s back; 2. \checkmark to fatigue o.'s self to death; to wear \checkmark o.'s self out;) to knock o.'s self up; 3. \checkmark to slave; to toil; to toil and moil.

ECHIQUETÉ [échikté] E. adj. 1. checked; 2. (her.) checky.

ECHIQUEUR, n. m. 1. chess-board; 2. chess-table; 3. (in England) exchequer; 4. (fish.) square-net.

En —, 1. like a chess-board; 2. in squares; 3. (nav.) in a bow and quarter line.

ECHO [éko] n. m. 1. \checkmark echo; 2. (arch.) echo; 3. (mus.) echo; 4. (myth.) Echo.

Vers en —, echo. Sans —, without an =; *echoless. Faire —, to echo; répéter comme l'—, to echo.

ECHOIR, v. n. irreg. def. (ECHÉANT; ÉCHU; ind. pres. IL ÉCHOIT; pret. ÉCHUS; fut. ÉCHERRAI) 1. (à) to fall \checkmark to the lot (of); 2. to fall \checkmark (on, upon); to come \checkmark (to); 2. to expire (terminate); 3. to become \checkmark . to be due; 4. (com.) to become \checkmark , to fall \checkmark due.

2. Le terme échoit à la Saint-Jean, the term expires at Mid-summer. 3. Un payement écherra tel jour, a payment will be due such a day.

— au seigneur par suite de confiscation, (feud. law) to escheat. À —, (com.) (of bills) running; undue. Le cas échéant, si le cas y échoit, échet, s'il y échet, the case occurring.

[Échoir is conjugated with être. Avoir échu is said of the day on which a payment falls due.]

ÉCHU, E. pa. p. V. senses of ECHOIR. Non —, (V. senses) undue.

ÉCHOPPE, n. f. covered stall (against a wall); stall.

ÉCHOPPE, n. f. (arts) scorpion.

ECHOPPER, v. a. (arts) to scorp.

ECHOUAGE, n. m. (nav.) stranding.

Lieu d'—, place for =.

ECHOUEMENT [échouman] n. m. (com. law) stranding.

ECHOUER, v. n. 1. (nav.) to strand; to run \checkmark aground; 2. \checkmark (pers.) to founder; to split upon a rock; 3. \checkmark (pers.) to foil; to be foiled; 4. \checkmark (th.) to misarry.

Faire —, (V. senses) to foil.

[Échouer expressing an action is conjugated with avoir; it takes être when it denotes a stato.]

ÉCHOVÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of ECHOUER) (nav.) stranded; aground.

ECHOUER, v. a. (nav.) to strand; to run \checkmark aground.

S'ECHOUER, pr. v. to run \checkmark aground. Obliger à —, (nav.) to run \checkmark aground (an enemy's ship).

ECIMEI, v. a. (agr.) to top; to pollard.

ECLABOUSSEMENT [éklabusman] n. m. splashing; splashing with mud.

ECLABOUSSER, v. a. to splash; to splash with mud.

ECLABOUSSURE, n. f. 1. splash; splash with mud; 2. (nav.) spoom-drift.

ECLAIR, n. m. 1. \checkmark lightning; lightning-glance; 2. —s, (pl.) lightning; sing; flash of lightning; flash; 3. * \checkmark lightning (vivacity); 4. \checkmark flash (sudden burst); 5. \checkmark snatch (short time); 6. (chem.) lightning.

3. L'— des yeux, the lightning of the eyes. 4. Un — d'esprit, a flash of wit. 5. Un — de soleil, a snatch of sun-shine.

— de chaleur, heat lightning. Comme un —, like =. Faire des —s, to lighten; luire comme l'—, to lighten.

ECLAIRAGE, n. m. (à, with) lighting.

— au gaz, gas=.

ECLAIRCIE, n. f. 1. glade; 2. vista; 3. (nav.) clear spot (in a cloudy sky).

ECLAIRCIR, v. a. 1. \checkmark to clear (remove what obscures); 2. \checkmark to clear (the weather); to clear up; 3. \checkmark to brighten up; to polish; 4. \checkmark to thin (diminish the number of); 5. \checkmark to clear (free from obscurity); to clear up; to explain; 6. \checkmark to solve; 7. \checkmark to unravel; 8. \checkmark to elucidate; to illustrate; to throw \checkmark a light on, upon; to explain; 9. \checkmark (pers.) to illustrate; to be an illustrator of; 10. \checkmark (th.) to illustrate; to be illustrative of; 11. \checkmark (DE, on) to enlighten (a. o.); to instruct; 12. to clear (colours); 13. to thin (liquids); 14. to clear (the voice).

1. — la vue, to clear the sight. 3. — des armes, to brighten up arms. 4. — les rangs, les arbres, to thin the ranks, the trees. 5. — une question, une théorie, to clear, to clear up a question, a theory. 6. — des doutes, des difficultés, to solve doubts difficulties. 7. — des mystères, to unravel mysteries. 8. — un sujet, une question, un passage, to elucidate, to illustrate a subject, question, passage.

Personne qui éclaircit, (V. senses) \checkmark elucidator; illustrator. Pour —, (V. senses) for the elucidation, illustration of; pour mieux —, (V. senses) for the better elucidation of, illustration of.

S'ECLAIRCIR, pr. v. 1. \checkmark to become \checkmark , (to get \checkmark clear; 2. (of the weather) to clear, to clear up; to hold \checkmark up; 3. \checkmark to brighten, to get \checkmark bright; 4. \checkmark to become \checkmark , to get \checkmark , to grow \checkmark thin; 5. \checkmark to clear up; 6. \checkmark to be solved; 7. \checkmark to unravel; 8. \checkmark to be elucidated, illustrated; 9. \checkmark to enlighten, to instruct o.'s self; to unravel.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT [éklérismen] n. m. 1. \checkmark clearing up; explanation; 2. solution; 3. unravelling; 4. elucidation; 5. (sur, into) insight; 6. explanation (adjustment of differences).

Pour l'— de, (V. senses) in order to the elucidation of. Avoir un — avec q. u., to come \checkmark to an explanation with a. o.; to have an explanation with a. o.; en venir à un —, (b. s.) to come \checkmark to an explanation.

ECLAIRE, n. f. (bot.) (species) large, greater celandine.

ECLAIRER, v. a. 1. \checkmark to light (a place); to give \checkmark light to; to illuminate; to illumine; * to illumine; 2. \checkmark to light up (a place); 3. \checkmark to light (a. o.); to hold \checkmark a light to; (to show \checkmark a light to; 4. \checkmark to enlighten (instruct a. o.); 5. \checkmark to throw \checkmark light, a light upon (a. th.); 6. \checkmark to set \checkmark right (correct a. o.); 7. \checkmark to observe (a. o.); to watch; (to keep \checkmark an eye upon (a. o.); 8. (mil.) to reconnoitre; 9. (paint.) to put \checkmark , to throw \checkmark light in.

1. Le soleil éclaire la terre, the sun lights, illumines the earth; allumez la lampe pour qu'elle éclaire la salle, light the lamp that it may light the room. 2. — un théâtre, to light up a theatre. 3. — q. u. dans un escalier, to light a. o. on the stairs. 4. — les hommes, les esprits, to enlighten men, men's minds. 5. — une question, un sujet, to throw light upon a question, a subject.

Chose qui éclaire \checkmark , enlightener of, personne qui éclaire, 1. lighter; illuminator; 2. \checkmark enlightener (instructor). Qui n'éclaire pas, (V. senses) \checkmark un-instructive.

ÉCLAIRÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **ÉCLAIRER**) 1. *lighted*; 2. *§ enlightened*; 3. (of places) *open*; *exposed*.

Non, peu —, 1. *§ unlighted*; 2. *§ unenlightened*; 3. *§ illiberal*.

S'ÉCLAIRER, pr. v. § 1. *to become* v. (to get enlightened); 2. *to inform o.'s self*; *to take* v information.

ÉCLAIRER, v. n. § 1. *to light*; *to give* v light; 2. *to shine* v; 3. *to glitter*; 4. (impers.) *to lighten*.

4. *Il éclipse sans tonner, it lightens without thundering.*

ÉCLAIREUR, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) *antecursor*; 2. (mil.) *scout*.

Aller en —, (mil.) *to scout*.

ECLANCHE, n. f. *shoulder of mutton*.

ÉCLAT, n. m. 1. *§ fragment*; *piece*; *chip*; *shiver*; 2. *§ (of wood) splinter*; 3. *§ explosion*; *bursting*; 4. *§ clap (of thunder)*; 5. *§ (of sounds) burst*; 6. *§ (of laughter) burst*; *shout*; *peel*; 7. *§ (b. s.) rupture (discord)*; 8. *§ (b. s.) exposure*; *discovery*; 9. *§ brilliancy*; *brightness*; *splendour*; *lustre*; 10. *§ brilliancy*; *splendour*; *lustre*; *éclat*; 11. *§ illustriousness*; 12. *§ refulgence*; *resplendency*; *effulgence*; 13. *§ glitter*; 14. *§ gorgeously*; 15. *§ (b. s.) gaudiness*; 16. (of colours) *vividness*; *glow*; *brilliance*.

— excessif, *showiness*; *faux* —, *tawdriness*; *grand* —, (V. senses) *transplendency*; — *radieux*, *radiance*; *radiancy*; *vif* —, 1. *vivid brilliancy*; 2. *refulgence*; *resplendency*; *effulgence*; 3. *glare*; 4. *vividness*. Coup d'—, 1. *brilliant action*; 2. *bold stroke*. Avec —, (V. senses) 1. *brilliantly*; *brightly*; *splendidly*; 2. *resplendently*; 3. *refulgently*; *resplendently*; 4. *glitteringly*; 5. *gorgeously*; 6. (b. s.) *gaudily*; 7. *vividly*; *glowingly*; avec un faux —, *tawdryly*; avec grand —, (V. senses of Avec —) *transplendently*; avec un vif —, (V. senses) *in a full blaze*; dans tout son —, (V. senses) *full-blown*; d'un doux —, *silver-streaming*; de faux —, *tawdry*. Avoir l'— du soleil, *to be sun-bright*; briller d'un vif —, *to irradiate*; *to blaze*; briser en —s, 1. *to shiver*; 2. *to splinter (wood)*; se briser par —s, (of wood) *to splinter*; donner de l'— à, (V. senses) 1. *to brighten*; 2. *to gloss*; jeter, répandre de l'— sur, (V. senses) *to brighten*; jeter un vif —, (V. senses) *to blaze*; faire —s, *to make* v an exposure; voler en —s, 1. *to shiver (fly into fragments)*; 2. (of wood) *to fly* v into splinters.

ÉCLATANT, E. adj. 1. *§ (of sounds) piercing*; *loud*; 2. *§ brilliant*; *bright*; *shining*; *clear-shining*; *splendid*; 3. *§ brilliant*; *bright*; *splendid*; 4. *§ refulgent*; *resplendent*; *effulgent*; 5. *§ glittering*; 6. *§ gorgeously*; 7. *§ blooming*; *full-blown*; 8. (b. s.) *gaudy*; *glaring*; 9. *§ (b. s.) tawdry*; 10. (of colours) *vivid*; *glowing*.

Très —, (V. senses) *transplendent*. Aux couleurs —es, *gaudy*. Devenir —, (V. senses) *to burnish*; rendre —, (V. senses) *to burnish*.

ÉCLATER, v. n. 1. *to shiver*; *to fly* v into fragments, shivers; 2. *§ (of wood) to splinter*; *to fly* v into splinters; 3. *§ to chip*; *to chip off*; 4. *§ to snap*; *to give* v a snap; 5. *§ to explode*; *to burst* v; 6. *§ to burst* v; *to blow* v up; 7. *§ (of sounds) to burst* v; 8. *§ (EN, into) to break* v out; *to break* v forth; *to burst* v; (to burst v out; (to fly v into); *to fly* v out (into); 9. *§ to be exposed*, *discovered*; 10. *§ to shine* v brilliantly, with brilliancy, with lustre; *to shine* v; 11. *§ to shine* v forth; 12. *§ to blaze* out; 13. *§ to blaze* forth; 14. *§ (EN, into) to flash*; *to flash* out.

3. Un canon éclate, a gun explodes, bursts. 6. Une chaudière de machine à vapeur éclate, the

boiler of a steam-engine bursts. 8. — en invectives, *to break out into invectives*; — de rire, *to burst into laughter*; *to burst out laughing*. 9. L'affaire avait déjà éclaté, the affair had already been exposed, discovered.

Faire —, (V. senses) 1. *to shiver*; 2. *§ to shatter*; 3. *to splinter (wood)*; 4. *§ to chip*; 5. *§ to snap*; 6. *§ to burst* v; *to cause* to explode; 7. *§ to burst*; *to blow* v up; 8. *§ to vent*; *to give* v vent to; 9. *§ to brighten*; 10. *§ to blaze* forth; 11. *§ to display*; *to show* v forth. **S'ÉCLATER**, pr. v. 1. *to shiver*; *to fly* v into fragments, shivers; 2. *§ (of wood) to splinter*; *to fly* v into splinters; 3. *§ to chip*; *to chip off*; 4. *§ (de) to burst* v (into); *to burst* v out (into).

ECLECTIQUE, adj. (philos.) *eclectic*. D'une manière —, *eclectically*.

ECLECTIQUE, n. m. (philos.) *eclectic*. **ECLECTISME**, n. m. (philos.) *eclecticism*.

ECLINGURE, n. f. V. **RÂBLURE**.

ECLIPSE, n. f. 1. (astr.) *eclipse*; 2. *§ eclipse*.

— de lune, de la lune, *lunar* =; = of the moon; — de soleil, du soleil, *solar* =; = of the sun. Faire une —, *to disappear*.

ECLIPSE, v. a. 1. (astr.) *to eclipse*; 2. *§ to eclipse*; *to obscure*; *to throw* v into the shade.

ECLIPSE, E. pa. p. 1. *§ (astr.) eclipsed*; 2. *§ eclipsed*; *obscured*.

Non —, 1. *§ unecipsed*; 2. *§ unobscured*.

S'ÉCLIPSE, pr. v. 1. *§ (astr.) to eclipse*; 2. *§ to be eclipsed*, *obscured*; 3. *§ (DE, from) to disappear*.

ECLIPTIQUE, n. f. (astr.) *ecliptic*.

De l'—, *ecliptic*.

ECLIPTIQUE, adj. (astr.) *ecliptic*.

ECLISSE, n. f. 1. *split-wood*; 2. *cheese-vat*; 3. (surg.) *splint*.

Enlever une —, (surg.) *to remove a splint*.

ÉCLISSER, v. a. (surg.) *to splint*.

ÉCLOGUE, n. f. V. **ÉCLOGUE**.

ÉCLOPPÉ, E. adj. (lame).

ÉCLORE, v. n. irreg. def. (pa. p. **ÉCLOS**; ind. pres. **IL ÉCLOT**; ils **ÉCLOSENT**; fut. **IL ÉCLORA**; cond. **IL ÉCLORAIT**;

subj. pres. qu'il **ÉCLOSE**) 1. *§ (of oviparous animals) to hatch*; 2. (of flowers) *to blow* v; *to open*; 3. *§ (of the day, of light) to dawn*; *to break* v; 4. *§ to come* v to light; 5. *§ to be disclosed*; *discovered*.

Faire —, 1. *§ to hatch (eggs)*; 2. *to open (flowers)*; *to cause* to blow; 3. *§ to usher in*; 4. *§ to bring* v to light; *to give* v birth to; 5. *§ to disclose*; *to discover*.

ÉCLOS, E. pa. p. V. senses of **ÉCLORE**. Non —, (V. senses) 1. *§ unhatched*; 2. *§ unblown*; *unopened*; 3. *§ undisclosed*; *undiscovered*.

[**ÉCLORE** is conjugated with the auxiliary *être*.]

ÉCLOSION, n. f. 1. *§ (of eggs) hatching*; 2. (of flowers) *blowing*; *opening*.

ECLUSE, n. f. 1. (of mills) *mill-dam*; *dam*; 2. (of canals) *lock*; —s, (pl.) *lockage*, *sing.*; 3. (of canals) *flood-gate*; *sluice*; *clough*.

— accolées, (pl.) (of canals) *a chain, flight of locks*, *sing.* — de chasse, *sluice*; — à marée montante, *tide-gate*; — à sas, *lock*. Déversoir à —, — *weir*; eau d'—, *sluice*; heurtoir d'—, — *sill*; péage d'—, *lockage*; porte d'—, — *gate*; sas d'—, — *chamber*; *chamber of a* =; seuil d'—, — *sill*; ventelle d'—, — *paddle*. Lâcher par une —, *to sluice*; lâcher les chasses, les seaux d'une —, *to sluice*.

ECLUSEE, n. f. (engin.) (of canals) *lock of water*; *feed*.

ECLUSER, v. a. (engin.) *to lock (canals)*.

ECLUSIER, n. m. (of canals) *lock-keeper*.

ECOPRAI,

ECOFROI, n. m. (tech.) *cutting-board*.

ECOINÇON,

ÉCOINSON, n. m. 1. (carp., mas.) *diagonal, angle tie*; *angle stuff bead*; 2. (carp.) (of doors) *jamb*; 3. (carp.) (of windows) *reveal*.

ÉCOLE, n. f. 1. *§ school*; 2. (place) *school*; *school-house*; 3. (philos.) *scholastic philosophy*.

— communale, *parish school*; — gratuite, *free*, *charity* =; — mater-

nelle, *infant* =; — navale, *naval* =; — d'arrondissement, *district* =; — de commerce, *commercial* =; — de danse, *dancing* =; — de Dimanche, *Sunday* =; — de droit, *law* =; — d'enseignement mutuel, *Lancasterian school*; — d'équitation, *riding* =; — de filles, *girls* =; — de garçons, *boys* =; — de marine, *naval* =; — de médecine, = *of medicine*; — de natation, *swimming* =. Camarade d'—, = *fellow*; homme des —s, *schoolman*; jours d'—, = *days*; maître d'—, = *master*; *master*; *maitresse* d'—, = *mistress*; philosophe de l'—, *schoolman*. À l'—, *at* =; à bonne —s, *at a good* =; des —s, 1. *scholastic*; *scholastical*; 2. = *taught*. Aller à l'—, *to go* v to =; dire des nouvelles de l'—, *to tell* v tales out of =; élever, former dans les —s, *to school*; envoyer à l'—, *to send* v to =; être à, en bonne —s, *to be at a good* =; être chef d'—, (pers.) *to be the head of a school*; faire —, 1. (pers.) *to be the head of a* =; 2. (th.) *to be a fundamental doctrine*; faire une —, 1. (play.) *to forget* v to mark o.'s points; 2. *to blunder*; *to make* v a blunder; faire l'— buissonnière, *to play* v truant; mettre à l'—, *to put* v to =; tenir une —, *to keep* v a =.

ÉCOLIER, n. m. **ÏÈRE**, n. f. 1. *§ pupil*; *learner*; *scholar*; 2. *school-boy*, *m.*; *school-girl*, *f.*; 3. *§ learner*; *tyro*; *beginner*; 4. *§ (b. s.) school-boy*, *m.*; *school-girl*, *f.*

D'—, *scholar-like*; en —, *scholar-like*.

ÉCONDUIRE, v. a. (conj. like **CONDUIRE**) 1. *to show* v out (politely); 2. *to refuse*; *to deny*.

Vous ne serez pas battu et éconduit tout à la fois, the worst that can happen is to be refused.

ÉCONOMAT, n. m. 1. *stewardship*; 2. (of colleges) *bursarship*; 3. *bursary*; 4. *steward's office*.

ÉCONOME, adj. (pers.) 1. *§ economical*; *saving*; 2. *§ sparing*.

1. Être — dans son ménage, *to be economical in o.'s house-keeping*.

[**ÉCONOME** must not be confounded with *économique*.]

ÉCONOME, n. m. f. 1. *economist* (in domestic economy); *manager*; 2. *steward* (of a public establishment); 3. (of colleges) *bursar*.

ECONOMIE, n. f. 1. *§ economy*; 2. *§ economy* (arrangement); 3. —s, (pl.) *savings*, *pl.*

— domestique, *domestic economy*; *husbandry*; — politique, *political* =.

Avec —, *with* =; *sparingly*; *savingly*. Faire des —s, *to economize*; *to save*; *to save money*; *to put* v by; *user* d'—, *to economize*; *to be economical*.

ECONOMIQUE, adj. (th.) 1. *economical* (pertaining to the regulation of the household); 2. *economical*.

2. Ménage —, *economical house-keeping*.

De plus en plus —, 1. *more and more economical*, (saving); 2. *cheaper and cheaper*.

[**ÉCONOMIQUE** must not be confounded with *économie*.]

ECONOMIQUE, n. f. (sing.) *economics*, pl.

ECONOMIQUEMENT [—mikman] adv. 1. *economically*; 2. *savingly*.

ECONOMISER, v. a. 1. || *to economize*; 2. || *to economize*; (to save; (to put ✓ by; to lay ✓ by; 3. § *to husband*.

ECONOMISTE, n. m. *economist*; political economist.

ECOPE, n. f. (nav.) *scoop*.

ECORCE, n. f. 1. || *bark* (of trees or ligneous plants); 2. § *outside*; *surface*; 3. (of fruit) *rind*; 4. (of lemons, oranges) *peel*; 5. (geol.) *crust* (of the globe).

— du Pérou, des Jésuites, (pharm.) *bark*; *Peruvian bark*; *Jesuits' bark*. Sans —, (V. senses) *barkless*.

ECORCEMENT [ékorzman] n. m. *bark-ing* (of trees, etc.); *stripping*.

ECORCER, v. a. *to bark* (trees, etc.); *to strip*; *to strip off*.

Personne qui écorce, *stripper*.

ECORCHE-CUL (A) adv. 1. (|| *sliding along the ground*; 2. § *unwillingly*; against the grain.

ECORCHE, n. m. (paint., sculp.) *figure divested of the skin*.

ECORCHÉE, n. f. (conch.) *striated cone*.

ECORCHEMENT, n. m. *excoriation*; *flaying*; *skinning*.

ECORCHER, v. a. 1. || *to excoriate*; *to flay*; *to skin*; 2. || *to excoriate*; *to gail*; *to fret*; (A) *to rub off the skin* (of); 3. || *to rub off the bark* (of trees); 4. || *to be rough* (to the palate); *to taste rough*; 5. § *to grate upon* (the ear); *to grate*; 6. § *to hack*; *to murder* (a language, a name); 7. § *to thumb over* (an air, a tune); 8. (|| *to fleece* (overcharge); (to shave); (to lay ✓ it on; 9. (culin.) *to skin*.

2. — la bras à q. u., *to rub off the skin of a. o.'s arm*.

— vif, *to flay*, (to skin alive. — une anguille par la queue, *to begin ✓ at the wrong end*; *to go ✓ the wrong way to work*.

ECORCHÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **ECORCHER**.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unflayed*; 2. *ungalled*. Être —, (V. senses) § *to be fleeced*; *to pay ✓ through the nose*. Pouvoir être —, (V. senses) *to be excoriable*.

S'ECORCHER, pr. v. (A, of) *to gail*; *to rub off the skin*.

— la main, *to gail o.'s hand*; *to rub off the skin of o.'s hand*.

ECORCHERIE [ékorchri] n. f. 1. || *knacker's yard*; 2. § *fleecing* (overcharging); 3. § *inn in which travellers are fleeced*.

ECORCHEUR, n. m. 1. || *slayer*; 2. || *knacker*; 3. § *extortioner*; *fleece*; 4. (orn.) *red-backed shrike*.

ECORCHURE, n. f. *excoriation*; *place where the skin is rubbed off*.

Avoir une — à..., *to have rubbed the skin off o.'s ...*; se faire une — à..., *to rub the skin off o.'s ...*.

ECORNER, v. a. 1. || *to break ✓ the horn*, *horns of*; 2. || *to break ✓ off the corner*, *corners of*; 3. || *to dog's-ear*; 4. § *to curtail*; *to diminish*; *to cut ✓ down*; 5. § *to make ✓ a breach in*.

ECORNIFLER, v. a. 1. *to sponge upon* (a. o.); 2. *to sponge upon a. o. for* (a. th.); *to shark* (a. th.) *out of a. o.*

2. — un diner à q. u., *to sponge upon a. o. for a dinner*; *to shark a dinner out of a. o.*

ECORNIFLERIE, n. f. *sponging* (living at the expense of others).

Vivre d'—s, *to sponge*; *to shark*.

ECORNIFLEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (|| *sponger* (person that lives at the expense of others).

ECORNURE, n. f. *corner broken off*.

ECOSSAIS [ékoce] E, adj. *Scotch*.

Etoffe — e, *plaid*; *plaid-stuff*; *etoffe* — e de coton, *cotton-plaid*.

ECOSSAIS [ékoce] n. m. *Scotchman*, m.

ECOSSAISE [ékoce] n. f. 1. *Scotch lady*, *woman*; 2. (th.) *plaid*; *plaid-stuff*.

ECOSSER, v. a. 1. *to husk* (grain, vegetables); 2. *to shell* (fruit, vegetables).

ECOSSÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *shelled*; 2. *husked*.

Non —, 1. *unshelled*; 2. *unhusked*.

ECOSSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *person that shells*; 2. *person that husks*.

ECOT, n. m. 1. *quota* (of a tavern bill); *share*; 2. *reckoning* (account); *score*; *shot*; 3. *party* (eating together); 4. *stump* (of a tree).

ÉCOUAILLE [ékouai-y'] n. f. *coarse wool*.

ÉCOULEMENT [ékoulman] n. m. 1. (of liquids) *flow*; *flowing*; *running*; 2. (of waters) *drainage*; *draining*; 3. (com.) *sale*; 4. (phys.) *efflux*.

— bénin, (med.) *gleet*; — nasal, (med.) *running at the nose*; — souterrain, (of water) *under-draining*. — des eaux stagnantes, *drainage*. Fossé d'—, (engin.) *drain*; *galerie d'—*, 1. (engin.) *drainage-gallery*; *drain-gallery*; 2. (mining) *adit*; *thirt*; *off take*; *niveau de l'— des eaux*, (engin.) *drainage-level*; *drain-level*. Voie d'—, *outlet*. D'—, (did.) *effluent*.

ÉCOULER (S') pr. v. 1. || (of fluids) *to flow away*; 2. || (of water) *to drain*; 3. || § (th.) *to glide away*; 4. § (pers.) *to disperse*; 5. § (th.) *to pass away*; *to slide ✓ away*; *to run ✓ away*; 6. (of time) *to elapse*; *to glide away*; *to slip away*; *to go ✓ by*; 7. § (of time) *to wear ✓*; *to wear ✓ out*; 8. (com.) *to sell ✓*; *to sell ✓ off*; *to go ✓ off*.

— rapidement, (V. senses) || § *to glide on*. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. || *to drain* (waters); 2. § *to disperse* (people); 3. (com.) *to sell ✓*; *to sell ✓ off*; (to get ✓ off).

ÉCOULÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **ÉCOULER**.

ÉCOURGEON [ékourjon] n. m. V. **ES-COURGEON**.

ÉCOURTER, v. a. 1. || § *to curtail*; *to shorten*; *to cut ✓ shorter*; 2. *to dock* (dogs, horses); 3. § (b. s.) *to dock*; *to crop*; *to cut ✓ short*.

ÉCOURTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **ÉCOURTER**.

Chien —, *curtail dog*; queue — e, *curtail*.

ÉCOUTANT, E, adj. 1. *listening*; 2. (jest.) (of barristers) *briefless*.

ÉCOUTANTS, n. m. *auditors*; *hearers*; *listeners*, pl.

ÉCOUTE, n. f. *place for listening* (without being seen).

Être aux —s, *to watch*; *to be on the watch*; *to look out*; (to be on the look out).

ÉCOUTE, n. f. (nav.) *sheet*.

Border les —s, *to haul*, *to tally aft the =s*; border une —, *to sheet*; larguer les —s, *to let ✓ fly the =s*.

ÉCOUTER, v. a. 1. || (...), *to listen*; 2. || (...), *to hear*; 3. || (...), *to listen*; *to give ✓*, *to grant a hearing*; 4. § *to listen to*; *to attend to*; *to pay ✓ attention to*; *to hear ✓*; *to harken to*; 5. § (...), *to listen to* (obey); (to mind (a. o.)).

1. || — q. u. qui parle, *to listen to a. o. that is speaking*. 3. — la raison, *to listen to reason*; *to hear reason*. 4. — son père, sa mère, ses amis, *to listen to o.'s father, mother, friends*; un enfant qui n'écoute personne, *a child that minds nobody*.

N'— que soi-même, *to be guided solely by o.'s own impulse*; n'— que d'une oreille, *not to half-listen to*; *to pay ✓ but little, no attention to*. — aux portes, *to listen at the door*; *to eaves-drop*. Personne qui écoute, *list-*

ener; *hearer*. Ne l'écoutez pas! *never mind him!* *do not mind him!*

S'ÉCOUTER, pr. v. 1. *to like to hear o.'s self*; 2. *to indulge o.'s self*; *to nurse o.'s self up*.

ÉCOUTEUR, n. m. (b. s.) *listener*. — aux portes, *eaves-dropper*.

ÉCOUTEU-X [ékouteu] adj. (man.) *skittish*.

ÉCOUTILLE [ékouti-y'] n. f. (nav.) *hatch-way*; *hatch*.

— à charbon, *coal-scuttle*.

ÉCOUTOIR, n. m. *ear*—, *hearing-trumpet*.

ÉCOUVILLON [ékouvi-yon] n. m. 1. (of ovens) *scovel*; 2. (artil.) *sponge*; *rammer*; *ramrod*.

ÉCOUVILLONNER [ékouvi-yoné] v. a. 1. *to wipe with a scovel*; 2. (artil.) *to sponge*.

ÉCRAN, n. m. 1. *screen*; *fire-screen*; 2. *hand-screen*.

— à main, *hand-screen*; — à pied, *fire*— *Bâton, manche d'—*, =-stick.

ÉCRASEMENT [ékrâzman] n. m. 1. || *crushing*; 2. || *crush*; 3. || *bruising*; 4. || *squashing*; 5. || § *overwhelming*; 6. § *crushing*; *destruction*; *ruin*.

ÉCRASER [ékrâze] v. a. 1. || *to crush*; 2. || *to bruise*; 3. || *to squash*; 4. || § (pr. with) *to overwhelm*; 5. || § *to tread ✓*; *to tread ✓ out*; 6. || *to run ✓ over*; 7. § *to crush*; *to destroy*; *to ruin*; 8. § *to crush*; *to overbear ✓*; *to bear ✓ down*; 9. § *to crush* (oppress); *to grind ✓ down*; 10. § *to eclipse*; *to throw ✓ into the shade*; 11. (mil.) *to bruise*.

6. Une voiture a écrasé un enfant, *a coach ran over a child*.

Moulin à —, *bruising-mill*.

ÉCRASÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **ÉCRASER**) 1. *flat*; *low*; 2. *short*; *squat*; 3. (of the nose) *flat*.

Non —, (V. senses) *unbruised*.

ÉCREMER, v. a. 1. || *to cream*; *to cream off*; *to skim*; *to skim off*; 2. § *to cream off*; (to take ✓ the best of).

ÉCRETER, v. a. (fort.) *to shoot ✓ off*, *to carry off the top of*.

ÉCREVISSE, n. f. 1. (carc.) (genus) *crayfish*; *crayfish*; *fresh water lobster*; 2. (carc.) *crab*; *crab-fish*; 3. (astr.) *crab*.

— de mer, (carcin.) 1. *crab*; *crab-fish*; 2. *lobster*; — de mer femelle, *hen lobster*; — de mer mâle, *cock-lobster*; pierres, yeux d'—, (pharm.) *crabs' claws*; *crabs' eyes*.

ÉCRIER (S') pr. v. 1. *to exclaim*; *to cry*; 2. *to cry*; *to cry out*; 3. *to shout out*.

ÉCRILLE [ékri-y'] n. f. (fish.) *grate*.

ÉCRIN, n. m. 1. *casket*; *jewel-box*; 2. *casket*, *box of jewels*.

ÉCRIRE, v. a. irreg. (ÉCRIVANT; ÉCRIT; ind. pres. J'ÉCRIS; NOUS ÉCRIVONS; pret. ÉCRIVIS; fut. ÉCRIRAI, subj. pres. ÉCRIVE) (DE, from; à, to) 1. || § *to write ✓*; 2. || *to write ✓ down*; *to set ✓ down*; 3. || *to write ✓ word*; 4. || *to write ✓ off*; 5. || *to spell*.

1. — à Londres, en Angleterre, *to write to London, to England*; je ne vous ai pas écrit que je fusse rétabli, *I did not write to you that I am restored to health*. 5. Comment écrivez-vous votre nom? *how do you spell your name?*

— entièrement, d'un bout à l'autre, *to write ✓ out*; — fin, *to = small*; — gros, *to = large*; — et faire paraître, *to = off*; — et faire partir des lettres, *to = off*; — toujours, continuer d'—, *to = on*; — au courant de la plume, *to = ✓ off*; — au net, *to = fair*. Papier à—, *writing-paper*; table à—, *writing-table*.

[ÉCRIRE followed by que and conjugated negatively requires the subj.]

ÉCRIT, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **ÉCRIRE**) 1. *written*; *in writing*; 2. (of paper) *written on*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unwritten*; 2. *unwritten on*.

S'ÉCRIRE, pr. v. (V. senses of ÉCRIRE) to sign o.'s self; to write $\sqrt{o.'s}$ self; to write $\sqrt{o.'s}$ name.

— chez q. u., to inscribe, to leave $\sqrt{o.'s}$ name at a. o.'s; se faire écrire chez q. u., to have o.'s name inscribed, left at a. o.'s.

ÉCRIT, n. m. 1. || writing (thing written); 2. || written agreement; agreement in writing; 3. § writing (book); work; 4. pamphlet.

Par —, in writing; written. Consigner par —, to commit to =; coucher, mettre par —, to put \sqrt{in} writing; to put \sqrt{down} ; to set \sqrt{down} ; prendre par —, to take \sqrt{down} .

ÉCRITEAU, n. m. 1. bill (exhibited as an advertisement); 2. board.

ÉCRITOIRE, n. f. 1. inkstand; 2. ink-case; ink-horn.

ÉCRITURE, n. f. 1. writing (action, art); 2. writing (characters written); 3. writing (manner); hand-writing; hand; 4. scripture (Bible), sing.; scriptures, pl.; $\frac{1}{2}$ holy writ, sing.; 5. —s, (pl.) writings; deeds, pl.; 6. —s, (pl.) letters and accounts, pl.

— coulée, courante, expéditive, running hand; — fine, small =; — grosse, large text; mauvaise —, bad =; scrawl; — privée, (law) writing of a private person; — publique, (law) writing of a public officer; 1 — sainte, la sainte —, les saintes —s, scripture; holy writ; — sténographique, short hand-writing. — de chancellerie, court hand; — en fin, small =; — en gros, large =; — en moyenne, round =. Contraire à l'—, la sainte —, unscriptural. Cahier d'—, writing-book; caractère d'—, (print.) script; maître, professeur d'—, writing-master; personne versée dans l'— sainte, scripturist. De l'—, de l'— sainte, scriptural; de sa propre —, in o.'s own writing, hand. Avoir une —, to write \sqrt{a} ... =; concilier les —s, to reconcile apparent contradictions; passer —, les —s de, (book-k.) to book; to make \sqrt{an} entry of.

ÉCRIVAILLERIE [ékri-vai-ye-ri] n. f. scribbling.

ÉCRIVAILLEUR [ékri-vai-ye-ur] n. m. scribbler.

ÉCRIVAIN, n. m. 1. || § writer; 2. petition-writer; 3. writing-master; 4. (com. nav.) captain's clerk; clerk.

— public, petition writer.

ÉCRIVASSIER, n. m. scribbler.

ÉCROU, n. m. screw-nut; female, hollow screw.

ÉCROU, n. m. entry in the gaol-book.

Livre, registre d'—, gaol-book.

ÉCROUELLES, n. f. (pl.) king's evil, sing.

Herbe aux —, (bot.) fig-wort. Toucher les —, to touch for the king's evil.

ÉCROUELLEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. affected with the king's evil.

ÉCROUER, v. a. to enter in the gaol-book.

ÉCROUIR, v. a. (arts) to harden (metals) by hammering; to hard-hammer.

ÉCROUISSEMENT [ékrouis-man] n. m. (arts) hardening by hammering.

ÉCROULEMENT [ékroul-man] n. m. 1. falling in (by sinking); 2. falling down.

ÉCROULER (S') pr. v. 1. || to fall \sqrt{in} (by sinking); 2. || to fall \sqrt{down} ; 3. § to fall \sqrt{into} decay; to fall \sqrt{to} pieces; (to break \sqrt{up}).

ÉCROUTER, v. a. to cut \sqrt{off} the crust of.

ÉCRU, E, adj. (a. & m.) unbleached.

Toile —e, brown holland.

ECTROPION, n. m. (med.) ectropium; (a)version of the eye-lids.

ECU, n. m. 1. shield (of the middle ages); 2. crown (old French coin worth

4 shillings or 2 s. 6 d.); 3. crown (money of account of the value of 2 s. 6 d.); 4. —s, (pl.) money; cash, sing.; 5. (her.) shield; 6. (stat.) short demy; 7. (stat.) copy; bastard; 8. (stat.) crown.

— blanc, silver-crown; petit — $\frac{1}{2}$, crown (2 s. 6 d.). —s sur table, money in hand; (money down. Herbe aux —s, (bot.) money-wort; le père aux —s, a man made of money. Amasser des —s, to hoard up money; avoir des —s à remuer à la pelle, to have money by the shovel-full; n'avoir pas un — vaillant, not to be worth a shilling, not to have a shilling of o.'s own; lâcher des —s, to come \sqrt{down} .

ÉCUAGE, n. m. (feud. law) scutage.

ÉCUBIER, n. m. (nav.) howse-hole.

ÉCUEIL [éku-yè] n. m. 1. || rock (at sea); 2. § rock danger; 3. (nav.) foul place; —s, (pl.) dangers, pl.

ÉCUELLE, n. f. porringer.

— d'eau, (bot.) penny-wort. Laveuse d'—s, scullion. Laver les —s, to wash up the dishes; mettre tout par —, to treat sumptuously; rogner les —s à q. u., to cut \sqrt{down} a. o.'s income. Il a bier plu dans son —, (he has come into good prosperity).

ÉCUELLE, n. f. porringer-full.

ÉCUISSE, v. a. to splinter (trees).

ÉCULER, v. a. to tread \sqrt{down} the heel of (a boot, shoe).

S'ÉCULER, pr. v. (of boots & shoes) to wear \sqrt{down} at the heel.

ÉCUMAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) scumming.

ÉCUMANT, E, adj. 1. foaming; 2. frothy.

ÉCUME, n. f. 1. foam; 2. foam; froth; spume; 3. (of liquids) scum; 4. skimming; 5. § (sing.) scum, sing.; dross, sing.; dregs, pl.; 6. (of metal) dross; 7. (of perspiration) lather.

— de mer, 1. foam of the sea; 2. meerschaum. Chose légère comme l'—, froth. Plein d'—, drossy. Avec —, frothily. Couvrir d'—, to be foam; monter en —, to froth up; rejeter comme de l'—, to foam out.

ÉCUMÉNIQUE. V. OECUMÉNIQUE.

ÉCUMER, v. n. 1. to foam; 2. to foam; to froth.

— de la bouche, to foam at the mouth. En écumant, foamingly.

ÉCUMER, v. a. 1. || to skim; to skim off; 2. || to scum; to scum off; 3. § to gather; to collect; to pick up; 4. § (ve. of) to rid \sqrt{of} ; 5. to infest (the seas); to scour.

ÉCUMEUR, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ skimmer; 2. § parasite; 3. § collector; person that picks up.

— de marmites, parasite; spunger;

— de mer, (nav.) sea-rover; rover; pickaroon.

ÉCUMÉU-X [—meù] SE, adj. "foamy; frothy."

ÉCUMOIRE, n. f. skimmer; scummer.

ÉCURER, v. a. 1. to scour (kitchen utensils); 2. to clean (wells, &c.).

ÉCURÉ, E, pa. p. 1. scoured; 2. cleaned.

Non —, 1. unscoured; 2. uncleaned.

ÉCUREUIL [ékure-yè] n. m. (mam.) squirrel.

Chasse aux —s, —-hunt.

ÉCUREU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. scourer (of kitchen utensils).

ÉCURIE, n. f. 1. stable (for horses, mules & asses); 2. —s, (pl.) stabling, sing.; 3. equipage (of great personages).

— de chevaux à louer, livery-stable. Garçon, valet d'—, stable-boy; stableman; horse-boy. À l'—, in the stable.

Loger dans une —, to stable.

[Écurie must not be confounded with étable.]

ÉCUSSE, n. m. 1. (arch.) knob; knot; pomel; 2. (her.) shield; 3. (her.) escut-

cheon; scutcheon; coat of arms; 4. (hort.) (of grafting) shield; gem; 5. (nav.) escutcheon.

En —, (hort.) (of grafting) by gem. Enter, greffer en —, to bud; to inye; to inoculate.

ÉCUSSE, E, adj. (her.) escutcheon-ed.

ÉCUSSE, v. a. (hort.) to bud; to inye; to inoculate.

Personne qui écusse, inoculator.

ÉCUSSE, n. m. (hort.) budding-knife.

ÉCUIER [ékui-yè] n. m. 1. squire (of a knight); esquire; 2. shield-bearer; 3. armour-bearer; 4. esquire (gentleman); 5. equerry (of a prince, &c.); 6. rider; horseman; 7. riding-master; 8. (of staircases) wall hand-rail.

— tranchant, career. Grand — tranchant, grand carter. — de bouche, de cuisine, head-cook (of princes, &c.). D'—, squirely. Servir d'— à, to squire.

ÉCUIERE [ékui-yèr] n. f. rider; horse-woman.

EDDA, n. m. Edda (collection of Scandinavian poetry containing the national mythology).

EDEN [edenn, edin] n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ Eden (Paradise).

ÉDENTER, v. a. to break \sqrt{the} teeth of.

ÉDENTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (th.) the teeth of which are broken; 2. (pers.) toothless; edentated.

S'ÉDENTER, pr. v. (th.) to lose $\sqrt{o.'s}$ teeth.

ÉDICTER, v. a. (law) (th.) 1. to impose (a fine); 2. to inflict (a punishment).

ÉDIFIANT, E, adj. edifying.

D'une manière —e, edifyingly.

ÉDIFICATEUR, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ builder.

ÉDIFICATION [—a-sion] n. f. 1. || building (of temples); 2. § edification (instruction).

Être de grande —, to be very edifying; être de peu d'—, not to be very edifying.

ÉDIFICE, n. m. 1. || edifice; fabric; structure; pile; building; 2. § edifice; fabric; structure.

— étonnant, stupendous =. Majestueux —, stately =.

ÉDIFIER, v. a. 1. || to build (temples or public edifices); to erect; 2. § to build \sqrt{up} ; 3. § to edify (instruct).

ÉDIFIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ÉDIFIER.

Non —, (V. senses) § unedified.

ÉDILE, n. m. (Rom. hist.) ædile; edile.

ÉDILITE, n. f. (Rom. hist.) ædileship; edileship.

EDIT, n. m. 1. edict; 2. decree.

ÉDITER, v. a. 1. to edit (revise, correct and comment); 2. (com.) to publish.

ÉDITEUR, n. m. 1. editor (man of letters); 2. (com.) publisher.

— pompeux, emblazoner.

ÉDITION [édition] n. f. edition.

— princeps, "editio princeps"; original edition. Donner une —, to publish an edition; to bring \sqrt{out} an edition (of); to edit (...); faire une —, to prepare an edition; to get \sqrt{up} an edition.

ÉDREDON, n. m. 1. eider-down; 2. eider-down coverlet.

ÉDUCATEUR, n. m. rearer (of animals); breeder.

— de vers à soie, owner, proprietor of a silk-worm nursery.

ÉDUCATION [—a-sion] n. f. 1. § (pers.) education; 2. || (of animals) rearing; breeding; 3. || (pers.) rearing; bringing up; 4. § training; 5. § (pers.) education; 6. § breeding, sing.; manners, pl.; 7. (hort.) training; rearing; 8. (rur. econ.) breeding; rearing.

— soignée, finished education. Mai-

son d'—, 1. *scholastic establishment*; 2. *boarding-school*; maison d'— religieuse, *preceptory*. D'—, *educational*; de haute —, *well-bred*; d'une parfaite —, *all-accomplished*; sans —, 1. § (pers.) *uneducated*; 2. § unbrd; 3. § *untaught*; *unschooled*. Faire l'— de §, *to educate* (a. o.).

EDULCORATION [—acion] n. f. (chem., pharm.) *edulcoration*.

EDULCORDER, v. a. 1. (chem.) *to edulcorate*; 2. (pharm.) *to edulcorate*; *to sweeten*.

EDUQUER, v. a. † *to rear*; *to breed* √; *to bring up*.

EFAUFILER [efâgil] v. a. *to draw* √ *out the threads of* (textile fabrics).

EFFENDI [efendi] n. m. V. EFFENDI.

EFFAÇABLE, adj. 1. *that can be effaced*; 2. *erasable*.

EFFACER, v. a. 1. § (DE, from) *to efface*; 2. § *to deface*; 3. § *to erase*; 4. § *to obliterate*; 5. § *to expunge*; *to blot out*; 6. § *to wash out*; 7. § *to wear* √ *away, off*; 8. § *to eclipse*; *to throw* √ *into the shade*; *to outlustre*; 9. § *to obliterate* (the body, shoulders, &c.).

4. — q. ch. de sa mémoire, *to obliterate a th. from o.'s memory*.

— (en brillant, rayant), *to erase*; *to obliterate*; *to expunge*; *to strike* √ *out*; *to cross out*; — (en essuyant), *to wipe away, off, out*; — (en frottant), *to erase*; *to rub out*; — (en grattant), *to erase*; *to obliterate*; *to scratch out*; — (en lavant), *to wash away, off*; — (en faisant un pâté), *to obliterate*; *to expunge*; *to blot out*; — (en usant), *to wear* √ *out*.

Pour —, (V. senses) 1. *in defacement of*; 2. *in obliteration of*.

EFFACÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of EFFACER) (pers.) *obliterated*; *kept in the shade*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § *uneffaced*; 2. § *undefaced*; 3. § *unwashed*; 4. § *unexpunged*; 5. § *unobliterated*. État de ce qui est —, (V. senses) 1. *erasure*; 2. § *obliteration*.

S'EFFACER, pr. v. (V. senses of EFFACER) 1. § (th.) *to come* √ *out*; 2. § (th.) *to become* √ *obliterated*; 3. § (th.) *to blot out*; 4. § (th.) *to wash out*; 5. § (th.) *to wear* √ *away, off*; 6. § (pers.) *to draw* √ *in*; 7. § (pers.) *to keep* √ *in the back-ground*; *to hold* √ *back*.

EFFACURE, n. f. 1. § *erasure*; 2. *obliteration*; 3. *blot*.

EFFANER, v. a. (agr.) *to cut* √ *the leaves of*.

EFFARER, v. a. *to scare*; *to make* √ (a. o.) *look wild*.

EFFARÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (pers.) *scared*; 2. (of the countenance, look) *wild*.

D'un air —, *wildly*.

S'EFFARER, pr. v. *to be scared*; *to look wild*.

EFFAROUCANT, E, adj. 1. *startling*; 2. *that gives umbrage*.

EFFAROUCHER, v. a. 1. § *to scare*; *to scare away*; 2. § *to startle*; *to shock*; 3. § *to give* √ *umbrage* (to).

Qui n'est pas effarouché, *unscared*; — les pigeons, § *to frighten*, *drive* √ *away customers*.

S'EFFAROUCHER, pr. v. 1. § *to be scared*, *scared away*; *to fly* √ *off*; 2. § (DE, at) *to be startled*, *shocked*; 3. § (DE, to) *to take* √ *umbrage*.

EFFECTIF, VE, adj. 1. *effective* (in fact and real); 2. (mil.) *effective*.

Force effective, (mil.) *effective force*: homme —, *man of his word*. Sa parole est effective, *he is a man of his word*.

EFFECTIF, n. m. (mil.) *effective force*.

EFFECTIVEMENT [efektivman] adv. *in effect*, *reality*; *really*; *indeed*.

EFFECTUER, v. a. 1. *to effect*; *to carry into effect*; *to execute*; *to perform*; *to accomplish*; *to bring* √ *about*; 2. (th.)

to be effective of; *to work out*; *to bring* √ *about*; 3. *to effect*; *to make* √.

Personne qui effectue, *effector* (of).

S'EFFECTUER, pr. v. 1. *to be effected*; *to be carried into effect*; *to be executed*, *performed*, *accomplished*; 2. *to take* √ *effect*.

EFFEMINE, E, adj. *effeminate*; *womanish*; *womanly*.

Délicatesse —e, *effeminacy*. D'une manière —e, *effeminately*; devenir —, *to effeminate*; *to become* √, (to get √, to grow √ *effeminate*.

EFFEMINER, v. a. *to effeminate*; *to effeminate*; *to soften*.

EFFENDI [efendi] n. m. *effendi* (a title in Turkey).

EFFERVESCENCE, n. f. 1. § *effervescence*; 2. (did.) *exaltation*.

Susceptible d'—, *effervescible*. Être en —, *faire* —, *to effervesce*.

EFFERVESCENT, E, adj. § *effervescent*.

EFFET, n. m. 1. *effect*; 2. *effect*; *execution*; *performance*; 3. *intent*; *purpose*; 4. —s, (pl.) *effects*, pl.; *property*, sing.; *goods*, pl.; (things, pl.; 5. —s, (pl.) (of travellers) *luggage*, sing.; 6. (com.) *bill*; *bill of exchange*; 7. (lin.) —s, (pl.) *funds*; *stocks*, pl.; 8. (law) —s, (pl.) *chattels* (movable), pl.; 9. (mach.) *power*.

—s mobiliers, (law) *movables*, pl.; —s publics, (lin.) *stocks*; *funds*; — utile, 1. (a. & m.) *performance*; 2. (mach.) *power*; *effective power*. — à courte échéance, à court jour, à court terme, (com.) *short, short dated bill*; — à échoir, (com.) *running bill*; — à payer, (com.) *bill payable*; — en portefeuille, (com.) *bill in hand*; — à recevoir, (com.) *bill receivable*; —s hors de service, (adm.) *decayed, old stores*. Chose à —, *clap-trap*; *qualité de produire de l'—, effectiveness*; *recherche d'—, seeking for effect*; (clap-trap. A —, 1. *to produce effect*; 2. (tech.) ... *acting*; à cet —, 1. *to this, that effect*; 2. *for this, that purpose*; à double —, (tech.) *double acting*; à grand —, *to much purpose*; à l'— de, *to the intent that*; *with intent to*; *with a view to*; à peu d'—, *to little purpose*; à quel —? *to what purpose?* à simple —, (tech.) *single-acting*; avec — rétroactif, 1. *with a retroactive effect*; 2. (law) *ex post facto*; de nul —, (law) *of no effect*; en —, *in effect, reality*; indeed; in fact; par l'— de, (did.) *in consequence of*; pour cet —, *to this, that effect*; pour faire de l'—, *to produce effect*; sans —, 1. *to no effect, purpose, end*; 2. *unavailing*. Accepter un —, (com.) *to accept a bill*; acquiescer, payer un —, (com.) *to pay* √ *a bill*; *to take* √ *up a bill*; avoir de l'—, 1. *to have effect*; *to be of effect*; 2. *to work*; *conserver son plein —, to stand* √ *good*; émettre un —, (com.) *to issue a bill*; endosser un —, (com.) *to endorse a bill*; escompter un —, (com.) *to discount a bill*; être porteur d'un —, (com.) *to hold* √ *a bill*; faire — (sur), *to take* √ *effect* (on, upon); faire de l'—, *to produce effect*; faire bon —, *to produce a good effect*; *to do* √ *well*; faire un bon, un mauvais —, *to produce a good, a bad effect*; faire grand — sur q. u., *to produce great effect upon a. o.*; (to go √ *a great way with a. o.*; faire les fonds d'un —, (com.) *to provide for a bill*; faire honneur à un —, (com.) *to honour a bill*; ne pas faire honneur à un —, (com.) *to dishonour a bill*; faire la provision d'un —, (com.) *to provide for a bill*; laisser un — en souffrance, (com.) *to dishonour a bill*; mettre à —, *to carry into effect, execution*; passer un — à l'ordre de, (com.) *to make a bill payable to*; prendre un —, (com.) 1. *to take* √ *a bill*; 2. *to cash a bill*. Suivi d'—, (law.) *carried into effect*. Qui

produit de l'—, 1. *producing effect*; 2. *efficient*.

EFFEUILIAISON [effeu-yéon] n. f. *stripping off the leaves*.

EFFEUILLER [effeu-yé] v. a. *to strip off the leaves of*.

EFFEUILLE, E, pa. p. *leafless*; *stripped of its leaves*.

S'EFFEUILLER, pr. v. *to shed* √ *its leaves*.

EFFICACE, adj. *efficient*; *efficacious*.

Tout —, *all-efficient*.

EFFICACE, n. m. † V. EFFICACITÉ.

EFFICACEMENT [efikasman] adv. *efficiently*; *efficaciously*.

EFFICACITÉ, n. f. *efficacy*; *efficiency*.

Avec —, *efficaciously*; *efficiently*.

EFFICIENT [efasian] E, adj. (of causes) *efficient*.

Cause —e, *efficient cause*; *efficient*.

EFFIGIE, n. f. *effigy* (figure, representation).

À l'— de, *with the* = *of*; en —, in =. Être à l'— de, *porter l'— de*, *to bear* √ *to have the* = *of*.

EFFIGIER, v. a. 1. *to make* √ *an effigy of*; 2. † *to execute in effigy*.

EFFILÉ, E, adj. 1. *slender*; 2. *taper*; *tapering*; 3. (of animals) *slim*; 4. (bot.) *virgate*.

EFFILE, n. m. 1. *fringe*; 2. † *deep mourning*.

EFFILER, v. a. 1. *to ravel*; *to unravel*; *to ravel out*; *to unravel* √; 2. *to taper*; 3. *to string* √ (leguminous plants).

S'EFFILER, pr. v. 1. *to ravel, unravel*; *to ravel out*; 2. *to taper*; *to taper off*.

EFFILOQUER, v. a. *to ravel*, *to unravel* (silk).

EFFILURE, n. f. *thread unravelled*.

EFFLANQUER, v. a. *to render*, *to make* √ *lean*, *poor*.

EFFLANQUÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (of animals) *lean*; *thin*; *poor*; 2. (veter.) *sinew-shrunk*.

EFFLEURER, v. a. 1. § *to take* √ *off the surface of*; 2. § *to affect the surface of*; 3. § *to graze* (rub off the skin of); 4. § *to graze* (to touch lightly in passing); 5. § *to skim over*; *to skim the surface of*; *to touch upon*; 6. *to dip into* (attend slightly to).

EFFLEURIR, v. n. (chem., min.) *to effloresce*.

S'EFFLEURIR, pr. v. (chem., min.) *to effloresce*.

EFFLORESCENCE, n. f. 1. (chem., efflorescence); 2. (med.) *efflorescence*; 3. *efflorescence*.

EFFLORESCENT, E, adj. (chem., min.) *efflorescent*.

EFFLUENCE, n. f. (phys.) *effluence*.

EFFLUENT, E, adj. (phys.) *effluent*.

EFFONDREMENT, n. m. (agr.) *digging deep*.

EFFONDRE, v. a. 1. (agr.) *to dig* √ *dip*; 2. *to break* √ *in*; 3. † *to draw* √ (poultry); 4. † *to gut* (fish).

S'EFFONDRE, pr. v. † § *to fall* √ *in*; *to give* √ *way*.

EFFONDRE, v. n. § *to fall* √ *in*; *to give* √ *way*.

EFFONDRILES [efondri-y] n. f. (pl.) *sediment*, sing.; *drugs*, pl.; *grout*, sing.

EFFORCER (S') pr. v. (DE, to) 1. § *to make* √ *an effort*; *to force o.'s self*; 2. *to strive* √; *to make* √ *efforts*; *to exert o.'s self*; 3. *to endeavour*; (to try).

Personne qui s'efforce (de), *endeavourer* (to).

EFFORT, n. m. (poth., to) 1. § (pers.) *effort*; *exertion*; 2. § *strain* (violent effort); 3. (pers.) *endeavour*; 4. (th.) *force*; *strength*; 5. *hoist* (endeavour to raise); 6. (mech.) *stress*; 7. (nav.) *strain*; 8. (veter.) *strain*; *swaying*.

Dernier —, *utmost effort*, *exertion*, *endeavour*; — *énergique, vigoureux*,

strenuous =, *exertion, endeavour*; faible, léger —, *slight* =, *exertion*; grand, violent —, *struggle* —; impuissant, infructueux, inutile, fruitless =, *endeavour* — des reins, (veter.) *strain in the back*; *swaying of the back*. Sans —, *without an* =, *exertion, endeavour*. Se consumer en vains —s, *to exhaust o.'s self in useless, vain* =, *endeavours*; se donner un —, *to overstrain o.'s self*; employer, faire tous ses —s, *to exert, to make* √, *to use every* =, *endeavour*; faire un —, *1. to make* √ *an* =, *exertion, endeavour*; (*to push*; *2. (build.) (of wood) to settle*; faire un —, quelques —s, (*to strain a little*; faire des —s, *to strive*; *to exert o.'s self*; *to endeavour*; faire de grands —s, *to strain*; faire de violents —s, *to struggle*; faire de trop grands, de trop violents —s, *to overstrain*; faire les plus grands —s, *1. to exert o.'s self to the utmost*; *2. to strain o.'s self*; faire ses —s, *to use o.'s* =, *exertions*; faire tous les —s possibles, *to exert every possible* =.

EFFRACTION [ɛfraksion] n. f. (crim. law) *breaking*; *breaking open*.

Ouvrir avec —, *to break* √; *to break* √ open.

EFFRAIE [ɛfrɛ] n. f. (orn.) *white, barn owl*.

Chouette —, =.

EFFRAYANT [ɛfrɛ-yɑ̃] E, adj. *frightful*; *dreadful*; *appalling*; *terrible*; *tremendous*.

D'une manière —e, *frightfully*; *dreadfully*; *terribly*; *tremendously*.

EFFRAYER [ɛfrɛ-yɛ] v. a. 1. *to frighten*; *to fright*; *2. to dismay*; (*to put in a fright*; *2. to dismay*; *to appal*; *3. to frighten, to scare away*; *4. to come* √ *amiss* to (a. o.).

EFFRAYÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **EFFRAYER**) *afraid*.

Non —, 1. *unfrighted*; 2. *undismayed*; *unappalled*; 3. *unscared*.

EFFRAYER, pr. v. 1. (DE, at) *to be frightened, frightened, *affrighted*; 2. (DE, at) *to be dismayed*; 3. (DE, ...) *to mind (pay attention to)*; 4. (of animals) *to take* √ *fright*.

Ne vous effrayez pas de cela! *do not mind that! never mind that!*

EFFRÈNE, E, adj. *unbridled*; *unrestrained*; *ungovernable*.

D'une manière —e, *ungovernably*.

EFFRITER, v. a. (agr.) *to exhaust*.

EFFRITER, pr. v. (agr.) *to become* √, (*to get* √ *exhausted*).

EFFROI, n. m. 1. *fright*; **affright*; 2. *dismay*; *appallment*; ***appal*.

Objet d'—, *affright*. Avec —, (V. senses) *affrightedly*; *fearfully*; sans —, (V. senses) 1. *unaffrighted*; 2. *undismayed*; *unappalled*; 3. *unscared*. Glacer d'—, *to chill with fright*; jeter dans l'—, *to put* √ *in a fright*; pâlir d'—, *to turn pale with fright*; trembler d'—, *to tremble with fright*.

EFFRONTÉ, E, adj. *shameless*; *impudent*; *bold-faced*; (*brazen-faced*).

EFFRONTÉ, n. m. E, n. f. *bold-face*.

EFFRONTERIE [ɛfrɔ̃tʁi] n. f. (DE, to) *effrontery*; *shamelessness*; *impudence*; (*face*).

Confondre, imposer par l'—, *to face down*; payer d'—, (*to brazen it out*; soutenir avec —, (*to face down*).

EFFROYABLE [ɛfrɔ̃-yabl] adj. (th.) 1. *frightful*; *fearful*; *dreadful*; 2. *horrible*; *horrid*; *shocking*; 3. *frightful* (ugly); *horrible*; 4. *frightful* (prodigious); *dreadful*.

EFFROYABLEMENT [ɛfrɔ̃-yabl'mɑ̃] adv. 1. *frightfully*; *fearfully*; *dreadfully*; 2. *horribly*; *horridly*; *shockingly*; 3. *frightfully* (prodigiously); *dreadfully*.

EFFUSION [ɛfuzion] n. f. 1. *effusion*;

pouring out; 2. || (b. s.) *effusion*; *shedding*; 3. § *effusion*; *flow*; *overflowing*. — de sang, *blood-shed*.

ÉFOURCEAU, n. m. *timber-tug*.

ÉGAGROPILE, n. m. (veter.) *wool-ball*.

ÉGAL, E, adj. 1. || § *equal* (like in nature, quantity, quality); 2. || *commensurate* (equal in extent, measure); *equal*; 3. || *even*; *level*; 4. § *even*; *equal*; *uniform*; 5. (λ, to; que, [subj.]) *indifferent*; (*same*; (*all one*; 6. (geom.) *equal*; 7. (geom.) (of figures) *concurring*; 8. (sciences) *equal*.

1. || Poids égaux, equal weights; § droits égaux, equal rights. 3. Un chemin —, an even, a level road. 4. Un caractère, un esprit —, an even, equal temper, mind; un style —, a uniform style; conduite —, uniform conduct. 5. Ge m'est — que ce soit ainsi ou non, it is indifferent to me whether it is so or not.

Non —, 1. *unequal*; 2. *uneven*; 3. *unindifferent*. Être — (à), (V. senses) (th.) *to be indifferent (to)*; *to be the same (to)*; *to be all one (to)*; être parfaitement — (à), *to be quite indifferent*; *to be all the same (to)*; se rendre — (à), *to make* √, *to render o.'s self equal (to)*. Cela m'est —, (V. Être —), *I do not mind it, that*.

ÉGAL, n. m. E, n. f. *equal*.

À l'— de, 1. *equal to*; 2. *as much as*; 3. *in comparison of, with*; d'— à —, entre égaux, *between equals*; sans —, 1. *unparalleled*; *unequaled*; *unmatched*; *matchless*; 2. (pers.) *peerless*. N'avoir pas son —, *not to be equalled*; *not to have o.'s equal*; marcher l'— de, *to be the equal of*; *to be on a level with*; traiter d'—, 1. *to treat (a. o.) as an equal*; 2. *to treat on equal terms with (a. o.)*.

ÉGALEMENT [ɛgalman] adv. 1. *equally*; 2. *equally*; *alike*; 3. *likewise*; *also*; *too*; 4. (DE, of) *both*.

ÉGALER, v. a. 1. *to equal* (make, be equal); 2. *to equal*; (*to match*; (*to come* √ *up to*; 3. (λ, with) *to parallel*; *to compare*; 4. ‡ *to make* √ *even, level*. Qui n'a pas été égalé, *unequaled*.

S'ÉGALER, pr. v. (λ, to) *to render, to make* √ *o.'s self equal*.

ÉGALISATION [ɛgalizasyon] n. f. ‡ (law) *equalization*.

ÉGALISER, v. a. 1. *to equalize*; 2. *to render, to make* √ *level*; 3. *to square* (accounts); 4. (tech.) *to float*.

ÉGALISÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **ÉGALISER**) (of accounts) *square*.

ÉGALITÉ, n. f. 1. || § *equality*; 2. || *evenness*; *levelness*; 3. § *evenness*; *equality*; *uniformity*; 4. (geom.) *congruity*; 5. (sciences) *equality*.

— d'âme, *equanimity*; — d'ordre, *de rang, coordination*. À — de ..., *where there is equality of ...*; *with equal ...*; avec —, *coequally*.

ÉGARD [ɛgɑ̃] n. m. 1. *regard* (attention of the mind); *respect*; 2. —s, (pl.) *regard* (esteem); *respect*, sing.; 3. *regard* (case); *respect*; *consideration*; *account*.

À cet —, *in this, that respect*; à l'— de, *regarding*; *in, with regard to*; *in reference to*; *in = of*; *with = to*; *in the case of*; *as to*; *for*; à quelques —s, *in some =*; à tous —s, *1. in all =*; *in every =*; 2. *to all intents and purposes*; avec —, *regardfully*; par — pour, *out of regard for*; *out of = to*; *with consideration for*; *for the sake of*; on, upon *account of*; par — pour vous, *for your sake*; sans —, (à, pour) *regardless (of)*; sans — pour, sans avoir — à, *without any regard to*. Avoir — à, 1. *to have, to pay* √ *regard to*; *to be regardful of*; (*to have an eye to*; 2. *to allow for*; *to make* √ *allowance for*; avoir des —s pour, *to have consideration for*; *to pay* √ *consideration, regard, = to*; *to show* √ *regard for*; n'avoir pas d'—s à, *to be*

regardless of; témoigner des —s pour, *to have, to show* √ *regard for*; man-quer aux —s que l'on doit à q. u., *to be wanting in = to, towards a. o.* Eu — à ..., *considering ...*; regard being had to ...

ÉGAREMENT [ɛgarman] n. m. 1. ‡ || *losing o.'s way*; 2. § *error*; *mistake*; 3. § *error*; —s, (pl.) *errors*, pl.; *misconduct*, sing.; 4. (of the look) *wildness*.

— d'esprit, *mental alienation*.

ÉGARER, v. a. 1. || *to mislead* √ (a. o.); *to lead* √ *out of o.'s way*; 2. § *to mislead* √ (a. o.); *to lead* √ *astray*; *to lead* √ *into error*; 3. || *to mislay* √ (a. th.); 4. § *to disorder, to impair* (the mind).

ÉGARE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **ÉGARER**) 1. *stray* (having lost o.'s way); 2. § *erring*; *deluded*; *mistaken*; 3. (of the look) *wild*; 4. § (of the mind) *disordered*; *distempered*; 5. (of horses' mouths) *spoiled*.

D'un air —, *wildly*. Avoir l'air —, les yeux —s, *to look wild*.

S'ÉGARER, pr. v. 1. || *to lose* √ *o.'s way*; (*to lose* √ *o.'s self*; 2. || (DE, from) *to stray*; *to wander*; 3. § *to err*; *to stray*; *to go* √ *astray*; 4. § *to err*; *to fall* √, *to be led into error*, *mistake*; *to mistake*; *to fall* √ (into); 5. § (of the mind) *to wander*.

ÉGAROTTE, E, adj. (veter.) *withdrawing*.

ÉGAYER [ɛgɛ-yɛ] v. a. 1. *to enliven*; *to cheer*; *to render, to make* √ *gay, cheerful*; 2. *to enliven*; *to cheer*; *to cheer up*; *to revive the spirits of* (a. o.); *to put* √ *in spirits*; 3. *to make* √ (a place) *cheerful* (light); 4. *to rinse* (linen); 5. *to thin* (trees).

S'ÉGAYER, pr. v. 1. *to cheer up*; *to brighten up*; *to become* √ *cheerful, gay*; 2. *to divert o.'s self*; 3. (DE, with) *to make* √ *merry*.

ÉGIDE, n. f. 1. (myth.) *shield* (of Jupiter, Minerva); *ægis*; 2. || (myth.) *breast-plate* (of a god); *breast-piece*; *ægis*; 3. § *shield* (protection); *buckler*; *breast-plate*.

ÉGILOPS [ɛgilops] n. m. (med.) *egilops*.

ÉGLANTIER, n. m. (bot.) *brier*; *canine, dog rose*; *wild, dog brier*; (*eglantine*).

— odorant, *sweet brier*; — sauvage, (*hip-tree*).

ÉGLANTINE, n. f. (bot.) *eglantine*; *columbine*; (*hip*).

ÉGLEFIN, n. m. (ich.) *haddock*.

ÉGLISE, n. f. *church*.

— anglicane, = *of England*; *Anglican* =; — militante, = *militant*; — souffrante, = *suffering*; — triomphante, = *triumphant*; — succursale, *parochial chapel*; *chapel of ease*. Communion de l'—, *pale of the =*; les États de l'—, (geog.) *the States of the =*; giron de l'—, *lap of the =*; homme d'—, = *man*; *clergyman*; office, service de l'—, = *service*; pilier de l'—, (pers.) (b. s.) = *going person*; taxe pour l'entretien de l'—, = *rate*. D'homme d'—, = *like*; en face de l'—, *with all the ceremonies of the =*. Qui est toujours à l'—, (b. s.) = *going*. Près de l'— et loin de Dieu, *the nearer the = the further from God*.

ÉCLOGUE, n. f. *eclogue*.

ÉGOISER, v. n. ‡ *to egotize*.

ÉGOISME, n. m. 1. *selfishness*; 2. (philos.) *egoism*.

Avec —, *selfishly*; par —, *selfishly*; sans —, *unselfish*.

ÉGOÏSTE, n. m. f. 1. *selfish person*; 2. (pers.) *egoist*.

ÉGOÏSTE, adj. 1. *selfish*; 2. (philos.) *egoistic*; *egotistical*.

Peu —, *unselfish*.

ÉGOPHONIE, n. f. (med.) *ægophony*.

ÉGOPODE, n. m. (bot.) *gout-weed*; *gout-wort*.

— des goutteux, =.

ÉGORGER, v. a. 1. *to cut* *✓* the throat of; 2. *to slay* *✓*; *to slaughter*; *to butcher*; 3. *to kill* (animals); *to slaughter*; 4. *to ruin*.

ÉGORGE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **ÉGORGER**.

Non —, (V. senses) *unstain*; *unslaughtered*.

ÉGOSILLER [égozi-yé] (S') pr. v. (A) *FORCE DE*, with) 1. (pers.) *to make* *✓* o.'s throat sore (with calling); *to be hoarse*; *to make* *✓* o.'s self hoarse; 2. (of birds) *to sing* *✓* loud.

ÉGOUT, n. m. 1. *fall* (of running waters); 2. *drip* (of rain-water); 3. *sewer*; *shore*; 4. *to sink* (resort of bad people); 5. (arch.) *projecting roof*.

ÉGOUTTAGE, n. m. 1. *drainage*; 2. (a. & m., tech.) *drainage*; *draining*.

ÉGOUTTER, v. n. 1. *to drip*; 2. (DE, with) *to drop*; 3. *to drain*.

Faire —, 1. *to let* *✓* drip; 2. *to drain*; faire entièrement —, *to drain off*.

ÉGOUTTER, v. a. 1. *to let* *✓* drip; 2. *to drain*.

S'ÉGOUTTER, pr. v. 1. *to drip*; 2. *to drop*; 3. *to drain*.

ÉGOUTTOIR, n. m. *drain*.

ÉGOUTTURE, n. f. 1. (sing.) *drainings*, pl.; 2. (tech.) *draining*.

ÉGRAINER [égréné] v. a. *✓* **ÉGRENER**.

ÉGRAPPER, v. a. *to pick* (grapes) from the bunch.

ÉGRATIGNER [égratinn-yé] v. a. 1. *to scratch* (the skin); 2. (a. & m.) *to scratch* (silk); 3. (enrg.) *to scratch*; 4. (paint.) *to stencil*.

1. Le chat lui a égratigné la main, the cat has scratched his hand.

ÉGRATIGNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **ÉGRATIGNER**.

Non —, *unscratched*.

ÉGRATIGNURE [égratinn-yur] n. f. *scratch* (on the skin).

Faire une — à q. u., *to give* *✓* a. o. a scratch; ne pouvoir souffrir la moindre —, *to be unable to endure the least thing*.

ÉGRAVILLONNER [égravi-yoné] v. a. (hort.) *to remove the soil from the roots of* (trees).

ÉGREFIN, n. m. (ich.) *haddock*.

ÉGREPAGE, n. m. 1. *shelling* (of grains); 2. *picking* (grapes) from the bunch; 3. (a. & m.) *ginning*.

ÉGRENER, v. a. 1. *to shell* (grain); 2. *to pick* (grapes) from the bunch; *to pick*; 3. (a. & m.) *to gin*.

Machine à — le coton, (a. & m.) *cotton-gin*.

ÉGRENÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **ÉGRENER**.

Non —, 1. *unshelled*; 2. *unpicked*.

S'ÉGRENER, pr. v. 1. (of grain) *to shell*; 2. (of grapes) *to fall* *✓* from the stalk.

ÉGRILLARD [égri-jân] E, adj. *sprightly*; *lively*; *brisk*.

ÉGRILLOIR [égri-yoir] n. m. *grate* (for fish-ponds).

ÉGRISE, n. m.

ÉGRISÉE, n. f. (jewel.) *diamond-dust*; *diamond-powder*.

ÉGRISER, v. a. (jewel.) *to clean* (diamonds).

ÉGRUGEOIR [égrujoir] n. m. *mortar* (wooden).

ÉGRUGER, v. a. *to pound* (in a wooden mortar).

ÉGUEULE [égueulé] n. m. E, n. f. *○ vulgar, indecent person*.

ÉGUEULEMENT [égueulman] n. m. (artil.) *impairing at the muzzle*.

ÉGUEULER [égueulé] v. a. *to break* *✓* off the mouth of (bottles, jugs, &c.).

S'ÉGUEULER, pr. v. 1. *○ to hurt* o.'s throat (with calling); *to be hoarse*; 2. (artil.) *to be impaired at the muzzle*.

ÉGYPTIEN [éjipcien] NE, adj. *Egyptian*.

ÉGYPTIEN [éjipcien] n. m. NE, n. f. 1. *Egyptian*; 2. *gipsy*.

EH! interj. 1. *ah!* 2. *well!*

— bien! 1. *well!* 2. *how now!*

EHANCHE, E, adj. V. **DÉHANCÉ**.

ÉHERBER, v. a. (hort.) *to weed*.

ÉHONTÉ, E, adj. *shameless*; *unshamefaced*.

ÉHOUPER, v. a. *to cut* *✓* off the top of (trees).

ÉJACULATEUR, adj. m. (anat.) *ejaculatory*.

ÉJACULATION [—lacion] n. f. 1. *ejaculation* (fervent prayer); 2. (nat. hist.) *ejaculation*; 3. (physiol.) *ejaculation*.

D'—, *ejaculatory*.

ÉJACULATOIRE, adj. (of prayer) *ejaculatory*.

ÉJACULER, v. a. 1. (nat. hist.) *to ejaculate*; *to cast* *✓* forth; 2. (physiol.) *to ejaculate*.

ÉLABORATION [—oracion] n. f. 1. (did.) *elaboration*; 2. (physiol.) *concoction*.

ÉLABORÉ, E, adj. *elaborate*; *laboured*; *wrought*.

D'une manière bien —e, *elaborately*; *digestedly*.

ÉLABORER, v. a. 1. (did.) *to elaborate*; 2. *to elaborate*; *to work out*.

S'ÉLABORER, pr. v. (did.) 1. *to become* *✓* elaborated; 2. *to be elaborated*; *to be worked out*.

ÉLAGAGE, n. m. (hort.) 1. *lopping* (action); 2. *lopping* (branch); *top*; *trash*.

ÉLAGUER, v. a. 1. (agr., hort.) *to prune*; *to lop*; *to lop off*; *to cut* *✓* away; 2. *to prune*; *to lop*; *to curtail*; *to cut* *✓* down.

— de nouveau, (V. senses) *to re-prune*.

ÉLAGUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **ÉLAGUER**.

Non —, (agr., hort.) (V. senses) *unpruned*.

ÉLAGUEUR, n. m. (agr., hort.) *pruner*.

ÉLAN, n. m. (mam.) *elk*; *elke*; *moose-deer*.

— d'Amérique, (mam.) *moose*.

ÉLAN, n. m. 1. *start*; 2. *spring* (sudden motion); 3. *flight*; *soaring*; 4. *burst*; *outbreak*; 5. *glow* (enthusiasm); 6. *buoyancy*.

1. Un cheval qui va par —s, a horse that goes by starts. 3. Les —s de l'imagination, the flights of imagination. 4. Un — de douleur, a burst of grief. 6. L'— de l'esprit, the buoyancy of the mind.

Avec —, (V. senses) *buoyantly*; *par* —, (V. senses) *by starts*; *startlingly*. Éprouver un —, *to feel* *✓* a glow; faire un —, *to start*; *to give* *✓* a start; prendre un —, 1. *to take* *✓* a spring; 2. *to take* *✓* a flight; prendre son —, *to take* *✓* o.'s flight; " *to wing* *✓* o.'s flight.

ÉLANCE, E, adj. 1. *slender*; *slim*; *thin*; (lank); 2. (pers.) *slender*; *tall* and *thin*; (lank); 3. *spiry* (pyramidal); 4. (bot.) *slender*; *lank*.

Etat —, *slenderness*; *thinness*. D'une manière —e, *slenderly*.

ÉLANCEMENT [élanman] n. m. 1. *shooting* (sudden pain); 2. *twitch*; 3. (of the soul) *transport*.

— douloureux, *shooting pain*; éprouver, sentir des —s, *to feel* *✓* shootings; faire éprouver des —s, *to shoot*.

ÉLANCER, v. a. 1. *to dart*; *to shoot* *✓*; 2. *to incite*; *to push on*.

S'ÉLANCER, pr. v. 1. (sur, upon) *to dart*; *to dart forth*; *to rush*; *to dash*; 2. *to spring* *✓*; *to give* *✓* a spring; 3. *to start*; 4. (b. s.) *to bounce*; 5. *to burst* *✓* (rush with violence); *to burst* *✓* forth; 6. *to shoot* *✓* (move rapidly); *to shoot* *✓* forth; 7. " *to career*;

8. (by spurring) *to prick forward*, on; 9. *to* (A, to) *to rush*; *to rush on*; *to spring* *✓* forward; 10. *to take* *✓* o.'s flight; 11. " *to* (of the soul) (VERS, to) *to lift itself up* (to God).

ÉLANCER, v. n. (A, ...) *to shoot* (cause a sudden pain); *to twinge*; *to twitch*.

Le doigt m'élance, my finger shoots.

Qui élance, (of pain) *shooting*.

ÉLAPION, n. m. (orn.) *kite*.

— martinet, *swallow-tailed* =.

ÉLARGIR, v. a. 1. *to widen*; 2. *to make* *✓* broader; 3. *to enlarge*; 4. *to spread* *✓*; 5. *to let* *✓* out (clothes); 6. *to stretch* (a. th. elastic); 7. *to enlarge*; *to release*; *to set* *✓* at liberty.

S'ÉLARGIR, pr. v. 1. *to widen*; 2. *to become* *✓*, *to get* *✓*, *grow* *✓* broad; 3. *to enlarge*; 4. *to spread* *✓*; 5. (of clothes) *to let* *✓* out; 6. (of a. th. elastic) *to stretch*; 7. (pers.) *to enlarge* o.'s estate.

ÉLARGISSEMENT [élarjisman] n. m. 1. *widening*; 2. *making broader*; 3. *enlarging*; 4. (of prisoners) *enlargement*; *release*.

ÉLARGISSEUR, n. f. *piece let in* (to widen a. th.).

ÉLASTICITÉ, n. f. 1. *elasticity*; 2. *buoyancy*; 3. (phys.) *elasticity*.

Avec —, 1. *with* =; 2. *buoyantly*. Reprendre son —, (phys.) *to resume* o.'s elasticity.

ÉLASTIQUE, adj. 1. *elastic*; 2. *buoyant*.

Non —, *unelastic*. D'une manière —, 1. *elastically*; 2. *buoyantly*.

ÉLATINE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *water-wort*.

ELBEUF, n. m. *Elbeuf cloth*.

ELECTEUR, n. m. 1. *elector*; 2. *elector* (German prince).

D'—, *electoral*.

ELECTIF, VE, adj. 1. *elective*; 2. (chem.) *elective*.

ELECTION [élektion] n. f. 1. *election* (choosing a. o.); 2. *election* (choice of a. o.); 3. (alg.) *election*; 4. (parl.) (of members of parliament) *election*; *return*; 5. (theol.) *election*.

— irrégulière, *entachée d'irrégularités*, 1. *irregular election*; 2. *false return*. Lieu d'—, (med.) *seat of election*; temps d'—, *most favourable time for the performance of an operation*. Rapporteur, rédacteur du procès-verbal des —s, *returning-officer*. Brigner des suffrages à une —, *to electioneer*; casser une —, *to invalidate* an =; faire — de, (law) *to appoint* (o.'s domicile); intriguer pour l'— d'un candidat, *to electioneer*; se mettre sur les rangs aux —s, *to put* *✓* up at the =; solliciter des suffrages aux —s, *to canvass* for an =.

ELECTORAL, E, adj. *electoral*.

Collège électoral, (V. COLLÈGE); droit —, *elective franchise*; manœuvres —es, (pl.) *electioneering*, sing. Privation du droit —, *disfranchisement*. Priver du droit —, *to disfranchise*.

ELECTORAT, n. m. 1. *electorate* (dignity of elector of the empire); 2. *electorate* (territory).

ELECTRICE, n. f. *electress*; *electress*.

ELECTRICITÉ, n. f. (phys.) *electricity*.

— développée par influence, *induced* =. Conducteur de l'—, *electric conductor*; non conducteur de l'—, *electric non conductor*; *electric*. Au moyen de l'—, *electrically*. Conduire l'—, *to convey electricity*.

ELECTRIQUE, adj. 1. (phys.) *electric*; 2. *electric*.

Atmosphère, couche —, *atmosphere*; batterie —, *electric battery*; commotion, secousse —, = *shock*; conducteur —, = *conductor*; corps —, *electric*. D'une manière —, *electrically*.

ELECTRISABLE, adj. (phys.) *electrifiable*.

ELECTRISATION [—action] n. f. (phys.) *electrification; electrization*.

ELECTRISER, v. a. 1. (phys.) *to electrify*; 2. § *to electrify*.
— par influence, (phys.) *to = by induction*.

S'ELECTRISER, pr. v. 1. (phys.) *to electrify*; 2. § *to be electrified*.

ELECTRO... (did.) *electro-....*

ELECTROMETRE, n. m. (phys.) *electrometer*.

ELECTROPHORE, n. m. (phys.) *electrophorus*.

ELECTROSCOPE, n. m. (phys.) *electroscope*.

ELECTUAIRE, n. m. (med., pharm.) *electuary*.

ELEGAMENT, adv. *elegantly*.

ELEGANCE, n. f. *elegance; elegance*.
Sans —, *without =; inelegantly*.

ELEGANT, E, adj. 1. *elegant*; 2. *fashionable*.

Peu —, 1. *inelegant*; 2. *unfashionable*.

ELEGANT, n. m. E, n. f. *fashionable gentleman, m.; fashionable lady, f.*

ELEGIAQUE, adj. *elegiac*.

Poète —, *elegist*; vers —, *elegiac verse; elegiac*.

ELEGIAQUE, n. m. *elegist*.

ELEGIE, n. f. *elegy*.

Pleurer dans une —, *to elegize*.

ELEMENT, n. m. 1. § *element*; 2. (did.) *element*.

Dans son —, 1. § *in o.'s =*; 2. § *at home*; des —s, *of the =s; elemental*.

ELEMENTAIRE, adj. 1. *elementary*; *elemental*; 2. (chem.) *elemental*; 3. (chem.) (of analysis) *ultimate*.

Etat, nature —, *elementariness; elementarity*.

ELEMI, n. m. (pharm.) *elemi*.

ELEPHANT, n. m. (mam.) *elephant*.
— marin, *sea-wolf; leonine, bottle-nosed seal*.

ELEPHANTIASIS [—tiaziss] n. f. (med.) *elephantiasis*.

ELEPHANTIN, E, adj. 1. *elephantine*; 2. (Rom. ant.) *elephantine*.

ELEVATEUR, adj. m. *elevator*.

Muscle —, (anat.) *=; =muscle;levator*.

ELEVATEUR, n. m. 1. (anat.) *elevator*; *levator*; 2. (surg.) *levator*.

ELEVATION [élévation] n. f. 1. § *raising*; 2. § *elevation*; *rise*; 3. § *elevation*; *height*; 4. § *eminence*; *elevation*; *rising ground*; 5. § *elevation* (raising to power, office, honour); *exaltation*; 6. § *elevation* (rising to power, office, honour); *exaltation*; *rise*; 7. § *exaltation* (of the soul to God); 8. § *elevation* (of soul, mind); *exaltedness*; *nobleness*; 9. § *elevation* (of style); *exaltation*; *loftiness*; 10. (of prices) *rise*; *increase*; 11. (of the voice) *raising*; 12. (arch.) *elevation*; *raised plan*; 13. (cath. rel.) *elevation of the host*; 14. (did.) *elevation*; 15. (draw) *view*; 16. (med.) (of the pulse) *frequency*; *increase*; 17. (pers.) *view*.

1. L'— d'un mur, *the raising of a wall*. 2. Une — de 15 mètres, *an elevation, a rise of 15 metres*. 3. Une — de ... au-dessus du niveau de la mer, *an elevation, a height of ... above the level of the sea*.

Forse —, (V. senses) *great rise* (of price); — latérale, de côté, (arch., persp.) *end, side view*. — de l'hostie, (cath. rel.) *elevation of the host*. Plan d'—, (nav. arch.) *draught*.

ELEVATOIRE, n. m. (surg.) *elevator*; *elevatory*.

ELEVÉ, n. m. 1. *pupil*; 2. *pupil, m. f.*; (scholar, m. f.); (boy, m.); (girl, f.); 3. *student*; 4. (of apothecaries) *apprentice*; 5. (nav.) *midshipman*.

— externe, *day pupil, scholar*; — interne, *boarder*; — particulier, *private*.

ELEVÉ, n. m. — de marine, (nav.) *midshipman*. Etat d'—, *pupilage*. D'—, *scholar-like*; en —, *scholar-like*.

ELEVE, n. f. (rur. econ.) (of cattle) *breeding*.

ELEVER [élève] v. a. 1. § (DE, from; à, to) *to raise*; *to raise up*; 2. § *to exalt*; 2. § *to erect*; *to raise*; *to build up*; *to build up*; *to rear*; 3. § *to run up* (build up a th. slender); 4. § *to lead up*; 5. § *to uplead*; 5. § *to raise* (plants); *to rear*; 6. § *to bring up* (children); *to rear*; *to foster*; *to nurture*; *to nurture up*; (to breed up); 7. § *to educate* (instruct); *to bring up*; *to train up*; 8. § *to raise* (to power, office, honour); *to elevate*; *to exalt*; 9. § *to exalt* (the soul to God); *to lift up*; 10. § *to elevate* (improve, dignify); *to raise*; *to exalt*; 11. § *to exalt*; *to extol*; *to laud*; *to praise*; 12. § *to raise*; *to give rise to*; *to suggest*; *to start*; 13. § *to raise*; *to augment*; *to increase*; *to swell*; *to swell up*; 14. *to run up* (accounts, prices); 15. *to raise*, *to elevate* (the voice); 16. (com.) *to advance*; *to increase*; *to raise*; 17. (geom.) *to erect* (a perpendicular); 18. (rur. econ.) *to breed up*; *to rear*.

1. — un tableau, un plafond, *to raise a picture, a ceiling*; — un mur de 10 centimètres, *to raise a wall 10 centimetres*. 2. — une maison, *to erect, to build a house, an edifice*. 3. — un mur, *to run up a wall*. 8. — à la palme, *to raise to the prerage*. 10. — l'esprit, l'âme, l'homme, *to elevate, to raise, to exalt the mind, the soul, man*. 12. — des difficultés, *des doutes, to raise difficulties, doubt*. 13. — le prix, la valeur, *to raise, to augment, to increase the price, the value*.

— très-haut, (V. senses) § *to super-exalt*; — trop, (V. senses) § *to over-exalt*; — verticalement, (tech.) *to hoist*. — jusqu'aux nues, *to extol, to praise, to laud, to cry up to the skies*. A —, (V. senses) *unbuilt*.

ELEVÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses) 1. § *raised*; 2. § *high*; *exalted*; *lofty*; 3. § *elevated* (in power, office, honour); *exalted*; 4. § *elevated* (in soul, mind); *exalted*; 5. § *of style elevated*; *lofty*; 6. (of prices) *high*.

Nou —, (V. senses) 1. § *unbuilt*; 2. § *unmatured*; *unfostered*; 3. § *uneducated*; 4. § *unextolled*; *unlauded*; *unpraised*. — dans les airs, les cieux, § *towering*. Bien —, (V. senses) *well-bred*; *moitié bien* —, *half-bred*; mal —, *ill-bred*; *unbred*; *underbred*; le plus —, (V. senses) (com.) *utmost*. Être —, (V. senses) *to stand up high*; être le plus —, *to be uppermost*.

S'ELEVER, pr. v. (V. senses of ELEVER) (DE, from; à, to) 1. § *to rise*; *to arise*; 2. § *to rise up*; 2. § *to arise*; *to ascend*; 3. § *to climb*; 4. § *to spring up*; 5. § (th.) *to run up high*; 6. § *to tower*; 7. § *to come up*; 8. § *to work up*; 9. § *to rise* (in power, office, honour); *to be elevated*, *exalted*; 10. § *to rise* (be improved); *to be elevated*, *exalted*; 11. § *to rise* (be suggested); *to arise*; *to be started*; 12. § *to rise*; *to augment*; *to increase*; (to swell up); (to swell up); 13. (of accounts) *to increase*; (to run up); (to mount up); 14. (of mists) *to break up*; 15. (of prices) *to advance*; *to rise*; 16. (of sounds) *to rise*; 17. (of sums added) *to amount*.

1. Les vapeurs s'élèvent, *vapours rise, arise*. 2. L'alouette s'élève haut dans les airs, *the lark ascends high in the air*. 3. Les vagues s'élèvent haut, *the waves ran high*. 7. L'herbe, les fleurs s'élèvent, *grass, flowers come up*.

— (en faisant des efforts), *to work up*; — (en s'élançant), *to spring up*; — (en grimpaant), *to climb up*; — (à une grande hauteur), § *to tower*.

— au-dessus, (V. senses) *to top*; — au-dessus de, (V. senses) 1. *to overgrow*; 2. *to transcend*; — haut, (V. senses) § *to run up high*; — précipi-

tament, tout à coup, (V. senses) *to start up*.

ELEVEUR [élèveur] n. m. 1. (mil.) *elevator*; 2. (rur. econ.) *breeder*; 3. (rur. econ.) *sheep-master*.

— de moutons, *sheep-master*.

ELEVEUR [élèveur] n. m. (anat.) *elevator*; *levator*.

Muscle —, =.

ELEVURE [élur] n. f. *pimple*; *pustule*; *blotch*.

ELF, **ELFE**, n. m. (myth.) *elf* (fairy).

ELIDER, v. a. (gram.) *to elide*; *to cut off*.

S'ELIDER, pr. v. (gram.) *to be elided*; *to suffer elision*; *to be cut off*.

ELIGIBILITE, n. f. *eligibility*.

ELIGIBLE, adj. (à, to) *eligible* (legally qualified to be elected).

ELIGIBLE, n. m. *person qualified to be elected a member of parliament* (elective).

ELIMINATION [—action] n. f. (DE, from) 1. § *elimination*; *expulsion*; 2. § *dismissal*; *removal*; 3. (alg.) *elimination*; *extirpation*.

ELIMINER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. § *to eliminate*; *to expel*; 2. § *to dismiss*; *to remove*; *to strike off*, out; 3. (alg.) *to eliminate*; *to exterminate*.

ELINGUE, n. f. (nav.) 1. *strop*; 2. (of ropes) *sling*.

Ôter les —s de, (nav.) *to unsling* (ropes).

ELINGUER, v. a. (nav.) *to sling*.

ELIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like LIRE) 1. *to elect*; *to choose*; 2. (by vote) *to vote*; 3. (adm.) *to return*; 4. (law) *to appoint*; 5. (theol.) *to elect*.

— au sort, *to appoint by lot*.

ELISION [elizion] n. f. (gram.) *elision*.

ELITE, n. f. 1. (pers.) *choice* (best part); 2. (th.) *best*.

D'—, 1. *select*; 2. *choicest*. Faire l'— de, *to make choice of*; *to choose*.

ELIXIR, n. m. *elixir*.

— merveilleux, *nostrum*.

ELIE, pr. (personal) f. 1. (pers.) (nominative) *she*; —s, (pl.) *they*; 2. (pers.) (objective) *her*; —s, (pl.) *them*; 3. (th.) (nominative) *it*; —s, (pl.) *they*; 4. (th.) (objective) *it*; —s, (pl.) *them*; 5. (expletive) ...

3 Je la connais, — et ses enfants, *I know her and her children*. La personne est— venue? *is the person come?*

[ELLE and ELLES when governed by the prepositions *a* or *de* are generally applied to persons only; for animals or inanimate objects *y* and *en* are employed. In interrogations when *elle* would follow a verb ending in *a* or *e* it is preceded and followed by a hyphen (-e-) is placed between them for the sake of euphony.]

ELLEBORE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *hellebore*.

— blanc, *white*; — Indian *poke*, *poke-weed*; — noir, *black*; — baneberry; *Christ's-thorn*; *Christmas-rose*. Avoir besoin d'—, *not to be in o.'s right senses*.

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Par —, (gram., rhet.) *elliptically*; *by way of ellipsis*.

ELLIPSOÏDE, n. m. (geom.) *ellipsoid*.

ELLIPTICITE, n. f. 1. (astr., geom.) *ellipticity*; 2. (gram.) *ellipticity*.

ELLIPTIQUE, adj. 1. (astr., geom.) *elliptic*; *elliptical*; 2. (gram.) *elliptic*; *elliptical*.

ELLIPTIQUEMENT [—tikman] adv. (gram., rhet.) *elliptically*.

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Grand —, *great praise*, *eulogy*; &c. Auteur d'—s, *eulogist*; distributeur

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Grand —, *great praise*, *eulogy*; &c. Auteur d'—s, *eulogist*; distributeur

d'-s, praiser. Digne d'-, *praise worthy*; *worthy of* =. À l'- de, in =, *commendation of*; avec —, (V. senses) *eulogically*; d'-s, (V. senses) *commendatory*; d'une manière digne d'-, *commendably*; *praise-worthy*; sans —, sans recevoir d'-, *unpraised*; *uncommended*; * *praiseworthy*. Donner des —s à, *to bestow* =, *commendation*, *encomium on*; faire l'- de, *to praise*; *to bestow on*; *to eulogize*; *to pass a eulogy*, *eulogium on*; *to speak in* = of; faire soi-même son —, *to sound o.'s own* =.

ÉLOIGNEMENT [eloinn-y'man] n. m. (DE, from; à, to) 1. § *removal* (displacing); *removing*; 2. § *distance* (of place, time); *remoteness*; 3. § (pers.) *absence*; 4. § (pers.) *retirement*; 5. § *distance* (separation); *remoteness*; 6. § (of relationship) *remoteness*; 7. § *alienation*; *estrangement*; 8. § (pour, to) *aversion* (to a. o.); *dislike*; 9. § (poun, to) *aversion* (to a. th.); *dislike*; *disinclination* (to); *reluctance*; *unwillingness*; 10. § (DE, of) *neglect*; *forgetfulness*.

Dans l'-, en —, (V. senses) 1. *at a distance*; 2. *in the* =; d'-, (V. senses) *averted*. Avoir de l'- (pour), 1. *to be averse* (to); *to dislike* (...); *to have a dislike* (to); 2. *to have a disinclination* (to); *to be disinclined* (to); *to be reluctant* (to). Avoir q. ch. en —, *to have a good prospect of a. th.*

ÉLOIGNER [eloinn-yé] v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. § *to remove*; *to put farther away*; off; 2. § *to send* ✓ away; (*to get* ✓ out of the way); 3. § *to dismiss* (send away); 4. § *to discard*; 5. § *to keep* ✓ away, off; *to keep* ✓ at a distance; (*to keep* ✓ out of the way); 6. § *to take* ✓ away, off; 7. § *to divert* (turn); 8. § *to leave* ✓; *to quit*; 9. § *to repudiate* (a wife); *to put* ✓ away; 10. § *to remove further* (in time); *to remove*; 11. § *to defer*; *to delay*; *to retard*; *to put* ✓ off; 12. § *to waive*; 13. § *to avert*; 14. § *to alienate*; *to estrange*; 15. § (DE) *to indispose* (towards); *to discline* (to); *to render* (a. o.) *averse* (to a. th.).

1. — q. ch. du feu, de la fenêtre, *to remove a. th. from the fire, window*; 2. — q. u. d'une ville, *to send a. o. away from a town*; 3. — q. u. de sa présence, *to dismiss a. o. from o.'s presence*; § — une pensée, *to dismiss a thought*; 4. — q. u. de sa présence, *to discard a. o. from o.'s presence*; § — les soupçons, *to discard suspicion*; 5. — la mauvaise compagnie, *to keep away, off bad company*; 7. — q. u. de sa course, *to divert a. o. from his course*; § — q. u. de son but, *to divert a. o. from his purpose*; 10. — q. u. d'une époque, *to remove a. o. farther from a period*; 12. — un sujet, *to waive a subject*; 13. — un malheur, *to avert a misfortune*; 14. — les cœurs, les esprits, *to alienate, to estrange hearts, minds*.

— (en battant), *to beat* ✓ away; — (en chassant), *to turn away*; — (par des conseils), *to warn off*; — (en envoyant), *to send* ✓ away; — (en frappant), *to strike* ✓, *to knock away*; — (par des menées secrètes), *to worm out*; — (en mouvant), *to move away*; — (par la peur), *to deter*; — (en poussant), *to push away*; — (en repoussant), *to thrust away*.

ÉLOIGNÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ÉLOIGNER) (DE, from) 1. § *distant* (in place, time); *far*; *remote*; 2. § (pers.) *absent*; (*away*; (*out of the way*); 3. § *distant* (separated mentally); *remote*; 4. § *distant* (different); 5. § (of relationship) *remote*; *distant*; 6. § (DE, to) *averse*; *disinclined*; *indisposed*.

3. Une cause — e, a distant, remote cause. — l'un de l'autre, (V. senses) *asunder*. Degré, nature — e, *remoteness*. Bien — l'un de l'autre, (V. senses) *far, wide* =. D'une manière — e §, *distantly*; *remotely*. Être —, (V. senses) 1. *to stand* ✓ aloof; 2. *to be short* (of); *to be* pas être — (de), *to go* ✓ near (to);

tenir —, *to keep* ✓ away; *se tenir* —, 1. *to remain*, *to keep* ✓ away; *to keep* ✓ out of the way; 2. *to stand* ✓ aloof.

S'ÉLOIGNER, pr. v. 1. (DE, from; à, to) *to go* ✓ far; *to go* ✓ far away; *to go* ✓ away; 2. § (DE, from) *to remove*; *to go* ✓; (*to move*; (*to move away*, off; 3. § (DE) *to absent o.'s self* (from); *to withdraw* ✓ (from); *to leave* ✓ (...); *to quit* (...); 4. § *to wander*; *to ramble*; 5. § *to straggle*; 6. § *to keep* ✓ off; (*to hold* ✓ back; 7. § *to be further removed* (in time); *to be more remote*; 8. § *to depart*; *to deviate*; *to swerve*; 9. § (DE, in) *to be wanting*; *to fall* ✓ off; 10. § *to differ*; *to be different*; 11. § *to be deferred*, *delayed*, *retarded*; *to be put* ✓ off; 12. § *to be alienated*, *estranged*; 13. § (de) *to be averse* (to); *to be disinclined*, *indisposed* (to); *to dislike* (...); 14. (naut. astr.) (DE, ...) *to depress* (the pole); 15. (nav.) *to stand* ✓ away; 16. (paint.) *to appear in the distance*.

1. Ne vous éloignez pas d'ici, *do not go far, away from here*; 8. — des usages, des principes, *du devoir, to depart, to deviate, to swerve from custom, principle, duty*; 9. — du respect, *to be wanting in respect*; 10. Son opinion s'éloigne de la mienne, *his opinion differs from mine*.

— (en courant), *to run* ✓ away, off; — (en errant), 1. *to wander*; 2. *to straggle*; — (en nageant), *to swim* ✓ away; — (en poussant), *to push away*, off; — (en se retournant), *to turn*, *to turn away*.

ÉLONGATION [élongación] n. f. 1. (astr.) *elongation*; *digression*; 2. (med.) *elongation*.

ÉLONGER, v. a. (nav.) 1. *to sheer up*; 2. *to run* ✓ out (a warp).

ÉLOQUEMENT [elokaman] adv. *eloquently*.

ÉLOQUENCE [elokans] n. f. *eloquence*.

Douce —, *mild, bland* =; — élevée, *lofty* =; — mâle, *manly* =; — sacrée, *sacred*, *pulpit* =. — du barreau, *forensic* =; de la tribune, *parliamentary* =. Avec —, *with* =; *eloquently*. Avoir de l'-, beaucoup d'-, *to be eloquent, very eloquent*.

ÉLOQUENT [elokan] E, adj. § *eloquent*.

Parfaitement —, tout —, *all* =. ÉLU, E, adj. 1. (law) (of a domicile) *appointed*; 2. § *chosen* (people); 3. (theol.) *elect*.

ÉLU, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *person elect*; —s, (pl.) *elect*, pl.; 2. § *elect* (Christ); 3. § —s, (pl.) *elect* (Israelites), pl.; 4. —s, (pl.) (theol.) *elect*, pl.

Être au nombre des —s, *to be one of the elect*. Beaucoup d'appelés et peu d'-s, *many are called but few are chosen*.

ÉLUCIDATION [—ación] n. f. (did.) *elucidation*.

ÉLUCIDER, v. a. (did.) *to elucidate*.

ÉLUCUBRATION [—ación] n. f. *lucubration*.

D'-s, *lucubratory*.

ÉLUDER, v. a. *to elude*; *to evade*.

Pouvoir être éludé, *to be eludible*.

Qui élude, *elusive* (of); qui peut être éludé, *que l'on peut —, eludible*.

ÉLYSÉE, n. m. 1. (myth.) *Elysium*;

2. § *Elysium* (pleasant spot).

ÉLYSÉE, adj. *Elysian* (fields).

ÉLYSEEN [elizein] NE, adj. *Elysian*.

ÉLYSIEN [elizia] adj. m. (myth.) *Elysian* (fields).

ÉLYTRE, n. m. (ent.) *elytra*; *elytrum*; (*sheath*; (*wing-shell*).

À —, (ent.) *sheath-winged*.

EM (prefix that precedes b, p, m, &c which replaces en. V. EN).

EMACIATION [emaciación] n. f. (did.) *emaciation*.

EMACIE, E, adj. (did.) *emaciate*;

emaciated.

Devenir —, *to emaciate*; rendre —, *to emaciate*.

EMAIL [éma-y'] n. m., pl. EMAILS, 1. § *enamel*; 2. (anat.) *enamel* (of the teeth).

— de Hollande, *Dutch blue*. Couleur de l'-, *enamel-colour*. En —, *enamelled*. Peindre en —, *to enamel*.

EMAILLER [éma-yé] v. a. § (DE, with) *to enamel*.

EMAILLEUR [éma-yeur] n. m. § *enameller*.

— à la lampe, *lamp* =.

EMAILLURE [éma-yur] n. f. § *enamelling*.

ÉMANATION [émànación] n. f. § (DE, from) *emanation*.

D'-, *emanative*; *emanatory*.

ÉMANCIPATION [—pación] n. f. 1. § (DE, from) *emancipation*; 2. (law) (of minors) *liberty*; 3. (French, Rom. law) *emancipation*.

ÉMANCIPER, v. a. 1. § (DE, from) *to emancipate*; 2. (French, Rom. law) *to emancipate*.

Personne qui émancipe, *emancipator*; *emancipator*.

ÉMANCIPÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § *emancipated*;

2. ** § *emancipate*.

S'ÉMANCIPER, pr. v. § *to be rather too free*.

EMANER, v. n. § (DE, from) *to emanate*.

ÉMARGEMENT, n. m. 1. *writing in the margin*; 2. *marginal note*; *note in the margin*; 3. *signature in the margin*; *signature*.

ÉMARGER, v. a. 1. § *to write* ✓ in the margin; 2. *to sign in the margin*; *to sign*.

ÉMARGINÉ, E, adj. (bot.) *emarginate*; *emarginated*.

EMASCULATION [émaskulación] n. f. (veter.) *emasculation*.

ÉMASCULER, v. a. § *to emasculate*.

ÉMASCULÉ, E, pa. p. § *emasculated*; *emasculated*.

EMBABOUINER [anbabouine] v. a. (*to wheedle*; *to coax*;) *to gammon*.

EMBALLAGE [anbalaj] n. m. 1. *packing*; 2. (sing.) *articles, things for packing*; pl.; 3. (com.) *package* (charge).

Fil d'-, *pack-thread*; toile d'-, *wrapper*; *pack-cloth*; *packing-cloth*.

EMBALLER [anbalé] v. a. 1. § *to pack*; *to pack up*; *to put* ✓ up; *to do* ✓ up;

2. (§ *to pack* (a. o.) off; 3. (§ *to put* ✓ (a. o.) into *durance vile* (prison);) *to put* ✓ into *quod*.

Toile à —, *wrapper*; *pack-cloth*.

EMBALEUR [anbaleur] n. m. 1. *packer*; 2.) § *person that draws the long bow*.

EMBANDER [anbander] v. a. § *to bind* ✓, *to tie up* (in bands); *to swaddle*.

EMBARCADERE [anbarkadère] n. m. 1. (of ports, rivers) *wharf*; 2. (rail.) *terminus*.

Munir d'un —, *to wharf*.

EMBARCATION [anbarkación] n. f. (nav.) 1. *shore-boat*; 2. *craft*.

EMBARDEE [anbardé] n. f. (nav.) *yaw*; *lurch*.

Donner, faire des —s, *to sheer*; *to yaw*; *to lurch*.

EMBARDEUR [anbardé] v. n. (nav.) *to yaw*; *to sheer*; *to lurch*.

EMBARGO [anbargo] n. m. (nav.) *embargo*.

Lever l'-, *to take* ✓ off an =; *mètre* —, un —, *to lay* ✓ an =; *mettre* —, un — sur, *to embargo*; *to lay* ✓ an = on; *mettre l'- dans un port, to lay* ✓ an = on *shipping*.

EMBARILLER [anbari-yé] v. a. *to barrel*; *to barrel up*.

EMBARQUEMENT [anbark'man] n. m. 1. *shipping* (action); 2. (com.) *shipment*; 3. (nav.) *embarkation*.

EMBARQUER [embarké] v. a. 1. || to embark; to ship; to put ✓ on board; 2. || to ship off; 3. § to embark (engage); 4. § to see ✓ (a. o.) away, off; 5. (com. nav.) to take ✓ on board; 6. (nav.) to embark; 7. (nav.) to ship (a sea).

S'EMBARQUER, pr. v. 1. || to embark; to go ✓ on ship-board; to go ✓ on board; to take ✓ shipping; 2. § to embark; to engage.

— sans biscuit, sans boussole || §, to put ✓ to sea without a compass.

EMBARRAS [anbará] n. m. 1. || obstruction; 2. || § encumbrance (obstacle); 3. § embarrassment; 4. § intricacy; 5. § perplexity; puzzle; 6. (med.) derangement.

— gastrique, (med.) derangement of the stomach. Faiseur, faiseuse d'—, person that makes ✓ a fuss. Avec —, perplexedly; dans l'—, (V. senses) 1. at a stand; at a loss; 2. in a scrape; hors d'—, (V. senses) out of a scrape; sans —, (V. senses) unconfusedly. Causer de l'— à q. u., 1. to embarrass; 2. § to inconvenience; to inconvenience; (to put ✓ (a. o.) out of his way; faire de l'—, 1. to make ✓ a fuss; 2. to talk largely; faire ses —, to talk largely; mettre dans l'—, 1. to embarrass; 2. to perplex; 3. to draw ✓ into a scrape; se mettre dans l'—, to get ✓ into embarrassment; (to get ✓ o.'s self into a scrape; sortir, se tirer d'—, (to get ✓ out of a scrape; to get ✓ clear; to get ✓ off; tirer d'—, to extricate; (to get ✓ out of a scrape. Qui n'est pas dans l'—, unperplexed.

EMBARRASSANT [anbarasant] E, adj. 1. || § (prou, to) encumbering; cumbersome; cumbrous; 2. § embarrassing; 3. § intricate; 4. § perplexing; (puzzling); 5. § troublesome.

EMBARRASSER [anbaracé] v. a. 1. || (DE, with) to obstruct; 2. || § to encumber; 3. § to embarrass; to trouble; to be in the way of; 4. § to straiten (inconmode); 5. § to perplex; 6. § to puzzle (a. o.); 7. § to come ✓ amiss to; 8. § to in-snare.

1. — une rue, to obstruct a street. 2 Un manteau qui embarrasse celui qui le porte, a cloak that encumbers him who wears it.

Qui embarrasse, (V. senses) in the way.

EMBARRASSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of EMBARRASSER.

Non —, 1. unobstructed; 2. unencumbered; 3. unembarrassed; 4. unstraitened; 5. unperplexed. Être —, (V. senses) 1. to stick ✓; 2. to be put ✓ to it; 3. to be at a loss (to).

S'EMBARRASSER, pr. v. (V. senses of EMBARRASSER) 1. || to be entangled; 2. || to tangle; 3. || to stick; to clog; 4. § to take ✓ notice (of); 5. § (DE) to be solicitous (of); to trouble o.'s head (about); 6. (med.) to be affected; to be invaded by the disease.

— trop de, (V. senses) to be over-solicitous of. Sa langue s'embarrasse, o.'s speech is impeded.

EMBASEMENT [anbâzeman] n. m. (arch.) continuous pedestal (under the mass of a building).

EMBATAGE [anbatá] n. m. (wheel.) casing (wheels).

EMBATAILLER [anbatá-yé] v. a. to embattle.

EMBÂTER [anbâter] v. a. 1. || to saddle (put a pack-saddle on); 2. § (DE, with) to saddle; to encumber.

EMBATTRE [anbatr] v. a. irreg. (conj. like BATTRE) (wheel.) to case (wheels).

EMBAUCHAGE [anbouchaj] n. m. 1. engaging, hiring (workmen); 2. (b. s.) seduction; enticing away; 3. (law) seduction.

EMBAUCHER [anbouché] v. a. 1. to engage, to hire (workmen); 2. to entice away; to seduce; 3. to tamper with.

EMBAUCHEUR [anbouchéur] n. m. 1. enticer away; 2. (mil.) recruiting officer.

EMBAUCHOIR [anbouchoir] n. m. boot-tree; boot-last.

EMBAUMEMENT [anbômm-man] n. m. embalming.

EMBAUMER [anbômé] v. a. (DE, with) 1. || § to embalm; 2. § to perfume; to sweeten.

EMBÉGUINER [anbéghiné] v. a. (1. || to muffle up; 2. § (DE, with) to infatuate; to bewitch.

S'EMBÉGUINER, pr. v. § (DE, with) to be infatuated, bewitched.

EMBEILLIE [anbéli] n. f. (nav.) change from foul weather to fine.

EMBEILLIR [anbétir] v. a. (DE, with) || § to embellish; to adorn; to ornament; to beautify; to decorate, to set ✓ off.

Chose qui embellit, beautifier. Personne qui embellit, embellisher; beautifier; decorator.

S'EMBEILLIR, pr. v. 1. to beautify; to improve in beauty; to become ✓, to get ✓, to grow ✓ beautiful, handsome; 2. to look beautiful.

EMBEILLIR [anbétir] v. n. to beautify; to improve in beauty; to become ✓, to get ✓, to grow ✓ beautiful, handsome.

EMBEILLISSEMENT [anbèlissman] n. m. || § embellishment; adornment; decoration.

EMBERLUQUER [anberlukoké] (S') pr. v. (DE) to be infatuated (with); to be wedded (to).

EMBESOGNE [anbezonn-yé] E, adj. (jest.) busily engaged; busy.

EMBÊTER [anbété] v. a. 1. || to stupefy; to stupefy; to besot; 2. § to annoy; to pester; to plague; to tease; to torment; to bother; 3. § to worry; to aggravate.

EMBLAVAGE [anblavaj] n. m. (agr.) sowing with corn.

EMBLAVER [anblavé] v. a. (agr.) to sow ✓ with corn.

EMBLAVÉ, E, pa. p. sown with corn; under corn.

Terre — e, land under corn.

EMBLAVURE [anblavur] n. f. (agr.) land sown with corn.

EMBLE [anbl] n. m. V. AMBLE.

EMBLEE [anblé] (D') adv. 1. || at the first onset; 2. in a trice; 3. § with the greatest ease.

EMBLEMATIQUE [anblématik] adj. 1. emblematic; emblematical; 2. (rhet.) emblematic; tropical.

D'une manière —, emblematically.

EMBLEME [anblém] n. m. || § emblem.

Être l'— de, to be the = of; to be emblematic of.

EMBOIRE [anboir] v. a. irreg. (conj. like BOIRE) (sculpt.) (DE, with) to coat (with oil or wax).

S'EMBOIRE, pr. v. (paint.) 1. to become ✓, to get ✓ dull; 2. to become ✓, to get ✓ confused.

EMBOISER [anboisé] v. a. ○ to wheedle; to coax; to gammon.

EMBOISEUR [anboiseur] n. m. SE, n. f. ○ wheedle; coxer.

EMBOITEMENT [anboitman] n. m. 1. (DANS, in) fitting; 2. fit; 3. (anat.) (of the bones) reciprocal reception; 4. (join.) clamping.

EMBOITER [anboité] v. a. 1. (DANS, in) to fit; to fit in; 2. (join.) to clamp; 3. (surg.) to set ✓ (bones).

— le pas, (mil.) to lock up.

EMBOITÉ, E, pa. p. 1. fitted in; 2. (surg.) set.

Non —, (surg.) (of bones) unset.

S'EMBOITER, pr. v. to fit in; to fit.

EMBOÏTURE [anboitur] n. f. 1. socket; 2. (join.) clamp; 3. (pot.) collar.

EMBOLISME [anbolism] n. m. (chron.) embolism.

EMBOLISMIQUE [anbolismik] adj. (chron.) embolismal; embolismic.

EMBONPOINT [anbonpoint] n. m. obesity; lustiness; stoutness; plumpness. Avec —, lustily. Avoir de l'—, to be lusty, stout. Donner de l'—, to plump; prendre de l'—, to get ✓ flesh; to pick up flesh.

EMBORDURER [anborduré] v. a. 1. || to frame; to put ✓ a frame to.

EMBOSSAGE [anbôssaj] n. m. (nav.) bringing the broadside to bear.

EMBOÛSER [anbôser] v. a. (nav.) to bring ✓ the broadside to bear on.

S'EMBOÛSER, pr. v. (nav.) to get ✓ the broadside to bear.

EMBOUCHER [anbouché] v. a. 1. || to put ✓ (a wind-instrument) to o.'s mouth; 2. § to prompt; to give ✓ his cue to (a. o.); 3. (man.) to bit.

EMBOUCHÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of EMBOUCHER) (of boats, rafts) entered (a narrow passage).

Mal —, foul-mouthed.

S'EMBOUCHER, pr. v. (of a river) to discharge, to empty o.'s self.

EMBOUCHOIR [anbouchoir] n. m. 1. || mouth-piece (of wind-instruments); 2. boot-tree.

EMBOUCHURE [anbouchur] n. f. 1. (of harbours) mouth; 2. (of rivers) mouth; 3. (of fire-arms) mouth; 4. (of kitchen-utensils) mouth; 5. (of wind-instruments) mouth-piece; 6. (of wind-instruments) tonguing; 7. (engin.) out-fall; 8. (tech.) mouth-piece.

EMBOUER [anboué] v. a. ○ to cover with mud.

EMBOUQUEMENT [anboukman] n. m. (nav.) entering a strait, narrow passage.

EMBOUQUER [anbouké] v. n. (nav.) to enter a strait, narrow passage.

EMBOURBER [anbourbé] v. a. 1. || to get ✓ into the mire; 2. § (DANS, in) to involve (in difficulty).

S'EMBOURBER, pr. v. 1. || to fall ✓ in the mud, mire; 2. || to stick in the mud, mire; 3. § (DANS, in) to involve o.'s self (in difficulty).

EMBOURRER [anbouré] V. REMBOURRER.

EMBOURSER [anboursé] v. a. to put ✓ into o.'s purse.

EMBRANCHEMENT [anbranchman] n. m. 1. branching; branching off; abutting; 2. branch-road; branch; 3. (of rail.) branch-line; branch.

D'—, (tech.) branching.

EMBRANCHER [anbranché] (S') pr. v. (of roads) to branch; to branch off; to abut.

EMBRASEMENT [anbrâzman] n. m. 1. conflagration; burning; 2. § conflagration (disorder, tumult); combustion.

EMBRASER [anbrâzé] v. a. 1. || to fire; to set ✓ on fire; to set ✓ fire to; 2. § to fire; to throw ✓ into a conflagration; 3. * (DE, with) to fire; to inflame.

EMBRASE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of EMBRASER) || § burning.

Non —, 1. || unburning; 2. § uninfamed; 3. § glowing; in a glow.

S'EMBRASER, pr. v. 1. || § to fire; to take ✓ fire; 2. § to glow; to be in a glow.

EMBRASSADE [anbrasad] n. f. 1. embracing each other, one another; 2. embrace.

EMBRASSE [anbrass] n. f. curtain-arm; curtain-band.

EMBRASSEMENT [anbrasman] n. m. embrace.

EMBRASSER [anbracé] v. a. 1. || to put ✓ o.'s arms round; to take ✓ in o.'s arms; 2. || to embrace (clasp in the arms); 3. || to embrace; to kiss; (to give ✓ a kiss to; 4. § to embrace; to encompass; to surround; * to encircle; 5. § to embrace; to comprehend; to compress; to

contain; to include; to take \sqrt in; 6. \S to embrace; to undertake \sqrt ; 7. \S to embrace (choose); 8. \S to embrace; to avail o.'s self of.

1. — un arbre, to put o.'s arms round a tree.
2. — les genoux à q. u., to embrace a. o.'s knees.
7. — une profession, to embrace a profession;
- une occasion, to embrace an opportunity.

Personne qui embrasse \sqrt , embracer.
Qui trop embrasse mal étirent, grasp all lose all.

S'EMBRASSER, pr. v. to embrace each, one another.

EMBRASSEUR-R [anbraceur] n. m. SE, n. f. (b. s.) embracer; kisser.

EMBRASURE [anbrázur] n. f. 1. (arch.) embrasure; 2. (artil., fort.) embrasure; 3. (artil.) (of gun-carriages) recess.

EMPRAYER [anbrè-yé] v. a. (mach.) to engage.

EMBRÈVEMENT [anbrèyman] n. m. (carp.) franking.

EMBREVER [anbrèvé] v. a. (carp.) to frank.

EMBROGATION [anbrokasion] n. f. (surg.) embrocation.

EMBROCHER [anbroché] v. a. 1. to spit; to put \sqrt on the spit; 2. to spit (run through).

EMBROUILLAMINI [anbrou-yamini] n. m. \neq V. BROUILLAMINI.

EMBROUILLÉ [anbrou-yé] E, adj. 1. (pers.) perplexed; 2. \S (th.) intricate; 3. \S confused.

D'une manière — e, perplexedly; confusedly. Qui n'est pas —, unperplexed; unconfused.

EMBROUILLEMENT [anbrou-y'man] n. m. \S 1. embroiling; involving; 2. intricacy; 3. perplexity; confusion.

EMBROUILLER [anbrou-yé] v. a. 1. \sqrt to obscure; to darken; 2. \sqrt to embroil; to involve; 3. \sqrt to perplex; to confuse.

S'EMBROUILLER, pr. v. 1. \sqrt (pers.) to embroil o.'s self; to perplex o.'s self; 2. (th.) to become \sqrt confused.

EMBRUINÉ [anbruiné] E, adj. (agr.) spoiled by drizzling rain.

EMBRUME [anbrume] E, adj. 1. foggy; 2. misty.

EMBRUN [anbrun] n. m. (nav.) spray. — de la mer, sea =; =.

EMBRYOLOGIE [anbrioloji] n. f. (did.) embryology.

EMBRYON [anbrion] n. m. 1. \sqrt embryo (fetus); 2. \sqrt (b. s.) little bit of a man; 3. (bot.) embryo; germ.

D'—, embryon; en état d'—, 1. embryonate; embryonated; 2. (bot.) embryon.

EMBÛCHE [anbuchi] n. f. 1. \sqrt ambush; 2. \sqrt snare.

Donner, tomber dans des —s, \sqrt to fall \sqrt into a, an =; dresser une — (à), to lay \sqrt a, an =, (for); dresser des —s à, to lay \sqrt wait for.

EMBUSCADE [anbuskad] n. f. 1. ambush; lurking; 2. lurking-place; 3. (mil.) ambush.

— close, close ambush, ambush.

Personne en —, lurker. D'—, lurking; en —, 1. in —, ambush; 2. in wait. Attaquer par une —, to ambush; donner, tomber dans l'—, to fall \sqrt into an —, ambush; dresser une — (à), to lay \sqrt an = (for); être en —, to be in wait; to lurk; se tenir en —, to lie \sqrt in =, in wait.

EMBUSQUER [anbuské] v. a. to ambush.

S'EMBUSQUER, pr. v. to ambush.

EMENDER, v. a. (law) to amend.

EMERAUDE [éméród] n. f. (min.) emerald.

— brute, rough =.

EMERGENT, adj. 1. (chron.) emergent; 2. (phys.) emergent.

EMER [émér] n. m. (min.) emery; Poudre d'—, flour, powder of =; washed =.

EMERILLON [éméril-yon] n. m. 1. (nav.) iron swivel; 2. (weav.) whirl.

EMERILLON [éméril-yon] n. m. (orn.) stone-falcon; merlin.

EMERILLONNE [éméril-yoné] E, adj. (lively) gay.

EMERITE, adj. emerited.

EMERSION [émersion] n. f. (astr., phys.) emersion.

EMERUS [émérus] n. m. (bot.) bladder senna.

EMERVEILLEMENT [émervé-y'man] n. m. wonder; astonishment.

EMERVEILLER [émervé-yé] v. a. (DE, at) to astonish (excite wonder in); to amaze; to strike \sqrt with wonder.

La beauté de ce spectacle nous émerveilla, the beauty of this sight astonished, amazed us.

EMERVEILLÉ, E, pa. p. wonder-struck; astonished; amazed.

S'EMERVEILLER, pr. v. (DE, at) to wonder; to be astonished, amazed.

ÉMÉTIQUE, n. m. 1. (chem.) tartar emetic; 2. (pharm.) emetic.

Comme un —, emetically.

ÉMÉTIQUE, adj. (pharm.) emetic; vomitive.

ÉMÉTISER, v. a. to render emetic.

ÉMETTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) 1. \sqrt to issue; to put \sqrt into circulation; 2. \sqrt (b. s.) to utter (base coin); 3. \sqrt to emit, to give \sqrt out; to send \sqrt forth; 4. \sqrt to put \sqrt forth, out; 5. \sqrt to utter (sounds); 6. \sqrt to express; to give \sqrt to urge; 7. \sqrt to give \sqrt breath (to words); 8. \sqrt to throw \sqrt out (in conversation); 9. (fin.) to issue.

1. — du papier-monnaie, to issue paper-money; 3. — du feu, de la fumée, to emit, to give out fire, smoke; 4. — des fleurs, to put forth flowers; 6. — une opinion, to express, to give an opinion; — un argument, to urge an argument.

— de nouveau, (V. senses) (fin.) to reissue. Personne qui émet, (V. senses) 1. (com.) (of bills) issuer; 2. (fin.) issuer; 3. (law) utterer (of base coin).

EMEUTE, n. f. riot; disturbance.

Chef d'—, ringleader; loi contre les —s, riot-act; personne qui fait partie d'une —, rioter. Apaiser une —, to quell a riot; faire une —, des —s, to riot; prendre part à une —, à l'—, to be a rioter.

EMEUTIER, n. m. rioter.

EMIER, v. a. V. ÉMIETTER.

ÉMIETTER, v. a. to crumble.

S'ÉMIETTER, pr. v. to crumble.

ÉMIGRANT, n. m. E, n. f. emigrant.

ÉMIGRANT, E, adj. 1. emigrant; emigrating; 2. of emigrants.

EMIGRATION [émigrasion] n. f. 1. (pers.) emigration (action); 2. (of animals) migration; 3. (pers.) residence abroad; 4. (pers.) (sing.) emigrants, pl.

ÉMIGRÉ, n. m. E, n. f. (polit.) emigrant.

ÉMIGRER, v. n. (DE, from) to emigrate.

[Émigrer takes avoir when it expresses an action and être when a state resulting from the action.]

ÉMINCE, n. m. (culin.) mince-meat.

Pâté d'—, minced, mince pie.

ÉMINCER, v. a. to mince (meat).

ÉMINEMENT [éminaman] adv. eminently; in an eminent, high degree.

ÉMINENCE, n. f. 1. \sqrt eminence; elevation; height; rising-ground; ground; 2. \sqrt eminence (title); eminency; 3. (anat.) eminence; eminency.

ÉMINENT, E, adj. 1. \sqrt (of place) high; elevated; 2. \sqrt eminent (excellent); 3. \sqrt conspicuous (remarkable); 4. (b. s.) very great.

1. Un lieu —, high, elevated spot. 4. Un danger —, very great danger.

Dans un degré —, eminently; in an eminent, high degree.

ÉMINENTISSIME, adj. (title) most eminent.

EMIR, n. m. emir.

ÉMISSAIRE, n. m. emissary.

Bouc —, \sqrt \S scape goat. D'—, emissary.

ÉMISSION [émision] n. f. 1. \sqrt emission, issue; putting into circulation; 2. \sqrt (b. s.) uttering (of base coin); 3. emission (of sound); utterance; 4. (did.) emission; 5. (fin.) issue.

— excessive, (fin.) over-issue; nouvelle —, reissue; — trop restreinte, under- =. Faire une — de, to issue; étendre, multiplier des —s, to expand, to extend = s; restreindre, resserrer, contracter des —s, to restrict = s.

EMMAGASINAGE [anmagazinaj] n. m. (com.) warehousing.

EMMAGASINER [anmagaziné] v. a. (com.) to warehouse.

EMMAIGRIR [anmégrir] v. n. \neq V. AMAIGRIR.

EMMAILLOTTEMENT [anma-yotman] n. m. swaddling.

EMMAILLOTTER [anma-yoté] v. a. to swaddle.

EMMANCHEMENT [anmanchman] n. m. 1. (DE, to) putting a handle; 2. (paint, sculp.) joining.

EMMANCHER [anmanché] v. a. 1. \sqrt to put \sqrt a handle to; 2. \sqrt \S to begin \sqrt ; to set \sqrt about; to go \sqrt to work about.

S'EMMANCHER, pr. v. \sqrt 1. to be begun; 2. to be done, effected; 3. to be easy.

Cela ne s'emanche pas ainsi, (V. senses) that is not the right way to set about it, to go to work.

EMMANCHER [anmanché] v. n. (nav.) to enter the channel.

EMMANCHEUR [anmancheur] n. m. handle-maker.

EMMANCHURE [anmanchur] n. f. arm-hole.

EMMANNEQUINER [anmanekine] v. a. (hort.) to basket (plants).

EMMANTELÉ [anmantlé] E, adj. 1. covered with a cloak; 2. (orn.) (of crows) hooded.

EMMÊLER [anmêlé] v. a. \sqrt to entangle (mix).

EMMÉNAGEMENT [anménajman] n. m. 1. removal into a new house; removal; 2. installation (in a new house); 3. (nav.) —s (pl.) internal arrangements (of cabins, &c.), pl.; 4. (nav.) —s, (pl.) accommodations, pl.

EMMÉNAGER [anménajé] v. n. to move in.

S'EMMÉNAGER, pr. v. 1. to move in; 2. to get \sqrt installed (in a new house).

EMMENER [anméne] v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. to take \sqrt away (cause to go without carrying); (to have away; 2. to convey; to convey away; to bear \sqrt away; to carry away; 3. to fetch away, off; 4. to lead \sqrt away; to bring \sqrt away.

1. — des personnes, des animaux, des voitures, des bateaux, to take away persons, animals, carriages, boats.

— précipitamment, to hurry away, off. Emmenez! emmenez!... (V. senses) off with...!

[EMMENER must not be confounded with emporter.]

EMMENOTTER [anmenote] v. a. to manacle; to handcuff.

EMMIÉLER [anmiélé] v. a. 1. \sqrt to honey; 2. \sqrt to sweeten with honey; 3. \sqrt to cajole with honeyed words; to cajole.

EMMIÉLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses) \sqrt honeyed (flattering).

Des paroles —es, honeyed words.

EMMITOUFLER [amitouflé] v. a. (to wrap (a. o.) up.

EMMITOUFLÉ, E, pa. p. (pers.) toraped up.

Chat —, kat in mittens.

EMMORTAISER [anmortisé] (S') pr. v. (tech.) to mortise.

EMMOTTE [anmote] adj. (of trees) with the root in soil.

EMMUSELER [anmuzé] v. a. to muzzle.

EMOI, n. m. 1. anxiety; 2. flutter; flurry.

Mettre en —, to put \sqrt in a flutter, flurry.

EMOLLIENT, E, adj. (med.) emollient.

EMOLUMENT, n. m. 1. emolument; 2. fee; perquisite; 3. (law.) share.

Sans —, 1. without =; 2. unseed.

EMOLUMENTER, v. n. to get \sqrt fees.

EMONCTOIRE, n. m. (physiol.) emunctory.

— naturel, common =.

EMONDAGE, n. m. (hort.) pruning; trimming; lopping.

EMONDER, v. a. (hort.) to prune; to trim.

— de nouveau, to re prune; to trim again. Personne qui émonde, (hort.) pruner.

EMONDE, E, pa. p. pruned; trimmed. Non —, unpruned; untrimmed.

EMONDES, n. f. (pl.) (hort.) prunings; trimmings, pl.; trash, sing.

EMOTION [émotion] n. f. 1. emotion; 2. (med.) disturbance; 3. (philos.) emotion.

Plein d'—, 1. full of emotion; 2. emotioned. Éprouver une —, to feel \sqrt an —.

EMOTTER, v. a. (agr.) to break \sqrt the clods of.

EMOUCHER, v. a. to beat \sqrt away the flies from.

S'EMOUCHER, pr. v. to beat \sqrt away the flies.

EMOUCHET, n. m. (orn.) sparrowhawk.

EMOUCHETTE, n. f. fly-net.

EMOUCHOIR, n. m. fly-flap.

EMOUDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like MOUDRE) to grind \sqrt (sharp instruments).

EMOULU, E, pa. p. (of sharps instruments) ground.

Frais—(do), 1. fresh (just come) (from); 2. \sqrt well up (knowing well). Combattre, se battre à fer —, 1. \sqrt to fight \sqrt with sharp weapons; 2. \sqrt to fight \sqrt in good earnest.

EMOULEUR, n. m. grinder (of sharp instruments).

EMOUSSAGE, n. m. (agr.) emuscation.

EMOUSSER, v. a. 1. \sqrt to blunt; to take \sqrt off the edge of; 2. \sqrt to dull; 3. \sqrt to deaden; to weaken.

EMOUSSÉ, E, pa. p. 1. \sqrt blunt; 2. \sqrt dull; 3. \sqrt deadened; weakened; 4. (bot.) blunt.

Non —, (V. senses) unblunted. Etat —, bluntness. En instrument —, bluntly.

S'EMOUSSER, pr. v. 1. \sqrt to get blunt; 2. \sqrt to dull; to become \sqrt , to get \sqrt dull; 3. \sqrt to deaden; to weaken.

EMOUSSOIR, n. m. (hort.) moss-scaper.

EMOUSTILLER [émousti-yé] v. a. (to exhilarate; to raise the spirits of; to put \sqrt into spirits.

EMOUVOIR, v. a. irreg. def. (conj. like MOUVOIR) 1. \sqrt to move (put in motion); 2. \sqrt to move (internally); to agitate; 3. \sqrt to agitate; to rouse; 4. \sqrt to raise; to rouse; to excite; to stir up; 5. \sqrt (DE, with) to move (the feelings); to affect; to touch.

— une dispute, une querelle, une sédition, to raise a dispute, quarrel, sedition.

Se laisser — \sqrt , to be moved by.

Ému, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ÉMOUVOIR) \sqrt in earnest (affected).

Non, peu —, unaffected; unmoved; untouched.

S'EMOUVOIR, pr. v. (V. senses of ÉMOUVOIR) 1. to rise \sqrt ; to be roused,

excited; to be stirred up; 2. (DE, with) to yearn.

Il s'émut, (impers.) there arose.

EMPAILLAGE [anpá-yaj] n. m. stuffing (of animals).

EMPAILLEMENT [anpá-y'man] n. m. 1. bottoming (with straw); 2. stuffing (of animals).

EMPAILLER [anpá-yé] v. a. 1. to pack in straw; 2. to put \sqrt straw round (plants); 3. to put \sqrt a straw-bottom to (a chair); 4. to stuff (animals).

EMPAILLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of EMPAILLER) (of animals) stuffed.

Non —, (of animals) unstuffed.

EMPAILLEUR [anpá-yeur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. chair-bottomer; 2. naturalist (person that stuffs animals).

EMPALEMENT [anpalman] n. m. empalement.

EMPALE [anpalé] v. a. to empaie.

EMPAN [anpan] n. m. \sqrt span.

Personne qui mesure par —, spanner. Un — de long, span-long.

EMPANACHER [anpanaché] v. a. to plume; to adorn with a plume.

EMPANNER [anpané] v. a. (nav.) to bring \sqrt to.

EMPAQUETER [anpakté] v. a. 1. to pack (a. th.); to pack up; to put \sqrt up; to do \sqrt up; 2. to pack (people); to pack up; 3. (b. s.) to bundle up.

S'EMPAQUETER, pr. v. (to wrap up (carefully).

EMPARER [anparé] (S') pr. v. 1. \sqrt (DE) to possess o.'s self (of); to take \sqrt possession (of); to seize (...); (to lay \sqrt , to get \sqrt hold (of); 2. \sqrt to take \sqrt possession of; to take \sqrt up; to catch \sqrt up; 3. \sqrt (th.) to possess; to take \sqrt possession of; to seize; to master; to come \sqrt over; 4. \sqrt to engross (a conversation).

3. Une passion qui s'empare de toute l'âme, a passion that takes possession of the whole soul.

— de l'esprit de q. u., to circumvent a. o.; (to come \sqrt about a. o.; — de nouveau, to repossess o.'s self of. Dont on ne s'empare pas, (V. senses) unseized; untaken.

EMPALEMENT [anpátman] n. m. 1. clamminess; stickiness; 2. fattening (of poultry); cramming; 3. (arch.) water-table; 4. (paint.) impasting; 5. (surg.) puffiness.

— des fondations, (engin.) footing.

EMPÂTER [anpâté] v. a. 1. to make \sqrt clammy, sticky; 2. to fatten (poultry); to cram; 3. (min.) to imbue; 4. (paint.) to impaste.

EMPÂTÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of EMPÂTER) 1. clammy; sticky; 2. (engrav.) (of flesh) that gives the colour of the picture.

EMPAUMER [empômé] v. a. 1. \sqrt to grasp; 2. \sqrt to take \sqrt in hand; 3. \sqrt to possess o.'s self of; to take \sqrt possession of; 4. \sqrt to gain; to gain over; 5. \sqrt to engross (a conversation); 6. (hunt.) to catch (the scent); 7. (tennis) to strike \sqrt with the palm of the hand; 8. (tennis) to strike \sqrt with the bat.

EMPAUMURE [anpômure] n. f. 1. palm (of a glove); 2. (hunt.) upper part of the head (of stags, roebucks).

EMPÊCHÉ [anpêché] n. m. person preoccupied by business.

Faire l'—, to affect the preoccupation of business.

EMPÊCHEMENT [anpêchman] n. m. 1. (a. to) impediment; obstacle; 2. hindrance; obstruction; (holdback; 3. (law) impediment.

Sans —, 1. unimpeded; 2. unmo-
lest; unobstructed. Apporter de l'— à q. ch., mettre — à q. ch., to throw \sqrt impediments in the way of a. th. Y avoir —, 1. there to be an impediment; 2. (law) to be in bar; lever un —, to remove an impediment.

EMPÊCHER [anpêché] v. a. 1. (DE, from; que, (subj.)) to prevent; to hinder; (to put \sqrt a stop to; 2. (th.) to be preventive of; 3. to impede; to keep \sqrt back, off; 4. to obstruct; 5. (law) to bar.

1. — q. u. de faire q. ch., — que q. u. ne fasse q. ch., to prevent, to hinder a. o. from doing a. th.; ne pas — que q. u. fasse, ne fasse q. ch., not to prevent a. o. from doing a. th.

Chose, personne qui empêche, preventer (of). Propre à —, preventive of.

Pour —, 1. for the prevention of; 2. preventively. Qu'on n'empêche pas, un prevented.

[Empêcher with que governs the subjunctive when conjugated affirmatively it requires a before the following verb; negatively ne may be employed or not. (V. Ex. 1.)]

EMPÊCHÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of EMPÊCHER) (DE, th) embarrassed; constrained.

Non —, 1. unprevented; unhindered

2. unimpeded; 3. unobstructed. Avoir les mains —es, to have o.'s hands tied o.'s hands to be tied.

S'EMPÊCHER, pr. v. 1. (DE) to forbear (to, ...); (to keep \sqrt (from); (to help, ...), pr. p.); 2. to refrain (from).

1. — de faire q. ch., to forbear doing, I do a. th.; Je ne puis m'empêcher de faire cela I cannot help doing it.

EMPEIGNE [anpeinn-y'] n. f. upper leather; vamp.

EMPENNER [anpèné] v. a. to feather (arrows).

EMPEREUR [anpreur] n. m. emperor

EMPESAGE [anpéza] n. m. starching

EMPESER [anpéze] v. a. \sqrt to starch.

EMPESÉ, E, pa. p. 1. \sqrt starched; 2. starched; starchy; stiff-starched; stiff formal.

Tenue —e, starch; starchedness starchiness. D'une manière —e, starchily; stiffly; formally.

EMPESEUR [anpézeur] n. m. SE, n. f. \sqrt starcher.

EMPESTER [anpesté] v. a. \sqrt 1. to infect (a. o.); 2. to taint (a. th.).

Chose, personne qui empeste \sqrt , infecter (of).

EMPESTÉ, E, pa. p. \sqrt 1. infected; tainted.

Non —, 1. uninfected; 2. untainted

EMPÊTRER [anpêtré] v. a. 1. \sqrt to entangle (the feet, legs); 2. \sqrt (DE, with) to embarrass; to hamper.

1. Il s'est empêtré les pieds, he has entangled his legs.

S'EMPÊTRER, pr. v. 1. \sqrt to become \sqrt to get \sqrt entangled; 2. \sqrt (DE, with) to be embarrassed, hampered.

EMPHASE [anfax] n. f. (b. s.) magniloquence; bombast; fustian; pomposity; pompousness; tumid style.

EMPHATIQUE [anfatik] adj. bombastic pompous; tumid.

EMPHATIQUEMENT [anfatikman] ad bombastically; pompously.

EMPHYSEME [anfizem] n. m. (med) emphysema.

EMPHYTEOSE [anfitéoz] n. f. (law) emphyteusis; lease for a long term long lease.

EMPHYTEOTE [anfitéot] n. m. tenant by emphyteusis; tenant on a base for a long term.

EMPHYTEOTIQUE [anfitéotik] ad (law) emphyteutic.

Canon, redevance —, ground-rent.

EMPIERREMENT [anpiérman] n. m. (engin.) (of roads) 1. ballasting; broken stone; metal; 2. metallised road.

— de chaussée, stone-covering. F —, metallised.

EMPIERRER [anpiéré] v. a. (engin) to metal (roads).

EMPIÉRÉ, E, pa. p. (engin.) (of road) metallised.

Partie —e, (of roads) stoning.

EMPIETEMENT [anpiétman] n. m. \sqrt (sur, on, upon) encroachment.

EMPIETER [anpiète] v. a. || § to encroach on, upon; to intrench on; to invade.

EMPIETER [anpiète] v. n. || § (sur, on, upon) to encroach.

EMPIFFRER [anpifre] v. a. 1. (DE, with) to cram (with food); to stuff; 2. to bloat.

S'EMPIFFRER, pr. v. 1. (DE, with) to cram (with food); to stuff; 2. to get bloated.

EMPILEMENT [anpilman] n. m. 1. piling; 2. (of wood) stacking.

EMPIER [anpile] v. a. 1. to pile; to pile up; 2. to stack (wood).

Presse à —, (tech.) packing-press.

EMPIRE [anpir] n. m. (sur, over) 1. || § empire; 2. || (sing.) dominions, pl.; * reign, sing.; 3. || § empire (of Germany); 4. § sway; rule; 5. § command; control; 6. § ascendancy.

Bas —, Lower Empire; saint —, saint — Romain, Holy Roman —. — d'Occident, Western —; — d'Orient, Eastern —. Pour un —, § for an —; for the world. Avoir de l'— sur, 1. to sway; to rule; 2. to have command over; se disputer l'—, to contend for —; étendre, reculer les bornes d'un —, to enlarge, to extend an —; exercer de l'— sur, to control; traiter q. u. avec —, to treat a. o. with arrogance, haughtiness.

EMPIRE [anpiré] n. m. V. EMPYRÉE.

EMPIRER [anpiré] v. a. to render, to make worse.

EMPIRER [anpiré] v. n. to become worse, (to get worse, to grow worse).

EMPIRIQUE [anpirik] adj. empiric.

EMPIRIQUE [anpirik] n. m. empiric.

EMPIRIQUEMENT [anpirikman] adv. empirically.

EMPIRISME [anpirism] n. m. empiricism.

EMPLACEMENT [anplasman] n. m. site; piece of ground; ground.

EMPLANTURE [anplantur] n. f. (nav.) (of masts) step.

EMPLÂTRE [anplâtre] n. m. 1. (pharm.) salve; plaster; 2. § infirm, sickly person; 3. § helpless person, creature.

Mettre un — à, 1. (med.) to plaster; to put a plaster on; 2. § to patch up (a. th.).

EMPLETTE [anplett] n. f. purchase (of things sold retail).

Faire une —, to make a —; faire — de q. ch., to purchase, to buy a. th.

EMPLIR [anplir] v. a. || (DE, with) to fill.

— bien son pourpoint (§, to line o.'s jacket well).

S'EMPLIR, pr. v. || (DE, with) to fill.

EMPLOI [anploi] n. m. 1. employment; use; * employ; 2. employment (occupation); employ; situation; place; 3. appropriation; 4. (in accounts) entry; 5. (fin., law) appropriation; 6. (theat.) department; line of character.

— abusif, mauvais —, 1. misemployment; 2. misimprovement; double —, useless repetition; faux —, (of accounts) false item. Sans —, 1. unemployed; 2. (pers.) out of employ, employment; sans — déterminé, unappropriated. Avoir un —, de l'—, to be in employ; avoir de l'— chez q. u., to be in a. o.'s employ. Qui a son —, in employ.

EMPLOYÉ [anplo-yé] n. m. 1. person employed; person in a. o.'s employ; 2. (pub. adm.) clerk.

Fonctions d'—, (pub. adm.) clerkship.

EMPLOYER [anplo-yé] v. a. 1. (à, for) to employ (a. th.); to use; to make use of; 2. (à, in) to employ (a. o.); 3. (à) to appropriate (to); to devote (to); to bestow (on); 4. to exert; 5. to work up (materials); 6. to spend (time); to

pass away; 7. (book-k.) to enter (in an account).

Bien —, 1. to make a good use of; 2. to improve; — mal, 1. to make a bad use of; 2. to misimprove; — en entier, 1. to use up; 2. to work up; — le vert et le sec, to leave a stone unturned. Personne qui emploie, 1. appropriator (of a. th.); 2. employer (of a. o.).

EMPLOYÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of EMPLOYER) in use; in employ.

— constamment, in constant employ. Non, peu —, 1. unemployed; unused; 2. unexerted.

S'EMPLOYER, pr. v. 1. (à, in) to employ o.'s self; 2. (à, with) to occupy o.'s self; 3. (pour, for) to exert o.'s self; to use o.'s interest.

EMPLUMER [anplumé] v. a. (mus.) to quill.

EMPLUMÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (mus.) quilled; 2. (orn.) feathered.

S'EMPLUMER, pr. v. 1. to feather o.'s nest (enrich o.'s self); 2. to pick up flesh (get stout).

EMPOCHER [anpoché] v. a. (|| to pocket; to put in o.'s pocket.

EMPOIGNER [anpoign-yé] v. a. 1. to grasp; to seize; (to lay hold of; (to get hold of; 2.) to seize (apprehend); to take up.

S'EMPOIGNER, pr. v. (V. senses of EMPLOYER) to grasp, to seize each other; (to fall, to go to loggerheads.

EMPOIS [anpoi] n. m. starch.

EMPOISONNEMENT [anpoizonman] n. m. poisoning.

EMPOISONNER [anpoizoné] v. a. 1. || § to poison; 2. § to infect; 3. § to corrupt; 4. § to envenom; to embitter.

EMPOISONNÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of EMPLOYER) || § poisonous.

EMPOISONNEUR [anpoizoneur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. || § poisoner; 2. § corrupter; 3. § bad cook; 4. § bad apothecary.

EMPOISSER [anpoisé] v. a. V. POISSER.

EMPOISSONNEMENT [anpoissonman] n. m. stocking (of a pond).

Faire l'— de, to stock.

EMPOISSONNER [anpoissoné] v. a. to stock (a pond).

EMPORTE [anporté] E, adj. (fiery; passionate; hasty; hot; hot-brained; hot-headed.

Peu —, passionless (V. senses). Trop —, overhasty; over passionate.

EMPORTEMENT [anportman] n. m. 1. transport; fit; 2. passion; hastiness; 3. passion; fit of anger.

Trop grand —, (V. senses) over-hastiness. Avec —, passionately; hastily; avec trop d'—, overhastily; dans l'—, in a passion; d'—, passionate; hasty.

EMPORTE-PIECE, n. m., pl. —, 1. punch (instrument); 2. § (pers.) severe satirist; 3. (coin.) cutting-out-machine; 4. (tech.) fly-press; puncher.

EMPORTER [anporté] v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. || to carry, to take away, off; (to have away; 2. || to carry away, off (with violence); to sweep away, off; 3. || to convey; to convey away; to bear away; 4. || to fetch away, off; 5. to bring away; 6. || to remove (spots, stains); 7. || to take out; to fetch out; 8. § to carry off (kill); 9. § to carry away (lead on); 10. § to entail; to involve; to carry with it; 11. (mil.) (DE, by) to take; 12. (nav.) to carry away; 13. (nav.) to wash away.

1. — des meubles, to carry away furniture; — un malade qui ne peut marcher, to carry away a person that is ill and that cannot walk.

— (en arrachant), to snatch away, off; — (par un coup de feu), to shoot away, off; — (en s'enfuyant), to run away

away with; — || § (en lavant), to wash away, off; — (en pinçant), to pinch off.

1' — sur §, 1. to overcome; to have, (to get the better of; 2. to control; to get the mastery over; 3. to have the ascendant over; 4. to outweigh; to weigh down; 5. to surpass; to outstrip; ne pas l'—, (V. senses of — & of l'— sur) to get the worse of it; — chez soi, to carry, to take home; — par une lame, (nav.) to wash away; — de haute lutte, to carry with a high hand; l'— par la parole, to talk out; — la pièce || §, to fetch away skin and flesh. Emportez...! away with...!

[EMPORTER must not be confounded with emmener.]

S'EMPORTER, pr. v. 1. to put o.'s self, to fly into a passion; to get out of temper; (to fly out; 2. (CONTRE) to inveigh (against); to declaim (against); (to fly out (against); to rail (at); to abuse (...); 3. (of horses) to run away.

— comme une soupe au lait, (pers.) to take fire like gun-powder; to be as hot as pepper.

EMPOTER [anpoté] v. a. (hort.) to pot; to pot up.

EMPOURPRER [anpourpré] v. a. ** to purple.

EMPREINDRE [anprinde] v. a. (conj. like CRAINDRE) 1. || to imprint (mark); 2. § to imprint (on the mind); to impress; 3. § (DE, with) to tincture; to tinge.

EMPREINT, E, pa. p. V. senses of EMPREINDRE.

Non —, 1. || § unimprinted; 2. § unimpressed; 3. § untinged; untinged.

EMPREINTE [anpriint] n. f. 1. || impression; impress; stamp; 2. § impress; stamp; mark; 3. (of the stroke of a whip, &c.) stripe; 4. (paint.) first coat.

Qualité de ce qui peut recevoir une —, impressibility. Porter l'— de, to bear the impress, stamp of; pouvoir recevoir une —, to be impressible.

EMPRESSE [anpré] E, adj. 1. ardent; forward; 2. (AUPRÈS DE, to) assiduously attentive; assiduous; 3. (à, to) eager; earnest; forward; 4. (à, to) ready; prompt; 5. (à, to) emulous; studious; industrious.

Peu —, (V. senses) (à) 1. unready; 2. unindustrious.

EMPRESSEMENT [anpréman] n. m. 1. ardour; 2. (AUPRÈS DE, to) assiduous attention; assiduity; 3. (à, to) eagerness; earnestness; forwardness; 4. (à, to) alacrity; promptness; readiness; cheerfulness; 5. (à, to) industry.

— excessif, (V. senses) precipitancy; precipitancy; trop grand —, (V. senses) over-promptness. Défaut d'—, (V. senses) unreadiness; excès d'—, (V. senses) over-eagerness. Avec —, (V. senses) 1. ardently; 2. forwardly; 3. assiduously; attentively; 4. eagerly; earnestly; forwardly; 5. readily; promptly; cheerfully; 6. emulously; studiously; industriously. Avoir, marquer, témoigner de l'— pour, to show ardour, &c.

EMPRESSER [anprécé] (S') pr. v. 1. to be ardent; 2. (à, to) to flock; to crowd; 3. (de, to) to hasten; 4. (de, to) to be eager, earnest, forward; 5. (à, to) to be emulous, studious; 6. to bestir o.'s self.

3. — d'écrire, de parler, to hasten to write, to speak.

EMPRISONNEMENT [anprisonman] n. m. 1. imprisonment; 2. confinement; 3. (law) imprisonment (punishment inflicted for offenses against the regulations of the police or for minor offenses against the law); confinement; 4. (law) commitment.

— cellulaire, solitary confinement;

— laissé à la prudence du tribunal, (law) discretionary imprisonment.

EMPRISONNER [anprizoné] v. a. 1. **to imprison; to confine in prison; to confine;** 2. **to imprison; to confine;** 3. **to coop up.**

EMPRISONNÉ, E. pa. p. **imprisoned; confined; under confinement.**

EMPRUNT [anprunt] n. m. 1. **borrowing; 2. loan (thing borrowed).**

— public, de l'Etat, du gouvernement, **government loan.** Caisse d'—, = **fund; souscripteur d'un —, contractor of a =.** D'—, 1. **§ borrowed;** 2. **§ (of names) assumed;** 3. **§ meretricious; non d'—, unborrowed.** Aller aux —s, **to go √ borrowing; contracter, faire un —, (fin.) to raise a =; être aux —s, to be obliged to borrow; faire un — de, to borrow.**

EMPRUNTER [anprunté] v. a. 1. **§ (à, de, of) to borrow (obtain the loan of a. th.); to be a borrower of;** 2. **§ (de, from) to borrow; to derive; to receive;** 3. **§ (à, de, from) to borrow (adopt. use).**

1. — de l'argent à, de q. u., **to borrow money of a. o.** 2. La lune emprunte sa lumière du soleil, **the moon borrows, derives her light from the sun.** 3. — une pensée à un auteur, d'un auteur, **to borrow a thought from an author.**

Personne, chose qui emprunte, **borrower (of).**

EMPRUNTÉ, E. pa. p. 1. **§ borrowed;** 2. **§ constrained; of constraint; embarrassed;** 3. **(of names) assumed.**

Non —, **§ unborrowed.**

EMPRUNTEUR [anprunteur] n. m. SE, n. f. **borrower.**

EMPRUNTEUR [anprunteur] SE, adj.

1. **§ (pers.) borrowing; that borrows;**

2. **§ (th.) unoriginal.**

EMPUANTER [anpuanté] v. a. O (DE, with) **to infect.**

S'EMPUANTER, pr. v. O **to smell √ offensively; to have a bad odour.**

EMPUANTISSEMENT [anpuantisman] n. m. **stench.**

EMPYEME [anpiém] n. m. (med.) **empyema.**

EMPYRÉE [anpiré] n. m. **Empyrean.**

EMPYRÉE [anpiré] adj. **empyrean; empyrean.**

EMPYREUMATIQUE [anpireumatik] adj. (chem.) **empyreumatic.**

EMPYREUME [anpireumm] n. m. (chem.) **empyreuma.**

EMULATEUR, n. m. **emulator.**

EMULATI-F, VE, adj. **emulative.**

EMULATION [—âcion] n. f. **emulation.**

Avec —, **with =; emulously; par —, emulously.**

ÉMULE, n. m. f. **competitor; rival; emulator.**

ÉMULGENT, E. adj. (anat.) **emulgent.**

ÉMULSI-F, VE, adj. (did.) **emulsive.**

ÉMULSION [émulsion] n. f. (pharm.) **emulsion.**

ÉMULSIONNER [émulsionne] v. a. (med.) **to mix an emulsion with.**

EN, prep. 1. **§ in; 2. § in o.'s (article of wearing-apparel); with o.'s ... on; 3. § into; 4. § to; 5. § in: within;**

6. **§ in the form of; like; 7. § like; as;**

8. **§ by (by means of); 9. § on (at the moment of); 10. § at.**

1. Être — Angleterre, — France, **to be in England, in France; — été, — hiver, in summer, in winter; — 1847, in 1847; — prose, — vers, in prose, in verse.** 2. — robe, in o.'s gown; with o.'s gown on. 3. L'eau se résout — vapeur, **water resolves into vapour; tomber — décadence, to fall into decay.** 4. Aller — Angleterre, — Italie, **to go to England, to Italy.** 5. Arriver — trois jours, **to arrive in, within three days.** 6. Une perle — poire, **a pearl in the form of a pear, like a pear.** 7. Agir — homme, **to act like, as a man.** 8. Vivre — enseignant, **to live by teaching.** 9. — arrivant dans l'île, **on arriving at the island.** 10. — liberté, at liberty; — paix, at peace; — guerre, at war.

De ... — ..., **from ... to ...; — ce que, (V. senses of En).**

(En is very generally used without a definite article except in some few established forms.)

EN, pr. m. f., sing., pl., 1. **of him, m. sing.; of her, f. sing.; of it, neut. sing.; its, neut. sing.; of them, m. f. n. pl.; their, neut. pl.; 2. from him, m. sing.; from her, f. sing.; from it, neut. sing.; from them, m. f. neut. pl.; 3. (preceded by a verb) by him, m. sing.; by her, f. sing.; by it, neut. sing.; by them, m. f. neut. pl.; 4. some; any; 5. (expletive) ...**

1. Je lui — parle, **I am speaking to him of it; parlez-lui —, speak to him of it; ne lui — parlez pas, do not speak to him of it; c'est un oiseau, j'— vois les ailes, it is a bird, I see its wings.** 2. J'— ai, **I have some; je n'— ai point, I have not any.** 3. — venir aux mains, **to come to blows.**

[En precedes the verb except in the imperative mood with affirmation (V. Ex. 1); when employed with another pronoun en is placed the second (V. Ex. 1.). En is principally used as applied to animals or things.]

EN (a prefix forming verbs and denoting position or disposition, it is equivalent to in, into) en; in.

[En becomes em before b, p and m.]

ENALLAGE, n. f. (gram.) **enallage.**

ENARHER, v. a. V. **ARRHER.**

ENCABLURE [ankablur] n. f. (nav.) **cabl's length.**

ENCADREMENT [ankadr'man] n. m. 1. **framing; 2. frame.**

ENCADRER [ankadré] v. a. 1. **to frame (put a frame to); 2. to encompass; to encircle; 3. to introduce; to insert.**

1. — un tableau, **to frame a picture.**

ENCADRÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of **ENCADRER.**

Non —, **unframed (V. senses).**

ENCAGER, v. a. 1. **to encage; to put √ in a cage; 2. (to cage (imprison)).**

ENCASSE, n. f. (bank.) 1. **cash in hand; cash-balance; 2. metallic reserve.**

ENCAISSEMENT [ankésmen] n. m. 1. **packing in a case; packing; 2. packing in a box; packing; 3. putting in a box; 4. (bank.) collection; 5. (engin.) (of rivers) embankment; 6. (engin.) (of roads) base; bed.**

ENCAISSER, v. a. 1. **to incase; to pack in a case; to pack; 2. to pack in a box; to pack; 3. to put √ in a box; 4. (bank.) to collect; 5. (engin.) to embank (rivers); 6. (engin.) to lay √ down a base, bed to (roads).**

ENCAN, n. m. 1. **auction (for the sale of furniture); vendue; 2. sale by auction; sale.**

Vente à l'—, **sale by auction.** Acheter q. ch. à l'—, **to buy √ a. th. at a sale;**

mettre à l'—, **to put √ up for, to =; vendre à l'—, to sell √ by =.**

ENCANAILLER [ankana-yé] v. a. (to lower (by the introduction of mean, low company).

S'ENCANAILLER, pr. v. (to keep √ low company.

ENCAPUCHONNER, pr. v. **to put √ a cowl on (a. o.).**

ENCAPUCHONNÉ, E. pa. p. **cowled.**

Non —, **uncowled.**

S'ENCAPUCHONNER, pr. v. 1. **to put √ on a cowl; 2. to muffle o.'s self up in a hood.**

ENCAQUER, v. a. 1. **to pack (in a keg); 2. to pack up; to cram up.**

ENCAQUEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. **packer (in a keg).**

ENCAIRE [ankaré] E. adj. (tech.) **square.**

ENCARTER, v. a. (print.) **to insert as a cancel.**

S'ENCARTER, pr. v. (print.) **to be inserted as a cancel.**

ENCASTELÉ, E. adj. (veter.) **hoof-bound.**

ENCASTELÉ (S') pr. v. (veter.) **to become √, to get √ hoof-bound.**

ENCASTELURE, n. f. (veter.) **state of being hoof-bound.**

ENCASTREMENT, n. m. (arts) **fitting in; fitting.**

ENCASTRER, v. a. (arts) **to fit in; to fit.**

S'ENCASTRER, pr. v. (arts) **to fit in.**

ENCAUSTIQUE, n. f. (paint.) **encaustic.**

Art de peindre à l'—, **encaustic.**

ENCAUSTIQUE, adj. (paint.) **encaustic.**

Peinture —, **encaustic.**

ENCAVEMENT [ankavman] n. m. **putting (liquids) in a cellar.**

ENCAVER, v. a. **to cellar.**

ENCAVEUR, n. m. **cellarer.**

ENCEINDRE [ankindr'] v. a. (conj. like **CRaindre**) (th.) **(DE, with) to surround; to enclose; to encompass.**

ENCEINT, E. pa. p. V. senses of **ENCEINDRE.**

Non —, **unsurrounded.**

ENCEINTE [ankint] adj. f. 1. (pers.) **(DE, with) pregnant; (with child; (in the family way; 2. (law) enceint; en-**

seint.

Non —, (V. senses) **unpregnant.**

ENCEINTE [ankint] n. f. 1. **circumference; circuit; 2. inclosure (that which incloses); 3. (sing.) walls, pl.; 4. fence (around); 5. inclosure (space inclosed); 6. hall; 7. spot; place; 8. (engin.) fence; 9. (fort.) enceinte.**

— continue, mur d'—, (fort.) **wall of circumvallation; wall.** Dans cette —, (V. senses) **within these walls.**

Faire l'— de, (hunt.) **to encompass, mettre une — à, 1. to surround; to inclose; to encompass; 2. to fence.**

ENCENS, n. m. 1. **incense; frankincense; 2. incense; 3. fragrance.**

Donner, offrir de l'— à, **to incense; to burn incense to.**

ENCENSEMENT [ansansman] n. m. **incensing (perfuming with incense); fuming.**

ENCENSER, v. a. 1. **to incense (perfume with incense); to fume; to cense;**

2. **to worship; 3. to flatter (by praising).**

ENCENSEUR, n. m. **flatterer.**

ENCENSOIR, n. m. 1. **censer (vase); 2. ecclesiastical power; 3. (astr.) ara.**

Coups d'—, **fulsome flattery; blarney.** Casser le nez à coups d'—, **donner de l'— par le nez, to be a fulsome flatterer; mettre la main à l'—, to meddle with ecclesiastical affairs.**

ENCEPHALE, n. m. (anat.) **encephalon; (brain).**

ENCEPHALITE, n. f. (med.) **inflammation of the brain.**

ENCEPHALOCÈLE, n. f. (med.) **encephalocoele; (hernia of the brain).**

ENCHAINEMENT [anchénman] n. m. 1. **§ chaining; 2. § (sing.) chain, sing; links, pl.; 3. § chain; series; 4. § concatenation (connexion).**

ENCHAINER, v. a. (à, to) 1. **§ to enchain; 2. § to chain; to chain down;**

3. **§ to chain (animals); to chain up; 4. § to link; 5. § to unite; to wed; 6. § to restrain; to tie down; to bind √ up;**

7. **§ to captivate; to bind √ captive; 8. § to concatenate; to link; to connect.**

S'ENCHAINER, pr. v. § (à, with) **to link; to link in; to be connected.**

ENCHAINURE, n. f. 1. (aris) **chain (connection by a chain); 2. connection; concatenation.**

ENCHANTELER [anchantlé] v. a. 1. **to put √ (wood) into a wood-yard, yard;**

2. **to stand √ (casks) on pieces of wood.**

ENCHANTEMENT [anchantman] n. m. 1. **§ enchantment; 2. § delight.**

Par —, **by enchantment; enchantingly.** Être dans l'—, **to be enchanted, delighted.**

ENCHANTER, v. a. 1. **to enchant (charm, bewitch); 2. § to enchant; to bewitch; 3. § (DE, with; de, to; que [subj.]) to delight; to enchant; to**

gratify; to gratify highly, particularly.

ENCHANTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENCHANTER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § *unenchanté*; 2. § *undelighted; ungratified*.

ENCHANTERESSE (enchanteuse) n. f. § *enchantress; bewitcher*.

ENCHANTEUR, n. m. § *enchanter; bewitcher*.

ENCHANTEUR, TERESSE, adj. § *enchanting; bewitching*.

ENCHAPERONNER (anchaproner) v. a. 1. (falc.) *to hood* (birds of prey); 2. § *to hood*.

ENCHASSER, v. a. 1. *to set* (gems, etc.); 2. § *to enshrine*; 3. § *to enshrine* (put in a shrine); 4. § *to enshrine*; 5. § *(dans) to insert (in); to introduce (info); 6. (arts) to let* (in); 7. (lock.) *to case; to case in*.

ENCHASSURE, n. f. 1. *setting* (of gems); 2. § *insertion; introduction*.

ENCHAUSSER (anchouer) v. a. (hort.) *to land up*.

ENCHÈRE, n. f. 1. *bidding* (at an auction); 2. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) *auction; hammer; vendue, sing.*

Folle —, 1. *bid the conditions of which the bidder cannot perform*; 2. *resale by auction on default of a purchaser at a prior sale complying with the conditions*; forte —, *high bid*. Totalité des effets à vendre, vendus à l'—, *auction; vente à l'—, aux —s, sale by auction; vendue; fausse vente à l'—, aux —s, mock auction*. Des —s, (V. senses) *auctionary*. Couvrir une —, *to make* (a higher bid); être à l'— §, *to be for sale to the highest bidder*; faire une —, *mettre —, to make* (a bid); finir par être vendu aux —s, *to come* (to the hammer); mettre aux —s, *to sell* (by auction); *to bring* (to the hammer); *to put* (up); *to put* (up to auction, payer la folle — de §, *to pay* (the penalty of o's imprudence). Qui vend aux —s, *auctioneering*.

ENCHÉRIR, RENCHÉRIR, v. a. § 1. *to bid* (at auctions); 2. *to overbid* (to outbid); 3. *to bid* (over); 4. *to raise* (a price); *to augment*; *to increase*.

ENCHÉRIR, RENCHÉRIR, v. n. 1. § (sur, over) *to bid* (to); 2. § (sur, ...) *to surpass; to outdo* (v); 3. § *to rise* (in price).

ENCHÉRISSEMENT, RENCHÉRISSEMENT, n. m. *rise, increase of price; increase; rise*.

ENCHÉRISSEUR, n. m. *bidder* (at an auction).

Fol —, *bidder who cannot perform the conditions of his bid*; plus offrant et dernier —, *last and best bidder*.

ENCHEVÊTRE, v. a. 1. § *to halter*; 2. § *to entangle*.

ENCHEVÊTRE, E, pa. p. 1. § *entangled*; 2. § *embarrassed; confused*.

Etat —, 1. § *entanglement*; 2. § *embarrassment; confusion*.

S'ENCHEVÊTRE, pr. v. 1. (of animals) *to get* (o's foot entangled in the halter); 2. § *to get* (entangled); 3. *to get* (embarrassed, confused).

ENCHEVÊTURE, n. f. 1. (carp.) *binding*; 2. (veter.) *halter-cast*.

Solive d'—, (carp.) *binding-joist*.

ENCHIFFREMENT (anchiffrenman) n. m. (sing.) *obstruction of the nose* (caused by cold in the head), sing.;) *snuffles, pl.*

ENCHIFFRENER, v. a. *to occasion an obstruction of the nose* (by cold in the head).

Être enchiffrené, *to have an obstruction of the nose; to have the snuffles*.

ENCHIRIDION (ankiridion) n. m. *enchiridion; manual*.

ENCLAVE, n. f. 1. *piece of land enclosed within other lands* (and inde-

pendent of them); 2. *territory, country enclosed within another*; 3. *limit*; 4. (engin.) (of locks) *recess*.

ENCLAVEMENT (anklavman) n. m. *enclosing* (of land within other lands).

ENCLAVER, v. a. *to enclose* (land within other lands).

S'ENCLAVER, pr. v. (of lands) *to lock*.

ENCLIN, E, adj. (à, to) *inclined; prone; disposed; given*.

— au bien, *well inclined*; — au mal, *badly, ill*; = *prone to evil*.

ENCLITIQUE, n. f. (gram.) *enclitic*.

ENCLÔTIRER, v. a. *to cloister*.

ENCLORE (anklôr) v. a. irreg. (conj. like CLORE) § 1. *to enclose; to close in*; 2. *to fence in*; 3. *to enclose* (comprise); *to take* (in).

ENCLOS (anklô) n. m. 1. § *close; enclosure*; 2. *enclosure* (that which encloses).

Petit —, (agr.) *lobby*.

ENCLOUER, v. a. 1. *to prick* (animals in shoeing them); 2. (mil.) *to spike* (guns).

S'ENCLOUER, pr. v. (of horses) *to tread* (on a nail).

ENCLOUURE, n. f. 1. § *prick* (in the foot of beasts of burden); 2. § *impediment; obstacle; hinderance*.

ENCLUME, n. f. 1. *anvil*; 2. (anat.) *incus*; 3. (tech.) *anvil; break-iron*.

Billot d'—, *anvil-block*. Remettre sur l'—, *to remodel*; *to give* (a new form to. Il faut être — ou marteau, one must either do or suffer evil).

ENCLUMEAU, n. m.

ENCLUMOT, n. m. *hand-anvil*.

ENCOCHER, v. a. 1. *to notch*; 2. *to fit* (arrows) in the bow.

ENCOFFRER, v. a. 1. (to coffer; to coffer up; *to treasure up*; *to lay* (up); *to hoard up*; 2.) *to cage*; *to put* (in durance vile).

ENCOGNURE (enkonn-yur) n. f.

ENCOGNURE (enkonn-yur) n. f. 1. *corner* (formed by the junction of two walls); 2. *buffet for a corner*.

ENCOLLAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) 1. *sizing*; 2. *size*.

ENCOLLER, v. a. (a. & m.) *to size*.

ENCOLURE, n. f. 1. *ing.* (of animals) *neck and shoulders, pl.*; 2. § (pers.) (b. s.) *appearance*.

Pli de l'—, (of horses) *bend*. À — de cerf, (of horses) *ewe-necked*; à — de cou de cygne, (of horses) *cock-throated*.

ENCOMBRE (ankonbr) n. m. 1. *impediment; obstacle; hinderance*; 2. *molestation*.

Sans —, (V. senses) 1. *unimpeded*; 2. *unmolested*.

ENCOMBREMENT (enkonbr'man) n. m. *obstruction*.

— dans la rue, = *in the street*.

ENCOMBRER (ankonbré) v. a. 1. § *to obstruct* (a place); (to stuff up); 2. § *to encumber*.

ENCOMBRÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENCOMBRER.

Non —, 1. § *unobstructed*; 2. § *unencumbered; uncumbered*.

ENCOTRE (À L') adv. *counter*; *against*.

Aller à l'—, 1. *to oppose*; 2. (th.) *to run* (to the contrary); aller à l'— de, *to run* (counter to); *to oppose*.

ENCOR —, adv. V. ENCORE.

ENCORBELLEMENT (ankorbelman) n. m. (arch.) *corbelling; gathering over*.

ENCORE, adv. (of time) 1. *still* (continuing until now); 2. *yet* (that has not begun); 3. § *hitherto*; 4. *again*; 5. *further; besides; moreover*; 6. *more*; 7. *another; one ... more*; 8. (of time) *longer*; 9. *else*; 10. *even*; 11. *still* (by augmentation or diminution); 12. *however; still*.

1. Lisez-vous — ce livre, are you still reading this book. 2. Je n'ai pas — commencé ce livre, I have not begun this book yet. 4. Je veux

— l'essayer, I will try it again. 6. — une fois, once more; le temps de croître —, time to grow more. 7. — une tasse, another cup, one cup more. 8. Il pourra vivre — dix ans, he may live ten years longer. 9. — q. ch. l'a. th. else! Où — ? where else? quoi — ? what else? 10. Non-seulement libéral, mais — prodigue, not only liberal but even prodigal. 11. Elle est — plus riche que lui, she is still richer than he; — moins, still less. 12. — s'il voulait faire une des deux choses, if however he would do one of the two things.

ENCOKE QUE, conj. § (subj.) *although; though*.

ENCORE, conj. *even; even then; yet*.

Et — n'emploie-t-on pas ce mot, and even then this word is not used.

[Encore, conj., requires the subject to follow the verb conjug. affirm.]

ENCORNE, E, adj. (horned).

ENCOURAGEANT (ankourajan) E, adj. 1. § *inspiring*; 2. § (DE, to) *encouraging*.

D'une manière —e, *encouragingly*.

ENCOURAGEMENT (ankourajman) n. m. 1. § *inspiring*; 2. § (À, POUR, to) *encouragement*; 3. § (À, to) *incentive; incitement*; 4. § (b. s.) (À, of) *abetment*.

Pour servir d'— (à), *by way of encouragement* (to). Sans —, *unabetted*.

Trouver de l'—, *to meet* (with) =.

ENCOURAGER, v. a. 1. § *to inspire*; *to inspire with courage*; 2. § (À, in; à, to) *to encourage*; *to be an encourager of*; 3. § (À, to) *to incite*; 4. § *to promote*; *to be a promoter of*; 5. (th.) *to be promotive of*; 6. § (b. s.) (À, in; à, to) *to abet*.

Qui encourage, (V. senses) *promotive of*. Personne qui encourage, 1. *encourager* (of); 2. *promoter* (of).

ENCOURAGÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENCOURAGER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § *uninspired*; 2. § *unencouraged*; 3. § *unpromoted*; 4. (b. s.) *unabetted*.

ENCOURIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like COURIR) 1. *to incur* (penalties, punishment); 2. *to incur*; *to draw* (down on o's self).

ENCRAGE, n. m. (print.) *inking*.

ENCRASSER, v. a. § 1. *to dirt*; *to make* (dirty); 2. *to grease*.

ENCRASSÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *dirted*; *be-smearred, thick with dirt; all over dirt*; 2. *greased*.

S'ENCRASSER, pr. v. 1. § *to get* (dirty); 2. § *to get* (greasy); 3. § *to demean*, *to debase*, *to lower o's self*; 4. § *to get* (into low habits); 5.) *to degenerate*.

ENCRASSER, v. n. § 1. *to get* (dirty); 2. *to get* (greasy).

ENCRE, n. f. *ink*.

— argentée, *silver ink*; — dorée, *gold*; — double, *Japan*; — indélébile, *indelible, indestructible*; — sympathique, *invisible, secret, sympathetic*; — à marquer (le linge) *marking*; — de Chine, de la Chine, *Indian, China*; — de couleur, *coloured*; — d'imprimerie, *printers'*, *printing*; — fabricant d'—, = *maker, manufacturer*; pâte d'—, *blot of*; poche à —, (moll.) = *bag*; tache d'—, *spot, stain of*; D'—, *inky*. Ecrite de la bonne — à q. u., *to write* (in strong terms to a. o.; être converti d'—, être tout plein d'—, *to be inked all over*; être dans la bouteille à l'—, *to be in the secret*; imprégner d'—, (did.) *to ink*; tacher d'—, *to ink*; taché d'—, *inky*. C'est la bouteille à l'—, *it is an affair that cannot be seen through*. Qui ressemble à l'—, *noir comme l'—, inky*.

ENCRER, v. a. (print.) *to ink*.

ENCRIER, n. m. 1. *inkstand*; 2. *ink-box*; 3. (print.) *ink-trough; block*.

— pompe, *hydraulic inkstand*. Table d'—, (print.) *ink-table*.

ENCROUE, E, adj. (of trees) *entangled in o's branches*.

ENCROÛTER, v. a. to crust.
ENCROÛTÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of ENCROÛTER) § full of prejudices.
Être encroûté de préjugés, to be full of prejudices.

S'ENCROÛTER, pr. v. 1. § to crust; 2. § to harden; to get √ hard; 3. § to become √, to get √ heavy; 4. § to become √, to get √ stupid, stultified.

ENCUIRASSER, v. a. to cover with a cuirass.

S'ENCUIRASSER, pr. v. 1. § to put √ on o.'s cuirass; 2. § (DE) to get √ a coat (of dirt, &c.); 3. § to get √ covered with dirt; 4. § to get √ hardened.

ENCUIVER, v. a. 1. to put √ into a tub; 2. to put √ into a vat.

ENCYCLIQUE, adj. encyclical.

ENCYCLOPÉDIE, n. f. encyclopædia.

ENCYCLOPÉDIQUE, adj. encyclopædic.

ENCYCLOPÉDISTE, n. m. encyclopædist.

ENDÉCAGONE, adj. (geom.) hendecagon; eleven-angled.

ENDÉCAGONE, n. m. (geom.) hendecagon.

ENDÉMIQUE, adj. (med.) endemic; endemical; endemial.

ENDENTER, v. a. 1. to tooth (wheels, &c.); 2. (carp.) to indent; 3. (tech.) to cog.

ENDENTÉ, E. pa. p. 1. provided, supplied with teeth; 2. (of wheels, &c.) toothed; 3. (her.) indented; 4. (tech.) clogged.

ENDETTER, v. a. to cause to incur debt; (to get √ into debt).

ENDÉTÉ, E. pa. p. 1. (ENVERS, to; POUR, for, in) indebted; in debt; 2. involved.

Non —, *unindebted*. — envers q. u. pour une forte somme, indebted to a. o. in a large sum, to a large amount.

S'ENDETTER, pr. v. to contract, to incur debts; (to get √ into debt; (to run √ in debt).

ENDÈVE, E. adj. irritable; passionate.

ENDÈVER, v. n. (DE, at; de, to) to be vexed, (mad).

Faire —, to vex (a. o.); to make √ (a. o.) mad.

ENDIABLE [andiablé] E. adj. 1. possessed (by an evil spirit); wicked; 2. detestable; horrible.

ENDIABLE [andiablé] n. m. E. n. f. (person) possessed.

ENDIABLE [andiablé] v. n. 1. § to give √ o.'s self to the devil; 2. § (DE, at) to rage.

Faire —, (to bedevil (a. o.)).

ENDIGUER, v. a. (engin.) to dam in; to dam up.

ENDIMANCHER (S') pr. v. to put √ o.'s Sunday clothes on.

ENDIMANCHÉ, E. pa. p. with o.'s Sunday clothes on.

ENDIVE, n. f. (bot.) endive.

ENDOCTRINER, v. a. 1. § (jest.) to teach (a. o. a doctrine, science); to disciple; 2. § to teach √ (a. o.) his lesson; to give √ (a. o.) his cue.

ENDOLORI, E. adj. (th.) painful; aching.

ENDOMMAGER, v. a. § to damage; to injure.

ENDOMMAGÉ, E. pa. p. damaged; injured.

Non —, *undamaged*; *uninjured*.

S'ENDOMMAGER, pr. v. § to damage.

Susceptible de —, *damageable*.

ENDORMEUR, n. m. cajoler; wheedler; coxer.

ENDORMI, n. m. E. n. f. 1. person asleep; 2. sleepy person; 3. sleepy head.

Faire l'—, to sham sleep.

ENDORMIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like DORMIR) 1. § to lull; (to set √, (to send √ to sleep; 2. § to lay √ asleep; 3. § to rock the cradle of; 4. § to send √,

to set √ to sleep (fatigue); 5. § to lull; 6. § to benumb.

5. — q. u. avec de vaines espérances, to lull a. o. with vain hopes. 6. — le bras à q. u., to benumb a. o.'s arm.

ENDORMI, E. pa. p. (V. senses of ENDORMIR) 1. § asleep; 2. § sleeping; 3. § sleepy; drowsy; 4. § torpid; sluggish; sluggish; 5. § benumbed; (asleep).

Profondément —, fast asleep. Avoir l'air —, to drowse.

S'ENDORMIR, pr. v. 1. § to fall √ asleep; to go √, (to get √ to sleep; 2. § to nod off; 3. § to be lulled into security; 4. § to be wanting in vigilance; 5. § to be steeped (in vice, pleasure, &c.).

Ne pas — §, to be ever awake. — du dernier sommeil, — du sommeil de la tombe —, to sleep √ the last sleep; — dans le Seigneur, to sleep, to fall √ asleep in the Lord; — sur le roi, to neglect what requires the most attention.

ENDOS [andô] n. m. (com.) indorsement; endorsement.

ENDOSSE [andôss] n. f. burden; trouble.

ENDOSSEMENT [andôssman] n. m. (com.) indorsement.

Sans —, *unindorsed*. Faire un —, to indorse.

ENDOSSEUR [andôsseur] v. a. 1. § to buckle on (armour); 2. § to put √ on o.'s back; to put √ on; (to get √ on; 3. § (DE, with) to saddle (a. o.); 4. (com.) (EN FAVEUR DE) to endorse (to).

ENDOSSÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of ENDOSSEUR.

Non —, (com.) *unendorsed*.

ENDOSSEUR [andôsseur] n. m. (com.) endorser.

ENDROIT, n. m. 1. place; 2. (of a book, speech) part; piece; passage; 3. part; point; side; 4. right side (of cloths, stuffs, &c.).

Son plus bel —, o.'s best side; — faible, weak part, point; — sensible, sensitive point. À l'— de +, with regard, respect to; dans quelque — que ce soit, any where; de quelque — que ce soit, whence ever; whence soever.

À deux —s, (of cloths, stuffs, &c.) double-sided.

ENDUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CONDUIRE) 1. (DE, with) to do √ over; 2. to lay √ over; 3. (did.) to loriccate; 4. (tech.) to coat.

ENDUIT, n. m. 1. coat (layer); 2. coat of impression; 3. (pot.) glaze; glazing; 4. (tech.) coat; coating.

ENDURANT, E. adj. enduring; patient under injury.

Mal, peu —, *impatient under injury*.

ENDURCI, n. m. E. n. f. — hardened sinner.

ENDURCIR, v. a. 1. § to harden; to render, to make √ hard; 2. § to toughen; 3. § to harden (a. o.); to render, to make √ obdurate; 4. § to steel (render pitiless); 5. § to render, to make √ hardy; 6. § (à, to) to inure; to season; 7. § (à, to) to render, to make √ callous; 8. (did.) to indurate.

ENDURCI, E. pa. p. (V. senses of ENDURCIR) 1. hardened; obdurate; 2. § hardy; 3. § (à, to) callous.

Non, peu —, (V. senses) 1. § *unhardened*; 2. § *unhardy*; 3. § *uninured*.

S'ENDURCIR, pr. v. 1. § to harden; to get √, to grow √ hard; 2. § to toughen; 3. § to harden; to become √ obdurate; 4. § to be steeled (pitiless); 5. § to become √, (to get hardy; 6. § (à, to) to become √ inured, seasoned; 7. § to become √ callous; 8. (did.) to indurate.

ENDURCISSEMENT [andurcissement] n. m. 1. § hardness; 2. § (of the heart) hardness; hardening; obduracy; obdurateness; obduration; 3. § callousness; 4. (did.) *enduration*.

Avec —, (V. senses) *obdurately*.

ENDURER, v. a. 1. to endure; to suffer; to bear √; 2. to endure (be patient under); to be an endurer of; to support; to bear √; (to put √ up with; 3. § (subj.) to permit; to allow; 4. (nav.) to hold √ water.

ENEOREME, n. m. (med.) eneorema.

ENERGIE, n. f. 1. § strength; force; 2. § energy; 3. § pith; pithiness.

Avec —, 1. with energy; energetically; 2. pithily; sans —, 1. without —; of no energy; 2. pithless. Donner de l'—, to give √ = to; to energize; réveiller son —, to rouse o.'s energy.

ENERGIQUE, adj. 1. § energetic; energetical; 2. § pithy.

ENERGIQUEMENT [enerjikman] adv. 1. § energetically; 2. § pithily.

ENERGUMÈNE [energumèn] n. m. f. 1. § energumen; demoniac; 2. desperado; 3. § rafter.

ENERVANT, E. adj. enervating.

ENERVATION [énérâcion] n. f. 1. (pers.) enervation (state); 2. (veter.) enervation.

ENERVER, v. a. 1. § to enervate; 2. § to unsinew; 3. (veter.) to enervate.

ENERVÉ, E. pa. p. 1. § enervated; enervate; 2. (bot.) enervate; enervated.

Non —, *unenervated*.

S'ENERVER, pr. v. § to become enervated.

ENFAITEMENT [anfâitman] n. m. (build.) ridge.

ENFAITER, v. a. (build.) to cover the ridge of.

ENFANCE, n. f. 1. § childhood; 2. § second childhood; childishness; dotage; 3. § infancy; babyhood; 4. § boyhood; 5. § childish action, thing; 6. § infancy (beginning).

Première —, *earliest infancy*; seconde —, 1. childhood; childishness, dotage; 2. (physiol.) (of men) boyhood; tendre —, infancy. Dans l'—, 1. in childhood; 2. infant; d'—, de l'—, 1. childish; 2. boyish; 3. infant-like, infantine; depuis son —, from o.'s childhood upwards; dès l'—, from childhood. Elever son —, to watch over o.'s childhood; être en —, to be in o.'s dotage; sortir d'—, to emerge from childhood; tomber en —, to become √, to get √, to grow √ childish; to fall √ into dotage, second childhood.

ENFANT, n. m. f. 1. § child; 2. § offspring; 3. § infant; baby; "babes" baby; 4. § (of boys) boy; fellow; 5. § (of girls) girl; creature; (thing; 6. § native, m. f.; "son, m.; daughter, f."

7. (law) issue.

— adoptif, adopted child; bon — (V. senses) good fellow; dernier — (pin-basket) — gâté, spoiled —

grand —, grown up —; — méchant, naughty —; 2. bad boy; 3. bad girl; — mort-né, dead-born, still-born —; — naturel, 1. natural —; 2. (law) bastard — né avant terme, = born before its time; — perdus, (mil.) forlorn hopes

pl.; petit —, 1. little —; 2. infant baby; ses petits —s, o.'s little children

ses petits —s, o.'s grand-children l'— prodigue —, the prodigal son; — sage, 1. good —; 2. good boy, m.; good girl, f.; — trouvé, foundling; — unique only —. — en bas âge, infant; — de la balle, 1. § = of the master of

tennis-court; 2. § = brought up to his father's profession, trade; — de choriste, singing-boy; les —s de France, 1. children of the king of France; 2. children of the eldest son of the King of France; — à la mamelle, infant; — à la mamelle, l'— à naître, the = un

born. Amusette d'—, =s play; jeu d'—, =s play (easy thing); tour d'—, =s boy's trick; travail —, = bearing; le

bour. Comme un —, childlike; en —

1. childish; childlike; infantine; 2. boyish; 3. girlish; de petit —, infantine; babyish; en —, 1. childishly; 2. babyishly, 3. boyishly; en âge d'avoir des —s, = bearing; en travail d'—, in labour; hors d'âge d'avoir des —s, past-bearing; past child-bearing; sans —, 1. childless; 2. (law) without issue. Elever un —, to bring up a =; faire l'—, 1. to behave like a =; 2. to play the —, the boy, the girl; faire un —, to have a =; faire des —s, to have children; mettre au monde un —, to bring forth a =; ravir ses —s à q. u., to take away a o.'s children; to render, to make a o. childless; supposer un —, to produce a supposititious child. C'est bien l'— de sa mère, he, she is his, her mother's own child; he, she is a chip of the old block.

ENFANT, adj. (b. s.) childish; puerile.

ENFANTEMENT [anfantman] n. m. child-birth.

ENFANTER, v. a. 1. (pers.) to give birth to (a child); to bring forth; 2. § to produce; to bring forth; to engender; 3. ** to calve (animals).

ENFANTILLAGE [anfant-yaj] n. m. child's play.

De l'—, =. ENFANTIN, E, adj. 1. infantine; childish; 2. infant-like.

ENFARINER, v. a. to flour; to sprinkle with flour.

Etre enfariné, 1. to be prepossessed in favour of; 2. to have a smattering of; venir la gueule enfarinée, to come with blind confidence.

S'ENFARINER, pr. v. to get covered with flour; to get all over flour.

ENFER (anfer) n. m. 1. § hell; 2. —s, (pl.) hell (habitation of departed souls); 3. (cant.) hell (gaming-house); 4. (myth.) —s, (pl.) infernal regions, pl.

Agent de l'—, hell-hound; habitant de l'—, infernal; tison d'—, hell-hound. D'—, de l'—, 1. infernal; hellish; 2. (of the appetite) voracious; vers l'—, hellward. Né dans l'—, sorti de l'—, hell-born.

ENFERMÉ, n. m. confined air.

Sentir l'—, to smell confined, close.

ENFERMER, v. a. 1. § to shut up; to shut up; 2. § to shut in; to shut up; 3. § to put away; 4. § to lock away; 5. § (DE, with) to enclose; to encompass; to surround; 6. § to include; to contain; to comprise; to comprehend; 7. § to confine; 8. § to pen; to pen up; 9. § to coop up; 10. § to hem in; 11. § to girdle in; 12. § to conceal.

— (en attachant), to tie up; — (dans une caisse), to case over, up; — (sous clef), to lock away, up; — (par une clôture), to fence in; — (en couvant), to sew up; — (étroitement), to coop up; — (dans une forteresse), to draw up; — (par une haie), to hedge in; — (dans des murs), to immerse; to wall up.

— à clef, sous clef, sous la clef, 1. to lock away up; 2. to lock in; — entre deux feux, (mil.) to double upon. Tenir enfermé, (V. senses) 1. to keep (a. o.) in; to confine; 2. to lay up.

S'ENFERMER, pr. v. (V. senses of ENFERMER) 1. (th.) to lock; to lock up; 2. (pers.) to seclude o.'s self.

ENFERRER [anferé] v. a. to pierce; to run through.

S'ENFERRER, pr. v. 1. § to run o.'s self through; 2. § to injure o.'s self.

ENFICELER [anfiel] v. a. to tie with twine; to tie up.

ENFILADE, n. f. 1. § suite (of rooms the doors of which are opposite each other); 2. § long string (of epithets, phrases); 3. (mil.) enfilade.

D'—, (mil.) raking.

ENFILER, v. a. 1. § to thread; 2. § to

string up; 3. § to go through (a place); 4. § to pierce (a. o.); to run through; 5. § to hasten; 6. § to engage in (a. th. long); 7. § to seduce; to lead up; to take up; 8. (mil.) to enfilade; to rake.

1. — une aiguille, to thread a needle. 2. — des perles, to string pearls.

S'ENFILER, pr. v. 1. to be pierced, to be run through (by thrusting o.'s self on o.'s adversary's sword); to thrust o.'s self; 2. to get engaged, involved (in a. th. disagreeable).

ENFIN, adv. 1. in short; in fine; 2. at length; at last; 3. after all.

ENFLAMMER, v. a. 1. § to set on fire; to set fire to; * to fire; 2. § to fire; to kindle; 3. § to inflame (excite); 4. § to inspirit; 5. § (b. s.) to inflame; to incense; to work up; 6. (did.) to ignite; 7. (med.) to inflame.

— de colère, to incense; to inflame.

ENFLAMMÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENFLAMMER) 1. § on fire; 2. § bright-burning; 3. (did.) ignited.

Non —, (V. senses) uninfamed.

S'ENFLAMMER, pr. v. 1. § to take fire; 2. § to blaze; to blaze up; 3. § to fire; to kindle; 4. § to be inflamed (excited); 5. § to be inspirited; 6. (b. s.) to be inflamed, incensed; to be worked up; 7. (did.) to ignite; 8. (med.) to inflame.

ENFLER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. § to swell up; to swell out, up; to inflate; 2. § to blow out, up; 3. § to puff up; 4. § to bloat; to bloat up; 5. § to inflate; to puff up; 6. § to elate; 7. § to raise; to excite; 8. (did.) to inflate; 9. (lit.) to bombast; 10. (musc.) to swell.

ENFLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENFLER) 1. § tumid; 2. § dropsical; 3. § elate; 4. (did.) inflate; 5. (lit.) bombastic; 6. (nav.) (of sails) taught.

Non —, (V. senses) unelated. — aux jambes, (veter.) gourdy.

S'ENFLER, pr. v. (V. senses of ENFLER) 1. § to swell up; to swell out, up; 2. § to plump; 3. (of waves) to surge; 4. (nav.) to bunt.

ENFLER, v. n. 1. § to swell; (to swell up; 2. (of waters) to rise up.

1. Les jambes lui enflent, his legs swell.

ENFLURE, n. f. 1. § swelling; 2. § (b. s.) elation; 3. (of style) bombast; 4. (did.) inflation.

Avec —, 1. § tumidly; 2. § bombastically.

ENFONCEMENT [anfonman] n. m. 1. sinking down; sinking; 2. forcing in; 3. breaking down; 4. breaking in; 5. driving in; 6. furthest part; 7. recess (place); 8. (paint.) back ground.

ENFONCER, v. a. 1. § to sink up to the bottom; to sink up; 2. § to plunge; to thrust up; to run up; to bury; 3. § to infix; 4. § to force in; 5. § to break up; 6. § to drive in (nails); 7. § to excel; to surpass; to outdo up; 8. § to do up (ruin); to blow up; 9. § to hunt down; 10. (mil.) to break up; 11. (tech.) to drive (piles).

— (en battant), to beat up; — (en brisant), to break up; — (en faisant entrer), 1. to drive up; 2. to ram; — (de force), to force in; — (en frappant), to strike up; to knock in; — (en poussant), to thrust up.

— trop avant, (tech.) to overdrive up; — son chapeau, to pull o.'s hat over o.'s eyes.

ENFONCÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENFONCER) 1. (of the eyes) sunken; 2. (mil.) adacted.

Non —, (tech.) undriven.

S'ENFONCER, pr. v. 1. § to sink down; to sink up; 2. § to run (a. th. into o.'s ...); 3. § to break down; 4. § (DANS, into) to penetrate; to go far; 5. § to bury o.'s self (in o.'s bed); 6. § (DANS, into) to plunge; 7. § (DANS, to) to give up o.'s self up; 8. (DANS, to) to abandon o.'s self; to give up way; 9. §

to fail in an attempt; to fail;) to make a mess of it; 10. (mining) to dip.

Partie qui s'enfoncé, (mining) dip.

ENFONCER, v. n. § to sink up; to sink down.

ENFONCEUR, n. m. § person that breaks open.

Un — de portes ouvertes, braggart; braggadocio.

ENFONCURE, n. f. 1. cavity; hollow place; 2. (of beds) boarding (that supports the mattress); 3. (sing.) (of casks) bottom-pieces, pl.

ENFORCIR, v. a. to strengthen (animals, things).

S'ENFORCIR, pr. v. to strengthen; to acquire strength; to get strong.

ENFORCIR, v. n. to strengthen; to acquire strength; to get strong.

ENFOURIR, v. a. 1. to bury; to hide in the ground; 2. § to put in the ground; 3. § to cover with earth; 4. § to earth; 5. § to bury (conceal).

S'ENFOURIR, pr. v. 1. § (of animals) to earth o.'s self; 2. § (pers.) to bury o.'s self.

ENFOUISSEMENT [anfouisman] n. m. burying; hiding in the ground.

ENFOUISSEUR, n. m. burier; hider in the ground.

ENFOURCHER, v. a. (to stride up; to straddle; to get astride of.

ENFOURCHURE, n. f. (hunt.) forked head.

ENFOURNER, v. a. to put up in the oven.

Bien, mal — §, to make a good, bad beginning.

S'ENFOURNER, pr. v. 1. § to get into a difficult road; 2. § to be deeply engaged (in a. th. unpleasant).

ENFREINDRE, v. a. (conj. like CRAINDRE) to infringe; to violate; to break up.

Non enfreint, qu'on n'a pas enfreint, uninfreint; unviolated; unbroken.

ENFROQUER, v. a. (b. s.) to make a monk of.

S'ENFROQUER, pr. v. (b. s.) to turn monk.

ENFUIR (S') pr. v. irreg. (conj. like FEIR) (DE, from; à, to) 1. § to flee up; to take flight; to betake o.'s self to flight; to run up; (to run up away, off; (to get up away, off;) to be off;) to turn tail; 2. § (th.) to flee up; 'o fly up; 3. (of apprentices, pupils, sons, wards, &c.) to elope; 4. § (th.) to leak up; to run up out.

2. Mon bonheur s'est enfui, my happiness has fled; le temps s'enfuit, time flies. 4. Le vin, la bouteille s'enfuit, the wine, the bottle leaks.

— bien vite, to hurry away; — volontairement, (law) to elope.

ENFUMER, v. a. 1. to smoke (blacken, incommode with smoke); 2. to fill with smoke; 3. to smoke out; 4. to smoke out (animals).

ENFUMÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENFUMER) smoky (full of smoke).

ENGAGE, n. m. soldier enlisted.

Nouvel —, recruit.

ENGAGEANT [angajan] E, adj. 1. (th.) engaging; inviting; prepossessing; 2. (pers.) prepossessing.

Peu —, unengaging; uninviting; unprepossessing. Nature —e, engagingness; invitingness. D'une manière —e, engagingly; invitingly.

ENGAGEMENT [angajman] n. m. 1. § pledging; 2. § pawning; 3. § duplicate (of a. th. pawned); 4. § engagement (by contract); 5. § engagement (promise); 6. (com.) —s, (pl.) liabilities, pl.; 7. (law) (of landed property) letting; hiring; 8. (mil.) engagement; action; battle; 9. (mil.) enlistment (of soldiers) 10. (mil.) bounty (money).

— soutenu de près, (mil.) close engagement. — de cœur, attachment. Sans —, (V. senses) (V. Non engagé).

Être lié par un —, *to be under an* = ; faire honneur à ses —, *to meet* √ o.'s =s; relever q. u. d'un —, *to absolve a. o. from an* =; remplir un —, *to perform an* =; remplir ses —s, *to meet o.'s* =s; rompre un —, *to break* √ an =.

ENGAGER, v. a. (à, to) 1. ∥ *to pledge; to give* √ in *pledge; to deposit* (as a security); 2. ∥ *to pawn; to put* √ in *pawn; to pledge; to put* √ in *pledge; 3. ∥ to engage* (by contract); *to bind* √; *to be binding* (on); 4. ∥ *to engage; to pledge; to plight; 5. ∥ to bind* √; *to unite; 6. ∥ to oblige; to compel; 7. ∥ to engage; to hire; 8. ∥ (DANS, in) to engage* (cause to enter); 9. ∥ *to engage; to encounter; 10. ∥ to enter on, upon; 11. ∥ (b. s.) to entangle; 12. ∥ (b. s.) to involve; 13. ∥ to induce* (persuade); 14. ∥ *to engage; to invite; to attract; 15. ∥ to invite; to give* √ an *invitation to; 16. (law) to retain* (counsel); 17. (mil.) *to enlist.*

4. — sa parole, *to engage, to pledge o.'s word*; — sa foi, *to pledge, to plight o.'s faith*. 7. — un domestique, *to engage, to hire a servant*. 9. — l'ennemi, *to engage, to encounter the enemy*. 10. — une discussion, *to enter on, upon a discussion*. 12. — q. u. dans des difficultés, *to involve a. o. in difficulties*. 13. — q. u. à solliciter q. ch., *to induce a. o. to solicit a. th.* 14. — l'attention, *to engage, to invite, to attract attention*. 15. — q. u. à une réunion, *to invite a. o. to a party.*

— conjointement, *to coengage*. Honoraire pour — un avocat, (law) *retainer; retaining fee.*

ENGAGÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENGAGER) 1. (nav.) *in action; 2. (nav.) (of the ship) logged; water-logged.*

— à moitié dans l'eau, (nav.) *logged; water logged*. Non —, (V. senses) 1. ∥ *unpledged; 2. ∥ unpaid; 3. ∥ unengaged* (by contract); 4. ∥ *unengaged; unpledged; 5. ∥ unengaged; unhired; 6. ∥ (b. s.) unentangled; 7. ∥ uninvited; 8. (of funds) unengaged; 9. (fin.) unapplied; unappropriated.*

S'ENGAGER, pr. v. (V. senses of ENGAGER) 1. ∥ (POUR, for) *to be bound; to be a security; 2. ∥ (à, to) to engage, to pledge, to bind* √ o.'s *self; (à, w) to engage; (à, w) to enter into an engagement; 3. ∥ to engage, to hire o.'s self; 4. ∥ (DANS, in) to engage; to engage o.'s self; to embark; 5. ∥ to begin* √; *to commence; 6. ∥ (DANS, into) to penetrate; to go* √, *to get* √ *far; 7. ∥ (b. s.) to entangle o.'s self; to be, (to get* √ *entangled; 8. (b. s.) to involve o.'s self; to become* √, *(to get* √ *involved; 9. (law) (à, to) to covenant; 10. (med.) to be invaded by the disease; to be invaded; 11. (mil.) to enlist.*

2. — à q. u. de q. ch., *to pledge, to bind o.'s self to a. o. for a. th.*

ENGAGISTE, n. m. (law) *tenant, of crown lands.*

ENGAINER, v. a. *to sheathe* (into a sheath); *to sheath.*

ENGAINÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *sheathed; 2. (bot.) sheathed.*

ENGANCE [anjans] n. f. 1. (of animals) *breed; 2. (b. s.) (pers.) race; broad.*

ENGELURE [anjur] n. f. *chilblain.*

ENGENDRER, v. a. 1. ∥ *to beget* √; *to engender; to generate; 2. (of fish, frogs) to spawn; 3. ∥ to beget* √; *to engender; to produce; (to breed* √; 4. (math.) *to generate.*

— par du frai, *to spawn.*

S'ENGENDRER, pr. v. 1. ∥ *to be begot, generated, engendered; 2. ∥ to breed* √; 3. ∥ (th.) *to be engendered, produced; to engender.*

ENGEOILER [anjôl] v. a. V. ENJÔLER.

ENGER, v. a. ∥ *to encumber; to burden; to saddle.*

ENGERBER, v. a. ∥ 1. *to sheaf; 2. to heap up.*

ENGIN, n. m. ∥ 1. *dexterity; skill; 2. engine; machine.*

ENGLOBER, v. a. 1. *to unite* (form into one); 2. (∥ *to unite; to put* √ *together.*

ENGLOUTIR, v. a. 1. ∥ *to swallow up, down; 2. ∥ to engulf; to swallow up; 3. ∥ to absorb; to engross; 4. ∥ to squander; to dissipate; to run* √ *through.*

S'ENGLOUTIR, pr. v. *to be engulfed; to be swallowed up.*

ENGLUER, v. a. *to lime* (smear with bird-lime).

S'ENGLUER, pr. v. 1. ∥ (of birds) *to stick in bird-lime, lime; 2. ∥ to lime o.'s ...; 3. ∥ (pers.) to be caught; to be taken* √ *in.*

ENGONCER, v. a. *to make* (a. o.) *look awkward.*

ENGORGEMENT [angorjman] n. m. 1. *obstruction; choking up; stopping up; 2. (med.) congestion.*

ENGORGER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. *to obstruct; to choke; to choke up; to stop up; 2. (med.) to congest.*

S'ENGORGER, pr. v. 1. *to be obstructed; to choke; to choke up; 2. (med.) to be congested.*

ENGOUEMENT [angouman] n. m. 1. ∥ *obstruction in the throat; 2. ∥ obstruction; 3. ∥ infatuation.*

ENGOUER, v. a. 1. ∥ *to obstruct the throat of; 2. to obstruct* (a part of the body); 3. ∥ (DE, with) *to infatuate.*

ENGOÛÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENGOUER.

Être — de, 1. *to be infatuated with; 2. to be wrapped up in* (a. o.).

S'ENGOUER, pr. v. 1. ∥ *to obstruct o.'s throat; 2. ∥ to half-choke o.'s self; 3. ∥ to be obstructed; 4. ∥ (DE) to be infatuated (with); to be wrapped up in.*

ENGOUFFRER, v. a. 1. ∥ *to engulf; 2. (∥ to swallow up, down.*

S'ENGOUFFRER, pr. v. 1. ∥ *to be engulfed; 2. (of wind) to blow* √ *hard* (in a narrow passage).

ENGOUER, v. a. ∥ *to swallow up.*

ENGOUÛÉ, E, pa. p. 1. ∥ *swallowed up; 2. (her.) engouled.*

ENGOULEVENT [angoulvan] n. m. (orn.) 1. *fern-owl; 2. (goat-sucker. — d'Europe, goat-sucker (species).*

ENGOURDIR, v. a. 1. ∥ *to benumb; 2. ∥ to render torpid; 3. ∥ to enervate; to enfeeble; to weaken.*

ENGOURDI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENGOURDIR) ∥ *torpid.*

— par le froid, *chill; benumbed with cold.*

S'ENGOURDIR, pr. v. 1. ∥ *to get* √ *benumbed; 2. ∥ to become* √, *to get* √ *to grow* √ *torpid; 3. ∥ to become* √ *enervated, enfeebled, weakened.*

Qui s'engourdit, (V. senses) *torpescient.*

ENGOURDISSEMENT [angourdisman] n. m. 1. ∥ *benumbing; 2. ∥ benumbedness; 3. ∥ torpor; torpidness; 4. enervation; enfeeblement; weakness.*

— naissant, *torpescence. Qui amène l'—, torporific.*

ENGRAIS, n. m. 1. *fat pasture; 2. fatting; 3. (agr.) compost; manure; soil.*

À l'—, *fatting; sans —, (V. senses) unmanured.*

ENGRAISSEMENT [angrèsman] n. m. 1. *fatting* (of cattle); 2. *corpulency; stoutness.*

ENGRAISSER, v. a. 1. *to fatten; 2. to batten; 3. to fatten* (animals); *to fat; 4. to fatten, to cram* (poultry); 5. ∥ *to grease; 6. (agr.) to manure; to soil.*

Bien —, *to fat up. Agriculteur qui engraisse les terres, (agr.) manurer; chose, personne qui engraisse, fatten(er) (of).*

ENGRAISSÉ, pa. p. V. senses of ENGRAISSER.

Non —, (V. senses) (agr.) *unmanured.*

S'ENGRAISSER, pr. v. 1. ∥ (pers.) *to become* √, *to get* √, *to grow* √ *corpulent, stout, fat; 2. ∥ (of animals) to fatten; 3. ∥ (DE, on) to fatten; 4. ∥ (pers.) (DE, by) to enrich o.'s self.*

ENGRAISSER, v. n. 1. ∥ (pers.) *to become* √, *to get* √, *to grow* √ *corpulent, stout, fat; 2. ∥ (of animals) to fatten; 3. ∥ (DE, on) to thrive* √; *to prosper.*

ENGRANGER, v. a. (agr.) *to house; to get* √ *in; to store in a barn.*

ENGRAVEMENT [angravman] n. m. (nav.) *bedding in the sand.*

ENGRAVER, v. a. (nav.) *to bed in the sand.*

S'ENGRAVER, pr. v. (nav.) *to be bedded in the sand.*

ENGRAVER, v. n. (nav.) *to run* √ *on a sand-bank.*

ENGRÉLER, v. a. (her.) *to engrail.*

ENGRÉLURE, n. f. 1. (of lace) *puril; 2. (her.) engrailing.*

ENGRENAGE, n. m. (mach.) *gear.*

Roue d'—, (tech.) *brake-wheel; grande roue d'—, (tech.) driving-wheel. À —, (tech.) serrate; serrated.*

ENGRENER, v. a. 1. ∥ *to put* √ *corn into* (the mill-hopper); 2. *to feed* √ *with corn; 3. (mach.) to engage; to throw* √ *into gear; 4. (nav.) to fetch* (a pump); 5. (tech.) *to tooth.*

ENGRENÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENGRENER) (mach.) *in gear.*

S'ENGRENER, pr. v. (mach.) 1. *to be put* √ *in gear; 2. (of toothed wheels) to work into each other.*

ENGRENER, v. n. 1. ∥ *to put* √ *corn into the mill-hopper; 2. ∥ to begin* √; *to commence; 3. (mach.) (of toothed wheels) to work into each other.*

ENGRENURE, n. f. (mach.) (of toothed wheels) *working into each other.*

ENGRI, n. m. (mam.) *leopard of Congou.*

ENGROSSER [angrôcé] v. a. ∥ *to get* √ *with child.*

ENGRUMELEUR (S') pr. v. *to coagulate; to clod.*

ENHARDIR [an-hardir] v. a. (à, to) *to embolden.*

S'ENHARDIR, pr. v. (à, to) *to assume boldness; to make* √ *bold.*

ENHARMONIQUE, adj. (ant. mus.) *enharmonic.*

ENHARNACHER [an-harnaché] v. a. 1. ∥ *to harness; 2. ∥ to trick out; (to rig out.*

ENIGMATIQUE, adj. *enigmatic; enigmatical.*

ENIGMATIQUEMENT [énigmatikman] adv. *enigmatically.*

ENIGME, n. f. ∥ (POUR, to) *enigma; (riddle.*

Faiseur, faiseuse d'—s, *enigmatist; mot d'une —, answer to an enigma, a riddle; personne qui parle par —s, riddler. Par —s, enigmatically. Faire une —, to make* √ *an enigma, a riddle; parler par —s, to speak* √ *in enigmas, in riddles; proposer une —, to propose, to put* √ *an enigma, a riddle.*

ENIVRANT [an-nivran] E, adj. 1. ∥ *intoxicating; inebriating; 2. ∥ intoxicating; elating; 3. ∥ maddening.*

ENIVREMENT [an-niv'man] n. m. ∥ *intoxication.*

ENIVRER [an-nivré] v. a. (DE, with) 1. ∥ *to intoxicate; to make* √ *drunk; (to make* √ *tipsy; * to inebriate; 2. ∥ to intoxicate (excite); 3. ∥ to elate.*

S'ENIVRER, pr. v. (DE, with) 1. ∥ *to get* √ *intoxicated; (to get* √ *tipsy, drunk; * to inebriate; 2. ∥ to be intoxicated (excited); 3. ∥ to be elated.*

— de son vin §. to be obstinately bent on having o.'s own way.

ENJAMBÉE [anjanbé] n. f. § stride.

Forte —, long stride. Faire une —, to take a —.

ENJAMBEMENT [anjanbman] n. m. (vers.) completion of the sense in another line.

ENJAMBER [anjanbé] v. n. 1. § to stride v; 2. § (sur, over) to project; 3. § (sur, on, upon) to encroach; 4. (vers.) (sur, in) to complete the sense in another line; to complete the sense.

ENJAMBER [anjanbé] v. a. § to bestride v; to stride v over; to stride v.

ENJAVELER [anjavél] v. a. (agr.) to sheaf.

ENJEU, n. m. (play) stake.

Retirer l'—, (play) to draw v = s; to sweep v = s; retirer son — §, to withdraw v from an enterprise.

ENJOINDRE, v. a. (conj. like CRAINDRE) 1. (à, to, on; de, to) to enjoin; 2. to charge; 3. (law) to enjoin.

2. — à q. u. q. ch., to charge a. o. with a. th.

Il lui est enjoint (de), he is enjoined (to).

ENJOLER, v. a. to inveigle; to wheedle.

ENJOLEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (inveigler; wheedler).

ENJOLIVEMENT [—livman] n. m. ornament; embellishment.

ENJOLIVER, v. a. to adorn (a. th.); to ornament; to embellish; to set v off.

ENJOLIVEUR, n. m. (b. s.) adorer; embellisher.

ENJOLIVURE, n. f. ornament (added to little things of small value); embellishment.

ENJOUÉ, E, adj. 1. playful; sportive; sportful; toyful; jocund; 2. sprightly; lively.

ENJOUEMENT [anjouman] n. m. 1. playfulness; sportiveness; jocundness; 2. sprightliness; liveliness.

Avec —, 1. playfully; sportfully; sportively; jocundly; 2. with sprightliness; liveliness; lively. Avoir beaucoup d'—, (pers.) 1. to be playful, sportful, sportive, jocund; 2. to be sprightly, lively.

ENKYSTÉ, E, adj. (med.) encysted.

Tumeur —e, (med.) = tumour; (ven).

ENLACEMENT [enlasman] n. m. 1. § lacing; 2. § entwining; twining; twisting; inweaving; 3. § interweaving.

ENLACER, v. a. 1. § to lace (tie); 2. § to entwine; to twine; to twist; * to inweave v; 3. § to interweave v; 4. § to immesh; 5. § to clasp, to fold (in o.'s arms).

S'ENLACER, pr. v. to entwine; to twist.

ENLAIDIR, v. a. § to disfigure (make ugly).

ENLAIDIR, v. n. to get v, to grow v ugly; to be disfigured.

ENLAIDISSEMENT [enlaidisman] n. m. 1. disfigurement (making ugly); 2. getting, growing ugly.

ENLEVEMENT [enlèvman] n. m. (DE, from; à, to) 1. § removal; 2. § carrying away; 3. § carrying away, off (by violence); 4. (pers.) kidnapping; 5. § ravishment; rape; 6. § translation (to Heaven); 7. (law) abduction; ravishment.

— consenti, (law) (of women) elopement. — au ciel §, translation. Auteur d'un —, 1. kidnapper; 2. (law) abductor.

ENLEVER [anl'vé] v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. § to raise; to lift; to lift up; 2. § to remove; to take v away; 3. § to get v off; to take v off; 4. § to carry away, off (by violence); 5. § to rescue (a. o. from the hands of the officers of justice);

6. § to kidnap (a. o.); 7. § to remove (dead bodies); 8. § to carry off (flee with); (to run v away with; 9. § to take v away; to carry away, off; 10. § to carry off (obtain) 11. § to carry off (kill); to take v; to sweep v away; 12. § to delight; to charm; to gratify highly; 13. to slay (skins); to slay off; 14. to take v out, to get v out (stains); 15. to slay (a surface); 16. (law) to ravish; 17. (nav.) to unlace (studding-sails).

1. — un fardeau, to raise, to lift up a burden. 2. — les matériaux, to remove the materials; — un malade de son lit, to remove a sick person from his bed. 3. — la rouille, to get off, to take off the rust. 4. Le vent a enlevé le toit de la maison, the wind has carried away, off the roof of the house. 10. — les récompenses, to carry off the rewards. 12. Ces vers enlèvent le lecteur, these verses delight, charm the reader.

— (en achetant), to buy v up; — (avec des armes à feu), to shoot v off, away; — (en arrachant), 1. to pluck, away, off, up; 2. to snatch away, off, up; 3. to rip off; — (en baignant), to wash off; — (en balayant), to sweep v away, off; — (en battant), to beat v out; — (en coupant), to cut v off; — (en dépouillant), to strip off; — (en écartant), to clear away, off; — (en s'effuyant), to run v away with; — (en essuyant), to wipe away, off, out; — (en frappant), to strike v off; — (en frottant), to rub out; — (en lavant), to wash off; — (en mouvant), to move; to move off; — (en sarclant), to weed; to weed out; — (en soulevant), to lift; to lift up; — (en tirant), to pull out; — (en tordant), to twist v off.

— adroitement, (V. senses) to shuffle away; — légèrement, (V. senses) (nav.) to whip up; — vivement, (V. senses) to whip away, off. Se faire —, (law) (of women) to elope. Enlevez...! (V. senses) off with...!

ENLEVÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENLEVER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § unraised; unlifted; 2. § unremoved; 3. § untaken; 4. § unrescued; 5. § undelighted; uncharmed. Être —, (V. senses) (com.) (of goods) to go v off.

S'ENLEVER, pr. v. (V. senses of ENLEVER) 1. § to rise v (be lifted up); 2. § to remove; 3. § to come v off; 4. § to be carried off (obtain); 5. § (pers.) to be angry; (to get v into a passion; 6. (of stains) to come v out; 7. (com.) (of goods) to go v off.

— (en se dépouillant), 1. to strip off; 2. to peel off; — (en s'essuyant), to wipe v off, out; — (en se frottant), to rub out, off; — (en se lavant), to wash out, off; — (en se soulevant), to lift; to lift up; — (en se tirant), to pull out.

ENLEVURE [anl'vur] n. f. + V. ÉLEVURE.

ENLUMINER, v. a. 1. § to colour (engravings); 2. § to illuminate (adorn with coloured pictures); 3. § to colour, to redden, to flush (the complexion, countenance); 4. § to render (style) overflorid; to load v with meretricious ornament.

ENLUMINÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENLUMINER) 1. (of engravings) coloured; 2. (of the face, nose) red.

S'ENLUMINER, pr. v. (V. senses of ENLUMINER) (pers.) to rouge; to paint.

— le visage, to rouge; to paint; — la trogne, to redden o.'s face (with drinking).

ENLUMINEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. colourer (of engravings); 2. illuminator; limner.

ENLUMINURE, n. f. 1. § colouring (of engravings); 2. § coloured print, engraving; 3. § illuminating (action); 4. § illuminating (art); limning; 5. § redness (of the face); 6. (of style) over-

staid colouring; meretricious ornament.

ENNEAGONE [enn-néagona] n. m. (geom.) nonagon; enneagon.

ENNEAGONE [enn-néagona] adj. nine-angled; nonagon.

ENNEANDRIE [enn-néandri] n. f. (bot.) enneandria.

ENNEMI [ennmi] n. m. E, n. f. 1. § (DE, of, to) enemy; foe; 2. § opposite; 3. § (DE, to) thing prejudicial, injurious; 4. (mil.) enemy; 5. (theol.) enemy (devil).

— capital, grand —, great enemy; — déclaré, declared, open, professed =; petit —, mean = — du genre humain, = of mankind; fiend; — jusqu'à la mort, = to death. De l'—, the = 's; en — (de). 1. as an = (to); 2. hostilely (to). Arracher à l'—, to rescue (a. o.) from the =; se faire un — (de), to make v an = (of); passer à l'—, to go v over to the =; prendre sur l'—, to gain from the =; sauver des mains de l'—, to rescue (a. o.) from the =. C'est autant de pris sur l'—, it is so much saved (secured).

ENNEMI [ennmi] E, adj. § (DE, to) 1. enemy's; of the enemy; hostile; 2. § hostile; inimical; 3. § prejudicial; injurious; hurtful; 4. § adverse; contrary; 5. § opposite; 6. (paint.) (of colours) unfriendly.

1. L'armée —e, the enemy's, hostile army.

ENNOBLIR [an-noblir] v. a. § to ennoble (give excellence to); to dignify; to exalt; to elevate; to raise.

La vertu ennoblit tous les hommes, les rois en ennoblissent quelques-uns, virtue ennobles, dignifies, exalts all men, kings ennoble some. [ENNOBLIR must not be confounded with *enoblir*.]

S'ENNOBLIR, pr. v. § to be ennobled, dignified, exalted, elevated, raised; to become v noble, dignified, exalted, elevated.

ENNUI [annui] n. m. 1. tediousness; tedium; weariness; irksomeness; 2. spleen; ennui; 3. annoyance; vexation; 4. + —s, (pl.) pains; cares, pl.

Avec —, tediously; wearily; irksomely.

ENNUYANT [an-nui-yan] E, adj. annoying; tiresome; irksome.

ENNUYER [an-nui-yé] v. a. (DE, with) 1. to tire; to weary; 2. to annoy; to vex; to tease; to plague; (to worry;) to bore;) to bother.

— à la mort, to tire, to weary to death; to tire, to weary out. Il m'ennuie! (V. senses) botheration to him! Personne qui ennuit, (V. senses) annoy; vex; teaser; worrier; (bore. Il m'ennuie (de), 1. I am tired (of), wearied (with); (I am sick and tired (of); 2. I am annoyed (to), vexed (to), worried.

ENNUYÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENNUYER) heartily tired;) sick and tired.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. untired; unwearied; 2. unannoyed; untroubled; unplagued.

S'ENNUYER, pr. v. to weary o.'s self; to get v, to grow v tired, weary; to be heartily wearied;) to be sick and tired.

ENNUYEUSEMENT [an-nui-yézman] adv. tediously; irksomely; wearisomely.

ENNUYEU-X [an-nui-yé] SE, adj. 1. tiresome; tedious; irksome; wearisome; unentertaining; 2. annoying; vexing; plaguing.

ENNUYEU-X [an-nui-yé] n. m. SE, n. f. tiresome, tedious, wearisome person; (bore.

ENONCE, n. m. 1. statement; 2. (geom.) enunciation.

Simple —, 1. mere statement; 2. (gram.) absolute form. De simple —, (gram.) absolute.

ENONCER, v. a. 1. to state; to set forth; 2. to express; to word; 3. to urge (press); 4. (did.) to enunciate; to be enunciative of.

1. — q. eh. dans un contrat, to state, to set forth a. th. in a contract. 2. — une pensée, to express a thought.

— faux, (law) to make ✓ a false statement. Qui enonce, (V. senses) (did.) enunciative (of).

S'ENONCER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to express o.'s self; 2. (th.) to be expressed.

ENONCIATIF, VE, adj. (did.) enunciative; enunciatory.

D'une manière enunciative, enunciatively.

ENONCIATION [—açon] n. f. 1. statement (action); 2. expression; wording; 3. enunciation; elocution.

ENORGUEILLIR [an-norgueu-yir, é-norgueu-yir] v. a. (DE) 1. to render. to make ✓ proud (of); 2. to elate (with). Chose, personne qui enorgueillit, elater (of).

ENORGUEILLI, E, pa. p. proud. Non —, 1. not proud; 2. unrelated. État —, 1. pride; 2. elation.

S'ENORGUEILLIR, pr. v. (DE) 1. to become ✓, to get ✓ proud (of); 2. to become ✓ elated (with); 3. to plume o.'s self (on, upon).

ENORME, adj. 1. § enormous; 2. § huge (in dimension); 3. (of crimes) heinous.

Crime —, 1. heinous crime, offence; 2. enormity; grandeur, grosseur —, volume —, enormous size; hugeness.

ENORMEMENT, adv. 1. § enormously; 2. § hugely.

ENORMITÉ, n. f. 1. § enormity (excessive greatness); 2. § hugeness (of dimension); 3. § enormity (atrocities).

ENOUER, v. a. (a. & m.) to burl.

ENQUÉRANT, E, adj. † inquisitive.

ENQUÉRIR (S') pr. v. irreg. (conj. like ACQUÉRIR) 1. to inquire; to enter into an inquiry; 2. (DE) to inquire (for); to ask (for).

ENQUIS, E, pa. p. (law) (DE, on, about) examined.

ENQUERRE, v. a. † to inquire. A —, 1. to be inquired into; 2. (her.) of false heraldry.

ENQUÊTE, n. f. 1. (adm.) inquiry; 2. (law) inquest; inquiry; inquisition; information; 3. (parl.) inquiry.

— en matière criminelle, (law) criminal information; — d'office, inquest ex officio. Sujet à —, inquirable. Après —, after inquiry; sans —, without inquiry. Etablir une —, to institute an inquiry; to set ✓ an inquiry on foot; faire une —, (sur) to inquire (into).

ENQUÊTER (S') pr. v. 1. to inquire; 2. to care.

ENRACINER, v. a. § to root.

S'ENRACINER, pr. v. § to root; to take ✓ root.

ENRACINER, v. n. § to root; to take ✓ root.

ENRAGÉ, E, adj. 1. (of animals) rabid; mad; 2. § (pers.) enraged; 3. § (th.) raging; terrible; desperate.

Devenir —, (of animals) to go ✓, to run ✓ mad.

ENRAGE, n. m. madman.

ENRAGEANT [anrajant] E, adj. (mad-dening; vexing).

ENRAGER, v. n. 1. † (of animals) to go ✓ mad; 2. § (DE, with) to be mad (with pain); 3. § (de, for, after) to be mad (long); 4. § (de, to) to be enraged (vexed), mad.

— de faire, (V. FAIRE). Faire — q. u., to enrage a. o. Il n'enrage pas pour ..., it comes natural to him to ...; it does not put him out of his way to ...

ENRAYER [anrè-yé] v. a. 1. § to skid

(wheels); to put ✓ spokes to; 2. § to put ✓ the drag on; 3. § to stop; to moderate.

Chaîne à —, skid.

ENRAYER [anrè-yé] v. n. 1. § to stop; 2. (agr.) to plough the first furrow.

ENRAYURE [anrè-yur] n. f. (of carriages) drag; skid.

Chaine d'—, skid.

ENRÉGIMENTER, v. a. to embody;

to form into a regiment, into regiments.

ENRÉGIMENTÉ, E, pa. p. embodied;

formed into a regiment.

Non —, unembodied.

ENRÉGISTREMENT, n. m. 1. registration (action); registry; entry; 2. enrolment; 3. registry (place); registry.

Certificat d'—, certificate of registry; livre d'—, registry-book; receveur de l'—, 1. registerer; 2. recorder.

ENRÉGISTRER, v. a. § 1. to register; to enter; 2. to enrol (a. th.); 3. (pub. adm.) to enter.

Faire —, (pub. adm.) to enter. Personne qui enrégistre, 1. registerer; 2. enroller.

ENRÉGISTRÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § registered; entered; 2. § enrolled; 3. § § recorded; on, upon record.

Non —, 1. § unregistered; unentered; 2. § unenrolled; 3. § § unrecorded.

ENRÉGITRER, v. a. V. ENRÉGISTRER.

ENRHUMER, v. a. to give ✓ a cold to.

ENRHUMÉ, E, pa. p. having a cold; with a cold.

Être —, to have a cold; être — du cerveau, to have a cold in o.'s, the head; être — de la poitrine, to have a cold on the chest.

S'ENRHUMER, pr. v. to take ✓ cold; (to get ✓ cold; (to catch cold.

— du cerveau, = in o.'s head. — de la poitrine, = on o.'s chest.

ENRICHI, n. m. E. n. f. upstart; person that has enriched himself.

ENRICHIR, v. a. 1. § to enrich (render rich); 2. § § (DE, with) to embellish; to adorn; 3. § (DE, with) to enrich; 4. § (th.) to be an enricher of; 5. § to store.

ENRICHI, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENRICHIR.

Subitement —, upstart.

S'ENRICHIR, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to enrich o.'s self; to thrive ✓; to get ✓, to grow ✓ rich; 2. § (th.) to be enriched; 3. § (th.) to be stored.

Qui s'enrichit, (pers.) thriving; qui ne s'enrichit pas, unthriiving.

ENRICHISSEMENT [anrichisman] n. m. 1. § § enrichment; 2. § § embellishment; adornment.

ENRÔLEMENT [anrôlman] n. m. (mil.) enlistment.

ENRÔLER, v. a. 1. to enrol (a. o.); 2. (mil.) to enlist.

— de nouveau, to reenlist. Personne qui enrôle, enroller.

S'ENRÔLER, pr. v. 1. to enrol o.'s self; 2. (mil.) to enlist.

ENROUÉ, E, adj. hoarse.

D'une voix —, hoarsely. Avoir la voix —, être —, to be hoarse with a cold.

ENROUEMENT [anrouman] n. m. hoarseness.

ENROUER, v. a. to render, to make ✓ (a. o.) hoarse.

S'ENROUER, pr. v. to become ✓, to get ✓ hoarse.

ENROUILLER [anrou-yé] v. a. V. ROUILLER.

ENROULEMENT [anroulman] n. m. 1. rolling; rolling up; 2. (arch.) scroll; 3. (bot.) twisting.

— en spirale, volution.

ENROULER, v. a. to roll; to roll up.

S'ENROULER, pr. v. 1. to roll o.'s self up; 2. to roll up.

ENSABLEMENT [ansâbl'man] n. m. 1. sand-bank; 2. (engin.) ballasting.

ENSABLER [ansâblé] v. a. (navig.) to run ✓ on a sand-bank.

S'ENSABLER, pr. v. (navig.) to run ✓ on a sand-bank.

ENSACHER, v. a. § to bag.

ENSANGLANTER, v. a. 1. § to blood; to stain with blood; 2. § to stain with blood.

ENSANGLANTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § blooded; stained with blood; 2. § bloody.

Non —, 1. unblooded; 2. unbloody. Au visage —, bloody-faced.

ENSEIGNANT [ancenn-yân] E, adj. teaching.

Corps —, body of persons engaged in instruction.

ENSEIGNE [ancenn-y''] n. f. 1. † sign; mark; 2. sign; sign-board; 3. ensign (flag); 4. streamer; 5. ensigncy.

— s déployées, with flying colours. Poteau à —, d'—, sign-post. À bonnes —s, 1. deservedly; justly; 2. on good security; à telles —s que, so much so that. Être logé à la même —, to be in the same predicament; faire mettre une —, to hang ✓ out, to put ✓ up a sign.

ENSEIGNE [ancenn-y''] n. m. 1. ensign (person); 2. (nav.) midshipman.

— de vaisseau, (nav.) midshipman.

ENSEIGNEMENT [ancenn-y'man] n. m. 1. instruction; precept; 2. teaching (action, art); instruction; tuition; 3. † (law) proof.

Prix de l'—, (schools) tuition. Qui n'est pas susceptible d'—, unteachable.

ENSEIGNER [ancenn-yé] v. a. 1. to teach (a. o.); to instruct; to tutor; 2. (A, ...) to teach (a. th.); 3. (A, to) to show ✓; to tell ✓; to inform; 4. (A, ...) to tutor.

1. — la jeunesse, to teach, to instruct youth. 2. — une science, une langue à q. u., to teach a. o. a science, a language. 3. — le chemin à q. u., to show a. o. the way.

— mal, (V. senses) to misteach ✓; to misinstruct. Qu'on ne saurait —, unteachable.

ENSELLÉ, E, adj. saddle-backed.

Dos —, saddle-back.

ENSEMBLE [ansanbl'] adv. 1. together; 2. at the same time.

Le tout —, the whole. Mettre —, to put ✓, to set ✓ together; remettre —, to put ✓ together again.

ENSEMBLE [ansanbl'] n. m. 1. whole; ensemble; 2. uniformity; harmony.

Morceau d'—, (mus.) piece harmonized for several voices.

ENSEMENCEMENT [ansemansman] n. m. (agr., hort.) sowing.

ENSEMENCER, v. a. (agr., hort.) to sow ✓ (ground).

ENSEMENCÉ, E, pa. p. sown.

Non —, unsown; unsowed.

ENSERRER, v. a. 1. † to shut ✓ up, 2. † to put ✓ away; 3. (hort.) to put ✓ into a, the green-house.

ENSEVELIR [ansevli'r] v. a. 1. § to put ✓ in a shroud; 2. § to shroud; 2. § to lay ✓ out (a corpse); 3. § to inter; to bury; 4. § to lay low; 5. § to entomb; 6. § to sepulchre; 4. § to bury; 5. § to ingulf; to swallow up; 6. § to absorb; to engross.

4. — dans le sommeil, l'oubli, to bury in sleep, in oblivion.

ENSEVELI, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENSEVELIR.

Non —, (V. senses) uninterred; unburied; 5. unentombed; 6. unsepulchred.

S'ENSEVELIR, pr. v. 1. § (th.) to be buried; 2. § (pers.) to bury o.'s self.

ENSEVELISSEMENT [ansevisman] n. m. 1. § shrouding; putting in a shroud; 2. interment; burial; 3. entombing; 4. sepulchring.

ENSORCELER [ansorsé] v. a. § to bewitch.

Qui ensorcelle, bewitching; bewitchful.

ENSORCELEUR [ansoraleur] n. m. SE, n. f. § bewitcher.

ENSORCELEMENT [ansorselman] n. m. § bewitchment.

ENSOUFFRER, v. a. † V. SOUFFRER.

ENSUITE, adv. (of time) 1. after; afterwards; 2. then.

Et — ? what then? — de cela, after that; — de quoi, after which.

ENSUIVANT, adj. (law) † following; ensuing.

ENSUIVRE (S') pr. v. irreg. (conj like SUIVRE) (th.) (DE, from) 1. § to follow; to come up after; 2. § to ensue; to proceed; to spring up; 3. § to follow (as a consequence); to result.

2. Un grand bien s'ensuit de tant de maux. great good ensues from so many evils. 3. Il ne s'ensuit pas que vous ayez tort, it does not follow that you are wrong.

Il s'ensuit de là, (impers.) it follows thence. Que s'ensuit-il? what follows? (what then).

[S'ENSUIVRE with que requires the subj. when it is conjugated neg. or interrog.]

ENTABLEMENT, n. m. 1. (arch.) entablature; 2. (build.) entablature; entablement; tablet; table.

ENTABLER (S') pr. v. (man.) to entable.

ENTACHER, v. a. 1. § (DE, with) to infect; 2. † § to taint; to stain; to sully; to tarnish; 3. (law) (DE, with) to infect; to taint.

[ENTACHER is principally used in the pa. p.]

ENTAILLE [anti-y] n. f. 1. cut; 2. notch; 3. gash (wound); 4. (of locks) groove; 5. (carp., mas.) mortise; chase; gain; 6. (tech.) groove.

ENTAILLER [anti-yé] v. a. 1. to cut up; 2. to notch; 3. (carp.) to make up a gain in.

ENTAILLURE [anti-yur] V. ENTAILLE.

ENTAME, n. f. first cut (of a loaf).

ENTAMER, v. a. 1. to make up an incision (slight) in; to touch: 2. § to cut up; to cut up the first piece of; 3. § to touch (begin to eat or drink); 4. § to touch (begin to use); 5. § to begin up; to commence; to enter upon; 6. § to attack; 7. § (b. s.) to impair; to injure; 8. § (b. s.) to encroach on, upon; 9. § to prevail on, upon; to persuade; 10. (mil.) to break up through.

2. — la peau, to cut the skin; — un pain, to cut a loaf. 3. — le vin, to touch the wine. 4. — un sac d'argent, to touch a bag of money. 5. — une affaire, to begin an affair. 7. — la réputation de q. u., to impair, to injure a o.'s reputation.

ENTAMÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENTAMER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. uncut; 2. untouched; 3. unattacked; 4. unimpaired.

ENTAMURE, n. f. 1. incision (slight); cut; 2. (of eatables) cutting; 3. (of eatables) first cut.

ENTASSEMENT [antisman] n. m. 1. § § heap; 2. § pile; 3. § accumulation.

ENTASSER [antisé] v. a. 1. § § to heap (th.); to heap up; 2. § § to pile; to pile up; 3. § § to hoard; to hoard up; 4. § (b. s.) to cram (people); 5. to cram; to stuff; to stuff in; 6. § (b. s.) to lumber; 7. § to accumulate.

— confusement, to lumber.

ENTASSÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENTASSER) (did.) heaped.

Être —, (V. senses) (pers.) to be thick-set.

ENTE, n. f. (agr., hort.) 1. graft; ingraftment; 2. stock.

ENTE, n. f. (paint.) handle (of a brush).

ENTENDEMENT [antandman] n. m. § 1. understanding (faculty); 2. understanding; sense; judgment.

ENTENDEUR, n. m. † hearer.

À bon — salut, à bon — un demi-

mot suffit, à bon — peu de paroles, a word to the wise is sufficient.

ENTENDRE, v. a. 1. § to hear up; 2. § to overhear up; 3. § to hear up; to listen to; 4. § to understand up; 5. § to understand up (presume); 6. § to mean; 7. § to intend; 8. § (subj.) to require; to mean; to intend.

1. — un son, to hear a sound. 2. J'ai entendu ce qu'il a dit de moi, I overheard what he said of me. 4. — le sens, to understand the sense; — une langue étrangère, to understand a foreign language. 6. J'entends par ce mot toute autre chose, I mean by this word something very different.

— mal, 1. to understand up badly; 2. to misunderstand up; — à demi-mot, to = in a moment. — jusqu'au bout, to hear up out. — dire, § to hear up; to hear up say; — parler de, to hear up of; to hear up (a. th.) spoken of. Donner à — à q. u., faire — à q. u., to give up a. o. to =; to give up a. o. a hint; to drop a hint; to throw up out a hint; faire — d'une manière à ne pas s'y tromper, to give up a broad hint; se faire —, to make up o.'s self understood; laisser — à q. u., to give up a. o. to understand; ne pas vouloir — parler de, (to be unwilling to hear up of; (to have no notion of. Faire comme on l'entend, to do as one thinks proper, fit; (to do as one pleases, likes. Quo l'on peut —, audible.

ENTENDU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENTENDRE) (pers.) intelligent; skilful.

Bien —, 1. well-ordered; 2. of course; be it understood; it being understood; 3. (que) on condition (that); provided; non —, sans être —, (V. senses) unheard. Facilité d'être —, audibleness. Obtenir d'être —, to obtain a hearing; ne pouvoir être —, to be inaudible. C'est —, that is understood, agreed!

S'ENTENDRE, pr. v. (V. senses of ENTENDRE) 1. (à, how to) to understand (be skilful); to know up; 2. (EN, à) to understand up (...); to be a judge (of); 3. (AVEC, with) to arrange; to make up arrangements; to enter into arrangements; 4. to come up to an arrangement, to an understanding, to an agreement, to terms; to close; 5. to concert; to lay up their heads together; 6. to act in concert; 7. (b. s.) to have a secret understanding (with); to collude.

Ne pas — à, en, not to understand; to have no skill in. — bien, to know up what one means; — bien avec q. u., to have a good understanding with a. o.; — comme larrons en foire, to be as great (intimate) as inkle-weavers. Cela s'entend, be it understood; it being understood; of course; (to be sure).

ENTENDRE, v. n. 1. § to hear; 2. (à, to) to attend; to pay up attention; 3. (à) to acquiesce (in); to approve (of); to consent (to); 4. (que, [subj.]) to require (to); to expect (to); to mean (for a. o. to); to intend (for a. o. to).

4. J'entends qu'on fasse bien tout ce qu'on fait. I require, mean, expect, intend every thing that is done to be done well.

— clair, to hear up well, distinctly; — dur, not to hear up well; to be hard of hearing. Ne savoir auquel —, not to know whom to listen to.

ENTENEUR, v. a. † § § to involve in darkness; to wrap up in darkness, night.

ENTENTE, n. f. 1. meaning; sense; 2. § understanding; agreement; 3. (arts, lit.) skill; judgment.

À double —, with a double meaning. Mot à double —, double entendre. L'est au diseur, the speaker understands his own meaning best.

ENTER, v. a. 1. (agr., hort.) to graft; to ingraft; 2. § to ingraft.

— en écusson, to bud; to ineye; to inoculate.

ENTE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENTER) (of walking-sticks) jointed.

ENTÉRINEMENT [—rinman] n. m. (law) judicial ratification, confirmation; ratification; confirmation.

ENTÉRINER, v. a. (law) to ratify, to confirm judicially; to ratify; to confirm.

ENTERREMENT [antérman] n. m. 1. (th.) burying; 2. (of the dead) interment; burial; 3. (of the dead) funeral.

Billet d'—, invitation to a funeral. Assister à un —, to attend a =; être prié d'un —, to be invited to a =.

ENTERREUR, v. a. 1. § to bury (a. th.); 2. § to bury (conceal); 3. § to bury (the dead); to inter; to inhumate; 4. (§ to bury; to survive; (to outlive; (to see up out; 5. § to eclipse (excel); to throw up into the shade; 6. (§ to end; to terminate; 7. § to lose up, to sink up (money).

— vif, to bury alive; — sous les ruines, to = under the ruins. Se faire — sous les ruines, to = o.'s self under the ruins.

ENTERRÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses) (of gardens, houses) buried; too low.

Non —, (V. senses) unburied; uninterred.

S'ENTERREUR, pr. v. 1. § § (pers.) to bury o.'s self; 2. (of horses) to go up with o.'s head to the ground.

— tout vif, to bury o.'s self alive.

EN-TÊTE, n. m., pl. —s, (adm.) heading; head.

— de facture; bill-head; — de lettre, letter-heading.

ENTÊTE, E, adj. (pers.) obstinate; stubborn; wayward.

— comme un âne, as stubborn as an ass.

ENTÊTEMENT [antétman] n. m. (pers.) obstinacy; stubbornness; waywardness.

Avec —, obstinately; stubbornly; waywardly.

ENTÊTER, v. a. 1. § to affect the head (of); to make up giddy; 2. § to render, to make up vain, conceited; 3. § (DE, in favour of) to prepossess; 4. to head (needles).

S'ENTÊTER, pr. v. 1. to become up, to get up obstinate, stubborn, wayward; 2. (DE) to be prepossessed (in favour of); (to take up a strong fancy (to).

ENTHOUSIASME, n. m. 1. enthusiasm; 2. rapture; ecstasy.

Entrer en —, to be enraptured. Avec —, enthusiastically; à —, (pers.) enthusiastic; d'—, (th.) enthusiastic.

ENTHOUSIASMER, v. a. (DE, with) to enrapture; to render enthusiastic.

S'ENTHOUSIASMER, pr. v. 1. (b. s.) to become up an enthusiast; 2. (DE, with) to become up enthusiastic.

ENTHOUSIASTE, n. m. f. enthusiast.

D'—, (th.) enthusiastic. Devenir —, to become up an enthusiast; rendre —, to render enthusiastic.

ENTHOUSIASTE, adj. (pers.) enthusiastic.

ENTHYMÈME, n. m. (log.) enthymeme; enthymem.

ENTICHER, v. a. 1. † § to spoil (fruit); 2. § (DE, with) to taint (morally); to infect.

ENTICHÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § (of fruit) beginning to spoil, to rot; 2. § tainted; infected.

ENT-IER, IÈRE, adj. 1. § whole (unbroken); entire; 2. § (of time) whole (complete); entire; 3. § entire; complete; 4. § total (having all its parts); 5. § (pers.) positive; self-willed; headstrong; 6. (of horses) entire; 7. (arith.) integral; 8. (bot.) entire.

1. Un pain —, a whole, an entire loaf. 2. Un jour —, a whole, an entire day. 3. Soumission entière, entire submission.

Tout —, whole; entire. État —, en-

streness; nombre —, (arith.) integer. Rendre —, to integrate.

ENTIER, n. m. 1. entirety; 2. (arith.) integer.

En —, en son —, entire; whole; in full; to the full; entirely; fully.

ENTIÈREMENT [antiérman] adv. 1. wholly; entirely; * all in all; 2. all over.

ENTITÉ, n. f. (philos.) entity.

ENTOILAGE, n. m. 1. sewing on linen, cloth; 2. sewing on lace; 3. pasting on canvas.

ENTOILER, v. a. 1. to sew on, upon linen, cloth; 2. to sew upon lace; 3. to mount upon canvas; to mount.

ENTOIR, n. m. (agr., hort.) grafting-knife.

ENTOMOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) entomology.

ENTOMOLOGIQUE, adj. (did.) entomological.

ENTOMOLOGISTE, n. m. (did.) entomologist.

ENTONNER, v. a. to tun (put into a cask).

S'ENTONNER, pr. v. (of wind) to rush (into a narrow place); to blow v.

ENTONNER, v. n. (pers.) to drink v. hard.

ENTONNER, v. a. 1. (mus.) to intonate; 2. to begin v. (a tune); (to strike v. up; 3. to sing v.; 4. to celebrate (praise).

ENTONNOIR, n. m. 1. funnel; 2. (anat.) funnel; 3. (surg.) funnel.

Conduit en —, (tech.) funnel-pipe. En —, funnel-form; funnel-formed; funnel-shaped. Former en —, to funnel.

ENTORSE, n. f. 1. sprain; 2. strain (misinterpretation); 3. shock; 4. (vet.) strain.

Donner une — à, 1. to sprain; 2. to strain; 3. to wrest; se donner une — à, ... to sprain o.'s ...

ENTORTILLAGE [antorti-yaj] n. m. 1. entanglement; perplexity; 2. equivocation.

ENTORTILLEMENT [antorti-y'man] n. m. 1. twisting; winding; 2. twining; entwining; 3. entanglement.

ENTORTILLER [antorti-yé] v. a. 1. to twist; to wind v.; (to wind v. up; * to intort; 2. to entwine; to twine; 3. to wrap; 4. to entangle; to perplex; to embarrass; 5. to circumvent (a. o.); to come v. to get v. round.

S'ENTORTILLER, pr. v. 1. to twist (round); to wind v.; 2. to twine.

ENTOUR, n. m. 1. —s, (pl.) surrounding places, parts, pl.; 2. —s, (pl.) persons around (one), pl.

À l'—, around. Prendre les —s, to make v. interest with the persons around (a. o.).

ENTOURAGE, n. m. 1. railing (round a. th.); 2. (of gems) mounting; 3. (sing.) persons around, pl.; 4. (mach.) case; casing.

ENTOURER, v. a. 1. (DE, with) to surround; 2. to compass about, around; 2. to come v. to get v. round; 3. to hem round; 4. (as with a garland) to wreath.

— q. u. de soins, to lavish cares on a. o. — par-dessous, to undergirt.

ENTOURÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENTOURER) 1. (bot.) bordered; 2. (mil.) castellated.

Non —, (V. senses) unsurrounded.

ENTOURNURE, n. f. (tail.) (of sleeves) sloping.

ENTR'ACORDER (S') pr. v. to agree together.

ENTR'ACCUSER (S') pr. v. to accuse each other.

ENTR'ACTE, n. m. 1. (theat.) interval between the acts; 2. interlude.

Dans l'—, between the acts. Faire de longs —s, to be long between the acts.

ENTRAIDER (S') pr. v. to assist, to help each other.

ENTRAILLES [entr-y] n. f. (pl.) 1. entrails; bowels; intestines, pl.; 2. entrails (of animals), pl.; 3. (of birds, sheep) trail, sing.; 4. (of stags) nombrils; numbles, pl.; 5. (pers.) bowels (children), pl.; 6. (pers.) bowels (affection); yearnings, pl.; 7. (pers.) bowels, pl.; feeling, sing.; sensibility, sing.; 8. (pers.) bowels (interior); entrails, pl.; 9. heart; core, sing.

6. — de père, de mère, a father's, a mother's bowels, yearnings. 8. Les — de la terre, the bowels, entrails of the earth. 9. Les — d'un sujet, the heart, the core of a subject, matter.

Sans —, (V. senses) unfeeling. Arracher, ôter les — à, to eviscerate; to bowl; avoir des —, to be possessed of feeling; n'avoir pas d'—, to have no bowels, feeling; épuiser ses —, to eviscerate; retirer, sortir les — de, to disembowel; sortir des —, to disembowel. Les — sont mues de compassion, de tendresse pour —, o.'s bowels yearn for.

ENTRAIMER (S') pr. v. to love each other, one another.

ENTRAIN, n. m. 1. (sing.) spirits, pl.; high spirits, pl.; flow of spirits, sing.; 2. spirit; animation; ardour, fire.

ENTRAINANT, E, adj. 1. overpowering; 2. captivating.

ENTRAÎNEMENT [antrénman] n. m. 1. impulse; force; sway; 2. spirit; animation; ardour; fire; 3. enthusiasm; 4. allurements; temptation.

À l'abri de l'—, untempted. Avoir de l'—, (V. senses) to be spirited.

ENTRAINER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. to carry away; 2. to drag away; 3. to lead v. away; 4. to hurry away, on; 5. to bring v. over; 6. to draw v. over, in; 7. to inspire; to enliven; to animate; 8. to impel; to urge; to urge on; to lead v. on; 9. to induce; to influence; 10. (b. s.) to allure; to tempt; to invite; 11. to instigate; 12. (b. s.) to involve (have as result, consequence); to entail.

10. L'occasion nous entraîne souvent malgré nous, opportunity often allures, tempts us in spite of ourselves. 12. La guerre entraîne bien des maux, war involves, entails many evils; une peine qui en entraîne une autre, a penalty that involves another.

— précipitamment, to hurry away. off. Qui entraîne tout, (V. senses) sweeping. — après soi, avec soi, (V. senses) to involve (have as a result, a consequence).

ENTRAIT, n. m. (carp.) tie-beam.

ENTRANT, E, adj. (insinuating; winning; engaging).

ENTR'APPELER (S') pr. v. to call each other.

ENTRAVE, n. f. 1. —s, (pl.) clog, sing.; trammels, pl.; fetters, pl.; 2. —s, (pl.) horse-lock, sing.; 3. shackle; trammel; impediment; 4. hinderance; obstacle; (holdback).

Sans —, unshackled; untrammelled; unhindered; unimpeded; without control; sans —s, 1. (of animals) untrammelled; 2. unshackled. Dégagé d'—s, unshackled; meure des — à, 1. to put v. a clog, a horse-lock on; 2. to put v. trammels on; 3. to shackle; to trammel; to fetter; to impede; ôter des —s à, to unclog (an animal).

ENTRAVER, v. a. 1. to clog (animals); to trammel; to fetter; 2. (DE, with) to clog; to trammel; to fetter; 3. to impede; to hinder.

ENTRAVERTIR (S') pr. v. 1. to warn each other; 2. to give v. each other notice.

ENTRE, prep. 1. (of place) between;

2. in (between); 3. (of time) between; 4. between; 5. among; amongst.

2. Tenir un enfant — ses bras, to hold a child in o.'s arms; avoir q. ch. — ses mains, to have a. th. in o.'s hands. 4. Être — la vie et la mort, to be between life and death. 5. Il fut trouvé — les morts, he was found among the dead.

— autres, amongst them; d'—, from amongst. — ... et ..., between ... and ...; — vous et moi, between you and me.

ENTRE- (S') (in compounds) each other; one another; (together).

ENTRE-BAILLER, v. a. to half-open.

ENTRE-BAILLÉ, E, pa. p. (of doors) half-open; on, upon a jar.

ENTRE-BAISER (S') pr. v. to kiss each other, one another.

ENTRE-BATTRE (S') pr. v. to fight v.

ENTRECHAT, n. m. (dance) cut; cutting.

ENTRE-CHERCHER (S') pr. v. to seek v. each other, for each other; (to look for each other).

ENTRECHOQUER (S') pr. v. 1. to strike v. against each other; 2. to meet v. full butt; 3. to clash; to conflict; 4. to interfere.

ENTRE-COLONNE, pl. —s.

ENTRE-COLONNEMENT, n. m., pl. —s, (arch.) intercolumniation.

ENTRE-CÔTE, n. m., pl. —s, (culin.) meat between the ribs.

ENTRECUPER, v. a. (DE) 1. to intersect (by); 2. to intersperse (with); 3. to interrupt (by); to break v. (by); to interweave.

3. Les soupirs entrecoupaient ses paroles, sighs interrupted his words.

ENTRECUPÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENTRECUPER) (of the voice) broken.

Chose —e, intersection.

S'ENTRECUPER, pr. v. (mau.) to cut v.; to interfere; to hitch.

ENTRE-CROISER (S') pr. v. to cross each other.

ENTRE-DÉCHIRER (S') pr. v. to tear v. each other to pieces.

ENTRE-DÉTRUIRE (S') pr. v. to destroy each other.

ENTRE-DEUX, n. m., pl. —, (DE, ...) 1. intermediate space; space between; 2. partition; 3. insertion (lace); inlet; 4. (of cod) middle (part from the head to the tail); 5. (nav.) (of the sea) hollow; trough.

ENTRE-DEUX, adv. $\frac{1}{2}$ between the two; betwixt and between.

ENTRE-DÉVOUER (S') pr. v. 1. to devour each other; 2. to ruin each other.

ENTRE-DONNER (S') pr. v. to give v. each other.

ENTRÉE, n. f. 1. (DE, to) entrance; 2. entry; 3. admittance; admission; entrance; 4. admission-money; entrance-money; 5. reception; 6. (of certain things) opening; 7. (EN, into) entrance (into possession); 8. (EN, on) entrance (on functions); 9. beginning; 10. occasion; rise; birth; 11. town-due; due; 12. (com.) entry; 13. (culin.) entry; 14. (cust.) duty inwards; custom-duty; (duty; 15. (geog.) inlet; 16. (geog.) (of rivers) mouth; 17. (theat.) entrance; entry.

6. L'— d'une botte, d'un chapeau, the opening of a boot or a hat. 9. L'— de l'hiver, the beginning of winter; l'— du livre, the beginning of the book.

— libre, (of theatres) freedom. — de faveur, order; — en fonctions, entrance into office; — en jouissance; (law) entrance; — en séance, opening of a meeting. Billet d'—, admission-ticket; ticket of admission; déclaration d'—, (cust.) entry; droit d'—, (cust.) 1. town-due; 2. (cust.) custom-duty; prix d'—, admission-money; entrance-money; tuyau d'—, (tech.) inlet-pipe. D'—, at first. Avoir — à, to be admitted to; avoir ses —s chez ..., to

have permission to enter at the ...; avoir son —, ses — à, (theat.) to have a free admission to; to be on the free list; donner — à, to occasion; to give √ occasion, rise, birth to; faire son —, 1. to make √ o.'s appearance; 2. to make √ o.'s (public) entry; faire l'— de, (com.) to make √ an entry of; forcer l'—, to break √, to force an entrance; payer —, 1. to pay √ a town-due; 2. (cust.) to pay √ duty.

ENTRE-EGORGER (S') pr. v. to cut √ each other's throats; to kill each other.

ENTREFAITE, n. f. sing. √.

ENTREFAITES, n. f. pl. interval; interim; mean time; mean while, sing. Dans l'—, cette —, dans, sur ces —s, in the interval; mean-time; mean-while.

ENTRE-FRAYER (S') pr. v. to strike √ each other.

ENTREAGENT, n. m. (tact) (in the conduct of life).

ENTRELACEMENT [antr'lasman] n. m. intertexture; intertwining; twining; intertwisting; twisting; interweaving; wreathing.

ENTRELACER, v. a. 1. √ (DE, with) to intertwine; to twine; to intertwist; to twist; to interweave √; to wreath; 2. to plash (branches); 3. (with small branches) to twattle.

ENTRELACÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENTRELACER) (min.) promiscuous.

S'ENTRELACER, pr. v. 1. √ to entwine; to twist; to wreath; 2. √ to entwine; 3. √ to unite.

ENTRELACS [—lâ] n. m. (sing.) (arch.) toine.

— à jour, open =.

ENTRELARDER, v. a. √ (DE, with) to interlard.

ENTRELARDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENTRELARDER.

Non —, unlarded (with).

ENTRE-LIGNE, n. m., pl. —s, 1. space between two lines (of writing); 2. interlineation (words inserted); 3. (print) space-line; lead.

ENTRE-LOUER (S') pr. v. to praise, to laud each other.

ENTRE-LUIRE, v. n. to glimmer; to shine √ faintly.

ENTRE-MANGER (S') pr. v. √ to eat √ each other.

ENTREMÊLER, v. a. 1. √ (DE, with) to intermix; to intermingle; 2. √ to intersperse; 3. √ to interweave √.

ENTREMÊLÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENTREMÊLER.

Non —, unintermixed.

S'ENTREMÊLER, pr. v. (DE, with) 1. √ to intermix; to intermingle; 2. √ (b. s.) to intermeddle.

Personne qui s'entremêle, intermeddler.

ENTREMETS, n. m. (culin.) side-dish; entremets.

ENTREMETTEUR, n. m. 1. intermediate agent; agent; medium; 2. (b. s.) procurer; go-between.

ENTREMETTEUSE [—eûz] n. f. (b. s.) procuress.

ENTREMETTRE (S') pr. v. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) (pers.) (DE, with) 1. to intervene; to interpose, to interfere; 2. (b. s.) to intermeddle.

Personne qui s'entremet, (V. senses) (b. s.) intermeddler.

ENTREMISE, n. f. 1. mediation; intervention; interposition; interference; 2. medium; agency.

Par l'— de, through the = of.

ENTRE-NOEUD, n. m., pl. —s, (bot.) internode.

ENTRE-NUIRE (S') pr. v. to injure each other.

ENTRE-PARDONNER (S') pr. v. to pardon each other.

ENTRE-PARLER (S') pr. v. to speak √ to each other.

ENTREPAS [antr'pâ] n. m. (man.) ambling pace.

ENTRE-PERCER (S') pr. v. to pierce each other; to run √ each other through.

ENTRE-PONT, n. m., pl. —s, (nav.) between decks.

Dans les —s, between the decks.

ENTREPOSAGE [antr'pôzaj] n. m. (cust.) bonding.

ENTREPOSER [antr'pôzè] v. a. (cust.) to bond; to warehouse.

ENTREPOSÉ, E, pa. p. (cust.) bonded.

ENTREPOSEUR [antr'pôzeur] n. m. (cust.) bonded warehouse-keeper; warehouse-keeper.

ENTREPOSITAIRE, n. m. (cust.) bondor.

ENTREPÔT, n. m. 1. (adm.) warehouse; 2. (com.) mart (place); emporium; entrepot; 3. (cust.) bond; 4. (cust.) bonded warehouse, store. — fictif, (cust.) town warehouse; — réel, 1. government =; 2. king's, queen's =, — de houille, coal-repository. Mutation d'—, removal to another =; port à —, bonded port. À l'—, en —, in bond. Faire une mutation d'—, to remove goods to another =; mettre en —, to bond.

ENTREPOUSSER (S') pr. v. to push each other.

ENTREPRENANT [antr'prenan] E, adj. 1. enterprising; 2. (b. s.) rash; overbold; 3. (b. s.) inclined to encroach. Peu —, unenterprising. Esprit —, enterprising spirit; undertaking; personne — e, enterpriser.

ENTREPRENDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like PRENDRE) (de, to) 1. to undertake √; (to take √ in hand; 2. to contract for; to contract (to); 3. to make √ it o.'s business; 4. to attempt; to try; (to go √ about; 5. (b. s.) to attack; (to take √ (a. o.) in hand; to full √ foul of; 6. to make √ an (criminal) attempt on, upon; 7. to disease.

Personne qui entreprend, (V. senses) undertaker (of).

ENTREPRIS, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENTREPRENDRE) 1. √ diseased; 2. (med.) affected.

Non —, (V. senses) unattempted; untried.

ENTREPRENDRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like PRENDRE) (sur, on) to intrench; to encroach; to make √ encroachments.

ENTREPRENEUR [antr'preneur] n. m. 1. (DE, for) contractor (for public works); 2. builder; master-builder; 3. master-...;

3. — de maçonnerie, master stone-mason; stone-mason; — de peinture, painter; master painter.

— de bâtiments, builder; master-builder; — de diligences, coach-proprietor; — de maçonnerie, stone-mason; — d'industrie, (pol. econ.) 1. manufacturer; 2. producer; grower; — de peinture, painter; — de pompes funèbres, undertaker; — de serrurerie, lock-smith.

ENTREPRENEUSE [antr'preneûz] n. f. maker.

— de broderie, embroiderer.

ENTREPRISE [antr'priz] n. f. 1. undertaking; enterprise; 2. (b. s.) attempt; violence; 3. (DE, for) contract (for public works); 4. (com.) (DE, for) establishment; concern.

— illusoire, bubble. À —, by contract; par —, upon contract. Donner à l'—, (pub. adm.) to let √ (public works); faire, tenter une —, to undertake √ an enterprise; mettre à l'—, to put √ up to contract; venir à bout d'une —, to bring √ about an enterprise.

ENTRE-PRODUIRE (S') pr. v. to produce each other.

ENTRE-QUERELLER (S') pr. v. to quarrel together, with each other; to quarrel.

ENTRER, v. n. 1. √ (absol.) to enter (...); to go √ in; 2. √ (DANS) to enter (...); to go √ (in, into); 3. √ (th.) (DANS) to enter (...); to go √ in; to get √ in; 4. √ (of a hat) to go √ on; 5. √ (DANS, into) to enter; 6. (A, dans) to enter (be admitted); 7. √ (DANS, ...) to enter; to penetrate; 8. √ (DANS, EN, on, into) to enter (begin); 9. √ (EN, ...) to begin √; 10. √ (EN, into) to enter (be comprised); 11. (astr.) to house; 12. (com.) (EN, into) to enter; 13. (nav.) to let √ in.

1. — le premier, to enter, to go in the first. 2. — dans une chambre, une ville, to enter a room, a town; to go into a room, a town. 3. — dans une poche, to enter a pocket; to go, to get in a pocket. 5. — dans de grands détails, to enter into great detail; — dans les sentiments, dans les idées de q. u., to enter into a. o.'s sentiments, ideas. 6. — au collège, to enter college; — dans une famille, to enter a family. 7. La haine entre dans le cœur, l'âme, hatred enters the heart, the soul. 8. — en fonctions, to enter on o.'s fonctions; — en possession, to enter into possession. 9. — en danse, to begin dancing, the dance; — en ménage, to begin house-keeping; — en vacances, to begin the vacation. 10. Un ingrédient qui entre dans la composition d'un remède, an ingredient that enters into the composition of a remedy.

— (en allant), to go √ in; (to turn in; — (en courant), to run √ in; — (en s'élançant), to spring √ in; — (par force), to force in; — (furtivement), 1. to steal √ in; to slip in; 2. to slink √ in; to skulk in; — (à l'improviste), to drop in;) to pop in; — (en marchant), 1. to walk in; 2. to step in; — (en marchant militairement), to march in; — (en se mouvant), to move in; — (en nageant), to swim √ in; — (en passant), to look in; to give √ a look in; — (peu à peu), to work in; — (en rampant), to crawl in; to creep √ in; — (à table), to sit √ down; — (en venant), to come √ in; — (en volant), to fly √ in.

— furtivement, en cachette, à la dérobée, 1. to slip in; 2. (b. s.) to skulk in; to slink √ in; — à l'improviste, to drop in unexpectedly; — inopinément, to drop in; — un moment, en passant, to give √ a look in; — en possession de, to enter upon, Faire —, (V. senses) 1. √ to take √ in (cause a. o., animals to go in); 2. to usher (a. o.) in; (to show √ in; 3. to beg, to desire, to ask (a. o.) to walk, to come √ in; 4. to have (a. o., a. th.) in; 5. to get (a. th., a. o.) in; 6. to put √ in; 7. to get √ in (cause to be admitted).

Faire — (précipitamment), to hurry in. Faire — (en faisant chercher), to fetch in; faire — (par des coins), to wedge in; faire — (en faisant conduire), to lead √ in; faire — (à force d'efforts), to work in; faire — (en emmenant), to take √ in; faire — (en envoyant), to send √ in; faire — (par force), to force in; faire — (en frappant), 1. to knock in; 2. to hammer in; faire — (peu à peu), to work in; faire — (en poussant), 1. to push in; 2. to drive √ in; faire — (en soufflant), to blow √ in; faire — (en tirant), to draw √ in; faire — (en traçant), to drag in; laisser — (V. senses) to let √ in. On n'entre pas! no admittance! On ne peut pas, je ne peux pas — dans l'habit, the coat will not go on.

[ENTRER is conjugated with ÊTRE.]

ENTRE-REGARDER (S') pr. v. to look at each other.

ENTRE-REGRETTER (S') pr. v. to regret each other.

ENTRE-REPONDRE (S') pr. v. to answer each other.

ENTRE-SALUER (S') pr. v. to salute to greet each other.

ENTRE-SECOURIR (S') pr. v. to aid, to assist each other.

ENTRE-SOL, n. m., pl. —, *entresol* (suit of apartments between the ground floor and the first story): *mezzanino*.

ENTRE-SOURCIL, n. m., pl. —s, *space between the two eye-brows*.

ENTRE-SOUTENIR (S') pr. v. to support each other.

ENTRE-SOUVENIR (S') pr. v. to half-remember.

ENTRE-SUIVRE (S') pr. v. to succeed, to follow each other.

ENTRETAILLE [—i-y'] n. f. (engr.) *interline*.

ENTRETAILLER [—i-yé] (S') pr. v. (man.) to cut; to interfere; to hitch.

ENTRETAILLURE [—i-yur] n. f. (veter.) *crepance; crepane*.

ENTRE-TALONNER (S') pr. v. to tread upon each other's heels.

ENTRE-TEMPS, n. m. † *interval; interlapse; mean time*.

ENTRETIENEMENT [antri'ennman] n. m. † 1. *maintenance; support*; 2. *keeping in repair; repair*; 3. *preservation*.

ENTRETIENIR [antri'ennir] v. a. (conj. like TENIR) 1. † to hold; to keep; to keep together; 2. † to sustain; to support; (to keep up); 3. † to keep in repair; to keep up; 4. † to keep in (light, fire); 5. † (DE, in) to maintain (provide for); to support; to keep; 6. † to maintain; to preserve; to keep; to keep up; 7. † (b. s.) to keep (a. o.); 8. † (DE, with) to entertain (cause to subsist morally); to cherish; to keep up; to keep alive; 9. † (DE, on, of, about) to converse with (a. o.); to talk with; (to chat with).

1. La clef entretient la voûte, the key-stone holds together the arch. 5. — ses enfants, to maintain, to keep o.'s children. 6. — la paix, la concorde, to maintain peace, concord; — l'amitié, to keep up friendship.

Négliger d'—, (law) to waste. Personne qui entretient, (V. senses) 1. *sustainer; supporter*; 2. *maintainer*.

ENTRETIENU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENTRETIENIR) 1. (b. s.) (pers.) *kept*; 2. (nav.) *on half pay*.

Bien —, (V. senses) *in good repair*; mal —, (V. senses) *out of repair*; non —, (V. senses) 1. *unsustained; unsupported*; 2. *unkept*.

S'ENTRETIENIR, pr. v. 1. † (th.) to hold; to keep together; 2. † to keep up; to be sustained, supported; 3. † (th.) to keep in repair; 4. † (of fire, light) to keep in; 5. † (pers.) (DE, on) to maintain, to support, to keep; 6. † (pers.) (DE, on) to subsist; 7. † to be maintained, preserved; to be kept up; 8. † (pers.) (AVEC, with) to converse; to hold discourse; to speak; 9. † to commune; (to talk); (to chat); 9. † (pers.) to converse (with inanimate objects).

— soi-même, to maintain, to support, to keep o.'s self.

ENTRETIEN [antri'enn] n. m. 1. † (th.) *keeping in repair; repair*; 2. † *maintenance (subsistence); support*; (keep); 3. *dress (expense for wearing-apparel)*; 4. *conversation; converse*; (talk); (chat); 5. (lit.) *colloquy (dialogue)*.

— particulier, private conversation. — de la maison du roi, (feud. law) *purveyance*. Adjudication, bail d'—, (of publ. works) *repair-contract; default d'—, (law) waste; marché d'—, repair contract; matériaux d'—, (publ. work.) repair materials*. pl. Faire l'— du public, de toutes les sociétés, to be the subject of every one's conversation; (to be the talk of the parish).

ENTRETOILE, n. f. *cut-work (between two bands of linen)*.

ENTRETOISE, n. f. 1. (carp.) *inter-tie; interduce; cross-piece; cross-bar; rib; stay*; 2. (nav.) *transom*.

ENTRE-TOUCHER (S') pr. v. to touch each other.

ENTRE-TUER (S') pr. v. to kill each other.

ENTRE-VOIE, n. f., pl. —s, (rail.) *intermediate space; space between the lines*.

ENTREVOIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like VOIR) 1. † to see imperfectly; (to catch sight of); (to catch a glimpse of); 2. † (to peep in at); 3. † to have a glimpse of; 4. † to see through; 5. † to foresee (obscurely).

S'ENTREVOIR, pr. v. 1. to have an interview; to meet; 2. † to visit each other.

ENTRE-VOUS, n. m., pl. —, (build.) *interjoist*.

ENTREVUE, n. f. *interview; meeting*.

Demandeur une —, to request an interview; ménager une —, to bring about an —.

ENTRIPAILLE [—pa-yé] E, adj. † *big-bellied*.

ENTR'OUÏR, v. a. † to overhear.

ENTR'OUVERTURE, n. f. (veter.) *result of a sprain of the shoulder-joint*.

ENTR'OUVRIR, v. a. 1. to half-open; 2. to set (doors) ajar.

ENTR'OUVERT, E, pa. p. 1. *half-open*; 2. *interrupt*; 2. (of doors) on, upon a jar; ajar; 3. (veter.) *sprained in the shoulder-joint*.

S'ENTR'OUVRIR, pr. v. 1. † to half-open; 2. † to gape; 3. (of doors) to be ajar.

Qui s'entr'ouvre, *gaping*.

ENTURE, n. f. (agr., hort.) *incision; cut*.

ENUMÉRATEUR, n. m. † *enumerator*.

ENUMÉRATI-F, VE, adj. *enumerative*.

ENUMÉRATION [—acion] n. f. 1. *enumeration*; 2. (rhet.) *enumeration*.

Faire une —, to make an —; faire l'— de, to enumerate.

ENUMÉRER, v. a. 1. to enumerate; 2. (th.) to be enumerative of.

ENVAHIR, v. a. 1. † to invade; to overrun; 2. † to invade; to break in, upon; 3. † to encroach (on upon).

ENVAHI, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENVAHIR.

Non —, (V. senses) † *uninvaded*.

ENVAHISSEMENT [anvahis'man] n. m. 1. † *invasion; overrunning*; 2. † *invasion; encroachment*.

ENVAHISSEUR, n. m. *invader*.

ENVASER, v. a. (build.) to puddle.

ENVELOPPE [anvlop] n. f. 1. † *wrapper*; 2. † *covering; cover*; 3. † *envelope*; 4. † *exterior*; 5. † *disguise*; 6. (of cylinders) *casing*; 7. (of eyes) *tunic*; 8. (of letters) *envelope; cover*; 9. (anat.) *coat*; 10. (fort.) *envelope*; 11. (mach.) *case; casing*; 12. (tech.) *cage*.

— gardée, — de sûreté, *safety envelope*. Toile d'—, *wrapper*. Sous —, 1. in an —; 2. under cover. Se dépouiller de son —, to unrobe; écrire sous l'— de q. u., to write under a o.'s cover; parler sans —, to speak of o.'s mind; to speak of out.

ENVELOPPEMENT [anvlop'man] n. m. † *envelopment*.

ENVELOPPER [anvlopé] v. a. 1. † (DE, with) to wrap up; to wrap; to envelop; to wrap (in); (to put up; (to do up); 2. † to fold up; to infold (in); 3. † to bind up; 4. † (b. s.) to muffle; to muffle up; 5. † to tuck (a. o.) in (bed); 6. † to surround; to hem in, round; 7. † to wrap (surround); to wrap up; to envelop; to involve; 8. † (b. s.) (DANS, de) to involve (comprise); 9. (mil.) to invest (a camp, place).

ENVELOPPÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ENVELOPPER) 1. *obscure; dark; unintelligible*; 2. *ambiguous; equivocal*.

État de ce qui est —, *involution*.

S'ENVELOPPER, pr. v. (DE, in) 1. † to wrap o.'s self; to wrap o.'s self up; to envelop o.'s self; 2. † (b. s.) to muffle o.'s self; to muffle o.'s self up; 3. † to involve o.'s self.

ENVENIMER, v. a. 1. † (DE, with) to envenom (a. o.); 2. † to inflame (a. th.); to irritate; 3. † (CONTRE, against) to exasperate (a. o.); to irritate; (to set).

S'ENVENIMER, pr. v. 1. † to be envenomed; 2. † to fester; 3. † to rankle.

ENVERGUER, v. a. (nav.) to bend (a sail) to the yard.

ENVERGURE, n. f. 1. (of birds) *spread of the wings extended*; 2. (nav.) *length of the yards*; 3. (nav.) *extent of sail (upon yards)*.

ENVERS [anvèr] prep. towards; to — et contre tous, against all men.

ENVERS [anvèr] n. m. 1. *wrong side (of cloths, stuffs, &c.)*; 2. *under side (of leaves)*.

À l'—, 1. † inside out; 2. † the wrong end upper most; upside down; 3. † deranged; à deux —, like-sided. Avoir l'esprit à l'—, to be wrong-headed; mettre à l'—, 1. † to turn inside out; 2. † to turn upside down; 3. † to put out of sorts; tomber à l'—, to fall backward; mettre la tête de q. u. à l'—, to derange a. o.'s faculties.

ENVI (À l') adv. *emulously; in emulation of each other; vying with each other*.

... à l'— l'un de l'autre, to vie with each other in ...

ENVI (À l') prep. in emulation of.

ENVIE, n. f. 1. *envy (of the advantages of others)*; 2. (de, to) *inclination*; 3. *desire; wish*; (mind); 4. *longing*; 5. *mark (with which some persons are born)*; 6. (at the fingers' ends) *agnail; hangnail*.

2. — de vomir, *inclination to be sick*.

Démon, serpent d'—, *demon of envy*. — de femme grosse, *longing*. Peu digne d'—, *unenviable*. D'—, 1. of —; 2. *longing*; hors des atteintes de l'—, out of the reach of —; par —, from —; out of —; par — de, in — of; sans —, without —; unenvieux. Attirer l'— (à) to draw (on); avoir — de, to have an inclination to; to be inclined to; (to have a mind to; avoir bien — de, to long to; to have a great mind to; avoir bien — de q. ch., to have a longing for a. th.; donner — de q. ch. à q. u., to give (a. o. a. desire for a. th.; mourir d'— (de, que, [subj.]), to be most anxious that; passer son — de q. ch. to gratify o.'s desire for a. th.; faire passer l'— de q. ch. à q. u., to sicken a. o. of a. th.; porter — à, to envy; to be envious of; être rongé d'—, to be eaten up with —; sécher d'—, to pine away with —. l'— lui en prend, he feels inclined to it. Qui a des —s, *longing*. Il vaut mieux faire — que pitié, better be envied than pitied.

ENVIEILLIR [anvi'èr] v. a. † V. VIEILLIR.

ENVIEILLI, E, pa. p. 1. † *old; inveterate*; 2. † *old; hardened*.

ENVIER, v. a. 1. (à) to envy (...); to be envious (of); 2. (à, ...) to grudge; 3. to desire; to wish for.

1. — q. ch. à q. u., to envy a. o. a. th.; — q. ch., q. u., to be envious of a. th., a. o.

Peu à —, *unenviable*. Personne qu'on envie, *envier*.

ENVIE, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENVIER.

Non, peu —, *unenvied*.

ENVIEU-X [anvié] SE, adj. (DE, of) *envious*.

Non, peu —, *unenvious*.

ENVINE, E, adj. *having the odour of wine*.

Être —, to smell of wine.

ENVIRON, adv. about (near in number, quantity).

ENVIRONNER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. || to surround; to encompass; to environ; 2. § to surround; to environ.

ENVIRONNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENVIRONNER.

Non —, unsurrounded.

ENVIRONS, n. m. (pl.) environs, pl.; vicinity, sing.

ENVISAGER, v. a. 1. || to look at the face of; to look at; 2. § to consider; to regard; to look upon; (to look at.

S'ENVISAGER, pr. v. to look at each other.

ENVOI, n. m. 1. sending; 2. thing sent; 3. (com.) parcel, sing.; package, sing.; goods, pl.; 4. (sing.) (com.) goods forwarded, pl.; 5. (sing.) (com.) goods to be forwarded, pl.; 6. (lit.) envoy.

Lettre d'—, letter of advice (of goods forwarded). Faire un —, (com.) to forward, to send ✓, to send ✓ off a parcel, a package; compléter un —, to make ✓ up a parcel.

ENVOILER (S') pr. v. (arts) (of metals) to warp.

ENVOISINÉ, E, adj. (that has ... neighbours.

Être bien, mal —, to have good, bad neighbours.

ENVOILER (S') pr. v. 1. || (of birds, &c.) to fly ✓ away. (off; to fly ✓; to take ✓ wing; 2. || (of birds, &c.) to be on the wing; to wing o.'s flight; 3. § (pers., th.) to fly ✓ away, (off; 4. § to fly ✓; to fleet; to fleet away; to disappear.

4. Le temps s'envole, time flies; les plaisirs s'envolent, pleasures fleet away.

ENVOÛTER, v. a. to throw ✓ a spell on (a. o. by tormenting a wax image).

ENVOYÉ (envoi-yé) n. m. 1. messenger (person sent); 2. envoy (minister). — extraordinaire, envoy extraordinary; — ordinaire, ordinary = Dignité d'—, envoyship.

ENVOYÉE (anvoi-yé) n. f. envoy's lady.

ENVOYER (anvoi-yé) v. a. irreg. (fut. ENVERRAI) (DE, from; à, to) 1. || to send ✓ (a. o., a. th.); 2. || to forward; to transmit; to send ✓ on; 3. § to send ✓; to pour forth, out; 4. (com.) to send ✓; to forward; to send ✓ off.

2. — une lettre à sa destination, to forward, to send on a letter to its destination.

— (en arrière), to send ✓ back; — (en avant), to = ✓ forward, forth; — (en bas), to = down; — (en dedans), to = in; — (en dehors), to = out; — (en haut), to = up.

— chez q. u., to send ✓ to a. o.'s. — chercher, to = for (a. o., a. th.); — paître, promener, to = ✓ off; to = about o.'s business; — prendre, to = for (a. o., a. th.). — à tous les diables, to wish at the devil; — au Mississipi, to wish at Jericho; — en prison, to =, to commit to prison; to commit. — Envoyez! (nav.) (command.) alee!

ENVOYÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ENVOYER.

Non —, sans être —, unsent.

ENVOYEUR [anvoi-yeur] n. m. (post.) sender.

ENVOYEUR [anvoi-yeur] adj. (post.) despatching.

Bureau —, = -office.

EOLIE [éolien] NE, adj. Eolian; Eolic Harpe — ne, Eolian harp.

EOLIE [éolien] n. m. Eolic (dialect).

EOLIHARPE, n. f. Eolian harp.

EOLIPYLE, n. m. (phys.) æolipyle.

EOLIQUE, adj. Eolic.

ÉPACTE, n. f. (astr.) epact.

— astronomique, d'année, annual =.

ÉPAGNEUL [épann-yeul] n. m. E. n. f. spaniel.

ÉPAIS [épé] SE, adj. 1. || thick; 2. || thick-set; thick-sown; 3. || large; big; 4. § gross; dark; 5. § heavy; dull;

6. § (pers.) unintelligent; thick-headed; thick-skulled; 7. (paint.) thick.

3. Tallie — se, large waist. 4. Ignorance — se, gross, dark ignorance. 5. Intelligence — se, heavy, dull intelligence; les Bébétiens, les plus — de tous les Grecs, the Bébétiens, the heaviest of all the Greeks.

Un peu —, thickish; le plus —, the thick. D'une manière — se, thickly. Rendre —, to thicken; to make ✓ thick.

ÉPAIS, n. m. (of dimension) thickness.

ÉPAIS, adv. 1. thick (closely sown); 2. thick (to a great depth).

ÉPAISSEUR, n. f. 1. thickness; 2. crassitude; 3. (of forests, woods) thick part; 4. (did.) crassitude; 5. (math.) depth; 6. (tact.) depth.

ÉPAISSIR, v. a. 1. || to thicken; to make ✓ thick; 2. § to thicken (make close); 3. (did.) to incassate.

Chose qui épaissit, thickening.

ÉPAISSI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ÉPAISSIR) (did.) incassate; incassated; spissated. Nature — e, (did.) spissitude.

S'ÉPAISSIR, pr. v. 1. || (of liquids) to thicken; 2. || to become ✓, to get ✓ thick; 3. || to become ✓, to get ✓, to grow ✓ large, big; 4. § to become ✓, to get ✓ heavy, dull; 5. (of the tongue) to falter; 6. (did.) to incassate.

Qui s'épaissit, (did.) incassative.

ÉPAISSIR, v. n. 1. (of liquids) to thin; 2. (pers.) to get ✓, to grow ✓ stout.

ÉPAISSISSEMENT [épécisman] n. m. 1. thickening; 2. thickness; 3. (did.) incassation.

ÉPAMPREMENT [épanpr'man] n. m. (agr.) stripping off the leaves (of vines).

ÉPAMPREUR [épanpré] v. a. (agr.) to strip off the leaves of (the vines).

ÉPANCHEMENT [épanchman] n. m. 1. || (did.) discharge; 2. § effusion; outpouring; overflowing; 3. (med.) effusion.

ÉPANCHER, v. a. 1. || to pour out; 2. § to pour out; to disclose; to open; 3. § (b. s.) to pour out; to discharge; to vent.

S'ÉPANCHER, pr. v. 1. § to pour o.'s self out; to overflow ✓; 2. (med.) to be effused.

— dans le sein de q. u., to unbosom o.'s self to a. o.

ÉPANDRE, v. a. + || to spread; to spread ✓ out.

S'ÉPANDRE, pr. v. + || to spread ✓; 2. § to spread ✓ (be dispersed).

ÉPANORTHOSE [—iôz] n. f. (rhet.) epanorthosis.

ÉPANOUIR, v. a. + to expand; to smoothen.

— la rate, to drive ✓ away melancholy, the spleen.

S'ÉPANOUIR, pr. v. 1. (of trees, plants) to blow ✓; to open; 2. || to expand.

Faire —, to blow ✓ (flowers, trees).

ÉPANOUI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of S'ÉPANOUIR) full-blowing.

Non —, 1. unblown; 2. unexpanded.

ÉPANOUISSEMENT [—isman] n. m. 1. (of flowers, trees) blowing; opening; 2. || § expansion; 3. (bot.) expansion.

ÉPARCET, n. m. V. ESPARCETTE.

ÉPARER (S') pr. v. (man.) to fling ✓.

ÉPARGNANT [éparun-yan] E, adj. (pers.) economical; saving; sparing.

ÉPARGNE [éparun-yé] n. f. 1. economy; saving; savingness; 2. saving (thing saved); 3. + treasury.

Caisse d'—, savings-bank; caisse d'— et de prévoyance +, savings-bank; livret de la caisse d'—, savings-bank book. Aller à l'—, (pers.) to be economical, saving; faire une — (de), to economize (...); to save (...); to make ✓ a saving (of); graver, tailler en —, (engr.) to reserve.

ÉPARGNER [éparun-ye] v. a. 1. to economize; to save; to lay ✓ by; to put ✓ by; 2. (à, ...) to spare (dispense with);

to save; 3. to spare (forbear to inflict pain on); 4. to spare (pardon); 5. to husband.

2. — de la peine à q. u., to spare, to save a. o. trouble.

Qu'on n'a pas épargné, unspared.

S'ÉPARGNER, pr. v. 1. to spare o.'s self; 2. to spare each other.

Ne pas s'y épargner, not to spare any trouble.

ÉPARGNER [éparun-yé] v. n. to economize; to spare; to save.

ÉPARPILLEMENT [—pi-y'man] n. m. dispersion; scattering; spreading.

ÉPARPILLER [—pi-yé] v. a. to disperse; to scatter; to scatter about.

ÉPARPILLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ÉPARPILLER) straggling.

Non —, unscattered; unspread.

ÉPARS, E, adj. 1. dispersed; scattered; 2. straggling; 3. (of hair) untied; dishevelled; 4. (of plants) thin.

ÉPARVIN, ÉPERVIN, n. m. (veter.) spavin.

— osseux, sec, blood spavin; string-halt.

Qui a des —s, spavined.

ÉPATÉ, E, adj. 1. (of glasses) with o.'s foot broken off; 2. (of noses) flat.

ÉPATER, v. a. to break ✓ off the foot of (glasses).

S'ÉPATER, pr. v. to sprawl.

EPAULARD [épôlar] n. m. 1. (ich.) ork; 2. (man.) grampus.

EPAULE [épôl] n. f. 1. shoulder; 2. (of wheels) start; 3. (fort.) epaule.

— de mouton, 1. shoulder of mutton; 2. mutton-fist. Dislocation de l'—, = -slip; effort d'—, (veter.) = -strain; nœud d'—, = -knot (woollen). A ... —, ... -shouldered. Avoir les — trop faibles, n'avoir par les — s assez fortes, o.'s back not to be broad enough; avoir une — plus haute que l'autre, to be crook-shouldered; avoir les — s larges, to be broad-shouldered; boiter de l'—, (of horses) to be lame in the =; charger, prendre sur les — s, to shoulder; donner un coup d'— à, 1. || to shoulder (a. th.); 2. § to give ✓ (a. o.) a lift; faire q. ch. par-dessus l'—, to do ✓ a. th. over the left =; graisser les — s à q. u., to leather a. o.'s jacket (beat); lever les — s, to shrug, to shrug up o.'s = s; faire hausser les — s à q. u., 1. || to make ✓ a. o. shrug his = s; 2. § to make ✓ a. o. sick; mettre q. u. dehors par les deux — s, to take ✓ a. o. by the = s and turn him out; pousser avec l'—, to shoulder; prêter l'— à q. u., to back a. o.; regarder q. u. par-dessus l'—, to look down on a. o. Je porte cet homme sur mes — s, this man rides on my back; il ne jette pas les — s de mouton par la fenêtre, he is a miser.

ÉPAULÉE [épôlé] n. f. 1. push with the shoulder; — s, (pl.) shouldering, sing.; 2. (butch.) forequarter (of mutton) with the shoulder.

Faire une chose par — s, to do ✓ a. th. by fits and starts.

EPAULEMENT [épôlman] n. m. 1. (carp.) shoulder; 2. (fort.) epaulment; 3. (mach.) shoulder.

ÉPAULER [épôlé] v. a. 1. || to sprain the shoulder of (animals); 2. || to splay (horses); 3. § to support; to back;

4. (mil.) to protect (troops) by an epaulment.

ÉPAULÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ÉPAULER.

Bête — e, 1. || animal with a sprain in the shoulder; 2. § (pers.) absolute. (regular fool); 3. § (pers.) dishonoured woman.

S'ÉPAULER, pr. v. 1. (of animals) to sprain ✓ o.'s shoulder; 2. (of horses) to be splayed.

EPAULETTE [épôlette] n. f. 1. (of cloth, dress) shoulder-piece; 2. (of linen) shoulder-strap; 3. (mil.) epaulet.

— à gros grains, à graines d'épinard, (mil.) epaulet with large bullion.
Porter l'—, les —s, to wear ✓ the =.
ÉPAVE, adj. (law) stray.
Bête —, stray; estray.
ÉPAVE, n. f. (law) 1. waif; 2. (of animals) stray; estray.
—s maritimes, (pl.) wreck, sing.
ÉPEAUTRE (épôtr) n. m. (agr.) spelt; great-barley; bearded wheat.
Petit —, one-grained wheat.
EPEE, n. f. 1. sword; 2. steel; brand; 3. sword; 3. swordsmanship.
— flamboyante, flaming sword; — vierge, unflashed —. — de chevet §. bosom friend. l'— à la main, = in hand. Canne à —, = stick; combat à l'—, = fight; coup d'—, stab; droit de l'—, = law; lame d'—, = blade; poignée de l'—, = hilt; traîneur d'—, (b. s.) fighter. À la pointe de l'—, at the point of the =. Se battre à l'—, to fight ✓ with a =; ceindre l'— à q. u., to gird ✓ on a. o.'s =; être, en être aux —s et aux couteaux, to be at daggers drawing; jouer de l'— à deux mains, to take ✓ to o.'s heels; mesurer son — avec q. u., to measure =s with a. o.; mettre l'— à la main, to draw ✓ a =; mettre la main à l'—, to lay ✓ o.'s hand on o.'s =; passer au fil de l'—, to put ✓ to the =, to the edge of the =; poursuivre, presser q. u. l'— dans les reins, to urge a. o.; remettre l'— dans le fourreau, to sheathe the =; to put ✓ up o.'s =; rendre l'—, to surrender o.'s =; rengainer l'—, to sheathe the =; tirer une —, to draw ✓ a =; tirer l'—, to unsheath the = (light). Armé d'— et de bouclier, with = and buckler. Son — ne tient pas au fourreau, his = cannot keep in its scabbard; son — est trop court, his arm is not long enough; c'est un coup d'— dans l'eau, it is beating the air; c'est son — de chevet, 1. he is his right hand; 2. (th.) it is his constant companion; l'— use le fourreau, o.'s activity of mind is too great for o.'s physical strength.
EPEICHE, n. f. (orn.) wittails.
Grande —, =.
ÉPELER [épêl] v. a. to spell (name the letters of words).
Personne qui épèle, speller.
ÉPELLATION (—acion) n. f. spelling (naming the letters of words).
EPENTHESE, n. f. (gram.) epenthesis.
EPENTHETIQUE, adj. (gram.) epenthetic.
ÉPERDU, E, adj. 1. distracted; 2. desperate.
ÉPERDUMENT, adv. 1. distractedly; to distraction; in a state of distraction; 2. desperately.
ÉPERLAN, n. m. (ich.) sprat; smelt.
ÉPERON [épér] n. m. 1. spur; 2. § wrinkle (in the corner of the eye); 3. (of birds) spur; 4. (arch.) buttress; 5. (Rom. ant.) (of ship) rostrum; 6. (bot.) spur; heel; 7. (fort.) spur; 8. (mas.) footing; 9. (nav.) apron; toggle.
— de coq, cock's spur; cock- =. Dur à l'—, (man.) that does not obey the spur; sensible à l'—, (man.) that obeys the =. Cavalier qui use de l'—, spurrier. Armer d'—s, (man.) to spur; armé d'—s, (Rom. ant.) rostrate; rostrated; chausser les —s, to put ✓ on o.'s =s; déchausser les —s, to take ✓ off o.'s =s; donner de l'—, des —s à, to spur (a horse); to set ✓ =s to; donner un coup d'— jusqu'à, to go ✓ post haste to; gagners —s, 1. § of knights to gain o.'s =s; 2. § to merit o.'s distinctions, honours; jouer des —s, to spur; pousser avec l'—, to spur up. En jouant des —s, whip and spur.
ÉPERONNE (épérôn) E, adj. 1. spurred; with o.'s spurs on; 2. (of certain animals) spurred; 3. (bot.) spurred.

Avoir les yeux —s, être —, to have wrinkles in the corners of o.'s eyes.
ÉPERONNIER [épérôn] n. m. 1. spur-maker; 2. (orn.) peacock of India.
ÉPERVIER, n. m. 1. (orn.) sparrowhawk; hawk; 2. sweep-net.
— commun, (orn.) sparrow-hawk.
ÉPERVIERE, n. f. (bot.) hawk-weed.
— piloselle, mouse-ear =; — des murailles, lung-wort.
ÉPERVIN, n. m. V. ÉPARVIN.
ÉPHELIDE, n. f. (med.) ephelis; freckle.
ÉPHEMÈRE, adj. 1. § ephemeral; 2. (med.) (of fevers) quotidian.
Fièvre —, (med.) ephemeral.
ÉPHEMÈRE, n. m. (ent.) (genus) ephemera; (day-fly).
ÉPHEMÉRIDES, n. f. 1. ephemerides, pl.; 2. (astr.) ephemerides, pl.
Auteur d'—, ephemerist.
ÉPHESIEN [éfézi] NE, adj. Ephesian.
ÉPHESIEN [éfézi] n. m. NE, n. f. Ephesian.
ÉPHOD, n. m. (Jew. ant.) ephod.
ÉPHORE, n. m. (Gr. ant.) ephor.
Dignité d'—, ephorality.
ÉPI, n. m. 1. (of corn, etc.) ear; spike; 2. (of diamonds) cluster; 3. (of hair) tuft; 4. (of horses) feather; 5. (bot.) ear; spike; 6. (surg.) spica.
— d'eau, (bot.) (species) pond-weed.
À —s pleins, à —s bien garnis, full-eared; sans —, earless. Garni d'—s, eared; monter en —, to ear.
ÉPICE, n. f. 1. spice; 2. § + —s, (pl.) sweetmeats, pl.; 3. + —s, (pl.) judges' fees, pl.
Herbe aux —s, de toutes —s, (bot.) all-spice; Ile aux —s, (geog.) Spice-island; pain d'—, ginger-bread; pâtissier qui fait des pains d'—, gingerbread maker. Fertile en —s, spicy. Assaisonner avec des —s, to spice; to season with spice. C'est chère —, it is a dear article.
ÉPICÈNE, adj. (gram.) epicene.
ÉPICER, v. a. 1. § to spice; 2. + (of judges) to charge fees too high.
Personne qui épice, spicer.
ÉPICERIE [épisi] n. f. 1. grocery; 2. grocery-business.
Petite —, chandlery. Boutique, magasin d'—, grocer's shop.
ÉPICIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. 1. grocer; 2. (b. s.) petty tradesman.
Petit —, 1. = in a small way of business; 2. chandler. D'—, chandlerly.
Aller chez l'—, (of books) to go ✓ to the trunk-maker's; être bon pour l'—, (of books) to be fit for the =, trunk-maker.
ÉPICRÂNE, n. m. (anat.) epicranium.
ÉPICURIEN [épikuri] n. m. NE, n. f. 1. Epicurean (follower of Epicurus); 2. epicure (sensualist).
D'—, Epicurean.
ÉPICURIEN [épikuri] NE, adj. Epicurean.
ÉPICURISME, n. m. 1. Epicureanism (doctrine); Epicurism; 2. epicurism (sensuality).
ÉPICYCLE, n. m. (astr.) epicycle.
ÉPICYCLOÏDE, n. f. (geom.) epicycloid.
ÉPIDÉMIE, n. f. 1. (med.) epidemic; 2. § prevalent disease, malady.
ÉPIDÉMIQUE, adj. (med.) epidemic; epidemical.
ÉPIDENDRON, n. m. (bot.) vanilla-tree.
ÉPIDERME, n. m. 1. (anat.) epidermis; cuticle; scarf-skin; 2. (bot.) epidermis; cuticle.
ÉPIDERMIQUE, adj. (anat.) epidermic; epidermidal.
ÉPIÉ, E, adj. (of corn, &c.) eared; awned; awny.
ÉPIER, v. n. (of corn, &c.) to ear.
ÉPIÉ, E, pa. p. 1. eared; awned;

awny; 2. (of dogs) with a tuft of hair on o.'s forehead; 3. (of dogs' tails) scattered.
ÉPIER, v. a. to spy; to watch; to be upon the watch for.
ÉPIERRER, v. a. to clear of stones.
ÉPIEU, n. m. (hunt.) boar-spear.
ÉPIGASTRE, n. m. (anat.) epigastrium.
ÉPIGASTRIQUE, adj. (anat.) epigastric.
ÉPIGLOTTE, n. f. (anat.) epiglottis.
ÉPIGRAMMATIQUE, adj. epigrammatic.
ÉPIGRAMMATISTE, n. m. epigrammatist.
ÉPIGRAMME, n. f. epigram.
Faire une —, to make ✓ an =. Qui emploie l'—, epigrammatic; epigrammatical.
ÉPIGRAPHIE, n. f. epigraph.
ÉPILOTOIRE, adj. depilatory.
ÉPILEPSIE, n. f. (med.) epilepsy.
Attaque d'—, fit of epilepsy.
ÉPILEPTIQUE, adj. (med.) epileptic.
ÉPILEPTIQUE, n. m. (med.) epileptic.
ÉPILER, v. a. to depilate; to strip of hair.
S'ÉPILER, pr. v. to take ✓ out o.'s grey hair.
ÉPILET [épi-yè] n. m. (bot.) spikelet.
ÉPILOBE, n. m. (bot.) willow-herb. — à épi, (bot.) =.
ÉPILOGUE, n. m. epilogue.
En forme d'—, epilogistic.
ÉPILOGUER, v. n. (surg.) (to animadvert on); to find ✓ fault (with).
ÉPILOGUER, v. a. (to animadvert on); to find ✓ fault with.
ÉPILOGUEUR, n. m. (animadvertent; fault-finder).
ÉPINARD [épinâr] n. m. 1. (bot.) spinach; 2. —s, (pl.) (culin.) spinach, sing.
— sauvage, (bot.) all-good. — fraises, strawberry-blite. À graines d'—, (of epaulets) with large bullion.
ÉPINE, n. f. 1. § thorn (tree); 2. thorn; spine; prickie; 3. § thorn (difficulty, care); 4. (metals) bristling point.
— blanche, (bot.) hawthorn; berry; — dorsale, dudos, spine: (backbone); noble —, hawthorn; — noire, German acacia; (black thorn); (sloe-tree). D'—s, thorny; sans —, thornless. Être sur des —s, to be on thorns; to be upon pins and needles; être une — au pied de q. u., to be a thorn in a. o.'s side; tirer à q. u. une —, une grosse — du pied, to take ✓ a thorn out of a. o.'s side.
ÉPINETTE, n. f. (mus.) spinet.
ÉPINEUX [épini] SE, adj. 1. § thorny; 2. § (th.) intricate; knotty; 3. § (pers.) that is eternally raising difficulties; 4. (bot.) prickly-edged.
Non —, unthorny. Buisson —, thorn-bush; pomme épineuse, (bot.) stramon, thorn-apple.
ÉPINE-VINETTE, n. f., pl. ÉPINES-VINETTES, (bot.) barberry.
ÉPINGARE, n. m. (artil.) one-pounder.
ÉPINGLE, n. f. 1. pin; 2. —s, (pl.) pin-money, sing.; 3. —s, (pl.) gratuity; douceur, sing.
— à cheveux, hair-pin; —s au papier, paper =s; —s au poids, pound =s. Étui à —s, = case; limaille, rognures d'—s, = dust; pelote à —s, = cushion; piqure d'—, prick of a =; valeur d'une —, =. À coups d'—s §, inch by inch. Attacher avec une —, des —s, 1. to pin; 2. to pin down; 3. to pin up; mettre une — à, to stick a = in; ôter les —s à, to unpin (a. o.); ôter les —s de, to unpin (a. th.); se soucier comme d'une — de, not to care a = for; tirer son — du jeu, to get ✓ out of

a scrape, être tiré à quatre —s, to look as if one came out of a hand-box; trousseur avec une —, des —s, to pin up.

EPINGLER, v. a. to pin.

EPINGLETTE, n. f. 1. (artil.) primer; priming-wire; 2. (mining) piercer; 3. (tech.) pricker.

EPINGLIÈRE, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. pin-maker.

ÉPINIÈRE, adj. f. (anat.) spinal.

Moelle —, = marrow.

ÉPINIERS, n. m. (pl.) (hunt.) brake; thicket, sing.

ÉPINOCHÉ, n. m. (ich.) stickle-back.

ÉPIPHANIE, n. f. epiphany.

ÉPIPHONÈME, n. m. (rhet.) epiphonema.

ÉPIPHORA, n. m. (med.) epiphora.

ÉPIPLOON, n. m. (anat.) epiploon; omentum.

ÉPIQUE, adj. (lit.) epic.

Poème —, epic poem; epic.

ÉPISCOPAL, E, adj. 1. episcopal; 2. Episcopalian.

Par autorité —e, episcopally.

ÉPISCOPAL, n. m. Episcopalian.

ÉPISCOPALEMENT [épiskopalan] adv. episcopally.

ÉPISCOPAT, n. m. 1. episcopate (dignity); bishopric; 2. episcopacy (government by bishops); 3. episcopate, sing.; bishops, pl.; 4. episcopacy (time).

ÉPISCOPISER, v. n. (1. to aspire to a bishopric; 2. to play the bishop.

ÉPISE, n. m. § episode.

En forme d'—, episodically.

ÉPISE, adj. episodic.

Comédie —, comedy of episodes.

ÉPISTASTIQUE, adj. (med.) epistastic.

ÉPISTASTIQUE, n. m. (med.) epistastic.

ÉPISPERME, n. m. (bot.) episperm; seed-coat.

ÉPISSER, v. a. (nav.) to splice.

ÉPISSOIR, n. m. (nav.) fid; splicing-fid; marling-spike.

ÉPISSURE, n. f. (nav.) splice.

ÉPISTOLAIRE, adj. (did.) epistolary.

Art —, epistolography.

ÉPISTOLAIRE, n. m. letter-writer.

ÉPISTOLIER, n. m. (cath. lit.) lectionary.

ÉPISTOLOGAPHE, n. m. epistolographer.

ÉPISTYLE, n. f. (anc. arch.) epistyle; epistylum.

ÉPITAPHE, n. f. epitaph.

D'—, epitaphian. Il fera l'— du genre humain, he will bury (survive) every body.

ÉPITASE [építáz] n. f. (dram. lit.) epitasis.

ÉPITHALAME, n. m. epithalamium; nuptial, marriage song.

ÉPITHÈME, n. m. (pharm.) epithem.

ÉPITHÈTE, n. f. epithet.

D'—, epithetic. Chargé d'—s, epithetic.

ÉPITOGE, n. f. "epitoge" (cap worn by presidents of ancient parliaments).

ÉPITOME, n. m. epitome.

Auteur d'un —, epitomist; epitomizer. Faire un — de, to epitomize.

ÉPITRE, n. f. 1. epistle; 2. epistle; missive; letter; 3. (of the apostles) epistle; 4. (liturg.) epistle.

— dédicatoire, dedicatory epistle; dedication; inscription. Côté de l'—, right hand side of the altar.

ÉPITROPE, n. f. (rhet.) epitrope.

ÉPIZOOTIE, n. f. epizooty; (dis-)temper.

ÉPIZOOTIQUE, adj. epizootic.

ÉPLORE, E, adj. in tears; weeping.

ÉPLOYÉ [éplojé] E, adj. (hor.) (of the eagle) spread.

EPLUCHAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) picking.

EPLUCHEMENT [épluchman] n. m. picking (cleaning).

EPLUCHER, v. a. 1. to pick (clean); 2. to examine minutely; to sift; 3. (a. & m.) to pick.

EPLUCHÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of EPLUCHER.

Non —, unpicked; 2. (a. & m.) unpicked.

S'EPLUCHER, pr. v. (of certain animals) to clean o.'s self.

EPLUCHEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. picker (cleaner); 2. § picker; chooser.

EPLUCHEUSE [éplucheüz] n. f. (a. & m.) picker (instrument).

EPLUCHOIR, n. m. paring-knife.

EPLUCHURE, n. f. 1. paring; 2. —s, (pl.) (of hemp, cotton, silk, wool, &c.) oris, pl.

EPODE, n. f. (anc. vers.) epode.

EPOINTE, E, adj. 1. (of dogs) that has broken o.'s thigh; 2. (of horses) that has sprained o.'s haunches.

EPOINTER, v. a. to break ✓ the point of.

S'EPOINTER, pr. v. (th.) to break ✓ o.'s points off.

EPOIS, n. m. pl. (hunt.) trochings, pl.

EPOUGE, n. f. sponge; sponge.

— préparée, (chir.) sponge-tent. Enlever avec l'—, to sponge up; passer l'— sur, 1. § to sponge; 2. § to obliterate the recollection of; to obliterate; presser l'—, 1. § to press, to squeeze the = 2. § to exact to the utmost; 3. § to compel to a restitution.

EPONGER, v. a. 1. to sponge; 2. to sponge up; 3. (to dab).

Personne qui éponge, spunger.

EPONGIER, n. m. § spunge-man.

EPONTILLE [—ti-y'] n. f. (nav.) stan- chion.

EPONTILLER [—tiyé] v. a. (nav.) to prop; to shore.

EPOPEE, n. f. epopee.

EPOQUE, n. f. 1. epoch; (time; 2. period; era; (time).

— future, after-period. À aucune —, at no — time; à cette —, at that —, time; à l'—, at the time; à l'— de, at the —, time of; à l'— oh, at such time as; à une —, at one time; à une telle —, at such a time; de cette —, of that time; dès cette —, from this, that time; jusqu'à cette —, up to that time. Faire —, to form an era, a =.

EPOUDRER, v. a. § to dust.

EPOUFFE, E, adj. (out of breath.

EPOUFFER (S') pr. v.) to steal ✓ away, off.

EPOUILLER [épou-yé] v. a. ○ to louse.

EPOUMONER, v. a. to tire the lungs of.

S'EPOUMONER, pr. v. (to tire o.'s lungs.

EPOUSAILLES [épouzai-y'] n. f. (pl.) spousal, sing.; espousals, pl.; (wed- ding, sing.

Des —, spousal.

EPOUSE, n. f. wife; spouse; "con- sort.

Sans —, spouseless.

EPOUSEE, n. f. bride.

EPOUSER, v. a. 1. § to marry (take ✓ in marriage); to espouse; to wed; 2. § to espouse (attach o.'s self to); to embrace; to take ✓ up.

1. — une personne de son âge, to marry a person of o.'s own age.

[Épousa must not be confounded with mar- rier.]

S'EPOUSER, pr. v. to marry each other.

EPOUSEUR, n. m. (man who in- tends to marry.

EPOUSSETER [épousté] v. a. 1. § to dust (wipe off the dust); 2. § to beat ✓ the dust out of (clothes); 3. § to leather (beat); to leather the hide of.

S'EPOUSSETER, pr. v. to wipe o.'s dust off.

EPOUSSETTE, n. f. 1. duster; 2. ✓ rod.

EPOUTI, n. m. (cloth.) filth.

EPOUVANTABLE, adj. frightful; dreadful; terrible; tremendous.

À un degré —, to a = degree.

EPOUVANTABLEMENT, adv. fright- fully; dreadfully; terribly; tremen- dously.

EPOUVANTAIL [—ta-y] n. m. 1. § scare-crow; 2. § bugbear; 3. (orn.) scare-crow; black gull.

— de, à chènevière, 1. § scare-crow; 2. § bugbear.

EPOUVANTE, n. f. fright; affright; terror.

Sans —, unappalled. Causer, donner l'— à, to terrify; to affright; to strike ✓ with terror; trapper d'—, to frighten; to amaze; to scare; prendre l'—, to take ✓ fright.

EPOUVANTER, v. a. (DE, at) 1. to frighten; to fright; to affright; to terrify; to appal; 2. to scare away.

EPOUVANTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of EPOUVANTER.

Non —, qui n'est pas —, 1. unfright- ened; unaffrighted; unterrified; unap- palled; 2. unamazed; unscared.

S'EPOUVANTER, pr. v. (DE, at) to take ✓ fright; to be frightened, affrighted, terrified, appalled.

EPOUX, n. m., pl. —, 1. husband; spouse; 2. § spouse; 3. —, (pl.) mar- ried couple; husband and wife, pl.; 4. —, (pl.) (law) husband and wife, pl.

Sans —, spouseless.

EPREINDRE [éprindr] v. a. (conj. like CHAINDRE) to express; to press; to squeeze out.

EPREINTE [éprint] n. f. (—, (sing.) —s, (pl.) (med.) tenesmus; straining, sing.

EPRENDRE (S') pr. v. § irreg. (conj. like PRENDRE) to become ✓ enamoured.

ÉPRIS, E, pa. p. (DE) enamoured (of, with); smitten (with); (in love (with); (taken (with).

— d'amour, =; — de belle passion, violently =. Devenir —, (de) to become enamoured (of, with); to be smitten (with); (to fall ✓ in love with.

EPREUVE, n. f. 1. trial; test; proof; 2. trial (danger, misfortune); 3. trial; ordeal; 4. (of engravings) proof; 5. (print.) proof; 6. (print.) revise.

— chargée, (print.) foul proof; — peu chargée, (print.) clean =; cin- quième — d'auteur, (print.) fourth re- vise; deuxième, seconde — d'auteur, (print.) revise; — encombrante, (engin.) trial by weights resting on the object; — judiciaire, trial; ordeal; première —, (print.) foul =; première — d'au- teur, (print.) reader's =; quatrième —, (print.) third revise; — roulante, (engin.) trial by transporting loads; troisième —, (print.) second revise. — avant la let- tre, (of engravings) = before letters; — par assis et levé, (parl.) vote by stand- ing up or remaining seated (division of the house). Faiseur d'—, (print.) pull- er; temps d'—, probation. À l'—, on, upon trial; à l'— (de), proof (to, against); à toute —, 1. proof against any thing; 2. unshaken; d'—, (V. senses) 1. probational; probationary; 2. tentative; trying. Corriger les —s, (print.) to correct for the press; faire l'— de, to try; to test; to prove; faire une —, (print.) to pull a =; mettre à l'—, to make ✓ a trial of; to try; to assay; to put ✓ to the =, test; prendre à l'—, to take ✓ upon trial; servir d'—, to be probative, probatory; subir l'—, to stand ✓ the test; tirer une —, (print.) to pull a =. Dont on n'a pas fait l'—, untried; unassayed; non soumis à l'—, unproved. Qui n'a point été mis à l'—, untried; unassayed; qui sert d'— probational; probationary.

ÉPRIS, V. S'ÉPRENDRE.
ÉPROUVER, v. a. 1. to try; to make a trial of; to assay; 2. to try; to put to the proof, test; 3. to experience; to feel; 4. (th.) to experience; 5. § (pers.) to experience; to meet with; to go through.

3. — des sensations, to experience, to feel sensations; — une douleur, to feel a pain. 5. — des malheurs, to experience misfortunes.

ÉPROUVÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ÉPROUVER) tried.

Non —, qui n'a point été —, 1. untried; untried; 2. unproved.

ÉPROUVETTE, n. f. 1. (arts) gauge; 2. (gun.) eprouvette; 3. (phys.) gauge; 4. (steam-eng.) steam-gauge, measurer.

EPTACORDE, V. HEPTACORDE.

EPTAGONE, V. HEPTAGONE.

ÉPUCER, v. a.) to catch the fleas of.
S'ÉPUCER, pr. v.) to catch o's fleas.

ÉPUISABLE, adj. † exhaustible.

ÉPUISEMENT [épuizman] n. m. 1. § exhaustion; 2. (mining) drainage.

— des eaux, (engin.) drainage; tuyau d'—, exhausting-pipe. D'—, exhausting.

ÉPUISER, v. a. 1. § to exhaust; 2. § to waste; to spend; 3. § to exhaust; to draw; 4. § to use up; to work up.

Chose, personne qui épuise, exhauster (of). Qui épuise, qui épuise son sujet, exhaustive.

ÉPUISÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ÉPUISER) 1. § thread-bare; worn out; 2. (book-s.) out of print.

Non —, 1. § unexhausted; 2. § unwasted; unspent. Etat —, (V. senses) threadbareness.

S'ÉPUISER, pr. v. (V. senses of ÉPUISER) 1. § to waste; to wear out.

ÉPULIDE, n. f. (med.) epulis.

ÉPULONS, n. m. (Rom. hist.) epulones, pl.

ÉPULOTIQUE, adj. (pharm.) epulotic.

ÉPULOTIQUE, n. m. (pharm.) epulotic.

ÉPURATION [—acón] n. f. 1. § purification; 2. § purging; 3. (of liquids) refinement; refining.

Etat d'—, refinedness.

ÉPURE, n. f. (arch.) diagram; working drawing.

ÉPURER, v. a. 1. § to purify; 2. § to refine (liquids); to clarify; 3. to refine; to purge; 4. § to weed (faults, vices).

Personne qui épure, 1. purifier; 2. refiner (of liquids).

ÉPURÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ÉPURER.

Non —, 1. § unpurified; 2. (of liquids) unrefined; unclarified.

S'ÉPURER, pr. v. 1. § to purify; 2. § (of liquids) to refine; to clarify; 3. § to refine.

ÉPURGE, n. f. (bot.) (caper spurge).

EQUARRIR, v. a. (tech.) to square (cut at right angles).

EQUARRI, E, pa. p. 1. (of stones) hammer-dressed; 2. (tech.) squared.

Non —, 1. (build.) unframed; 2. (tech.) unsquared.

EQUARRISSEMENT [ékarisman] n. m. 1. skinning and cutting up (horses); 2. (build.) scantling (dimensions of timber); 3. (tech.) squaring.

D'—, (tech.) square.

EQUARRISSEMENT [ékarisman] n. m. (tech.) squaring (cutting at right angles).

Tailler en —, to square.

EQUARRISSEUR, n. m. knacker.

EQUATEUR [ékuatour] n. m. 1. (astr.) equator; 2. (geog.) equator; equinoctial line; (line).

EQUATION [ékuacion] n. f. (astr., math.) equation.

— du premier degré, (math.) simple; = of the first degree. Membre d'une —, side of an =; table d'—s, (math.) = -table. Appartenant à une — différente, (math.) (of coefficients) opposite. Poser une —, to state an =; réduire, simplifier une —, to abridge, to reduce an =; résoudre une —, to solve an =.

EQUATORIAL [ékuatorial] E, adj. (astr.) equatorial.

EQUEURRE, n. f. (tech.) square (instrument); knee.

Fausse —, bevel. — d'arpenteur, cross (instruments). À l'—, by the square; à fausse —, out of square; d'—, square: en —, square.

EQUESTRE [ékuestre] adj. 1. (of games) equestrian; 2. (of knights) equestrian; 3. (of statues) equestrian.

EQUIANGLE [ékuiangl] adj. (geom.) equiangular.

EQUIDISTANT [ékuidistan] E, adj. (did.) equidistant.

EQUILATÉRAL [ékuilatéral] E, adj. (geom.) equilateral (having all the sides equal to each other).

Figure —e, (geom.) = figure; equilateral.

EQUILATÉRE [ékuilatère] adj. (geom.) equilateral (having the sides equal to the corresponding sides of another figure).

EQUILIBRE [ékuilibr] n. m. 1. § equilibrium; 2. § equipoise; poise; 3. § (pers.) perpendicular; balance; 4. (paint., sculpt.) equilibrium.

En —, in equilibrium; équilibrer —ly; non en —, unpoised. Faire l'—, to make things equal; garder l'—, to keep o's =, (perpendicular, balance; maintenir en —, to keep, to place in =; perdre l'—, to lose o's =, perpendicular, balance; tenir en —, to poise; to hold in =; se tenir en —, to remain in =. Qui n'est pas en —, qui n'est pas maintenu, tenu en —, unbalanced.

EQUILIBRER [ékuilibr] v. a. to poise; to place in equilibrium.

EQUINOXE [ékinokss] n. m. equinox.

— d'automne, autumnal =; — de printemps, vernal =. Colure des —s, equinoctial colure; vent de l'—, equinoctial gale; * equinox. De l'—, des —s, of the =; equinoctial.

EQUINOXIAL [ékinoksial] E, adj. 1. equinoctial; 2. (bot.) (of flowers) equinoxial.

Ligne —e, equinoctial; dans la direction de la ligne —e, equinoctially.

EQUIPAGE [ékipaj] n. m. 1. equipage; 2. carriage; 3. (equipment, dress; 4. equipage; situation; plight; 5. (of horses) furniture; 6. (mil.) equipage; 7. (nav.) crew; ship's company.

Maitre d'—, boatswain; second maitre d'—, boatswain's mate; rôle d'—, (nav.) muster-roll; ship's list. — de Bohème, poor equipage, train; — de Jean de Paris, brilliant equipage. Avoir son —, tenir —, to keep o's carriage; entretenir un grand —, to keep up a large establishment; être dans un fort mauvais —, être dans un triste —, to be sorely equipped.

EQUIPE [ékip] n. f. 1. (nav.) train of boats; 2. (of workmen) set; gang.

Chef d'—, (of workmen) foreman of a set, gang; foreman.

EQUIPEE [ékipé] n. f. trick; prank; freak.

EQUIPEMENT [ékipman] n. m. 1. fitting out; 2. (mil.) equipment; fitting out; accoutrement; 3. (nav.) equipage (stores necessary for a voyage).

EQUIPER [ékipé] v. a. (DE, WITH) 1. to supply; to furnish; to fit out; to stock; 2. (to ill-treat) to serve out; 3. (mil.) to equip; to appoint; to fit out; 4. (nav.) to equip (a ship); to fit out.

S'ÉQUIPER, pr. v. (V. senses of EQUIPER) 1. to fit o's self out; to fit out; 2. (to dress; to dress up).

EQUIPET [ékipé] n. m. (nav.) locker.

EQUIPOLLENCE [ékipol-lans] n. f. (log.) equipollence; equipollency.

EQUIPOLLENT [ékipol-lan] E, adj. 1. † equivalent; 2. (law) equivalent; 3. (log.) equipollent (of propositions).

D'une manière —e, equipollently.

EQUIPOLLENT [ékipol-lan] n. m. † equivalent.

À l'—, in proportion.

EQUIPOLLER [ékipol-lé] v. a. † to be equivalent.

EQUIPONDÉRANCE [ékipondérans] n. f. (did.) equiponderance; equiponderancy; equipoise.

EQUIPONDÉRANT [ékipondéran] adj. equiponderant.

EQUITABLE [ékitabl] adj. equitable; fair; just.

Non —, inequitable; unfair; unjust.

EQUITABLEMENT [ékitabl'man] adv. equitably; fairly; justly.

EQUITANT [ékitan] E, adj. (bot.) equitant.

EQUITATI-F [ékitatif] VE, adj. (bot.) equitant.

EQUITATION [ékitacion] n. f. horsemanship; riding.

Ecole d'—, riding-school; maitre d'—, riding-master.

EQUITE [ékié] n. f. 1. equity; justice; fairness; (fair play); 2. equity.

Manque d'—, (V. senses) unfairness.

En toute —, in equity; sans —, 1. unfair; 2. unfairly.

EQUIVALENCE [ékuivalans] n. f. (did.) equivalence (equality of value).

EQUIVALENT [ékuivalan] E, adj. (λ, to) 1. § equivalent; 2. (to) tantamount.

D'une manière —e, equivalently.

EQUIVALENT [ékuivalan] n. m. 1. equivalent; 2. (chem.) equivalent.

EQUIVALOIR [ékuivoir] v. n. irreg. (conj. like VALOIR) (λ, to) 1. § to be equivalent; 2. (to) to be tantamount.

EQUIVALVE [ékuivalv] adj. (conch.) equivocalve.

EQUIVOQUE [ékuivok] adj. 1. (th.) equivocal; 2. § (pers.) of doubtful character; 3. (of words) equivocal; ambiguous.

Le moins —, the most unequivocal; the least equivocal. Non, peu —, 1. unequivocal; 2. unambiguous; 3. (did.) univocal. Caractère —, equivocality; personne qui use d'—, equivocator.

D'une manière —, 1. equivocally; 2. ambiguously.

EQUIVOQUE [ékuivok] n. f. 1. equivocation; 2. (of words) equivocality; ambiguity.

Sans —, 1. unequivocally; 2. unambiguously; 3. (did.) univocally; sans la moindre —, most unequivocally. User d'—, to equivocate.

EQUIVOQUER [ékuivoké] v. n. to equivocate; to be an equivocator.

S'ÉQUIVOQUER, pr. v. (to use one term for another; to mistake; to be mistaken).

ER [é] (ending of the infinitive of verbs of the first conjugation).

[Ea is pronounced *err* before words beginning with a vowel or silent h that are inseparably connected with the verb.]

ÉRABLE [éribl] n. m. (bot.) (genus) maple; maple-tree.

— blanc, sycamore, =. — à sucre, sugar-maple.

ERADICATION [éradikacion] n. f. (did.) eradication.

ERAFLER, v. a. (λ, ...) 1. to scratch (slightly); 2. to graze.

ERAFLURE, n. f. (slight scratch scratch).

ERAILLEMENT [érai-y'man] n. m. (med.) (eversion of the eye-lids).

ÉRAILLER [èrà-yé] v. a. to fray; to fret.

ÉRAILLÉ, E, pa. p. 1. frayed; fretted; 2. (of the eyes) blood-shot.

S'ÉRAILLER, pr. v. to fray; to fret; to chafe.

ÉRAILLURE [èrà-yur] n. f. fret.

ÉRATER, v. a. to spleen (deprive of the spleen).

ÉRATÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § spleened; 2. § lively; § sprightly; 3. § arch; § sharp; § shrewd.

S'ÉRATER, pr. v. to run √ o.'s self out of breath.

ÈRE, n. f. 1. era; æra; 2. era; epoch.

ÈREBE, n. m. (myth.) Erebus.

ERECTEUR, adj. m. (anat.) erector.

Muscle —, erector.

ERECTEUR, n. m. (anat.) erector.

ERECTILE, adj. (anat.) erectile.

ERECTION [èrèkcion] n. f. 1. § erection; raising; 2. § erection (establishment); 3. (physiol.) erection.

EREINTER [èriant] v. a. 1. § to break √ the back of; 2. § to tire out;) to knock up.

ÈREINTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § that has o.'s back broken; 2. § tired out;) knocked up.

S'ÈREINTER, pr. v. 1. § to break √ o.'s back; 2. § to tire o.'s self out, to death;) to be knocked out; 3. § to slave; to toil; to toil and moil; to drudge.

ÈREMITIQUE, adj. (of the life) hermitical; of a hermit.

ÈRESIPELATEU-X [—tèu] SE, adj. (med.) erysipelatous.

ÈRESIPELE, n. m. 1. (med.) erysipelas; 2. (veter.) wild fire.

ÈRETHISME, n. m. (med.) erethism.

ERGO, adv. (log.) ergo (therefore).

— glu, (b. s.) = nothing at all.

ERGOT, n. m., pl. —, (b. s.) ergo.

ERGOT, n. m. 1. (of certain birds) spur; 2. (of cocks) cock's spur; cockspur; 3. (of dogs) devo-claw; 4. ergot (disease of cereal grasses); claw; 5. (agr.) spur; 6. (nav.) toggle; 7. (pharm.) ergota; 8. (veter.) ergot.

— de coq, 1. cock's spur; cock—; 2. cock's foot panic, panic-grass. Se lever sur ses —s, monter sur ses —s, se tenir sur ses —s, to ride √ o.'s high horse.

ERGOTÉ, E, adj. 1. (of certain birds) spurred; 2. (of dogs) with a devo-claw; 3. (of rye) spurred.

ERGOTER, v. n. (sur, at) (to cavil; to quibble).

ERGOTERIE [ergotri] n. f. 1. cavilling; quibbling; 2. cavil; quibble.

ERGOTEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. (caviller; quibbler).

ERGOTISME, n. m. 1. cavilling; quibbling; 2. ergotism; cavil; quibble; 3. (med.) ergotism.

ERIDAN, n. m. (astr.) eridanus.

ÉRIGER, v. a. 1. § (à, to) to erect; to raise; (to set √ up; 2. § (EN, into) to erect; to institute; 3. § (EN, for) to set √ up; 4. § (EN, into) to convert.

1. — un autel, un monument, une statue, to erect, to raise an altar, a monument, a statue.

3. — sa folie en sagesse, to set up o.'s folly for wisdom.

S'ÉRIGER, pr. v. (EN) to erect o.'s self (into); (to set √ up (for); to set √ o.'s self up (for).

ÉRIGNE [èrin-y']

ÉRINE, n. f. (surg.) hook.

ERMIN, n. m. (in the Levant) customs-duty.

ERMINÉ, n. f. V. HERMINE.

ERMINETTE, n. f. (carp., coop.) adze.

ERMITAGE, n. m. § hermitage.

Vin de l'—, =.

ERMITE, n. m. hermit.

D'—, of a =; hermitical.

ERODE, E, adj. (bot.) eroded; gnawed.

EROSION, n. f. 1. (did.) erosion; 2. (med.) erosion.

EROTIQUE, adj. erotic; erotical; amatory.

Composition —, = composition; erotic; poème —, = poem: erotic. Dans le genre —, erotically; amatorially.

ÈROTOMANIE, n. f. (med.) erotomania; nymphomania.

ERPETOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) erpetology (natural history of reptiles).

ERRANT [er-ran] E, adj. 1. § wandering; 2. § rambling; roving; 3. § stray; 4. (of knights) errant.

Course —e, wandering; personne —e, wanderer. D'une manière —e, wanderingly.

ERRANT [er-ran] n. m. § stray sheep.

ERRATA [er-ràta] n. m., pl. —, (print.) 1. errata, pl.; 2. erratum, sing.

ERRATIQUE [er-ratik] adj. 1. (astr.) (of planets) erratic; 2. (med.) erratic.

ERRATUM [er-ràtom] n. m., pl. —, (print.) erratum, sing.

ERRÉ, n. f. 1. + course; way; 2. —s, (pl.) track (of deer), sing.; 3. + V. ERREMENT; 4. (nav.) (of ships) way.

Aller belle, grande —, 1. § to go √ very fast; 2. § to live away; aller, marcher sur les —s, suivre les —s de q. u. §, to tread in a. o.'s foot-steps.

ERREMENTS [èr-man] n. m. (pl.) track; way; manner, sing.

Reprendre, suivre les anciens, les derniers — d'une affaire, to fall √ back, to follow the old track.

ERRER [èr-rè] v. n. 1. § (DANS, PAR, over, about) to wander; 2. § (DANS, PAR, over, about) to ramble; to rove; to straggle; (to stroll; (to take √ a stroll; 3. § to stray; to stray about; 4. § (th.) to wander; to stray; 5. § (pers.) to err; (to mistake √; to be mistaken; (to blunder.

4. Laisser — ses pensées, to allow o.'s thoughts to wander, to stray.

— ça et là, 1. to ramble about, 2. to stroll about; to stroll up and down; — partout, 1. to ramble about; 2. to stroll about; — toujours, (V. senses) to blunder on. Personne qui erre, 1. wanderer; 2. rambler; rover; straggler; 3. stroller. Sans —, (V. senses) unwandering.

ERREUR [èr-reur] n. f. 1. § wandering (of Ulysses); 2. § error; 3. § (DE, in) error; mistake; 4. § illusion; 5. (law) jeofail (oversight).

3. — de calcul, an error, a mistake in a calculation.

— capitale, very gross error; douce —, pleasing =; grande —, great =, mistake; — grossière, gross =, mistake. — de calcul, = in calculation; — en droit, = in point of law; — de fait, = in point of fact; — de nom, (law) misnomer; — de personne, dans la personne, = mistake in the person. Personne qui induit en —, misleader.

Dans l'—, in =; par —, erroneously; mistakenly: sauf —, = excepted; sauf — de calcul, = in calculation. reckoning excepted; sauf — ou omission, (of accounts) = excepted. Commettre une —, to commit an =; to make √ a mistake, (a slip; être dans l'—, to be in =; to labour under an =; to mistake, to be mistaken; (to be out; faire —, faire une —, to make √ a mistake; induire en —, to lead √ into =; to mislead √: revenir de son —, to be convinced of o.'s =; sortir d'—, to abandon o.'s =; tirer q. u. d'—, to convince a. o. of his =; to undeceive a. o. — n'est pas crime, = is no crime.

ERRHIN [èr-rin] E, adj. (med.) errhine; nasal.

ERRHIN [èr-rin] n. m. errhine.

ERRONÉ [èr-roné] E, adj. 1. erroneous; mistaken; wrong; 2. (of doctrines, opinions) erroneous; unsound.

Caractère —, erroneousness. D'une manière —e, 1. erroneously; 2. unsoundly.

ERS, n. m. (bot.) tare.

ERSE, adj. Erse (of the ancient Scandinavians).

ERSE, n. f. (nav.) 1. iron-crinkle, thimble; 2. strop.

ERUBESCENT, E, adj. erubescens; reddening.

ÉRUCAGE, n. f.

ÉRUCAGO, n. f.

ÉRUCAGUE, n. f. (bot.) rocket.

ERUCTION [—àcion] n. f. (med.) eructation; ructation; belching.

— nidoreuse, (med.) nidorosity.

ERUCTER, v. n. to eructate; to belch.

ERUDIT, E, adj. 1. (pers.) erudite; learned; book-learned; book-bosomed; 2. (th.) erudite; learned.

ERUDIT, n. m. scholar; erudite, learned man.

ERUDITION [èrudicion] n. f. erudition; scholarship; learning; book-learning.

Profonde —, deep, profound erudition, learning. Sans —, without =; unlearned; unscholastic.

ÉRUGINEU-X [—nèu] SE, adj. (med.) eruginous.

ERUPTI-F, VE, adj. (med.) eruptive.

ERUPTION [èrupcion] n. f. 1. eruption; 2. (of the teeth) cutting; 3. (med.) eruption; rash; breaking out.

Avoir une —, to have an eruption, a rash; (to break √ out.

ÈRYSIPELATEU-X [—tèu] SE, adj. (med.) erysipelatous.

ÈRYSIPELE, n. m. (med.) erysipelas.

ES [èss, èz] + (contraction of EN LES, in the) 1. in; 2. of.

2. Bachelier — lettres, bachelor of arts.

[This word is still used for university degrees.]

ESCABEAU, n. m. stool; crock.

ESCABELLE, n. f. stool; crock.

ESCACHE, n. f. scatch (bit for bridles).

ESCADRE [—àdr] n. f. (nav.) squadron (from 10 to 26 ships); fleet.

— de ... voiles, = of ... sail. Chef d'—, vice-admiral. Armer, équiper une —, to fit out a =.

[Escadre must not be confounded with escadron.]

ESCADRILLE [—dri-y'] n. f. (nav.) 1. small squadron; 2. squadron of brigs, cutters and gun-boats.

ESCADRON, n. m. (mil.) squadron (of cavalry).

— serré, close =. Chef d'—, major; rang de chef d'—, majority.

[Escadron must not be confounded with escadre.]

ESCADRONNER, v. a. (mil.) (of cavalry) to manœuvre.

ESCALADE, n. f. 1. scaling a wall, walls; 2. (mil.) escalade; scalade.

Aller, monter à l'—, (mil.) to advance to the escalade; donner, tenter l'—, to give √, to attempt the =.

ESCALADER, v. a. 1. to scale; to climb over, up; 2. (mil.) to scale (walls); to escalade.

Que l'on peut —, scalable; qu'on ne peut —, unscaleable.

ESCALE, n. f. (nav.) putting in.

Faire —, to touch.

ESCALIER, n. m. staircase, sing.; flight, pair of stairs, sing; stairs, pl.

— dérobé, private staircase; grand —, principal =; — raide, steep =; — tournant, en limaçon, à vis, spiral, winding, well =. — de commandement, (nav.) accommodation-ladder; — de dégagement, de service, back =; — d'honneur, grand =; — en limace, cockle-

stairs; — à vis, (arch.) vice. Haut de l'—, stair-head.

ESCAMOTAGE, n. m. juggling.

Tour d'—, juggle.

ESCAMOTE, n. f. juggler's ball; ball.

ESCAMOTER, v. a. 1. || (absol.) to juggle; 2. || to juggle away; 3. § (à, from) to pilfer; to take √, (to shuffle (a. th.) out of (a. o.);) to do √ (a. o.) out of (a. th.);) to ease (a. o.) of (a. th.).

ESCAMOTEUR, n. m. juggler; conjurer.

Tour d'—, =s trick, legerdemain.

ESCAMPER [eskampé] v. n. 1. to scamper off; to take √ to o's heels.

ESCAMPEITE [eskampett] n. f. scampering.

Prendre la poudre d'—, ○ to scamper off.

ESCAPADE, n. f. 1. prank; frolic; lark;) spree; 2. (man.) escapade.

Faire une —, to play a prank;) to have a lark, spree.

ESCARBILLES [bi-y'] n. f. coal-cinders; pl.

ESCARBOT, n. m. (ent.) stag, horn beetle; beetle.

ESCARBOUCLE, n. f. 1. (min.) carbuncle; 2. (her.) escarbuncle.

Garni d'—s, carbuncled. D'—, qui ressemble à l'—, carbuncular.

ESCARCELLE, n. f. (jest.) purse.

ESCARBOT, n. m. 1. (mol.) edible snail; snail; 2. spiral, winding, well staircase.

ESCARMOUCHE, n. f. 1. skirmish; 2. —s, (pl.) skirmishing, sing.

— de route, (mil.) running fight. Personne qui va à l'—, skirmisher.

ESCARMOUCHER, v. n. to skirmish.

ESCARMOUCHEUR, n. m. + skirmisher.

ESCAROLE, n. f. (bot.) endive.

ESCAROTIQUE, adj. (med.) escharotic.

ESCAROTIQUE, n. m. (med.) escharotic.

ESCARPE, n. f. (fort.) scarp; escarp.

ESCARPE, E, adj. 1. steep; ** sleepy; 2. (nav.) bluff.

Descente —e, steepness.

ESCARPEMENT [eskarpman] n. m. (fort.) escarpment.

ESCARPER, v. a. 1. to cut √ steep; 2. (fort.) to escarp.

ESCARPIN, n. m. pump (shoe).

Jouer de l'—, ○ to run √ away; to take √ to o's heels.

ESCARPOLETTE, n. f. swing.

Une tête à l'—, (giddy-headed fellow.

ESCARRE, n. f. (med.) eschar; (slough).

— gangréneuse, =.

ESCAVECADE [eskavasad] n. f. (man.) jerk with the cavesson.

ESCIENT [éscian] n. m. + knowledge.

À bon — §, 1. knowingly; wittingly; 2. in earnest; à son —, knowingly; wittingly.

ESCLANDRE, n. m. event that gives rise to scandal.

Causer de l'—, to give √ rise to scandal; faire —, to expose a. o.

ESCLAVAGE, n. m. 1. || § slavery; 2. || § bondage; thralldom; inthralment.

Personne qui réduit à l'—, enslaver; né dans l'—, slave-born; réduire à l'—, en —, to enslave; to reduce to slavery; tenir dans l'—, 1. to keep √ in slavery; 2. to inthral; tomber en —, to be made a slave. Qui n'est pas dans l'—, unenslaved.

ESCLAVE, n. m. f. 1. || slave; 2. § (DE, to) slave; 3. || bondman; thrall.

Commandeur d'—s, slave-driver; propriétaire d'—s, =-holder; =-owner. Comme un —, like a =; =-like;

d'—, =-like; slavish; en —, slavishly; like a =. Faire un —, to make √ a =; être fait —, to be made √ a =; se faire —, to enslave o's self; produit par le travail des —s, = grown; rendre —, to enslave; to make √ a = of; traiter q. u. en —, to make √ a = of a. o.; travailler comme un —, to slave; to work like a =.

ESCLAVE, adj. slavish.

Non —, 1. unenslaved; 2. unenthralled.

ESCLAVON, V. SLAVE.

ESCOBARD [—bar] n. m. (equivocator; shuffler.

ESCOBARDER, v. n. (to equivocate; to shuffle.

ESCOBARDERIE, n. f. (shuffling subterfuge.

ESCOFFION, n. m. + "escoffion" (head-dress worn by women of the common people).

ESCOGRIFFE, n. m. (1. sharper; shark; 2. tall ill-made man.

ESCOMPTE [eskout] n. m. (com.) discount.

Règle d'—, (arith.) discount. À —, at a discount; sous —, with a discount.

Faire l'—, to discount; présenter à l'—, to present (bills) for discount.

ESCOMPTER [eskoute] v. a. (com.) 1. to discount; 2. to cash.

Pouvoir être escompté, to be discountable; pouvoir faire —, to make √, to render discountable. Susceptible d'être escompté, discountable.

ESCOMPTEUR [eskouteur] n. m. (com.) discounter.

ESCOPE, n. f. (nav.) 1. scoop; 2. (large) skeet.

ESCOPE, n. f. + carbine.

ESCOPETTIERIE [eskopettri] n. f. + discharge of carbines.

ESCORTE, n. f. 1. (mil.) escort; convoy; 2. (nav.) convoy.

Bâtiment d'—, (nav.) convoy-ship.

Faire —, (pers.) to serve for an escort; servir d'—, to serve for an escort.

ESCORTER, v. a. 1. (mil.) to escort; 2. § to escort (follow); to attend.

ESCOUADE, n. f. (mil.) squad.

ESCOURGE, n. f. + scourge (of leather); whip.

ESCOURGEON [eskourjon] n. m. winter barley.

ESCOUSSE, n. f. (run (before leaping).

ESCRIME, n. f. fencing.

Maitre d'—, fencing-master; salle d'—, =-school.

ESCRIMER, v. n. 1. || to fence; 2. § to make √ a trial of skill.

S'ESCRIMER, pr. v. 1. (à, to) to apply o's self; to endeavour; to try; 2. (DE) to be skilful (in); to have some skill (in); to know √ something (of).

ESCRIMEUR, n. m. fencer.

ESCROC [eskro] n. m. 1. swindler; sharper; cheat; (shark; 2. black-leg.

ESCROQUER, v. a. 1. (absol.) to swindle; (to shark; 2. to swindle; to cheat.

2. — q. ch. à q. u., to swindle, to cheat a. o. out of a. th.

ESCROQUERIE [eskrokri] n. f. 1. swindling; cheating; 2. swindle; cheat.

ESCROQUEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (DE) swindler (of); cheat (in); stealer (of).

[Escroqueria is always used with an objective.]

ESCUBAC, n. m. V. SCUBAC.

ESCULENT, E, adj. esculent; edible; eatable.

Substance —e, =.

ESCURIAL, n. m. Escorial (palace of the sovereigns of Spain).

ESOTÉRIQUE, adj. (philos.) esoteric. D'une manière —, esoterically.

ESPACE, n. m. 1. || space; 2. || space (indefinite extent); place; 3. || room

(space); 4. (of time) space; volume, 5. (mus.) space.

—s imaginaires, (pl.) imaginary space, sing. — de temps, = of time; =; (matier. Court — de temps, short = of time; dans l'— de, within the = of. Lancer dans l'—, (V. senses) to turn off (a. o. about to be hanged).

ESPACE, n. f. (print.) space.

— fine, thin =; — très-fine, hair =; forte —, thick =.

ESPACEMENT [espasman] n. m. 1. interspace; interval; 2. (arch.) interval; 3. (print.) spacing.

— des colonnes, (arch.) intercolumniation. D'—, (V. senses) (tech.) asunder. Avoir... d'—, to be... asunder.

ESPAÇER, v. a. 1. to leave √ a space between; 2. (DE, ...) to place... a part; 3. (print.) to space.

ESPADE, n. f. 1. tewing (hemp); 2. tewing-beetle.

ESPADE, v. a. to tew (hemp).

ESPADON, n. m. 1. espadon (sword); 2. (ich.) (species) sword-fish.

ESPADONNER, v. n. to use the espadon.

ESPAÑOL [espann-yol] E, adj. Spanish.

ESPAÑOL [espann-yol] n. m. 1. (language) Spanish; 2. (pers) Spaniard.

ESPAÑOLETTE [espann-yolet] n. f. 1. baize; 2. (of windows) "espanolette"; French casement fastening.

ESPALIER, n. m. (hort.) espalier; fruit-wall.

Mettre en —, protéger par un —, (hort.) to espalier; venir en —, to grow √ on an espalier, a fruit-wall.

ESPALMER, v. a. (nav.) to grace.

ESPARCET, n. m.

ESPARCETTE, n. f. (bot.) esparcet, French honey-suckle.

ESPARS, n. m. (nav.) spar.

ESPECE, n. f. 1. species; 2. species; kind; sort; description; 3. —s, (pl.) cash; hard cash; ready money, sing.; 4. —s, (pl.) specie, sing.; 5. (did.) species; 6. (law) particular case; 7. (theol.) element.

Bonne —, (V. senses) right sort; mauvaise —, (V. senses) wrong sort; —s sonnantes, (pl.) hand cash; money down, sing. D'—, special; de même —, (math.) analogous; de nouvelle —, 1. of a new species, kind; 2. (b. s.) new-fangled. Convertir en —s, donner des —s pour, (com.) to cash; émettre des —s, (fin.) to issue specie; payer en —s, to pay √ cash.

ESPERANCE, n. f. 1. hope; 2. expectation; 3. confidence; 4. trust (object of confidence); 5. —s, (pl.) promise, sing; 6. —s, (pl.) promise, sing; 7. (theol.) hope.

— future, after-hope; vive —, 1. lively =; 2. sanguine expectation. A donner de grandes —, hopefully; dans l'—, in expectation; de grande —, hopeful; promising; sans —, hopeless; unhelpful. Berceur d'—, to buoy up with hope; concevoir une —, to entertain, to cherish a =; donner peu d'—s, to be unpromising; remplir ses —s, to fulfil o's expectations; répondre à ses —s, to answer o's expectations; tromper ses —s, to deceive o's expectations. Qui donne des —s, of expectation; of promise; promising; qui donne de grandes —s, very promising. hopeful; qui donne peu d'—s, unpromising.

ESPERER, v. a. 1. to hope; to be hopeful of; to hope for; 2. to expect; 3. to trust.

Personne qui espère, 1. hope (of); 2. expecter (of).

ESPERER, v. n. 1. to hope; 2. (...), to hope; to be hopeful.

2. J'espère le faire, I hope to do it; Je n'espère pas que vous le fassiez, I do not hope you

will do it; espérez-vous que je le fasse, que je le ferai, do you hope I shall do it.

[Esperer with que governs the subj. when it is conjugated neg.; but interrog. it takes either the subj. or the indic.]

ESPIEGLE, adj. 1. frolicsome; 2. waggish.

ESPIEGLE, n. m. f. frolicsome child; child full of frolic, trick.

Tour d'—, frolic; trick.

ESPIGLERIE, n. f. frolic; boy's trick; waggish trick.

Faire une —, to play a waggish trick.

ESPINGOLE, n. f. blunderbuss.

ESPION, n. m. NE, n. f. spy.

Ne pas se ruiner en —s, to be ignorant of what most interests one.

ESPIONNAGE, n. m. 1. espionage; 2. occupation of a spy.

ESPIONNER, v. a. to spy.

ESPLANADE, n. f. 1. esplanade; 2. (fort.) esplanade.

ESPOIR, n. m. 1. hope; 2. expectation; expectancy.

Bon —, hopefulness. Avec —, 1. with hope; 2. hopefully; sans —, 1. hopeless; without hope; unhelpful; 2. hopelessly. Avoir — (de), to hope (for); se bercer d'un —, to indulge in a hope; mettre son — dans, en, to set v. o.'s hope in.

ESPONTON, n. m. spoutoon.

ESPRIT, n. m. 1. spirit (incorporeal substance); 2. spirit; soul; 3. spirit (of the dead); (ghost); 4. spirit (supernatural power); 5. spirit (not the flesh); 6. —s, (pl.) spirits (animal, vital), pl.; 7. —s, (pl.) senses; consciousness; 8. —s, (pl.) mind; intelligence; understanding; intellect; 9. § (sing.) wits (attention), pl.; 10. § wit; judgment; sense; 11. § intellect (intelligent person); mind; soul; 12. mind; temper; disposition; 13. § wit (that exhibits ludicrous images); humour; 14. § spirit (general meaning); character; 15. § spirit (ardour, fire, courage); spiritedness; 16. spirit; spirituous liquor; ardent spirit; 17. (chem.) spirit, sing.; spirits, pl.; 18. (distil.) spirit; 19. (Gr. gram.) breathing; 20. (theol.) Spirit (third person of the Trinity).

1. Dieu est un —, God is a spirit. 2. L'— retourne à Dieu, the spirit, soul returns to God. 3. Avoir peur des —s, to be afraid of spirits, ghosts. 4. L'— de Dieu, the spirit of God. 5. Prendre ses —s, to recover o.'s senses. 6. Former le cœur et l'—, to form the heart and mind. 7. Il faut se servir de l'— pour aiguïsser le bon sens et non pour s'en passer, we should make use of wit to sharpen good sense and not to dispense with its assistance. 14. La lettre tue et l'— vivifie, the letter killeth but the spirit giveth life. 15. — public, public spirit; — de patriotisme, spirit of patriotism; — de patrie, party spirit.

—s animaux, animal spirits; — ardent, 1. ardent = (liquor); 2. § ardent =; bel —, 1. wit; fine wit; 2. (b. s.) willing; — bienfaisant, good =; les —s bienheureux, the blessed =; the blessed; bon —, 1. good =; 2. right-minded person; — borné, étroit, limited, narrow intellect; — brut, (dist.) raw =; — dérangé, disordered mind; — doux, (Gr. gram.) soft breathing; — droit, sound mind; — élevé, lofty mind; — entreprenant, enterprising =; — étroit, limited, narrow intellect; — familial, 1. familiar =; genius; 2. demon; — follet, goblin; bogle; — fort, latitudinarian; free-thinker; grand —, vast intellect; — immonde, — unclean =; — inquiet, restless mind; — juste, sound mind; — lourd, dull, heavy mind, wit; (dull soul); — malfaisant, malignant =; malin —, evil =; fiend; — naturel, natural intelligence; (mother wit); — net, clear intellect; petit —, 1. narrow mind; 2. (b. s.) willing; — plein, (Gr. gram.) (V. — rude); — présent, tou-

jours présent, ready wit; — prompt, wit, ready wit; — rassis, sober sense; — rude, (Gr. gram.) asperate; hard, rough breathing; — sain, sound mind; Saint —, Holy =, Ghost; — saint, 1. holy =; of God; 2. holy (pious) =; — tentateur, tempter; — vaste, vast intellect; — du bien public, public =; public spiritedness; — de corps, brotherhood; — de preuve, (distil.) proof =; — de vin, = of wine. Caractère d'—, turn of mind; disposition de l'—, (sing.) spirits, pl.; lemme, homme d'—, 1. sensible woman, man; 2. wit; force d'—, strength of mind; justesse d'—, rectitude of mind; petitesse d'—, narrow-mindedness; présence d'—, presence, readiness of mind; tour d'—, turn of mind; trait d'—, witicism; flash of wit. Sain d'—, (law) of sound mind. À —, 1. ...-minded; 2. ...-spirited; à l'— bas, low-minded; à — élevé, high-minded; à l'— étroit, narrow-minded; à —, à l'— lourd, dull-witted; à l'— vif, quick-witted; avec —, 1. sensibly; judiciously; 2. wittily; 3. humorously; en —, in mind; plein d'—, witty; sans —, 1. spiritless; 2. witless; unwitty; 3. unwittingly; witlessly. S'alambiquer l'—, to puzzle o.'s brain; to torture o.'s wits; aliéner l'— à q. u., to drive v. a. o. mad; alléguer, prouver la faiblesse d'— de, (law) to stultify (a. o.); animé de l'— du bien public, public-spirited; appliquer son — à, to apply, to give v. o.'s mind to; avoir l'— ..., to be ...-minded; to give v. o.'s mind to; avoir de l'—, 1. to be intelligent, sensible; 2. to be witty; to have wit; avoir l'— mal tourné, to be cross-grained; avoir de l'— au bout des doigts, to be handy; avoir de l'— jusqu'au bout des doigts, to have wit to o.'s finger's ends; avoir l'— aux talons, to be unconscious of what is doing; to be thinking of other things; avoir sa présence d'—, to have o.'s wits about one; avoir q. ch. présent à l'—, to bear v. a. th. in mind; avoir l'— sain, to be of sound mind; avoir l'— tranquille, to be easy in o.'s mind; ne pas avoir l'— tranquille, to be uneasy in o.'s mind; calmer les —s, to appease the minds of men; courir après l'—, to seek v. for wit; se délier l'—, to unbend v. o.'s mind; dépourvu d'—, destitute of intellect; (half-witted); égarer l'—, to lead v. the mind astray; s'emparer de l'— de q. u., to obtain entire possession of a. o.'s mind; être sain d'—, (law) to be of sound mind; évoquer un —, to raise a =; to conjure up a =, ghost; faire de l'—, 1. to be witty; 2. to seek v. for wit; mettre q. ch. dans son —, to get v. a. th. into o.'s head; se mettre q. ch. dans l'—, to set v. o.'s mind on a. th.; mettre son — à la torture (pour), to rack o.'s brain (to); faire naître un —, to raise a =; ôter q. ch. de son —, to get v. a. th. out of o.'s head; passer pour un homme d'—, to pass for a wit; to be thought a wit; se rappeler à l'—, to bring v. to call to mind; remuer les —s, to stir up men's minds; rendre l'— —, to yield up, to give v. up the ghost; reprendre ses —s, to recover o.'s senses; to come v. to o.'s self again; to come v. to; faire revenir les —s à q. u., to bring v. a. o. to o.'s senses; to bring v. to; sorti de l'—, out of mind; venir dans l'—, to enter o.'s mind. Où avait-il l'— quand ... where were his wits when ...? what could he have been thinking of when ...? qui est tout —, all-witted; qui n'est pas sain d'—, (law) of unsound mind.

ESQUIF, n. m. skiff.

Le noir —, "Caron's bark" Traverser dans un —, to cross in a skiff; to skiff.

ESQUILLE [eski-y'] n. f. (of bones) splinter.

ESQUINANCIE, n. f. (med.) cynanche; (quinsy).

Herbe à l'—, (bot.) squinancy-weed.

ESQUINE, n. f. sing. (man.) loins, pl. Faible, fort d'—, weak, strong in o.'s loins.

ESQUINE, n. f. (bot., pharm.) china-root.

ESQUIPOT, n. m. (money-box).

ESQUISSE, n. f. 1. (paint., sculp.) sketch; 2. § sketch; outline; 3. § rough drawing; 3. —s, (pl.) sketch-book, sing.

Cahier d'—s, sketch-book. Faire l'—, to make v. a =.

ESQUISSE, v. a. 1. (paint., sculp.) to sketch; 2. § to sketch; to outline; 3. § to touch off.

ESQUIVER, v. a. 1. § to evade (a blow, collision); to avoid; 2. § to evade (a. o.); to avoid; to get v. out of the way of.

S'ESQUIVER, pr. v. 1. § to escape; to slip away, off, out; (to move away, off; (to make v. off; 2. § (b. s.) to sneak v. away, off, out; 3. § (b. s.) to sneak away, off, out.

ESQUIVER, v. n. V. S'ESQUIVER.

ESSAI, n. m. 1. § trial (examination of quality); 2. § essay (first production); 3. § essay (short treatise); 4. (of metals) assay; assaying; essay; 5. (com.) sample; 6. (com.) sample-bottle; 7. (metal.) testing; essaying; touch.

— à la coupelle, cupel-assay; — à froid, cold =; — de morale, moral essay; — par la voie humide, humid =; — by the humid, moist way; — par la voie sèche, dry =; — by the dry way. Auteur d'—s, (lit.) essayist; bureau d'—, =-office; son coup d'—, o.'s first essay. À l'—, on trial; pour —, by way of trial. Faire l'—, (de) 1. to make v. a trial (of); to try (...); 2. to have on trial; 3. to make v. an attempt (to); 4. to try (metals); to make a trial of; 5. (metal.) to assay; faire un —, to make v. an essay. Dont on n'a pas fait l'—, untried; unassayed. Il n'en est pas à son coup d'—, that is not his first essay.

ESSAIM [essin] n. m. 1. (of insects) swarm; 2. § (pers.) swarm (multitude); host.

ESSAIMER [écémé] v. n. § (of honeybees) to swarm.

ESSANGER, v. a. to scour (dirty linen).

ESSARTAGE, n. m.

ESSARTEMENT, n. m. (agr.) grubbing; assarting; assart.

ESSARTER, v. a. (agr.) to grub; to assart.

Hoyau à —, grub-axe; grubbing hoe. Personne qui essarte, (agr.) grubber.

ESSARTÉ, E. pa. p. grubbed; assarted. Arbre —, assart; pièce de terre —, assart.

ESSAYER [ecé-yé] v. a. 1. § to try; to make v. a trial of; 2. § to essay; to attempt; 3. to assay (metals); to essay; to try.

ESSAYÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of ESSAYER.

Non —, 1. § untried; 2. § unassayed; unattempted; 3. (of metals) unassayed; untried; unassayed.

S'ESSAYER, pr. v. to try o.'s self, o.'s ability; (to try o.'s hand).

ESSAYER [ecé-yé] v. n. 1. (DE) to try (...); to make v. a trial (of); 2. (à, ...) to try; to attempt; 3. (de, à, to) to endeavour; to try; to attempt.

ESSAYERIE [ecé-yé] n. f. assay-office (of the mint).

ESSAYEUR [ecé-yeur] n. m. assayer.

— du commerce, = of trade; — de la monnaie, des monnaies, 1. mint =; = of the mint; 2. (law) = of the king, queen. Maître —, = master.

ESSE, n. f. 1. S; 2. (of axle-trees)

linchpin; 3. (of gun-carriages) fore lock; 4. (tech.) *ess*; 5.

ESSEMINER, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ to disperse; to scatter.

ESSENCE, n. f. 1. \parallel essence (that which constitutes the nature of a th.); 2. \S essence; substance; 3. \parallel heart-blood; heart's blood; 4. \parallel essence (volatile oil); 5. (of roses) *otlar*; *otto*; 6. (forest) *species* (of tree).

— de la vie, \parallel heart-blood; heart's blood. Participation à la même —, (did.) coessentiality. Avec participation à la même —, (did.) coessentially; de la même —, (did.) coessential.

ESSÉNIEN [—niin] n. m. *Essene* (Jewish philosopher).

ESSENTIEL [eçanciel] LE, adj. 1. \parallel \S (à, to; de, to) essential; 2. \S (pour, to; de, to) material (important); 3. (chem.) essential; 4. (med.) essential.

Non, peu —, 1. \parallel \S unessential; 2. \S immaterial (unimportant). Caractère —, essentiality; chose —le, essential; chose non —le, unessential.

ESSENTIEL [eçanciel] n. m. \S essential; (essential part, point; grand, main point).

ESSENTIELLEMENT [eçancielman] adv. 1. \parallel \S essentially; 2. \S materially (greatly).

ESSETTE, n. f. hammer (with one end round and the other sharp).

ESSIEU, n. m. 1. (of wheels) axle-tree; axle; 2. (mach.) spindle; 3. (nav.) (of wheels of rudders) spindle.

ESSOR, n. m. 1. \parallel (of birds) flight; soaring; 2. \S flight; 3. \S soaring; soar; 4. \S strain; 5. \S scope; play; swing.

— élevé, (V. senses) \S lofty strain: libre —, full play, swing. Avoir plein —, to have free, full play; donner l'— (à), 1. to give wings to; to soar on; 2. to give scope, play to; prendre l'—, \parallel \S to soar; prendre son —, \parallel \S to take o.'s flight; 3. to wing o.'s flight; to soar. En prenant l'—, soaringly.

ESSORILLER [essori-yé] v. a. 1. to cut \sqrt the ears (of dogs); 2. (to crop (cut off a o.'s hair)).

ESSORILLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ESSORILLER) crop-eared.

Cheval —, crop-ear.

ESSOUFFLEMENT, n. m. breathlessness.

ESSOUFFLER, v. a. 1. to put \sqrt (a. o.) out of breath; 2. to wind (horses).

ESSOUFFLÉ, E, pa. p. breathless; (out of breath).

Être —, to be =; (to be blown).

S'ESSOUFFLER, pr. v. to be breathless. out of breath; (to put \sqrt o.'s self out of breath).

ESSUI, n. m. 1. drying-place; 2. drying-room.

ESSUIE-MAIN, n. m., pl. —s, 1. towel; 2. round, jack-towel.

ESSUIE-PLUME, n. m., pl. —, pen-wiper.

ESSUYER [équi-yé] v. a. 1. \parallel to wipe; 2. \parallel to wipe away, off, up; 3. \parallel to dry; to dry up; 4. \S to sustain; to support; 5. \S to undergo \sqrt ; to endure; to go \sqrt through; 6. \S to experience.

Chose avec laquelle on essuie, wiper; personne qui essuie, wiper.

ESSUYÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ESSUYER.

Non —, (V. senses) unwiped.

EST [è] V. ÊTRE.

EST [est] n. m. 1. (geog.) east; 2. (nav.) east.

À l'—, (geog.) 1. to the east; eastward; 2. (nav.) easterly; d'—, 1. east; eastern; 2. (nav.) (of the wind) easterly; vers l'—, eastward.

ESTACADE, n. f. 1. stockade; 2. (of harbours) boom; barricade.

ESTAFETTE, n. f. 1. express; estafette; 2. (mil.) estafet.

Par —, by =, estafette.

ESTAFIER, n. m. 1. (in Italy) "staffiere" (tall armed footman in a cloak); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (b. s.) tall footman; 3. hector; bully.

ESTAFILADE, n. f. (1. cut (in the face); gash; 2. cut, rent (in clothes).

ESTAFILADER, v. a. (à, ...) to gash; to cut \sqrt (a. o. in the face).

ESTAME, n. f. knitted worsted; worsted.

Étoffe d'—, worsted-stuff. D'—, of =; knitted.

ESTAMINET, n. m. smoking room.

Café —, coffee-house and =.

ESTAMPE [estamp] n. f. 1. print; cut; engraving; stamp; 2. (tech.) stamp.

— colorée, coloured print, engraving. Magasin d'—s, print-shop; marchand d'—, print-seller.

ESTAMPER [estampé] v. a. 1. to stamp; 2. (coin) to stamp; 3. (far.) to punch (a horse-shoe).

Moulin à —, stamp-mill.

ESTAMPILLE [estampi-y'] n. f. 1. stamp (small instrument); 2. stamp (impression); mark.

2. — de fabricant, a manufacturer's stamp, mark.

ESTAMPILLER [estampi-yé] v. a. to stamp.

ESTER, v. n. (law) to appear in court.

ESTÈRE, n. f. rush mat (of Provence, Italy, the Levant).

ESTEUBLE, n. f. V. ÊTEULE.

ESTHÉTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) æsthetics, pl.

ESTHÉTIQUE, adj. æsthetic; æsthetic.

ESTIMABLE, adj. \S estimable.

ESTIMATEUR, n. m. 1. (com.) appraiser; 2. \S appreciator; valuer.

ESTIMATIF, adj. m. \parallel that is an estimate.

Détail, devis, état —, estimate.

ESTIMATION [—acion] n. f. 1. \parallel appraising; estimating; 2. (pub. works) estimate.

Basse —, under valuation, estimate; — trop élevée, over —, estimate. Faire une —, \parallel to rate; faire une — de, to appraise; to value; to estimate; to rate; to make \sqrt a valuation, estimation.

ESTIME, n. f. 1. \S esteem; 2. \S estimation (moral value); 3. (nav.) reckoning.

Acquérir de l'—, 1. to rise \sqrt in esteem; 2. to rise \sqrt in estimation; avoir, concevoir, prendre de l'— pour q. u., to entertain = for a. o.; to hold \sqrt a. o. in =; être en grande —, to be in high =.

ESTIMER, v. a. 1. \parallel to appraise; to estimate; to value; to rate; 2. \S to esteem; to value; to set \sqrt a value on; to prize; 3. \S to esteem; to consider; to deem; to account it.

1. — des meubles à vendre, to appraise, to estimate, to value furniture to be sold. 2. — q. n. pour ses vertus, ses talents, sa science, to esteem a. o. for his virtues, talents, attainments.

— à tort \parallel , to misestimate; — haut, \S to set \sqrt a value on, upon; — trop, 1. \parallel to overestimate; 2. \parallel to overprize; to overrate; — trop haut, 1. \parallel to overestimate; 2. \parallel \S to overvalue; — trop peu, au-dessous de sa valeur, \parallel \S to undervalue; to underrate. Que l'on peut — \parallel , estimable.

ESTIMÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ESTIMER.

Fort —, highly valued; non, peu —, \parallel \S unvalued; unprized. Être — (à), (V. senses) \S to rate (at).

S'ESTIMER, pr. v. \S 1. to esteem, to value, to prize o.'s self; to set \sqrt a value on o.'s self; 2. (de, to) to esteem, to consider, to deem o.'s self.

ESTIVAL, E, adj. 1. estival; 2. (did.) summer.

ESTIVE, n. f. (nav.) cargo screwed. Charger en —, to screw a ship's cargo.

ESTIVER, v. a. (nav.) to screw (a cargo).

ESTOC, n. m. 1. tuck (sword); 2. point of a sword; 3. (of trees) trunk; stock.

Coup d'—, gash. D'— et de taille, cut and thrust; d'—, out of o.'s own head.

Couper à blanc —, to cut \sqrt down to the root; frapper d'— et de taille, to cut and thrust; parler d'— et de taille, to talk at random; être réduit à blanc —, to be done up, for.

ESTOCADÉ, n. f. 1. (fenc.) *stoccado*; *stoccade*; thrust; lunge; 2. \S unexpected attack; surprise.

ESTOCADER, v. n. 1. (fenc.) to thrust; to lunge; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ \S to argue a point; to argue.

ESTOMAC [—ma] n. m. 1. stomach; 2. (of poultry) fore part of the body.

— débile, weak stomach. Ardeur, mal d'—, heart-burn; douleurs d'—, (pl.) — mal à l'—, (sing.) = —ache, sing., pains in the stomach, pl.; tiraillements d'—, slight pains in the =.

Charger l'— à q. u., (th.) to lie \sqrt on a. o.'s =; soulever l'—, to turn the =.

ESTOMAC (S') pr. v. (1. (DE) to take \sqrt offense (at); 2. (DE, ...) to be unable to stomach; 3. to exhaust o.'s self (by speaking).

ESTOMPE [estomp] n. f. (draw.) 1. stump; 2. stumped drawing.

ESTOMPER [estompé] v. a. (draw.) to stump.

ESTOUFFADE, n. f. (culin.) "estouffade" (stew in a well-closed saucepan).

ESTRADE, n. f. estrade; stage.

Batteur d'—, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ scout; 2. traveller on the high road.

ESTRAGON, n. m. (bot.) tarragon; (wild dragon).

ESTRAMAÇON, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ two edged-sword.

Coup d'—, stroke of a sword.

ESTRAMAÇONNER, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ (jest.) to wound (with the edge of a sword).

ESTRAPADE, n. f. 1. strappado; 2. gibet for the strappado; 3. (man.) estrapade.

ESTRAPADER, v. a. to punish with strappado.

ESTRAPASSER, v. a. to overwork (horses).

ESTRAPER, v. a. (agr.) to cut \sqrt (stubble).

ESTROPE, n. f. (nav.) strop.

Oter les —s de, (nav.) to unsling \sqrt (boats).

ESTROPER, v. a. (nav.) to strop.

ESTROPIÉ, n. m. E, n. f. cripple.

Comme un —, lamely.

ESTROPIER, v. a. 1. \parallel to cripple; to lame; to maim; to disable; 2. \S to mutilate; to mangle; to clip; 3. \S to bungle.

ESTROPIÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ESTROPIER) 1. \parallel lame; crippled; disabled; 2. \S lamely described, drawn.

Non —, unlimed; unmaimed. Etat d'une personne —e, crippledness; lameness; état d'un animal —, lameness.

ESTURGEON [esturjon] n. m. (ich.) sturgeon.

ESULE, n. f. (bot.) esula.

Grande —, caper spurge.

ET [é] conj. 1. and; 2. both ... and.

— ... —, both ... and.

[The t of Et, and, is never pronounced, even before a vowel or a silent h.]

ETABLAGE, n. m. stabling (price).

ÉTABLE [éabl] n. f. 1. stable (for oxen, sheep, goats); stall; 2. (of farms) cattle-shed; cattle-house; 3. (for pigs) pig-sty; hog-sty; sty.

—s d'Augias \parallel \S , Augean =s, pl.; — à

cochons, pig-sty; hog-sty; sty; — à vaches, cow-house. A l'—, in the =. Loger dans une —, to stable; mettre à l'—, to stall; nourrir à l'—, (rur. econ.) to stall-feed; s'aborder de franc —, (nav.) to run / foul of each other.

[ETABLE must not be confounded with écurie.]

ETABLER, v. a. to stable (horses, oxen, &c.).

ETABLI, n. m. 1. (of tailors) board; 2. (tech.) bench; board.

ETABLIR, v. a. 1. || to set / fix; 2. || to fix; to place; to put / fix; 3. || to establish; 4. || to institute; 5. || to establish; to lay / down; 6. || to prove; to show / fix; to make / out; to make / appear; 7. || to make good (facts); to make / out; 8. || to impose (taxes); to lay / on; 9. || to settle (provide for a. o.); 10. || to settle (give in marriage); 11. || to induct (to a benefice); 12. (book-k.) to strike / (a balance); 13. (build.) to lay / down; 14. (com.) to make / fix; (to turn out); 15. (com.) to make / up (an account); 16. (com.) to set / up in business; to set / up.

1. — un mur sur un roc, to set a wall upon a rock; — une table sur ses pieds, to set a table upon its feet. 3. — un principe, to establish, to lay down a principle.

— en justice, (law) to furnish evidence of.

ETABLI, E, pa. p. V. senses of ETABLIR.

Mal —, (credit) unsound; non —, (V. senses) unsettled.

S'ETABLIR, pr. v. (V. senses of ETABLIR) 1. to settle; to fix o.'s residence; to take / up o.'s residence; 2. to settle (in life); 3. to settle (marry); 4. (com.) to set / up in business; to set / up for o.'s self; to set / up.

— pour son compte, pour son propre compte, to set / up for o.'s self.

ETABLISSEMENT [etablisman] n. m. 1. || setting; fixing; 2. || establishment (edifice); 3. || fixing; placing; putting; 4. || institution (action); 5. || establishment; 6. || settlement (colony); 7. || proving; showing; making out; 8. || making (facts) good; making out; 9. || settlement (fixing); settling; 10. || settlement (providing); settling; 11. || settling (marriage); 12. (com.) setting up in business; setting up for o.'s self.

Grand —, large establishment; — simultané, simultaneous =; coestablishment. Frais de premier —, first expenses (of installation); indemnité pour premier —, settlement. Dans l'—, (V. senses) on the premises.

ETAGE, n. m. 1. || story (of a house); 2. || floor (story of a house); 3. || (of stairs) flight; 4. || row (rising one above another); 5. || step (one rising above another); 6. || degree; quality; 7. (geol., min.) stratum; layer.

2. Premier, deuxième, etc. —, first, second, etc. floor.

Clair —, (arch.) clear story. Maison à ... —s, house ... stories high; perche d'—, (carp.) = rod. A double —, (of chins) double; à triple —, 1. egregiously (foolish); 2. (of chins) treble; à l'— inférieur, down stairs; à l'— supérieur, on the upper =; (up stairs; au premier, deuxième, second —, 1. one pair, two pairs of stairs high; 2. on the first, second floor; =. Debas —s, of low degree; de haut —s, of high degree.

ETAGER, v. a. to taper (the hair).

ETAI, n. m.

ETAIE, n. f. 1. (build.) stay; shore; 2. (carp.) prop; strut; 3. (nav.) stay.

Faux —, (nav.) preventive stay; — vertical, (build.) prop-wood. — du grand mât, (nav.) main =; — de misaine, (nav.) fore =.

ETAIEMENT [eteman] n. m. V. ETAYEMENT.

ETAIM [etia] n. m. fine-carded wool.

ETAIR, n. m. 1. tin; 2. pewter. — commun, block tin; — métallique, white =; — oxydé, (min.) = stone. — de glace, (com.) = glass. Amas, filon d'—, (min.) = lode; cri de l'—, creaking of =; minerai d'—, black =; ouvrier de mine d'—, = miner; oxyde d'—, = stone; pierre d'—, = stone; plaque d'—, = plate; potée d'—, pewter; usine d'—, (sing.) = works, pl.

ETAL, n. m. 1. butcher's stall; stall; 2. butcher's shop; shop.

ETALAGE, n. m. 1. (com.) exposure for sale; 2. (sing.) (com.) goods exposed for sale, pl.; 3. (com.) hanging out; 4. (com.) shop-window; 5. (com.) stall; 6. stallage (right, rent); 7. || (jest.) finery, sing.; fine clothes, pl.; 8. || display; show; 9. (cant.) swell.

En —, 1. (com.) exposed for sale; 2. (com.) hung out; 3. (com.) in the shop-window. Avoir un —, to keep / a stall; faire — de ||, to make / a display, show of; to show / off; faire de l'—, 1. to make / a display, show; 2. (cant.) to cut / a swell.

ETALAGISTE, n. m. f. stall-keeper.

Être —, to be a =; to keep / a stall.

ETALAGISTE, adj. keeping a stall.

ETALE, adj. 1. (nav.) (of the water) still; slack; 2. (of the wind) settled; steady.

ETALÉ, E, adj. (bot.) patulous.

ETALER, v. a. 1. (com.) to expose for sale; 2. (com.) to put / in the window; 3. (com.) to hang out; 4. || to spread / fix; to spread / out; 5. || || to display; to show / fix; to put / forth; 6. || || (b. s.) to display; to make / a display of; to make / a show of; to show / off.

S'ETALER, pr. v. 1. (V. senses of ETALER) to spread / fix, (to stretch o.'s self out; (to sprawl); 2. (b. s.) to show / o.'s self off; to show / off.

ETALIER, n. m. journeyman butcher.

ETALINGUER, v. a. (nav.) to clinch.

ETALINGURE, n. f. (nav.) clinch.

ETALON, n. m. stallion.

— de haras, stud-horse.

ETALON, n. m. standard (of weight, measure).

Qui sert d'—, standard.

ETALONNAGE, n. m.

ETALONNEMENT [etalonman] n. m. 1. sealing; stamping (weights and measures); 2. (tech.) gauging.

ETALONNER, v. a. 1. to seal (weight, and measures); to stamp; 2. (tech.) to gauge.

ETALONNER, v. a. (rur. econ.) to serve; to horse.

ETALONNEUR, n. m. officer that stamps weights and measures.

ETAMAGE, n. m. 1. tinning; 2. (a. & m.) plating (glass); quick-silvering; foliation; quickening; quickening.

ETAMBOT [etanbo] n. m. (nav.) stern-post; post.

ETAMBRAI [etanbré] n. m. (of capsterns, masts) partner.

ETAMER, v. a. 1. to tin; 2. (a. & m.) to plate (glass); to foliate; to quick-silver; to quicken; to quick.

ETAMÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ETAMER.

Non —, 1. untinned; 2. unsilvered.

ETAMEUR, n. m. 1. tinner; 2. silversmith.

ETAMINE, n. f. 1. stamin; tammy; 2. bolting-cloth; 3. bunting.

Passer par l'— ||, to pass through the ordeal.

ETAMINE, n. f. 1. (bot.) stamen; (male organ); 2. (hort.) thrum.

À —s, (bot.) stamened; sterile.

ETAMINE, E, adj. (bot.) stamened; sterile.

ETAMINIER, n. m. stamin-maker.

ETAMPER [etanpé] v. a. to punch (a horse-shoe).

ETAMURE, n. f. tinning (matter).

ETANCHE, adj. 1. water-tight; 2. wind-tight; 3. air-tight; 4. steam-tight; 5. (build.) retentive; 6. (nav.) tight.

Non —, (V. senses) (build.) unretentive.

ETANCHEMENT [etanchman] n. m. 1. || stopping (of liquids); 2. || staunching (of blood); 3. || quenching, slaking (of thirst).

ETANCHER, v. a. 1. || to stop (a liquor flowing); 2. || to staunch (blood); 3. || to quench (thirst); to slake; 4. (nav.) to stop (a leak); 5. (nav.) to free (a ship) of its water.

ETANCHÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ETANCHER.

Non —, 1. || unstopped; 2. || unstanching; 3. || unquenched; unslaked.

ETANÇON, n. m. 1. (build.) stanchion; shore; 2. (carp.) prop; 3. (nav.) stanchion; 4. (tech.) stay-supporter, slip.

ETANÇONNER, v. a. 1. (build.) to shore; to shore up; 2. (carp.) to prop; to underprop; 3. (nav.) to prop; to shore.

ETANFICHE, n. f. quarry-stratum.

ETANG [etan] n. m. 1. pond; 2. pool.

Etablir un — dans, to pond; pêcher un —, to drag a pond; peupler un —, to stock a pond.

ETAPE, n. f. (mil.) 1. (sing.) (for men) rations, pl.; 2. (for horses) forage; 3. halting-place.

Lieu d'—, halting-place. Brûler l'—, to pass through a halting-place without stopping.

ETAPIER, n. m. (mil.) distributor of rations.

ÉTAT [éta] n. m. 1. state; condition; 2. (b. s.) state; condition; predicament; (plight); pickle; mess; 3. state (social); position; condition; 4. profession; calling; 5. trade; calling; business; 6. establishment (manner of living); 7. account; list; inventory; 8. —s, (pl.) state, sing.; dominions, pl.; territories, pl.; 9. estate (order, class of men); state; 10. state (body politic); 11. state; commonwealth; commonweal; 12. state; government; 13. (adm.) return; 14. —s, (pl.) (hist. of France) states; states general; 15. (law) present case; 16. (med.) acme; 17. (mil.) list; return; 18. (mil.) muster-roll.

— civil, social state (of persons stating whether they are legitimate or illegitimate, married or single, living or dead; — futur, future; after =; les —s généraux, (hist. of France) the =s general (assembly of the nobility, clergy and third estate); tiers —, (hist. of France) third estate (the people as distinguished from the nobility and the higher clergy). — à faire pitié, pitiable, pitiful =. Cause en —, (law) cause for judgment; coup d'—, 1. "coup d'état" (extraordinary and violent measure taken by a government when the safety of the state is, or is supposed to be in danger); 2. action of importance to the state; homme d'—, statesman; inspecteur des —s, (mil.) muster-master; ministre d'—, minister of =; salle des —s, state-house; secrétaire d'—, secretary of =. Dans son —, professionally; en l'—, (law) in the present case; en — de, 1. in a state of; 2. in a condition to; able to; 3. enabled to; 4. in a posture of; hors d'— (de), 1. not in a = (to); 2. not in a condition (to); unable (to); out of o.'s power (to); 3. not in a posture (to); peu en — (de), little able (to); en bon —, 1. in a good state; in good condition; 2. good, well conditioned; 3. good, well-appointed; 4. sound; 5. (of animals) in

condition; en mauvais —, 1. in a bad state; in bad condition; 2. ill conditioned; 3. ill-appointed; 4. unsound; 5. (of animals) out of condition; par —, professionally; by profession; by o.'s profession. Dresser —, (adm.) to return; to make √ a return of; être dans un bel —, (b. s.) to be in a nice mess; faire —, 1. (de) to esteem; to value; to regard; 2. to presume; to think √; to judge; 3. (de) to intend (to); to purpose (to); 4. (de) to rely (on); to reckon (on); faire l'— de, (adm.) to return; to make √ a return; faire un — de q. ch., to make √ a trade of a. th.; mettre en — (de), 1. to put √ in a = (of); 2. to enable (to); to capacitate (to); 3. to prepare (for); se mettre en — de, to prepare o.'s self for; to put √ o.'s self in a posture to; être porté sur les —s, (mil.) to be in muster; rayer des —s, to strike √ off the lists; remettre en —, 1. to restore; (to bring √ round; 2. (to do √ (a. th.) up; tenir en —, 1. to keep (a. th.) in its place; 2. to hold √ in readiness; 3. to keep √ in suspense; tenir un grand —, to keep √ up a large establishment; tenir les —s, (V. senses) to hold √ the states.

ÉTAT-MAJOR, n. m., pl. ÉTATS-MAJORS, 1. (mil.) staff; 2. (mil.) staff-office; 3. (sing.) (nav.) ship's officers, pl. Chef d'—, brigade major.

ETAU, n. m. (tech.) vice. — portatif, à main, hand- =; — à pied, standing =. Machoire d'—, = chop.

ETAYEMENT [étèman] n. m. (build.) staying; shoring; bearing up; propping; strutting.

ETAYER [etè-yè] v. a. 1. (build.) to stay; to shore; to shore up; to bear √ up; to prop; to underprop, 2. √ to prop; to underprop; to support; 3. (b. s.) √ to bolster up.

ETC. [et cetera] conj. (abbreviation of ET CÆTERA) etc.; &c.

ET CÆTERA [et cetera] conj. et cætera.

ÉTÉ, n. m. 1. √ summer; 2. √ summer, prime (of life).

— de la Saint-Denis à la Saint-Martin, latter end of autumn. Cœur, milieu de l'—, 1. heart, middle of summer; 2. midsummer; habitation, maison d'—, summer-house; semestre d'—, (sing.) six summer months, pl. Au fort de l'—, au milieu de l'—, in the middle of the summer; d'—, summer. Demeurer, rester l'—, 1. to remain the =; 2. to summer.

ETEIGNEUR [étènn-year] n. m. SE, n. f. extinguisher (person).

ETEIGNOIR [étènn-yoir] n. m. 1. √ extinguisher (thing); 2. √ damper.

ETEINDRE [étèndr] v. a. (conj. like GRAINDRE) 1. √ to extinguish (fire, light); (to put √ out; 2. √ to blow out (a light); 3. √ to extinguish; 4. √ to destroy; to put √ an end to; 5. √ to cancel; to annul; 6. √ to reduce; to diminish; to bring √ down; 7. √ to allay; to lay √ to still; 8. √ to obliterate; to wear √ out; 9. √ to appease (anger); 10. √ to redeem (an annuity); to buy √ up; 11. √ to liquidate (a debt); to discharge; to pay √ off; 12. √ to quell (disturbance, sedition); 13. √ to slacken (lime); to slake; 14. √ to exterminate (a race); 15. √ to quench (thirst); to slake; 16. √ (paint) to soften (colours); to soften down; 17. √ to soften.

8. — une obligation, to cancel an obligation. 8. — le souvenir de q. ch., to obliterate the recollection of a. th.

Personne, chose qui éteint, (V. senses) extinguisher.

ÉTÉINT, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ETEINDRE) 1. √ (of fire, light) extinguished; extinct; out; 2. √ extinct (at

an end); 3. √ (of the eyes) dull; dim; dead; 4. √ (of the voice) inaudible.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. √ √ unextinguished; 2. √ undestroyed; 3. √ uncanceled; unannulled; 4. √ unreduced; undiminished; 5. √ unallayed; unstill; 6. √ unobliterated; 7. √ unappeased; 8. √ unredeemed; 9. √ unliquidated; undischarged; unpaid; 10. √ unquelled; 11. (of lime) unslaked; 12. (of thirst) unquenched; unslaked.

ÉTÉINDRE, pr. v. (V. senses of ETEINDRE) 1. √ (of fire, flame) to go √ out; 2. √ to die away; 3. √ to die off; 4. √ to diminish; to decrease; 5. √ to abate; 6. √ to become √ obliterated; to wear √ out; 7. √ to become √ extinct; 8. (of lime) to slacken.

— à vue d'œil, (V. senses) to drop in the earth. Sans —, (V. senses) unquenchably. Laisser —, (V. senses) (fire, light) to let √ out; ne pas laisser —, (V. senses) to keep √ in (fire, light).

ÉTENDAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) 1. (sing.) drying-poles, pl.; 2. drying-room.

ÉTENDARD, n. m. 1. standard (of cavalry); 2. √ (sing.) standard (for the army) sing.; flag, sing.; colours, pl.; streamer; 3. √ standard, sing.; banners, pl.; 4. (bot.) standard; banner.

Arborer, planter un —, to erect a standard; se ranger sous les —s, suivre les —s de q. u., to follow a. o.'s =; to place o.'s self under a. o.'s banners.

ÉTENDEUSE [—deuz] n. f. (spin.) stretcher.

ÉTENDOIR, n. m. 1. (a. & m.) drying-room; 2. (print) peel.

ÉTENDRE, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. √ √ to extend (continue in length or breadth); 2. √ √ to stretch; to stretch out, forth; 3. √ √ to spread √; to spread √ out; 4. √ √ to expand; 5. √ √ to distend; 6. √ √ to lay √ (a. o.) dead; to kill; 7. √ √ to enlarge; to be an enlarger of; 8. √ √ to extend; to put √ out, forth; to reach out, forth; 9. √ √ to run √ out; 10. √ √ to wire-draw; 11. √ √ to lay √ on (colours); to lay √ over; 12. √ √ to lengthen; to lengthen out; 13. (as a drum) to tympanize; 14. (at the same time) to coextend.

1. — une ligne, une route, to extend a line, a road.

Chose, personne qui étend, (V. senses) extender.

ÉTENDU, E, pa. p. V. senses of ÉTENDRE.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unextended; 2. unstretched; 3. unspread; 4. unexpanded; unspread; 5. undistended; 6. unenlarged. Être —, (V. senses) to lie √ flat.

S'ÉTENDRE, pr. v. (DE, from; à, to; sur, over) 1. √ √ to extend (continue in length or breadth); to reach; 2. √ (pers.) to stretch o.'s self out; to sprawl; 3. √ √ (th.) to stretch; to stretch forth, out; 4. √ √ to spread √; to spread √ out; 5. √ √ to expand; to spread √; 6. √ √ to enlarge; 7. √ (sur, on, upon) to enlarge; to expatiate; to dwell; 8. √ √ to lengthen; 9. √ √ to run √ out; to grow √ out; to branch out; 10. √ √ to draw √ out; 11. √ (sur, into) to launch; to launch; to launch out; 12. (nav.) to stretch.

— sans mesure, (V. senses) to run √ riot. Pouvoir —, (V. senses) (did.) to be extensible.

ÉTENDUE, n. f. 1. √ √ extent; 2. √ extensiveness; 3. √ coextensiveness; 4. (of the voice) extent; volume; 5. (mus.) (of instruments) compass.

Vaste —, vast, wide extent; extensiveness. Avec —, extensively; avec une grande —, very extensively; comprehensively; d'—, (V. senses) in =; dans toute son —, to the full =; sans —, unextended.

ÉTERNEL, I.E., adj. 1. eternal; everlasting; ever-during; 2. everliving; 3. (eternal; endless.

Durée — le, everlastingness; le Père —, God Almighty.

ÉTERNEL, n. m. Eternal (God); Everlasting.

ÉTERNELLE, n. f. (bot.) V. IMMORTELLE.

ÉTERNELLEMENT [eternelman] adv. 1. eternally; to all eternity; √ for ever; √ for ever and ever; √ evermore; √ for evermore; 2. (eternally; everlastingly.

ÉTERNISER, v. a. to eternize.

S'ÉTERNISER, pr. v. to be eternized; to become √ eternal; to be for ever; to last for ever.

ÉTERNITÉ, n. f. 1. eternity; everlasting; √ eternal; √ everlastingness; 2. (eternity (length of time).

Chose de l'—, eternal; maison de son —, long home. De toute —, 1. from all eternity; √ from everlasting; 2. coeternally.

ÉTERNUE, n. f. (bot.) florin.

ÉTERNUER, v. n. to sneeze.

Herbe à —, (bot.) (goose-longue).

ÉTERNUMET, n. m. 1. sneezing;

2. sneeze; 3. (did.) sternutation.

ÉTÉSIE [etèzi] adj. m. Etesian.

ÉTÈTEMENT [etèman] n. m. (hort.) pollarding; topping; heading.

ÉTÈTER v. a. 1. to take √ off the head of (nails, pins); 2. (hort.) to pollard; to top; to head.

ÉTÈTE, E, pa. p. V. senses of ÉTÈTER.

Arbre —, dottard.

ÉTEUF [etè] n. m. √ tennis-ball.

ÉTEULE, ESTEUBLE, n. f. stubble.

Picin d'—, stubby.

ETHER [etèr] n. m. 1. ether; 2. (chem.) ether.

ÉTHÈRE, E, adj. 1. √ ethereal; 2. √ ethereal; of the heavens.

Voûte — e, √ (sing.) heavens, pl.; firmament, sing.

ETHIOPIEN [etiopiin] n. m. NE, n. f. Ethiopian; √ Ethiop.

ÉTHIQUE, adj. (did.) ethic; ethical.

ÉTHIQUE, n. f. 1. (sing.) ethics; morals, pl.; 2. —s, (pl.) ethics (of Aristotle), pl.

Suivant les principes de l'—, ethically.

ETHMOÏDAL, E, adj. (anat.) ethmoid; ethmoidal.

ETHMOÏDE, adj. (anat.) ethmoid; ethmoidal.

Os —, ethmoid; cribriform bone.

ETHMOÏDE, n. m. (nat.) ethmoid; cribriform bone.

ETHNARCHIE [etnarchi] n. f. (Gr. ant.) ethnarchy.

ETHNARQUE, n. m. (Gr. ant.) ethnarc.

ETHNIQUE, adj. ethnic; ethnical.

ETHNOGRAPHE, n. m. (did.) ethnographer; ethnologist.

ETHNOGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) ethnography; ethnology.

ETHNOGRAPHIQUE, adj. (did.) ethnographical; ethnological.

ETHNOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) ethnology.

ETHOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) ethology.

ÉTIAGE, n. m. 1. (of rivers) low water; 2. (nav.) low water-mark.

ÉTIER, n. m. canal from the sea to a salt-marsh.

ÉTINCELANT [étinslant] E, adj. 1. sparkling; 2. flashing; 3. twinkling; 4. glittering; glistening; 5. (b. s.) flaring.

D'une manière — e, 1. sparklingly; 2. glitteringly; 3. (b. s.) flaringly.

ÉTINCELER, v. n. (DE, with) 1. √ √ to sparkle; 2. √ √ to flash; 3. √ √ to twinkle; 4. to glitter; to glisten to; 5. (b. s.) to flare.

1. √ — d'esprit, to sparkle with wit.

ÉTINCELETTE [étinslett] n. f. sparklet.

ÉTINCELLE, n. f. 1. \S spark; 2. \S sparkle; 3. (forge) mill.

Petite —, sparklet. Jeter des —s, to emit sparks; to throw \checkmark out sparks.

ÉTINCELLEMENT [étincelman] n. m. 1. sparkling; sparklingness; 2. flashing; 3. twinkling; 4. glittering; glistening; 5. (b. s.) flaring.

ÉTIOLÉMENT [étiolman] n. m. 1. (of plants) etiolation; chlorosis; 2. (min.) emaciation.

ÉTIOLER, v. a. 1. to etiolate (plants); 2. (min.) to emaciate.

ÉTIOLÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (of plants) etiolated; 2. (min.) emaciated; emaciated. **S'ÉTIOLER**, pr. v. 1. (of plants) to etiolate; 2. (min.) to emaciate.

ÉTILOGIE, n. f. (med.) aetiology; etiology.

ÉTIQUE, adj. 1. consumptive; 2. emaciated; 3. lean; lank; 4. (med.) hectic; hectic.

Fièvre —, hectic; hectic fever.

ÉTIQUETER [étiète] v. a. 1. to label; 2. to docket; 3. (com.) to ticket (goods); to ticket up.

ÉTIQUETTE, n. f. 1. label; 2. docket; 3. etiquette (ceremonial); 4. (com.) ticket.

Condamner sur l'— du sac, to condemn without examination; juger sur l'— du sac, to judge by the label.

ÉTIRER, v. a. 1. \S to stretch out; 2. \S to wire-draw; 3. (tech.) to draw \checkmark ; to draw \checkmark out.

— en fils, \S to wire-draw. Banc à —, (tech.) draw-bench; machine à —, (spin.) drawing-frame.

S'ÉTIRER, pr. v. to stretch o.'s self out.

ÉTISIE, n. f. consumption (disease).

ÉTOFFE, n. f. 1. \S stuff (textile fabric); cloth; 2. \S stuff, sing.; materials, pl.; 3. \S (sing.) stuff (talent) pl.; 4. \S (jest.) timber; 5. \S condition; quality; 6. (a. & m.) stuff; 7. (print.) —s, (pl.) wear and tear, pl.

Belle —, (a. & m.) fine, nice, pretty stuff; — drapée, woollen cloth. — de laine, woollen —, cloth; woollen; — de soie, silk = Epargner, plaindre l'—, to spare the materials. Il y a de l'— chez lui, (pers.) there is something to work on in him.

ÉTOFFER, v. a. 1. to put \checkmark materials in; 2. to stuff (carriages, furniture). — bien, to put \checkmark sufficient materials in.

ÉTOFFÉ, E, pa. p. 1. \S with sufficient materials; 2. (of carriages, furniture) stuffed; 3. (pers.) in comfortable circumstances; 4. (of houses) comfortable.

ÉTOILE, n. f. 1. star (fixed); 2. \S star; 3. (of forests, parks) centre (of the walks); 4. (astrol.) star; 5. (fort.) star; 6. (man.) blaze; 7. (print.) star; asterisk; 8. (tech.) star-wheel.

— errante, (astr.) erratic, planetary, wandering star; — fixe, fixed =; — matinière, morning =; — polaire, polar, North =. — du berger, "shepherd's" =; — de la première, seconde, troisième grandeur, = of the first, second, third magnitude; — de mer, 1. sea =; 2. (ich.) basket-fish; finger-fish; — du Nord, North, polar =. Lumière des —s, =-light; impénétrable à la lumière des —s, =-proof. À la lumière des —s, by =-light; des —s, starry; en —, 1. star-shaped; 2. (did.) stellate; stellated; sous une mauvaise —, ill-starred. Coucher à la belle —, to sleep \checkmark in the open air; né sous une mauvaise —, ill-starred; orné, parsemé d'—s, starred; " =-paved; parsemer, semer d'—s, to star; poursuivre par sa malheureuse —, to disaster.

ÉTOILÉ, E, adj. 1. starry; studded with stars; " star-paved; 2. stellar;

stellar; 3. (star-light); 4. (of glass) starred (cracked); 5. (did.) asteriated.

ÉTOILER, v. n. 1. (DE, with) to star, to stud with stars; to stud; 2. to star (crack in the form of a star); 3. to blaze (mark with a star).

S'ÉTOILER, pr. v. to star (crack).

ÉTOLE, n. f. 1. (Rom. ant.) stole; 2. stole.

ÉTONNAMENT, adv. astonishingly; wonderfully; amazingly; marvellously; passing.

ÉTONNANT, E, adj. (de, to; que [subj.]) astonishing; wonderful; amazing; marvellous.

Nature —e, wonderfulness; marvellousness. D'une manière —e, wonderfully; wondrously. Ce n'est pas —! (V. senses) no wonder! il n'y a rien d'—! (V. senses) no wonder!

ÉTONNEMENT [etonman] n. m. 1. (DE, at; de, to) astonishment; wonder; amazement; 2. wonder (cause); 3. \dagger commotion; shock.

À l'— de, to the astonishment of. Être saisi d'—, to be seized with =; frapper d'—, to amaze; to strike \checkmark with =; frapper d'—, wonder-struck; jeter dans l'—, to throw \checkmark into =; remplir d'—, to fill with =; revenir de son —, to recover from o.'s =.

ÉTONNER, v. a. 1. (DE, at; de, to; que [subj.]) to astonish; to amaze; 2. to astound.

ÉTONNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ETONNER.

Air —, air, look of astonishment. Être — (de, que, [subj.]) to be astonished (at, that); to be amazed (at, that); to wonder (at, that).

S'ÉTONNER, pr. v. (DE, at; que, [subj.]) to be astonished, amazed; to wonder; to marvel.

ÉTOUFFADE, n. f. V. ESTOUFFADE.

ÉTOUFFANT, E, adj. 1. suffocating; 2. (of the heat, weather) sultry; melting.

D'une manière —e, suffocatingly.

ÉTOUFFEMENT [étoufman] n. m. suffocation.

ÉTOUFFER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. \S to suffocate; to choke; to throttle; 2. \S to stifle; 3. \S to smother; 4. \S to stifle (a. th.); to choke; 5. \S to suffocate (desiroy); to stifle; 6. \S to quell; to suppress; 7. \S to hush up (a. th. disagreeable); 8. \S to deaden (sounds); 9. to drown (the voice).

4. — le blé, les arbustes, to stifle, to choke corn, shrubs.

— le son de, to buffet (a bell). Qui étouffe ..., (V. senses) \S suppressive (of...).

ÉTOUFFÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ETOUFFER) 1. (of cries, laughter) stifled; suppressed; 2. (by the night-mare) haggard; 3. (as by the night-mare) haggard.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unstifled; 2. \S unquelled. Être —, (V. senses) 1. (of fire) to smother; 2. \S to smother.

ÉTOUFFER, v. n. (DE, with) 1. \S to be suffocating; 2. \S to be stifling; 3. \S to smother.

À —, suffocatingly.

ÉTOUFFOIR, n. m. 1. "etouffoir" (metal box for extinguishing charcoal); 2. (of pianos) damper.

ÉTOUPE, n. f. 1. tow; 2. oakum; 3. (tech.) stuffing; 4. (tech.) packing.

Boîte à —, stuffing-box. Garnir d'—s, (tech.) to pack; mettre le feu aux —s, to add fuel to flame; (to blow \checkmark the coals).

ÉTOUPER, v. a. 1. to stop with tow; 2. to stop with oakum; 3. to caulk (boats, ships); 4. (tech.) to pack.

S'— les oreilles, to stop \checkmark o.'s ears (with cotton, wool).

ÉTOUPILLE [—pi-y'] n. f. (artil.) quick match.

ÉTOUPILLON [—pi-yon] n. m. (artil.) toppin.

ÉTOURDERIE [étourdri] n. f. 1. heedlessness; thoughtlessness; giddiness; 2. heedless, thoughtless, giddy act, thing, (trick).

D'—, (th.) giddy. Être d'une —, to be ... heedless, thoughtless, giddy.

ÉTOURDI, E, adj. 1. \S stunned; 2. \S giddy; dizzy; 3. \S (pers.) heedless; thoughtless; (giddy) (giddy-brained); (giddy-headed); (light-headed); (rattle-headed).

— comme un hanneton, as giddy as a goose. N'être ni fou ni —, not to lose \checkmark o.'s wits.

ÉTOURDI, n. m. E, n. f. 1. giddy-head; giddy goose; 2. wild spark.

À l'—e, heedlessly; thoughtlessly; giddily. Courir en —, to rantpole; jeter à l'—, to blurt; to blurt out.

ÉTOURDIMENT, adv. heedlessly; thoughtlessly; giddily.

ÉTOURDIR, v. a. 1. \S to stun; 2. \S to din; 3. \S to render, to make (a. o.) giddy; 4. \S to astound; to amaze; 5. \S to deafen (the ears); to din; 6. \S to alleviate (grief); to dispel; 7. \S to appease (hunger); 8. \S to parboil (meat); 9. \S to roast off (meat); 10. to assuage (pain); to allay; 11. \S to take \checkmark off the chill of (water).

S'ÉTOURDIR, pr. v. 1. (SUR, from) to divert o.'s thoughts; to shake \checkmark off o.'s thoughts; 2. (DE, with) to be preoccupied.

ÉTOURDISSANT, E, adj. 1. \S stunning; deafening; "ear-deafening"; 2. \S obstreperous; 3. \S astounding; amazing.

Bruit —, 1. din; 2. obstreperousness. D'une manière —e, obstreperously.

ÉTOURDISSEMENT [—disman] n. m. 1. \S stunning; 2. — (sing.), —s, (pl.) giddiness, sing.; 3. \S stupefaction; amazement; 4. (med.) vertiginousness.

Avoir des —s, to be giddy; to be troubled with giddiness.

ÉTOURNEAU, n. m. 1. (orn.) starling; 2. \S (pers.) giddy goose; 3. flea-bitten horse.

ÉTOURNEAU, adj. (of horses) flea-bitten.

ÉTRANGE, adj. (POUR, to; que, [subj.]) 1. strange; 2. odd; queer; 3. uncouth. Chose —! strange! strange to relate, to say!

ÉTRANGEMENT [étranjan] adv. strangely.

ÉTRANGER, ÈRE, adj. 1. (POUR, to) strange (unknown); 2. (À, to) stranger (not knowing); 3. foreign (from another country); 4. (b. s.) outlandish; 5. (À, to) foreign (not belonging, connected); 6. (À, to) foreign; irrelevant; 7. extraneous.

1. Une habitude étrangère pour moi, a habit strange to me. 2. Être — dans son pays, to be a stranger in o.'s own country. 3. Une langue étrangère, a foreign language.

Affaires étrangères, foreign affairs, pl.; caractère —, 1. strangeness; 2. foreignness; corps —, (med.) foreign body; département des affaires étrangères, —-department; ministère des affaires étrangères, 1. ministry of foreign affairs; 2. —-office; qualité de ce qui est —, 1. strangeness; 2. foreignness; 3. irrelevancy. Être — à, (V. senses) to be a stranger (to a. o., a. th.).

ÉTRANGER, n. m. ÈRE, n. f. 1. (POUR, to) stranger (person unknown or not of o.'s family); 2. (POUR, to) foreigner (person from a different country); 3. (sing.) foreign country, land, sing.; foreign parts, pl.; 4. (law) alien.

Bureau des —s, alien-office. À l'—, 1. abroad; 2. at, to, in a foreign country; sur l'—, (com.) (of bills) foreign. Agir en —, to make \checkmark o.'s self a stranger; aller à l'—, to go \checkmark abroad; passer à

ETRE, to leave $\sqrt{o.s}$ country; traîner en —, to make \sqrt{a} stranger of a. o.

ETRANGER, v. a. $\sqrt{+}$ to drive \sqrt{away} .
S'ETRANGER, pr. v. $\sqrt{+}$ to be driven away.

ETRANGETE [étranjé] n. f. 1. strangeness; 2. (oddness;) queerness.
— incompréhensible, inconcevable, inexplicable, unaccountableness.

ETRANGLE-LOUP, n. m., pl. —, (bot.) true love.

ETRANGLEMENT, n. m. 1. strangling; 2. (did.) strangulation; 3. (med.) strangulation; 4. (surg.) (of a hernia) incarceration.

ETRANGLER, v. a. 1. $\sqrt{+}$ to strangle; 2. $\sqrt{+}$ to throttle; 3. $\sqrt{+}$ to make \sqrt{scanty} ; to make \sqrt{too} narrow; 4. $\sqrt{+}$ to compress; to condense; 5. $\sqrt{+}$ to slur over (a. th.).

Personne qui étrangle, **strangler** (of).

ETRANGLE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **ETRANGER**) 1. scanty; too narrow; 2. (med.) strangled.

S'ETRANGER, pr. v. to strangle o.'s self.

ETRANGLER, v. n. 1. to be strangling; 2. to choke.

ETRANGILLON [—gui-yon] n. m. (sing.) (veter.) strangles, pl.

Poire d'—, choke-pear.

ETRAPE, n. f. (agr.) sickle (for cutting stubble).

ETRAPER, v. a. (agr.) to cut $\sqrt{+}$ (stubble) with a sickle.

ETRAVE, n. f. (nav.) stem.

ETRE, v. n. (ÉTANT; ÊTÉ; ind. pres. JE SUIS, TU ES, IL EST, NOUS SOMMES, VOUS ÊTES, ILS SONT; pret. FUS; fut. SERAI; subj. pres. SOIS) 1. $\sqrt{+}$ to be; 2. $\sqrt{+}$ to stand $\sqrt{+}$; 3. $\sqrt{+}$ to lie $\sqrt{+}$; 4. $\sqrt{+}$ to go $\sqrt{+}$; 5. $\sqrt{+}$ (DE, with) to be; 6. $\sqrt{+}$ (À) to be; to belong (to); 7. $\sqrt{+}$ (À) to attend; to pay $\sqrt{+}$ attention; 8. $\sqrt{+}$ (DE) to take $\sqrt{+}$ part (in); to go $\sqrt{+}$ (...); 9. $\sqrt{+}$ to prove (show o.'s self to be); to prove to be; (to turn out; (to turn out to be; 10. (with certain neuter verbs) to have; 11. (with reflected and pronominal verbs) to have; 12. (geog.) to lie $\sqrt{+}$; to be; 13. (nav.) to lie $\sqrt{+}$.

2. Cet homme est toujours là, that man is standing there still; Paris est sur la Seine, Paris stands on the Seine. 3. $\sqrt{+}$ mourant, to lie dying; $\sqrt{+}$ caché, to lie hid. 4. Je fus le voir, I went to see him. 5. Il en est des peintres comme des poètes, it is with painters as with poets. 6. Le livre est à lui ou à mon père, the book is his or my father's; the book belongs to him or to my father. 7. Vous n'êtes pas à ce que je vous dis, you are not attending to what I say. 8. — de tout, to take part in every thing; — de moitié, to go halves. 9. Tout fut en vain, all proved, proved to be in vain. 10. — tombé, allé, venu, to have fallen, gone, come. 11. S'—, tué, to have killed o.'s self.

— à q. ch., 1. to be doing a. th.; to be about a. th.; 2. to be attending to a. th.; — à q. u., 1. to be with a. o.; 2. to attend to a. o.; — après q. ch., 1. to be doing a. th.; (to be about a. th.); — de, 1. to be concerned in (a. th.); 2. to make $\sqrt{+}$ one of (a number); — pour ... dans q. ch., 1. to be concerned in a. th. for ...; to have to do with a. th.; (to have a hand in a. th.); 2. to have a finger in the pie; 3. to have an interest in a. th.; en — encore à ..., to have yet to ...; n'être pas à soi, 1. not to be o.'s self; 2. to have no control over o.'s self; 3. to be out of o.'s senses; en — à ..., to have to ...; en — à ... (de q. ch.), 1. to be at ... with a. th.; 2. to hold $\sqrt{+}$ at ... with a. th.; 3. to leave $\sqrt{+}$ off at ... in a. th.; ne plus en —, to decline; (to declare off;) to cry off; en — pour, to lose $\sqrt{+}$ o.'s (money, trouble, &c.); n'— que, (V. senses) to be nothing less than; y —, (V. senses) 1. to be in, within; to be at home; 2. to have it; (to have hit it; y — pour q. ch., to have something to do with it; (to have a finger in the pie.

Manière d'—, (V. senses) deportment; demeanour; bearing. Dire qu'on n'y est pas, qu'on n'est pas chez soi, to deny a. o.; faire dire qu'on n'y est pas, qu'on n'est pas chez soi, to deny o.'s self, o.'s door. Ainsi soit-il! so be it! let it be so! ainsi soit-il! so be it! c'est à moi, à vous, à lui à, de ..., 1. it is for me, you, him to ...; 2. it is my, your, his business to ...; cela est, it is so; cela n'est pas, it is not so; ce n'est pas cela, it is not that; (that is wrong; (that is not it; ce qui en est, how the case stands; en êtes-vous là? 1. do you believe that? 2. do you still adhere, cling to that? il est, (V. senses) 1. there is, sing.; there are, pl.; 2. (de) it is (for); it becomes; il en est ainsi, so it is; (so it stands; il en est de ... comme de ..., it is with ... as with ...; il n'en est rien, 1. this it not the case; 2. there is no truth in it; 3. no consequence ensues; il en sera comme ..., 1. it will be as ...; 2. it will prove as ...; (it will turn out as ...; il n'est pas en moi (de), it is not in my power (to); il ne sait où il en est, 1. he does not know what his situation is; 2. he does not know what he is about; je suis des vôtres! have with you! je n'en suis plus! I cry off! n'est pas ... qui ..., he is not a ... that ...; n'était-ce, were it not for, that; but for; n'eût-été que, had it not been for, that; but for; oh en sommes-nous? 1. $\sqrt{+}$ where are we? 2. $\sqrt{+}$ what is our situation? 3. what is this, what can this mean? qu'est-ce, qu'est-ce que c'est? 1. what is it? 2. (how now? quo sera-ce de? what will become of? qu'en serait-il? what would be the consequence? (what then? qui n'est plus, (V. senses) 1. now no more; 2. by-gone; quoi qu'il en soit, 1. at all events; at any rate; 2. be that as it may; si ce n'est, 1. beside; besides; 2. except; si ce n'est que, save that; s'il en fut, s'il en fut jamais, if any; si j'étais de vous, &c., if I were you, &c.; soit, be it so! let it be so! voilà ce que c'est, there's the thing; vous y êtes, you have hit it; vous n'y êtes pas, 1. that is not it; 2. (you are wide of the mark.

ETRE, n. m. 1. being; 2. being; existence; 3. (b. s.) being; creature; 4. —s, (pl.) (of houses) parts, pl.; 5. (of trees) trunk; stock.

— suprême, Supreme Being. Non—, (philos.) non-entity; — de raison, imaginary =; *creation of the brain. Connaître, savoir les —s d'une maison, to know $\sqrt{+}$ o.'s way about a house; couper à blanc —, to cut $\sqrt{+}$ (trees) down to the root; donner l'— (à), to give = (to).

ETRECIER, v. a. 1. to narrow; to make $\sqrt{+}$ narrower; 2. to straiten; 3. to take $\sqrt{+}$ in (clothes); 4. (man.) to cause (a horse) to narrow.

S'ETRECIER, pr. v. 1. to narrow; to become $\sqrt{+}$; to get $\sqrt{+}$ narrower; 2. to shrink $\sqrt{+}$; (to shrink $\sqrt{+}$ up; 3. (man.) to narrow.

ETRECISSMENT [étrécisman] n. m. 1. narrowing; 2. straitening; 3. shrinkage.

ETREINDRE [étrindre] v. n. (conj. like **CRAINdre**) 1. $\sqrt{+}$ to bind $\sqrt{+}$, to bind $\sqrt{+}$ up tight; to tie, to tie up tight; 2. $\sqrt{+}$ to clasp; to twine; to press close (in o.'s arms); to hug; 3. $\sqrt{+}$ to bind $\sqrt{+}$.

ETREINTE [étraint] n. f. 1. knot; 2. clasp; twining; pressing (in o.'s arms); 3. embrace; 4. hug.

ETRENNE, n. f. 1. handsel (first use, first sale); 2. — (sing.), —s, (pl.) Christmas-box, sing.; 3. — (sing.), —s, (pl.) New Year's gift, sing.

—s du jour de l'an, (pl.) New Year's gift, sing. Donner les —s à q. u., to give $\sqrt{+}$ a. o. a New Year's gift.

ETRENNER, v. a. 1. to handsel (make the first use of; to buy the first of); 2. (DE, for) to give $\sqrt{+}$ a Christmas-box to; 3. (DE, for) to give $\sqrt{+}$ a New Year's gift to.

— q. u. de q. ch., to give a. o. a. th. for a Christmas-box, a New Year's gift.

ETRENNER, v. n. to take $\sqrt{+}$ handsel.

ETRESILLON [étrézi-yon] n. m. prop; stay.

ETRESILLONNER [étrézi-yonné] v. a. to stay; to prop.

ETRIER, n. m. 1. stirrup; 2. (nav.) stirrup; 3. (surg.) stirrup-bandage; 4. (tech.) strap.

Bandage de l'—, (surg.) stirrup-bandage; coup, vin de l'—, grace cup; parting-cup; pied de l'—, near foot (of horses). À franc —, at full speed. Avoir le pied à l'— $\sqrt{+}$ \$, to have o.'s foot in the =; avoir un pied à l'—, to have one foot in the =; avoir toujours le pied à l'—, never to be out of the saddle; courir à franc —, to ride $\sqrt{+}$ full speed; être ferme sur ses —s, to be firm in o.'s =s; se lever sur les —s, to rise $\sqrt{+}$ in o.'s =s; perdre les —s, to let $\sqrt{+}$ go o.'s =s; faire perdre les —s à q. u. \$, to put $\sqrt{+}$ a. o. out of countenance; tenir l'— à q. u., to hold $\sqrt{+}$ a. o. =s; faire vider les —s à q. u., to unhorse a. o.

ETRILLE [étriy] n. f. curry-comb.

Donner un coup d'— à, to curry a little.

ETRILLER [étriyé] v. a. 1. $\sqrt{+}$ to curry (horses); to comb; 2. $\sqrt{+}$ to curry (beat); to leather; to tan the hide of; 3. $\sqrt{+}$ to fleece (a. o.); (to lay $\sqrt{+}$ it on.

Être bien étrillé, (V. senses) to have a bout of it (be ill).

ETRIER, v. a. to gut (animals).

Aller à étrépe-cheval, to ride $\sqrt{+}$ as horse furiously.

ETRIQUE, E, adj. 1. $\sqrt{+}$ scanty (not ample); 2. $\sqrt{+}$ scanty (not copious); curtailed; poor.

ETRIVIERE, n. f. stirrup-leather.

Donner les —s à, to strap (beat); to thrash; to give $\sqrt{+}$ (a. o.) a thrashing.

ETROIT, E, adj. 1. $\sqrt{+}$ narrow; 2. $\sqrt{+}$ strait; 3. $\sqrt{+}$ tight; 4. $\sqrt{+}$ close; 5. $\sqrt{+}$ strict.

1. $\sqrt{+}$ Chemin —, narrow road; $\sqrt{+}$ esprit —, narrow mind. 2. Porte —, strait gate. 3. Un habit —, a tight coat. 4. $\sqrt{+}$ Une ruelle —, a close lane; $\sqrt{+}$ — alliance, close alliance; — amitié, close friendship. 5. — défense, strict prohibition.

Etat —, (V. senses) closeness; lieu où l'on est fort à l'—, hugger-mugger. À l'—, 1. narrow; 2. narrowly; d'une manière —, narrowly. Devenir —, to narrow; être à l'—, 1. $\sqrt{+}$ not to have room enough; 2. to be straitened in o.'s circumstances; rendre —, to narrow; vivre à l'—, to live hugger-mugger.

ETROITEMENT [étroitman] adv. 1. $\sqrt{+}$ narrowly; 2. $\sqrt{+}$ tightly; 3. $\sqrt{+}$ tightly; 4. $\sqrt{+}$ closely; 5. $\sqrt{+}$ strictly.

ETROITESSE, n. f. 1. $\sqrt{+}$ narrowness; 2. $\sqrt{+}$ straitness; 3. $\sqrt{+}$ tightness 4. $\sqrt{+}$ closeness.

ETRON, n. m. ⊖ dirt; filth.

ETRONÇONNER, v. a. to cut $\sqrt{+}$ off the head of (trees).

ETRUSQUE, adj. Etruscan.

ETUDE, n. f. 1. study (application of mind); 2. (sing.) hours of study, p.; 3. study (room); 4. study; art; 5. (of attorneys, notaries) office (room); 6. (of attorneys, notaries) practice; 7. (draw.) acad-mical figure; 8. (engin.) —s (pl.) survey, sing.; 9. (paint.) study.

Cabinet d'—, study; camarade d'—, 1. school-fellow; 2. fellow student; homme d'—, student; studiousman; maître d'—, usher (of schools, colleges); salle d'—, (schools) study; personnes vouées à l'—, student. Sans —, unstu-

died. Adonné à l'—, *studious*; peu adonné à l'—, *unstudious*; avoir de l'—, *to be a man, woman of attainments*; être sans —, *to be a person of no attainments*; faire ses —s, 1. *to be educating*; 2. *to study*; 3. *to be bred a scholar*; avoir fait des —s, 1. *to have completed o.'s education*; 2. *to be a scholar*; faire faire des —s à, 1. *to educate*; 2. *to breed / up a scholar*; se faire une — (de), *to make / it a study (to); to study (to)*; mettre son — (à), *to study (to)*.

ETUDIANT, n. m. *student*.

— laborieux, *close, hard student*. — en droit, *law* =; — en médecine, *medical* =. — qui n'a pas encore pris son premier grade, (universities) *undergraduate*.

ETUDIER, v. n. 1. *to study*; 2. *to practice (music)*.

— ferme, tort, *to = hard*. Personne qui étudie, *student; studier*.

ETUDIER, v. a. 1. *to study*; 2. *to be a student of*; 3. *to be to become / studious of*; 4. *to practice (music)*.

ETUDIÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of *ETUDIER*) 1. *studied*; 2. *elaborate*; 3. (b. s.) *affected*.

Non —, 1. *unstudied*; 2. *not elaborate*; 3. *unaffected*.

S'ETUDIER, pr. v. (à, to) *to be studious; to make / it o.'s study*.

ETUI, n. m. 1. *case*; 2. *sheath*; 3. *box*; 4. (ent.) *sheath*.

Sans —, (V. senses) *sheathless*. Mettre dans un —, 1. *to case*; 2. *to sheathe*.

ETUVE, n. f. 1. *sweating-house, room*; 2. (a. & m.) *stove; stove-room; drying-stove*; 3. (man. of sugar) *claying-house*.

— humide, *vapour bath*; — sèche, *hot air* =.

ETUVEE, n. f. (culin.) “*étuvée*” (kind of stew).

À l'—, “à l'étuvée” (stewed). Reduire par l'—, *to stew down*.

ETUVERMENT [étuvman] n. m. *bathing* (a wound, &c.).

ETUVER, v. a. 1. *to bathe (wounds)*; 2. (culin.) *to stew à l'étuvée*.

ETUVISTE, n. m. + V. BAIGNEUR.

ETYMOLOGIE, n. f. 1. *etymology*; derivation; 2. *etymology* (science of derivations).

ETYMOLOGIQUE, adj. *etymological*.

ETYMOLOGISER, v. n. *to etymologize*.

ETYMOLOGISTE, n. m. *etymologist*.

EUCARISTIE [eukaristi] n. f. *eucharist*.

EUCARISTIQUE [eukaristik] adj. *eucharistic; eucharistical*.

EUCOLOGIE, n. m. *euchology*.

EUCRASIE, n. f. (hyg.) *eucrasia*.

EUDIOMETRE, n. m. (chem.) *audiometer*.

EUDIOMETRIE, n. f. (did.) *audiometry*.

EUDIOMETRIQUE, adj. (chem.) *audiometric; eudiometrical*.

EUFRAISE, n. f. (bot.) *euphrasia*; *euphrasy*; (eye-bright).

EULOGIE, n. f. (theol.) *eulogy*.

EUNUQUE, n. m. *eunuch*.

Faire, rendre —, *to eunuch; to eunuchate*.

EUPATOIRE, n. f. (bot.) *eupatorium*; *eupatory*.

— d'Avicenne, *hemp-agrimony*.

EUPHEMISME, n. m. (rhet.) *euphemism*.

EUPHONIE, n. f. *euphony*.

Par —, *for* =; *on account of* =; *for the sake of* =.

EUPHONIQUE, adj. *euphonic; euphonical*.

EUPHORE, n. m. 1. (bot.) *euphorbia*; (spurge); 2. (bot.) (genus) *milkwort*; 3. (pharm.) *euphorbium*.

— épurge, (bot.) *capser-spurge*; — peplus, (bot.) *devil's milk*.

EUPHRAISE, n. f. V. EUFRAISE.

EUR, (m.)

EUSE [eúz] (f.) (termination of a noun added to a verb or to the name of an inanimate object to form generally the name of a person, CHANTEUR, CHANTEUSE, singer; MINEUR, miner) *er; ess*.

EUROPÉEN [—peín] NE, adj. *Euro-pean*.

EUROPÉEN [—peín] n. m. NE, n. f. *European*.

EURYTHMIE, n. f. (arch.) *eurythmy*.

EUSTACHE, n. m. *clasp-knife* (without a spring).

EUSTYLE, n. m. (anc. arch.) *eustyle*.

EUX [eù] pr. pers. m. pl. 1. (subject) *they*; 2. (object) *them*.

2. D'—, *of, from them*; à —, *to them*. [Eux as an objective case follows the verb.]

EUX-MÊMES, pr. ref. m. pl. *themselves*.

EVACUANT, E, adj. (med.) *evacuant*.

EVACUANT, n. m. (med.) *evacuant*.

EVACUATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) *evacuant*.

EVACUATION [évakuación] n. f. 1. *evacuation*; 2. *evacuation, clearing* (of a room); 3. (med.) *evacuation; ejection*; 4. (mil.) *evacuation*.

EVACUER, v. a. 1. *to evacuate*; 2. *to evacuate, to clear* (a room); 3. (med.) *to evacuate; to eject*; 4. (mil.) *to evacuate*.

Faire —, *to clear* (a room).

EVADER (S') pr. v. (of prisoners) 1. (DE, from) *to escape*; 2. *to make / o.'s escape*; 2. *to break / loose; to break / out* (of prison).

Faire évader q. u., *to favour a. o.'s escape*.

EVAGATION [évagación] n. f. *evagation*.

EVALUATION [evaluación] n. f. 1. *valuation*; *estimation*; *estimate*; 2. *appraisal*.

Trop haute —, *overvaluation; overestimate*.

EVALUER, v. a. 1. *to value*; *to estimate*; *to rate*; 2. *to appraise*; 3. *to value* (power, strength); 4. (law) *to assess*.

— trop haut, *to overvalue*; *to overestimate*; *to overrate*.

ÉVALUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of *EVALUER*.

Non —, *unvalued; unestimated*. Qui peut être —, (V. senses) 1. *estimable*; 2. (law) *assessable*.

ÉVANGÉLIQUE, adj. 1. *evangelic*; *evangelical*; 2. *protestant*.

Peu —, *unevangelical*.

ÉVANGÉLIQUEMENT [—likman] adv. *evangelically*.

ÉVANGÉLISER, v. a. *to evangelize*; *to preach the Gospel to*.

ÉVANGÉLISTE, v. n. *to evangelize*; *to preach the Gospel*.

ÉVANGÉLISTE, n. m. *evangelist*.

Saint Jean l'—, *Saint John the divine*.

ÉVANGILE, n. m. *Gospel*.

L'— du jour, *the news of the day*.

Côté de l'—, *left-hand side of the altar*; prêcheur de l'—, (b. s.) *Gospeller*; prédication de l'—, *evangelism; preaching the Gospel*. Croire une chose comme l'—, *comme paroles d'—, to believe a. th. like Gospel*; prendre pour paroles d'—, *to take / for Gospel*. Tout ce qu'il dit n'est pas mot, parole d'—, *all he says is not Gospel*.

ÉVANOUIR (S') pr. v. 1. (pers.) *to faint*; (to faint away; to swoon; to swoon away; 2. *to vanish*; *to vanish away*; 3. *to fade* (disappear); *to fade away*.

Avoir envie de —, *to be faintish*; faire évanouir, (V. senses) *to banish*. Qui s'évanouit, (V. senses) *evanescent*.

EVANOUIR, v. n. (alg.) *to vanish*.

EVANOUISSMENT [evanouisman] n. m. 1. *fainting*; *swooning*; *syncope*; 2. *swoon*; *fainting fit*.

Revenir d'un —, *to recover from fainting, from a swoon*.

EVAPORABLE, adj. (did.) *evaporable*.

EVAPORATION [—ración] n. f. 1. *evaporation*; *evaporating*; *expiration*; 2. *thoughtlessness*; *heedlessness*.

EVAPORATOIRE, adj. (chem.) *evaporating*.

Appareil —, (chem.) *evaporating-apparatus*.

EVAPORATOIRE, n. m. (chem.) *evaporating-apparatus*.

EVAPORER, v. a. 1. *to evaporate* (dissipate, waste); 2. *to vent*.

ÉVAPORÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *evaporate*; 2. 3. (pers.) *thoughtless*; *heedless*; *giddy*, 3. 3. (th.) *giddy*.

S'ÉVAPORER, pr. v. 1. *to evaporate*; 2. *to steam away*; 3. *to evaporate* (be dissipated, wasted); 4. *to be vented*; 5. 3. (pers.) *to become / to get / heedless, thoughtless, giddy*.

Faire évaporer, *to evaporate*; pouvoir évaporer, (V. senses) *to be exhalable*. Sujet à —, (V. senses) (did.) *exhalable*.

EVASEMENT [évázman] n. m. 1. (th.) *width* (of the opening); 2. (arch.) *splay* (of doors, windows); 3. (tech.) *bell-mouth*.

ÉVASER [évázé] v. a. 1. *to widen* (an opening); 2. *to extend* (trees); *to spread /*; 3. (arch.) *to give / splay to*.

ÉVASE, E, pa. p. 1. *wide* (at the opening); 2. (of the nose) *with wide nostrils*; 3. (tech.) *bell-mouthed*.

ÉVASI-F, VE, adj. *evasive*.

Moyen —, *evasion*.

ÉVASION [évázion] n. f. (of prisoners) (DE, from) *escape*; *breaking loose*; *breaking out* (of prison).

Favoriser l'— de q. u., *to favour a. o.'s escape*.

EVASIVEMENT [évazivman] adv. *evasively*.

EVÊCHE, n. m. 1. *bishopric* (diocese); 2. *bishopric* (dignity); *episcopate*; 3. *bishop's palace*.

ÉVEIL (evè-y') n. m. 1. *hint*; 2. *warning*; 3. *alert*; 4. *requisition*.

Avoir l'— de, *to have, (to get / a hint of; donner l'—, 1. to give / a* =; 2. *to give / the alert*; 3. *to make / a requisition*.

ÉVEILLER [evè-yé] v. a. 1. (DE, from; à, to) *to awake* (from sleep); ** to awaken*; *to waken*; (to wake / to wake / up; 2. 3. *to awake* (excite) /; ** to awaken*; *to waken*; *to call forth*; 3. 3. *to rouse*; *to rouse up*; 4. 3. *to enliven*; *to animate*.

Chose, personne qui éveille, (V. senses) *rouser* (of).

ÉVEILLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of *ÉVEILLER*) 1. *awake*; 2. *waking*; 3. 3. (POUR) *vigilant* (over); *watchful* (over); *awake* (to); 4. 3. *sprightly*; *lively*; *sharp*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unawakened*; 2. 3. *unlively*. — comme le jour, *as sprightly as a lark*. Être bien —, (V. senses) *to be broad awake*.

S'ÉVEILLER, pr. v. (DE, from; à, to) 1. 3. *to awake* (from sleep); ** to awaken*; *to waken*; (to wake / to wake / up; 2. 3. *to awake* (be excited); ** to awaken*; *to waken*; 4. 3. *to become / (to get / enlivened, animated*.

— en sursaut, *to start out of o.'s sleep*; *to start up*.

ÉVENEMENT [événman] n. m. 1. *event*; 2. *emergency*; *exigency*.

Fecond en —s, plein d'—s, *eventful*. À tout —, *at all events*; (at any rate; en cas d'—, on, upon an emergency).

Être un —, to be an event; faire —, to be an event.

EVENT, n. m. 1. vapidness; flatness; deadness; 2. open air; air; 3. (of furnaces) air-hole; 4. (artil.) windage; 5. (ich.) blow-hole; 6. (nat. hist.) (of cetaceans) blow-hole.

GOÛT d'—, vapidness; flatness. Avoir la tête à l'—, to be thoughtless, heedless, giddy; donner de l'—, to air (liquids); mettre q. ch. à l'—, to put √ a. th. out to air; sentir l'—, to smell √ vapid, flat.

EVENTAIL [—ta-y'] n. m., pl. —s, 1. fan; 2. (gas-lighting) bat-wing.

Bâton, flèche d'—, fan-stick; coup d'—, blow with a —; fenêtre en —, = light. En —, =shaped: in the form of a —. Donner un coup d'—, to strike √ with a —.

EVENTAILLISTE [—ta-yist] n. m. fan-maker.

EVENTAIRE, n. m. flat basket (that fish-women and fruit-women carry before them).

ÉVENTER, v. a. 1. ∥ to fan; 2. ∥ to air (a. th.); 3. ∥ to winnow (corn., &c.); 4. ∥ to injure by exposure to the air; 5. ∥ to deaden (liquors); to let √ get flat, dead; 6. ∥ to discover (a mine); 7. ∥ to discover (a. th.); to get √ wind of; 8. ∥ to divulge; (to let √ out).

ÉVENTÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ÉVENTER) 1. ∥ (of liquors) vapid; flat; dead; 2. ∥ (of lime) effete; 3. ∥ (pers.) thoughtless; heedless; giddy.

État —, vapidness; flatness; deadness. Être —, (V. senses) to take √ vent.

S'ÉVENTER, pr. v. 1. ∥ to be injured by exposure to the air; 2. ∥ (of liquors) (to become √, to get √ vapid, flat; to pall; 3. ∥ (of lime) to become effete; 4. ∥ to be divulged; to take √ vent; (to get √, to take √ wind).

EVENTOIR, n. m. fan (for blowing a fire).

ÉVENTRER, v. a. 1. to embowel; to disembowel; to eviscerate; (to open; 2. to rip up, open; 3. to draw √ (poultry); 4. to gut (fish); 5. to open (a pie); 6. to break √ open; 7. (nav.) to split (sails).

Qui éventre, (V. senses) emboweller. S'ÉVENTRER, pr. v. to rip open o.'s bowels; to rip o.'s self up, open.

EVENTUALITÉ, n. f. uncertainty; contingency.

EVENTUEL, LE, adj. 1. eventual; 2. uncertain; contingent; 3. (law) in posse.

EVENTUEL, n. m. 1. contingency; 2. (sing.) perquisites, pl.

ÉVENTUELLEMENT [évantuelman] adv. 1. eventually; 2. contingently.

ÉVÊQUE, n. m. bishop.
— diocésain, diocesan. Devenir d'— meunier, se faire d'— meunier, to descend from peer to peasant; faire l'—, trancher de l'—, to episcopate; (to play the bishop; sacrer un —, to consecrate a bishop.

ÉVERSION, n. f. √ eversion; subversion; overthrow.

ÉVERTUER (S') pr. v. (pour, to) to exert o.'s self; to strive √.

ÉVICTION [évikcion] n. f. (law) ejection; ouster.

ÉVIDEMMENT [évidaman] adv. evidently; obviously.

EVIDENCE, n. f. 1. obviousness; 2. evidence (proof).

D'—, evidential; de toute —, 1. obvious; 2. self-evident; par —, evidentially. Être en —, to be conspicuous; mettre en —, 1. to render, to make √ evident, obvious; 2. to render, to make √ conspicuous; to set √ up; 3. to bring √ forward; se mettre en —, to make √ o.'s self conspicuous; (to

put √ o.'s self forward; montrer avec —, to evidence.

ÉVIDENT, E, adj. 1. (POUR, to) evident; obvious; 2. (did.) ostensive.

Non —, unobvious.

ÉVIDER, v. a. 1. (arts) to hollow; to hollow out; 2. to scoop out; 3. to take √ starch out of.

ÉVIDOIR, n. m. bit (for hollowing wind-instruments).

ÉVIER, n. m. sink; sink-stone.

Pierre d'—, =.

ÉVINCER, v. a. 1. (law) to evict; to oust; 2. to oust.

ÉVITABLE, adj. √ evitable; avoidable.

ÉVITAGE, n. m. (nav.) 1. swinging; 2. swinging-room.

Faire un —, son —, to swing √.

ÉVITÉE, n. f. (nav.) birth; swinging-room.

Avoir son —, to be in a good birth.

ÉVITEMENT [éviteman] n. m. 1. √ avoiding; 2. (rail.) passing.

Gare, place d'—, (rail.) siding; siding-place; passing; passing-place.

ÉVITER, v. a. 1. to avoid; 2. to shun √; to avoid.

Personne qui évite, (V. senses) avoider (of). Qu'on ne peut —, 1. unavoidable; inevitable; 2. unshunnable; qui peut être évité, avoidable.

ÉVITÉ, E, pa. p. 1. avoided; 2. shunned.

Non —, 1. unavoided; 2. unshunned.

S'ÉVITER, pr. v. 1. to avoid each other; 2. (DE, ...) to spare, to save o.'s self; to spare.

ÉVITER, v. n. (nav.) 1. to swing √ (at a change of tide or wind); 2. to swing √ (at a change of tide); to stem; to tend; 3. to stem (at a change of wind).

— à la marée, to stem the tide; — au vent, to stem the wind. Être évité debout au courant, to be tide-rod.

ÉVOCACTION [—iacion] n. f. 1. evocation; 2. raising (of spirits); 3. (law) evocation; 4. (law) claim of cognizance.

ÉVOLUTION [—lucion] n. f. 1. (mil.) evolution; 2. (philos.) evolution.

Exécuter, faire des —s, to perform =s; (to go √ through =s).

ÉVOQUER, v. a. 1. ∥ to evoke (spirits); (to conjure; to conjure up; to summon; to call; to call up; 2. ∥ to summon; to call up; 3. (law) to evoke.

— à un tribunal supérieur, (law) to appeal.

ÉVULSION, n. f. (did.) evulsion.

EX- (a word added to another to signify who no longer holds his office).

EXACERBATION [—bacion] n. f. (med.) exacerbation.

Accroissement d'—, exacerbescence.

EXACT [egzakt] E, adj. 1. (DANS, in; à, in) exact; accurate; correct; 2. exact; precise; close; 3. (à, to) exact (to time); punctual; precise; 4. (of sciences) exact.

Peu —, 1. (th.) inexact; inaccurate; incorrect; 2. (pers.) unprecise (to time).

Reconnaître —, (V. senses) to find √ correct.

EXACTEMENT, adv. 1. exactly; accurately; correctly; 2. exactly; precisely; closely; 3. exactly; punctually; precisely.

EXACTEUR, n. m. exactor.

EXACTION [egzakcion] n. f. exaction; extortion.

Commettre, faire des —s, to commit exactions.

EXACTITUDE, n. f. 1. exactness; accuracy; correctness; 2. exactness; preciseness; closeness; 3. punctuality; 4. (com.) correctness.

— rigoureuse, (V. senses) strictness. — en affaires, (com.) mercantile correctness.

EXAËDRE, adj. V. HEXAËDRE.

EXAGÉRATEUR, n. m. exaggerator.

EXAGÉRATI-F, VE, adj. √ exaggeratory.

EXAGÉRATION [egzageracion] n. f. 1. exaggeration; 2. (paint., sculp.) exaggeration; 3. (rhet.) exaggeration.

EXAGÉRER, v. a. 1. to exaggerate; 2. (paint., sculp.) to exaggerate.

EXALTATION [—tacion] n. f. 1. √ raising; 2. √ exaltation (enthusiasm); 3. √ (b. s.) exaggeration (of enthusiasm); 4. (of the pope) exaltation; 5. (of style) elevation; loftiness; 6. (cath. rel.) exaltation (of the cross); 7. (astrol.) exaltation.

EXALTE, n. m. E, n. f. person over-excited.

EXALTER, v. a. 1. ∥ to carry (the senses) far, to a high degree; 2. ∥ to excite (highly); 3. ∥ to exalt; to elate; 4. ∥ (b. s.) to over-excite; to work up; 5. ∥ to exalt; to extol; to magnify; √ to glorify; (to cry up; 6. √ (chem.) to exalt.

Personne qui exalte, (V. senses) elater.

EXALTÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of EXALTER) (b. s.) over-excited; heated; feverish.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unrelated; 2. unexalted; unextolled; unglorified.

S'EXALTER, pr. v. 1. (of the senses, passions) to rise √; to be carried far, to a high degree; 2. ∥ to be over-excited.

EXAMEN [egzamin] n. m. 1. examination; 2. survey; 3. scrutiny; 4. (DE, into) inquiry; 5. consideration.

Mûr —, mature examination; nouvel —, reconsideration; — préliminaire, (universities) little go =; rigoureux —, strict =; — sévère, 1. severe =; 2. narrow scrutiny. — de conscience, self- =. Jury d'—, 1. board of =; 2. board of examiners. À l'—, under =; après —, on. upon =. Être du domaine de l'—, to fall √ under consideration; faire un —, 1. to hold √ an =; 2. to take √ a survey of; faire l'— de, to examine; passer, subir un —, to undergo √ an =; préparer à un —, to prepare, to qualify (a. o.) for an =; se préparer à un —, to prepare, to qualify for an =; soumettre à l'—, 1. to submit to =; 2. to bring √ under consideration; être soumis à l'—, 1. to be under =, review; 2. to be under consideration; 3. to fall √ under consideration; soumis à l'—, 1. under =, review; 2. under consideration.

EXAMINA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. examiner.

Premier —, (universities) senior examiner; second —, (universities) junior =. — pour les mathématiques, mathematical =; — supérieur pour les mathématiques, (universities) moderator. Bureau d'—s, board of =s.

EXAMINER, v. a. 1. to examine (a. th.); (to look over; 2. to examine; to inquire into; 3. to examine (a. o.); 4. to examine; to inspect; to survey; to take √ a survey of; to view: to take √ a view of; to look at; 5. to scrutinize; 6. to explore; to examine; to consider; to weigh.

3. — des élèves, des candidats, to examine pupils, candidates.

— à fond, to examine thoroughly; — laborieusement, (V. senses) to tread through; — de plus près, to take √ a nearer view of; — rapidement, (V. senses) to = rapidly; to run √ over.

EXAMINÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of EXAMINER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unexamined; 2. unexplored; 3. unconsidered; unweighed.

EXANTHÈMATEU-X [—mæte] SE,

EXANTHÈMATIQUE, adj. (med.) exanthematic.

EXANTHÈME, n. m. (med.) exanthema.

EXARCHAT [egzarka] n. m. (Rom. hist.) *exarchate*.

EXARQUE, n. m. 1. (Rom. hist.) *exarch*; 2. (Gr. church) *exarch*.

EXASPERANT, E, adj. *incensive; exasperating; enraging*.

EXASPERATION [—asion] n. f. *exasperation*.

EXASPERER, v. a. (DE, at) to incense; to exasperate; to enrage.

EXASPERÉ, E, pa. p. *incensed; exasperated; enraged*.

Non —, *unincensed; unexasperated*.

S'EXASPERER, pr. v. (DE, at) to become √, to get √, to grow √ *incensed, exasperated, enraged*.

EXAUGEMENT [egzôsmen] n. m. 1. *hearing (of prayers, vows); granting*; 2. *hearing (of a. o.)*.

EXAUCER [egzôcé] v. a. 1. to hear √ (prayers, vows); to grant; 2. to hear √ (a. o.); to grant the prayer of.

EXCAVATION [—vâcion] n. f. 1. *excavation; excavating*; 2. *excavation (cavity)*; 3. (arch.) *cavation*; 4. (engin.) *excavation*.

Machine à —, *excavating-machine*.

EXCAVER, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ to excavate; to hollow.

EXCÉDANT, E, adj. 1. *exceeding; over and above*; 2. *wearying; tiring*.

EXCÉDANT, n. m. 1. *surplus; overplus*; 2. (of weight) *excess; overweight*; 3. (arith., geom.) *excess*.

EXCÉDER, v. a. 1. to exceed (go beyond); 2. § to weary; to tire; to tire out; 3. to wear √ (a. o.) out; 4. to bruise (by severe beating).

S'EXCÉDER, pr. v. (DE, with) 1. to weary √ o.'s self out; 2. to wear √ o.'s self out.

EXCELLEMENT [ekselman] adv. *excellently*.

EXCELLENCE, n. f. 1. *excellence; excellency*; 2. *excellence (title of distinction)*.

Par —, 1. *preeminently; excellently*; 2. *by way of eminence*. Traiter d'—, (b. s.) to *excellence*.

EXCELLENT, E, adj. § *excellent*.

Très —, *most excellent*.

[EXCELLENT may precede the noun.]

EXCELLENTISSIME, adj. (most excellent).

EXCELLER, v. n. 1. (DANS, EN, in; à, in) to excel; 2. (SUR, ...) to excel; to surpass; (to outdo) √.

1. — en q. ch., to excel in a. th.; — à faire q. ch., to excel in doing a. th. 2. — sur q. u., to excel, to surpass a. o.

EXCENTRICITÉ, n. f. 1. (geom.) *eccentricity*; 2. (§ *eccentricity (singularity)*).

EXCENTRIQUE, adj. 1. (geom.) *eccentric*; 2. § *distant from the centre*; 3. § *eccentric (singular)*; 4. (of wheels) *sun and planet*.

Cercle —, (geom.) *eccentric*.

EXCENTRIQUE, n. f. (mach.) *eccentric; eccentric-wheel*.

EXCEPTÉ, prep. *except; excepting; save; (all but)*.

— que, *except that; except*.

EXCEPTER, v. a. (DE, from) to except.

EXCEPTION [eksepçion] n. f. 1. (À, to) *exception (exclusion)*; 2. (law) *exception; plea*; 3. (law) *bar*.

— *declinatoire*, (law) *plea to the jurisdiction*; — *péremptoire*, (law) *demurrer*; — *d'incompétence*, (law) *foreign plea*; — *tirée de l'aveu*, des actes de la partie, (law) *estoppel*. À l'— de, with the *exception of; except; excepting*; à cette — près, with this, that *exception*; par —, by way of *exception*; par — à, in *exception to*; sans —, 1. without any *exception*; 2. without *exception*. Être une —, to be an *exception*; faire —, to be an *exception*; faire une —, to make √ an *exception*; fournir des

—s, (law) to *except*; to state o.'s *exceptions*; opposer une — *péremptoire*, (law) to *demur*; opposer une — *tirée de l'aveu*, des actes de la partie, (law) to *estop*; ne point souffrir d'—, to *admit of no exception*. Qui renferme une —, (did.) *exceptive*.

EXCEPTIONNEL [eksepçionel] LE, adj. 1. *containing an exception*; 2. *exceptional; that is an exception*.

EXCES, n. m. 1. *excess*; 2. * *riot (intemperance)*; 3. *surfeit*; 4. (arith., geom.) *excess*; 5. (did.) *predominance; predominancy*; 6. (law) *violence*.

À l'—, to *excess; excessively; unduly*; avec —, 1. in —; 2. at a *great, high rate*; jusqu'à l'—, to =. Commettre, faire un —, to *commit an* =.

EXCESSIF, VE, adj. 1. (th.) *excessive*; 2. (pers.) *unreasonable*.

EXCESSIVEMENT [—ivman] adv. *excessively; to excess*.

EXCIPER, v. n. (law) (DE, to) to *plead an exception*.

EXCIPIENT, n. m. (pharm.) *excipient*.

EXCISE, n. f. 1. *excise*; 2. *excise-office*.

Employé, préposé de l'—, *excise-man*.

EXCISION, n. f. (surg.) *excision; abscission*.

EXCITABILITÉ, n. f. (did.) *excitability*.

EXCITABLE, adj. (did.) *excitable*.

EXCITANT, E, adj. (med.) *exciting*.

EXCITANT, n. m. 1. (did.) *excitant*; 2. (med.) *excitant*.

EXCITA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. *exciter*.

EXCITATI-F, VE, adj. (did.) *excitative*.

EXCITATION [—asion] n. f. 1. (À, to) *excitation; excitement*; 2. *excitement (state)*.

— à la haine et au mépris du gouvernement, (law) *contempt against the government*; — à la haine et au mépris du gouvernement du roi, de la reine et de sa personne, (law) *contempt against the king's, the queen's person and government*. Motif d'—, (pour) *excitement (of)*.

EXCITER, v. a. (À, to) 1. § to *excite*; 2. § to *inspire*; to *animate*; 3. § to *rouse*; to *inflame*; to *stir*; to *stir up*; to *summon*; to *summon up*; 4. § to *stimulate*; to *impel*; to *urge*; to *urge on*; to *prompt*; to *drive √ on*; to *thrust √ on*; (to set √ on); 5. (b. s.) to *inflame*; to *irritate*; to *work up*; 6. § (b. s.) to *instigate*; to *urge on*; to *set √ on*; 7. (APRÈS, CONTRE, at) to *set √ (an animal)*.

EXCITÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of *EXCITER*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § *unexcited*; 2. § *uninspired*; 3. § *uninflamed*; 4. § *unstimulated*; *unimpelled; unurged*; *unprompted*; 5. § *uninflamed*; *unirritated*; 6. § *uninstigated*.

EXCLAMATI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) of *exclamation, admiration*.

Point —, note of =.

EXCLAMATION [—asion] n. f. *exclamation*.

Point d'—, (gram.) *exclamation*; note of *exclamation, admiration*. D'—, of =; *exclamatory*.

EXCLAMER (S) pr. v. + to *exclaim*.

EXCLURE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like CONCLURE) 1. to *exclude (from)*; to *drive √ (from)*; to *shut √ (from)*; to *shut √ out (of)*; 2. (DE, from) to *exclude*; to *debar*; to *cut √ off*.

Qui exclut, (V. senses) *exclusive (of)*.

EXCLUSI-F, VE, adj. *exclusive*.

EXCLUSION, n. f. (DE, from) *exclusion*.

Partisan d'—, *exclusionist*. À l'—

(de), 1. to the *exclusion (of)*; *exclusive (of)*; 2. to the *exclusion of; exclusively (of)*; d'—, 1. of =; 2. *exclusive*.

EXCLUSIVEMENT [ekklusivman] adv. *exclusively*.

EXCOMMUNICATION [—asion] n. f. *excommunication*.

Passible d'—, *excommunicable*. À peine d'—, on pain of =.

EXCOMMUNIÉ, n. m. E, n. f. *excommunicate*.

Avoir un visage d'—, to be *very ill-looking*; être fait comme un —, to be *horribly dressed*.

EXCOMMUNIER, v. a. to *excommunicate*.

EXCORIATION [—asion] n. f. (surg.) *excoriation*.

EXCORIER, v. a. (surg.) to *excoriate*.

EXCREMENT, n. m. 1. *excrement*; 2. —s, (pl.) (did.) *feces*, pl.

— du genre humain, de la nature, de la terre §, *scum of the earth*.

EXCREMENTEUX [—teux] SE.

EXCREMENTIEL [—manciel] LE,

EXCREMENTIEL [—ticiel] LE, adj. 1. *excremental; excrementitial; excrementitious*; 2. (did.) *fecal*.

EXCRÉTEUR, adj. (physiol.) *excretory*; *excretive*; *emissary*.

EXCRÉTOIRE, adj. (physiol.) *excretory*; *excretive*; *emissary*.

Conduit, vaisseau —, (physiol.) *emissary duct, vessel; excretory*.

EXCRÉTION [—cion] n. f. (nat. scienc.) *excretion*.

Evacuer par —, to *excrete*.

EXCROISSANCE, n. f. 1. § *excrescence; excrescency*; 2. (bot.) *excrescence; (wart)*.

— molle, (did.) *fungosity*. Qui forme une —, § *excrescent*.

EXCURSION, n. f. 1. § *excursion*; 2. § *ramble*, sing.; *range*; —s, (pl.) *rambles*, pl.; *rambling*, sing.; 3. § *excursion*; *trip*; 4. § (HORS DE, from) *excursion (digression)*; 5. (astr.) *excursion*; 6. (mil.) *excursion*.

Personne qui fait des —s, (V. senses) *rambler*. En —, on an *excursion*. Faire une —, 1. § to *make √ an excursion*; 2. § to *take √ a ramble, range*; 3. § to *take √ a trip*.

EXCUSABLE, adj. 1. *excusable*; 2. *defensible*; 3. *venial*; 4. (law.) (of homicide) *by misadventure*.

Caractère, nature —, 1. *excusableness*; 2. *venialness*.

EXCUSATION [—asion] n. f. (law) *plea; excuse*.

EXCUSE, n. f. 1. *excuse (exculpatory reason)*; 2. (À, to; DE, for) *apology*.

2. Faire des —s à q. u. de q. ch., to *make an apology to a. o. for a. th.*

— recevable, *fair excuse*; *sotte* —, *foolish, silly* =. Sans —, 1. *without an* =; 2. *inexcusable; unjustifiable; unwarrantable*. Accepter, recevoir une —, to *accept an* =; faire une —, to *make √ an* =; faire — à q. u., to *beg, to ask a. o.'s pardon*; faire, présenter des —s (de), to *apologize (for)*; to *make √ an apology (for)*; prendre q. ch. pour —, to *excuse o.'s self on account of a. th.*; présenter une —, to *offer an* =.

EXCUSER, v. a. 1. to *excuse*; to *exculpate*; 2. to *excuse (admit as an exculpation)*; 3. (APRÈS DE, to) to *apologize for (a. o., a. th.)*.

2. — q. u. après d'une dame, to *apologize to a lady for a. o.*

— q. u. de faire q. ch., to *excuse a. o.'s doing a. th.* Chose, personne qui *excuse, exculpate (of)*. Pour — ..., in *excuse of ...*. Excusez-moi! (*excusez! excuse me! pardon me!*)

S'EXCUSER, pr. v. 1. (DE, for) to *excuse, to exculpate o.'s self (for)*; 2. (SUR, ...) to *plead (a. th.) as an excuse*; to *plead*; 3. (SUR, on, upon) to

cast \checkmark , to throw \checkmark , to lay \checkmark the blame (on a. o.); 4. (DE, for) to apologize (for a. th.); to make \checkmark an apology; 5. (DE, ...) to decline.

EXEAT [egzèatt] n. m. 1. exeat (permission granted to a clergyman to leave his diocese); 2. (schools) exeat (permission to go out); ticket.

Donner à q. u. son — \checkmark , to discard a. o.; to dismiss a. o.; to send \checkmark a. o. off.

EXÉCRABLE, adj. execrable.

EXÉCRABLEMENT, adv. execrably.

EXÉCRATION [—àcion] n. f. execration.

Formule d'—, execratory. Avoir en —, to execrate; to hold \checkmark in execration; être en — (à), to be hold in execration (by).

EXÉCRER, v. a. to execrate; to hold \checkmark in execration.

EXÉCUTABLE, adj. practicable; feasible.

EXÉCUTANT, n. m. (mus.) performer; player.

EXÉCUTER, v. a. 1. to execute; 2. to perform (do); to accomplish; to act; 3. to achieve; 4. to go \checkmark through; to carry on; 5. to fulfil (an engagement); to make \checkmark good; 6. (arts) to execute; 7. (law) to distrain; 8. (law) to serve (a judicial act, a process); 9. (crim. law) to execute (put to death); 10. (mus.) to execute (music); to perform.

— à mort, (crim. law.) to execute (put to death). Personne qui exécute, (V. senses) fulfiller.

EXÉCUTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of EXÉCUTER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unexecuted; 2. unperformed; unaccomplished; unacted; 3. unachieved; 4. unfulfilled. Supérieurement —, (V. senses) high wrought.

S'EXÉCUTER, pr. v. (V. senses of EXÉCUTER) 1. to sell \checkmark off (o.'s property in order to pay o.'s debts); 2. to sacrifice o.'s self (sacrifice o.'s interest); 3. to comply; to yield.

— soi-même, =.

EXÉCU-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. executor (accomplisher); executor; 2. executioner; 3. (law) executor, m.; executrix, f.

— testamentaire, (law) executor, m.; executrix, f. — de haute justice, des hautes œuvres, executioner. Qualité d'— testamentaire, (law) executorship. D'— testamentaire, (law) executorial. Livrer à l'—, to deliver over to the executioner.

EXÉCUTI-F, VE, adj. executive.

EXÉCUTION [egzekucion] n. f. 1. execution; 2. performance; accomplishment; 3. achievement (action); 4. fulfilment; 5. (arts) execution; 6. (law) execution (capital punishment); 7. (mil.) execution; 8. (mus.) execution.

— d'un surcent, (mil.) centesimation. Commencement d'—, 1. (law) commencement of execution; 2. overt act; homme d'—, resolute man; mise à —, execution; ordre d'—, (of a criminal) warrant for execution; death-warrant. En — de, (law) in pursuance of; en cours d'—, in execution; sans —, unacted. Donner des ordres pour l'— de q. u., to order a. o. for execution; mettre à —, to carry into execution; to put \checkmark into, in execution; être mis à —, 1. to be carried into effect; 2. to come \checkmark into operation; procéder à l'—, to do execution (capital punishment). Dont l'— est suspendue, (law) executory.

EXÉCUTOIRE, adj. (law) executory.

EXÉCUTOIRE, n. m. (law) execution; writ of execution.

EXEDRE, n. m. (arch.) exedra; exhedra.

EXÉGESE, n. f. (did.) exegesis (explanatory discourse).

Par —, exegetically.

EXÉGETIQUE, adj. (did.) exegetical.

D'une manière —, exegetically.

EXEMPLAIRE [egzanplèr] adj. exemplary.

Peu —, unexemplary. Qualité de ce qui est —, exemplariness. D'une manière —, exemplarily.

EXEMPLAIRE [egzanplèr] n. m. 1. + model; 2. (of printed books, engravings, medals, &c.) copy.

Tirer un ouvrage à ... —s, to print, to strike \checkmark off ... copies of a work.

EXEMPLAIREMENT [egzanplèrman] adv. exemplarily.

EXEMPLE [egzanplè] n. m. 1. example (model in morals, manners); pattern; 2. example; instance; 3. example (illustration of a rule); 4. (of writing) copy; slip; 5. (of writing) copy (in imitation of the slip); 6. (log., rhet.) example.

Grand —, 1. great example, pattern; 2. great instance. Cahier d'—s, (of writing) copy-slip; explication par des —s, exemplification. À l'— de, after the = of; in imitation of; par —, 1. for instance, =; 2. (exclam.) indeed! 3. (exclam.) bless me, us! bless my heart! sans —, 1. unexampled; unprecedented; 2. unparalleled; unexemplified. Appuyer par un —, des —s, (V. senses) to exemplify; citer, donner, offrir, présenter un —, des —s, (V. senses) to instance; citer, donner, offrir, présenter comme un —, pour —, (V. senses) to instance; donner l'—, to show \checkmark , (to set \checkmark an =; donner un — de, to exemplify; to give \checkmark an = of; éclairer par un —, to exemplify; to illustrate by an =; être fondé d'—, to be borne out by =; faire un — de q. u., to make \checkmark an = of a. o.; montrer l'—, to show \checkmark , (to set \checkmark an =; montrer par l'—, to exemplify; prêcher d'—, to show \checkmark = rather than giving precept; prendre — sur q. u., to take = from a. o.; faire servir q. u. d'—, to make \checkmark an = of a. o.

EXEMPLE [egzanplè] n. f. 1. (of writing) copy; slip; 2. copy (pupil's imitation of the slip).

Cahier d'—s, copy-slip.

EXEMPT [egzan] E, adj. (DE, from) 1. \checkmark exempt; free; 2. \checkmark exempted; preserved; free.

Être — de, to be exempt from; to have an exemption from; prétendre à être — de, to claim an exemption from; être — de bien faire, not to be bound to do a. th.

EXEMPT [egzan] n. m. 1. police-officer; officer; 2. + "exempt" (captain's substitute); 3. clergyman exempted (from the jurisdiction of the ordinary).

— de police, police-officer.

EXEMPTER [egzanptè] v. a. 1. (DE, from) to exempt; to free; 2. (DE, with) to dispense (with a. th.).

2. — q. u. de faire q. ch., to dispense with a. o.'s doing a. th.

S'EXEMPTER, pr. v. 1. (DE, from) to exempt o.'s self; 2. (DE, with) to dispense (with a. th.).

EXEMPTION [egzanpcion] n. f. (DE, from) 1. exemption; 2. dispensation; 3. (schools) exemption.

Lettre d'— des droits de douane, (com.) bill of sufferance. Sans —, unexempt.

EXÉQUATUR [egzekouatur] n. m. (dipl.) exequatur.

EXERCER, v. a. 1. \checkmark (à, in) to exercise; 2. \checkmark to exert (put in action); 3. \checkmark to exercise; to train; to train up; 4. \checkmark (b. s.) to exercise; to practice; 5. \checkmark (b. s.) to exercise; to try; 6. \checkmark (b. s.) to hackney; 7. \checkmark to exercise (a profession); to practice (trade); to follow;

8. \checkmark to carry on (a trade); 9. (mil.) to exercise; to drill.

7. — une profession, to exercise a profession; — la médecine, to practice medicine.

EXERCÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of EXERCER.

Non, peu —, (V. senses) 1. \checkmark unexercised; 2. \checkmark unexercised; 3. \checkmark untrained; 4. \checkmark unpracticed; 5. \checkmark (DANS, in) unversed; 6. \checkmark (b. s.) unhackneyed.

S'EXERCER, pr. v. (V. senses of EXERCER) 1. (à, ...) to exercise; to practice; 2. (à, in) to exercise o.'s self; 3. (à, at) to exercise; to practice.

EXERCER, v. n. 1. to practice (a profession); 2. to visit (dealers in excisable articles).

EXERCICE, n. m. 1. \checkmark exercise; 2. \checkmark exertion; exercise; practice; 3. (sing.) service, sing.; functions, pl.; 4. practice (of a profession); 5. trouble; 6. inspection of an officer of the indirect taxes; 7. (sing.) (fin.) receipts and expenditure, pl.; 8. (mil.) exercise; practice; 9. (mil.) drill; drilling.

— à feu, (mil.) field exercise. Non —, non-exercise; non — de fonctions, (law) non-user. À l'—, (mil.) on, upon =; en —, 1. in practice; 2. in = of o.'s functions; 3. on service; 4. in practice (of o.'s profession). Entrer en —, to commence o.'s functions, service; envoyer faire l'—, (mil.) 1. to send \checkmark to =; 2. to send \checkmark to drill; faire l'—, (mil.) 1. to exercise; 2. to drill; faire de l'—, to take \checkmark =; prendre de l'—, to take \checkmark =; to exercise; sortir d'—, to finish o.'s term of service (functions); se tenir en —, to keep \checkmark o.'s self in practice.

EXERGUE, n. m. exergue.

EXFOLIATION [—àcion] n. f. (med., surg.) exfoliation.

EXFOLIER (S') pr. v. 1. (did.) to exfoliate; 2. (surg.) to exfoliate.

EXHALAISON, n. f. exhalation; effluvia; expiration.

— maligne, noxious exhalation; — sensible, visible =.

EXHALANT, adj. m. (anat.) exhaling.

Vaisseau —, exhaling vessel.

EXHALANT, n. m. (anat.) exhaling vessel.

EXHALATION [—àcion] n. f. 1. exhalation (action); 2. (anat.) exhalation.

EXHALER, v. a. 1. \checkmark (DE, from) to exhale; to emit; to send \checkmark forth; "to breathe forth; 2. \checkmark to shed \checkmark (odour); 3. \checkmark (DE, from) to exhale, to send \checkmark forth; to breathe out; "to breathe forth; 4. \checkmark to evaporate (manifest); 5. (b. s.) to vent; to give \checkmark vent to.

1. — des odeurs, des vapeurs, to exhale, to emit odours, vapours.

S'EXHALER, pr. v. (V. senses of EXHALER) \checkmark (DE, from) to be exhaled.

Sujet à —, (did.) exhalable. Faire exhaler \checkmark , to exhale; pouvoir —, to be exhalable.

EXHAUSSEMENT [egzòsman] n. m. \checkmark height (of buildings).

Donner de l'— à, 1. to raise (build higher); 2. to run \checkmark up (build quickly).

EXHAUSSER [egzòcé] v. a. \checkmark 1. to raise (build higher); to raise up; 2. to run \checkmark up (build quickly).

1. — un mur, une maison, un plancher, to raise a wall, a house, a floor.

EXHERÉDATION [—àcion] n. f. (law) exheredation; disinherison.

EXHERÉDER, v. a. (law) to exheredate.

EXHIBER, v. a. (law) to exhibit, to produce.

Personne qui exhibe, exhibiter.

EXHIBITION [—bicion] n. f. (law) exhibition; producing.

Faire — de, to exhibit; to produce.

EXHILARANT, E, adj. (did.) exhilarating.

EXHORTATI-F, VE, adj. (did.) *exhortative*.

EXHORTATION [—action] n. f. *exhortation*; " *exhort*.

Faire une —, to make \checkmark an *exhortation*; faire des —s, to *exhort*.

EXHORTATOIRE, adj. (did.) *exhortatory*.

EXHORTER, v. a. 1. (à, to) to *exhort* (a. o.); 2. (à, ...) to *exhort* (a. th.).

EXHUMATION [egzumiacion] n. f. *exhumation*; *disinterment*.

EXHUMER, v. a. 1. \parallel to *exhume* (a. o.); to *disinter*; to take \checkmark up; (to dig \checkmark up; 2. \S to *disinter*; to bring \checkmark to light; 3. (\S (b. s.)) to rip up.

EXIGEANT [egizjan] E, adj. (poun) 1. *troublesome* (in a. th.); *unreasonably particular* (in); *particular* (in); *unreasonable* (in); *difficult*, *hard to please* (in); 2. *troublesome* (to a. o.); *hard* (to); 3. *importunate*.

Être —, 1. to be =; 2. to require a great deal; to be difficult, *hard to satisfy*, to please.

EXIGENCE, n. f. 1. (th.) *exigence* (what circumstances require); *exigency*; 2. (pers.) *unreasonableness* (in what o. requires).

Être d'une —, to require a great deal; to be ... *unreasonably particular*; to be ... *particular*, *unreasonable*.

EXIGER, v. a. 1. \parallel to *exact* (compel) to pay, yield; to be an *extractor* of; 2. \S to *exact* (demand of right); to demand; 3. \S to *exact* (demand of necessity); to require; to call for.

Personne qui exige, (V. senses) \parallel *extractor*; *extracter*.

EXIGÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of EXIGER. Non —, (V. senses) 1. \parallel *unextracted*; 2. \S *undemanded*; 3. \S *unrequired*; *uncalled for*.

EXIGIBLE, adj. 1. *demandable*; *exigible*; 2. *requirable*.

EXIGU, E, adj. (1. scanty; slender; slight; 2. small (in amount)).

EXIGUÛTÉ, n. f. 1. *scantiness*; *slenderness*; *slightness*; 2. *smallness* (in amount).

EXIL, n. m. \parallel *exile* (banishment).

Lieu d'—, place of =. Aller en —, to go \checkmark into =; envoyer en —, to send \checkmark into =; être en —, to be in =; rappeler de l'—, to recall from =; revenir de l'—, to return from =.

EXILÉ, n. m. E, n. f. *exile* (person).

EXILER, v. a. 1. \parallel \S (DE, from) to *exile*; 2. \parallel " (DE, ...) to *exile*; 3. \S (DE) to *banish* (from); to *banish* (...).

S'EXILER, pr. v. to *exile* o.'s self.

EXILITE, n. f. *slenderness*; *slightness*.

EXISTANT, E, adj. 1. *existing*; 2. (pers., animals) *existing*; *living*; *in being*.

EXISTENCE, n. f. 1. *existence*; 2. (of God, pers.) *existence*; *being*; 3. —s, (pl.) (com.) *stock on hand*, *sing*.

Non —, 1. *non-existence*; 2. (did.) *non-entity*. Début d'existence, (did.) *inexistence*. Dans l'—, in =, *being*. Appeler en l'—, to call into *existence*, *being*; avoir de l'—, to be in *existence*; to *exist*.

EXISTER, v. n. 1. to *exist*; to be in *existence*; 2. (pers.) to *live*; $\frac{1}{2}$ to have o.'s *being*; 3. (th.) to be *existant*.

3. Les ouvrages qui *existent*, the works that are *existant*.

Chose qui n'existe pas, *non-entity*. Faire —, to maintain; to support; to obtain a *livelihood*. Qui existe, 1. *existing*; *in existence*; 2. *living*; 3. *existant*.

EXOCET, n. m. (ich.) V. MUGE.

EXODE, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ *Exodus*.

EXOMPHALE [egomfal] n. f. (med., surg.) *exomphalos*.

EXONERER, v. a. (did.) (DE, from) to *exonerate*; to *discharge*.

EXOPHTHALMIE, n. f. (med.) *exophthalmia*.

EXORABLE, adj. *exorable*.

EXORBITAMMENT, adv. 1. *exorbitantly*; 2. *excessively*.

EXORBITANT, E, adj. 1. *exorbitant*; 2. *excessive*.

EXORCISER, v. a. 1. to *exorcise*; 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to *exhort*; to *urge*.

EXORCISME, n. m. *exorcism*.

EXORCISTE, n. m. *exorcist*; *exorciser*.

EXORDE, n. m. 1. (rhet.) *exordium*; 2. \S *beginning*.

De l'—, *exordial*; en forme d'—, *exordial*.

EXOSTOSE [—ôz] n. f. 1. (med.) *exostosis*; 2. (bot.) *exostosis*.

EXOTERIQUE, adj. (philos.) *exoteric*; *exoteric*.

Doctrine —, *exoteric*; *exotery*.

Plante —, *exotic*; terme —, *exotic*.

EXPANSIBILITE, n. f. (did.) *expansibility*.

EXPANSIBLE, adj. (did.) *expansible*; *expansile*.

EXPANSI-F, VE, adj. 1. (did.) *expansive*; 2. \S *expansive*; *diffusive*; 3. \S (pers.) *unreserved*.

Nature *expansive*, *unreservedness*; principe —, *expansive principle*.

EXPANSION, n. f. 1. (did.) *expansion*; 2. \S *expansion*; 3. (anat.) *expansion*.

Machine d'—, *expansion-machine*.

Avoir de l'—, to be *expansive*, *diffusive*.

EXPATRIATION [—triacion] n. f. *expatriation*.

EXPATRIER, v. a. (DE, from) to *expatriate*.

S'EXPATRIER, pr. v. to *expatriate* o.'s self.

EXPECTANT, E, adj. (did.) *expectant*.

Médecine —e, *expectant mode of treatment*.

EXPECTANT, n. m. *expectant*.

EXPECTATI-F, VE, adj. (of grace) *expectant*.

EXPECTATIVE, n. f. 1. *expectation*; 2. *abeyance*; *promise of survivorship*; 3. (law) *expectancy*.

Dans l'—, in *expectation*.

EXPECTORANT, E, adj. 1. (med.) *expectorant*; (expectorating); 2. (pharm.) *expectorative*.

EXPECTORANT, n. m. (med.) *expectorant*.

EXPECTORATION [—acion] n. f. (med.) 1. *expectoration* (action); 2. *expectoration* (matter); *sputa*.

Provoquer l'—, to produce *expectoration*.

EXPECTORER, v. a. to *expectorate*; to cough up.

EXPECTORER, v. n. to *expectorate*.

EXPÉDIENT, adj. m. (de, to) *expedient*; *advisable*; *proper*; *fit*.

EXPÉDIENT, n. m. *expedient*; (shift).

Son dernier —, o.'s last *expedient*, *shift*; nouvel —, 1. *new* =; 2. *aftergame*. Homme d'—, man for an =.

Aller à l'—, (law) to settle a suit amicably; s'aviser d'un —, to fall \checkmark , to hit \checkmark upon an =; en être aux —s, to be reduced to =; to be reduced, put to shifts; tomber sur un —, to fall \checkmark , to hit \checkmark upon an =.

EXPÉDIER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. to *despatch* (a. th.); to *expedite*; to hasten; to hasten on; 2. to *despatch* (a. o., a. th.); to send \checkmark off; 3. to forward (a. th.); 4. to *despatch* (finish, kill); 5. (com.) to forward; to send \checkmark ; to send \checkmark off; 6. (cust.) to clear; 7. (law) to draw \checkmark up, out; 8. (post.) (PAR, through) to forward; to send \checkmark .

EXPÉDIE, E, pa. p. V. senses of EXPÉDIER.

Non —, *unsent*. Ecriture —e, (writing) *running hand*.

EXPÉDITEUR, n. m. 1. (com.) *sender*; 2. (com. nav.) *shipper*.

EXPÉDITI-F, VE, adj. (pers.) *expeditious*; *quick*.

D'une manière *expéditive*, *expeditiously*.

EXPÉDITION [—dicion] n. f. 1. *expedition*; *despatch*; *speed*; 2. *despatching*; *sending*; 3. —s, (pl.) *despatches*, *pl.*; 4. (com.) *forwarding*; *sending*; 5. (com. nav.) *shipment*; 6. (cust.) *clearance*; 7. (law) *estreat*; 8. (law) (of deeds) *copy*; 9. (mil., nav.) *expedition*; 10. \S (b. s.) *thing*; *piece of business*.

Homme d'—, man that *despatches his business*. En —, (mil., nav.) on an *expedition*. Délivrer une — à, (law) to *estreat*; faire une —, (mil., nav.) to make \checkmark an *expedition*; faire l'— de, (com.) to forward; to send \checkmark ; to send \checkmark off.

EXPÉDITIONNAIRE [—dicionnèr] adj. 1. (adm.) that *copies* (letters, &c.); 2. (com.) that *forwards goods*.

Commis —, (adm.) *copying clerk*.

EXPÉDITIONNAIRE [—dicionnèr] n. m. 1. (adm.) *copying clerk*; 2. (com.) *sender*.

EXPERIENCE, n. f. 1. *experience* (knowledge acquired by practice, observation); 2. \parallel *experiment* (trial to discover some unknown truth); 3. \S *experiment* (trial).

Vieille —, old *experience*. Auteur d'—s, *experimentalist*; *experimenter*. D'après des —s, *empirically*; des —s, 1. of *experiments*; 2. *empirical*; par —, 1. by, from =; 2. *experimentally*; sans —, 1. without =; 2. (pers.) of no =; 3. *unpractised*. Avoir de l'—, to have =; to be *experienced*; faire une —, to make \checkmark , to try an *experiment*; faire l'— de, to *experience*; to try; fondé sur l'—, *experimental*; parler par —, to speak \checkmark from =. Dont on n'a pas fait l'—, *untried*; qui procède par —, *experimental*; versé dans les —s, *empiric*; *empirical*.

EXPERIMENTAL, E, adj. *experimental*.

EXPERIMENTATEUR, n. m. (did.) *experimentalist*; *experimenter*.

EXPERIMENTÉ, E, adj. *experienced*.

EXPERIMENTER, v. a. 1. to *experience* (find by experience); 2. to *experiment*; to try; to test.

EXPERT, E, adj. *expert*.

EXPERT, n. m. 1. *surveyor* (person appointed to examine a. th. and report on it); 2. *appraiser*.

— *priseur*, *appraiser*; — *priseur assermenté*, *sworn appraiser*. À dire d'—s, on the *estimation of surveyors*.

EXPERTEMENT, adv. *expertly*.

EXPERTISE, n. f. 1. *survey* (visit and operation of surveyors); 2. *report of survey*; *report*; 3. *appraisement*.

— pour estimer les biens d'un débiteur saisi, (law) *extent*. Ordonnance d'—, (V. senses) (law) *extent*; writ of *extent*. Faire une —, to make \checkmark a *survey*; faire l'— de, to *survey*.

EXPIATION [—acion] n. f. 1. \parallel \S (DE, for) *atonement*; *expiation*; 2. *expiation* (expiatory ceremony); 3. (Gr., Rom. ant.) *expiation*.

Fête de l'—, des —s, jour d'—, (Jew. relig.) *day of atonement*. En — de, as an =, *expiation* for; sans —, *unatoned*; *unexpiated*. Faire —, 1. to atone; 2. to propitiate; faire — de, 1. \parallel \S to make \checkmark an = for; to atone for; to expiate; 2. to propitiate.

EXPIATOIRE, adj. *expiatory*.

Sacrifice — $\frac{1}{2}$, *sin-offering*.

EXPIER, v. a. 1. to atone for, to

alone; to expiate; 2. to propitiate (by expiation); 3. (to pay for (a. th.); 4. (Gr., Rom. ant.) to expiate.

1. — q. ch. auprès de q. u., to atone to a. o. for a. th.

Que l'on peut —, expiable; que l'on n'a pas expié, 1. unatoned; unexpiated; 2. unrepentant; unrepenting; qui peut être expié, expiable.

EXPIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of EXPIER. Non —, 1. unatoned; unexpiated; 2. unpropitiated.

EXPIRANT, E, adj. || § expiring (dying).

EXPIRATEUR, adj. m. (anat.) that assists expiration.

EXPIRATION [—action] n. f. 1. expiration (breathing out); 2. § expiration (end); * expiry; 3. (physiol.) expiration.

EXPIRER, v. n. 1. || to expire (die); 2. § to expire; to die away; 3. § to expire (end); 4. § to run out (end).

[EXPIERER: conjug. with avoir when it expresses action and with être when it implies a state.]

EXPIRÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of EXPIER.

Non —, unexpired (not ended).

EXPIRER, v. a. || to expire (air); to breathe out.

EXPLÉTI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) emphatic; explicative.

D'une manière explétive, emphatically.

EXPLÉTIF, n. m. (gram.) explicative.

EXPLICABLE, adj. explicable; explainable.

EXPLICATEUR, n. m. 1. explainer; 2. shotman.

EXPLICATI-F, VE, adj. explanatory; explicative.

EXPLICATION [—action] n. f. 1. explanation; explication; 2. explication (to reconcile a difference).

Avoir une — avec q. u., to come to an explanation with a. o.; to have an — with a. o.; faire disparaître à force d'—s, to explain away; donner des —s, to explain; recevoir, souffrir une —, to admit of an —.

EXPLICITE, adj. (pour, to) explicit.

Caractère —, explicitness.

EXPLICITEMENT [—clitman] adv. explicitly.

EXPLIQUER, v. a. 1. to explain; 2. to declare; to express; 3. to explain away (remove by explanation); 4. to expound; to be the expounder of; 5. to construe; to translate; 6. to illustrate; to be illustrative of; 7. to solve (an enigma); (to unriddle).

Personne qui explique, (V. senses) 1. explainer; 2. expositor; expounder; 3. illustrator; 4. (of enigmas) solver; unriddler.

S'EXPLIQUER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to explain o.'s self; to explain; 2. (th.) to be explained; 3. (pers.) (DE, on, upon, about) to come to an explanation.

EXPLOIT, n. m. 1. exploit; deed; achievement; feat; 2. (law) writ.

Faire un —, to achieve, to perform an exploit, deed, feat; to accomplish, to perform an achievement; signifier un —, (law) to serve a writ.

EXPLOITABLE, adj. 1. that may be worked (employed); 2. that may be cultivated for sale; 3. improvable; 4. § that may be made the most of; 5. (law) not distrainable.

Non —, (agr.) unimprovable. Nature non —, unimprovement.

EXPLOITANT, adj. m. (law) 1. that serves writs; 2. that distrains.

EXPLOITANT, n. m. t. (DE, ...) person that works (employs); 2. cultivator; farmer; 3. grower (of forests, woods); 4. improver (of land); 5. (b. s.) person that takes advantage (of a. o.).

EXPLOITATION [—action] n. f. 1. working (employing); 2. cultivation for sale (of forests, woods); 3. improving (of land); 4. § employing; using; 5. (a. & m.) working; 6. (mining) winning. — d'un champ, (agr.) cropping; — par compartiments, (mining) panel-work; — par piliers et compartiments, (mining) panel-work; — par piliers et galeries, (mining) post and stall; — par grande taille, (mining) long work. Champ d'—, (mining) working-place. room; chantier d'—, 1. (engin.) chamber of excavation; 2. (mining) working-place, room; chef d'—, (a. & m., rail.) manager; matériel d'—, (a. & m.) working-stock; taille d'—, 1. (engin.) chamber of excavation; 2. (mining) winning-headway, room; board; thirling; wall-face. En —, (a. & m.) 1. being worked; 2. in operation; in activity. Mettre en —, (a. & m.) to work.

EXPLOITER, v. n. (law) 1. to serve writs; 2. to distrain.

EXPLOITER, v. a. 1. || to work (employ); 2. || to cultivate for sale (forests, woods); 3. || to farm; to improve (land); 4. || to use (a. th.); to employ; to make the most of; 5. § (b. s.) to take advantage of (a. o.); to put upon (a. o.); 6. (a. & m.) to work; 7. (mining) to win.

1. — une route, une mine, to work a road, a mine.

— à la poudre, (engin.) to blow up.

EXPLOITÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of EXPLOITER.

Non —, 1. unworked; 2. uncultivated for sale; 3. unimproved; 4. (a. & m.) unworked.

EXPLOITEUR, n. m. 1. * * * achiever of exploits; 2. (b. s.) person that takes advantage.

EXPLORATEUR, n. m. explorer.

EXPLORA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. (did.) exploratory.

EXPLORATION [—action] n. f. 1. || exploration; 2. (med.) exploration.

D'—, exploratory.

EXPLORER, v. a. || to explore (a country).

EXPLOSI-F, VE, adj. (phys.) explosive.

EXPLOSION, n. f. 1. || § explosion; 2. || blowing up; 3. || bursting (by explosion).

Avec —, 1. with =; 2. explosive.

Faire —, 1. || § to explode; 2. || to blow up; 3. || to burst.

EXPONENTIEL [—nancier] LE, adj. (alg.) exponential.

EXPORTATEUR, n. m. (com., cust.) exporter.

EXPORTATION [—action] n. f. (com., cust.) 1. (action) exportation; 2. export (thing exported).

Non —, non-exportation.

EXPORTER, v. a. (com., cust.) to export.

Pouvoir être exporté, to be exportable. Que l'on peut —, exportable.

EXPOSANT [ekspozan] n. m. E, n. f. 1. petitioner; 2. (of works of arts) exhibitor; exhibitor; 3. (math.) exponent; index.

EXPOSÉ [ekspozé] n. m. 1. statement (of facts); 2. account (relation); 3. (law) recital.

EXPOSER [ekspozé] v. a. (a. to) 1. || § to expose to view; to expose; to show; 2. || § to exhibit; 3. || § to hold up (for show); to set up; 4. || to expose; to expose to a ... aspect; 5. || to expose (abandon a child); 6. || § to expose; to hazard; to endanger; 7. § to expose; to render; to make liable; to lay open; 8. § to disclose; to discover; to lay open; to make known; 9. § to state; to recite; to set forth; to show;

to lay before (a. o.); 10. § to expound; to propound; to explain; 11. to utter (base coin); 12. to lay (dead bodies) in state.

— sur un lit de parade, to lay (dead bodies) in state; — en vente, to expose for sale; — à la vue, 1. to expose to view; to expose; to show; 2. to exhibit.

EXPOSE, E, pa. p. V. senses of EXPOSER.

Non —, 1. unexposed; unshown; 2. unexhibited; 3. unhazarded; 4. unexpounded; unexplained. Etat de la personne, de la chose qui est —e, exposure (to evil). Être —, (V. senses) 1. to be exposed; to be liable; to lie open; 2. (of dead bodies) to lie in state; être — sur un lit de parade, to lie in state.

S'EXPOSER, pr. v. (à, to) (V. senses of EXPOSER) 1. to expose o.'s self (to evil); 2. to be exposed, liable; to lie open.

EXPOSITION [ekspozicion] n. f. 1. || § exposure (action, state); exposition; 2. || § exhibition; 3. || exposure (situation); aspect; 4. || exposing (abandoning a child); 5. § statement (of facts); 6. § exposure (interpretation); 7. (of the dead) lying in state; 8. (French law) exposition (of criminals); 9. (poetry) proposition.

Faire l'— de, 1. || to expose to view; to expose; to show; 2. || to exhibit; 3. § to disclose; to discover; to lay open; to make known; 4. § to state; to recite; to set forth; to show; to lay before a. o.

EXPR-ES, ESSE, adj. express (positive).

EXPRES, n. m. express.

Par —, by —.

EXPRES, adv. expressly; purposely; (on purpose).

Un fait —, V. FAIT-EXPRES. Il semble fait — pour cela, he seems made for it; (cut out for it).

EXPRESSEMENT, adv. expressly.

EXPRESSI-F, VE, adj. § expressive.

Peu —, 1. unexpressive; 2. uninformed. D'une manière expressive, expressively.

EXPRESSION, n. f. 1. || § expression; 2. § expressiveness (power of representation); expression; 3. § easi (appearance); 4. § expression (term); 5. § expression; wording.

Belle —, beautiful, fine expression; — imaginaire, (alg.) imaginary, impossible binomial; 1 — la plus simple, (sing.) (math.) the lowest terms, pl. vive —, lively =. Force d'—, expressiveness; force of =. Au delà de toute —, beyond all =; avec —, expressively; sans —, 1. unexpressive; 2. uninformed; unthinking. Être recherché dans ses —s, to be choice in o.'s =; pécher par l'—, to be deficient, faulty in =; réduire à la plus simple —, (math.) to reduce to the lowest terms.

EXPRIMABLE, adj. § expressible.

EXPRIMER, v. a. 1. || to express (by compression); to press out; (to squeeze out); 2. § (à, to) to express (manifest) to give expression to; to be expressive of; to convey; 3. § (à, to) to express (by words); to tell; to utter; to give utterance to; to convey; to word — (en écrasant), to crush out; — (en foulant), to tread out; — (en passant par un tamis), to strain out; — (en tordant), to wring out.

EXPRIME, E, pa. p. V. senses of EXPRIMER.

Non —, 1. || § unexpressed; 2. § untold; unuttered. Pouvoir être —, to be expressible.

S'EXPRIMER, pr. v. § to express o.'s self.

— par la physionomie, to be expressed (by); to look out (of).

EX PROFESSO, adv. *ex professo*.

EXPROPRIATION [—aïon] n. f. (law)

1. taking possession of the landed property of a debtor; 2. dispossession (of a. o.); 3. appropriation (of a. th.).

— forcee, = — pour cause d'utilité publique, dispossession; appropriation; taking possession of private landed property for public purposes. Jury d'—, valuation jury.

EXPROPRIER, v. a. (law) 1. to take possession of the landed property of a debtor; 2. to dispossess (a. o.); 3. to appropriate (a. th.).

— pour cause d'utilité publique, to take possession of a. o.'s private landed property for public purposes; to dispossess (a. o.).

EXPULSER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. to expel (a. o.); to drive out; to drive out (of); to throw out (of); 2. to expel (a. o.); to exclude; to drive out; to put out (of); 3. (did.) to extrude; 4. (law) to eject; 5. (med.) to expel.

— pour cause d'indignité, (law) to forejudge.

EXPULSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of EXPULSER.

Susceptible d'être —, (med.) expellable. Pouvoir être —, (med.) to be expellable.

EXPULSION, n. f. 1. (DE, from) expulsion; 2. (did.) extrusion; 3. (law) ejection; ejection; 4. (med.) expulsion.

Auteur d'une —, (law) ejector.

EXPURGATOIRE, adj. expurgatory.

EXPURGER, v. a. to expurgate.

EXQUIS, E, adj. || § exquisite (excellence).

Gout —, exquisiteness. D'une manière —e, exquisitely.

EXQUISITEMENT [ekskizman] adv. exquisitely.

EXSUCCION, n. f. (did.) exsuction.

EXUDATION [—aïon] n. f. (did.) exsudation.

EXSUDER, v. n. (did.) to exsude; to perspire.

Faire —, to exsude.

EXTANT, E, adj. (law) existing.

EXTASE [ekstaz] n. f. 1. || trance; 2. § ecstasy; rapture.

D'—, 1. of ecstasy; 2. ecstatic; en —, 1. || tranced; 2. § in an —; jusqu'à l'— §, to —. Être en —, to be in —, in rapture; ravir en —, to transport to —; être ravi en —, to fall into a trance; ravi en — ||, tranced; tomber en —, 1. || to fall into a trance; 2. § to be in —, raptures.

EXTASIER (S') pr. v. (DE, with) to be in ecstasy, in raptures; to be enraptured.

EXTATIQUE, adj. § ecstatic; rapturous.

EXTENSEUR, adj. m. (anat.) extensor.

Muscle —, extensor; extensor muscle.

EXTENSEUR, n. m. (anat.) extensor; tensor.

EXTENSIBILITÉ, n. f. (did.) extensibility; extensibleness.

EXTENSIBLE, adj. (did.) extendible; extensible; tensible; tensile.

EXTENSI-F, VE, adj. (did.) extending; of extension; expanding; of expansion.

EXTENSION, n. f. 1. || extension; tension; 2. || extent; 3. || coextension; 4. || strain; 5. § extension; 6. (lin.) expansion; 7. (gram.) extension; 8. (surg.) extension.

Par —, par — du sens (gram.) 1. by extension of the sense; 2. (of words) enlarged; sans —, unenlarged.

EXTENUATION [—aïon] n. f. 1. || extenuation; debility; 2. + § extenuation (palliation); 3. (rhet.) extenuation.

EXTENUER, v. a. 1. to debilitate; to enfeeble; to weaken; 2. + § to extenuate (palliate).

EXTÉRIEUR, E, adj. 1. || § exterior; external; outward; 2. § foreign.

Chose —e, external; external, outward form; forme —e, exterior; external; objet —, external; pratique —e, external.

EXTÉRIEUR, n. m. 1. exterior; outside; 2. exterior (appearance); 3. (sing.) foreign countries, pl.

— agréable, pleasing exterior; — décent, decent; respectability. À l'—, 1. without; on the outside; 2. abroad; de l'—, (V. senses) from abroad.

EXTÉRIEUREMENT [ekstérieurman] adv. externally.

EXTERMINATEUR, TRICE, adj. exterminating; + destroying.

Auge — +, destroying angel; destroyer.

EXTERMINATEUR, n. m. exterminator.

EXTERMINATION [—aïon] n. f. extermination (destruction).

D'—, of =; exterminatory.

EXTERMINER, v. a. 1. || § to exterminate (destroy); 2. § to destroy.

EXTERNAT, n. m. day-school.

EXTERNE, adj. 1. § external (without); 2. § out-door; 3. (anat.) external; 4. (math.) external; 5. (med.) external; 6. (schools) out-door.

EXTERNE, n. m. 1. day-scholar; 2. (of hospitals) dresser.

— libre, day-scholar.

EXTINCTION [ekstinktion] n. f. 1. || extinction (of fire, light); extinguishment; 2. || (of fire, light) going out; 3. § extinction; 4. § destruction; 5. § cancelling; annulment; 6. § reduction; diminution; 7. § allaying; stilling; 8. § obliteration; 9. § appeasement (of anger); 10. § redemption (of annuities); buying up; 11. liquidation (of debts); discharge; 12. quelling (of disturbance, sedition); 13. slacking (of lime); 14. extermination (of a race); 15. quenching (of thirst); slaking; 16. loss (of voice); 17. (law) extinguishment.

— des racines, (alg., arith.) evolution.

À l'— des bougies, des feux, (of sales) by inch of candle. Jusqu'à —, jusqu'à — de chaleur naturelle, till, to exhaustion; till o. is exhausted.

EXTIRPATEUR, n. m. 1. § extirpator; uprooter; 2. (agr.) weeder; weeding-tool.

EXTIRPATION [—aïon] n. f. 1. || § extirpation; uprooting; rooting out; 2. § weeding out; destruction; 3. (surg.) extirpation.

EXTIRPER, v. a. 1. || § to extirpate; to uproot; to root out, up; 2. § to weed out; to destroy utterly; 3. (surg.) to extirpate.

EXTIRPÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of EXTIRPER.

Non —, (V. senses) || § unextirpated.

EXTORQUER, v. a. 1. (A) to extort (obtain by illegal means) (from); to screw out (of); 2. § to extort (obtain by importunity); to wrest.

Personne qui extorque, extorter (of). Qui extorque, extorsive.

EXTORSION, n. f. || § extortion (obtaining by illegal means).

Auteur d'—s, extortioner. Par —, 1. by extortion; extorsively; 2. extortious.

EXTRA, n. m., pl. —, extra; something extra.

Faire de l'—, to have something extra.

EXTRACTIF, VE, adj. 1. (chem.) extractive; 2. (gram.) denoting extraction.

EXTRACTIF, n. m. (chem.) extractive.

EXTRACTION [ekstraktion] n. f. (DE, from) 1. || § extraction; 2. of teeth

extraction; drawing; 3. § extraction; lineage; descent; birth; 4. (chem.) extraction; 5. (math.) extraction; 6. (surg.) extraction.

De basse —, of no extraction; low-born; de haute —, of high —, lineage, birth; high-born. Faire l'— de, to extract. Qui marque —, denoting extraction.

EXTRADITION [—aïon] n. f. extradition.

EXTRADOS [—aï] n. m. (arch.) extradados.

EXTRADOSSE, E, adj. (arch.) extradossed.

EXTRAIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like TRAIRE) (DE, from) 1. || § to extract; 2. || to extract (teeth); to draw out; to take out; 3. || to extract (from the earth); to dig out; to dig out; 4. || to take out (a prisoner before a magistrate or from one prisoner to another); to take out; 5. § to abstract; to epitomize; 6. (chem.) to extract; 7. (chem.) to distil; 8. (math.) to extract.

EXTRAIT, n. m. 1. || extract (substance extracted); 2. § (DE, from) extract (from a book, writing); 3. § abstract (book, writing); epitome; 4. § certificate (of baptism, birth, death, marriage); 5. (chem.) extract; 6. (law) extract; 7. (law) docket (alphabetical list of cases); 8. (pharm.) extract; extraction.

— authentique, (law) estreat (copy of fines, penalties to be levied). Délivrer un — authentique, (law) to estreat; faire un —, 1. to make an extract; 2. (law) to docket.

EXTRAJUDICIAIRE, adj. 1. (law) extrajudicial; 2. (of oaths) voluntary.

EXTRAJUDICIAIREMENT [—ciërman] adv. (law) extrajudicially.

EXTRAMUROS [—riss] adv. 1. extramuros; 2. (of London) off the stones.

EXTRAORDINAIRE, adj. 1. extraordinary; 2. extraordinary; unusual; uncommon; 3. out of the way; 4. + (law) criminal.

Caractère, nature —, extraordinariness; unusualness; uncommonness.

EXTRAORDINAIRE, n. m. 1. extraordinary thing; 2. extra; something extra; 3. (adm.) (sing.) extraordinary; pl. 4. + (law) criminal process.

À l'—, + (law) criminally. Par —, extraordinarily; out of the way.

EXTRAORDINAIREMENT [extraordinaïrman] adv. 1. extraordinarily; 2. extraordinarily; unusually; uncommonly; 3. + (law) criminally.

EXTRAVAGANCE, adv. + extravagantly (unreasonably).

EXTRAVAGANCE, n. f. 1. extravagance; extravagance, wildness; folly; 2. extravagant, wild action, thing.

Avec —, 1. with extravagance, wildness, folly; extravagantly; wildly; 2. at a great, high rate. Dire des —s, to talk extravagantly, wildly; faire des —s, to act extravagantly, wildly.

EXTRAVAGANT, E, adj. extravagant (irregular); wild.

D'une manière —e, extravagantly.

EXTRAVAGANT, n. m. E, n. f. extravagant; extravagant, wild person.

EXTRAVAGUER, v. n. to rave; to be delirious; to talk extravagantly, wildly.

EXTRAVASATION [—vazâion] n. f. 1. extravasation; 2. § digression.

EXTRAVASE [—vazé] E, adj. (med.) extravasated.

Être —, to be extravasated.

EXTRAVASER [—vazé] (S') pr. v. (med.) to be extravasated.

EXTRÊME, adj. 1. || § extreme; 2. || § utmost; 3. § excessive.

EXTRÊME, n. m. 1. extreme; 2. ut-

most; 3. (log.) *extreme*; 4. (math.) *extreme*.

A l'—, jusqu'à l'—, *to an extreme*. Eviter, fuir les —s, *to avoid* = s; se jeter dans les —s, *to run* √ *into* = s; passer d'un — à l'autre, *to go* √ *from one* = *to another*; porter, pousser à l'—, *to carry* *to* = s. Les —s se touchent, = *s meet*.

EXTRÊMEMENT, adv. *extremely*.

EXTREMIS (IN) [inn ekstrémis] adv. (law) *at the point of death*.

EXTRÉMITÉ, n. f. 1. ∥ *extremity*; 2. ∥ *extremity*; *extreme*; *farthest end*; 3. ∥ *tip*; 4. ∥ *last moment*; 5. ∥ *excess*; 6. ∥ *excess of violence*; 7. (anat.) *extremity*; 8. (paint.) *extremity*.

— inférieure, *lower extremity*; — supérieure, *upper* = *À l'—*, (V. senses) 1. *to* =; 2. *till the last moment*; 3. *at*, *upon a push*; 4. (pers.) *dying*; à, jusqu'à la dernière —, *to the last extremity*; à toute —, *at the worst*, *very worst*. Garnir l'—, *to tip*; pousser q. u. à l'—, à la dernière —, *to urge*, *(to drive* √ *a. o. to extremity*.

EXTRINSEQUE, adj. (did.) *extrinsic*.

EXUBÉRANCE, n. f. ∥ *exuberance*; *exuberancy*.

Avec —, *exuberantly*.

EXUBÉRANT, E, adj. *exuberant*.

Être —, *to be* =; *to exuberate*.

EXULCÉRATION [—ación] n. f. (med.) *exulceration*.

EXULCERER, v. a. (med.) *to exulcerate*.

EXUTOIRE, n. m. (med.) *issue*.

EX-VOTO, n. m., pl. —, *votive offering*.

EZ [é] 2nd person plural of all the tenses of verbs except the preterit.

F

F [ef] n. f. [fe] n. m. 1. (sixth letter of the alphabet) *f*; 2. (initial letter of FRANC) *franc*.

FA, n. m. (vocal mus.) *fa*.

Clef de —, =; *base*; *bass*; *base-cliff*.

FABAGELLE, n. f.

FABAGO, n. m. (bot.) *fabago*.

FABLE [fabl'] n. f. 1. *fable*; 2. *mythology*; 3. *fable*; *untruth*; *story*.

Amour, goût pour les —s, *fabulousness*; inventeur de —s, *fabler*. De la —, (V. senses) *fabled*. Conter une, des —s, 1. *to tell* √ *untruth*; 2. *to fable*; être la — de, *to be the table-talk of*; inventer des —s, *to fable*.

FABLIAU [fabliô] n. m. (Fr. lit.) *fabliau* (metrical tale of the Trouvères).

FABLIÈRE [fablièr] n. m. 1. *fabulist* (La Fontaine); 2. *fable-book*; *book of fables*.

FABRICANT,

FABRIQUANT, n. m. 1. *manufacturer*; 2. (a. & m.) *mill-owners*.

FABRICATEUR, n. m. (b. s.) 1. *fabricator*; 2. *forger*.

FABRICATION [—ación] n. f. 1. ∥ *manufacture*; *fabrication*; 2. ∥ *manufacture* (thing); 3. ∥ (b. s.) *fabrication*; *forgery*; 4. (a. & m.) *manufacture*; *make*.

De —, (V. senses) *manufactural*.

Se livrer à la —, *to manufacture*.

FABRICIEN [—ciin] n. m.

FABRICIER, n. m. *administrator of the fabric-lands*.

FABRIQUANT, n. m. V. FABRICANT.

FABRIQUE, n. f. 1. *building* (of churches); 2. *fabric* (property of a church); 3. *vestry-board*; *fabric*; 4. *manufacture*; *making*; *fabrication*; 5. *manufactory* (place); 6. ∥ *factory*; 7. ∥ (b. s.) *fabrication*; *forging*; 8. (of money) *coining*; 9. (arch., fine arts) *fabric*; 10. (a. & m.) *manufacture*; *make*; 11. (sing.) (a. & m.) *works*, pl.; *mill*, sing.

— automatique, *factory*. Chef de —, (a. & m.) 1. *manufacturer*; 2. *mill-owner*; électeur de la —, *vestry-man*; secrétaire de la —, *vestry-clerk*. De —, 1. *manufacturing*; 2. *of inferior quality*. Être de la — de q. u., ∥ (th.) *to be of a. o.'s fabrication*.

FABRIQUER, v. a. 1. ∥ *to manufacture*; *to make* √; 2. ∥ *to coin* (money); 3. ∥ (b. s.) *to fabricate*; *to forge*; 4. ∥ *to coin* (form).

FABRIQUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of FABRIQUER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unmanufactured*; 2. (pol. econ.) *unwrought*.

FABULEUSEMENT [—leuzman] adv. *fabulously*.

FABULEUX [—leù] SE, adj. *fabulous*. Caractère —, *fabulousness*.

FABULISTE, n. m. *fabulist*.

FAÇADE, n. f. 1. (of buildings) *front*; *face*; 2. *frontage*; 3. (arch.) *facade*; *fore front*.

Droit de façade, *frontage*.

FACE, n. f. 1. *face* (of God); 2. ∥ (pers.) *front*; *full front*; 3. ∥ (pleas.) *face* (countenance); 4. ∥ (th.) *face* (state); 5. ∥ *aspect*; *appearance*; *face*; *state*; 6. (of buildings) *front*; 7. (of wheels) *face*; 8. (anat.) *aspect*; *face*; 9. (arch.) *fascia*; *face*; *band*; 10. (fort.) *face*; 11. (geom.) *face*; 12. (mach.) *face*; 13. (min.) *plane*.

— externe, (anat.) *lateral face*, *aspect*; grosse —, *large* =; — hippocratique, (med.) "*Hippocratica facies*"; — interne, (anat.) *mesial aspect*; large —, *broad* =; — réjouie, *jolly* =.

— de carême, *pale* =. — à —, = *to* =; *front to front*; *homme à double* —, *double faced man*. A — ..., — *visaged*;

... *—faced*; à la —, ... *—visaged*; à la — de, *in the presence of*; *before*; (in = of, the = of; à deux —s, *double-headed*; à grosse —, *fat-faced*; à large —, *platter-faced*; à plusieurs —s, (did.) *polyhedral*; *polyhedrous*; de —, 1. *in front*; 2. *with a full* =; 3. (build.) (of walls) *external*; en —, 1. ∥ *in the* =; 2. ∥ *to o.'s* =; 3. *in front*; 4. (de) *opposite* (to); *over against*;

5. *over the way*. Avoir la — pleine, *to be full-faced*; avoir deux —s, *to be double-faced*; couvrir la — à q. u., *to slap a. o.'s* =; être en — de, (V. senses of En —) *to front*; être, se trouver en — de, *to front*; faire —, 1. *to face*; 2. (à) *to be opposite* (to); *to front* (...); 3. ∥ *to go* √ *through* (expense); 4. ∥ *to meet* √ (engagements); placé en —, *opposite*; se présenter à q. u. de —, *to show* √ *a. o. a full front*; regarder q. u. en —, *to look a. o. in the* =.

FACE, E, adj. ± *faced*.

Être bien —, *to be full faced*.

FACETIE [faceti] n. f. 1. *facetiousness*; 2. *jest*; *joke*; *facetious thing*; 3. *practical joke*; 4. —s, (pl.) *jest-book*, sing.

Recueil de —s, *jest-book*.

FACETIEUSEMENT [facetièuzman] adv. *facetiously*; *with facetiousness*; *jestingly*; *jocularly*.

FACETIEUX [facetièù] SE, adj. *facetious*; *jocular*.

FACETTE, n. f. *facet*; *face*.

Verre à —s, *multiplying-glass*.

Tailler à —s, *to cut* √ *with facets*; *to cut* √ *into faces*.

FACETTER, v. a. *to cut* √ *with facets*; *to cut* √ *into faces*.

FÂCHE, E, adj. 1. (CONTRE, with; DE, at) *angry*; *displeased*;) *in dudgeon*; 2. (DE, for; de, to; que [subj.]) *sorry*.

1. Être — contre q. u. à cause de q. ch., *to be angry*, *displeased with a. o. for a th.*; être — d'une plaisanterie, *to be angry at a jest*. 2. Être — d'un malheur, *to be sorry for a misfortune*.

FÂCHER, v. a. (subj.) 1. (CONTRE, with) *to offend*; *to make* √ (a. o.) *angry*; *to anger*; 2. *to afflict*; *to make* √ (a. o.) *sorry*; (*to vex*; 3. *to sting* √; *to vex*.

Personne qui fâche, *vexer*. Il mo fâche, il lui fâche de ... (*it grieves me to* ...; *I am, he is sorry to* ...

SE FÂCHER, pr. v. (subj.) 1. (CONTRE, DE) *to be angry* (with a. o. at a th.); 2. *to get* √ *angry* (with a. o. at a th.); 3. (DE) *to take* √ *offense* (at a th.)

FÂCHERIE [fâchi] n. f. (*angry feeling*; *disagreement*; *difference*.

FÂCHEUX [fâcheù] SE, adj. (de, to) 1. *grievous*; *sad*; 2. *unpleasant*; *disagreeable*; (*vexatious*; 3. *regrettable*; *to be regretted*; 4. *unfavourable*; *unfavourable*; 5. *uncomfortable*; 6. *difficult*; 7. (pers.) *troublesome*; *difficult to please*; 8. (pers.) *peevish*; *cross*.

Caractère —, *nature fâcheuse*, 1. *grievousness*; *sadness*; 2. *unpleasantness*; *disagreeableness*; (*vexatiousness*; 3. *unfavourableness*; *unfavourableness*; 4. *uncomfortableness*; 5. *troublesomeness*; 6. *peevishness*; *crossness*.

D'une manière fâcheuse, 1. *grievously*; *sadly*; 2. *unpleasantly*; *unpleasantly*; *disagreeably*; *vexatiously*; 3. *unfavourably*; *unfavourably*; 4. *uncomfortably*; 5. (pers.) *peevishly*; *crossly*. C'est —, (V. senses) *it is to be regretted*; *it is a pity*.

FÂCHEUX [fâcheù] n. m. 1. *unpleasantness*; *disagreeableness*; 2. (pers.) *pesterer*; *tormentor*; *tease*; *troublesome person*.

FACIAL, E, adj. (anat.) *facial*.

FACIÉ, adj. V. FACÉ.

FACIES [faciès] n. m. (med.) *facies*.

FACILE, adj. (à, to; de, to) 1. *easy* (not difficult); 2. *easy* (natural); 3. (pers.) *easy*; *yielding*; *compliant*; *ready*; *facile*; 4. (pers.) *easy*; *facile*; *weak*; 5. (of speech) *voluble*.

1. Un auteur — à comprendre, *an author easy to be understood*; il est — de comprendre cet auteur, *it is easy to understand this author*.

— comme tout, *as easy as kiss my hand*. Devenir —, (V. senses) *to soften*; rendre —, (V. senses) *to soften*.

[FACILE with être used impersonally takes de before the infinitive that follows.]

FACILEMENT [facilman] adv. 1. *easily* (without difficulty); 2. *easily*; *yieldingly*; *compliantly*.

FACILITÉ, n. f. 1. *easiness*, *facility* (freedom from difficulty); 2. *ease* (freedom from difficulty); *facility*; 3. *facility* (absence of obstacle); 4. *facility* (of conception); *quickness*; *readiness*; *apprehensiveness*; 5. (of speech) *fluency*; 6. *ease* (freedom from harshness, stiffness); 7. *ease* (freedom from constraint); 8. (pers.) *easiness*; *yieldingness*; *readiness*; 9. (b. s.) *easiness* (want of firmness); *facileness*; 10. (com., fin.) *facility*; *accommodation*.

— d'humeur, *yieldingness*. Défaut de —, (V. senses) *unreadiness*. Avoir de la —, (V. senses) *to have facility* (of conception); *to be quick*, *ready*.

FACILITER, v. a. *to facilitate*; *to render*; *to make* √ *easy*.

FAÇON, n. f. 1. ∥ *making*; 2. ∥ *make*; *fashion*; 3. ∥ *workmanship*; 4. ∥ *fashion* (form); 5. ∥ *shape*; 6. ∥ *making*; *doing*; 7. ∥ *way*; *manner*; (*fashion*; 8. ∥ (pers.) *appearance*; *mien*; *look*; 9. ∥ *affectation*; 10. ∥ —s, (pl.) (pers.) *manners*, pl.; 11. ∥ —s, (sing.) —s, (pl.) *ceremony*, sing.; *ceremonies*, pl.; *compliment*, sing.; 12. ∥ *attention*; *care*; 13. ∥ (agr.) *dressing*; 14. —s, (pl.) (nav.) *rung*, sing.

— de parler, *form of speech*; *turn of expression*. Plein de —s, *ceremonious*; *full of ceremony*. À la — de, *after the manner of*; à sa —, *in o.'s own way*; de cette —, 1. *in this manner*, *way*; 2. *at this*, *that rate*; de la belle —, (b. s.) *finely*; *in fine style*; *at a fine rate*; de la bonne —, 1. *properly*, *in a proper manner*, *way*; 2. (b. s.) *finely*; *in*

fine style; at a fine rate; de — ou d'autre, somehow or other; de quelque — que ce soit, on any wise; any how; en aucune —, by no means; in no way; in no wise, way; de — que, 1. so that; 2. (subj.) so as; in such a manner as; de toute —, in any way; at any rate; de toutes les —s, in every way; every way; point de —, no ceremony; sans —, 1. unceremoniously; without ceremony; 2. unceremoniously; 3. (home-spun). Avoir assez bonne —, to look something like; donner à —, to give out to make; to give out; donner une — à, (agr.) to dress; en donner de la bonne — à q. u., to give it to a. o. well; s'en donner de la bonne —, to go on finely, at a fine rate; donner la troisième — à, (agr.) to trifallow; faire des —s, to stand on ceremony, on ceremonies; (to make ceremony; ne pas faire de —s (avec), to stand on no ceremonies (with); to make no ceremony (with); to make no stranger (of a. o.).

FAÇONNE, n. f. 1. eloquence; 2. (b. s.) loquacity; talkativeness.

Avoir de la —, to be talkative;) to have the gift of the gab.

FAÇONNER, v. a. 1. to make; to make up; to work up; 2. || EN, into; à, to fashion (form); 3. || EN, into; à, to shape; 4. || EN, to finish; (to finish off); 5. || EN, to polish; (to polish up; to give a polish, (polishing to); 6. || EN, to accustom; to use; 7. (agr.) to dress; 8. (a. & m.) to figure.

FAÇONNÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of FAÇONNER) 1. (of textile fabrics) figured (adorned with figures); 2. (a. & m.) wrought.

Non —, 1. || unmade; 2. || unwrought; 3. || unfashioned; 4. || unshaped; 5. || unframed; 6. || unpolished.

FAÇONNER, v. n. + (to be ceremonious (in accepting a. th.); to make ceremonies).

FAÇONN-IER, IÈRE, adj. (pers.) 1. ceremonious (making ceremonies); 2. formal; precise.

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FACTAGE, n. m. portage.

FACTEUR, n. m. 1. maker, manufacturer (of musical instruments); 2. postman; letter-carrier; 3. carrier (of parcels); 4. (com.) factor; 5. (math.) factor; efficient.

— d'orgues, organ-builder; — de la poste, postman; letter-carrier. Charge de —, (com.) factorship.

FACTICE, adj. 1. factitious; (artificial); 2. (imitation).

FACTIEU-X [fakieu] SE, adj. factious.

Caractère, esprit —, factiousness. En —, factiously.

FACTION [faktion] n. f. 1. faction (party, cabal); 2. (mil.) sentry (duty of a sentinel).

Chief de —, head of a faction; esprit de —, factiousness; spirit of —. De —, (th.) factious. Entrer en —, (mil.) to go on sentry; être en —, (mil.) to be on sentry; être en —, (mil.) to stand sentinel; faire —, (mil.) to stand sentinel; to keep —, to stand sentinel; mettre q. u. en —, (mil.) to post a. o. on sentry; relever de —, to relieve sentry; sortir de —, (mil.) to come off sentry.

FACTIONNAIRE [faktionnèr] n. m. (mil.) sentinel (soldier); (sentry).

Poser un —, to place a = at his post; relever le —, to relieve sentry.

FACTORAGE, n. m. (com.) factorage.

FACTORERIE, n. f. (com.) factory.

FACTORIE, n. f. (com.) factory.

FACTOTUM [faktotomm] n. m. factotum; (do-all).

FACTRICE, n. f. factor (woman).

FACTUM [faktomm] n. m. 1. + (law) statement of a case; case; 2. (b. s.) memoir.

FACTURE, n. f. 1. composition (of music, verse); 2. (fine arts) composition; 3. (com.) invoice; (bill); 4. (com.) bill of parcels.

— d'expédition, d'envoi, (com.) invoice; — de marchandises exportées, outvoice; — de vente, bill of parcels; (invoice); (bill). En-tête, tête de —, bill-head; livre de —s, invoice-book. Dresser, faire une —, to make out an invoice; vendre sur le pied de —, to sell at the current price.

FACTURER, v. a. (com.) to invoice.

FACTURIER, n. m. (com.) bought book.

FACULE, n. f. (astr.) facula.

FACULTATI-F, VE, adj. 1. optional; 2. (of the pope's briefs) granting power to act; 3. (com.) (of credit) blank.

FACULTÉ, n. f. 1. faculty; 2. faculty; power; virtue; 3. property (peculiar quality); 4. (de) faculty (of); ability (to); 5. —s, (pl.) faculties, pl.; mind, sing.; 6. —s, (pl.) ability (pecuniary), sing.; means, pl.; 7. faculty (of a university); 8. faculty (of medicine); 9. university (body of professors).

—s intellectuelles, intellectual faculties, pl.; intellect, sing.; mind, sing. Déranger, troubler dans ses —s, unsettled in o.'s mind.

FADAISE, n. f. 1. trifle; silly trifle; 2. —s, (pl.) fiddle-faddle, sing.

Qui s'occupe de —s, fiddle-faddle.

FADE, adj. 1. || insipid; unsavoury; tasteless; 2. || insipid; dull; heavy.

FADEUR, n. f. 1. || insipidity, insipidness; unsavouriness; tastelessness; 2. || insipidity; insipidness; 3. || insipid (dull) thing; 4. || insipid compliment.

FAGOT, n. m. 1. || fagot; 2. || bundle (of parts of a. th. taken to pieces); 3. || idle story.

Petit —, small fagot. Âme d'un —, (sing.) small sticks of a =, pl.; bois de —, bavin; hart, lien de —, = band; parement de —, bavin; large stick of a =. Châtrer un —, to take some sticks from a =; conter, faire des —s, to relate idle stories; mettre en —, to make up into =s; prendre un air de —, to warm o.'s self with a =; sentir le —, 1. to be suspected of heresy; 2. (th.) to be heretical. Il y a —s et —s, things of the same sort are not all alike.

FAGOTAGE, n. m. 1. making up into fagots; 2. fagot-wood.

FAGOTER, v. a. 1. || to make up into fagots; 2. || to fagot (a. th.); to bundle up; 3. || to dress (a. o.) up; to dress a figure, fright.

FAGOTE, E. pa. p. (V. senses of FAGOTER) (pers.) in a figure, fright.

Être —, to be a figure, fright.

FAGOTEUR, n. m. 1. || fagot-maker; 2. || bungler; 3. || scribbler.

FAGOTIN, n. m. 1. || small fagot; 2. || monkey dressed up; 3. || clown (of quacks, mountebanks); fool.

FAGUE, n. f. pancreas.

FAGUENAS [faghuà] n. m. unpleasant odour (proceeding from dirty people).

FAIBLE, adj. 1. || weak; 2. || feeble; 3. || weakly (without physical strength); 4. || slender; 5. || slight; 6. || impotent (without strength); 7. || faint (not vigorous); 8. || invalid (without moral force); 9. || (pers.) helpless; 10. || (pers.) (EN, POUR, in) deficient; poor; sorry; 11. (of coin, weight) light; 12. (of colour, light, sound) faint; 13. (of liquids, mixtures) weak; 14. (of number, quan-

tity) small; 15. (com.) slack; 16. (mus.) thin.

10. Un élève — en grec, pour le grec, a pupil deficient in Greek; a pupil who is a poor Greek-scholar; un orateur —, a poor, sorry orator.

Côté —, 1. || weak part; 2. || weak side; être —, (V. senses) weakening.

Être — en, pour, pour le..., en..., (V. senses) to be deficient in; to be a poor... scholar; to know a little... Le plus — est toujours écrasé, the weakest goes to the wall.

FAIBLE, n. m. 1. || weak person, sing.; weak, pl.; 2. || weak part; 3. || weak side; 4. || weakness; 5. || (pers.) foible; 6. (of swords) small.

Avoir du —, un — pour, to have a partiality for (a. o.).

FAIBLEMENT, adv. 1. || weakly; 2. || feebly; 3. || slenderly; 4. || slightly; 5. || impotently; 6. || faintly; 7. || helplessly; 8. || poorly; 9. || sorrowfully; 10. (of colours, light, sound) faintly; feebly.

FAIBLESSE, n. f. 1. || weakness; 2. || feebleness; 3. || weakly state; 4. || slenderness; 5. || slightness; 6. || impotency (want of strength); impotence; 7. || faintness (want of vigour); 8. || (th.) invalidity (want of moral force); invalidness; 9. || (pers.) helplessness; 10. || (pers.) (EN, POUR, in) deficiency; 11. || (pers.) failing; frailty; defect; 12. || (pers.) foible (fault); weakness; 13. (of coin, weight) lightness; 14. (of colour, light, sound) faintness; feebleness; 15. (of liquids, mixtures) weakness; 16. (of number, quantity) smallness; 17. (med.) swoon; swooning; fainting fit.

Légère —, (V. senses) faintishness. Sentir de la —, (V. senses) to feel faint; tomber en —, to swoon; to be seized, taken with a fainting fit; il lui a pris une —, he was taken with a fainting fit.

FAIBLIR, v. n. 1. || to become weak; to get weak; 2. || to abate; to relax; to slacken; to flag; 3. || to yield; to give way.

FAIENCE, n. f. 1. faience; 2. crockery; crockery-ware.

— anglaise, fine, blue, printed crockery-ware, earthen-ware. — de Delft, delft.

FAIENCERIE [fa-yansri] n. f. 1. crockery-ware; 2. (a. & m.) crockery-ware factory.

FAIENC-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. crockery-ware man, m.; glass-man, m.; crockery-ware woman, f.; glass-woman, f.

FAILLE [fai-y] n. f. 1. + fault; 2. (engin.) excavation; 3. (geol.) outthrow; 4. (mining) dyke; outthrow.

FAILLI [fai-yi] n. m. E. n. f. (g. s.) bankrupt.

FAILLIBILITÉ [fai-yibilité] n. f. fallibility (liability to err).

FAILLIBLE [fai-yibl] adj. fallible (liable to err).

FAILLIR [fai-yir] v. n. irreg. def. (FAILLANT; FAILLI; ind. pres. IL FAUT; pret. FAILLIS) 1. to err; to offend; to transgress; (to do wrong; to transgress; to trespass; 2. + to err, to mistake; (to be mistaken; 3. + to fail (be wanting); 4. to fail (cease); 5. to be extinct; 6. (... , to) nearly; to have like (to); to be near (...); to go near (to); 7. (com.) to fail; to be a bankrupt; (to break; 8. (law) to be a bankrupt.

6. J'ai failli oublier cela, I had nearly forgotten that.

Le cœur me faut, I am ready to faint (for want of food). Il s'en faut beaucoup, very far from it; il s'en faut beaucoup que, (subj.) very far from; peu s'en faut, very near; very near it; peu s'en faut que, (subj.) very near;

tant s'en faut, *very far from it*; tant s'en faut que, (subj.) *very far from*.

FAILLITE [fa-yiu] n. f. 1. (com.) *failure; bankruptcy*; 2. (law) *bankruptcy*.

Acte qui constitue l'état de —, (law) *act of bankruptcy*; juge commissaire de la —, *official assignee*; ouverture d'une —, (com. law) *docket*; syndicat de —, *commission of bankruptcy*. Déclarer q. u. en —, *to declare v. a. o. a bankrupt*; faire déclarer l'ouverture d'une —, (com. law) *to strike v. a docket*; être en —, *to have failed*; *to be a bankrupt*; faire —, *to fail*; *to be a bankrupt*; (to break; faire faire — à, *to break*; mettre en —, *to make v. a. o. a bankrupt*; *to bankrupt*; tomber en —, *to fail*; *to become v. a bankrupt*.

FAIM [an] n. f. 1. *hunger*; 2. § (DE) *hunger* (immoderate desire) (of); *thirst* (for).

— canine, 1. *rabid hunger*; 2. (med.) *canine, insatiable appetite*; — dévorante, *rabid* =. Un meurt-de- —, (*starveling*). Apaiser la — à q. u., *to stay a. o.'s stomach*; avoir —, *to be hungry*; * *to hunger*; avoir une — de loup, enragé de —, *to be ravenously hungry*; dévoré par la —, se mourant de —, * *starved*; étourdir la grosse —, *to stay o.'s stomach*; mourir de —, *to starve*; *to starve with*; faire mourir de —, *to starve*; se laisser mourir de —, *to starve o.'s self*; pressé, rongé par la —, = *bit*; = *bitten*; réduire par la —, *to starve*; *to starve out*; sentir la —, *to feel v. hungry*. La — chasse le loup hors du bois, *hunger will break through stone-walls*. C'est la — qui épouse la soif, c'est la faim et la —, *it is one beggar marrying another*.

FAIM-VALE [faval] n. f. (veter.) *hungry-evil*.

FAINE, n. f. (bot.) *beech-nut*; *mast of the beech*; *mast beech-nut*.

Huile de —, *beech-oil*.

FAINEANT [féneant] E, adj. *idle*; *slothful*; *lazy*; *sluggish*.

Rois —s, (French hist.) *idle kings*. **FAINEANT** [féneant] n. m. E, n. f. *idle, lazy person*; *sluggard*; *drone*.

Petit —, *idle, lazy boy*. En —, *idly*. Faire le —, *to laze*.

FAINEANTER [féneanter] v. n. *to idle*; *to laze*.

FAINEANTISE [féneantiz] n. f. *idleness*; *laziness*; *sluggishness*.

Avec —, *idly*; *lazily*; *sluggishly*; dans la —, *idly*; *lazily*; *sluggishly*. Perdre dans la —, *to idle away*; *to laze away*.

FAIRE [ferr] v. a. irreg. (**FAISANT**;

FAIT; ind. pres. **FAIS**; NOUS **FAISONS**;

VOUS **FAITES**; ILS **FONT**; pret. **FIS**; fut. **FERAI**; subj. pres. **FASSE**) 1. § *to make v* (create, form, shape); 2. § *to make*; 3. § *to do*; 4. § *to do v*; *to render*; *to make v*; 5. § *to perform*; 6. § *to effect*; *to accomplish*; *to do v*; 7. § (b. s.) *to commit*; *to do v*; 8. § *to do v*; *to arrange*; *to dispose*; 9. § (A, to) § *to form* (train); 10. § (A, to) *to accustom*; *to use*; 11. § (A, to) *to inure*; *to season*; 12. § *to take v* (go); 13. § (b. s.) *to affect*; *to pretend*; *to act*; *to play*; *to set v up* for;) *to sham*; 14. § (b. s.) *to counterfact*; *to forge*; 15. § *to report*; *to give v out*; 16. § *to cause*; *to get v*; *to have*; 17. § (b. s.) (que, [subj.]) *to oblige* (to); *to compel* (to); *to force* (a. o. to); *to make v* (...); 18. § *to allow* (to); (to let v; 19. *to give v* (alms); 20. *to pay v* (attention); 21. *to compose* (books); *to write v*; 22. *to bear v* (a child); 23. *to have* (children, young); 24. *to travel* (distance); *to go v*; 25. *to discharge* (a duty); *to do v*; 26. *to lay v* (eggs); 27. *to commit* (faults); 28. *to celebrate*

(festivals); 29. *to play* (a game of a. th.); 30. *to inflict* (injuries); 31. *to sustain* (loss); 32. *to make v* (gain money); 33. *to raise* (money); 34. *to play* (music); 35. *to build v* (nests); 36. *to take v* (an oath); 37. *to perform* (a part); *to act*; *to play*; 38. *to offer* (a prayer); *to offer up*; *to put v up*; 39. *to exercise* (professions); *to practise*; 40. *to set v* (sail); 41. *to go v through* (studies); 42. *to receive* (a supply, stock); *to take v in*; 43. *to carry on* (trades); 44. *to play* (tricks); *to play off*; 45. *to raise* (troops); 46. *to make v* (vows); 47. *to take* (religious vows); 48. *to take* (a walk, ride, drive); 49. *to wage* (war); *to make v*; 50. *to make v* (water); 51. (bil.) *to hazard*; 52. *to deal* (cards); 53. *to make v* (tricks); 54. (com.) *to ask*; *to ask for*; *to charge*; *to charge for*; *to sell v*; 55. (nav.) *to make v for* (the North, South, &c.).

1. Dieu a fait le ciel et la terre, *God made heaven and earth*; — une machine, *to make a machine*; — du pain, du sucre, du drap, *to make bread, sugar, cloth*; — une chaise, un lit, *to make a chair, a bed*; 2. — du bruit, *to make a noise*; — une expérience, *to make an experiment*; — un achat, une promesse, *to make a treaty, a promise*; 3. — le bien ou le mal, *to do good or evil*; — une bonne action, *to do a good action*; 4. — un service, *to do, to render a service*; — q. u. heureux, *to make, to render a. o. happy*; 5. — un voyage, une opération, *to perform a journey, an operation*; 6. — des fautes, *to commit faults*; 11. — q. u. à la fatigue, *to inure a. o. to fatigue*; 13. — le malade, *to affect, to pretend to be ill*; *to play the invalid*; *to sham sick*; 16. — faire q. ch. à q. u., *to cause a. o. to do a. th.*; *to get a. o. to do a. th.*; — relier un livre, *to have, to get a book bound*; 17. On lui fit renoncer à ses prétentions, on fit qu'il renonçât à ses prétentions, *they compelled, obliged, forced him to renounce all his pretensions*.

À —, (V. senses) *undone*; à tout —, (of servants) *of all work*; bien —, (V. senses) 1. *to do v right*; 2. *to act properly, well*; mal —, (V. senses) *to do v wrong, badly, ill, amiss*; *to misdo v*; — trop, (V. senses) *to overdo v*. N'en rien —, (V. senses) *to do v nothing of the kind*; *to let v it alone*; ne pas — q. ch., (V. senses) *to leave v a. th. undone*, (alone); ne — rien de la sorte, *to do v nothing of the kind*; (to let v it alone; — tout aussi bien, *to do v as well*; (to have as good; ne — ni une ni deux, *to make v no more ado*; un — le fait, *a needs must*. Jean fait tout et bon à rien, *Jack of all trades and master of none*. Avoir beaucoup à —, *to have a great deal to do*; avoir fort à —, *to have a great deal to do*; (to be put v to it; n'avoir que — de, 1. *to have no need of*; *to have no occasion for*; 2. *to have no business with*; 3. *to have nothing to do with*; donner fort à —, *to give v a great deal of trouble*; (to put v a. o. to it; être à tout —, 1. *to be fit for a. th.*; 2. (b. s.) *to be capable of any and every thing*; faire —, (V. senses) 1. *to cause* (a. th.) *to be made, done*; *to have*, (to get v (a. th.) made, done; 2. *to bespeak v*; laisser — à q. u., (V. senses) 1. *to let v a. o. alone*; 2. *to humour a. o.*; se laisser —, *to let people do as they like with one*; rester à —, (V. senses) *to remain undone*. Cela fait beaucoup, *that makes a great difference*; cela fait q. ch., *that makes a difference*; cela ne fait rien, 1. *that makes no difference*; 2. *that is nothing to the purpose*; c'est ce qui fait que, *that is the cause of*; faites ce que vous voudrez, *do your best or your worst*; on ferait mal de, *one had better not*; on ferait mieux de, *one had better*; on ne saurait qu'y —, *it cannot be helped*; one cannot help it; quelqu'un a beau —, *it is in vain for a. o. to ...* Qui a fait l'une a fait l'autre, *they are cast in the same mould*; que voulez-vous

que j'y fasse? *how can I help it?* quoi qu'on fasse, *do what one can, will*; qu'y —, 1. *what is to be done?* 2. *how can it be helped?* — et dire sont deux, *saying and doing are different things*; ne — œuvre de ses dix doigts, *not to do an earthly thing*; on ne peut — qu'en faisant, *things take time to be done properly*.

[FAIRE before a reflected, reciprocal or pronominal verb generally requires the suppression of se.]

FAIT, E, pa. p. (V. senses of FAIRE) 1. § (of animals, plants) *full grown*; 2. § (pers.) *grown*; *grown up*; 3. (pers.) *shaped*; 4. (pour, for) *qualified*; *fit*; 5. § *out of hand*.

1. Un cheval —, *a full-grown horse*; un arbre —, *a full-grown tree*; 2. Un homme —, *a man grown*.

Peu —, (V. senses) 1. (A) *uninured* (to); *unseasoned* (to); 2. (A) *unskilled* (in); 3. (pour) *unqualified* (for); *unfit* (for); *unsuitable* (for); 4. (A) *unable* (to); *supérieurement* —, (V. senses) *high wrought*; tout —, 1. *ready made*; 2.) *Scut and dry*. — à loisir, (V. senses) § *cut and dry*; — à plaisir §, *made up*. Être bien —, (V. senses) (th.) *to serve a. o. right*. Cela est — pour moi, semble — pour moi, n'est — que pour moi, *such things happen to me alone*; cela vaut —, *it is as good as done*; c'en est —, *it is all over*; c'en est fait de, *it is all over with*; c'en est presque — de, *it is almost over with*; c'est —, *it is done*; c'est, c'était bien —, *it serves, served him, her, you right*; ce qui est — est —, *what is done cannot be undone*; ce qui est — n'est pas à faire, *what is done is done*; comme le voilà —! *how he looks!* Qui n'est pas —, (V. senses) 1. *unmade*; 2. *undone*.

SE FAIRE, pr. v. (V. senses of FAIRE) 1. *to be done*; 2. *to happen*; *to be*; *to come v*; *to take v place*; 3. *to become*; *to get v*; (to grow v; 4. *to become v*; *to turn*; 5. *to begin v*; *to commence*; 6. *to make v o.'s self*; 7. (EN, to erect) *o.'s self* (into); *to set v up* (for); 8. (b. s.) *to affect*; *to pretend*; *to set v o.'s self up for*; *to give v o.'s self out for*; 9. *to make v it*; 10. (A, to) *to accustom*, *to use o.'s self*; 11. (b. s.) (A, to) *to inure o.'s self*; *to be inured, seasoned*; 12. (b. s.) (A, to) *to reconcile o.'s self*.

2. Comment cela se fait-il? *How is that?* How does that happen? How comes that? 3. — grand, vieux *to become, to get, to grow tall, old*; 4. — mahométan, *to become, to turn Mahométan*; 6. — des amis, des ennemis, *to make o.'s self friend, enemies*; 9. — un devoir de dire la vérité à q. u., *to make it a duty to tell a. o. the truth*.

FAIRE [ferr] v. n. irreg. (conj. like FAIRE) 1. *to do v* (act); 2. (CONTRE, against) *to act*; 3. (th.) *to look* (well, ill); 4. (en sorte que, so that) *to contrive*; *to arrange*; *to manage*; 5. + *to make v*; *to tell v*; 6. *to be*; *to concern*; 7. *to be*; *to signify*; *to matter*; 8. + *to say*; 9. (impers.) (of the atmosphere, weather, &c.) *to be*; 10. (cards) *to deal*; 11. (gram.) *to make v*.

1. — bien, mal, *to do well, ill*; 2. Ce tableau ne fait pas bien ici, *this painting does not look well here*; 3. Cet argument fait contre moi, *this argument makes, tells against me*; 6. Cela ne me fait rien, *that is nothing to me*; *that does not concern me*; 7. Qu'est-ce que cela fait? *what matters, signifies that?* 9. Il fait froid, chaud, *it is cold, warm*; il fait beau, mauvais temps, *it is fine, bad weather*; il fait cher, vil, ici, *living is dear here*.

— sous soi, *to do v every thing under one*. Avoir à — de q. u. §, *to want a. o.* Voir à qui fera, (cards) *to cut v for deal*. Cela ne fait rien, *that does not signify, matter*; cela ne laisse pas que de —, *that is not unimportant, without importance*. C'est à — à lui, *he is well able to*; fasse le ... que ... (subj.) ... *grant that ...*; rien n'y faisait, *all would not do*; nothing would do.

FAIRE, n. m. 1. *doing; execution*; 2. (fine arts) *manner; style*.

FAISABLE [fɛzabl] adj. 1. *practicable; feasible*; 2. *allowable*.

FAISAN [fɛzan] n. m. DE, E, n. f. (orn.) *pheasant*.

— doré, *golden, painted* =; — noir, de montagne, *black, heath-cock*. Coq —, cock =; poule —, hen =.

FAISANCES [fɛzans] n. f. *dues over and above the rent, pl.*

FAISANDE [fɛzand] (orn.)

FAISANE [fɛzann] n. f. *hen pheasant; pheasant*.

Poule —, *hen pheasant*.

FAISANDEAU [fɛzandø] n. m. (orn.) *young pheasant*.

FAISANDER [fɛzandɛ] v. a. *to give v a flavour of venison to; to keep v till it gets high*.

FAISANDE, E, pa. p. *having a flavour of venison; (high)*.

SE FAISANDER, pr. v. *to get v a flavour of venison; to get v high*.

FAISANDERIE [fɛzandri] n. f. *pheasantry*.

FAISANDIER [fɛzandjɛ] n. m. *pheasant-breeder; breeder of pheasants*.

FAISANT [fɛzɑ̃] n. m. ♂ *doer*.

FAISCEAU [fɛsø] n. m. 1. *bundle (of things of a certain length)*; 2. § *number*; 3. § *union*; 4. (of arrows) *sheaf*; 5. (anat.) *fasciculus*; 6. — x, (pl.) (Rom. ant.) *fascies, pl.*; 7. (arch.) *cluster*; 8. (mil.) (of arms) *circular pile; pile*; 9. (opt.) (of rays) *pencil*.

1. — de lances, *de piques, bundle of spears, pikes*.

— de rayons (opt.) *pencil of rays; optic pencil*. En —, 1. (arch.) (of columns) *clustered*; 2. (mil.) (of arms) *in a pile*. Mettre en —, (mil.) *to pile (arms)*.

FAISEUR-R [fɛzøʁ] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. § *maker (mechanic)*; 2. § (b. s.) *maker; monger*; 3. (b. s.) *doer*.

2. — de systèmes, *system-maker, monger*.

— attiré, *person regularly employed*; mince, petit —, *do-little*. Les grands diseurs ne sont pas les grands — s, *great talkers are little doers*.

FAIT, n. m. 1. *fact; deed; (doing)*; 2. *fact (event)*; 3. *fact (reality)*; 4. *fact (truth)*; 5. *matter of fact*; 6. *business*; *matter; case; point in question; point*; 6. *thing required; thing that suits*; 7. *portion; share*.

Haut —, *deed; exploit*; — personnel, *personal matter*. Fait d'armes, *deed; exploit*; voies de —, (pl.) 1. *violence, sing.*; 2. (law) *battery, sing.* Si —, *indeed; yes indeed; yes*. Au —, 1. *in fact; indeed; in point of fact*; 2. (excl.) *to the fact! au — et au prendre, at the rub, scratch; when one comes to the scratch; dans, par le —, in fact; indeed; in reality; de —, 1. indeed; 2. (law) in fact; "de facto"; en —, in fact; en — de, in point of; en — et en droit, (law) in fact and in law; "de facto and de jure"; par le seul —, by the simple fact; "ipso facto"; pour la rareté du —, for the singularity of it; sur le —, in the act, in the very act; in the fact; sur le — même, in the very act; tout à —, 1. *entirely; completely; wholly; quite*; 2. (b. s.) *utterly*. Aller, arriver, venir au —, 1. *to come v to the point*; 2. *to come v to the purpose*; dire à q. u. son —, *to tell v a. o. his own*; donner son — à, *to pay v (a. o.) home, out, his own*; entendre bien son —, *to know v o's business well*; être au — de, 1. *to be acquainted with*; 2. *to have a thorough knowledge of*; être de —, (th.) *to be a fact*; n'être pas au — de, *to be unaware of*; être sûr de son —, *to be sure of a th.*; être, venir, en venir au — et au prendre, *to come to the rub, scratch*.*

mettre q. u. au —, *to acquaint a. o. with a matter*; mettre, poser en —, *to assert; to lay v down as a fact*; se mettre au — de, *to acquaint o's self with*; prendre — et cause pour q. u., *to take v a. o's part*; to take v part with a. o.; prendre q. u. sur le —, *to take v a. o. in the act, deed*; (to catch v a. o. in the act; trouver le — de q. u., *to find v what a. o. requires, wants*. C'est un autre —, c'est un — à part, *that is another matter, thing*; c'est justement votre —, 1. *that is just what you require, want*; 2. *that just suits you*. Il est de —, *so it is*.

FAITAGE, n. m. 1. *ridge*; 2. *ridge-lead*; 3. (arch.) *roofing*; 4. (carp.) *ridge-tree*.

FAITARD, adj. + V. FAINEANT.

FAÏTE, n. m. 1. § *top (highest part)*; 2. § *summit*; 3. § *pinnacle*; 4. § *zenith*; 5. (of buildings) *ridge*; 6. (build.) (of building) *coping*; 7. (hydrog.) *summit*.

— de cheminée, *chimney-top*. Atteindre le — §, *to reach o's zenith*; être au — §, *to be on the pinnacle, at the zenith*.

FAÏT-EXPRES, n. m., pl. —, *thing done intentionally, on purpose*.

Être au —, (th.) *to be intentional, on purpose*.

FAÏTIERE, adj. *of the ridge*.

Tuile —, *hip, ridge-tile; pantile*.

FAÏTIERE, n. f. *hip, ridge-tile; pantile*.

FAIX [fɛ] n. m. 1. § *burden (heavy)*; 2. § *weight*.

FAKIR, n. m. V. FAQUIR.

FALAISE, n. f. *cliff*.

À — s, avec des — s, *cliffy*.

FALAISE, v. n. (nav.) *to break v against the cliff*.

FALBALA, n. m. *furbelow*.

FALCIFORME, adj. (bot.) *falcate*; *falcated*; *falciform*.

FALLACE, n. f. ♂ 1. *deception*; 2. *fallacy*.

FALLACIEUSEMENT [falacieüzman] adv. *fallaciously*.

FALLACIEUX-X [falacieü] SE, adj. *fallacious*.

FALLOIR, v. n. impers. irreg. (pa. p. FALLU; ind. pres. IL FAUT; imp. IL FAL-LAIT; pret. IL FALLUT; fut. IL FAUDRA; subj. pres. QU'IL FAILLE (subj.) 1. *must; to be necessary*; 2. *must; to be obliged*; 3. *should; ought*; 4. *to require; to need; to be, to stand v in need of*; 5. *to want*; 6. *to charge (require in payment); to ask; to want*.

1. Il faut que je fasse cela, I must do that; il faut faire cela, that must be done; it is necessary to do that; il me le faut, I must have it. 4. Il faut à l'ouvrier son salaire, the labourer requires, needs his hire.

Comme il faut, 1. *as it should be; as it ought to be*; 2. *respectable; of respectability*; 3. *respectably*; 4. *genteel; gentlemanly; lady-like*; 5. *genteelly*; 6. (b. s.) *finely; in fine style; pas, peu comme il faut, 1. ungenteel; 2. ungentelemanly; ungenteelmanlike*.

S'EN FALLOIR, pr. v. (subj.) 1. *to be wanting; to be nearly*; 2. *to be far*; 3. *to be near; to be upon the point*.

1. Il s'en faut de peu que cette bouteille ne soit pleine, little is wanting to fill this bottle, this bottle is nearly full. 2. Il s'en faut de beaucoup que leur nombre soit complet, their number is far from being complete. 3. Peu s'en est fallu que je ne vinsse, I was near, upon the point of coming.

Il s'en faut, far from it; il s'en faut de beaucoup, very far from it; il s'en faut que, far from; il s'en faut beaucoup que, very far from; il s'en faut de peu que ..., is very near; peu s'en faut, 1. *very near*; 2. *very nearly*; peu s'en faut que ..., is very near.

[S'EN FALLOIR requires *ne* with the verb that follows it when the phrase expresses doubt, negation or interrogation.]

FALOT, n. m. 1. *lantern (large)*; 2. *tallow lamp*.

FALOT, E, adj. (laughable; droll; funny).

FALOT, n. m. E, n. f. (droll, comical fellow).

FALOTEMENT [falotman] adv. *drolly; comically*.

FALOURDE, n. f. *bundle of firewood*.

FALQUE, n. f. 1. (man.) *falcade*; 2. (nav.) *wash-board*.

FALQUER, v. n. (man.) *to make falcades*.

FALSIFICATEUR, n. m. 1. *falsifier (person that alters documents)*; 2. *adulterator*; *sophisticator*; 3. *adulterator (of metals)*; *debaser*.

FALSIFICATION [—falsikation] n. f. 1. *falsification (alteration of documents)*; 2. *adulteration*; *sophistication*; 3. *adulteration (of metals)*; *debasement*.

FALSIFIER, v. a. 1. *to falsify (alter documents)*; 2. § *to adulterate*; 3. § *to sophisticate*; 3. § *to adulterate (metals)*; *to debase*.

FALSIFIÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of FALSIFIER) § *adulterate*; *debased*.

Non —, 1. *unfalsified*; 2. *unadulterated*; *unsophisticated*; 3. (of metals) *unadulterated*; *undebased*.

FALUN, n. m. *shell-marl*.

FALUNER, v. a. (agr.) *to manure with shell-marl*.

FALUNIÈRE, n. f. *shell-marl-pit*.

FÂME, n. f. + *fame*.

Rétablir en bonne — et renommée +, *to restore to o's good name and fame*.

FÂME, E, adj. *famed*; of ... *repute*; of ... *character*.

Bien —, *of good name and repute*; mal —, *ill-famed*.

FAMELIQUE, adj. (b. s.) *starveling*; *starving*; *famished*; *famishing*.

FAMELIQUE, n. m. f. *starveling*.

FAMEUX-X [fameü] SE, adj. 1. (PAR, for) *famous; renowned; celebrated*; 2. (b. s.) (pers.) *notorious; famous*; 3.) (b. s.) *precious (great)*.

2. Un — voleur, a notorious thief. 3. Un — imbécile, a precious fool.

FAMILIARISER, v. a. 1. (AVEC, to) *to familiarize (accustom, habituate)*; 2. (AVEC) *to acquaint (a. o. with a th.)*.

FAMILIARISE, E, pa. p. 1. *familiarized*; 2. *acquainted*; *conversant*.

Intimement —, *familiarly conversant*; non —, *unacquainted*.

SE FAMILIARISER, pr. v. 1. *to become v, to get v, to grow v familiar*; 2. (b. s.) *to make v o's self familiar*; 3. (AVEC) *to familiarize o's self (with a th.)*; *to accustom, to use o's self (to)*; 4. (of animals) *to become v, to get v tame*.

FAMILIARITÉ, n. f. 1. (sing.) *familiarity, sing.*; *intercourse, sing.*; *familiar terms, pl.*; 2. *familiarity (familiar manners)*.

Manque, défaut de —, *unfamiliarity*. Sur un pied de —, *on familiar terms*. Avoir de la — avec, *to be on familiar terms with*.

FAMILIER, IERE, adj. 1. *familiar*; 2. *familiar (well-known)*; *at home*; 3. *familiar*; *free*; *unconstrained*; 4. *familiar*; *home-spun*.

Non, peu —, 1. *unfamiliar*; 2. *unconstrained*. Démon, esprit, génie —, *familiar spirit*; *familiar*. Être —, (V. senses) *to converse*; rendre — (à), *to familiarize (to)*.

FAMILIER, n. m. 1. *familiar*; 2. *familiar (of the inquisition)*.

Faire le —, *to make v o's self familiar*.

FAMILIEREMENT [famièrman] adv. *familiarly*.

Connaitre —, *to be familiar with (a th.)*.

FAMILLE [fami-y] n. f. 1. § *family*; 2. (sing.) *family, sing.*; *friends, pl.*; (kin,

sing.; 3. || (sing.) family connexions, pl.; 4. § nature; kin; 5. (gram.) family; 6. (nat. hist.) family; tribe.

Ancienne —, ancient, old family; grande —, 1. large =; 2. high =; grande — humaine, human =; honnête —, genteel =; sa propre —, o.'s own =, sing.; (o.'s own, pl. Air de —, = likeness; chef de —, (law) 1. head of a family; 2. house-keeper; 3. (law) pot-boiler; conseil de —, (Fr. law) counsel of the nearest relations; enfant de —, young man of =; membres de la —, members of the =; connexions, friends; une mère de —, the mother of a =; un père de —, = man; a man of =; the father of a =. De la même —, 1. of the same =; kindred; 2. (did.) cognate; de —, domestic; de la — de, 1. || of the = of; 2. § of kin to; en —, with o.'s =. Avoir de la —, avoir une —, to have a =; être chef de —, to be at the head of a =; rendre membre de la —, to domesticate.

FAMINE, n. f. famine.

Crier —, to cry =; crier — sur un tas de blé, to complain in the midst of plenty; prendre par —, to reduce by =; to starve out.

FANAGE, n. m. (agr.) 1. turning (of grass); 2. price of turning (grass); 3. (sing.) leaves (of a plant), pl.

FANAISON, n. f. V. FENAISSON.

FANAL, n. m. 1. || ship's lantern; 2. || signal-light; 3. || beacon; ** beacon-blaze; ** beacon-flame; 4. § beacon (guide); 5. (nav.) lantern.

Surmonté d'un —, (V. senses) beacons.

FANATIQUE, adj. 1. || fanatic; fanatical; bigoted; 2. § (DE, to) bigoted. D'une manière —, 1. || fanatically; bigotedly; 2. § bigotedly.

FANATIQUE, n. m. f. 1. || fanatic; zealot; bigot; 2. § (DE, to) bigot. En —, fanatically; bigotedly.

FANATISER, v. a. to fanaticize.

FANATISME, n. m. 1. || fanaticism; zealotry; bigotry; 2. § (DE, to) bigotry.

Avec —, 1. || fanatically; with =; bigotedly; 2. § bigotedly.

FANDANGO, n. m. fandango (Spanish dance).

FANE, n. f. (sing.) 1. fallen leaves, pl.; 2. dead leaves, pl.; 3. (of anemones, renunculus) envelope of the flower.

FANER, v. a. 1. (agr.) to turn (grass); 2. § to tarnish; 3. § to fade; 4. § to deflower.

FANÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of FANER. Non —, 1. (of flowers, plants) unfaded; 2. § unfaded; 3. § untarnished.

SE FANER, pr. v. 1. (of flowers, plants) to fade; to fade away; 2. § to fade; to fade away; 3. § to tarnish.

Qui ne se fane pas || §, unfading. Qualité de ce qui ne se fane pas, unfadingness.

FANEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. hay-maker.

FANFAN, n. m. darling; duck; ducky darling.

FANFARE [fanfar] n. f. (mus.) flourish; flourish of trumpets.

Sonner une —, to strike ✓ up a flourish; to flourish.

FANFARON, adj. m. 1. blustering; swaggering; 2. boasting; bragging.

FANFARON, n. m. 1. blusterer; blustering fellow; swaggerer; fanfaron; 2. boaster; braggart; braggadocio.

Faire le —, 1. to bluster; to swagger; 2. to play the braggart, braggadocio.

FANFARONNAGE, n. f. 1. blustering; swaggering; fanfaronnade; 2. boasting; bragging.

FANFARONNERIE [—ronnri] n. f. 1.

blustering; swaggering; 2. boasting; braggardism.

FANFRELUCHE, n. f. bauble; bawble; gewgaw.

FANGE, n. f. 1. || mud; mire; dirt; 2. § low, mean condition; 3. § vileness; debasement; degradation.

Couvrir de —, to mud; ensevelir dans la —, to mud.

FANGEU-X [fangeu] SE, adj. || muddy; miry; dirty.

Etat —, muddiness; miriness.

FANON, n. m. 1. (of horses) fetlock; 2. (of oxen) dew-lap; 3. (of whales) fin; bone; 4. fannel (a priest's ornament); fanon; 5. (her.) fannel; fanon.

À —, muni d'un —, qui a un —, (V. senses) (of oxen) dew-lapped.

FANTASIE, n. f. 1. + imagination (faculty); fancy; 2. fancy; 3. (b. s.) fantasticalness; fantasticalness; 4. (b. s.) fancy; humour; crotchet; whim.

— bizarre, musquée, odd fancy. Objets de —, = articles; qualité d'avoir des —s, fancifulness. À sa —, to o.'s =; de —, 1. fancy; 2. (arts) fancy; from fancy. Avoir des —s, to be fanciful; avoir une — de, to fancy; travaillé par des —s, fantasied. Il me prend — de, I take ✓ a fancy to; qui a des —s, fanciful.

FANTASMAGORIE, n. f. phantasmagoria; 2. dissolving view.

FANTASMAGORIQUE, adj. phantasmagoric.

FANTASQUE, adj. (b. s.) fantastic; fantastical; fanciful; whimsical.

Caractère —, fantasticalness; fantasticalness; fancifulness; personne —, fantastic. D'une manière —, fantastically; whimsically.

FANTASQUEMENT, adv. + fancifully.

FANTASSIN, n. m. foot-soldier.

FANTASTIQUE, adj. fantastic; fanciful; chimerical.

D'une manière —, fantastically; fancifully; chimerically.

FANTOCCINI [fantochini] n. m. fantoccini (puppets substituted for human performers), pl.

FANTÔME, n. m. 1. || § phantom; 2. § shadow (appearance); 3. (surg.) phantasma.

FANTON, n. m. V. FENTON.

FANUM [fanomm] n. m. (Rom. ant.) fane.

FAON [fan] n. m. 1. doe; 2. (of deer, &c.) fawn; 3. (of stags) fawn; calf.

FAONNER [fane] v. n. to fawn.

FAQUIN, n. m. 1. mean rascal; rascal; 2. puppy (person); 3. manikin to tilt at.

FAQUINERIE [fakinri] n. f. rascally meanness.

FAQUIR, n. m. fakir (Mahometan monk); faquir.

FARANDOLE, n. f. "farandole" (dance of Provence).

FARCE, n. f. (culin.) 1. stuffing; 2. force-meat.

FARCE, n. f. 1. farce (theatrical piece); entertainment; 2. broad comedy; 3. drollery; foolery; (tom foolery); 4. prank; practical joke; joke; waggish trick.

De —, farcical. Faire, jouer une — à q. u., to play a. o. a trick; faire ses —s, (pers.) 1. to play tricks; 2. to be wild. Tirez le rideau la — est jouée, the farce is ended.

FARCEUR, n. m. 1. performer, actor in farces; 2. comic, droll person; 3. § fellow; man; blade; dog.

Vieux —, old dog; jolly blade. Faire le —, to be comic, droll.

FARCIN, n. m. (veter.) 1. farcy; farcin; 2. (sing.) glanders, pl.

FARCINEU X [—neù] SE, adj. (veter.) 1. affected with farcy; 2. affected with the glanders.

FARCIR, v. a. (DE, with) 1. (culin.) to stuff; 2. § to stuff; to cram.

FARCI, E, pa. p. V. senses of FARCIR.

Non —, 1. (culin.) unstuffed; 2. § unstuffed; uncrammed.

SE FARCIR, pr. v. (DE, with) to stuff, to cram.

FARD [far] n. m. 1. || paint (for the face); 2. § varnish (false ornament); tinsel; 3. § disguise; dissimulation.

Sans — §, 1. unvarnished; 2. undisguised. Mettre du — à, to paint (the face).

FARDAGE, n. m. (nav.) dunnage.

FARDEAU, n. m. 1. || § burden; load; 2. (brew.) mash; mashing; 3. (mining) crumbling heap. mass.

Se décharger d'un —, to throw ✓ off a burden; imposer un — à q. u., to burden a. o.; s'imposer un —, to take ✓ as = on o.'s self; porter un —, to bear ✓ as =; secouer un —, to throw ✓ off a =.

FARDER, v. a. 1. || to paint (the face); 2. § to gloss; 3. § to gloss over; to varnish.

1. Elle se fard le visage, she paints her face.

FARDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of FARDER.

Non —, (of the face) unpainted.

SE FARDER, pr. v. 1. to paint (o.'s face); 2. (absol.) to paint.

FARDER, v. n. to sink ✓ in; to sink ✓.

FARDIER, n. m. dray for carrying stone.

FARFADET, n. m. 1. "farfadet" (familiar spirit); 2. § frivolous person.

FARFOUILLER [—fou-yé] v. a. to rummage.

FARFOUILLER [—fou-yé] v. n. to rummage.

FARIBOLE, n. f. (1. idle story; 2. trifle.

FARINACE, E, adj. (did.) farinaceous.

FARINE, n. f. 1. flour (ground edible grain sifted); 2. meal (ground edible grain unsifted); 3. (did.) farina; 4. (pharm.) flour.

Folle —, mill dust. Jean —, poor fool — de maïs, Indian flour. Fleur de —, flour; marchand de —, meal-man. Convertir en —, to flour.

FARINER, v. a. to flour.

FARINET, n. m. one-faced die (for playing).

FARINEU-X [—neù] SE adj. 1. white with flour; (all over flour); 2. mealy; 3. (did.) farinaceous.

Propriété farineuse, mealiness.

FARINIER, n. m. meal-man.

FARINIERE, n. f. meal-tub.

FARLOUSE, n. f. (orn.) titlark; tilling.

FAROUCHE, adj. 1. (of animals) wild; 2. fierce; 3. unsociable; 4. timid; (shy

Timidité —, shyness.

FARRAGO [far-rago] n. m. farrago.

FASCE, n. f. (blas.) fesse.

FASCE, E, adj. (blas.) fessy.

FASCIA, n. m. (anat.) fascia.

FASCIATION [fasciacion] n. f. (bot.) fasciation.

FASCICULAIRE, adj. (bot.) fascicular.

FASCICULE, n. m. 1. (of herbs) plants) bundle (that can be carried under o.'s arms); 2. (of flowers) nosegay (that can be held with 3 fingers); 3. number (of a work); part; 4. (bot.) fasciculus; fascicule; 5. (pharm.) fascicle.

FASCICULE, E, adj. (bot.) fascicle.

FASCIE, E, adj. (nat. hist.) fasciate.

FASCINAGE, n. m. 1. (fort.) fascines making; 2. (fort., tech.) fasciner (work).

FASCINATION [fascinacion] n. f. || fascination.

FASCINE, n. f. 1. (civ. engin.) bushy fogot; hurdle; 2. (mil. engin.) bavin

hurdle; 3. (fort.) *fascine*; 4. (tech.) *facing-board*.

FASCINER, v. a. § to fascinate.

FASEOLE, n. f. *phaseol* (bean).

FASIER, v. n. (nav.) (of sails) to shiver.

Faire —, (nav.) to shiver (sails); mettre à —, (nav.) to spill.

FASTE, n. m. 1. pomp; gorgeousness; magnificence; 2. pageantry; 3. ostentation; display.

Sans —, 1. without =; 2. unostentatious; 3. unostentatiously. Etaler un grand —, 1. to display great =; 2. to make a great display.

FASTES, n. m. (pl.) 1. (Rom. ant.) "fasti", pl.; 2. § records (history); annals, pl.

Les — de l'histoire, the annals of history. Inscire un nom dans les — de, to inscribe, to record, to register a name in the annals of....

FASTIDIEUSEMENT [—dieûman] adv. irksomely.

FASTIDIEU-X [—dieû] SE, adj. wearisome; tiresome; irksome; unamusing; unamusive.

Nature fastidiueuse, wearisomeness; tiresomeness; irksomeness.

FASTIGIE, E, adj. (bot.) fastigate; fastigiated.

FASTUEUSEMENT [—eûman] adv. 1. pompously; gorgeously; magnificently; 2. with pageantry; 3. ostentatiously; with display.

FASTUEU-X [—eû] SE, adj. 1. pompous; gorgeous; magnificent; 2. pageant; 3. ostentatious; full of display.

FAT [fat] adj. m. foppish.

FAT [fat] n. m. fop; coxcomb.

Petit —, fopling. Affectation de —, foppery; ostentation de —, foppishness. En —, foppishly; like a coxcomb.

FATAL, E, adj. pl. —s, 1. fatal (proceeding from fate); 2. fatal (marked by fate); 3. fatal (occasioning misfortune); 4. (adm.) when the delay expires.

1. Un événement —, a fatal event. 2. Le terme — de la mort, the fatal term of death. 3. Un conseil —, a fatal piece of advice.

FATALEMENT [fatalman] adv. fatally.

FATALISME, n. m. fatalism.

FATALISTE, n. m. fatalist.

FATALITE, n. f. fatality.

FATIDIQUE, adj. fatidical.

FATIGABLE, adj. fatigable.

FATIGANT, E, adj. 1. fatiguing; toilsome; 2. irksome; wearisome; tiresome.

Nature —e, 1. toilsomeness; 2. irksomeness; unwearisomeness; tiresomeness; travail —, toil.

FATIGUE, n. f. 1. fatigue; weariness; 2. toil; hardship.

— excessive, over-fatigue. Point de —, (tech.) working point. De —, 1. of =; 2. capable of resisting fatigue. Epuiser, excéder de —, to overfatigue; to wear out with =; to tire out; to overwork; to jade; faire, rompre à la —, to accustom, to inure to =; n'en pouvoir plus de —, to be spent, worn out with =, toil; supporter la —, to bear, to support, to stand up to; supporter les —s, to bear up to, hardship; to go through =, hardship.

FATIGUER, v. a. 1. § (DE, with) to fatigue; to tire; to weary; 2. § to wear out; to jade; 3. § to try; to strain; 4. § to tease; to vex; (to worry); 5. to mix (salad); 6. (agr.) to impoverish (land); 7. (paint., sculp.) to overwork.

— à l'excès, to overfatigue.

FATIGUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of FATIGUER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § unfatigued; untired; unwearied; 2. § untried; unstrained; 3. § unteased; unweared.

SE FATIGUER, pr. v. § (à, in) 1. to fatigue o.'s self; to tire o.'s self; to tire; 2. to wear out o.'s self; to be jaded.

— beaucoup, (V. senses) to toil and moil.

FATIGUER, v. n. § to fatigue o.'s self; to tire o.'s self.

— beaucoup, 1. to = much; to = a great deal; 2. (to toil and moil); 3. (nav.) (of ships) to work. — à l'ancre, (nav.) to ride hard; ne pas — à l'ancre, (nav.) to ride easy; ne pas — à cheval, to ride easy.

FATRAS [fatra] n. m. 1. § confused medly; 2. § litter; 3. § lumber; trash; stuff; rubbish; 4. § balderdash.

FATUAIRE, n. m. (ant.) fatuist.

FATUISME, n. m. § V. FATUITE.

FATUITE, n. f. 1. conceitedness; self-conceit; 2. foppishness.

FAUBERT [fôbèr] n. m. (nav.) 1. mop; 2. swab.

FAUBERTER [fôbèrté] v. a. (nav.) to mop; to swab.

FAUBERTEUR [fôbèrteur] n. m. (nav.) swabber.

FAUBOURG [fôbour] n. m. 1. faubourg (part of a town without the gates); outskirts; 2. faubourg (part of a town formerly without the gates).

FAUBOURIEN [fôbouriin] n. m. inhabitant of a faubourg.

FAUCHAGE [fôchaj] n. m. (agr.) mowing.

FAUCHAISON [fôchèzon] n. f. (agr.) mowing-time.

FAUCHE [fôch] n. f. (agr.) 1. mowing-time; 2. mowing (crop).

FAUCHÉE [fôché] n. f. (agr.) day's mowing.

FAUCHER [fôché] v. a. (agr.) 1. § to mow; to mow down; 2. § to mow down; to mow; to cut down; ** to reap.

— avec une faux à rateau, (agr.) to cradle.

FAUCHER [fôché] v. n. (man.) (of horses) to throw o.'s fore-legs sideways in walking.

FAUCHET [fôché] n. m. (agr.) hay-rake.

FAUCHEUR [fôcheur] n. m. 1. mower; hay-maker; 2. (ent.) shepherd-spider.

FAUCHEUX [fôcheû] n. m. (erp.) shepherd-spider.

FAUCILLE [fôci-y] n. f. sickle; reaping-hook.

A —, sickled.

FAUCHILION [fôci-yon] n. m. (agr.) hedging-bill.

FAUCON [fôkon] n. m. 1. (orn.) falcon; hawk; 2. (falc.) falcon; hawk.

Jeune —, (falc.) jashawk; — passager, pelerin, (orn.) peregrine falcon.

À bec de —, hawked. Appeler le —, (falc.) to lure; chasser au —, to hawk; dresser un —, to train a falcon, lancer un —, to let fly a falcon.

FAUCONNEAU [fôkonô] n. m. (artil.) falconet.

FAUCONNERIE [fôkonneri] n. f. 1. falconry; 2. hawking.

FAUCONNIER [fôkonnié] n. m. falconer.

Grand —, grand =. Monter à cheval en —, to mount o.'s horse the off side.

FAUCONNIÈRE [fôkonnièr] n. f. 1. hawking-pouch; 2. saddle-bag.

FAUFILER [fôfié] v. a. (needl.) to tack; to baste.

SE FAUFILER, pr. v. 1. to ingratiate o.'s self; to curry favour; 2. § to intrude; to intrude o.'s self.

FAULX [fô] + V. FAUX.

FAUNE [fônn] n. m. (myth.) faun.

FAUNE [fônn] n. f. (did.) fauna (animals peculiar to a country).

FAUSSAIRE [fôcèrr] n. m. (law) forger; person guilty of forgery.

Être —, to be guilty of forgery; poursuivre comme —, to prosecute for forgery.

FAUSSEMENT [fôsman] adv. falsely; untruly.

FAUSSER [fôcé] v. a. 1. § to bend (make crooked); 2. § to indent (cuirasses); 3. § to force (locks); 4. § to force; to strain; 5. § to warp; to pervert; 6. § (b. s.) to falsify; to violate; 7. § (mus.) to put out of tune.

FAUSSE, E, pa. p. V. senses of FAUSSER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § unbent; 2. § unforced; 3. § unforced; unstrained; 4. § unworped; 5. § unviolated.

SE FAUSSER, pr. v. (V. senses of FAUSSER) 1. § to bend (become crooked); 2. § to become warped, perverted.

FAUSSET [fôcé] n. m. 1. spigot; 2. vent-peg; 3. (mus.) falsetto; saint treble.

Trou de —, vent-hole.

FAUSSETE [fôcé] n. f. 1. falsity; falseness; untruth; 2. falsehood; untruth; (story); 3. falseness; insincerity; deceit; deceitfulness; treachery.

— dans le cœur, false-heartedness.

Convaincre de —, to falsify.

FAUTE [fôtu] n. f. 1. fault (deviation from duty, propriety); error; 2. fault (deviation from the rules of art); 3. (DE, in) fault; error; mistake; 4. + want; dearth; scarcity; 5. want; default.

1. Ses nombreuses —s proviennent de peu de défauts, his many faults, errors proceed from few failings.

— légère, slight, trifling, trivial fault. — de, (V. senses) 1. for want of; 2. in default of; 3. from not; 4. false; wrong; — par, (V. senses) from not. À — de, (law) in default of; à qui la —? whose = is it? en —, at, in =; sans —, 1. without a =; faultless; unfaulty; 2. without fail. N'avoir pas de —, to be faultless; commettre une —, 1. to commit a =; 2. to lapse; faire une —, 1. to commit, to make a =; 2. to make a slip (error); faire —, 1. to fail; 2. to be missed; faire — à, to fail (a. o.); ne pas faire —, 1. not to fail; 2. not to be missed; 3. to be forthcoming; ne pas se faire — de, not to spare; not to be sparing of; to use freely; imputer la — à q. u., to impute the = to a. o.; to charge the blame upon a. o.; prendre, surprendre, trouver q. u. en —, to find a. o. at =; (to catch a. o. tripping; relever une —, to point out a =; réparer ses —s, to retrieve o.'s errors. Qui fait la — la boit, he that commits the fault must pay the penalty of it: s'il arrivait, venait — de lui, if a. th. should happen to one.

FAUTEUIL [fôteu-y] n. m. 1. arm chair; chair; 2. chair (president's seat); 3. Academic chair (membership of the French Academy).

— d'apparat, chair of state; — à la Voltaire, reclining =. Fond de —, chair-bottom; dessus de fond de —, =cover; housse de —, =cover. Occuper, remplir, tenir le —, to fill the =; porter en triomphe dans un —, to chair.

FAU-TEUR [fôteur] n. m. TRICE, n. f. abettor; fomentor; upholder; stirrer. Être le — de, § to be the stirrer of; être — de, (law) to abet.

FAUTI-F [fôuf] VE, adj. 1. faulty (liable to faults); 2. faulty (containing faults).

Non —, unfaulty. Caractère —, faultiness. D'une manière fautive, faultily.

FAUVE [fôv] adj. 1. fawn-coloured; 2. (of animals) tawny.

Bête —, deer; fallow deer. Enlèvement de bêtes —s, (law) deer-stealing; tueur de bêtes —s, deer-slayer.

FAUVE [fôv] n. m. (hunt) (sing.) deer, pl.

FAUVETTE [fôvê] n. f. (orn.) (genus)
1. *fauvet*; 2. *warbler*.

— *babillarde*, *white throat*; *petite* —, *garden warbler*; *redwing*; — *tachetée*, (species) *fig-eater*; — *d'hiver*, *hedge sparrow*; — *locustelle*, *grass-hopper lark*; — *des roseaux*, *des saules*, *redwing*; — *à tête noire*, *black cap*.

FAUX [fô] n. f. 1. *scythe*; 2. *sword-cutter*; 3. (anat.) *falx*.

Armé de —, 1. *armed with scythes*; 2. *scythed*.

FAUX [fô] SSE, adj. 1. § *false*; 2. § *false*; *artificial*; *imitation*; 3. § *wrong* (not physically right); 4. § (b. s.) *counterfeit*; *base*; 5. § *false*; *untrue*; 6. § *false*; *insincere*; *deceitful*; *treacherous*; 7. § *false* (not genuine); *spurious*; 8. § *wrong* (not morally right); *erroneous*; *mistaken*; 9. § (b. s.) *counterfeit*; *feigned*; (sham); 10. § *irregular*; 11. (of coin) *base*; *counterfeit*; *bad*; 12. (of doctrines, opinions) *unsound*; *false*; *erroneous*; 13. (arch.) *blank*; 14. (bot.) *bastard*; *spurious*; 15. (gram.) *false*; 16. (law) *forged*; 17. (med.) *bastard*; *spurious*; 18. (mus.) *out of tune*; 19. (nav.) *preventer*.

2. *Fausse pierre*, a *false*, *artificial*, *imitation gem*; — or, *imitation gold*.

Acte —, (law) *forgery*; chose *fausse*, *falsehood*.

FAUX [fô] adv. 1. *false*; 2. *falsely*; *wrongly*; 3. *erroneously*; 4. (comp.) *mis...*; 5. (mus.) *out of tune*.

FAUX [fô] n. m. 1. *false*; 2. *falsehood*; 3. (law) *forgery*.

— *intellectuel*, (law) *drawing up a deed contrary to facts or agreement*;

— *matériel*, (law) *forgery*. Crime de —, (law) *forgery*. À —, 1. *falsely*;

wrongly; 2. *wrongfully*; 3. *erroneously*; 4. *in vain*; 5. (build.) *out of perpendicular*. Arguer de —, 1. *to accuse*;

to tax as false; 2. (law) *to falsify*;

commettre, *faire un* —, 1. *to commit a forgery*; 2. (en) *to forge* (...); s'in-

scrire en — contre q. ch., *to disprove a. th.*; *to undertake* √ *to prove that a. th. is false*; plaider le — pour savoir

le vrai, *to allege falsehood for the purpose of eliciting truth*; porter à —,

1. (build.) *to be out of perpendicular*;

2. § *to be destitute of foundation*; pour-

sivre pour —, *to prosecute for forgery*.

FAUX-FUYANT, n. m., pl. — s., 1. § *by-place*; 2. § *subterfuge*; *evasion*;

shift; (creep-hole); *come-off*.

FAVEUR, n. f. 1. *favour*; 2. *boon*;

3. *favour* (support); *countenance*; 4. *favour*; *vogue*; 1. *rage*.

À la — de, 1. *by the, by favour of*;

2. *by means of*; 3. *under*; 4. *under* =

of, *cover of*; en —, 1. *in* =, *counte-*

nance; 2. *in vogue*; en — de, 1. *in*

behalf of; *in* = *of*; 2. *for the sake of*;

par la —, *by* =; sans —, 1. *without*

=; 2. *favourless*; *unfavoured*. Com-

bler de — s., *to load with* =; deman-

der une — à, *to ask, to beg* √, *to re-*

quest a = of; être en —, *to be in* =,

vogue;) *to be all the rage*; n'être plus

en —, *to be out of* =; *to be out*; faire

une — à, *to do* √ *a = to*; mettre en

—, *to bring* √ *into* =, *vogue*; prendre

—, *to get* / *into* =, *vogue*; recher-

cher la — de, *to curry* = *with*; tenir

à — (que), *to consider as a = (if)*;

trouver — auprès de, *to find* √ = *with*.

Il n'est plus en —, *he is no longer in*

=;) *his nose is out of joint*.

FAVORABLE, adj. (A, to) 1. *favour-*

able; *propitious*; 2. *favourable* (ad-

vantageous).

Non, peu —, *unfavourable*; *unpro-*

pitious. Caractère —, *favourableness*;

disposition —, *propitiousness*.

FAVORABLEMENT, adv. 1. *favoura-*

bly; 2. *in good part*.

FAVORI, TE, adj. § *favourite*.

FAVORI, n. m. TE, n. f. § *favourite*.

FAVORI, n. m. *whisker* (hair on men's cheeks).

À — s., *with* = s.; (whiskered; en — s., *whiskered*; sans — s., *without* = s.; *whiskerless*.

FAVORISER, v. a. 1. § (DE, by) *to favour* (treat favourably); 2. § (DE, by) *to befriend*; *to countenance*; *to give* √ *countenance*; 3. § (DE, with) *to favour* (grant); 4. § (DE, with) *to endow*; *to endue*; *to gift*; 5. § (DE, with) *to bless*; 6. § *to favour*; *to aid*; *to assist*. 3. — q. u. de sa confiance, *to favour a. o. with o's confidence*.

FAVORISÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **FAVORISER**.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § *unfavour-*

ed; 2. § *unbefriended*; *uncountenanced*;

3. § *unendowed*; *unendued*; *ungifted*.

FAVORITISME, n. m. (POUR, to) *favouritism*.

FAYARD [fa-yar] n. m. (bot.) *beech*.

FAYENCE [fa-yenss] V. **FAIENCE**.

FEAGE, n. m. (feud.) 1. *feoffment*;

2. *deed of feoffment*.

FEAL, E, adj. + *trusty*; *faithful*.

FEAL, n. m. (trusty, faithful friend).

FEALTE, n. f.

FEAUTE, n. f. + 1. *fidelity*; 2. (feud.) *fealty*.

FEBRICITANT, E, adj. (med.) *febricitant*.

FEBRICITANT, n. m. (med.) *person*

in an intermittent fever; *person*

having an intermittent fever.

FEBRIFUGE, adj. (med.) *febrifuge*;

antifebrile.

Charme —, *ague-spell*; *gouttes* — s.,

(pharm.) *ague-drops*; *poudre* —,

ague-powder.

FEBRIFUGE, n. m. (med.) *febrifuge*;

antifebrile.

FEBRILE, adj. (med.) *febrile*.

FECALÉ, adj. f. (physiol.) *fecal*.

Matière —, (sing.) (did.) *feces*, pl.;

excrement, sing.

FECES, n. m. (pl.) (chem., pharm.)

feces, pl.; *sediment*, sing.

FECIAL, E, adj. (Rom. ant.) *fecial*;

fecial.

FECIAL, n. m. (Rom. ant.) *fecial*;

fecial.

FECOND, E, adj. 1. § (of females)

fruitful; *prolific*; * *genial*; 2. § (th.)

fruitful; *fertile*; 3. § (th.) *fertile*;

fruitful; 4. § (th.) (EN, with) *pregnant*

(full); *big*; 5. (of eggs) *fertile*; 6. § (of

writers) *fertile*; *voluminous*,

2. Un sol —, a *fruitful, fertile soil*.

Être —, (V. senses) *to teem*; *rendre*

—, V. senses.

FECONDANT, E, adj. *fecundating*;

fructifying; *fertilizing*; *genial*.

Non —, (V. senses) *ungenial*. Avec

une puissance — e, (V. senses) *genially*.

FECONDATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. *se-*

cundation; *impregnation*; 2. (bot.)

impregnation; 3. (did.) *fructification*;

4. (physiol.) *fecundation*.

FECONDER, v. a. 1. § (PAR, with) *to*

fecundate; *to impregnate*; ** *to make* √

pregnant; 2. § (of birds) *to fecundate*;

(to tread); 3. § *to fertilize*; *to fructify*;

to render, *to make* √ *fruitful*; 4. (bot.)

to impregnate; 5. (ich.) *to impregnate*;

(to mill); 6. (physiol.) *to fecundate*.

FECONDITE, n. f. 1. § *fecundity*;

fruitfulness; *fertility*; 2. § *prolificness*.

— *excessive*, *superfecundity*; *over-*

fruitfulness; *excessive fertility*. Avec —,

1. § *fruitfully*; *fertilely*; *genially*; 2. §

prolifically.

FECULE, n. f. (chem.) *fecula*.

FECULENCE, n. f. (did.) *feculence*;

feculency.

FECULENT, E, adj. *feculent*.

FEDERAL, E, adj. *federal*.

FEDERALISTE, n. m. *federalist*.

FEDERATI-F, VE, adj. *federative*.

FÉDÉRATION [—âcion] n. f. *federation*.

FEDERE, E, adj. *federate*.

FEE, n. f. *fairy*; *elf*; ** *gay*.

Comme une —, *fairy-like*. De —,

fairy.

FEER, v. a. + § (of fairies) *to enchant*;

to charm; *to bewitch*; *to spell*; *to*

bind √ *by a spell*, *charm*.

FÉERIE [feri] n. f. 1. *enchantment*

(practised by fairies); 2. *fairy-land*; 3.

fairy-scene; 4. (lit.) *intervention of*

fairies.

FÉERIQUE [ferik] adj. *fairy*.

FEINDRE [fândr] v. a. (conj. like **CRAIN-**

DRE) 1. *to feign* (invent); 2. *to feign*;

to pretend;) *to sham*.

Personne qui feint, *feigner* (of).

FEINT, E, pa. p. 1. *feigned* (invented);

2. *feigned*; *pretended*; *counterfeit*;

) *sham*; 3. (arch.) *imitation*; *sham*.

Non —, 1. *unfeigned*; 2. *uncounter-*

feit.

FEINDRE [fândr] v. n. (conj. like **CRAIN-**

DRE) (de, to) 1. *to feign*; *to pretend*;

) *to sham*; 2. *to hesitate*; 3. *to limp*.

— en marchant, *to limp*.

FEINTE [fênt] n. f. 1. *feint*; *pretence*;

false show;) *sham*; 2. (fenc.) *feint*; 3.

(mil.) *feint*; 4. (mus.) *accidental*;

5. (print.) *frier*; 6. (veter.) *slight halt-*

ing.

Auteur d'une —, *feigner*. Avec —,

feignedly; *counterfeitly*; sans —, *un-*

feigned; *undissembling*. User de —,

(V. senses) *to sham*.

FEINTISE [fêntiz] n. f. + *feint*; *pretence*.

FELDSPATH, n. m. (min.) *felspar*;

feldspath.

FELDSPATHIQUE, adj. (min.) *feld-*

spathic.

FÊLER, v. a. § *to crack* (glass).

FÊLE, E, pa. p. 1. § (of glass) *cracked*;

unsound; 2. § (pers.) *mad-brained*;

(cracked); 3. § (of the chest) *delicate*.

Avoir la tête — e, le timbre —, *to be*

cracked, *crack-brained*, *hair-brained*.

SE **FÊLER**, pr. v. (of glass) *to crack*.

FÉLICITATION [—âcion] n. f. *congrat-*

ulation; *felicitatation*; ** *gratulation*.

Compliment de —, =. Avec — s., *with*

=; ** *congratulating*; de —, *gratula-*

tory. Offrir, présenter ses — s., *ses com-*

pliments de — à q. u. de q. ch., *to pre-*

sent o's congratulations to a. o. on a. th.;

(to wish a. o. joy of a. th.; recevoir

des — s., *des compliments de* —, *to re-*

ceive =, (joy; saluer de — s., *to con-*

gratulate; * *to gratulate*.

FÉLICITE, n. f. 1. *bliss*; *blissfulness*;

happiness; *felicity*; 2. — s., (pl.) *things*

that contribute to happiness, pl.

FÉLICITER, v. a. (DE, on, upon) *to*

2. *feminine; effeminate; womanish; womanly*; 3. (of rhyme) *female*; 4. (gram.) *feminine*.

Genre —, *feminine gender*; sexe —, *womankind*.

FÉMININ, n. m. (gram.) *feminine; feminine gender*.

Au —, *in the*.

FÉMINISER, v. a. (gram.) *to render, to make* *✓ feminine, of the feminine gender*.

FEMME [famm] n. f. 1. *woman* (in general); *female*; 2. *wife* (married woman); 3. *woman* (servant); 4. *wife* (woman of low condition); 5. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) *womankind*, sing.; 6. (b. s.) *woman* (effeminate man); 7. (comp.) *female*; ... *ess*; 8. (law) *feme*.

2. Mari et —, *husband and wife*. 7. Une — peintre, *a female painter*; une — auteur, *an authoress*; une — poëte, *a poetess*.

Bonne —, 1. *good woman*; 2. *old*; 3. *good wife*; — mariée, *married*; — *wife*; — publique, *idle, disorderly*; (= *of the town*; sage —, *midwife*; — sage, *well-conducted*; — de bien, *good*; — de chambre, 1. *waiting*; 2. *lady's maid*; — de charge, *house-keeper*; — de journée, *char-*; — de ménage, *char-*; — en puissance de mari, (law) *feme-covert*. Indigne d'une —, *unwomanly*; semblable à une —, *womanish*; tendre à l'excès pour sa —, *uxorious*. Caractère, nature de la —, *feminality; womanhood; womanishness*; ennemi des —s, *woman-hater*; état de —, *womanhood*. Avec une tendresse excessive pour sa —, *uxoriously*; de —, de la —, 1. (g. s.) *female; womanly*; 2. (h. s.) *womanish*; 3. (h. s.) *womanishly; womanly*; en —, comme une —, *feminely; womanly*; sans —, *wifeless*. Avoir —, *to have a wife*; avoir — et enfants, *to have a wife and children*; chercher —, *to seek* *✓ for a wife*; prendre —, 1. *to take* *✓ a wife*; 2. (jest.) *to take* *✓ to o.'s self a wife*. Qui ne sied pas à une —, *unwomanly*. Ce que — veut Dieu le veut, *a woman must have her way*.

FEMMELETTE [fammlette] n. f. (b. s.) 1. *silly woman*; 2. *woman* (effeminate man).

FÉMORAL, E, adj. (anat.) *femoral*.

FÉMUR, n. m. 1. (anat.) *femur*; (thigh-bone); 2. (veter. anat.) *hurl-bone*.

Tête du —, (veter. anat.) *whirl-bone*.

FÉNAISON, n. f. 1. *hay-making*; 2. *hay-harvest*; *hay-making time*; *hay-time*.

FENDANT, n. m. 1. *† slash*; *gash*; 2. *Hector*; (bully).

Faire le —, *to bluster*; (to bully; obtenir q. ch. de q. u. à force de faire le —, *to hector* a. o. out of a. th.

FENDERIE [fandri] n. f. 1. (tech.) *slitting*; 2. *slitting-mill*.

FENDEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *splitter*; 2. *splitter*.

FENDILLER [fandi-yé] (SE) pr. v. 1. *to slit* *✓*; 2. *to chink*; *to crack*.

FENDILLE, E, pa. p. 1. *slit*; 2. *chinked*; 3. (of wood) *shaken*.

FENDOIR, n. m. (th.) *cleaver*.

FENDRE, v. a. 1. *to split* *✓*; *to cleave* *✓*; 2. *to slit* *✓*; 3. *to cut* *✓ open*; *to cut* *✓*; 4. *to rip up*; 5. *to crack*; (to chink); 6. *to rend* *✓*; *to rend* *✓ asunder*; 7. *to burst* *✓*.

— en deux, *to rend* *✓*, *to split asunder*.

FENDU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of FENDRE) (of feet, hoofs) *cloven*.

Non —, 1. *unsplit*; 2. *unslit*; 3. *uncut*; 4. *unripped*; 5. *uncracked*. Morceau —, *cleft*. Avoir le pied —, *to be cloven-footed, hoofed*.

SE FENDRE, pr. v. 1. *to split* *✓*; *to cleave* *✓*; 2. *to slit* *✓*; 3. *to crack*; *to chink*; 4. *to rend* *✓*; *to rend* *✓*; 5. *to burst* *✓*.

to burst *✓ asunder*; 6. *to burst* *✓*; 7. (seu.) *to lunge*.

— en deux *to burst* *✓ asunder*.

FENDRE, v. n. (DE, with) 1. (of the head) *to be ready to split*; 2. (of the heart) *to break* *✓*; *to burst* *✓*.

1. La tête me fend de ce bruit, *my head is ready to split with this noise*.

FÈNE, n. f. V. FAÏNE.

FENESTRE, E, adj. 1. (bot.) *cancelate*; 2. (ent.) *fenestrate*.

FENÊTRAGE, n. m. (sing.) 1. *windows*, pl.; 2. *windows; lights*, pl.

FENÊTRE, n. f. 1. *window*; *casement*; 2. (anat.) *aperture*; *opening*.

— cintree, *bay, bow window*; fausse —, 1. *sham*; 2. *blank*; petite —, *casement*. — en baie, *sailie*, 1. *bay*, *bow*; *jut-*; 2. (goth. arch.) *oriel*; *oriel*; — à coulisse, à la guillotine, *sash-*; — en éventail, *fan-light*; — en ogive, (arch.) *lancet*. Châssis de —, = *-frame*; = *-sash*; *sailie* de —, = *-seat*. Condamner une —, *to stop up* a —; fermer une —, *to close*, *to shut* *✓ a*; jeter par la —, 1. *to throw* *✓ out of the*; 2. *to squander away*; (to play ducks and drakes with; passer par la —, *to get* *✓ out at the*; regarder par la —, *to look out at, of the*.

FENIL [feni-y'] n. m. *hay-loft*.

FENOUIL [fenou-y'] n. m. 1. (bot.) *fennel*; 2. *fennel-seed*.

— puant, *anet*. — de mer, (somphe; sea-samphire; — de porc, *sulphur-wort*; hog's fennel. Aneth —, *fennel*.

FENOUILLET [fenou-yè] n. m. (bot.) *fennel-apple*.

FENOUILLETTE [fenou-yett] n. f. 1. (bot.) *fennel-apple*; 2. *fennel-brandy*.

FENTE, n. f. 1. *split*; *cleft*; 2. *slit*; 3. *cut* (long); 4. *rip*; 5. *crack*; *chink*; 6. *cranny*; 7. *rent*; 8. (of wood) *shake*; 9. (did.) *faiscence*; 10. (hort.) *shoulder*; 11. (min.) *rent*; 12. (min.) *cleavage*; 13. (nav.) *spring*.

FENTON, n. m. (tech.) *iron-cramp, tie*.

FENUGREC, n. m. 1. (bot.) *fenugreek*; 2. (pharm.) *fenugreek*.

Trigonelle —, (bot.) *fenugreek*.

FÉODAL, E, adj. *feudal*.

FÉODALITE, n. f. 1. *feudality*; 2. *feudalism*.

FER [fèr] n. m. 1. *§ iron*; 2. —s, (pl.) *iron-work*, sing.; 3. *head* (iron point); 4. *† sword*; *steel*; *brand*; 5. *shoe* (for beasts of burden); 6. —s, (pl.) *chains* (for prisoners); *irons*, pl.; 7. —s, *fettlers* (for prisoners' feet); *irons*; 8. (of arrows) *head*; 9. (of harpoons) *head*; *tine*; 10. (of hatchets) *head*; 11. (of lances) *tag*; 12. (of lances) *head*; *tine*; 13. (nav.) (of vanes) *spindle*.

— battu, *wrought iron*; — cru, *crude*; — fondu, *cast*; — forgé, *wrought*; — laminé, *rolled*; — oligiste, *spéculaire*, (min.) = *-glance*. Le — et le feu, *fire and sword*. — en barres, *bar*; — attaché à une chaîne, *shackle-bolt* (for the feet); — à cheval, 1. *horse-shoe*; 2. (fort.) *horse-shoe*; 3. (mam.) *horse-shoe bat*; — de cheval, *horse-shoe*; — de cheval cramponné, *relevé, horse-shoe with calkins*; — de fenderie, *slit*; — de fonte, *cast*; — à glace, *frost-shoe*; — de lance, (arch.) *stanichion*; — à marquer, *brand*; — à repasser, = *box*, *flat*. Bande, pièce de —, (tech.) = *-strap*; bois de —, = *-wood*; bras de —, (middle ages) = *-side*; côte de —, (Engl. hist.) = *-side*; fabrication de —, = *-manufacture*; fil de —, = *-wire*; fonderie de —, = *-foundry*; fonte de —, *cast*; — gris de —, = *-grey*; limaille de —, (sing.) = *-dust*; sing. = *-filings*, pl.; marchand de —, *dealer in*; — monger; mine de —, (min.) = *-ore*; minéral de —, (min.) = *-ore*;

= *-stone*; ouvrage en —, = *-work*, *scorie* de —, = *-dross*; usine à —, (sing.) (a. & m.) = *-works*, pl.; = *-manufactory*, sing. Au cœur de —, = *-hearted*; à tête de —, = *-witted*; de —, 1. *iron*; 2. *irony*; sans —, (V. senses) *fetterless*. Avoir toujours quelque — qui loche, *to have always some screw loose*; avoir une tête de —, *to be* = *-witted*; battre le —, (to fence; battre le — pendant qu'il est chaud §, *to strike* *✓ the* = *while it is hot*; *to make* *✓ hay while the sun shines*; briser les —s, briser les —s de, 1. *to unfetter*; 2. *to unshackle*; 3. *to break* *✓ the chains of*; charger de —s, *to load with* = *s, chains*; chargé de —s, *loaded with chains*; = *-bound*; délivrer des —s, *to unfetter*; donner des —s à §, *to enslave*; employer le — et le feu, 1. *to use the knife and cautery*; 2. *to use violent means*; être aux —s, être dans les —s, *to be in* = *s, chains*; être un corps de — §, (pers.) *to be made of*; n'être pas de — §, (pers.) *not to be made of*; mettre un — à, *to shoe* (animals); mettre les —s à, 1. *to iron*; 2. *to fetter*; mettre les —s à q. u., mettre q. u. aux —s, 1. *to put* *✓ a. o. in* = *s*; 2. *to fetter*; mettre aux —s, *to lay* *✓ by the heels*; mettre les —s au feu, *to put* *✓ the* = *s in the fire*; *to begin* *✓ operations*; ôter les —s à, 1. *to take* *✓ off the irons of*; 2. *to unfetter*; porter le — et la flamme dans, *to waste with fire and sword*; tomber les quatre —s en l'air, 1. § (of animals) *to fall* *✓ upon o.'s back*; 2. (pers.) *to fall* *✓ sprawling*; 3. § (pers.) *to be thunder-struck*; ne tenir ni à — ni à clou, 1. § *not to be sealed in the wall*; 2. § *to be badly fastened*; 3. § *not to hold* *✓ together*; 4. § *to be badly arranged, bound*; tomber sous le — de, *to fall* *✓ by the sword of*. Cercle garni de —, = *-bound*; couvert, revêtu de —, *steel-clad*; * = *-coated*. Cela ne vaut pas les quatre —s d'un chien, *it is not worth a straw, fig, a doit*. Il userait du —, *nothing is strong enough for him*. Il y a quelque — qui loche, *there is a screw loose*.

FERBLANC [fèrblan] n. m.

FER-BLANC, n. m. *tin-plate*; *tin*; *tatten*.

FERBLANTERIE [fèrblantri] n. f. (sing.) *tin-ware*, f. pl.

FERBLANTIER, n. m. *tinman*.

FER-CHAUD, n. m. (med.) *cardialgia*; *heart-burn*.

FÉRET, n. m. (min.) *"feret"* (iron-ore).

FÉRIAL, E, adj. (eccles.) *serial* (of the days).

FÉRIE, n. f. 1. —s, (pl.) (Rom. ant.) *feriae*, pl.; 2. (eccles.) *feria* (day of the week).

FÉRIÉ, adj. *of holidays*.

Jour —, *holiday*.

FÉRIR, v. a. def. *to strike* *✓*.

Sans coup —, *without striking a blow*.

[FÉRIR is used in the inf. only.]

FÉRU, E, pa. p. 1. *† struck*; 2. *† smitten*; 3. *§ stung to the quick*; *stung*.

FÉRLAGE, n. m. (nav.) *furling*.

Raban de —, (nav.) =.

FÉRIER, v. a. (nav.) *to furl*.

FERMAGE, n. m. 1. *rent of a farm*; *rent*; 2. (law) *rent-charge*.

Refus de payer le —, *denial of rent*.

FERMANT, E, adj. 1. (of furniture) *with a lock and key*; 2. *§ closing*.

FERME, adj. 1. *§ firm*; 2. *§ firm* (that does not shake); *steady*; *fixed*; *fast*; 3. *§ vigorous*; *strong*; 4. *§ firm*; *steady*; *steadfast*; *unshaken*; *stable*; 5. (of paste, liquids) *firm*; *stiff*.

Non, peu —, 1. *unfirm*; 2. *§ unfirm*; *unsteady*; 3. *§ unsteadfast*. Devenir —,

(V. senses) (of liquids, pastes) to stiffen; rendre —, to stiffen (liquids, paste); rester —, to stand firm.

FERME, adv. 1. || firmly; fast; 2. || (of striking) hard; 3. || firmly; with firmness.

Fort et —, stoutly. Tenir —, 1. || to hold fast; 2. || to keep, to stand on one's ground.

FERME, int. cheer up!

FERME, n. f. 1. farm (land leased on rent); 2. farm-house; 3. farm-hold (agreement); 4. farming (letting out); 5. (carp.) trussed girder; main couple; frame of timber; truss; 6. (carp.) (of centreings, roofs) rib; 7. (theat.) set piece.

— triangulaire, (carp.) truss. Corps de —, farmery; cour de —, farm-yard; emplacement de —, farmstead; exploitation d'une —, farming; régisseur de —, = bailiff. A —, by farm-hold. Donner à —, 1. to farm out; 2. (law) to demise; faire un bail à —, to let to farm; to farm-let; monter une —, to stock a —.

FERMENT, adv. 1. || firmly; 2. || firmly; steadily; fast; 3. || firmly; steadfastly; fixedly; 4. || stoutly; vigorously; resolutely.

FERMENT, n. m. 1. || leaven; 2. || yeast; 3. || leaven; ferment.

FERMENTABLE, adj. (did.) fermentable.

FERMENTATI-F, VE, adj. (did.) fermentative.

Qualité de ce qui est —, fermentativeness.

FERMENTATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. || fermentation; 2. || (of liquids) fermentation; (working; 3. || (of wine, &c.) fret; 4. || ferment (of minds).

— acide, acetous, sour fermentation; — alcoolique, spiritueuse, vineuse, vinous; — lente, slack, slow; — vive, brisk, violent. De —, (did.) fermentative; en —, 1. || in =; fermenting; 2. || in a ferment. Exciter la —, to excite; to bring on =; mettre en —, to ferment.

FERMENTER, v. n. 1. || to ferment; to rise; 2. || (of liquors, &c.) to ferment; (to work; 3. || to ferment; to work.

Faire — ||, to ferment.

FERMENTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **FERMENTER**.

Non —, unfermented.

FERMENTESCI-ABLE, adj. (did.) fermentable.

FERRER, v. a. 1. || to shut; to close; 2. || to shut up; 3. || to close up; 4. || to close (stop all access to); 5. || to enclose; to encompass; 6. || to fasten; to make fast; 7. || to obstruct; 8. || to intercept; 9. || (à, to) to close (exclude from); 10. || to close (end); 11. || to stop (cocks); 12. || to clinch (the fist); 13. || to close (letters, parcels); 14. || to close (a parenthesis); 15. || to close (wounds).

1. — une porte, une fenêtre, to shut, to close a door, a window. 2. — une malle, un livre, to shut up a trunk, a book. 9. — tout accès au cœur, to close all access to the heart. 10. — une discussion, une session, to close a discussion, a session.

— (en attachant), 1. to fasten; to make fast; 2. to bind up; — (en bouchant), 1. to stop up; 2. to block up; — (avec un boulon), to bolt; to bolt up; — (en cachetant), to seal up; — (avec une cheville), to pin; to pin up; — (avec une clef), to lock; to lock up; — (en condamnant), to block up (doors, windows); — (par une écluse), to dam in, up; — (avec une épingle), to pin; to pin up; — (avec un fermoir), to clasp; — (par un mur), to wall up; — (par un verrou), to bolt up.

— bien, (V. senses) to shut close;

— fort, (V. senses) to shut hard.

à clef, to lock; — à double tour, — à deux tours, 1. to double-lock; 2. (lock.) to double-bolt; — à un tour, to single-lock; — la porte à, (V. PORTE). Personne qui ferme, (tech.) stopper.

FERRER, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **FERRER**) 1. (of the arms) locked; 2. (of vessels containing liquids) tight.

Bien —, (V. senses) 1. close; 2. tight; non —, 1. || unshut; unclosed; 2. || unenclosed; unencompassed; 3. || unfastened; 4. || unobstructed; 5. || unstopped; 6. || unclosed. Etat de ce qui est bien —, 1. closeness; 2. tightness. Qui n'est pas — à clef, unlocked.

SE FERRER, pr. v. 1. || to shut; to close; 2. || to shut up; 3. || to close up; 4. || to close (to have all access stopped); 5. || to be enclosed, encompassed; 6. || to fasten (with noise); to clasp; 7. || to be obstructed; 8. || to be intercepted; 9. || (à, to) to close (be excluded from); 10. || to close (end); 11. (of cocks) to stop; 12. (of wounds) to close.

— (en s'attachant), to fasten; — (avec bruit), to clasp; — (avec une clef), to lock; to lock up; — (avec un fermoir), to clasp.

— bien, (V. senses) to shut close;

— fort, (V. senses) to = hard.

FERRER, v. n. || to shut; to close.

— bien, to shut close; — fort, to = hard.

FERMETE, n. f. 1. || firmness; 2. || firmness; steadiness; fixedness; 3. || vigour; strength; 4. || firmness; steadiness; steadfastness; stability.

Défaut, manque de —, (V. senses) 1. unsteadiness; 2. unsteadfastness. Avec —, (V. senses) 1. || firmly; 2. || firmly; steadily; fixedly; 3. || vigorously; 4. || firmly; steadily; steadfastly.

FERMETURE, n. f. 1. shutting (of gates); closing; 2. (sing.) (carp., lock.) fastenings (door, shutters, windows). pl.

FERRIER, n. m. 1. farmer (man that cultivates a farm); 2. (of farms) tenant; 3. —s, (pl.) tenantry, sing.; 4. farmer (of taxes, revenues, &c.).

— général, farmer general; grand, gros —, large, extensive; petit —, small —, à bail, rent-paying. Sans —, (of farms) untenanted.

FERRIERE, n. f. farmer's wife.

FERRMOIR, n. m. 1. clasp; 2. (cab-mak.) former.

Fermer avec un —, to clasp; ouvrir le — de, to unclasp.

FEROCE, adj. ferocious; fierce.

FEROCITÉ, n. f. ferocity; fierceness. Avec —, ferociously; fiercely.

FERRAILLE [fèr-à-yè] n. f. old iron; nut, scrap iron.

Vieille —, Marchand de —, dealer in old iron.

FERRAILLER [fèr-à-yè] v. n. (1. || to fence; 2. || (b. s.) to fight (with swords); 3. || to dispute; to wrangle.

FERRAILLEUR [fèr-à-yè] n. m. 1. || dealer in old iron; 2. || (b. s.) fighter (with a sword); 3. || disputer; wrangler.

FERRANT, adj. m. that shoes horses.

Maréchal —, farrier.

FERRERMENT [fèrman] n. m. 1. iron tool; 2. —s (pl.) iron-work, sing.; 3. (tech.) iron.

FERRER, v. a. 1. to bind with iron, iron-work; 2. to shoe (animals); 3. to tag (a lace); 4. to put a ferrule (to a stick).

— d'argent, to shoe with silver shoes; — à glace, to rough-shoe (animals); — d'or, to = with gold shoes.

FERRÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **FERRER**) 1. || (of roads) metalled; stoned; broken stone; 2. (of water) chalybeate; 3. || (pers.) (sur) skilled (in); versed (in); conversant (with).

— à glace, 1. || rough shod; 2. || (pers.) (sur) skilled (in); versed (in); conver-

sant (with). Bout —, 1. (of a lace, &c.) tag; 2. (of sticks, &c.) ferrule.

FERRER, n. m. (of a lace) tag.

Je ne voudrais pas en donner un — d'aiguillette, I would not give a straw, a fig for it.

FERREUR, n. m. tagger (of aiglets).

FERRIERE, n. f. farrier's bag of tools.

FERRIFÈRE, adj. (min.) feriferous.

FERRO, (comp.) (chem.) ferro

FERRONNERIE [fèronn-ri] n. f. 1. iron-foundry; 2. iron-store.

FERRONNIER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. iron-monger.

FERRUGINEUX [—neù] SE, adj. 1. ferruginous; ironish; 2. (of waters) chalybeate; ferruginous.

Eau ferrugineuse, chalybeate.

FERRURE, n. f. 1. iron-work; 2. shoeing (of animals).

FERTILE, adj. 1. || fertile; fruitful;

2. (of authors) fertile; voluminous.

FERTILEMENT [fèrtilm-] adv. fruitfully; fertilely.

FERTILISATION [—âcion] n. f. fertilization.

FERTILISER, v. a. 1. || to fertilize; to fructify; 2. (agr.) to manure.

FERTILITE, n. f. || fertility; fertile-ness; fruitfulness.

FERU, V. FÉRIR.

FERULE, n. f. 1. ferule; 2. stroke with a ferule; 3. (bot.) ferule; (giant) fennel.

Coup de —, stroke with a ferule.

Donner une —, des —s à, to ferule; tenir la —, to hold the =.

FERVEMENT [fèrvam-] adv. fervently.

FERVENT, E, adj. || fervent (ardent in piety).

— dans la piété, fervent in piety; dévotion —, fervent devotion.

FERVEUR, n. f. || fervour (ardour in piety); fervency.

Avec —, with =; fervently.

FESCENNIN, E, adj. fescennine (licentious).

Vers —s, (pl.) fescennine, sing.

FESSE, n. f. 1. buttock; 2. —s, (pl.) (pers.) breech, sing.; 3. —s, (pl.) (nav.) (of ships) tuck, sing.

FESSE-CAHIER, n. m., pl. —, —s, quill-driver.

Métier de —, quill-driving.

FESSEE, n. f. (whipping on the breech; whipping; flogging).

FESSE-MATHIEU, n. m., pl. —x, skin-flint; close-fist; pinch-fist; pinch-penny.

FESSER, v. a. to whip the breech of; to whip; to flog.

— le cahier, to drive the quill.

FESSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. flogger;) bum-brusher.

FESSIER, n. m. breech.

FESSIER, IÈRE, adj. (anat.) gluteal.

FESSIER, n. m. (anat.) gluteal muscle.

Grand —, gluteus.

FESSE, E, adj. O large-breeched.

FESTIN, n. m. feast; banquet; * regale.

Amateur de —s, feaster; banquetant; banqueter; donneur de —s, feaster; maison de —, banqueting house; salle de —, banqueting-hall. Donner un — à, to entertain; to feast; faire —, to feast; faire un —, to banquet. Il n'y avait que cela pour tout —, there was nothing else to eat.

FESTINER, v. a. (jest.) to entertain; to feast.

FESTINER, v. n. to banquet; to feast.

FESTIVAL, n. m. festival (musical entertainment).

FESTON, n. m. 1. festoon; 2. (med.) festoon; scallop; 3. (arts) festoon.

FESTONNER, v. a. 1. to festoon; to

scallop; 2. (needl.) to festoon; to overcast.

FESTOYER [festoi-yé] v. a. to entertain; to feast.

FÊTE, n. f. 1. festival (religious); feast; 2. holiday; 3. saint's day; day; 3. birth-day; 4. festival (public rejoicing); 5. entertainment; fête; 6. (merry-making).

— carillonnée, high festival; (great holiday; — chômée, fêlée, = on which work is forbidden; — immobile, immovable, fixed =, holiday; — mobile, movable, variable =, holiday; — patronale, patron saint's day. — de palais, vacation of the courts. Jour de —, holiday; jour de sa —, 1. o.'s saint's day; 2. o.'s birth-day. De —, de jour de —, 1. festive; holiday; merry-making; 2. birth-day. Être la reine de la —, to bear the bell; faire — à q. u., to give a. o. a kind, warm reception; faire — de q. ch. à q. u., to hold out to a. o. the hope of a. th.; se faire de —, to intermeddle; se faire une — de q. ch., to promise o.'s self much gratification, pleasure from a. th.; payer sa —, 1. to keep o.'s saint's day; 2. to keep o.'s birth-day; souhaiter une bonne — à q. u., to congratulate a. o. on the return of his saint's day, birth-day; troubler la —, to disturb the entertainment. Il n'est pas tous les jours —, Christmas comes but once a year.

FÊTE-DIEU, n. f. (Christ. rel.) Corpus Christi.

FÊTER, v. a. 1. to observe, keep v. as a festival; to observe; (to keep v.; 2. to celebrate the saint's day of (a. o.); 3. to celebrate the birth-day of (a. o.); 4. to entertain; (to feast; 5. to receive with open arms.

C'est un saint qu'on ne fête pas, he is a person who has no interest (influence).

FETFA, n. m. fetfa (rescript of a mufti).

FÉTICHE, n. m. Fetich (tutelar divinity of Africa).

FÉTICHE, adj. Fetich.

FÉTICHISME, n. m. fetichism; fetichism.

FÉTIDE, adj. fetid; offensive.

FÉTIDITE, n. f. fetidness; offensiveness.

FETOYER [fétôi-yé] v. a. to entertain; (to feast).

FÊTU, n. m. 1. straw; bit of straw; 2. § straw (thing of little value); rush; fig. Se soucier comme d'un — de, to care a fig for.

FÊTU-EN-CUL, n. m. (orn.) V. PAILLE-EN-QUEUE.

FEU, n. m. 1. fire; 2. —x, (pl.) heats, pl.; 3. heat; burning; 4. fire; conflagration; combustion; 5. fire-place; chimney; 6. (sing.) set of fire-irons, sing.; fire-irons, pl.; 7. light; 8. light; signal-light; 9. family; house-hold; house; 10. (of fire-arms) brunt; 11. § fire; heat; ardour; 12. § fire; lustre; brilliancy; 13. § fire; flame; passion; 14. § fire; animation; 15. § fire; inspiration; 16. § fire; spirit; (mettle; 17. § sprightliness; liveliness; vivacity; 18. (a. & m.) firing; 19. (feud. law) hearth; 20. (med.) fire; 21. (mil.) firing; 22. (nav.) light; 23. (theat.) night (representation); 24. (veter.) fire.

— ardent, brisk fire; faux —, (of fire-arms) flash in the pan; — follet, ignis fatuus; night —; Jack o' lantern; Will o' the wisp; — grégeois, Greek =; wild =; — nu, naked =; — bien nourri, bien servi, (mil.) gal-ling, smart =; — rasant, (mil.) flank =; rouge =; — red; — roulant, (mil.) running =; — sacré, 1. § sacred =; 2. § Promethean =; 3. (veter.) wild =; triste =, — triste, dull =; — vif (mil.) brisk =, — d'artifice, (sing.) =-works,

pl.; —x de Bengale, (pl.) 1. blue-lights, pl.; false flame, sing.; 2. (mil.) false =, sing.; — de cheminée, chimney on =; —x du ciel, lights of Heaven (stars); — de dents, (med.) wild fire; — d'enfer, scorching =; les feux du firmament =, the stars of the firmament; — grisou, (mining) =-damp; — de joie, 1. bonfire; 2. feu de joie; — de paille, 1. § straw =; 2. § sudden blaze, flash; — de reculée, scorching =; — saint-Antoine, (med.) Anthony's =; — saint-Elme, 1. Saint Helen's, Fermes =; 2. (nav.) cor-pusant; 3. (sing.) (phys.) Castor and Pollux, pl. — qui flambe, blazing =; — à rotir un bœuf, = large enough to roast an ox by. Arme à —, (V. ARME); balle à —, (mil.) =-ball; boîte à —, (rail.) (of locomotives) coal-box; bou-che à —, piece of ordnance; coffre à —, (nav.) =-chest; coin du —, =-side; couleur de —, 1. flame-colour; 2. (adj.) flame-coloured; coup de —, shot; shot-wound; directeur de — d'artifice, =-master; fer à donner, à mettre le —, (veter.) cauting-iron; garniture de —, (sing.) =-irons, pl.; set of =-irons, sing.; globe de —, (meteor.) =-ball; lance à —, match; homme qui met le —, (mining) =-man; masse de —, sheet of =; pierre à —, =-stone; tache de —, tan-spot (on dogs or horses). —! (mil.) (command) =! Au —! au —, (th.) by the =; auprès du —, (pers.) by the =; au coin de son —, by o.'s own =-side; au coin du —, by the =-side; in the chimney-corner; à l'épreuve du —, =-proof; à petit —, 1. § on a slow =; 2. § by inches; de — (pour) §, on = (for); en —, on =; sous le — de, upon the spur of; tout en feu, all in a blaze. Activer le —, to rouse the =; aller au —, (of utensils) to stand v. the =; faire aller, brûler le —, to make v. the = burn; to rouse the =; allumer un —, to light a =; arranger le —, to make v. up a =; attiser le —, to stir the =; n'avoir ni — ni lieu, to have neither house nor home; cesser le —, (mil.) to cease firing; con-damner au —, to condemn to be burned; to condemn to the stake; cuire q. ch. au —, to cook a. th. by the =; crier au —, to cry =; donner le — à, (veter.) to sear (horses); donner un coup de — à, (a. & m.) to urge; entre-tenir un —, to keep v. up a =; essuyer un —, (mil.) to receive a =; essuyer un coup de —, to be fired at; éteindre un —, to put v. out a =; être de —, tout de — §, to be all = (for a. th.); faire —, 1. (mil.) to fire; to give v. =; 2. (sur) to fire (at); faire — qui dure, 1. to keep v. to husband o.'s resources; 2. to take v. care of o.'s health; faire faux —, (of fire-arms) to miss =; to flash in the pan; faire du —, 1. to make v. a =; 2. to strike v. =; faire long —, 1. to fire a long shot; 2. to hang v. =; 3. (mil.) to fire at a long distance; faire — des quatre pieds, to exert every effort; jeter tout son — §, 1. to spend v. all o.'s =; 2. to discharge all o.'s fury; jeter — et flamme, to rage; jeter ses premiers —x, to sow v. o.'s wild oats; jeter de l'huile dans le —, to add fuel to flame; se jeter dans le — pour q. u., to go v. through = and water for a. o.; se jeter dans le — pour éviter la fumée, to jump out of the frying pan into the =; mettre en —, 1. to fire; to set v. on =; 2. to set v. in a flame; mettre le — à, 1. to fire; to set v. on =; 2. to set v. to =; 3. (veter.) to fire (a horse); to sear; to give v. the = to; mettre à — et à sang, 1. to put v. (a. o.) to = and sword; 2. to waste (a place) with = and sword; mettre le — aux étoupes, aux poudres, to throw oil on the flame; to add fuel to flame; se mettre en — pour q. u.,

to go v. through = and water for a. o.; mettre le — au four, to heat an oven; mettre le — sous le ventre à q. u., to animate a. o. with great ardour; montrer q. ch. au —, to dry a. th. by the =; mourir à petit —, to die by inches; faire mourir à petit —, to kill by a slow =; to kill by inches; passer au —, to burn out; prendre —, to fire; to take v. =; prendre un air de —, to warm o.'s self; recevoir un coup de —, to be fired at; soutenir le —, to stand v. the =; soutenir un —, (mil.) to keep v. up a =; tirer un — d'artifice, to set v. off, to let v. off =-works; voir le —, (V. senses) to smell v. gun-pow-der; ne voir que du — à q. ch., 1. to be completely dazzled by a. th.; 2. § to be unable to understand a. th.; to be unable to make a. th. out. C'est le — et l'eau, they are = and water (contraries). Le — a pris à —, took, caught =; le — lui sort par les yeux, his eyes flash =; qui n'a pas été au —, un-fired; qui jette divers —x, many-twinkling.

FEU, E, adj. sing. late (lately dead). — ma mère, ma —e mère, my late mother; — la reine, la —e reine, the late queen; — mes cousins, mes — cousins, my late cousins.

[Feu never follows the noun. It may immediately precede the noun or the article or pronoun; in the former case it is invariable; in the latter it agrees in gender only. Many modern writers makes it always agree in gender and number.]

FEUDATAIRE, n. m. f. (feud. law) feudatory.

FEUDISTE, n. m. feudist.

FEUDISTE, adj. feudist.

FEUILLAGE [feu-yaj] n. m. 1. (sing.) foliage, sing.; leafage, sing.; leaves, pl.; 2. (bot.) frond; frondescence.

— épais, touffu, thick foliage; leaf-age; — sombre, dark =. À —, folia-ged. Orner de —, to foliage.

FEUILLAISSON [feu-yèzon] n. f. (bot.) foliation.

FEUILLANT [feu-yant] n. m. feuillant; monk of the order of Saint Bernard.

FEUILLANTINE [feu-yantinn] n. f. 1. Feuillantine; nun of the order of Saint Bernard; 2. "feuillantine" (pastry).

FEUILLARD [feu-yar] n. m. hoop-wood.

— de fer, hoop-iron.

FEUILLE [feu-y'] n. f. 1. § leaf; 2. sheet (of metal, paper); 3. newspaper; paper; journal; 4. number (of a news-paper); 5. (of public coaches, wagons, &c.) way-bill; 6. (of looking-glass) foil; 7. (adm.) list; 8. (bot.) leaf; 9. (cab.-m.) veneer; 10. —s, (pl.) (goth. arch.) foils, pl.; foliation, sing.; feathering, sing.; 11. (jewel.) foil.

— aiguë, pointue, (bot.) acute leaf; — arrondie, (arch.) cusp; — bractée, floreal =; — composée, compound =; — cylindrique, round =; — dressée, erect =; — florale, floral =; — géminée, binal =; — hebdomadaire, weekly paper, journal; mauvaise —, waste sheet; petite —, leaflet; — quotidienne, daily newspaper, paper, journal; — simple, 1. simple =; 2. single sheet; — volante, fly =; fly, loose sheet; loose sheet of paper. — du ciel, de la terre, (bot.) nostoc; nostoch; — de décharge, (print.) waste sheet; — de rebut, (print.) waste-sheet; — de route, 1. (of public coaches) way-bill; 2. (mil.) route; — au nombre de deux, binal =. Chute des —s, fall of the =; mise en —s, foliation. Comme la —, semblable à la —, =-like. À —s, 1. with leaves; 2. folding; à deux —s, two-leaved; en —, 1. foliated; 2. (books) in quires, sheets; sans —, leafless. Bat-tre en —, to foliate; se couvrir de —s, pousser des —s, to leaf; couvert de —s, leafy; dépourvu de —s, (bot.) leafless; muni de —s, (bot.) foliate;

porter sur la —, to insert, to put \checkmark in the way-bill; pourvu de —, leafy; tourner la —, to turn over a —.

FEUILLE [feu-yé] E, adj. 1. (bot.) foliate; 2. (her.) leafy.

FEUILLE [feu-yé] n. m. (paint.) foliage.

FEUILLEE [feu-yé] n. f. bower; green arbour.

FEUILLE-MORTE, adj. feuilemort, foliomort.

FEUILLE-MORTE, n. m. feuilemort; foliomort.

FEUILLER [feu-yé] v. n. 1. to come \checkmark into leaf; 2. (paint.) to paint foliage.

FEUILLERET [feu-yé] n. m. (joint.) fillister; fillister-plane.

FEUILLET [feu-yé] n. m. 1. leaf (two pages of a book); 2. (bot.) gill; gills; 3. (com.) folio (of books used in book-keeping); 4. (mam.) feck; 5. (min.) thin plate; 6. (tech.) saw.

— blanc, (print.) fly leaf; — refait, (print.) cancel. — à poing, hand saw. Faire une corne à un —, to turn down a leaf.

FEUILLETAGE [feu-yé] n. m. (past.) puff; puff-paste.

FEUILLETER [feu-yé] v. a. 1. to turn over the leaves of (books); to turn over; 2. to peruse; to look over; 3. (past.) to roll out for puff-paste.

FEUILLETÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of FEUILLETER) (min.) foliated.

Gâteau —, (past.) 1. puff; 2. buttered roll.

SE FEUILLETER, pr. v. (min.) to split \checkmark into thin plates.

FEUILLETON [feu-yé] n. m. 1. fly-sheet; 2. "feuilleton" (bottom part of newspapers generally devoted to light literature or criticism).

FEUILLETONISTE [feu-yé] n. m. writer of feuilletons.

FEUILLETTE [feu-yé] n. f. (of wine) "feuillette" (35.5 gallons).

FEUILLE [feu-yé] E, adj. 1. leafy. 2. (bot.) folious.

FEUILLE [feu-yé] n. f. (join.) rebate.

Faire une — à, (join.) to rebate.

FEURRE [feur] n. m. 1. straw; 2. straw (for chair-bottoms).

FEUTRABILITÉ [feutrabilité] n. f. (a. & m.) felting quality.

FEUTRAGE [feutraj] n. m. (a. & m.) felting.

FEUTRE [feutr] n. m. 1. (a. & m.) felt; 2. + old hat; 3. (sad.) packing.

FEUTRER [feutré] v. a. 1. (a. & m.) to felt; 2. (sad.) to pack.

FEUTRIER [feutrie] n. m. felt-maker.

FÈVE, n. f. 1. (bot.) broad bean; bean; 2. berry; 3. (of silk-worms) chrysalis; 4. (veter.) lampas.

Grosse — ordinaire, broad bean; — verte, green China — de cheval, horse —; — de haricot, kidney —; — de marais, common —; garden —; — de saint Ignace, Jesuits —; — de Tonka, Tonquin —. Reine de la —, twelfth-night queen; roi de la —, twelfth-night king. De —, (V. senses) (did.) fabaceous. Nourri de —, beanfed; trouver la — au gâteau, 1. \checkmark to find \checkmark the bean in the twelfth-night cake; 2. \checkmark to find \checkmark it out. Qui a rapport aux —, fabaceous.

FEVEROLE [févrol] n. f. 1. horse-bean; bean; 2. kidney-bean (dry); bean. Nourri de —, (of horses) bean-fed.

FÉVRIER, n. m. February.

La mi —, the middle of February.

FI! interj. fie!

— de! fie on, upon! — donc! = for shame! tush! — l'horreur! = for shame! Faire — de q. ch., to turn up o.'s nose at a. th.

FIACRE, n. m. 1. hackney-coach; hack; coach; 2. hackney-coachman; 3. hack (bad carriage).

Cocher de —, hackney-coachman;

place de —, hackney coach-stand; coach-stand. En —, in a hackney-coach, hack. Renvoyer un —, to discharge a hackney-coach, hack, coach.

FIANCHILLES [fiàn-sà-yé] n. f. pl. affiancing; betrothing, sing.

Faire les —, to affiancing; to betroth.

FIANCE, n. m. E, n. f. person affianced, betrothed.

FIANCER, v. a. to affiancing; to betroth.

FIBRE, n. f. 1. (anat.) fibre; 2. \checkmark (sing.) affections, pl.; 3. (did.) fibre; 4. (of plants) fibre; (string); (thread).

— s tortueuses, (pl.) (of wood) curling, sing.; — du cœur \checkmark \checkmark , fibre of the heart; heart-string.

FIBREU-X [—éd] SE, adj. 1. (did.) fibrous; 2. (of plants) fibrous; (stringy); (stringy).

FIBRILLE [fibri-yé] n. f. (anat.) fibril.

FIBRILLEU-X [fibri-yé] SE, adj. (did.) fibrillous.

FIBRINE, n. f. (chem.) fibrin; fibrine.

FIBRO-, (comp.) (anat., min.) fibro-...

FIC, n. m. 1. (med.) ficus; 2. (veter.) fig.

FICELER [fisté] v. a. 1. to tie with string; to put \checkmark string round; 2. to wire.

— de fil de fer, to wire.

FICELÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of FICELER) dressed; dressed up, out.

FICELLE, n. f. string; twine.

Bout de —, bit of string; croisée de —, a cross —. Personne qui tire la —, puppet-player. Attacher, lier avec de la —, to tie with —; garnir de —, to string; montrer la — \checkmark , to betray the secret motive.

FICELIER, n. m. string-reel, roller.

FICHANT, E, adj. (fort.) darting.

FICHE, n. f. 1. (of hinges) pin; 2. (play) fish.

— de consolation, 1. (play) extra fish given to the winner; 2. \checkmark little bit of consolation.

FICHER, v. a. 1. \checkmark to drive \checkmark in (by the point); 2. \checkmark to stick in; 3. \checkmark to fix (o.'s eyes); 4. \checkmark to give \checkmark (a blow, scolding, &c.); 5. (mas.) to pin up.

FICHE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of FICHER) (her.) itchy.

FICHET, n. m. (trictac) peg (to mark).

FICHTRE, interj. \bigcirc the deuce! the devil! plague!

FICHU, E, adj. \bigcirc deuced.

FICHU, n. m. neck handkerchief (for ladies).

Corps de —, habit-shirt.

FICOIDE, n. f. (bot.) fig-marigold.

— cristalline, glaciale, ice-plant.

FICTI-F, VE, adj. fictitious; imaginary.

Caractère —, fictitiousness. D'une manière fictive, fictitiously.

FICTION [fikcion] n. f. 1. fiction; 2. figment.

— légale, de droit, de la loi, legal —. C'est une pure —, it is mere —.

FICTIONNAIRE [fikcionnèr] adj. founded on fiction.

Droit —, law —.

FICTIVEMENT [fikktivman] adv. fictitiously.

FIDÉICOMMIS, n. m. 1. (law) trust; 2. (Rom. law) fideicommissum.

Violation du —, breach of trust. De —, (V. senses) fiducial. Par —, upon trust.

Tenir par —, to hold \checkmark upon trust.

FIDÉICOMMISSAIRE, n. m. (law) trustee.

FIDÉICOMMISSARIAT, n. m. (law) trusteeship.

FIDÉIUSSEUR, n. m. (law) fidei-jussor.

FIDÉIUSSION, n. f. V. CAUTIONNEMENT.

FIDÈLE, adj. (à, to) 1. faithful; true; 2. faithful; trustworthy; trusty; 3. faithful (professing the true religion); 4. faithful; accurate; exact; true; 5. (of the memory) retentive.

Peu —, 1. unfaithful; 2. (of the memory) unretentive. Rester — à, (V. senses) to abide \checkmark by.

FIDÈLE, n. m. f. 1. faithful friend; 2. —s, (pl.) faithful (persons professing the true religion), pl.

FIDÈLEMENT [fidèlman] adv. 1. faithfully; truly; 2. faithfully; trustily; 3. faithfully; accurately; exactly; truly.

FIDÉLITÉ, n. f. 1. fidelity; faithfulness; truthness; true-heartedness; 2. faithfulness; trustiness; 3. accuracy; fidelity; exactness; faithfulness; 4. (of the memory) retentiveness; 5. loyalty (to a sovereign); 6. (of a vassal to his lord) fealty; 7. (law) allegiance.

Engagement de —, (law) allegiance (to the sovereign); serment de —, oath of allegiance.

FIDUCIAIRE, adj. (law) in trust.

FIDUCIAIRE, n. m. (law) fiduciary.

FIEF [fyé] n. m. (feud.) fee; fief.

Arrière —, rere fee; — dominant, proper, pure —; — lige, de corps, knight's —; — servant, derivative, improper —; — simple, = simple. — substitué, = -tail. — de dignité, honorary —; honour. Terre tenue en —, holding. Instituer un —, to vest a —; investir d'un —, to feoff; non tenu en —, unfeud.

FIEFFE [fyé] E, adj. (b. s.) arrant; true-bred;) regular;) downright.

FIEFFER [fyé] v. a. (feud. law) to enfeoff.

FIEL [fyé] n. m. 1. \checkmark gall (bile); 2. \checkmark gall; rancour; spleen; malice.

— des animaux, gall of animals; — de bœuf, ox —; — de bœuf préparé, clarified ox —; — de terre (bot.) fumiter; fumitory. Vésicule du —, (anat.) = bladder. N'avoir point de —, être sans —, to bear \checkmark no malice; répandre, vomir son —, to vent o.'s spleen, malice.

FIENTE [fyant] n. f. dung (excrement of certain animals).

— d'oiseaux, birds' —; — de pigeon, pigeons' —; — de volaille, fowls' —. Application d'un bain de —, (a. & m.) dunging. Appliquer un bain de — à, (a. & m.) to dung.

FIENTER [fyanté] v. n. to dung.

FIER [fié] v. a. to trust; to entrust.

SE FIER, pr. v. 1. (à) to trust (to); to confide (in); \checkmark to put \checkmark o.'s trust (in); 2. (à, on, upon) to rely; to depend.

Fiez-vous-y! fiez-vous à cela! do not trust to it. Rien fou qui s'y fie! it is madness to trust to it!

FIER [fyér] IERE, adj. 1. proud; 2. (b. s.) proud; lordly; haughty; supercilious; 3. high-spirited; spirited; 4. bold; intrepid; 5. high-flown; boastful; 6. (great; remarkable; 7. (b. s.) precious (remarkable); famous; 8. (her.) fierce.

— comme un paon, as vain as a peacock. Être — de, (V. senses) to pride o.'s self on; to take \checkmark pride in.

FIER-À-BRAS, n. m., pl. —, Hector; (bully).

FIEREMENT [fyèrman] adv. 1. proudly; 2. (b. s.) proudly; haughtily; superciliously; 3. spiritedly; 4. boldly; intrepidly; 5. boastfully; 6. greatly; remarkably; 7. (b. s.) preciously (remarkably); famously.

FIÈRTE [fyèrte] n. f. 1. + shrine; 2. + the shrine of Saint Roman.

FIÈRTE [fyèrte] n. f. 1. pride; 2. (b. s.) pride; haughtiness; lordliness; superciliousness; 3. high spirit; spirit; spiritedness; 4. boldness; intrepidity.

Sans —, (V. senses) boastless. Ra-

baisser, rabattre la — de q. u., *to humble a. o.'s pride*; *to bring down a. o.'s*.

FIEUX [fyè] n. m. † child.

FIEVRE, n. f. 1. § fever; 2. § feverishness; restlessness; 3. —s, (pl.) (med.) *ague*, sing.

— ardente, *burning fever*; — éphémère, *quotidian*; — hecucue, *hectic*; — intermittente, 1. *intermittent*, *intermitting*, *periodic*; 2. *ague*; — lente, *hectic*; — puerpérale, *childbed*; — quotidienne, *quotidian*; — tierce, *tertian*; — tremblante, *ague*. — de cheval, *violent*; — des prisons, *gaol*. Accès de —, 1. *fit of fever*; 2. *fit of the ague*; 3. (med.) *fever-fit*. Au fort de la —, *in the height of a*; à l'épreuve de la — intermittente, *ague-proof*; avec la —, dans un accès de —, *in a*; de —, 1. *feverous*; 2. *feverish*. Avoir la —, *to be feverish*; *to be in a*; avoir une —, *to have a*; avoir un peu de —, *to be slightly feverish*; brûler par la —, *to fever*; chasser la —, *to subdue a*; donner la — à q. u., *to put a. o. in a*; sentir la —, 1. *to feel feverish*; 2. *to smell of*; sortir de la —, *to recover from a*; tomber de — en chaud mal, *to fall*; *to jump out of the frying pan into the fire*. La — l'a repris, lui a repris, *his is returned*. Que la — le serre! *plague on him!*

FIEVREUX [févreu] SE, adj. 1. § that occasions fever; 2. § in which fever is prevalent; 3. § liable to fever; 4. § feverish (that has fever); 5. § feverish; restless; 6. (med.) febrile (that occasions fever).

FIEVREUX [févreu] n. m. person in a fever.

FIEVROTTE, n. f. † (slight fever).

FIFRE, n. m. 1. (th.) *fife*; 2. (pers.) *fifer*.

Premier —, *fife-major*.

FIGEMENT [figman] n. m. 1. *congelation*; *congealment*; 2. *coagulation*; 3. *curdling*.

FIGER, v. a. 1. *to congeal*; 2. *to coagulate*; 3. *to curdle*.

SE FIGER, pr. v. 1. *to congeal*; 2. *to coagulate*; 3. *to curdle*; *to curd*.

FIGUE, n. f. (bot.) *fig*.

Moitié — moitié raisin, § 1. *half one thing half the other*; 2. *half willingly half compulsorily*; 3. *half well half ill*; 4. *half seriously half jestingly*. Faire la — à, *to defy*; *to bid defiance to*.

FIGUERIE [figri] n. f. *fig-garden*; *fig-orchard*.

FIGUIER, n. m. 1. (bot.) *fig-tree*; *fig*; 2. (orn.) *fig-eater*.

— admirable, (bot.) *banian*; *banian tree*; — maudit, *multipliant*, *Indian fig-tree*. — des Indes, d'Inde, *Indian fig-tree*, *banian*; *banian-tree*; *prickly pear tree*; — des pagodes, *banian*; *banian tree*. Serre à —s, (hort.) *fig-house*.

FIGURABILITÉ, n. f. (did.) *figurability*.

FIGURANT, n. m. E, n. f. (theat.) 1. *figurant* (dancer); 2. *supernumerary*.

FIGURATI-F, VE, adj. 1. *figurative*; *typical*; *typographical*; 2. (Gr. gram.) *characteristic*.

Lettre figurative, (Gr. gram.) *characteristic*; nature figurative, *typicalness*.

FIGURATIVE, n. f. (Gr. gram.) *characteristic*.

FIGURATIVEMENT [—tivan] adv. *figuratively*; *symbolically*; *typically*.

FIGURE, n. f. 1. *figure*; *form*; 2. *face*; *countenance*; *physiognomy*; 3. *figure* (appearance); 4. *figure* (representation of an object); 5. *figure* (person represented); 6. † *figure* (symbol); *type*; 7. (of cards) *court-card*; 8. (astr., geom.) *figure*; 9. (draw.) *diagram*; 10.

(mus.) *figured passage*; 11. (rhet.) *figure*; *metaphor*.

Grande —, *large face*; — grossière, *horse*; — large, broad; — triste —, *sad countenance*. Une — de connaissance, *the face of an old acquaintance*. — de rhétorique, *rhétorical figure*. Chevalier de la triste —, *knight of the rueful countenance*; traits de la —, (pl.) *countenance*, sing.; altération des traits de la —, *change of countenance*. À —, ..., *countenanced*; ... *faced*; à demi —, *half-faced*; à la —, 1. *to o.'s*; 2. *in o.'s teeth*; sans —, (of animals) *unfigured*. Avoir la —, ..., *to be ... faced*; avoir la — pleine, *to be full-faced*; se cacher la —, *to hide o.'s*; (head) être bien de —, *to have a handsome*; faire —, une —, *to bear*; *to make a figure*;) *to cut a figure*; faire une —, *to make a appearance*; laver la — à q. u., *to wash a. o.'s*; se laver la —, *to wash o.'s*; se montrer la —, *to show o.'s*; (head) *Susceptible de recevoir une —, figurable*.

FIGURE, E, adj. 1. § figurate (having a certain form); 2. § representing a figure; 3. § figured; 4. § figurative (metaphorical); 5. (math.) (of numbers) *figural*; 6. (mus.) *figured*.

§ Terme —, expression —e, a figurative term, expression.

Sens —, figurative sense.

FIGURE, n. m. (gram.) *figurative sense*.

Au —, in the figurative sense; figuratively.

FIGUREMENT, adv. *figuratively*; in a figurative sense.

FIGURER, v. a. 1. *to figure*; *to form*; 2. *to represent*; *to figure*; 3. † *to typify*; *to figure*; *to shadow forth*; 4. (mus.) *to figure*.

SE FIGURER, pr. v. 1. *to picture*, *to figure to o.'s self*; *to imagine*; 2. *to fancy*; *to conceit*.

FIGURER, v. n. 1. *to harmonize*; *to look well*; 2. *to figure*; *to make a figure*; 3. *to figure*; *to appear*; 4. (danc.) *to dance in figures*; 5. (theat.) *to be a supernumerary*.

FIGURINE, n. f. 1. *little figure*; 2. (paint.) *minor figure*.

FIGURISME, n. m. *figurism* (doctrine that considers the events of the Old Testament as typical of those of the New).

FIGURISTE, n. m. 1. *figurist*; 2. (theol.) *figurist*.

FIL, n. m. 1. (of cotton, flax, hemp, silk, wool, &c.) *thread*; 2. *yarn* (cotton, linen, woollen thread); 3. (of metals) *wire*; 4. (of sharp instruments) *edge*; 5. (of marble, stone) *flaw*; *defect*; 6. (of meat, wood) *grain*; 7. (of water) *stream*; *current*; 8. § (of things attached together) *string*; 9. § *thread* (continuation, course); 10. § *chain* (continuation, course); 11. § *thread* (course of o.'s destinies, life, &c.); 12. § *clue* (something to serve as a guide); 13. (nav.) *yarn*.

8. Un — de perles, a string of beads. 9. Le — d'un discours, the thread of a discourse. 10. Le — des événements, the chain of events.

— blanc, 1. *white thread*; 2. (nav.) *white yarn*; — fin, (V. senses) 1. *fine*, *small wire*; 2. *fine edge*; gros —, — grossier, *large wire*; — mécanique, *mill spun yarn*; — métallique, *wire*; — plat, *soft yarn*; — tors, *hard yarn*; — tranchant, *sharp edge*. — d'araignée, *gossamer*; air —; — d'archal, de fer, *iron wire*; — d'Ariane, *Ariadne's clue*; — du bois, 1. *grain of wood*; 2. (carp.) *felt grain*; — de caret, (nav.) *rope-yarn*; *yarn*; — d'Ecosse, *cotton*; — d'Ecosse de couleur, *coloured cotton*; — d'emballage, *pack*; — de laine, *yarn*; *woollen*; — de laiton, *brass wire*; — de métal, *wire*; — de métier

à filer en fin, *mule-twist*; — à plomb, (tech.) *plumb-line*; *plumb-rule*; — de la Vierge, de la bonne Vierge, (air —; gossamer. Echeveau de —, *skein of*; grillage en — métallique, *wire-work*; machine à tirer le —, *wire-drawing machine*; peloton de —, *clew*. Comme du — métallique, *wiry*. A — fin, (of wood) *fine-grained*; à gros —, 1. (of wood) *coarse grained*; 2. § *easy*; *not strict*; transversalement au —, (of wood) *across the grain*; contre le —, *against the grain*; dans le sens du —, (of wood) *in o.'s grain*; with the grain; de —, *threaden*; de — métallique, *wiry*; de — en aiguille, *from one thing to another*; en —, *threaden*; en — métallique, *wiry*; transversalement au —, (of wood) *across the grain*. Aller contre le fil, 1. *to go against the grain*; 2. *to go against the stream*; aller de droit —, *to go straight forward*; assurer, attacher, lier avec un — métallique, *to wire*; avoir du — à retordre, *to have work cut out for a. o.*; to be put to it; avoir le —, *to be up to it*;) *to be up to snuff*; composé de —s, *thready*; donner du —, *to give an edge to*; donner du — à retordre à, *to cut out work for*; to put (a. o.) to it; donner le — à, *to whet*; to give whetting to; étirer en —, *to wire-draw*; faire un —, *to spin a yarn*; indiquer le — de, *to give a clue to*; mettre, passer au — de l'épée, *to put to the edge of the sword*; ne tenir qu'à un —, *to hang upon a*; ôter le —, *to take off the edge of*; suivre le —, *to go with the stream*; tirer en —, *to wire-draw*. Qui tient à un —, *hair-breadth*.

FILAGE, n. m. 1. (a. & m.) *spinning*; 2. (bot.) *cotton-rose*; *cudweed*.

— par continu, *frame spinning*; — en fin, *fine*; — à la jenny, *jenny*.

FILAGRAMME, n. m. V. FILIGRANE.

FILAIRE, n. m. (helm.) *hair-worm*.

FILAMENT, n. m. 1. *filament*; 2. (of plants) *filament*; (thread); 3. (did.) *filament*.

FILAMENTEUX [—teu] SE, adj. 1. *thready*; 2. (did.) *filamentous*; *filaceous*.

FILANDIÈRE, n. f. ** (jest.) *spinster*. Les sœurs —s, *the fates*; *the fatal sisters*.

FILANDRES, n. f. (pl.) 1. *gossamer*, sing.; *air-threads*, pl.; 2. (of leguminous plants) *strings*; 3. (of meat) *strings*; 4. (veter.) *threads*; *strings*.

FILANDREUX [—dreu] SE, adj. *stringy*; *thready*.

FILANT, E, adj. 1. (of liquids) *flowing gently*; 2. (of stars) *falling*.

FILASSE, n. f. 1. (of flax, hemp) *hart*; 2. (of flax, hemp) *tow*; 3. *bast*; 4. (bot.) *hart*.

FILASSIER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. 1. *manufacturer of bast*; 2. *dealer in bast*.

FILATEUR, n. m. 1. *spinner*; 2. *owner*, *proprietor of a spinning-mill*.

FILATURE, n. f. 1. *spinning* (act, art); 2. *spinning-ground*; 3. *spinning-mill*; *mill*; 4. *rope-walk*.

— par continu, (a. & m.) *frame spinning*; — en fin, *fine*. Champ de —, — *ground*.

FILE, n. f. 1. *file* (row); 2. (mil.) *file*. — serrée, (mil.) *close*. Chef de —, 1. (mil.) — *leader*; 2. § *leader*. À la —, 1. *in a*; 2. = *after*; *one* = *after another*; par —, *by*; par — à droite! *right*! par — à gauche! *left*! Couper la —, *to disorder*, *to interrupt the*; prendre la —, *to take o.'s place in the*; rompre la —, *to break the*; suivre la —, *to follow the*.

FILE, n. m. *thread* (of gold or silver). — d'argent, *silver*; — d'or, *gold*.

FILER, v. a. 1. § *to spin*; 2. § *to conduct*; *to carry on*; 3. (§ b. s.) *to*

spin \sqrt out (protract); 4. \parallel to wire-draw \sqrt ; to draw \sqrt ; 5. to make \sqrt (gold, silver) thread; 6. (cards) to play \sqrt out; 7. (mus.) to hold \sqrt (a note); 8. (need.) to net; 9. (nav.) to slip; 10. (nav.) to pay \sqrt away, out (cable); 11. to veer; to veer away.

Atelier à —, (a. & m.) spinning-room; machine à —, (spin.) = machine, frame; métier à —, (spin.) = mill; métier à — en fin, mule-jenny; métier à — en gros, = jenny; rouet à —, = wheel. — par le bout, (nav.) to slip; laisser —, (nav.) to veer out.

FILÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of FILER.

— fin, (V. senses) fine-spun; — gros, coarse-spun.

FILER, v. n. 1. to rope (extend into a filament); 2. to rope (run without forming drops); 3.) (pers.) to be off; to move \sqrt off; to make \sqrt off;) to take \sqrt o.'s self off;) to brush \sqrt off;) to cut \sqrt o.'s stick; 4. (of cats) to purr; 5. (of lights) to flare; 6. (of stars) to shoot \sqrt ; 7. (mil.) to file; 8. (nav.) (of ships) to shoot \sqrt .

— doux, 1. to be all submission; 2. to put \sqrt up with an injury. Qui file, (V. senses) rosy.

FILERIE [fili] n. f. 1. (action, art) wire-drawing; 2. (place) wire-mill.

FILET, n. m. 1. \parallel thread (fine); string; 2. \parallel thread (fibre); string; 3. \parallel net; 4. \parallel snare; 5. (of flowers) thread; 6. (of liquids) streamlet; small stream; 7. (of liquors) bead; 8. (of plants) string; 9. (of screws) thread; 10. (of the tongue) string; 11. (of vinegar) dash; 12. (anat.) frænum; fillet; 13. (arch.) fillet; annulet; tenia; bed-mould; bed-moulding; 14. (arts) fillet; 15. (bot.) fillet; 16. (bot.) (of stamens) filament; 17. (bot.) (of strawberries) runner; 18. (bind.) fillet; 19. (bind.) back-tool; 20. (culin.) chine; 21. (man.) bridon; bridoon; 22. (print.) rule; 23. (spin.) netting.

— anglais, orné, d'ornement, (print.) ornamental rule; — gras, (print.) thick; — maigre, (print.) thin; — petit —, recticle; — taradé, (of screws) worm; — tremblé, (print.) waved; — de bastillage, (nav.) netting; — en bourse, purse net; — à choux, cabbage-net; — à composer, (print.) setting; — à glace, clap-net; — à jeter, casting-net; — à grandes mailles, draw-net; — d'or, (gild., paint.) fillet; — pour prendre les oiseaux, bramble-net. Coup de —, (fishing) haul; faiseur de —, net-maker; personne qui tend des —s, insnarer. S'allonger en —, to be rosy; avoir le —, (V. senses) to be tongue-tied; n'avoir pas le —, \parallel S, not to be tongue-tied; donner dans un —, to fall \sqrt into a snare; faire donner dans un —, to insnarer; jeter un —, to cast \sqrt a net; orner d'un —, (arch.) to fillet; prendre au —, to insnarer; tendre des —s, to lay \sqrt . to spread \sqrt a net; tomber dans des —s, to fall \sqrt into a net; faire tomber dans un —, to insnarer. Qui s'allonge en —s, rosy.

FILEUR, n. m. 1. spinner (man); 2. wire-drawer; 3. (truant).

FILEUSE [fieu] n. f. spinner (woman); spinster.

FILIAL, E, adj. filial.

Non, peu —, unfilial.

FILIALEMENT [filialman] adv. filially.

FILIATION [filiacion] n. f. \parallel S filiation.

FILICULE, n. f. (bot.) filicula.

FILIERE, n. f. 1. (build.) purlin; 2. (tech.) draw-plate; drawing-frame; 3. (tech.) screw-plate; 4. (tech.) tap. — à bois, (tech.) rounder.

FILIFORME, adj. (did.) filiform; (thread-shaped).

FILIGRANE, n. m. 1. filigrane; filigrane-work; filigree; filigree-work; 2. (stat.) water-mark.

— d'or, gold-wire. À —, 1. filigraned; filigreed; 2. (stat.) water-marked. En —, wiry.

FILIN, n. m. (nav.) cordage.

FILIPENDULE, n. f. (bot.) dropwort.

FILLE [fi-y] n. f. 1. girl (in general); female; 2. maid (unmarried woman); maiden; lass; 3. \parallel S daughter; 4. \parallel S off-spring; 5. maid (of honour); 6. girl; servant-girl; maid; 7. (law) spinster (woman unmarried and not noble).

Belle —, (V. senses) 1. daughter-in-law; 2. step —; jeune —, girl; maid; maiden; lass; — majeure, (law) spinster that has attained her majority; petite —, 1. little girl; 2. little —; petite —, grand —; arrière-petite —, great grand —. — publique, idle, disorderly woman;) girl of the town. — de boutique, shop-girl; — de chambre, lady's-maid; — du ciel, de la terre, (bot.) nostoc; nostoch; — de cuisine, 1. cook; 2. kitchen-girl, maid; — de service, 1. house-maid; 2. (of inns) chamber-maid; première — de service, upper house-maid; seconde — de service, under house-maid; — à teint hâlé, blouze. Indigne d'une —, unfilial; indigne d'une jeune —, unmaidenly. Caractère de jeune —, girlishness; temps de jeune —, girlhood; pudeur, tenue de jeune —, maidenliness. Comme une —, une jeune —, maidenly. De jeune —, d'une jeune —, girlish; maidenly; en —, en jeune —, girlishly; maidenly.

FILLETTE [fi-yeu] n. f. (young girl); lass.

FILLEUL [fi-yeu] n. m. god-son; god-child, m.

FILLEULE [fi-yeu] n. f. god-daughter; god-child, f.

FILOCHE, n. f. net-work.

FILON, n. m. 1. vein (metallic, fossil); 2. (geol.) vein; course; 3. (mining) lode; vein; course.

— argileux, (mining) 1. fluckan; 2. slide; — couché, flat vein; — croiseur, (geol., mining) cross, crossing vein; — très-incliné, rake vein; — latéral, parallèle, (mining) side lode; — principal, (mining) master-lode; — stérile, (mining) dike. Direction du —, bearing of the vein; interruption, rejet d'un — métallique, (mining) flogging.

FIOSELLE, n. f. floss-silk.

FIOU, n. m., pl. —s, 1. pick-pocket; 2. sharper; cheat; shark; 3. black leg.

Tour de —, 1. trick of a —; 2. cheat.

FIOUTER, v. a. 1. to pick-pocket; to pick (a. o.'s) pocket of (a. th.); 2. to swindle, to cheat (a. o.) out of (a. th.).

FIOUTERIE [fioutri] n. f. 1. pick-pocketing; 2. swindling; cheating; 3. (law) larceny from the person.

FILS [fi, (fiss)] n. m. 1. \parallel S son; 2. \parallel S offspring.

Beau —, 1. son in law; 2. step —; petit —, little —; petit —, grand —; arrière-petit —, great grand —. — de famille, young man living under the authority of his parents, guardian; le — de la maison, the — of the master of the house. Indigne d'un —, unfilial. Être —, être bien — de son père, to be o.'s father's —; (to be father's own —) (to be a chip of the old block).

FILTRAGE, n. m. 1. filtering; 2. straining.

FILTRANT, E, adj. filtering.

Fontaine — e, filtering-stone.

FILTRATION [—acion] n. f. 1. filtration; filtering; 2. (did.) percolation.

FILTRE, n. m. 1. filter; 2. filtering-stone; drip-stone; 3. filtering-machine; 4. philter; love-potion.

Sous l'influence d'un —, philtered.

Donner un — à, to philter.

FILTRE, v. a. 1. to filter; to strain; 2. (did.) to percolate.

Pierre à —, filtering-stone.

FILTRE, E, pa. p. 1. filtered; strained; 2. (did.) percolated.

Non —, unfiltered; unstrained.

SE FILTRER, pr. v. to filter; to strain.

FILTRE, v. n. 1. to filter; 2. (did.) to percolate.

FILURE, n. f. spinning (quality of a. th. spun).

FIN, n. f. 1. \parallel S end; 2. \parallel S conclusion (last part); close; termination; 3. \parallel S end; object; purpose; design; view; intention; 4. (of books) end; finis; 5. (of storms) end; (tail).

— non avouée, by-end; — courant, (com.) = of the present month; — prochain, (com.) = of the next month; — prochaine, approaching —. — d'un livre, (anc. lit.) colophon; — de non-recevoir, (law) plea in bar. À ces —s, for this, that =; à la —, 1. in the =; 2. at last; at length; 3. in the long run; à bonne, à mauvaise —, with good, bad intentions; à telle — que de raison, 1. (law) to serve for all available purposes; 2.) at all events; in any case; at any rate; à la — des —s, in the =; in the upshot; à toute —, (man.) (of horses) fitted to ride and drive; avant la —, by the =; en — finale, in the =;) in the upshot: jusqu'à la —, 1. to the =; 2. to: till the last; jusqu'à la — des siècles —, for ever and ever; sans —, 1. endless; unending; 2. (tech.) endless; vers la —, 1. towards the =; 2. at the latter =. Aller, tendre à ses —s, 1. to aim at o.'s =; 2. to pursue o.'s point; amener à bonne —, to bring \sqrt to bear; arriver, en venir à ses —s, to gain o.'s =. point; être arrivé à sa —, to be at an =; avoir ses —s, to gain o.'s =; faire une mauvaise —, to come \sqrt to a bad =; mener q. ch. à bonne —, 1. to bring \sqrt a. th. to bear; 2. to go \sqrt through with a. th.; mettre à —, to put \sqrt a period, an = to; (to put a stop to; obtenir des —s et conclusions, (law) to obtain a verdict; prendre —, to come \sqrt to an =; tendre à ses —s, (V. Aller à ses —s) to serve o.'s own =; tirer à sa —, 1. to draw \sqrt near o.'s =; 2. to draw \sqrt to a termination, close; \parallel S to run out; 3.) (pers.) to be upon o.'s last legs; venir à bout de ses —s, to compass o.'s =. La — couronne l'œuvre, all's well that ends well.

FIN, E, adj. 1. \parallel fine (not coarse); 2. \parallel slender; 3. \parallel S fine: delicate; nice; 4. \parallel S fine; refined; pure; 5. \parallel S acute; sharp; subtle; keen; penetrating; shrewd; 6. \parallel S ingenious; 7. \parallel S (b. s.) sharp; keen; sly; cunning; 8. very; utmost; 9. (of writing) small hand; 10. (man.) fine-bred.

— comme un rasoir, as sharp as a razor.

FIN, n. m. 1. sharp, keen, sly, cunning fellow; 2. main point; principal thing; 3. (sing.) gist (of a question, an affair), sing.; main point, sing.; (bottom, sing.; (rights, pl.); 4. (of coins) pure metal.

Un gros —, wise man of Gotham; person whose art is easily seen through; — contre —, à — et demi, diamond cut diamond. Faire le —, to finesse; faire le fin de q. ch., to be, to keep \sqrt close about a. th.; jouer au —, to finesse; to play the politician with, about; savoir le — de q. ch., to know \sqrt the rights of a. th.; savoir le — et le fort de q. ch., savoir le fort et le — de q. ch., to be thoroughly acquainted with a. th.

FINAL, E, adj., pl. —s, 1. final; last; 2. (did.) final.

FINALE, n. f. (gram.) final, last syllable.

FINALE, n. m. (mus.) finale.

FINALEMENT [finalman] adv. (finally); lastly.

FINANCE, n. f. 1. (cash; ready money; 2. + fine (paid for a privilege); 3. —s, (pl.) finances (revenues of the state), pl.; finance, sing. 4. (sing.) financiers, pl.

Conseil des —s, fiscal board; loi de —, financial law; money-bill; ministre des —s, minister of finance; finance-minister; projet de loi de —, bill of supply. En matière de —, financially; in matters of finance.

FINANCER, v. n. 1. (to lay out money; to come down with o.'s money; 2. + to pay a fine (for a privilege).

FINANCER, v. a. + to pay a fine of (for a privilege).

FINANCIER, n. m. financier.

FINANCIER, IERE, adj. financial.

FINASSER, v. n. (b. s.) to finesse; to play the politician.

FINASSERIE [finasri] n. f. (b. s.) finesse (artifice).

FINASSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (person that finesse).

FINAUD [finau] E, adj. (b. s.) artful; cunning; sly.

FINAUD [finau] n. m. (artful, cunning, sly person;) file;) sly boots.

Vrai, —, regular file.

FINE, n. f. (writing) small hand.

FINEMENT [finman] adv. § 1. finely; delicately; 2. ingeniously; 3. acutely; sharply; subtly; keenly; shrewdly.

FINESSE, n. f. 1. § fineness (absence of coarseness); 2. § slenderness; 3. § fineness; delicacy; niceness; 4. § fineness; refinement; purity; 5. § acuteness; sharpness; subtlety; subtlety; keenness; penetration; shrewdness; 6. § ingenuity; 7. § nicety; delicacy; subtlety; 8. § (b. s.) sharpness; keenness; cunning; slikeness; 9. § (b. s.) finesse; artifice.

7. Les —s d'une langue, the niceties of a language.

— cousue de fil blanc, transparent shallow, clumsy, artifice. Avec —, (V. senses) artfully; cunningly; shrewdly; subtly; slyly. Chercher — à q. ch., to seek for a malicious meaning in a th.; entendre — à q. ch., to give a malicious construction to a th.; to construe into malice; faire — de q. ch., to make a secret of (a th. that ought not to be concealed); surpasser en —, to outwit.

FINET, TE, adj. + artful; sly; cunning.

FINETTE, n. f. thin stuff, tissue.

FINI, n. m. 1. (arts) finish; perfect finish; finishing; 2. (did.) finite (limited extent).

Donner le — à, to finish off; être d'un —, to be ... finished.

FINIR, v. a. 1. § to finish (end the making of); (to do); 2. § to finish; to end; to terminate; to conclude; to get through; 3. § to put an end to; 4. § to finish (polish); to finish off; to give a finish to.

1. — une maison, un vêtement, to finish a house, a garment. 2. — une affaire, un discours, une lettre, to finish, to end, to terminate, to conclude an affair, a speech, a letter.

FINI, E, pa. p. 1. § finished; (done; out of hand; 2. § finished; ended; at an end; terminated; concluded; (over; 3. § (b. s.) over (finished); all over; 4. § (b. s.) (pers.) worn out; (broken down; 5. § (b. s.) (pers.) ruined; broken down; 6. § (th.) finished (polished); 7. § (pers.) finished; accomplished; 8. § (b. s.) (pers.) accomplished; arrant; (regular; downright; 9. (did.) finite (limited); 10. (math.) finite.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § unfinished; 2. § unended; unterminated; uncompleted. Caractère —, nature —e, (did.) finiteness. D'une manière —e, (did.) finitely.

FINIR, v. n. 1. § (de, ...) to finish; (to have done; to get done; 2. § (th.) to terminate; to end; 3. § (th.) to finish; to terminate; to conclude; to end; to be at an end; (to be over; 4. § (th.) to expire (end); to be out, up; 5. § to terminate; to turn out; 6. (pers.) to expire (die); to end.

1. Il finira bientôt, he will soon finish, have done. 2. Ce mur, ce champ finit à tel endroit, this wall, field terminates, ends at such a place. 4. Un bail finit, a lease expires, is out, up. 5. Une affaire qui finira mal, an affair that will terminate, turn out badly.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) to continue; to keep on. En —, (to finish; to end; to terminate; to have done with; en — avec, (to put an end to; to make an end of. — bien, (V. senses) (pers.) to come to a good end; — mal, (V. senses) (pers.) to come to a bad end; — par ..., to ... in the end. Finis! finissez! finissez donc! 1. (de) have done (with); 2. out with it! Qui ne finit jamais, never-ending.

FINISSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (tech.) finisher.

FINNOIS, E, adj. Finnish (of Finland).

FINNOIS, n. m. E, n. f. Finn (person).

FIOLE, n. f. phial.

Mettre en —, to phial. Vider une —, § to crack a bottle.

FION, n. m.) finish; finishing stroke; last touch.

FIORIN, n. m. (bot.) fiorin.

FIORITURES, n. f. (mus.) graces, pl.

FIRMAMENT, n. m. firmament.

Les feux du —, the stars of the —.

Du —, of the =; firmamental.

FIRMAN, n. m. firman (edict of an Eastern sovereign).

FISC [ask] n. m. treasury (public); fisc.

FISCAL, E, adj. 1. fiscal; 2. (b. s.) zealous for the interests of the public treasury.

Avocat, procureur —, fiscal.

FISCAL, n. m. (in Hungary & Spain) fiscal.

FISCALITÉ, n. f. (b. s.) zeal for the interests of the public treasury.

FISSIPEDE, adj. (mam., orn.) fissiped.

FISSIPEDE, n. m. (mam., orn.) fissiped.

FISSIROSTRE, adj. (orn.) fissirostral.

FISSIROSTRE, n. m. (orn.) fissirostral.

FISSURE, n. f. 1. fissure; 2. (anat.) fissure; 3. (med.) fissure; 4. (min.) fissure; rent; 5. (surg.) fissure; 6. (tech.) crack.

Faire des —s à, to fissure.

FISTULAIRE, adj. (did.) fistular; fistuliform.

FISTULE, n. f. (med.) fistula.

FISTULEUX [—leu] SE, adj. 1. (bot.) fistular; fistulous; 2. (med.) fistulous.

Tige fistuleuse, (bot.) jointed stem.

FIXATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. § § fixing; setting; 2. § fixing; appointing; 3. (of taxes) assessment; 4. (chem.) fixation.

FIXE, adj. 1. § § fixed; 2. § steady; firm; 3. § § steadfast; 4. § § fixed; appointed; stated; regular; 5. (of machines) stationary; fixed; 6. (astr.) fixed; 7. (chem.) fixed; 8. (phys.) fixed; 9. (tech.) stationary; 10. (tech.) dead.

Application —, fixation; état —, fixure; meuble à demeure —, fixture; place, poste —, fixation; système de machines —s, (did.) stationary system. Être à demeure —, to be a fixture; être à poste —, (pers.) to be fixed.

FIXE, n. m. 1. appointed, regular salary; 2. settled weather; 3. (astr.) fixed star; 4. (chem.) fixed body.

FIXE, n. m. (paint.) oil-painting protected by a glass.

FIXEMENT [fiksman] adv. fixedly.

FIXER, v. a. 1. § § (à, to) to fix; 2. § to fasten; 3. § § (à, on) to stick; 4. § to wedge; to wedge in; 5. § to fix (in a place); to settle; 6. § to fix (o.'s residence); to establish; to take up; 7. § to fix; to determine; to settle; to arrange; to set down; 8. § to fix; to appoint; to settle; 9. § to fix; to render stable; to give stability to; 10. (build.) to bed; 11. (chem.) to fix.

2. — au moyen d'un clou, d'une vis, d'une épingle, to fasten by means of a nail, pin, 7. — un prix, to fix, to settle a price. 8. — une heure, to appoint, to fix an hour.

— de nouveau, (V. senses) to reassign. Qu'on peut —, qui peut être fixé, (V. senses) fixable.

FIXE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **FIXER**.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § § unfixed; 2. § § unfastened; 3. § § unsettled; 4. § § undetermined; 5. § § unsettled; 6. § § unappointed; unarranged; 7. (com., fin., law) unliquidated (not fixed).

SE FIXER, pr. v. 1. § § (à, to) to fix, to be fixed; 2. § § to fasten; 3. § § (à, on) to stick; 4. § § to fix o.'s self (in a place); to settle; to settle down; 5. § § to settle; to determine; 6. § § (à, on, upon) to determine; to decide; to fix; 7. (chem.) to fix.

FIXITE, n. f. 1. § § fixedness; 2. § § stability; 3. (chem., phys.) fixedness; fixity.

Defaut, manque de —, § § unfixedness; unsettledness; instability. Sans —, (V. senses) § § unfixed; unsettled; 2. unstable.

FLABELLIFORME, adj. (bot.) fan-shaped.

FLACCIDITE, n. f. 1. (flabbiness; 2. (did.) flaccidity; flaccidness.

FLACHE, n. f. 1. hole (in paved roads); 2. (build.) flaw.

FLACON, n. m. 1. bottle (small); 2. flagon.

— pour devanture, show-bottle. — à essence, d'odeur, de senteur, scent-bottle; (smelling-bottle).

FLAGELLANT, n. m. flagellant (fanatic).

FLAGELLATION [—lâcion] n. f. 1. § § flagellation; scourging; 2. § § lashing (satire).

FLAGELLER, v. a. 1. § § to flagellate; to scourge; 2. § § to lash (satirize).

FLAGELLIFORME, adj. (did.) whip-shaped.

FLAGEOLET [flajolê] n. m. 1. (mus.) flageolet; flagelet; 2. young haricot bean.

Jouer du —, to play on the flageolet. Être monté sur des —s, to be slender legged.

FLAGORNER, v. a. (to sycophant; to sycophantize; to fawn on, upon; to wheedle;) to palaver.

FLAGORNER, v. n. (to sycophantize; to fawn; to wheedle;) to be a toad-eater;) to palaver.

FLAGORNERIE, n. f. sycophancy; sycophantry;) palaver.

FLAGORNEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. sycophant;) toad-eater.

De —, sycophantic;) toad-eating.

FLAGRANT, E, adj. flagrant.

D'une manière —e, flagrantly.

FLAIR, n. m. (hunt.) (of dogs) scent (power of smelling).

FLAIRE, v. a. 1. § § to scent; to smell; 2. § § to smell (a th.); to smell out.

— q. ch., (b. s.) to smell a rat (suspect something).

FLAIREUR, n. m. + smellier.

— de cuisine, de table,) smell-feast.

FLAMAND, E, adj. Flemish.

FLAMAND, n. m. E, n. f. Fleming.

FLAMANT, n. m., FLAMMANT, (orn.) (flamingo).

FLAMBANT [flamban] E, adj. 1. § § flaming; 2. § § blazing; 3. (of coal) inflammable; 4. (her.) flaming.

FLAMBE [flanb] n. f. (bot.) German iris.

FLAMBEAU [flanbô] n. m. 1. || flambeau; torch; link; 2. || light; candle; 3. || candle-stick; 4. || luminary; light; 5. § luminary (person of transcendent merit); 6. || § (b. s.) (sing.) flames, pl.; 7. || § (pers.) fire-brand.

4. Le — du jour, de la nuit, the luminary of day, of night. 6. Le — de la guerre, de la discorde, the flames of war, of discord.

Lumière de —, torch-light. Sans —, torchless.

FLAMBER [flanbé] v. n. to flame; to be in a flame; to blaze.

FLAMBER [flanbé] v. a. 1. || to singe; 2. || to purify (by fire); to disinfect; 3. § to inflame; 4. (culin.) to singe; 5. (culin.) to fire.

FLAMÉE, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **FLAMBER**) 1. § (th.) ruined; lost; done for; 2. § (pers.) knocked on the head; 3. § (pers.) ruined; (undone).

Non —, (V. senses) unsinged; (done for;) done up; (up;) knocked on the head.

FLAMBERGE [flanberj] n. f. ‡ (jest.) sword.

Mettre — au vent (, to draw v/o's =.

FLAMBOYANT [flanboj-yan] E, adj. 1. || § flaming; 2. || blazing.

— de tous côtés, all-flaming.

FLAMBOYER [flanboj-ye] v. n. 1. || § to flame; 2. || to blaze.

Ne pas —, || not to =; to burn dully.

FLAMINE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) flamen.

FLAMMANT, n. m. V. FLAMANT.

FLAMME [flamme] n. f. 1. || § flame; 2. || § blaze; 3. § flame; fire; ardour; 4. (nav.) pendant; 5. (veter.) gleam.

— de Bengale, Bengal flame, light.

Objet de la — §, (jest.) =; passion. De

—, flamy; par la — et le fer, with fire

and sword; sans —, 1. flameless; 2. (of

fire) dead; tout en —, 1. all in a =; 2.

all in a blaze. Donner, faire, jeter

dela —, to flame; to make v/a =; eclat-

er en —, to break v/out, to burst v/

forth in a =; être en —, 1. to flame;

to be in a =; 2. to blaze; jeter de l'huile

sur la —, to throw oil on the =; livrer

aux —s, to commit, to consign to the

=s; mettre en —, to set v/in a =; pas-

ser par la —, to singe; porter le fer et

la — dans, to waste with fire and

sword. Qui n'a pas été à la —, unfired;

qui jette, vomit la —, fire-breathing;

qui n'a pas passé par la —, unsinged.

FLAMMECHE, n. f. flake (of combustible matter).

FLAMMELLE, n. f. (surg.) gleam.

FLAN, n. m. (past.) custard; flawn.

FLANC [flan] n. m. 1. || (of animals)

flank; 2. || (pers.) side; 3. § (th.) side; 4.

* § (pers.) womb; bosom; 5. * (sing.) (of

animals) entrails; bowels, pl.; 6. (of

wheels) flank; 7. (anat.) flank; 8.

(fort.) flank; flanker; 9. (mil.) flank;

10. (nav.) breast.

En —, in flank; par le —, (mil.) in =.

Se battre les —s pour q. ch., to exert o.'s

self to no purpose for a. th.; fortifier les

—s de, (fort.) to flank; montrer le — à

l'ennemi, to be exposed to attack in =;

prendre en —, (mil.) to flank; prêter le

— à, 1. (mil.) to be exposed to attack

in =; 2. to lay v/o's self open to (at-

tack, criticism, &c.).

FLANCHET, n. m. 1. (of beef) flank;

2. (of cod) flank (bit below the fins).

FLANCONADE, n. f. (fenc.) flankcon-

nade

FLANDRIN, n. m. lanky fellow.

FLANEILLE, n. f. flannel.

— de santé, fine =.

FLÄNER, v. n. 1. to stroll; to take v/

a stroll; to go v/ for a stroll; 2. to

lounge; to saunter.

FLÄNERIE [flänri] n. f. 1. stroll;

strolling; 2. lounging; lounge; saun-

tering.

FLÂNEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. stroll-

er; 2. lounge; saunterer.

De —, 1. strolling; 2. lounging;

sauntering.

FLANQUANT, E, adj. (fort.) flanking.

FLANQUEMENT [flanman] n. m. (fort.)

flanking.

FLANQUER, v. a. 1. (arch.) to flank;

2. (fort.) to flank; 3. (to flank; to se-

cure; to guard; 4.) to throw v/; to

loss; to pitch; 5.) to hit v/ (a blow);

to strike v/; to give v/.

SE **FLANQUER**, pr. v.) 1. to throw v/

o.'s self; 2. to fall v/; 3. (b. s.) to in-

trude; to poke.

FLANQUEUR, n. m. (mil.) flanker.

De —s, flanking.

FLAQUE, n. f. puddle; small pool;

plash

— d'eau, =.

FLAQUEE, n. f. quantity (of liquid)

dashed, thrown (at a o.).

FLAQUER, v. a. to dash, to throw v/

(any liquid at a o.).

FLASQUE, adj. 1. || lank; lax; soft;

flabby; 2. § feeble; enervated; poor; 3.

(did.) flaccid.

État —, (V. senses) 1. || lankness;

laxness; softness; flabbiness; 2. § feeble-

ness; poorness.

FLASQUE, n. m. (artil.) (of gun-car-

riages) cheek.

FLASQUE, n. f. (nav.) (of capsterns)

whelp.

FLATIR, v. a. (coin.) to flatten;

to flat.

FLATOIR, n. m. (coin.) flattening

hammer.

FLÂTRER, v. a. to burn a key on the

head of (dogs bitten by mad animals).

FLATTER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. to flat-

ter; 2. to caress; 3. (with the hand) to

stroke; 4. to delight; to gratify; to

charm; to please; 5. to soothe; 6. to

humour; 7. (of animals) to fawn on;

upon; 8. (b. s.) (pers.) to fawn on;

upon; 9. to throw v/ (dice) gently; 10.

to touch gently (strings of musical in-

struments); 11. to treat (sores) too

mildly.

1. — q. u., q. ch., to flatter a. o., a. th. 2.

— un enfant, un animal, to caress a child, an

animal. 4. — les sens, l'imagination, to delight,

to gratify the senses, the imagination. 5. — la

douleur ou le chagrin, to soothe pain or grief.

6. — les caprices de q. u., to humour a. o.'s

caprices.

— avec, de la main, to stroke.

FLATTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **FLAT-**

TER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unflattered; 2.

undelight; ungratified; 3. unsoothed.

SE **FLATTER**, pr. v. (DE, with; que,

that) 1. to flatter o.'s self; 2. to be

pleased (with).

FLATTERIE [flatri] n. f. 1. flattery;

2. caress; 3. (of animals) fawning.

Basse —, base, low flattery; — gros-

sière, coarse, gross =. Avec —, 1. flat-

teringly; 2. soothingly; par —, by way

of =. Faire perdre par la —, to flatter

(a. o.) out of (a. th.).

FLATTEU-R, SE, adj. 1. flattering;

2. complimentary; handsome; 3. ca-

ressing; 4. (of animals) fawning.

D'une manière flatteuse, 1. flattering-

ly; 2. complementarily; handsomely.

FLATTEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. flatterer.

FLATTEUSEMENT [—cüzman] adv. ‡

flatteringly.

FLATUEU-X [—cüz] SE, adj. causing

flatulency; (windy).

Nature flatueuse, windiness.

FLATULENCE, n. f. (med.) flatulence;

flatulency; (windiness).

FLATULENT, E, adj. (med.) flatulent;

(windy).

FLATUOSITE, n. f. flatulence; flatu-

lency.

FLÉAU, n. m. 1. || (agr.) flail; 2. §

(pers.) scourge; 3. § (th.) scourge;

plague; 4. (of a balance) beam; 5. (of

large doors) door-bar.

Être un — pour, (V. senses) § to

plague; to be a plague, scourge to.

FLECHE, n. f. 1. || § arrow; 2. (of bac-

con) flitch; 3. (of carriages) perch; 4.

(of certain plants) sprout (slender); 5.

(of spears) head; 6. (of steeples) spire;

7. (of trictrac-boards) point; 8. (build.)

(of arches) rise; 9. (fort.) bonnet; 10.

(nav.) (of masts) pole; 11. (tech.) (of

cranes) jib; 12. (trig.) versed sine.

— barbelée, bearded arrow. —

d'eau, (bot.) =-weed. Grêle de —s,

shower of =s; herbe à la —, (bot.)

=-root; tête de —, =-head. Rapide

commela —, arrowy. À —, (of steeples)

spired; de —, (V. senses) arrowy; en

—, en forme de —, arrowy. S'élever

en —, 1. to taper; 2. to spire; faire

entrer une — dans, to drive v/an = into;

faire — de tout bois, to leave v/ no stone

untuned; ne savoir plus de quel bois

faire —, to be at o.'s will's end.

FLECHIER, n. m. arrow-maker.

FLECHIERE, n. f. (bot.) arrow-head.

FLECHIR, v. a. 1. || (did.) to bend v/;

2. || to bend v/ (the knee); 3. || (DEVANT,

to) to bow; 4. § to bend v/ (subdue);

5. § to move; to touch; 6. § to assuage

(a. th.).

FLECHI, E, pa. p. V. senses of **FLÉ-**

CHIR.

Non —, 1. unbent; 2. unbowed; 3.

unmoved; 4. unassuaged.

FLECHIR, v. n. 1. || to bend v/; 2. (DE-

VANT, before, to) to bow; 3. || to give v/

way; 4. § to bend v/; to bow; to yield;

to submit; to give v/ way; 5. § to waver;

to stagger; 6. || (of the knee) to bend v/;

† to bow; 7. (com.) to be on the decline,

fall.

Faire —, (V. senses), § to stagger

(cause to hesitate). Qui ne fléchit pas,

(V. senses) 1. || unbending; 2. § un-

bending; unyielding; 3. § unwavering.

FLECHISSEMENT [flechisman] n. m. 1.

|| bending; 2. giving v/ way.

Il y a du — dans ..., 1. ... is bending;

2. ... is giving way.

FLECHISSEUR, adj. m. (anat.) flector;

flexor.

Muscle —, =.

FLECHISSEUR, n. m. (anat.) flector;

flexor.

FLEGMASIE, n. f. V. PHLEGMASIE.

FLEGMATIQUE, adj. 1. (med.) phleg-

matic; 2. || phlegmatic; pituitous; 3. §

phlegmatic; cold.

FLEGME [flegm] n. m. 1. (med.)

phlegm; 2. || phlegm (viscid mucus); 3.

§ phlegm; coldness.

Avec —, phlegmatically. Avoir du,

1. || to have phlegm; 2. § to be phleg-

matic; avoir un grand —, être d'un

grand —, to be very phlegmatic.

FLEGMON, PHLEGMON, n. m. (med.)

phlegmon.

FLEGMONEU-X [—neü] PHLEGMO-

NEU-X, SE, adj. (med.) phlegmonous.

FLET, n. m.

FLÉTELET, n. m.

FLETON, n. m. (ich.) flounder.

FLÉTRIR, v. a. 1. || to cause to fade;

2. || to wither; 3. || § to blast; 4. || § (of

the wind) to blight; 5. § to tarnish;

</

untarnished; unalloyed; 6. § unblemished; 7. § unbranded; unstigmatized.

SE FLETRIR, pr. v. 1. § to fade; 2. § to wither; 3. § to be blasted; 4. § to be blighted; 5. § to tarnish; to be alloyed; 6. § to be blemished; 7. § to be branded; to dishonour o.'s self; to be stigmatized.

Qui ne se flétrit pas, (V. senses) 1. § unfading; 2. § unwithering. Qualité de ce qui ne se flétrit pas, unfadingness.

FLETRISSANT, E, adj. § dishonouring; that brands, stigmatizes.

FLETRISSURE, n. f. 1. § fading; 2. § withering; 3. § blight; 4. § spot; alloy; blemish; 5. § brand (mark with a hot iron); stigma; 6. § brand; dishonour; stigma; stain.

Avec une —, (V. senses) stigmatically; sans —, (V. senses) of Non flétri.

FLEUR, n. f. 1. § bloom (expanded bud); 2. § blossom (expanded bud considered with regard to the fruit); 3. § bloom (florecescence); 4. § bloom (colour on fruit); 5. § flower (plant); 6. § flower (imitation); 7. § bloom (time of youth, splendour); prime flower; 8. § blossom (attraction, charm); 9. § flower; choice; best; 10. § flower (of rhetoric); flourish; 11. § —s, (pl.) floweriness (abundance of figures), sing.; 12. (of the complexion) floridity; 13. (chem.) flower; 14. (nav.) floor-head; 15. —s, (pl.) (physiol.) flowers, pl.; 16. (pharm.) flour; 17. (pharm.) flower.

—s blanches, (pl.) 1. white flowers, pl.; 2. (med.) "fluor albus", sing.; (whites, pl.; — femelle, tertile, (bot.) female, fertile =; fine —, § finest, choicest =; best; petite —, 1. little =; 2. floweret. — de lis, (her.) = de lis, luce; — de Pan, de Paradis, = fénice; — de style Tudor, (arch.) Tudor =. Abondance de —s, 1. abundance of =; 2. floweriness; exposition de —s, = show; massif de —s, group of =; planche de —s, bed of =; pot à —s, de —s, = pot; queue de —, (bot.) = stalk. À —, 1. with a =; 2. flowery; 3. (tech.) flush; à — de, 1. level with; 2. close to; à la — de §, in the =, prime of; en —, in bloom; vernant; en pleine —, full-blooming; non en —, unblown; sans —, flowerless. Cueillir une —, to gather, (to pick a =; être dans toute sa — §, (th.) to be in o.'s prime; jeter, répandre, semer des —s sur, to scatter, to streve = sower; orner de —s, to flower; orné, paré de —s, adorned with =s; "—kirtled; passer à — de corde, (th.) to be near failing; pousser une —, to put forth a blossom; pousser des —s, to put forth blossoms; to burst into blossom. Qui ne produit pas de —s, that produces no =s; unblossoming.

FLEURAISSON, FLORAISON, n. f. 1. (bot.) efflorescence; efflorescency; florescence; order of expansion; 2. blowth. De la —, budding.

FLEURDELISER, v. a. to brand with a flower de luce.

FLEURDELISÉ, E, pa. p. 1. branded with a flower de luce; 2. (her.) story.

FLEURÉ, E, adj. (her.) fleurette; fleury.

FLEURER, v. n. (th.) to smell (exhale an odour).

— comme baume, 1. to smell like balm; 2. § to promise well.

FLEURET, n. m. 1. silk-ferret; 2. (fenc.) foil; dagger; 3. (mining) punch.

Coup de —, (fenc.) thrust. Faire un coup de —, to give a thrust; faire sauter le —, to send the foil flying.

FLEURETE (fleurete), E, adj. (her.) fleurette; fleury.

FLEURETTE, n. f. 1. § little flower;

"flowerlet; 2. § pretty thing; gallant speech; 3. (bot.) floret.

Contre —, des —s, to say pretty, gallant things.

FLEURIR, v. n. 1. § (of plants, trees) to bloom; to flower; to blow; 2. § (of plants, trees) to blossom; to flower; 3. § (of plants, trees) to flourish; to thrive; 4. § to bloom (to be in the time of youth, vigour, splendour); 5. § to flourish; to prosper; to thrive.

3. Les arbres fleurissaient dans ce sol, the trees flourished, thrived in this soil. 5. Les arts fleurissaient, florissaient sous ce règne, the arts flourished in this reign; Virgile et Horace florissaient du temps d'Auguste, Virgil and Horace flourished in the time of Augustus; Athènes florissait sous Périclès, Athens flourished under Pericles.

Faire —, (of plants, trees) to blow; to blossom; mourir à force de —, to blossom o.'s self to death.

[FLEURIR, used figuratively makes florissant in the pr. p. and in the ind. imperfect fleurissant or florissant. Of persons or collections of people, such as countries, florissant alone is used. V. Ex. 5.]

FLEURI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of FLEURIR) 1. § flowery; of flowers; 2. § (of the complexion, countenance, look) florid; 3. § (of language, style) florid; flowery; 4. (of the mind) agreeable.

Style —, floridness; teint —, floridity. D'une manière —e §, floridly. Parler d'une manière —e, to speak floridly; to flourish.

FLEURIR, v. a. § to deck, to ornament with flowers.

SE FLEURIR, pr. v. to deck, to ornament o.'s self with flowers.

FLEURISSANT, E, adj. 1. blooming; in bloom; 2. flowery; 3. (of plants, trees) flourishing.

FLEURISTE, n. m. f. 1. florist; 2. artificial flower-maker.

— artificiel, artificial flower-maker.

FLEURISTE, adj. 1. (pers.) flower; that cultivates flowers; 2. (of gardens) flower; appropriated to the culture of flowers; 3. (pers.) that makes artificial flowers.

Jardin —, flower-garden; jardinier —, flower-gardener.

FLEURON, n. m. 1. § flower (imitation); 2. § jewel; gem; ornament; 3. (arch.) flower; 4. (bot.) floret of the disk; 5. (print.) tail-piece.

Demi —, en languette, (bot.) semi-floret. — placé au sommet (d'une partie d'édifice), (goth. arch.) finial.

FLEURONNE, E, adj. (her.) fleurette; fleury.

FLEUVE, n. m. 1. river (that empties itself into the sea); 2. "§ river (in general); 3. § river (great quantity); 4. § stream; 5. (myth.) river-god.

3. Des —s de sang, rivers of blood, 4. Le — du temps, the stream of time.

— haut, full river. — du milieu, le milieu du —, mid stream. En descendant le —, down the =; en plein —, in the full =; en remontant le —, up the =.

FLEXIBILITÉ, n. f. 1. § flexibility; suppleness; pliancy; pliancy; 2. § (of hard things) toughness; 3. (of the voice) flexibility.

FLEXIBLE, adj. 1. § flexible; supple; pliant; 2. § (of hard things) tough; 3. § (of the voice) flexible.

FLEXION, n. f. 1. flexion (being bent); 2. (anat.) bending; 3. (mech.) deflection.

FLEXUEUX-X (fleksueü) SE, adj. (bot.) flexuous; flexuose.

FLEXUOSITÉ, n. f. (bot.) flexuosity (being bent).

FLIBOT, n. m. (nav.) fly-boat.

FLIBUSTIER, n. m. 1. bucanier; bu-caneer; 2. freebooter.

FLIC FLAC, thwack-thwack.

FLICFLAC, n. m. (danc.) flicflac.

FLINT-GLASS (flint-glas) n. m. (opt.) flint-glass.

FLOCON, n. m. 1. flake (of snow); 2. (of cotton, wool) flock; 3. (a. & m.) tuft; 4. (chem.) flake; 5. (did.) —s, (pl.) flocculi, pl.

Gros —, great flake. À —, in =s. Former en —, to flake.

FLOCONNEUX-X (—eü) SE, adj. flaky; flocculent.

FLONFLON, n. m. tol-de-rol.

FLORAISON, n. f. V. FLEURAISSON.

FLORAL, E, adj. 1. (Rom. ant.) floral; 2. (bot.) floral.

Jeux floraux, 1. (ant.) floral games; 2. (at Toulouse) floral games.

FLORALES, n. f. pl. (Rom. ant.) floral games.

FLORE, n. f. 1. anthology; flora; 2. (myth.) Flora.

FLOREAL, n. m. Floreal (eighth month of the calendar of the first French Republic, from 20 April to 19 May).

FLORENCE, n. f. sarcenet.

FLORENCE, E, adj. (her.) story.

FLORES (florès) n. (figure (appearance); dash.

Faire —, to show off; to make, (to cut) a figure; (to cut) a dash.

FLORIN, n. m. florin (coin); gilder.

FLORISSANT, E, adj. § 1. (pers.) flourishing; blooming; thriving; 2. (th.) flourishing; thriving; prosperous.

Non, peu —, (V. senses) unthriving; unprosperous. D'une manière —e,

flourishingly; bloomingly; prosperously. Etre —, (V. senses) to flourish; to thrive; to prosper.

FLORISTE, n. m. florist.

FLOSCULEUX-X (—eü) SE, adj. (bot.)

floscular; flosculous.

FLOSS, n. m. (metal.) floss.

FLÔT (flô) n. m. 1. wave; "billow; "surge; 2. "§ —s, (pl.) waters, pl.; 3. § tide; 4. § rising tide; 5. § stream; torrent; flood; ocean; 6. § (pers.) crowd; 7. § waving; undulation; 8. (nav.) rising tide; flood-tide; flowing of the tide; flood.

Demi —, mi —, half tide. À —, 1. (nav.) afloat; 2. (of wood) afloat (not in a raft); 3. (mar. law) flotsam; flotsam; à —s, (of rain) in torrents; à peine à —, (nav.) water-borne; à — perdu (of wood) loose; not in a raft; sans —s,

"waveless; surgeless. Etre battu par les —s, to be tossed by, on the waves; battu par les —s, "billow-beaten;

s'élever en —s, to billow; to surge; être à —, (V. À —) to be buoyed up by the water; mettre à —, (nav.) 1. to set afloat; 2. § to set up; mettre q. ch. à —, to make a. th. float; remettre à —, (nav.) 1. to set afloat again; 2. § to set up again; use par les —s, "wave-worn. Les —s s'élèvent, the waves run high.

FLOTTABLE, adj. 1. navigable for rafts; 2. navigable for loose wood.

FLOTTAGE, n. m. rafting.

FLOTTAISON, n. f. (nav.) load water-line.

Ligne de —, =. À la —, (nav.) between wind and water.

FLOTTANT, E, adj. 1. § floating; 2. § buoyant; 3. § flowing; undulating; 4. § fluctuating; 5. § wavering; hesitating; irresolute; uncertain; 6. (bot.) natant;

7. (fin.) floating; 8. (her.) floatant.

Corps —, (V. senses) waft; pierre —e, (min.) float-stone.

FLOTTANT, n. m. (of hydraulic wheels) float.

FLOTTE, n. f. 1. (fish.) float; 2. (nav.) fleet (unlimited number of ships).

— marchande, fleet of merchant-men. Armer, équiper une —, to fit out a fleet.

FLOTTEMENT [flotman] n. m. 1. § wavering; hesitation; irresolution; 2. (mil.) undulation.

FLOTTER, v. n. 1. § (on the surface of a liquid) to float; 2. § (in the air, on the water) to waft; 3. § (on the water

without sails) to hull; 4. || to float; to flow; 5. || to undulate; to wave; 6. § to flutter; 7. § to fluctuate; 8. § to waver; to hesitate; 9. (mil.) to float.

— au gré du vent, 1. || to float with the wind; 2. || to hull; 3. § to flow loosely; 4. § to wanton. Faire —, 1. to float; 2. § to flutter. Faculté de —, (in the air) buoyancy. Chose qui flotte, (V. senses) float; chose qui flotte sur l'eau, floatage; objet qui flotte au gré de l'eau, du vent, drift; personne qui flotte, floater. En flottant au gré du vent, (V. senses) wantonly; qui flotte, (V. senses) wanton; qui flotte au gré du vent, (V. senses) wanton.

FLOTTER, v. a. to float (wood).

FLOTTEUR, n. m. 1. rafterman; raftman; 2. (hydr.) float; 3. (nav.) cable-buoy; 4. (tech.) water-gauge.

FLOTTILLE [floti-y'] n. f. flotilla.

FLOU, n. m. + (paint.) softness of touch.

FLOU, adv. + (paint.) lightly.

FLOU, adj. + (paint.) light and soft.

FLOUER, v. n.) to cheat; to gull; to balk.

FLOUERIE [flouri] n. f.) cheat (action).

FLOUEUR, n. m.) sharper; cheat; gull-catcher.

FLUANT, E, adj. 1. unresisting; 2. (of paper) unresisted; 3. (of paper) badly sized.

FLUATE, n. m. (chem.) fluat.

FLUATE, E, adj. (chem.) fluat of...

Chaux —e, (min.) fluat of lime; fluor-spar.

FLUCTUATION [—açon] n. f. 1. || § fluctuation; 2. (com.) fluctuation; 3. (med.) fluctuation.

Éprouver des —s, (th.) to fluctuate.

FLUENTE, n. f. (math.) fluent.

FLUER, v. n. 1. (of liquids) to flow; to run; 2. (of the sea) to flow; to rise; 3. (med.) to flow.

FLUET, TE, adj. 1. thin; spare; 2. meagre; lank.

FLUEURS, n. f. pl. (med.) "fluor albus", sing.; (whites, pl.)

FLUIDE, adj. fluid.

FLUIDE, n. m. 1. fluid; 2. (physiol.) fluid.

FLUIDITÉ, n. f. fluidity; fluidness.

FLUO-, (chem.) (comp.) fluo-...

FLUOR, n. m. 1. (chem.) fluorine; 2. (min.) fluor.

Spath —, (min.) fluor-spar.

FLÛTE, n. f. 1. flute; 2. roll (small loaf of bread); French roll; 3. (nav.) flute; 4. (weav.) flute.

— allemande, traversière, German flute; — hollandaise, (nav.) fly-boat.

— à bec, beaked =. Jeu de —, (of the organ) =stop; joueur de —, flutist; player on the =. Accorder ses —s, § 1. to be in tune; 2. to settle a. th. privately; ajuster ses —s, to tune o.'s pipes (prepare o.'s measures); to play o.'s cards; être monté sur des —s, to have long legs; jouer de la —, to play the =. Ce qui vient de la — s'en retourne au tambour, light come light go; il est du bois dont on fait des —, you may turn him round which way you like; toujours souvient à Robin de ses —s, one cannot forget o.'s early inclinations.

FLÛTE, E, adj. (mus.) fluted.

FLÛTEAU, n. m. 1. child's pipe; 2. (bot.) (genus) water-plantain.

FLÛTER, v. n. 1. || (b. s.) to play the flute; 2.) to drink; 3. to drink; 4. to tope.

FLÛTEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (b. s.) flute-player; player on the flute.

FLUVIAL, E, adj. (did.) fluvial; fluvialic.

FLUVIATILE, adj. (bot., conch.) fluvial; fluvialic; fluvialic.

FLUX [flu] n. m. 1. || flow; flux; current; stream; 2. § flow (abundance);

stream; 3. § flux (state of vicissitude); 4. (of the blood) flow; 5. (of rivers, the sea) flow; 6. (of tears) flood; 7. (of the tide) flow; rising; flood; 8. § (b. s.) (of words) flow; 9. (cards) flush; 10. (med.) flow; flux; 11. (phys.) tide.

— atmosphérique, (phys.) atmospheric tide; — dysentérique, de sang, (med.) dysentery; bloody flux. — de bouche, || flow of saliva. Roue à —, (med.) fluxed. Atteint, malade d'un — de sang, bloody fluxed; avoir un — de bouche, 1. || to have a flow of saliva; 2. § to have a tongue constantly running; avoir un — de bourse, to be a spendthrift.

FLUXION [fluksion] n. f. 1. —s, (pl.) (math.) fluxions (Newton's system), pl.; 2. (med.) inflammation.

— catarrhale, (med.) catarrhal inflammation. — de joue, = of the cheek; swollen face; — de poitrine, = on the chest. Calcul, méthode des —s, (sing.) (math.) fluxions, pl.; method of fluxions, sing. Mathématicien versé dans le calcul des —s, (math.) fluxionist. Du calcul des —s, (math.) fluxionary.

FLUXIONNAIRE, adj. + liable to inflammation.

FOC, n. m. (nav.) jib; stay-sail.

FOC —, standing jib. Bois de —, (nav.) head-stick.

FOËNE, n. f. gig; fish-gig; fiz-gig.

FOËTUS [fœtus] n. m. (physiol.) fetus; foetus.

De, du —, (physiol.) fetal.

FOI, n. f. 1. faith; belief; 2. faith; fidelity; 3. faith; trust; confidence; credit; (strength); 4. testimony; proof; 5. (feud.) fealty; 6. (mil.) (of prisoners) parole.

Bonne —, good faith; sincerity; honesty; (fairness); (plain dealing); — inébranlable, unshaken =; — languissante, molle, +unbelief; mauvaise —, bad =; insincerity; dishonesty; disingenuousness; unfairness; — vive, lively =, — de, on, upon the = of; — de Bohême, honour among thieves; — de gentilhomme, on the word of a gentleman; — d'honnête homme, on the word of an honest man. — et hommage, (feud.) fealty and homage; fealty. Article de —, article of belief; articles de —, (theol.) credenda, pl.; homme de —, (feud.) vassal bound by fealty; manque de —, want of =; +unbelief; personne de bonne —, person of good =; (plain dealer; personne de mauvaise —, person of bad =; (false dealer; profession de —, 1. || creed; belief; 2. || § profession of =; titres dignes de —, credentials; violation de —, (law) breach of =. Digne de —, credible; worthy of credit. Ma —! in =! =! peu de —, +unbelief.

À la bonne —, (V. De bonne —); avec bonne —, 1. with good =; 2. fair; avec mauvaise —, with bad =; unfair; de bonne —, 1. with good =; sincerely; honestly; (fairly); 2. in earnest; in good earnest; sérieux et de bonne —, (law) bona fide; sérieusement et de bonne —, (law) bona fide; de mauvaise —, with bad =; insincerely; disingenuously; dishonestly; unfairly; de la meilleure — du monde, with perfect sincerity; (with the best intentions); d'une manière digne de —, credibly; en bonne —, (V. De bonne —); en — de quoi, (law) in witness, testimony whereof; in = and testimony whereof; sans —, 1. faithless; 2. unbelieving; 3. truthless; sous la — de, 1. on the = of (an oath); 2. on the =, (strength of); sur ma —, on, upon my =; sur sa —, (of prisoners) on parole. Ajouter — à, to credit; to give; 3. credence, credit to; to trust; avoir — à, en, to have, to put; = in; to trust; to trust in; avoir une — robuste, 1. to have

unshaken faith; 2. § (b. s.) to be over-credulous; to trust; n'avoir ni — ni loi, to regard neither law nor gospel; croire comme article de —, to believe a. th. like gospel; être sur sa —, sa bonne —, to be left o.'s own master, mistress; être prisonnier sur sa —, to be a prisoner on parole; faire —, faire — en justice, to be admitted as evidence; faire — et hommage, (feud.) to do; fealty, fealty and homage; fausser sa —, to break; 4. o.'s =; garder sa —, to observe, to keep; 5. o.'s =; laisser sur sa —, sa bonne —, to leave; 6. o. his own master, her own mistress; manquer à sa —, to break; 7. o.'s =; s'en remettre à la — de q. u., to trust to a. o.'s good =; to rely on a. o.'s good =; trahir sa —, to betray, to break; 8. o.'s =.

FOIBLE, V. FAIBLE, etc.

FOIE, n. m. (anat.) liver.

Dépansions, empreintes, fossettes, gouttières du —, depressions of the liver; enveloppes, tuniques du —, coats of the =; maladie de —, = complaint; sillons du —, fissures of the =. Au —..., qui a le —..., -li-vered; qui a un grand —, liver-grown.

FOIN, n. m. 1. hay; 2. grass (intended for hay); 3.) (of artichokes) choke.

— rampant (, (bot.) forin. — de Bourgogne (, (bot.) Burgundian hay; lucern. Botte de —, truss of =; grenier à —, =loft; meule de —, (agr.) 1. =-mow; 2. =-stack; saison des —s, 1. =-mow; 2. =-harvest; =-time; =-making time. Avoir du — dans ses bottes, to be warm; to be a warm man; faire les —s, to make; 4. hay; faner le —, to hay; to spread; 5. the hay; faucher le —, to mow hay; mettre du — dans ses bottes, to feather o.'s nest.

FOIN, int. plague! pest!

— de! a fig for! a plague on!

FOIRE, n. f. 1. fair (market); 2. fairing (present).

Temps de —, fair-time. En —, (com.) at =-time; en temps de —, at =-time. Tenir la —, to hold; 4. =. Qui va à la —, =-going. La — n'est pas sur le pont, there is no hurry.

FOIRE, n. f. ⊕ laxness; looseness of the bowels.

FOIRER, v. n. ⊕ to dirt.

FOIREUX [—reux] SE, adj. ⊕ 1. relaxed; lax; 2. (of the face) pale.

FOIS, n. f. 1. ↓ time (with regard to repetition); 2. time (of a number, quantity).

1. Trois — par semaine, par an, three times a week, a year. 2. Trois — trois, three times three.

Cent et cent —, hundreds of times; deux —, twice; diverses —, at sundry =s; mainte —, plus d'une —, many a =; maintes et maintes —, many and many a =; "many a = and oft; mille —, a thousand =s; (over and over again; mille et mille —, thousands of =s; (over and over again; plusieurs —, several =s; cette seule —, this, that once; toutes les — que, whenever; every = that; as often as; trois —, three =s; thrice; une —, 1. once; 2. (in tales) once upon a =; une bonne —, once for all; une —, une seule —, for once; une — autant, as much again; une — pour toutes, once for all; une — que, when once; lorsqu'une —, when once; une — entre autres, at one =; encore une —, once more; over again; des centaines de —, hundreds of =s; des milliers de —s, thousands of =s; quantité de —, many =s. À la —, 1. at a =; at once; 2. at the same =; alike; 3. both; tout à la —, at a =; altogether; bien des —, many =s; d'autres —, at other =s; de — à autre, from = to =; par plusieurs —, several

=s; repeatedly; pour la dernière —, for the last =; last; pour la première —, for the first =. N'en pas faire à deux —, not to hesitate a moment. Il était une —, il y avait une —, (in tales) once upon a —. Une — n'est pas coutume, once does not make a habit.

[Fois must not be confounded with temps.]

FOISON, n. f. plenty; abundance.

À —, plentifully; abundantly.

FOISONNER, v. n. 1. (EN, with, in) to abound; 2. (of animals) to increase. Cherté foisonne, dearth makes plentiful.

FOL, LE, adj. V. Fou.

FOLÂTRE, adj. sportive; wanton; playful; gamesome; toyful; frolicsome.

Gaieté —, sportiveness; wantonness; playfulness; jeu —, frolic. D'une manière —, sportively; wantonly; playfully; gamesomely; frolicsomenely.

FOLÂTRER, v. n. to sport; to wanton; to dally; to play; to toy; to frolic.

En folâtrant, sportively; wantonly; playfully; gamesomely.

FOLÂTRERIE, n. f. † frolic; prank; sportive, wanton, playful trick.

FOLIACE, E, adj. (bot.) (did.) foliaceus.

FOLIATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. (arch.) feathering; 2. (bot.) foliation.

FOLICHON, NE, adj. (wanton; playful; gamesome; frolicsome).

FOLIE, n. f. 1. † madness; folly; mental alienation; lunacy; 2. † distraction; distractedness; crazedness of mind; craziness; 3. † madness (imprudence); 4. † folly; 5. † foolishness; foolery; (tom-foolery); 6. † folly; passion; mania; (hobby); 7. † piece of folly; foolish thing; (foolery); 8. † frolic; 9. seat (country-house); hail.

Accès de —, fit of madness; bonnet de —, fool's cap; coin, grain de —, dash of —. À la —, 1. in a state of —, distraction; 2. to desperation; 3. to excess; avec —, 1. distracted; 2. distractedly; en état de —, in a state of distraction. Aimer à la —, 1. to dote on, upon; 2. to be extravagantly fond of; aller jusqu'à la —, approcher de la —, to approach =; to border on =; dire des —s, to say / foolish things; to talk nonsense; exciter jusqu'à la —, to goad to =; faire des —s, 1. to act foolishly; 2. (of young men) to be wild; faire la — de —, to have the folly —; to be foolish enough to...; faire une —, to do / a foolish thing; frapper de —, to strike / with =; to make / distracted; to craze; venir de la —, to approach =; to border on =. La — se gagne, one fool makes many.

FOLIE, E, adj. (chem.) foliated.

FOLIO, n. m. 1. folio; 2. (print.) folio.

— recto, = recto; first page; — verso, = verso; second page. In —, folio.

FOLIOLE, n. f. (bot.) leaflet; foliole; foliolum.

FOLLEMENT [folman] adv. 1. † madly; 2. † foolishly; extravagantly.

Jeter, perdre —, to fool away.

FOLLET, TE, adj. 1. (wanton; playful; frolicsome; gamesome; 2. (of hair) soft; downy.

Esprit —, (V. ESPRIT); feu —, (V. FEU).

FOLLET, n. m. 1. goblin; dogie; 2.

"ignis fatuus"; night-fire; (Jack o' lantern, (Will o' the wisp).

FOLLICULAIRE, n. m. (b. s.) pamphleteer.

FOLLICULE, n. m. 1. (anat.) follicle; simple gland; 2. (bot.) follicle.

— cerumineux, (anat.) ceruminous gland; — muqueux, (anat.) mucous follicle, =; — sébacé, (anat.) sebaceous follicle, =.

FOLLICULE, n. f. (pharm.) (of senna) pod.

FOMENTATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. † fomentation; 2. (med.) fomentation.

FOMENTER, v. a. † to foment.

FONCE, E, adj. (of colours) dark; deep.

Teinte — e, darkness. Rendre plus —, to deepen (colours).

FONCEMENT [fonsman] n. m. (mining) (of wells) sinking.

FONCER, v. a. 1. to put / a bottom to (a cask); 2. (mining) to sink / (wells).

FONCEUR, n. m. (mining) sinker (of wells).

FONC-IER, IERE, adj. 1. landed; 2. on land; 3. † versed; skilled.

Bien —, landed property; contribution foncière, impôt —, land-tax, intérêt —, = interest; produit, service —, (pol. econ.) produce of land; propriétaire —, land-holder; land-owner; spéculateur sur des biens —s, land-jobber.

FONCIEREMENT [fonsièrman] adv. 1. thoroughly; completely; 2. at bottom; in the main.

FONCTION [fonkcion] n. f. 1. (pers.) —s, (pl.) functions; duties, f. pl.; 2. (pers.) —s, (pl.) functions, pl.; office, sing.; 3. † (th.) office; 4. (math.) function; 5. (physiol.) function.

—s digestives, digestive functions; grandes —s, (pl.) high office, sing.; —s gratuites, honorary —s. S'acquitter de ses —s, to discharge o.'s =s, duties; se démettre de ses —s, résigner ses —s, to resign o.'s =s, office; entrer en —, to enter on o.'s =s; to come / into office; n'être plus en —, to be out; exercer ses fonctions, 1. to exercise o.'s =s; 2. to officiate; faire toutes ses —s, to perform o.'s =s, duties; remplir des —s, to serve an office; remplir ses —s, to perform o.'s =s; remplir les —s de, to do /, to perform the office of; remplir les —s d'un autre, to officiate; sortir de —, to retire from office; vaquer à ses —s, to attend to o.'s =s.

FONCTIONNAIRE [fonkcionnèr] n. m. functionary; officer.

— civil, civil =; grand —, high =.

FONCTIONNER [fonkcionnè] v. n. 1. † (of machinery) to work; 2. † to work; to operate.

Qui fonctionne, (mach.) working.

FOND, n. m. 1. † bottom (lowest part of a th. hollow); 2. † bottom (liquid at the bottom of bottles, casks, &c.); 3. † depth; 4. † foundation; ground; 5. † furthest, furthestmost, remotest part; 6. † centre (of a place); heart; 7. † bottom (not the top); 8. † back (not the front); back-part; 9. † foundation, sing.; basis, sing.; ground-work, sing.; (grounds, pl.); 10. † depth (essential part); (bottom); 11. † matter (not the manner, form); 12. † recess (secret part); (bottom); 13. (of beds) sacking; 14. (of carriages) back; 15. (of casks) bottom; head; 16. (of chimneys) back; 17. (of looking-glass) back; 18. (of rivers, seas) bottom; 19. (of scenery, the stage) back; 20. (of textile fabrics) ground; 21. —s, (pl.) (of trousers) seating, sing.; 22. (arts) ground; 23. (mining) underground; 24. (nav.) ground; bottom; 25. (nav.) flooring; 26. (nav.) (of sails) bunt; foot; 27. (paint.) ground; 28. (paint.) back ground; 29. —s, (pl.) (print.) inner margin, sing.; 30. (tech.) base; 31. (theat.) back scene.

Fin —, (nav.) sharp bottom; le fin —, 1. the lowest depth; 2. (the very) =; grand —, (nav.) deep water; haut —, (nav.) shallow; shoal; petits —s, (pl.) (nav.) bulge, sing.; — plat, (nav.) flat =; — sale, (nav.) foul =. Mise de —, outlay. À —, 1. † thoroughly; (to the =; 2. (of taking meals)

heartily; abundantly; à —, ...; ... bottomed; à deux —s, à double —, double-bottomed; à — fin, (nav.) sharp bottomed; à — plat, (nav.) flat-bottomed; à — de cuir, leather-bottomed; à — de paille, straw-bottomed; au —, (V. senses) 1. † in the remotest, furthest part; 2. † in the centre, heart; 3. † at bottom; 4. (theat.) in flat; dans le —, (V. Au —); de — en comble, 1. † from the foundation; (from top to =; 2. † thoroughly; entirely; 3. † (b. s.) utterly; sans —, (V. senses) 1. † bottomless; 2. † unbottomed; 3. † groundless; baseless. Abattre de — en comble, to pull / down from top to =; arriver au — de q. ch., to get / at the = of a. th.; avoir —, 1. not to be out of o.'s depth; 2. (nav.) to get / soundings; ne pas avoir —, to be out of o.'s depth; n'avoir ni — ni rive, (th.) to be most intricate; bâtir sur un — peu solide, † to build / on an unsolid foundation; brûler de — en comble, to burn to the ground; connaître le — de, to know / thoroughly; couler à —, 1. (nav.) to sink / to the =; to run / down; 2. (nav.) to sink / (go down); 3. † to run / (a. o.) down; 4. † to finish (a. th.); to complete; 5. to exhaust (a. subject); 6. (cards) to exhaust (the pack); faire — sur, to rely, to depend on; mettre un — à, † to bottom, to seat (chairs); mettre des —s, to seat (trousers); perdre —, to get /, to go /, to swim / beyond o.'s depth; prendre —, to get / in o.'s depth; raser de — en comble, to rase with the ground; trouver —, trouver le —, (V. senses) not to be out of o.'s depth; voir le — du sac, to see / to the = of it. C'est une mer sans — et sans rive, it is a matter beyond the reach of human reason; c'est une affaire, une question qui n'a ni — ni rive, it is a most complicated affair, question.

FONDAMENTAL, E, adj. 1. † of the foundation; foundation; 2. † fundamental; 3. † radical; 4. (mus.) fundamental; principal.

Pierre — e, 1. † foundation-stone; 2. † foundation-stone; foundation; principe —, fundamental principle; fundamental.

FONDAMENTALEMENT [—talmè] adv. 1. fundamentally; 2. radically.

FONDANT, E, adj. 1. melting; 2. (of fruit) melting.

FONDANT, n. m. 1. (chem.) flux; 2. (enam.) flux.

FONDA-IEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. † founder.

Le — d'un empire, d'une institution, the founder of an empire, an institution.

FONDATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. † foundation (work, trench); 2. † foundation; substructure; ground-work; 3. † foundation; founding; creation; 4. † foundation (basis); ground-work; 5. † foundation (funds left); endowment; 6. (eng.) (of roads) bottoming; 7. (tech.) bed.

— reprise sous œuvre, (build.) underpinning. Pierre de —, foundation-stone. Asseoir les —s, to sink / a foundation.

FONDEMENT [fondman] n. m. 1. † foundation; substructure; ground-work; 2. † foundation (trench); 3. —s, (pl.) foundation (part on which a. th. is supposed to rest); 4. † foundation (basis); ground-work; 5. † foundation (cause, motive); ground; 6. † reliance; dependence; trust; 7. (pers.) anus; fundament.

3 Les —s d'une montagne, de la terre, the foundations of a mountain, of the earth. 6. Il n'y a point de — à faire sur son amitié, there is no reliance, dependence to be placed on his friendship.

Absence, défaut, manque de —, †

groundlessness; ungroundedness. Jus- que dans ses —s, to o.'s very founda- tions; sans —, (V. senses) § 1. without foundation, any foundation; baseless; groundless; unfounded; ungrounded; 2. groundlessly; ungroundedly. *Deu- de —, ungrounded; groundless; un- founded; baseless; without foundation, any foundation; être deu- de —, être sans —, to be, to prove groundless, ungrounded, unfounded, baseless; éta- blir, jeter, poser les —s § 1, to lay ✓ the foundation; faire les —s § 1, to build ✓ a foundation.*

FONDE, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ person authorized to act for another.

— de pouvoir, de procuration, attor- ney; private attorney; agent acting under power of attorney. *Être le — de pouvoir de q. u.* to have a. o.'s power, letter of attorney.

FONDER, v. a. 1. § 1. to lay ✓ the founda- tion of; $\frac{1}{2}$ to found; 2. § 2. to found (cities); 3. § 3. to found; to establish; to institute; to create; to set ✓ up; 4. § (sur, on, upon) to found; to ground; to build ✓; to base; to establish; 5. § 5. to found; to endow.

— à tort, (V. senses) to misground.

FONDÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of FON- DER) § 1. founded; 2. well-founded; 3. (fin.) funded; consolidated.

Mal —, § 1. ill-founded; 2. un- founded; groundless; ungrounded; non — § 1. unfounded; groundless; un- grounded; 2. (fin.) unfunded; sans raison — e, groundlessly. *Être — à, (V. senses) to have authority to.*

SE FONDER, pr. v. § (V. senses of FON- DER) (sur, on, upon) 1. (th.) to be founded, grounded, built, based, estab- lished; 2. (pers.) to found, to ground, to base, to establish o.'s ...; to rely; (to build ✓; (to go).

2. *Il se fonde sur la possession, he founds, grounds, bases his right on possession; he relies upon possession; il se fonde sur des apparences trompeuses, he founds, grounds, bases his hopes on fallacious appearances; he relies on fallacious appearances.*

FONDERIE [fondri] n. f. 1. (action) founding; foundry; 2. (place) foundry; 3. (a. & m.) melting-house; 4. (metal.) smelting-house; smeltery.

— de caractères d'imprimerie, letter- founding.

FONDEUR, n. m. 1. § founder (me- chanic); 2. (a. & m.) melter; 3. (metal.) smelter (of ore).

— en caractères d'imprimerie, letter- founder; — sur métaux, metal-founder.

FONDOIR, n. m. melting-house (for melting fat, tallow).

FONDRE, v. a. 1. § 1. to melt (by heat); 2. § 2. to melt down; 3. § 3. to melt away; 4. § 4. to found (cast in a mould); to cast ✓; 5. § 5. to dissolve (in a liquid); to melt; 6. § 6. to blend; 7. § 7. to convert; 8. (a. & m.) to melt; 9. (metal.) to smelt; 10. (point.) to soften; to blend.

1. — les métaux, la cire, la neige, to melt metals, wax, snow.

Faire —, 1. to melt (by heat); 2. to dissolve (in a liquid); to melt.

SE FONDRE, pr. v. 1. § 1. to melt (by heat); 2. § 2. to melt down; 3. § 3. to melt away; 4. § 4. to be founded, cast (in a mould); 5. § 5. to dissolve (in a liquid); to melt; 6. § 6. § 7. to flow down; 7. § 7. to blend (mix); to fuse; 8. § 8. to coalesce; 9. § 9. to diminish; to dwindle; 10. § 10. to disappear suddenly; 11. § 11. to moulder. — en sucre, to melt with the heat; le ciel se fond en eau, the very heavens seem coming down.

FONDRE, v. n. 1. § 1. to melt (by heat); 2. § 2. to melt down; 3. § 3. to melt away; 4. § 4. to dissolve (in a liquid); to melt; 5. § 5. (of fruit) to melt; 6. § 6. to sink ✓ in; to give ✓ way; 7. § 7. to dissolve, to melt, to burst ✓ into tears; 8. § 8. to blend (mix); to fuse; 9. § 9. to fall ✓ away;

10. § 10. to disappear suddenly; 11. § 11. (sur, on, upon) to break ✓ (attack); to break ✓ in; to burst; to dart; to pounce; to fall ✓; 12. (of birds) to stoop; to make ✓ a stoop.

— en eau, en larmes, en pleurs, to dissolve, to melt, to burst ✓ into tears.

FONDRIERE, n. f. 1. slough; 2. quag- mire; 3. bog; 4. (of snow) pit.

FONDRILES [—dri-y'] n. f. pl. (of li- quids) sediment, sing.; dregs, pl.; bot- tom, sing.; gouts, pl.

FONDS [fon] n. m. (sing.) 1. § ground (land); soil; 2. § 2. land; landed property; 3. § 3. property (not the use, usufruct); 4. § 4. fund (sum of money), sing.; funds, pl.; 5. § 5. (pl.) funds, pl.; cash, sing.; money, sing.; ready cash, money, sing.; 6. § 6. stock of cash, money, sing.; 7. § 7. capital (not interest); principal; 8. § 8. fund; stock; 9. § 9. field; matter; subject; 10. § 10. province; department; office; business; 11. (com.) business; 12. (com.) stock; stock in trade; 13. (pl.) (fin.) funds; public funds; stocks, pl.

1. *Bâtir sur le — d'autrui, to build upon the ground, land of another.* 8. Un — de savoir, a fund, stock of knowledge.

— consolidés, (fin.) consolidated funds; consols, pl.; — damé, (build.) living; — publics, (fin.) public =s; stocks; — social, (com.) capital; capital stock. **Biens** — §, land. — de boutique, stock; dead stock; — de commerce, business. **Appel de —, (com.) call for =; call; bailleur de —, (com.) 1. money- lender; 2. dormant, sleeping partner; biens dans les — publics, (fin.) funded property; détenteur de — publics, = -holder; stock-holder; placement à — perdu, (fin.) sinking; porteur de — publics, = -holder; stock-holder; pos- sesseur de — publics, fund-holder; stock-holder. En —, in cash. *Acheter des —, to invest, to place, to put ✓ money in the =s; céder son —, (com.) to give ✓ up o.'s business; donner, vendre q. ch. à — perdu, perdus, to sell ✓ a. th. and sink the capital; être en —, 1. § 1. to be in cash; 2. § 2. (pour) to be able (to); n'être pas en —, to be short of cash; faire — sur q. u., to rely, to de- pend on a. o.; to trust to a. o.; faire les —, (com.) to provide for payment (of bills); mettre, placer à — perdu, perdus, (fin.) to sink ✓, to sink money in an annuity, in the purchase of an annuity, faire rentrer des —, to get ✓ in money; savoir le — et le très- de q. ch., to be thoroughly acquainted with a. th.; to know ✓ a. th. well; trouver des —, to raise =s, money. Les — baissent, tombent, (fin.) the =s fall; les — haussent, montent, (fin.) the =s rise.***

FONDUE, n. f. (culin.) fondue (cheese & eggs).

FONGER, v. n. (of paper) to blot.

FONGIBLE, adj. (law) that may be replaced by other things of a like na- ture.

Chose —, thing that being lent or leased may be replaced by other things of a like nature.

FONGOSITE, n. f. (med.) fungus.

FONGUEUX [fongbe] SE, adj. (med.) fungous; proud.

FONGUS [fonguss] n. m. (med.) fungus.

FONTAINE, n. f. 1. fountain; spring;

* fount; 2. fountain (artificial); 3. cis- tern (for domestic uses); 4. cock (of cisterns); 5. urn (for tea, coffee, &c); 6. (anat.) fontanel; (mould); 7. (hydr.) fountain.

— filtrante, filtering-stone; — inter- mittente, (hydr.) circulating fountain; intermittent, reciprocating spring. — de Héron, (hydr.) fountain of Hero; — circulant, circulating fountain; — à thé, tea-urn; — de la tête, (anat.) fontanel; (mould). Bassin de —, fountain. *Aller à la — de*

Jouvence, boire à la — de Jouvence, to go ✓ to the mill.

FONTAINIER, n. m. V. FONTENIER.

FONTANELLE, n. f. 1. (anat.) fonta- nel; (mould).

FONTANGE, n. f. top-knot (ribbon).

FONTE, n. f. 1. melting (by heat); 2. founding (in a mould); casting; 3. cast iron; 4. brass; 5. dissolution (in a liquid); melting; 6. (of saddles) holster; 7. (a. & m.) melting; 8. (letter-found- ing) cast; 9. (metal.) (action) founding; casting; 10. (metal.) cast; 11. (metal.) (of ore) smelting; 12. (print.) font; fount; stock.

— à affiner, d'affinage, (metal.) forge pig. — de fer, cast iron. *Atelier de —, (a. & m.) 1. melting house; 2. (metal.) smelting house; smeltery. Muni de —s, (of saddles) holstered.*

FONTE, n. f. (for pistols) holster.

Muni de —s, (for pistols) holstered.

FONTENIER, n. m. 1. fountain- maker; 2. cistern-maker.

FONTICULE, n. m. (surg.) issue.

FONTS, n. m. (pl.) font (basin), sing.

— baptismaux, de baptême, font, sing. *Tenir sur les —, 1. to stand ✓ sponsor for; (to stand ✓ for; 2. to stand ✓ god-father, god-mother to.*

FOQUE, n. m. V. FOC.

FOR, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ tribunal; 2. § tri- bunal.

— extérieur, 1. = of human justice;

2. temporal jurisdiction of the church;

— intérieur, 1. spiritual =; 2. = of the conscience.

FOR (prefix of verbs and nouns signi- fying exclusion, excess, ill, as FOR- CLORE, to foreclose; FORCULTIVER, to cultivate over much; FORFAIRE, to transgress) 1. without; 2. over; over much; 3. ill; wrong; mis...

FORAGE, n. m. (tech.) 1. boring; 2. drilling.

FORAGE, n. m. (feud.) due upon wine.

FORAIN, E. adj. 1. foreign; 2. of another place; 3. non resident; resid- ing in another place; 4. of travelling; 5. (of roads) wide enough for two car- riages to pass abreast.

Marchand —, hawker; pedlar; spec- tacle —, show (of fairs).

FORAIN, n. m. 1. non resident land- owner; 2. itinerant dealer; hawker; pedlar.

FORBAN, n. m. 1. § pirate; corsair; sea-robber; 2. § plunderer; pilferer.

FORCAGE, n. m. (coin.) overweight.

FORÇAT, n. m. (crim. law) convict (condemned to compulsory labour).

— évadé, convict that has made his escape; — libéré, returned convict. *Vaisseau pour le transport des —s, convict-ship.*

FORCE, n. f. (de, to) 1. § strength; might; 2. § force; 3. § power; 4. § —s, (pl.) forces; troops, pl.; 5. § force; forcibleness; violence; 6. § force; impetuosity; 7. § spirit; spiritedness; vi- gour; 8. § intensity (great degree); in- tenseness; 9. § fortitude; strength;

10. § command (over o.'s self); 11. § proficiency; forwardness; 12. (§ plenty; 13. § abundance; 14. (mech.) force; power; 15. —s, (pl.) (mil.) forces, pl.; 16. (nav.) (of sails) press; 17. (paint.) force; 18. (phys.) force.

— armée, armed force; — impulsive, impulsive =; impellent; impeller; — majeure, main =; — motrice, (mech.) motive, moving power; —s navales, naval, sea =s; — vive, 1. "vis viva"; 2. living strength. — d'âme, fortitude; — de ... chevaux, (steam.) ... horse power. *Agent de la — publique, peace officer; défaut, manque de —, (V. senses) unsoundness; état de —, (V. senses) invigoration; exécution par la —, (V. senses) enforcement; maison de*

—, *house of correction; bridewell; jail; tour de —, feat of strength.* À —, 1. *extremely much*; 2. *hard*; à — de, 1. *by strength of*; 2. *by dint of*; by means of; by; à — égale, à — s égales, à égalité de —, de — s, 1. *with equal strength*; 2. *on a footing of equality*; à — ouverte, by open —; à toute —, (1. *by all means*; 2. *absolutely*; 3. *on the whole*; au-dessus de ses — s, above o.'s strength; avec —, (V. senses) 1. *with* —; *forcibly*; *mightily*; 2. *forcefully*; 3. *powerfully*; 4. *vigorously*; 5. *with emphasis*; avec — majeure, (law) *with a strong hand*; dans toute la — du terme, in the full — of; de —, by —; *forcibly*; de cette —, (V. senses) 1. *in this, that way, manner*; 2. *at this, that point*; de même —, (b. s.) *of the same stamp*; de toute —, with might and main; de toute sa —, de toutes ses — s, 1. *with all o.'s might*; 2. (tooth and nail; en —, (V. senses) *strong* (able to defend o.'s self, to attack others); par —, 1. *by* —; *forcibly*; 2. (law) *forcible*; par la — de, by dint of; par la — ouverte, by open —; par, de vive —, 1. *by main* —; 2. *forcibly*; by forcible means; sans —, (V. senses) 1. *forceless*; 2. *strengthless*; 3. *unforcible*. Avoir —, (th.) *to be of* —; avoir de la —, (V. senses) *to be spirited*; avoir — de, *to have the* — of; avoir la — de, (V. senses) *to be able to*; n'avoir pas la — de, (V. senses) *to be unable to*; n'avoir ni — ni vertu, 1. *to be of a delicate constitution*; 2. *to be fit for nothing*; élever de, par —, 1. *to force up*; 2. *to screw up*; être de la — de q. u., *to be a match for a. o.*; être d'une grande —, 1. *to be very strong*; 2. *to be a great proficient*; *to be very forward*; faire — de, (nav.) *to crowd*; introduire de —, 1. *to force in*; 2. *to screw in*; prendre de —, *to force*; s'y prendre de toutes ses — s, *to go* ✓ *to it tooth and nail*; prononcer avec —, *to lay* ✓ *emphasis on*; reprendre ses — s, *to recover o.'s strength*; *to pick up again*; retirer ses — s, *to draw* ✓ *off o.'s* — s; faire sortir de, par —, 1. *to force out*; 2. *to screw out*; trouver q. u. de sa —, *to meet* ✓ *o.'s match*; trouver une — supérieure, *to be over-matched*; user de la — (pour), *to use* (to); *to force* (to). — est demeurée à la loi, *the authorities prevailed*. Il est bien —, — m'est, lui est (de), *it is absolutely necessary for me, him* (to); I am, he is forced, obliged; compelled (to).

FORCE, adv. 1. (sing.) *much*; a great quantity of; a great deal of; 2. (pl.) *many*; a great many; a great number of.

FORCÈMENT, adv. 1. *forcibly*; by force; by compulsion; compulsively; 2. *necessarily*.

Faire avoir — q. ch. à q. u., *to force a. th. upon a. o.*

FORCÈNE, E, adj. (DE, WITH) *furious*; *enraged*; *mad*.

FORCÈNE, n. m. E, n. f. *mad-man*.

FORCEPS (forceps) n. m. (surg.) 1. *forceps*; 2. (of accoucheurs) *forceps*; *extractor*.

FORCER, v. a. 1. *to force*; 2. *to force open*; 3. *to break* ✓ *open*; 4. *to strain* (cause to make too great an effort); 5. *to stretch* (cause to make too great an effort); 6. *to* (à) *to compel* (to); *to oblige* (to); *to force* (to); *to drive* ✓ (to); *to make* (to); 7. *to* (à, de, to) *to impel*; *to force*; 8. *to strain* (exaggerate); *to stretch*; 9. *to strain* (animals); 10. (hort.) *to force*; 11. (hunt.) *to hunt*; *to run* ✓ *down* (animals); 12. (hunt.) *to emboss* (animals).

1. *une serrure, une clef, to force a lock, a key*; 2. *la nature, to force nature*; 2. — une porte, *to force open a door*. 6. — q. u. à,

de faire q. ch., *to compel, to oblige, to force a. o. to do a. th.*; *to make a. o. do a. th.* 7. Se sentir forcé de prendre la parole, *to feel o.'s self impelled to speak*.

— de, (nav.) *to crowd* (sail). — à s'éloigner, *to force away*. — ses moyens, *to stretch a point* (incur expense beyond o.'s means). Qu'on ne peut —, (V. senses) *uncompellable*.

FORCE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of FORCER) 1. *forced*; *unnatural*; 2. (man.) (of the gallop) *overreached*.

Non —, sans être —, (V. senses) 1. *unforced*; 2. *unstrained*; 3. *un-stretched*; 4. *uncompelled*.

SE FORCER, pr. v. 1. *to force o.'s self*; 2. *to strain o.'s self*; *to strain*; 3. *to do* ✓ *violence to o.'s feelings, inclinations*; 4. *to stretch a point* (incur expense beyond o.'s means).

FORCES, n. f. (pl.) (a. & m.) *shears*, pl.

FORCLORE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like CLORE) (law) *to foreclose*.

FORCLUSION, n. f. (law) *foreclosure*.

FORER, v. a. 1. (arts) *to perforate*; (to bore); 2. (mining) *to bore* (the ground).

Instrument à —, *borer*; *ouvrier qui fore, borer*.

FORÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (of keys) *piped*; 2. (arts) *perforated*; *bored*.

Non —, (arts) *unperforated*; *un-bored*.

FOREST-IER, IÈRE, adj. 1. *forest*; of forests; 2. *forest*; concerning forests.

Arbre —, *forest tree*; *forester*; code —, *body, code of forest law*; garde —, 1. *forester*; 2. *forest-ranger*; lois forestières, (pl.) *forest law*, sing. Enlever au régime des lois forestières, *to dis-afforest*.

FORESTIER, n. m. *forester*.

FORÊT, n. f. 1. *forest*; 2. *forest*; *forest-land*; *wood-land*.

— impraticable, *impenetrable forest*. Conversion en —, *afforestation*; fond d'une —, *depth, heart of a* —; habitant, habitante de —, *forester*. Convertir en —, *to afforest*; convert de — s, *forestry*; déclarer ne plus être —, *to disafforest*; dépourvu de — s, *destitute of* — s; *woodless*; né dans les — s, *born in a* —; *forest-born*.

FORÊT, n. m. (tech.) *drill*.

FORFAIRE, v. n. def. (pa. p. FORFAIT) 1. *to transgress*; 2. (A, ...) *to forfeit* (honour); 3. (law) (of magistrates) *to prevaricate*.

[FORFAIRE is used in the inf. and pa. p. only.]

FORFAIRE, v. a. def. (pa. p. FORFAIT) (feud.) *to forfeit* (a fief).

[FORFAIRE has but the inf. and pa. p.]

FORFAIT, n. m. *heinous crime*; *crime*.

FORFAIT, n. m. *contract* (at a stipulated price whether the contractor lose or gain); *job*.

Prix de l'entreprise à —, (mining) *tribute*. À —, 1. *by contract, the job*; 2. *in a lump*. Entreprendre à —, 1. *to contract by the job*; 2. (mining) *to tribute*; faire un —, *to agree to do a. th. by contract, by the job*; travailler à —, *to work by contract, by the job*.

FORFAITURE, n. f. 1. (feud.) *forfeiture*; 2. (law) (of magistrates) *prevarication*.

FORFANTE, n. m. + V. FANFARON.

FORFANTERIE [forfanti] n. f. 1. *boasting*; (bragging); 2. *boast*; (brag).

FORFICULE, n. f. (ent.) *ear-wig*.

FORGE, n. f. 1. *forge* (furnace); 2. *forge*; *blacksmith's shop*; *smithery*; 3. *furrier's shop*; 4. — s, (pl.) *iron-works*; pl.; 5. (metal) *smelting-house*; *smelter*.

Grosse —, *large forge*. — de campagne, (mil.) *travelling* —. Maître de —, (a. & m.) *iron-manufacturer*; *iron-master*.

FORGEABLE [forjabl'] adj. *that can be forged* (by the smith).

FORGER, v. a. 1. *to forge* (metals); 2. *to forge* (make); 3. (b. s.) *to forge* (invent); *to fabricate*; *to coin*; 4. *to trump up* (tales, stories); 5. *to coin* (words).

SE FORGER, pr. v. *to conjure up*; *to raise*; *to create*.

FORGER, v. n. (man.) *to forge*; *to overreach*.

FORGERON [forjron] n. m. 1. *smith*; 2. *blacksmith*.

Art du —, *art of the* —; *smithing*; ouvrage de —, *smithery*. En forgeant on devient —, *practice makes perfect*.

FORGEUR, n. m. 1. *forger* (of metals); 2. *forger* (maker); 3. *forger* (inventor); *fabricator*; *coiner*; 4. *coiner* (of words).

FORHUIR, v. n. (hunt.) 1. *to blow* ✓ (the horn, &c.); 2. *to wind* ✓ (the horn).

FORJETER [forjet] v. n. (arch.) *to project*; *to jut out*.

FORLANCER, v. n. (hunt.) *to start* (animals).

FORLIGNER [fortinn-yé] v. n. + 1. *to degenerate* (from the virtue of o.'s ancestors); *to fall* ✓ *off*; 2. *to forfeit o.'s honour*; *to commit o.'s self*.

FORLONGER, v. n. (hunt.) 1. *to forsake* ✓ *the country*; 2. (of the stag) *to run* ✓ *a length*.

FORLONGER, v. a. *to lengthen* (an affair, a law-suit); *to draw* ✓ *out*; *to spin* ✓ *out*.

SE FORLONGER, pr. v. V. FORLONGER, v. n.

FORMALISER (SE) pr. v. (DE, AT) *to be offended*; *to take* ✓ *offence*; *to take* ✓ *exception*.

FORMALISME, n. m. 1. *formalism* (mania of the formalist); 2. (philos.) *formalism*.

FORMALISTE, adj. (pers.) 1. *attached to forms* (established manner); 2. *formal*; *precise*.

FORMALISTE, n. m. 1. *formalist*; 2. (philos.) *formalist*.

FORMALITÉ, n. f. 1. *formality* (established manner); *form*; 2. *formality* (ceremony).

Défaut, manque de —, (law) *informality*. Avec —, *formally*; sans les — s requises, *would be, informally*. Remplir une —, *to perform a formality*.

FORMAT, n. m. (book-s., print) *size*.

Grand —, *large* —; petit —, *small* —.

FORMATEUR, TRICE, adj. *creative*.

FORMATION [—acion] n. f. *to formation*.

FORME, n. f. 1. *form*; 2. *form*; *shape*; 3. *form*; *figure*; 4. *make*; 5. *mould*; 6. *seat* (covered and stuffed); 7. — s, (pl.) *forms* (manner of acting, of expressing o.'s self); pl.; 8. (of boots, shoes) *last*; 9. (of choirs) *stall*; 10. (of hats) *body*; 11. (of hats) *block*; 12. (of stockings) *leg*; 13. (arts) *form* (model); 14. (engin.) *dock*; 15. (gram.) *form*; 16. (hunt.) *form* (of hares); *seat*; *bed*; 17. (log.) *form*; *figure*; 18. (nav.) *dock*; 19. (stat.) *mould*; 20. (philos.) *form*; 21. (print.) *form*; 22. (veter.) *ring-bone*.

— constante, *set form*; — essentielle, (philos.) *essential* —; une pure —, une affaire de pure —, *a formality*; *a matter of mere formality*; — sèche, (eng.) *dry dock*; — voulue, due —, — de radoub, (nav.) *graving, repairing dock*. Défaut de —, *shapeliness*; vice de —, (law) *informality*. Dans les — s, in —; in due —; de —, (V. senses) 1. (th.) *formal*; 2. *formalizing*; de belle —, *shapely*; de pure —, 1. *of mere* —; 2. *of course*; en —, (log.) in —; en — de, in the — of; en bonne —, in due —; en bonne et due —, in good and due —; in due and proper —; en la — accoutumée, in the ordinary, usual —; par — de, by way of; pour la —, for —;

for = 's sake; sans —, formless; shapeless; sans —s, (V. senses) 1. ungentlemanlike; ungentlemanly; 2. unladylike; sans autre — de procès, without further formality; sans les —s officielles, informal; sous la — de, in the shape of; sous une —, in a =. Mettre en —, sur la —, (of boot, shoe-makers) to put ✓ on, upon the last; prendre —, to assume a =; prendre une —, to assume, to take ✓ a ... =; prendre la — de, to assume, to take ✓ the = of.

FORMEL, E. adj. (th.) 1. formal; 2. express; 3. (philos.) formal.

FORMELLEMENT (formelman) adv. 1. formally; 2. expressly; 3. (philos.) formally.

FORMER, v. a. 1. § to form; 2. § to frame (form); to make ✓; 3. § to shape; 4. § to mould; 5. § to fashion; 6. § to form; to compose; to make ✓ up; 7. § to form; to plan; to scheme; 8. § to form; to frame; to devise; to contrive; to strike ✓ out; 9. § to effect, bring ✓ about; 10. § to make ✓; 11. § (λ, to) to form; to breed ✓; to train; to train up; to bring ✓ up; 12. § to polish (a. o.); (to give ✓ a polishing to); 13. (gram.) to form; 14. (law) to array (a panel); 15. (mil.) to form.

10. — une objection, une difficulté, une plainte, to make an objection, a difficulty, a complaint.

Personne qui forme, (V. senses) 1. § former; 2. § framer; 3. § moulder.

FORMÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of FORMER) full-grown.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § unformed; 2. § unframed; 3. § unshaped; 4. § unfashioned; 5. § undevise; uncontrived; 6. § (pers.) unbred; untrained; 7. § (pers.) unpolished.

SE FORMER, pr. v. (V. senses of FORMER) 1. to form; to assume, to take ✓ a form; 2. (EN, into) (of deliberative assemblies) to resolve o.'s self (into committees, &c.); 3. § (pers.) to form; to improve; to train; 4. (mil.) to form.

FORMICA-LEO, n. m. (ent.) V. FOURMILION.

FORMICANT, adj. m. (med.) (of the pulse) small, weak and frequent.

FORMICATION [—action] n. f. (med.) formication.

FORMIDABLE, adj. 1. (λ, to) formidable; terrible; 2. tremendous.

Caractère —, 1. formidableness; terribleness; 2. tremendousness. D'une manière —, 1. formidably; terribly; 2. tremendously.

FORMIER, n. m. last-maker.

FORMULAIRE, n. m. formulaary.

FORMULE, n. f. 1. form (prescribed); 2. (did.) formula; formule; 3. (math.) formula; 4. (med.) formula; formulaire; (prescription).

FORMULER, v. a. 1. to draw ✓ up a formula; 2. § to state (express); 3. (alg.) to reduce to a formula; 4. (law) to draw ✓ up (in due form); 5. (med.) to draw ✓ up.

FORNICA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. † fornicator.

FORNICATION [—action] n. f. † fornication.

FORNICUER, v. n. † to fornicate.

FORPAISER, v. n. (con.) like PARAI-

YRE (hunt.) to feed ✓ far away from the covert.

FORS, prep. † save; except; but.

FORSEMENT, adj. (hunt.) (of dogs) eager (after the game); hot.

FORT, E. adj. 1. § (EN, DE, by) strong; 2. § vigorous; stout; sturdy; hardy; lusty; 3. § large (in body, limb); 4. § copious; plentiful; 5. § great; large; considerable; 6. § great; intense; 7. § strong (energetic); 8. § spirited; 9. § courageous; brave; bold; 10. § (pers.) skilful; able; powerful; clever; 11. § (pers.)

(EN, SUR, in) skilled; versed; (forward; 12. § (th.) (DE, in) powerful; skilful; 13. (b. s.) (pers.) ready; 14. difficult; laborious; hard; 15. § strong (disagreeable to the palate); 16. § (b. s.) bad (extraordinary); 17. (of colds) violent; 18. (of coughs) violent; 19. (of eating) hearty; 20. (of expressions) emphatic; emphatical; forcible; impressive; 21. (of fever) high; 22. (of frost) hard; 23. (of ground) heavy; 24. (of illness) severe; serious; 25. (of liquids) strong; 26. (of rain) hard; heavy; 27. (of reasoning) cogent; powerful; 28. (of sound) loud; 29. (of towns) large; 30. (of towns) fortified; 31. (of voices) strong; 32. (of the wind) strong; high; 33. (of woods) thick; 34. (mil.) strong (able to resist).

1. § Être — des reins, to be strong in the loins; § être — des divisions de l'ennemi, to be strong by the divisions of the enemy. 6. Une — chaleur, a great, intense heat; une — douleur, a great pain. 12. Un discours — de raisonnement, a speech powerful in argument. 13. Il est toujours — pour parler, he is always ready to speak.

Droit, loi du plus —, sword-law. Au plus —, in the full; au plus — de, 1. at the very height of; at the height of; in the very heart of; 2. in the full tide of; de plus en plus —, (V. senses) (b. s.) worse and worse. Avoir affaire à trop — e partie, to be overmatched, être — (en, sur), 1. to be skilful (in); to be versed (in); to be conversant (with); to be a proficient (in); to know ✓ well (...); to have a good knowledge (of); 2. (school.) to be well read (in); (to be up, well up (in); se faire — de, 1. to guarantee; 2. to undertake ✓ to; 3. to boast (that); se porter — (de), (law) to assume upon o.'s self; se porter — pour q. u., to answer for a. o.; trouver plus — que soi, to be overmatched.

C'est plus — que moi, I cannot help it; c'est trop —, c'est par trop —, it is too bad; le plus — est fait, 1. the most difficult part is done; 2. the worst is over;) the neck of it is broken; quelque — que ce soit, be it over so much; voilà qui est trop —, that is too bad.

FORT, n. m. 1. § strong, strongest part; 2. § strong person; —s, (pl.) strong, pl.; 3. § valiant, courageous person; —s, (pl.) valiant; 4. § principal part; main point; 5. § midst; height; heart; depth; 6. § heat (midst); brunt; 7. § forte (distinguishing quality); fort; strong hold; skill; strength; 8. § (of swords) centre; middle; 9. (of woods) thick part; 10. (fort.) fort; redout; 11. (fort.) blockhouse.

Petit —, (fort.) small fort. — de la halle, 1. market-porter; 2. porter of the corn-market (of Paris). Au — de, 1. in the midst, height, heart, depth of; 2. in the heat, brunt of; du — au faible, le — portant le faible, 1. one with another; 2. upon an average. Connaître, savoir le — et le faible de q. ch., to be well acquainted with a. th.; prendre q. u. par son —, to take ✓ a. o. in his strong hold; protégé par des —s, fortified.

FORT, adv. 1. § vigorously; forcibly; hard; 2. § strongly; firmly; decidedly; resolutely; 3. § extremely; exceedingly; much; a great deal; 4. § very; 5. § very much; 6. (of blowing, freezing, &c.) hard; 7. (of raining, snowing, &c.) fast; hard.

FORTÉ [forté] adv. (mus.) forte.

FORTEMENT, adv. 1. § strongly; 2. § strongly; vigorously; stoutly; sturdily; hardily; lustily; 3. § forcibly; energetically; 4. § extremely; exceedingly; much; very much.

FORTE-PIANO [forté-piano] V. PIANO.

FORTERESSE (fortress) n. f. 1. § 1. fortress; place of strength; 2. § strong hold.

FORTIFIANT, E. adj. invigorating; strengthening.

FORTIFIANT, n. m. (med.) tonic.

FORTIFICATION [—action] n. f. (mil.)

1. fortification; 2. redout.

Nouvelle —, re-fortification. — de campagne, field-redout. Sans —, un-fortified.

FORTIFIER, v. a. 1. § to strengthen (give physical strength to); 2. § to strengthen (give moral force to); to fortify; 3. § to invigorate; 4. § to corroborate (give additional strength to); 5. § to strengthen; to fortify; to corroborate; to confirm; 6. (mil.) to fortify; 7. (nav.) to succour (cables).

Chose qui fortifie, (V. senses) strengthener.

FORTIFIÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of FORTIFIER.

Non —, 1. § unstrengthened; 2. § unfortified; 3. § unconfirmed; 4. (mil.) unfortified.

SE FORTIFIER, pr. v. 1. § to acquire, to gain, to get ✓ strength; to become ✓, to get ✓ strong; 2. § (th.) to strengthen; to gather strength; 3. § to be strengthened, fortified; 4. § to become ✓ invigorated; 5. § to be corroborated; 6. § (DANS) to gain proficiency (in); to make o.'s self a proficient (in); to make ✓ o.'s self conversant (with); to become ✓ skilful, versed (in); to make ✓ o.'s self well acquainted (with); 7. § to be strengthened, fortified, corroborated, confirmed; 8. (mil.) to fortify o.'s self.

FORTIN, n. m. (mil.) fortlet; small fort.

FORTIORI (À) [a forciori] (log.) a fortiori; much more.

FORTUIT, E. adj. (man.) over-worked.

FORTUITURE, l. f. (man.) over-working.

FORTUIT, E. adj. fortuitous; casual; incidental.

Cas —, 1. fortuitousness; casualty; contingency; 2. (law) chance; nature — e, 1. fortuitousness; casualty; contingency; 2. undesignedness. Par cas —, 1. fortuitously; casually; contingently; 2. (law) casual.

FORTUITEMENT [fortuitman] adv. fortuitously; casually; incidentally.

FORTUNE, n. f. 1. fortune; 2. chance; hazard; risk; 3. fortune; good fortune; (good luck; 4. luck; 4. ill-fortune; (ill, bad luck; 5. fortune; wealth; wealthiness; 6. (myth.) Fortune.

Belle —, handsome fortune; bonne —, good =; (luck: (good luck; une bonne —, a piece of good =; demi —, (V. senses) one horse carriage; mauvaise —, ill =; (ill luck. La — des armes, (sing.) the = of war, pl.; — de mer, (sing.) (com. nav.) perils of the sea; dangers and accidents of the sea, pl.; — du pot, o.'s chance;) pot-luck.

Artisan de sa —, architect of o.'s own =; biens de la —, gifts of =; caresses de la —, smiles of =; coups de la —, frowns of =; changement de —, turn of =; (turn of the tide; homme, femme de —, qui a de la —, 1. man, woman of =, property; 2. man, woman who has made his, her own fortune; un peu de —, small property; retour de —, turn of =; soldat de —, soldier who has risen from the lowest to the highest ranks. Sans —, (V. senses) 1. of no =, property; 2. unportioned.

Adorer, encenser la —, to worship at the shrine of =; attacher un clou à la roue de la —, to fix the wheel of =; s'attacher à la — de q. u., to follow a. o.'s =; avoir de la —, to have a =; to have property; to be wealthy; brusquer la —, to tempt =; chercher —, to seek ✓ o.'s =; courir — (de), to have a chance (of); courir après la —, to

hunt after = courir même —, *to take* √, (*to run* √ *the same chance*; courir la — du pot, *to take* √ o.'s chance (of a meal); *to take* √ pot luck; dîner à la — du pot, *to take* √ o.'s chance of a dinner; *to take* √ pot luck; dissiper sa —, *to run* √ through o.'s =, property; être en —, *to be* fortunate, (*lucky*); *to be in luck's way*; être en bonne —, *to be in the way of good* =; faire —, 1. *to make* √ a =; 2. *to make* √ up an estate; 3. (th.) *to have great success*; fixer la —, *to fix the wheel of* =; manger sa —, *to squander* √ o.'s =; *to run* √ through o.'s =, property; sacrifier à la —, *to worship at the shrine of* =; suivre la — de q. u., *to follow* a. o.'s =; tenter —, *to try* o.'s =. La — lui rit, *sourit* =, *smiles on him, on her*. Contre mauvaise — bon cœur, *we must bear up against bad* =.

FORTUNE, E, adj. happy: fortunate.
Les Iles —es, (geog.) the *Fortunate Islands*.

FORT-VÊTU, n. m. †, pl. —s, person dressed above his condition.

FORUM [foromm] n. m. (Rom. ant.) forum.

FORURE, n. f. hole drilled; hole.

FOSSE [foss] n. f. 1. pit; 2. hole (large); 3. grave; † grave; † pit; 4. (of animals) den; 5. (of the nose) chamber; 6. (of the stomach) pit; 7. (anat.) fossa; foss; 8. (hort.) trench; 9. (nav.) well (on a bank).

Basse —, *dungeon* (of a prison); — commune, common grave. — d'aisance, cesspool; — aux câbles, (nav.) cable-stage; — aux lions, 1. lions' den; 2. (nav.) boatswain's store-room. Cul de basse —, subterranean dungeon. Sur le bord de la —, (V. senses) on the brink of the grave. Avoir un pied dans la —, *to have one foot in the grave*; creuser une —, (V. senses) *to dig* √ a grave; faire une —, *to make* √ a grave; mettre dans la —, *to lay* √ in the grave; mettre les clefs sur la —, *to renounce an inheritance*.

FOSSE [fôce] n. m. 1. ditch; 2. (engin.) open drain; drain; 3. (fort.) moat; foss; ditch.

— latéral à la route, (engin.) open main drain; — de canal pour les dépôts des troubles, (engin.) puddle-trench; — de ceinture, catch-water =; — de dessèchement, =; — de dessèchement souterrain, under =; — d'écoulement, =; ditch; — d'écoulement souterrain, under =. Ouvrier qui creuse des —s, ditcher. Au bout du — la culbute, *I am willing to take* √ the consequence; comme un —, semblable à un —, ditch-like. Des-sécher au moyen de —s souterrains, *to undermine*; diriger un —, *to run* √ a =; entourer d'un —, de —s, (fort.) *to moat*; faire un —, *to ditch*; franchir un —, *to clear a ditch*; mourir au bord d'un —, *to die in a ditch*; ouvrir un —, *to cut* √ a =; sauter le —, *to pass the Rubicon*; *to cast* √ the die.

FOSSETTE [fôcette] n. f. 1. dimple; 2. (play) pitch in the hole; pitch-farthing; chuck-farthing.

— du cœur, pit of the stomach. À —s, 1. with dimples; 2. dimpled; "dimply. Avoir des —s, *to have dimples*; *to be dimpled*, "dimply; couvrir de —s, *to dimple*; faire, former des —s, *to dimple*; former en —s, *to dimple*.

FOSSILE, adj. fossil.

FOSSILE, n. m. fossil.

FOSSOYAGE [fôcoi-ya] n. m. 1. ditching; 2. grave-digging; grave-making.

FOSSOYER [fôcoi-ye] v. a. 1. *to ditch*; 2. *to dig* √ pits round; 3. (hort.) *to dig* √ a trench round.

FOSSOYEUR [fôcoi-yeur] n. m. 1. ditcher; 2. grave-digger.

FOU, FOL, FOLLE, adj. 1. || (pers.) mad; insane; (*crazy*); 2. || § (DE, to) mad; extravagant; wild; (*mad-brained*); 3. (DE, to) senseless; unmeaning; foolish; 4. § (DE) mad (after, for); enamoured (with); passionately fond (of); fond (of); doting (on); 5. § sportive; wanton; playful; frolicsome; gamesome; 6. § excessive; prodigious; 7. (of pain) distracting.

1. Un homme —, a man that is mad, insane. 2. Un fol espoir, an extravagant hope; une gaieté folle, a wild, extravagant gaiety. 3. De folles dépenses, senseless, unmeaning luxury. 6. Un luxe —, excessive luxury; un succès —, prodigious success.

Complètement —, raving, stark mad. — à courir les champs, as mad as a march hare; — à enfermer, à lier, raving, stark =. Devenir —, *to mad-den*; (*to go* √, *to run* √ mad; faire devenir —, *to drive* √ (a. o.) mad; être — de, (V. senses), 1. *to be passionately fond of*; *to dote* (on); 2. *to go* √ distracted with; rendre —, *to drive* √ (a. o.) mad; *to drive* √ (a. o.) distracted.

[Fol is used instead of Fou before a n. m. sing. beginning with a vowel or silent f. Fou precedes the noun in the 2nd and 3rd senses. F. Ex. 2 and 3.]

FOU, n. m. FOLLE, n. f. 1. || mad man, m.; mad woman, f.; (pl.) mad; insane; lunatics, pl.; 2. § madman, m.; mad woman, f.; (*mad-cap*; mad brain; 3. fool; buffoon; 4. jester; fool; 5. (chess) bishop; 6. (orn.) gannet; booby; noddy.

— blanc, de Basan, Soland gannet, goose; — enragé, person raving mad. — de Bassora, (orn.) gentleman. Bonnet de —, fool's cap; hôpital des —s, lunatic asylum; maison de —s, lunatic asylum; mad-house; maison particulière de —s, private mad-house. En —, distractedly. Faire le —, *to fool*; *to play the fool*. Plus on est de —s plus on rit, one fool makes many; tête de — ne blanchit jamais, folly has no cares that turn the hair gray.

FOUACE, n. f. "fouace" (sort of buttered roll).

FOUAGE, n. m. (feud.) fuage; fumage; smoke-farthing; hearth-money.

FOUAÏLE [foua-y'] n. f. (hunt.) quarry.

FOUAÏLLER [foua-yé] v. a. *to whip away*; *to lash away*.

Ne faire que —, *to do* √ nothing but whip.

FOUDRE, n. f. "m. 1. || § thunder; 2. || § lightning; 3. || thunder-bolt; bolt; 4. § thunder-bolt (representation); 5. § fulmination (of censure); 6. || fusion (occasioned by lightning); 7. || spark; 8. (mil.) thunder-bolt (ornament worn on the uniform).

Coup de — || §, thunder-clap; éclat de —, =-clap; peal of =. Frapper de la —, comme de la —, *to =-strike* √; *to strike* √ with =; lancer la —, *to hurl the =-bolt*; lancer ses —s || §, *to hurl* o.'s =s. Être touché, frappé de la —, être tué par la —, *to be killed by lightning*. C'était un coup de — pour moi, *I was =-struck by it*. La — est tombée, a =-bolt has fallen.

FOUDRE, n. m. thunder-bolt (irresistible person); great warrior, captain, hero.

Un — de guerre, a thunder-bolt of war.

FOUDRE, n. m. tun (for liquids).

FOUDROÏEMENT [foudroïman] n. m. striking with thunder, with the thunder-bolt; thunder-striking.

FOUDROYANT [foudroi-yan] E, adj. 1. "|| thunder-striking; striking with thunder, the thunder-bolt; 2. § striking as with thunder, the thunder-bolt; 3. § fulminating (expressing anger); 4. § blasting; withering; 5. §

startling (expressing surprise); 6. (med.) (of apoplexy) fulminant.

FOUDROYER [foudroi-ye] v. a. 1. || *to strike* √ with thunder, the thunder-bolt; *to thunder-strike* √; 2. || § *to thunder-strike* √; 3. § *to batter down* (with artillery); *to destroy*; 4. § *to overwhelm*; *to crush*; *to ruin*; 5. § *to confound*; *to strike* √ dumb;) *to dumbfound*.

J'en fus, j'en ai été foudroyé, *I was thunder-struck by it*.

FOUEE, n. f. 1. bat-fowling; 2. oven-fire.

FOUENNE, n. f. V. FAÏNE.

FOUET [foi] n. m. 1. whip; horse-whip; lash-whip; 2. thong (of a whip); 3. whip-cord; 4. whipping; flogging; 5. (mil., nav.) cat of nine tails; cat; 6. (nav.) (of blocks) tail.

— à neuf cordes, (mil., nav.) cat o' nine tails. Coup de —, 1. stroke of a whip; 2. lash; poteau pour les criminels condamnés au —, whipping-post. En forme de —, whip-shaped. Avoir le —, *to have a whipping, to be whipped*; claquer d'un —, *to crack a whip*; faire claquer un —, *to crack a whip*; faire claquer son —, *to sound* o.'s own trumpet; donner le — à, *to whip* (a child); *to give* √ a whipping, flogging; donner des coups de — à, 1. *to whip*; 2. *to lash*; frapper du — ||, *to whip*.

FOUETTER [fou-ète] v. a. 1. *to whip*; *to horse-whip*; 2. *to lash*; 3. *to whip* (children); *to flog*; 4. *to whip* (cream); 5. *to beat* √ up (eggs); 6. (nav.) *to lash* (ropes); 7. (nav.) *to slap back against* (the mast).

Il n'y a pas là de quoi — un chat, it is a mere trifle; et puis fouette cocher, (jest.) off we went at a fine rate.

FOUETTÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of FOUETTER) (of flowers and fruits) streaked.

Non —, unwhipped.

FOUETTER [fouète] v. n. 1. (of hail, rain, snow) *to beat* √; 2. (of wind) *to be cutting*; 3. (of cannon) *to sweep* √.

FOUETTEUR [fouèteur] n. m. SE, n. f. (b. s.) whipper; flogger.

FOUGASSE, n. f. (mil.) fougade.

FOUGER, v. n. (hunt.) (of boars) to grub.

FOUGERAIE [foujre] n. f. fern-plot.

FOUGERE, n. f. 1. (bot.) fern; 2. (bot.) brake; 3. brake (plant); 4. "glass; 5. "bottle.

— aquatique, fleurie, royale, flowering, king fern; — impériale, femelle, brake. Plein, couvert de —, ferny.

FOUGON, n. m. (nav.) (in the Mediterranean) cook's galley; caboose.

FOUGUE, n. f. 1. fury; passion; 2. ardour; fire; fieriness; impetuosity; vehemence; (*mettle*); 3. fire; animation; spirit; 4. (of animals) spiritedness; mettle.

Avoir de la —, (V. senses) *to be full of mettle*; montrer de la —, (V. senses) *to show* √ mettle.

FOUGUEU-X [fougheà] SE, adj. 1. furious; fierce; 2. ardent; fiery; impetuous; vehement; (*mettlesome*); 3. fiery; animated; spirited; 4. (of animals) high-mettled; mettlesome; spirited.

FOUILLE [fou-y'] n. f. 1. excavation (in search of a th.); digging; 2. (build.) getting; 3. (engin.) digging.

Homme à la —, (build.) getter. Faire des —s, *to dig* √; faire la — de, *to dig* √.

FOUILLE-AU-POT, n. m. ○, pl. —, scullion-boy.

FOUILLER [fou-yé] v. a. 1. *to excavate* (in search of a th.); *to dig* √; 2. *to search* (a place); 3. *to rummage*; 4. *to search* (a. o.); 5. (paint., sculp.) *to sink* √.

Personne qui fouille, 1. digger; 2. searcher.

FOUILLÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of FOUILLER.

Non —, sans être —, 1. *unexcavated*; 2. *unsearched*; 3. *unrummaged*.

SE FOUILLER, pr. v. 1. to search o.'s pockets; to feel \sqrt in o.'s pockets; 2. to search each other.

FOUILLER [fou-yé] v. n. 1. \parallel to dig \sqrt ; 2. \parallel to search; to seek \sqrt ; 3. \S (b. s.) (DANS, ...) to rummage; to ransack; to rake; 4. \S (b. s.) to fumble.

— de tous côtés, (V. senses) (to rummage; to rake. — partout pour trouver, to rummage for; to have a rummage for.

FOUINE, n. f. 1. (mam.) martin; beech martin; martlet; 2. (agr.) pitchfork; fork; 3. (fish.) gig; fish-gig; jig.

FOUINER, v. n. to slink \sqrt away off.

FOUIR, v. a. to dig \sqrt (the earth).

FOULAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) fulling.

Prix du —, fullage.

FOULANT, E, adj. (of pumps) forcing.

FOULARD, n. m. silk handkerchief; handkerchief.

— des Indes, India handkerchief.

FOULE, n. f. 1. (pers.) crowd; throng; 2. (pers., th.) crowd; multitude; great number; number; 3. (b. s.) multitude; mass; herd; common herd; 4. (a. & m.) fulling.

Grande —, great, large crowd; — tumultueuse, rabble. De la —, (V. senses) mobbish; en —, in a =; in =s.

Accourir en —, to crowd; to throng; to flock; to swarm; attirer la —, to attract; to draw \sqrt =s; s'avancer en —, to crowd forth; disperser, dissiper la —, to disperse a =, mob; laisser écouler la —, to allow a = to disperse; entourer en —, to crowd; entrer en —, to crowd in; faire —, to crowd; to flock; to throng; percer la —, 1. \parallel to get \sqrt through a =; 2. \S to distinguish o.'s self from the multitude; se perdre dans la —, to be lost in a =; se porter en —, \S to crowd; to flock; to throng; se présenter en —, to crowd; to flock; to throng; se presser en —, to crowd; to flock; to throng; rassembler, réunir la —, to collect a =, mob; to gather together a =, mob; sortir de la —, se tirer de la —, to rise \sqrt above the multitude; sortir en —, to crowd out. Il y a grande —, la — y est, there is a great =; la — s'y porte, it is crowded; people flock to it.

FOULEE, n. f. 1. (of skins) pile (240); 2. (of steps) tread; 3. —s, (pl.) (hunt.) foiling; fusee, sing.; 4. (man.) oppuit.

FOULER, v. a. 1. \parallel to press (a. th. that resists slightly); 2. \parallel to tread \sqrt (under o.'s feet); 3. \parallel (b. s.) to trample (under o.'s feet) on, upon; 4. \S (b. s.) to trample on (oppress); to trample under foot; to trample into dust; to grind \sqrt down; to oppress; 5. \parallel to thread \sqrt out; 6. \parallel to overrun; 7. \parallel to gull (animals); 8. to sprain (a part of the body); 9. (agr.) to jam; 10. (a. & m.) to full; 11. (a. & m.) to mill.

1. — l'herbe, to press the grass; — un lit, to press a bed; — des raisins, to press grapes.

8. Se — le pied, le poignet, to sprain o.'s foot, o.'s wrist.

— aux pieds, 1. \parallel to tread \sqrt on, upon; to tread \sqrt under foot; 2. \parallel \S to trample on, upon; to trample under foot, under o.'s feet. Machine à —, (a. & m.) fulling-machine. Personne qui foule, (V. senses) treader.

FOULÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of FOULER) (a. & m.) milled.

— aux pieds, down-trod; down-trodden; trodden under foot. Non —, (V. senses) 1. \parallel unpressed; 2. \parallel untrodden; 3. (of animals) ungalled; 4. (of roads) untraced; untracked; 5. (a. & m.) unmilled; non — sous les pieds,

untrod; untrodden. Que l'on n'a pas —, (V. senses) unpathed.

FOULER, v. n. (print.) to give \sqrt impression.

FOULERIE [fouli] n. f. (a. & m.) fullery.

FOULEUR, n. m. 1. wine-presser; 2. (a. & m.) fuller.

FOULOIR, n. m. 1. (a. & m.) beater; 2. (artil.) rammer.

FOULOIRE, n. f. (a. & m.) fulling-board.

FOULON, n. m. fuller.

Chardon à —, 1. (bot.) teasel; thistle head; 2. (a. & m.) teasel; thistle head; moulin à —, (a. & m.) fulling-mill; terre à —, (min.) fuller's earth.

FOULONNIER, n. m. fuller.

FOULQUE, n. f. (orn.) coot.

FOULURE, n. f. 1. sprain; 2. (a. & m.) fulling; 3. (a. & m.) milling; 4. —s, (pl.) (hunt.) foiling; fusee, sing.; 5. (veter.) (sing.) warbles, pl.

FOUR, n. m. 1. oven; 2. bake-house; 3. dark room; 4. (a. & m.) furnace; 5. (a. & m.) kiln; 6. (metal.) hearth.

— banal, parish oven; du petit —, (sing.) small cakes, pl. — à briques, brick kiln; — de calcination, (chem.) calciner; — à chaux, lime-kiln; — de fusion, melting furnace; — à réverbère, reverberatory furnace, hearth.

Gueule de —, kiln-hole; pièces de —, pastry, sing. Au —, in the =. Cuire au —, to bake in an =; charger le —, to heat the =; mettre au —, to put \sqrt in the =; sécher au —, 1. to dry in an =; 2. to kiln-dry. Ce n'est pas pour vous que le — chauffe, that is not for you: vous viendrez cuire à mon —, you will have need of me one day or other.

FOURBE, n. f. 1. cheat; knavish trick; 2. cheating; knavery.

FOURBE, adj. cheating; knavish.

FOURBE, n. m. f. cheat, m. f.; knave, m.

— fieffé, arrant =, — qui se vend à deux parts, (law) ambidexter. De —, knavish; en —, knavishly.

FOURBER, v. a. to cheat; (to take \sqrt in.

FOURBERIE [fourbri] n. f. 1. cheat; knavish trick; 2. knavery; knavishness.

— de se vendre à deux partis, (law) ambidextrousness.

FOURBIR, v. a. \parallel to furbish; to rub up.

FOURBISSEUR, n. m. 1. furbisher; 2. sword-cutter.

FOURBISSIME, adj. $\frac{2}{3}$ most knavish.

FOURBISSURE, n. f. furbishing; rubbing up.

FOURBU, E, adj. (veter.) foundered; diseased in his feet.

Rendre —, to founder; to founder in the feet.

FOURBURE, n. f. (veter.) foundering; founder in the feet.

FOURCHE, n. f. 1. fork (for agricultural purposes); 2. pitch-fork; fork.

—s caudines, (Rom. hist.) caudine forks; —s patibulaires, (pl.) forked gibbet; gibbet with uprights, sing. — à fumier, — d'étable, dung =. En —, forkly; forkedly; en forme de —, forkedly. Enlever avec la —, to fork; faire la —, une —, to fork; to branch off; faire q. ch. à la —, to do \sqrt a th. carelessly, negligently.

FOURCHER, v. n. 1. \parallel to fork; to branch off; 2. \S to branch off; to form a second branch; 3. (of the tongue) to trip.

La langue lui a fourché, his tongue has tripped; he has made a slip of the tongue.

FOURCHÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of FOURCHER) (her.) furched.

Pied —, cloven foot. Avoir le pied —, to be cloven-footed, cloven-hoofed.

SE FOURCHER, pr. v. to fork; to branch off.

FOURCHER, v. a. (agr.) to fork.

FOURCHET, n. m. (veter.) foot-rot.

FOURCHETTE, n. f. fork full.

FOURCHETTE, n. f. 1. fork (for the table); 2.) breast-bone; 3. (of arquebuses) rest; 4. (of carts) prop; 5. (of gloves) forset; 6. (of parasols, umbrellas) stretcher; 7. (of shirts) sleeve-bit; 8. (anat.) frush; 9. (horol.) fork; 10. (veter.) frog; frush.

Grande —, carving-fork. Déjeuner à la —, "déjeuner à la fourchette"; (meat breakfast.

FOURCHON, n. m. (of forks) prong.

A... —s, ...pronged; with... prongs.

FOURCHU, E, adj. 1. forked; branching off; 2. (of the chin) indented in the middle; 3. (of animals' feet) cloven; 4. (bot.) forked; 5. (did.) furcate.

Nature —e, forkedness; pied —, cloven-foot. Avoir le pied —, to be cloven-footed, cloven-hoofed.

FOURCHURE, n. f. (did.) furcation.

FOURGON, n. m. 1. van; carriage; 2. (of ovens) poker; 3. (artil.) (sing.) limbers, pl.; 4. (mil.) cart; wagon.

FOURGONNER, v. n. (1. to poke (the fire of an oven); 2. (b. s.) to poke the fire; 3. (b. s.) to poke; to rummage; to rake; 4. to fumble.

FOURMI, n. f. 1. (ent.) ant; 2. (ent.) emmet; pismire; 3. \S —s, (pl.) tingling, sing.

— blanche, white ant, (termite); — fuligineuse, noire, emmet; jet =. Avoir des —s dans ..., to feel \sqrt a tingling in o.'s ...; avoir des œufs de —s sous les pieds, to keep \sqrt o.'s legs constantly in motion.

FOURMIER, n. m. 1. (mam.) ant-bear; ant-eater; 2. (orn.) ant-eater.

FOURMIÈRE, n. f. 1. \parallel ant-hill; 2. \parallel swarm of ants; 3. \S swarm.

FOURMI-LION, n. m., pl. FOURMILIONS, (ent.) ant-lion.

FOURMILLEMENT [—mi-yé] n. m. tingling (in a part of the body).

FOURMILLER [—mi-yé] v. a. 1. \parallel (DE, with) to swarm (with living creatures); 2. \S (DE) to swarm (with); to abound (with); to be full (of); 3. \S to tingle.

3. La main me fourmille, my hand tingles.

FOURNAGE, n. m. 1. baking (price); 2. (teud.) furnagium.

FOURNAISE, n. f. furnace (large oven).

— ardente, fiery =; \ddagger burning, fiery =.

FOURNEAU [—nô] n. m. 1. stove (for culinary purposes); 2. (of pipes) boiler; 3. (a. & m.) furnace; 4. (mil. engin.) (cf mines) chamber; 5. (metal.) hearth; 6. —x, (pl.) (com. nav.) cook's galley; caboose, sing.

Haut —, (metal.) blast furnace. — d'affinage, refinery =; — à charbon de bois, oven for making charcoal; — de coupelle, 1. (chem.) cupel =; almond =; 2. (metal.) sweep; — de fusion, (metal.) ore-hearth; — de grillage, calciner; — de laboratoire, chemical =; — à manche, cupola; cupola =; — à réverbère, reverberatory =; — pour les usages domestiques, domestic =.

Constructeur de —x, =-maker; porte de —, fire-door.

FOURNEE, n. f. 1. \parallel batch; baking; 2. \S batch; 3. (a. & m.) batch; charge.

FOURNIER, n. m. 1. IERE, n. f. 1. ovenman, m.; oven-woman, f.; 2. public, village baker.

FOURNIL [fourni] n. m. bake-house.

FOURNIMENT, n. m. 1. powder-horn; 2. (mil.) (sing.) shoulder-bell, sing; cross-bells, pl.

FOURNIR, v. a. 1. \parallel to furnish; to supply; to provide; 2. (DE, with) to stock; 3. \S to furnish (give, procure); to afford; to supply; 4. \parallel to furnish

out; to complete; to make \sqrt up; 5. (com.) (à, ...) to supply; 6. (com.) (sur, on, upon) to draw \sqrt (a bill); 7. (law) to put \sqrt in.

1. — q. ch. à q. u., — q. u. de q. ch., to furnish, to supply a. o. with a. th. 3. — des idées, des renseignements à q. u., to furnish, to supply a. o. with ideas, information; to afford a. o. ideas, information.

— trop, to oversupply.

FOURNI, E. pa. p. (V. senses of FOURNIR) thick; close.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unfurnished; unsupplied; unprovided; 2. unstocked.

SE FOURNIR, pr. v. 1. (DE, with) to furnish, to supply, to provide o.'s self; 2. (CHEZ) to deal (with); to be supplied (by).

FOURNIR, v. n. 1. (DANS, ...) to supply; 2. (À) to supply (...); (to keep \sqrt (...)); to pay \sqrt (for); 3. (À) to contribute; to be sufficient; 4. (À, for) to suffice; 5. (com) (sur, on) to value.

1. C'est lui qui fournit dans cette maison. It is he who supplies that house. 2. — à la dépense, to supply the expenses; to pay for the expenses.

FOURNISSEMENT [fournisment] n. m. 1. (com.) share of capital; capital; 2. (law) assigning to one of several next of kin of something in kind for the value of which he is made debtor in the general account between them.

FOURNISSEUR, n. m. 1. (for the army or navy) contractor; 2. tradesman that supplies a. o.; tradesman; 3. (a & m.) supplier; 4. (com.) supplier; person that supplies; tradesman; 5. (com.) purveyor (to the king or queen).

— breveté, (of great personages) by appointment. Être — de, (com.) to supply (a. o.); to be a. o.'s ...

FOURNITURE, n. f. 1. furnishing; supplying; providing; 2. supply; provision; 3. —s, (pl.) materials, pl.; 4. (of salad) garnish; 5. (com.) supply.

Nouvelle —, fresh supply. Entreprendre une —, (com.) to contract for a supply; faire une —, 1. to make \sqrt a supply; 2. (de) to supply (...).

FOURRAGE, n. m. 1. forage; fodder; 2. horse-meat; 3. (artil.) wad; 4. (mil.) foraging; 5. (mil.) foraging party.

— sec, fodder; — vert, grass; forage. Nourrissage au —, (rur. econ.) stall-feeding; nourriture au —, (rur. econ.) stall-food. Propre au —, fit for forage, fodder. Aller au —, (mil.) to go \sqrt foraging; envoyer au —, (mil.) to send \sqrt out foraging; nourrir au —, to stall-feed \sqrt .

FOURRAGER, v. n. 1. (mil.) to forage; 2. \sqrt to pilfer; to plunder.

— au sec, to forage for hay; — au vert, to = for grass.

FOURRAGER, v. a. 1. (mil.) to forage; 2. \sqrt to ravage; 3. \sqrt to rummage; to rake.

FOURRAGERE, adj. f. (agr.) fit for fodder.

FOURRAGEUR, n. m. (mil.) forager.

FOURRE, n. m. thick; brake.

FOURREAU [fouré] n. m. 1. sheath; 2. case; 3. frock; 4. (of pistols) case; 5. (of seats) cover; 6. (of swords) scabbard; sheath; 7. (veter. anat.) sheath.

Sans —, sheathless. Coucher dans son —, to sleep \sqrt in o.'s clothes; mettre au —, (mil.) to sheathe; remettre, renvoyer dans le —, to sheathe; remis, renvoyé dans le —, sheathed; tirer du —, to unsheath; tirer l'épée du —, to unsheath the sword. Qui forme un —, sheathy. L'épée, la lame use le —, the mind is too active for the body.

FOURRELIER, n. m. scabbard-maker.

FOURRE, v. a. 1. \sqrt to thrust \sqrt ; (to put \sqrt ;) to poke;) to clap; 2. (À, in, into) to stuff; to cram; 3. \sqrt (DANS, into) to get \sqrt (cause to enter); to knock; to beat \sqrt ; 4. \sqrt (DANS, in) to force (cause to enter inopportunist); to

drag; 5. (DE, with) to fur (line with fur); 6. (build.) to fur; 7. (nav.) to serve (a rope).

2. — q. ch. à q. u., to stuff, to cram a. o. with a. th. 3. — q. ch. dans la tête à q. u., to get, to beat, to knock a. th. into a. o.'s head.

— son nez partout où l'on n'a que faire, to poke o.'s nose every where.

FOURRE, E. pa. p. (V. senses of FOURRE) 1. furry; 2. (of blows) interchanged; 3. \sqrt (of blows) secret; underhand; 4. (of clothing) furred; 5. (of coins) plated; 6. (of countries) woody; 7. (of hay, straw) mixed; 8. (of medals) plated; 9. (of peace) patched up; 10. (of tongues) stuffed; 11. (of woods) full of thickets, brakes.

SE FOURRE, pr. v. (V. senses of FOURRE) 1. to intrude o.'s self; to intrude; to thrust \sqrt o.'s self;) to poke o.'s self; 2. to wear \sqrt warm clothing. Ne savoir où —, not to know where to hide o.'s self, head. Personne qui se fourre, (V. senses) intruder.

FOURREUR, n. m. furrier.

FOURRIER, n. m. 1. harbinger (of the royal household); 2. (mil.) quartermaster.

FOURRIÈRE, n. f. pound (inclosure to confine cattle, &c.).

Infraction de —, pound-breach. Mettre en —, to pound.

FOURRURE, n. f. 1. fur; 2. (her.) furr; 3. (her.) vair; 4. (nav.) service; 5. (zool.) fell.

Commerce, traite des —s, fur-trade. À —, with =; —-clad. Fait de —, — wrought.

FOURVOIEMENT [—voimant] n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ \sqrt going astray.

FOURVOYER [fourvoi-ye] v. a. 1. \sqrt to mislead \sqrt (in the way); to lead \sqrt astray; 2. \sqrt to mislead \sqrt (cause to mistake); to lead \sqrt into error.

SE FOURVOYER, pr. v. (1. \sqrt to be mistaken in the way; to go \sqrt astray; 2. \sqrt to be egregiously, grossly mistaken.

FOUTEAU [—to] n. m. (bot.) beech; beech-tree.

FOUTELAIE [foute] n. f. plantation of beech, beech-trees.

FOYER [foi-ye] n. m. 1. \sqrt fire-grate; 2. \sqrt hearth; hearth-stone; 3. \sqrt fire-side; 4. \sqrt —s, (pl.) home, sing.; 5. —s, (pl.) native country, land; * fatherland, sing.; 6. (geom.) focus; umbilical point; 7. (ind.) furnace; 8. (med.) focus; 9. (opt.) focus; 10. \sqrt focus; centre; 11. (theat.) lobby; 12. (theat.) green-room.

— domestique, 1. fire-side; 2. home; — purulent, (med.) purulent collection.

— des acteurs, (theat.) green-room; — du public, (theat.) lobby; — à reverberer, (metal.) reverberatory furnace, hearth. Grille de —, fire-grate; pièce de garniture de —, fire-iron; porte de —, fire-door; tapis de —, hearth-rug. De —, (geom.) umbilical;

du — domestique, 1. fire-side; 2. home. Aimer à garder son —, to like o.'s own fire-side.

Fl. [fran] (lettres initiales de FRANC) franc.

FRAC, n. m. dress coat.

FRACAS [frak] n. m. 1. breaking with a crash; 2. crash; 3. din; 4. tumult;) hubbub; 5.) fuss; 6. noise (vague).

Avec —, 1. with a crash; 2. aloud. Faire un grand —, to crash; faire du —, un —, \sqrt to make a noise; faire — \sqrt , to make \sqrt a noise (excite attention).

FRACASSE, v. a. \sqrt to shatter; to break \sqrt to pieces.

FRACASSÉ, E. pa. p. shattered.

Non —, unshattered.

SE FRACASSER, pr. v. \sqrt to shatter; to break \sqrt to pieces.

FRACTION [fraktion] n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ break- ing; 2. fraction; portion; part; 3.

(arith.) fraction; fractional number; 4. (theol.) fraction.

— composée, (arith.) complex fraction; — ordinaire, simple =; —s ordinaires, vulgar =s; — périodique, circulating, recurring decimal; — proprement dite, proper =. Réduction des —s, abbreviation, reduction of =s. Réduire une —, to abbreviate, to reduce a =. Qui est une —, (arith.) fractional.

FRACTIONNAIRE [fraktionnèr] adj. (arith.) fractional.

Expression, nombre —, = number; improper fraction.

FRACTIONNER [fraktioné] v. a. (did.) to divide into fractions

FRACTURE, n. f. 1. breaking (with violence); rupture; 2. (surg.) fracture.

Réduire une —, (surg.) to reduce, to set \sqrt a fracture.

FRACTURER, v. a. (surg.) to fracture.

SE FRACTURER, pr. v. (surg.) to fracture.

FRAGILE, adj. 1. \sqrt fragile (easily broken); 2. \sqrt fragile (easily destroyed); frail; brittle; 3. \sqrt frail (liable to err).

FRAGILITE, n. f. 1. \sqrt fragility; 2. \sqrt fragility; frailty; 3. \sqrt frailty (liability to err).

FRAGMENT, n. m. 1. fragment; broken piece; 2. \sqrt fragment; 3. (med.) fragment.

— d'hostie, (theol.) particle. Composé de —s, fragmentary; réduire en très-petits —s, (did.) to comminute.

FRAGON, n. m. (bot.) butcher's broom.

— piquant, knee-holly; prickly butchers' broom.

FRAI, n. m. 1. (of fish, frogs) spawn, 2. (of fish & frogs) spawning; 3. (of fish) hard roe; roe; 4. fry (little fish).

Engendrer par du —, (of fish, frogs) to spawn.

FRAICHEMENT [frèchman] adv. 1. \sqrt in the cool; coolly; freshly; 2. \sqrt (jest.) coolly (not in a friendly manner); 3. \sqrt recently; newly; lately.

FRAICHEUR, n. f. 1. \sqrt freshness; 2. \sqrt coolness (of the atmosphere); freshness; 3. \sqrt chill (pain caused by cold); 4. \sqrt freshness (of complexion); floridness; ruddiness; 5. \sqrt freshness; bloom; lustre; brilliancy; 6. (nav.) flaw; flaw of wind; cat's paw.

Avec —, (V. senses) freshly.

FRAICHIR, v. n. (nav.) to freshen; to blow \sqrt fresh; to blow \sqrt up.

FRAIRIE, n. f. (entertainment; merry-making).

Être en —, to be merry-making; faire —, to make \sqrt merry.

FRAIS, FRAICHE, adj. 1. \sqrt fresh; 2. \sqrt (of wind) fresh; 3. \sqrt fresh; cool; 4. \sqrt (pers.) fresh; fresh-coloured; florid; ruddy; 5. \sqrt fresh; untainted; (sweet); 6. \sqrt recent (lately arrived, received); 7. \sqrt recent; late; 8. (of bread) new; fresh; 9. (of eggs) new-laid; fresh; 10. (adverb) freshly; newly; recently; lately; 11. (nav.) (of the wind) fresh.

6. Des lettres, des nouvelles fraîches, recent letters, intelligence. 7. De fraîche date, of a recent, late date.

Un peu —, (V. senses) coolish. État —, (V. senses) freshness. Faire —, (of the weather) to be cool.

FRAIS, n. m. 1. \sqrt freshness; coolness; cool; 2. \sqrt fresh, cool place, spot; 3. (nav.) gale.

Bon —, (nav.) fresh gale; grand —, (nav.) hard, strong gale. Au —, (in the cool. Faire —, \sqrt (impers.) to be cool; mettre au —, to put \sqrt to cool; se mettre au —, to get \sqrt cool; prendre le —, to take \sqrt the fresh air; to take \sqrt an airing.

FRAIS, n. m. (pl.) 1. expense, sing.;

expenses, pl.; cost, sing.; outlay, sing.; 2. charges, pl.; 3. (com.) charges, pl.

Faux —, incidental expenses; menus —, (com.) petty charges; petty —; — ultérieurs, after-cost, sing. — en sus, extra charge. — de table, de bouche, —s for living. Aux — de, at the = of; at the charge of; à grands —, 1. || at great =, cost; 2. § at great cost; with great trouble; à peu de —, 1. || at little =; 2. || § cheaply; à plus de —, at greater =; sans —, without =; free of =; sur nouveaux —, on, upon a new score. Constituer q. u. en —, to put √ a. o. to =; être de grands —, to be a great =; faire des —, to be at =; to go √ to =; faire faire des — à q. u., induire q. u. en —, to put √ a. o. to =; faire les — de, 1. || to incur the = of; 2. § to be the principal contributor to; se mettre en —, 1. || to incur =; to go √ to =; 2. § (pour) to bestow cost (on); to take √ pains (to); recommencer sur nouveaux —, to begin √ anew, over again.

FRAISE, n. f. (bot.) strawberry.

Arbre à — s. (= tree).

FRAISE, n. f. 1. ruff; 2. (butch.) croto; ruffe; 3. (fort.) fraise; 4. (hunt.) start.

FRAISER, v. a. 1. to ruffle; to plait; 2. (fort.) to fraise.

FRAISETTE, n. f. small ruffle.

FRAISIER, n. m. (bot.) strawberry-bush; strawberry.

— caperonier royal, hautboy strawberry.

FRAISIL [frèil] n. m. coal-dross.

FRAMBOISE [framboiz] n. f. (bot.) raspberry.

— sauvage, blackberry.

FRAMBOISER [framboiz] v. a. to give √ a taste of raspberries to.

FRAMBOISÉ, E, pa. p. that has a taste of raspberries; with a taste of raspberries.

FRAMBOISIER [framboizié] n. m. (bot.) raspberry-bush; raspberry-plant; raspberry.

FRAMEE, n. f. "framee" (weapon of the ancient Franks).

FRANC [fran] n. m. franc (French coin of the value of 9.69 pence).

Au marc le —, at the rate of so much in the pound.

FRAN-C [fran] CHE, adj. 1. √ free; (at liberty); 2. free; unconstrained; 3. (DE, from) free; exempt; 4. free (not in debt); 5. free (not liable to tax); 6. (pers.) frank; sincere; free; open; open-hearted; 7. (th.) frank; sincere; unfeigned; free-hearted; 8. entire; full; complete; whole; clear; 9. real; true; 10. pure; unadulterated; 11. thorough; downright; 12. (b. s.) arrant; mere; very; true-bred; (downright;) regular; 13. (hort.) seedling; 14. (paint., sculp.) bold; free.

2. Pure et franche volonté, pure and free will; — arbitre, free will. 12. Un — charlatan, an arrant, a more, a downright, a regular quack.

Homme —, (V. senses) plain dealer. [FRANC precedes the n. in senses 9. et 12. V. Ex. 12]

FRANC [fran] adv. 1. frankly; sincerely; freely; openly; 2. entirely; fully; wholly; completely; 3. (clear;) clean.

3. Sauter le fossé —, to leap the ditch clear. Envoyer —, to frank (letters, parcels).

FRANC [fran] n. m. (hort.) seedling.

FRAN-C [fran] n. m. QUE, n. f. 1. Frank (ancient German); 2. Frank (ancient Frenchman); 3. Frank (European in the Levant).

FRANÇAIS, E, adj. French.

À la —e, after the French fashion.

Arranger à la —e, to frenchify.

FRANÇAIS, n. m. French (language).

En bon —, in plain, vulgar French; speaking in plain terms. Entendre le

—, 1. to understand √ =; 2. (§ to understand √; parler —, 1. to speak √ =; 2. to speak √ plainly, out. Cela n'est pas —, 1. || that is not French; 2. § that is not honourable, handsome; 3. that is not gallant.

FRANÇAIS, n. m. E, n. f. Frenchman, m.; French woman, lady, girl, f.

FRANCATU, n. m. (hort.) "francatu" (kind of apple).

FRANC-FILIN, n. m., pl. FRANC-FILINS,

FRANC-FUNIN, n. m., pl. FRANC-FUNINS, (nav.) white hawser.

FRANCHEMENT [franchman] adv. 1. √ free from incumbrance; 2. frankly; sincerely; freely; unfeignedly; openly; 3. freely; boldly; 4. unreservedly; (flatly).

FRANCHIR, v. a. 1. to leap √, to jump over; * to overleap; (to clear; 2. || to cross; to traverse; to pass over; 3. || to overstep; to overleap √; to break √ through; 4. § to overcome √; to surmount; 5. (nav.) to clear (pass over).

1. — un fossé, to leap, to jump over a ditch. 2. — une montagne, une rivière, to cross, to traverse a mountain, a river. 3. — les limites, to overstep the limits. 4. — des difficultés, to overcome, to surmount difficulties.

— laborieusement, (V. senses) to toil up. — le mot (, to venture the word, to let √ out the word; — le pas, to take √ a resolution.

FRANCHISE, n. f. 1. franchise; exemption; immunity; 2. freedom (of a city); 3. franchise (right of asylum); 4. franchise (asylum); sanctuary; 5. frankness; sincerity; freeness; free-heartedness; open-heartedness; plain-heartedness; (plain dealing; 6. (paint., sculp.) boldness; freedom.

— d'un corps de métier, freedom of a company. En —, en — de droit, (cust.) duty-free.

FRANCIQUE, adj. (of language) Francic.

FRANCISATION [—cizacien] n. f. 1. gallicizing; 2. (law) registering as a French ship.

Acte de —, (French law) register as a French vessel.

FRANCISCAIN, n. m. (rel. ord.) Franciscan; gray friar.

FRANCISER, v. a. 1. to gallicize; 2. (b. s.) to frenchify.

SE FRANCISER, pr. v. 1. to become √ gallicized; 2. (b. s.) to become √ frenchified.

FRANCISQUE, n. f. Francic battle-axe.

FRANC-MAÇON, n. m., pl. FRANC-MAÇONS, free-mason.

FRANC-MAÇONNERIE, n. f. free-masonry.

FRANCO, adv. (com.) free of expense.

FRANCOLIN, n. m. (orn.) (genus) francolin.

FRANC-RÉAL, n. m., pl. FRANC-RÉALS, (hort.) "franc-real" (pear).

FRANC-TENANCIER, n. m., pl. FRANC-TENANCIERS, (feud.) free-holder.

FRANGE, n. f. 1. fringe; 2. (of testers of beds) valance.

À —, fringy. Garni en manière de —, fringy.

FRANGÉ, E, adj. (bot.) fimbriate.

FRANGER, v. a. 1. (DE, with) to fringe; 2. to valance (testers of beds).

FRANGER, n. m.

FRANGIER, n. m. fringe-maker.

FRANGIPANE, n. f. frangipane.

FRANGIPANIER, n. m. (bot.) red

jasmine.

FRANQUE, adj. (of language) Francic.

FRANQUETTE, n. f. √ frankness

(sincerity).

À la bonne —, frankly; sincerely; freely.

FRAPPANT, E, adj. § impressive, striking.

FRAPPE, n. f. 1. (coin.) stamp; 2. (letter founding) set of matrices.

FRAPPE, n. m. (mus.) fall (of the foot).

FRAPPE, E, adj. (mus.) of the fall (of the foot).

FRAPPE-MAIN, n. m. (play) (sing.) hot-cockles, pl.

FRAPPEMENT [frapman] n. m. 1. √ striking; 2. √ striking (of the rock by Moses).

FRAPPER, v. a. 1. || to strike √; to hit √; * to smite √; 2. || (DE, with) to strike √ (with a poniard, &c.); to pierce; to stab; 3. || § (DE, ...) to strike √ (cause to become suddenly); 4. || to blast (destroy, render sterile); 5. || to stamp (coins, medals); 6. || to strike √ (musical instruments); * to sweep √; 7. || (of hail, rain) to patter against; 8. § (DE, with) to strike √ (be affected); to smite √; to seize; 9. § (DE, with) to smite √; to chastise; 10. § (DE, with) to strike √; to impress; to make √ an impression on; 11. to ice (liquids for drink); 12. § (DE, on) to lay √ (taxes); 13. (of clocks) to strike √; 14. (coin.) to strike √; to coin; 15. (law) to affect; 16. (nav.) to seize (ropes).

1. — q. u., q. ch., to strike, to hit a. o., a. th.; — q. u. à, sur la figure, au dos, sur le dos, à la main, to strike a. o. in the face, on the back, in the hand. 3. — de mort, to strike dead. 8. Être frappé d'étonnement, to be struck, seized with astonishment. 10. — l'imagination, to strike, to impress the imagination.

— (de destruction), to blast; — (avec q. ch. d'épais, de lourd), to knock; to give √ a knock to; — (avec force), to smite √; — (avec un instrument pointu), to stab; — (légèrement), 1. to clap; 2. to tap; — (lourdement), to thump; — (avec la main ouverte), 1. to clap; 2. to slap; — (avec une patte), to paw; — (avec le pied), to stamp; — (avec le poing fermé), to thump; — (de stérilité), to blast; — (avec violence), to dash; — (vivement), 1. to rap; 2. to clap.

— ferme, fort, || to strike √, to hit √ hard; — lourdement, to thump; — mortellement || §, to stab. — en tout sens, de tout côté, to knock about. Venir —, § to burst (upon); tâcher de —, to = √ at. Qui frappe, (V. senses) (did.) percutient.

FRAPPÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of FRAPPER) 1. (th.) energetic; forcible; powerful; 2. (of cloth) strong and close; 3. (of liquids for drink) iced.

1. Passage, vers bien —, very energetic, forcible passage, verse.

Non —, sans être —, (V. senses) 1. || unstamp; 2. § unstruck; unimpressed; 3. (coin.) uncoined. — au coin de §, bearing the stamp of. Avoir l'esprit —, l'imagination —e, to have o.'s imagination impressed with some sinister thought.

SE FRAPPER, pr. v. 1. || to strike √, to hit √ o.'s self; 2. || to strike √, to hit √ each other; 3. (th.) to smite √; to smite √ together; 4. § (pers.) to impress o.'s imagination with some sinister thought.

FRAPPER, v. n. 1. || to strike √; to hit √; 2. || (at a door, gate) to knock; to give √ a knock; to rap; 3. § to strike √; to hit √; to touch; 4. § to strike √; to be impressive; to make √ an impression; 5. (of clocks) to strike √; 6. (of hail, rain) to patter.

— (avec q. ch. d'épais ou de lourd), to knock; to give √ a knock; — (lourdement), to thump; — (du pied), to stamp; — (avec le poing fermé), to thump; — (vivement), to rap.

— fort, 1. to strike √, to hit √ hard; 2. to thump; — juste, 1. to =, to hit √

right, home; — toujours, 1. *to* =, *to hit* ✓, (*to cut* ✓ on; 2. *to knock away*. Entendre —, *to hear* ✓ a. o. *knock*; *to hear* ✓ a *knock*. — sans dire, *to strike* ✓ without threatening; — du pied, 1. *to stamp*; 2. *to paw*. On frappe, (V. senses) *there is a rap* (at the door); o. *is knocking*. Qui frappe, chose, personne qui frappe, (V. senses) 1. *striker*; 2. *knocker*.

FRAPPEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. (*striker*); 2. (*knocker*); 3. (tech.) *smith*. FRATER [fratr] n. m. 1. *surgeon's servant*; 2. (b. s.) *surgeon*; 3. *sawbones*; 3. (mil., nav.) *barber*.

FRATERNEL, LE, adj. *brotherly*; *fraternal*.

Non, peu —, *unbrotherly*; *unfraternal*.

FRATERNELLEMENT [—nelman] adv. *brotherly*; *fraternally*.

FRATERNISER, v. n. *to fraternize*. Personne qui fraternise, *fraterniser*.

FRATERNITE, n. f. *brotherhood*; *fraternity*.

FRATRICIDE, n. m. *fratricide*.

FRAUDE [frôd] n. f. 1. *fraud*; 2. *imposition*; *deception*; *deceit*; 3. *fraudulence*; *fraudulency*; 4. (of customs, dues) *fraud*; 5. (law) *fraud*; *deceit*. — grossière, *gross fraud*. En —, 1. (of customs, dues, &c.) *fraudulently*; 2. *in the act of defrauding*; par —, by —. Acquis par —, *fraudulent*; commettre, faire une —, *to commit a*; passer en —, *to smuggle*; être pris en —, *to be taken in the act of defrauding*.

FRAUDER [frôd] v. a. *to defraud*.

FRAUDEUR [frôdeur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *defrauder*; 2. *smuggler*.

FRAUDULEUSEMENT [frôdeuzeman] adv. *fraudulently*.

FRAUDULEUX [frôdeû] SE, adj. 1. (th.) *fraudulent*; 2. (of bankrupts) *fraudulent*.

FRAXINELLE, n. f. (bot.) 1. (genus) *fraxinella*; 2. (genus) *dittany*; 3. (species) *bastard*, *white dittany*.

FRAYANT [frê-yan] E, adj. *expensive*; *costly*.

FRAYER [frê-yê] v. a. 1. *to trace out* (roads); *to mark out*; 2. *to open* (a way); *to make* ✓; 3. *to (A, for) to prepare* (the way); *to open*; *to pave*; 4. *to graze*; *to rub against*.

3. — à q. u. le chemin de la gloire, *to prepare, to open for a. o. the road to glory*.

FRAYE, E, pa. p. V. senses of FRAYER.

Non —, qui n'a pas été —, (of ways) 1. *untraced*; *untracked*; 2. *untrod*; *untrodden*; *unbeaten*; *unworn*; " *unpathed*.

SE FRAYER, pr. v. 1. *to open* (a way); 2. *to prepare* (a way); *to open*; *to pave*; 3. *to carve out*.

FRAYER [frê-yê] v. n. 1. *to wear* ✓ away; 2. *to agree*; *to be on good terms*; 3. (AVEC) *to associate* (with); *to frequent the society* (of); 4. (of fishes) *to milt*.

FRAYER [frê-yê] v. n. 1. *fright*; *affright*; *fear*; *dread*; *terror*; *appalment*; 2. *awe*.

Objet de —, *affright*; *fear*; *dread*; *terror*. Avec —, *affrightedly*; sans —, (V. senses) *unaffrighted*; *unfear*; *undreaded*; *unappalled*. Donner des — à q. u., *to frighten a. o.*; *to give* ✓ a. o. a *fright*; être dans des —, *to be frightened*, *in a fright*, *in apprehension*; être saisi de —, *to be seized with terror*.

FRAYOIR [frê-yoir] n. m. (hunt.) *rub*.

FRAYONNE [frê-yonne] n. f. V. FREUX.

FRAYURE [frê-yur] n. f. (hunt.) *rubbing*.

FREDAINE, n. f. *frilic*; *prank*.

Faire une —, *to play a*.

FREDON, n. m. 1. + (mus.) *trill*; 2. (b. s.) *grace* (in singing); 3. (b. s.) *grace*; *ornament*.

FREDONNEMENT [fredonnan] n. m. *humming* (singing without words).

FREDONNER, v. n. *to hum* (sing without words).

FREDONNER, v. a. *to hum* (sing without words).

FREGATE, n. f. 1. (nav.) *frigate*; 2. (orn.) *frigate-bird*; *man-of-war bird*.

Bâti en —, (nav.) *frigate-built*.

FREGATON, n. m. (nav.) *frigate*.

FREIN [frin] n. m. 1. *bit* (of a bridle); 2. *§ bridle*; *curb*; *rein*; *check*; *control*; *restraint*; 3. (of carriages) *drag*; 4. (anat.) *frænum*; *fillet*; 5. (rail.) *brake*; 6. (tech.) *brake*.

Sans —, 1. *without control, restraint*; *uncontrolled*; *unrestrained*; *unbridled*; *unreined*; *uncurbed*; *ungovernable*; 2. *uncontrolledly*; *ungovernably*; 3. (of the tongue) *wanton*. Ne plus connaître de —, *to be uncontrolled, unrestrained, unbridled, unreined, uncurbed*; *to run* ✓ riot; mettre un — à, *to bridle*; *to impose a check* (on); *to curb*; mettre le — à, *to put* ✓ on the drag (of carriages); ôter le — à, *to unbit*; *to unbridle*; retenir par le —, *to curb*; ronger son —, 1. *to champ the bit*; *to champ*; 2. *to bite upon the bridle*; *to fret* o. s. self. Auquel on a ôté le —, *unbitted*.

FRELAMPIER [frelanpié] n. m. *scamp*; *worthless person*.

FRELATAGE, n. m. *§ sophistication*; *adulteration*.

FRELATER, v. a. *§ to sophisticate*; *to adulterate*; *to doctor*.

FRELATÉ, E, pa. p. *§ sophisticated*; *adulterated*.

Non —, *unsophisticated*; *unadulterated*. Cela n'est point — §, *that is not beautified*.

FRELATERIE [frelatri] n. f. *§ sophistication*; *adulteration*.

FRELATEUR, n. m. *§ sophisticator*; *adulterator*.

FRÊLE, adj. 1. *frail* (easily broken, destroyed); 2. *§ frail*; *feeble*; *weak*.

1. Un — édifice, *a frail edifice*.

Etat —, 1. *§ frailty*; 2. *§ frailty*; *feebleness*; *weakness*.

FRÊLER, v. n. *to crackle* (as hair, wool, feathers).

FRELACHE, n. f. *gauze-net*.

FRELON, n. m. 1. (bot.) *knee-holly*; 2. (ent.) *hornet*; 3. (ent.) *drove*.

FRELUCHE, n. f. *tuft* (of silk, &c.).

FRELQUET, n. m. *cozcomb*; *puppy*.

FREMIR, v. n. (DE, at; DE, with; de, to) 1. (pers.) *to shudder*; 2. *to quiver*; *to tremble*; *to shake* ✓; 3. *to vibrate*; 4. (of leaves) *to rustle*; 5. (of water) *to murmur*; 6. *to simmer* (boil gently); 7. (of the sea) *to boil*.

1. — du péril d'autrui, *to shudder at another's danger*; — d'horreur, *to shudder with horror*; — d'entendre q. ch., *to shudder to hear a. th.*

Faire — la nature, *to strike* ✓ with deep, profound horror. Cela fait —, *that makes a. o. shudder*.

FREMISSANT, E, adj. " *quivering*; *trembling*.

FREMISSSEMENT [frémisman] n. m. 1. *shudder*; 2. *quivering*; *trembling*; *shaking*; 3. *shock*; 4. *vibration*; 5. (of leaves) *rustling*; 6. (of water) *murmuring*; 7. *simmering* (boiling gently).

— cataire, (med.) *thrill*; *purring* tremour; cat's purr. — du cœur, *heart-thrilling*.

FRÊNE, n. m. (bot.) *ash*; *ash tree*.

— à feuilles rondes, — à fleurs, à la manne, *flowering* =; *manna* =; *manna-tree*. Bois de —, *ash*; rejeton de —, *ground ash*.

FRENESIE, n. f. 1. *§ frenzy* (madness); 2. *§ frenzy* (extreme).

Avec —, *with* =; *frantically*; *ravingly*. Faire entrer q. u. en —, *to put* ✓ a. o.

in a =; *tomber en* —, *to be seized with* =. Qui tient de la —, *frantic*.

FRENÉTIQUE, adj. *frantic*; *raving*; *distracted*.

FRENÉTIQUE, n. m. f. *frantic*; *raving person*.

En —, *frantically*; *ravingly*.

FREQUEMENT [frékaman] adv. *frequently*; *not unfrequently*; *often*.

FREQUENCE, n. f. 1. *frequency*; 2. (med.) (of the breath, pulse) *frequency*, *quickness*.

FREQUENT, E, adj. 1. (th.) *frequent*; 2. (med.) (of the pulse, breath) *quick*.

Répétition — e, *frequency*; *frequent repetition*.

FREQUENTATI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) *frequentative*.

FREQUENTATIF, n. m. (gram.) *frequentative*.

FREQUENTATION [frékantacion] n. f. 1. *frequenting*; *frequentation*; 2. *company* (persons); 3. *† frequent receiving* (of the sacrament).

FREQUENTER, v. a. 1. *to frequent* (a place); (*to be a frequenter of*; *to resort to*; " *to haunt*); 2. *to frequent the society of* (a. o.); *to associate with*; *to converse with*; 3. *† to receive* (the sacrament) *frequently*.

Personne qui fréquente, 1. *frequent*; 2. (b. s.) *haunter*.

FRÉQUENTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of FREQUENTER.

Non, peu —, 1. (of places) *unfrequent*; 2. (pers.) *whose society is little frequented*. Endroit, lieu —, *frequented place*, *spot*; *place of resort*; (*haunt*); endroit, lieu très —, *place*, *spot very much frequented*; *great place of resort*.

FREQUENTER, v. d. 1. (A, ...) *to frequent* (a place); 2. (CHEZ, ...) *to frequent the house of* (a. o.); 3. (AVEC) *to frequent the society of* (a. o.); *to associate* (with); *to converse* (with).

FRÈRE, n. m. 1. *§ brother*; 2. *§ fellow christian*; 3. *§ yoke-fellow*; *yoke-mate*; 4. *friar*; *monk*.

— aîné, *elder brother*; beau —, = *in law*; — cadet, = *next to the elder*; — consanguin, (law) = *of the half blood* (on the father's side); — convers, = *lay*; demi-frère, *half*; faux —, 1. *false friend*; 2. *traitor*; — germain, 1. *own* =; 2. (law) = *of the whole blood*; — lai, = *lay*; — utérin, (law) *uterine* =; = *of the half blood*. — d'armes, = *companion in arms*; — chapeau. 1. *§ assistant* =; 2. *§ verse for the rhyme*; — de la croix, *crutched friar*; — de lait, *foster* =; — de mère, = *by the mother's side*; — de père, = *by the father's side*. En —, *like a* =; *brotherly*; sans —, *brotherless*. N'avoir point de —, *to have no* =; *to be brotherless*; être pour q. u. comme un —, *to be a* = *to a. o.*

FRESAIE, n. f. (orn.) *gill-houter*; (*white owl*).

FRESQUE, n. f. (paint.) *fresco*.

Peindre à —, *to paint in* =.

FRESSURE, n. f. 1. (of animals) *pluck*; 2. (of pigs) *pluck*; *harslet*; *haslet*.

FRÊT [fret, frê] n. m. (com. nav.) *freight*.

Charger à —, prendre du —, *to take* ✓ in freight.

FRÊTER, v. a. (com. nav.) *to charter*; *to let* ✓ to charter, *freight*.

FRÊTEUR, n. m. (com. nav.) *charterer*.

FRÉTILLANT [fréti-yan] E, adj. 1. *frisky*; 2. *wriggling*.

FRÉTILLEMENT [fréti-y-man] n. m. 1. *frisking*; 2. *wriggling*.

FRÉTILLER [fréti-yé] v. a. 1. *to frisk*; 2. *to wriggle*.

La langue lui frétille, *his, her tongue itches to speak*; les pieds lui frétille, *his, her feet itch to be going*.

FRETIN, n. m. 1. *fry* (small fish); 2. *fry*; *trash*; *rubbish*.
Menu —, *small fry*.
FRETTE, n. f. 1. (build.) *hoop*; 2. (tech.) *curbing*.
FRETTE, E, adj. (her.) *fretty*.
FRETTER, v. a. (tech.) *to hoop*.
FREUX [frœ] n. m., **FRAYONNE**, n. f. (orn.) *rook*.
Lieu habité par des —s, *réunion de —s*, *rookery*.
FRIABILITÉ, n. f. (did.) *friability*; *friableness*.
FRIABLE, adj. 1. (did.) *friable*; 2. (min.) *arenaceous*.
Non —, *unfriable*.
FRIAND, E, adj. 1. (th.) *nice* (to the palate); *dainty*; 2. || (pers.) *dainty*; *nice*; 3. || § (pers.) (DE) *partial* (to); *fond* (of).
Être — de, *to be partial to*; *to be fond of*; *to like*.
FRIAND, n. m. E, n. f. *epicure* (person fond of dainties).
FRIANDISE, n. f. 1. *epicurism* (fondness of dainties); 2. *daintiness*; 3. *dainty*; *nicety*; *nice thing*.
Avec —, *daintily*; *nicely*.
FRICANDEAU, n. m. (culin.) *fricandeau*.
FRICASSÉE, n. f. 1. (culin.) *fricassee*; 2. (jest.) *piece* (of dry bread).
FRICASSER, v. a. 1. (culin.) *to fricassee*; 2. § *to squander*; *to dissipate*; *to waste*; 3. § *to lose* (money).
FRICASSEUR, n. m. *bad cook*.
FRICHE, n. f. *waste* (uncultivated ground).
En —, 1. || *waste*; 2. § *waste*; *uncultivated*; 3. (agr.) *fallow*; *unploughed*.
Non en —, *unfallowed*.
FRICOT, n. m. 1. *ragout*; *stew*; 2. *meat*; *dish*.
FRICTION [frikcion] n. f. (med.) *friction*; *rubbing*.
— humide, *wet rubbing*; **— sèche**, *dry* = *Faire une —*, *to rub*; *user de —*, *to employ friction*.
FRICTIONNER [frikcioné] v. a. (med.) *to rub*.
SE FRICTIONNER, pr. v. *to rub o's self*.
FRIGIDITÉ, n. f. 1. (med.) *frigidity*; 2. (forensic med.) *frigidity*.
FRIGORIFIQUE, adj. (phys.) *frigorific*.
FRILEUX [frilœ] SE, adj. (pers.) *chilly* (sensible of cold).
Etat —, *chilliness*.
FRIMAIRE, n. m. *Frimaire* (third month of the calendar of the first French republic, from 21 November to 20 December).
FRIMAS [frimã] n. m. *hoar*, *white frost*.
FRIME, n. f. 1. *pretence*; *sham*.
Il n'en a fait que la —, *it is all =*.
FRINGALE, n. f. (sudden and excessive hunger).
Avoir la —, *to be suddenly hungry*.
FRINGANT, E, adj. 1. *dapper*; *brisk*; *nimble*; 2. *sparkish*; 3. *frisky*; 4. (of horses) *frisky*.
FRINGUER, v. n. (of horses) *to frisk*.
FRIOLERIE [friolri] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *dainty*.
FRÛTE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *rag*; 2. *scrap*; 3. *eatable*.
FRIPER, v. a. 1. || *to rumple*; 2. || *to wear* \checkmark *out*; 3. § *to squander*; *to dissipate*; *to waste*; 4. § *to run* \checkmark *through*; 5. § *to swallow down* (eat greedily); *to gobble up*; 6. § *to pilfer*.
SE FRIPER, pr. v. || 1. *to be*, *to get* \checkmark *rumpled*; 2. *to wear* \checkmark *out*.
FRIPERIE [fripri] n. f. 1. (sing.) *frillery*, *old clothes*, *pl.*; 2. *old clothes and old furniture business*; 3. *place where the trade in old clothes and old furniture is carried on*; 4. (b. s.) *rag-fair*.
De —, *frillery*. **Se jeter**, **se mettre**, **sauter**, **se ruer**, **tomber sur la — de q.**

u.), 1. *to fall* \checkmark *upon a. o.*; *to fall* \checkmark *soul of a. o.*; 2. *to banter a. o.*; *to make* \checkmark *game of a. o.*
FRIPÉ-SAUCÉ, n. m. O, pl. —, *glutton*; *gormandizer*.
FRIP-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. 1. *broker*; *dealer in old furniture*; 2. *old clothesman*.
Marchand —, = — d'écris, *tasteless plagiarist*. **De** —, *frillery*.
FRIPON, n. m. 1. (b. s.) *knave*; *rogue*; *rascal*; *cheat*; 2. (g. s.) *rogue*.
Tour de —, *knavish*, *roguish*, *rascally* *trick*; *cheat*. **En —**, *knavishly*; *roguishly*.
FRIPON, NE, adj. *knavish*; *roguish*; *rascally*; *cheating*.
FRIPONNE, n. f. 1. (b. s.) *cheat* (woman); 2. (g. s.) *rogue*; *gypsy*.
FRIPONNEAU, n. m. 1. (b. s.) *little knave*, *rogue*, *rascal*, *cheat*; 2. (g. s.) *little rogue*; 3. (g. s.) *spark* (gallant).
FRIPONNER, v. a. 1. *to cheat* (a. o.); *to take* \checkmark *in*; *to trick*, *to pick* (a. o.'s) *pocket* (of a. th.); 2. *to purloin*; *to pilfer*.
1 — q. ch. & **q. u.**, *to cheat a. o. of a. th.*; *to cheat*, *to trick a. o. out of a. th.*
FRIPONNER, v. n. *to cheat*.
FRIPONNERIE [friponni] n. f. 1. *knavery*; *roguey*; *cheating*; 2. *knavish*, *roguish* *trick*; *cheat*.
FRIQUET, n. m. 1. (orn.) (tree-sparrow); 2.) (pers.) *spark* (gallant).
FRIRE, v. a. def. irreg. (p. pa. FRIT; ind. pres. FRIS; fut. FRIRAI) || *to fry*.
Poêle à —, *frying-pan*. **N'avoir plus de quoi —** §, *to be ruined*, *undone*. **Il n'y a rien à —** §, 1. *there is nothing to eat*; 2. *there is nothing to be gained*; **il n'y a pas de quoi —**, *there is nothing to eat*.
[FRIRE has no p. pr., imperf., pret. of indicative or subj. nor pl. of ind. pres.]
FRIT, E, pa. p. 1. || *fried*; 2.) § (pers.) *ruined*; *undone*.
Tout est — §, *every thing is squandered*, *spent*, *gone*.
FRIRÉ, v. n. irreg. (conj. like FRIRE) || (th.) *to fry*.
Faire —, (pers.) *to =*.
FRISE, n. f. 1. *frieze*; 2. *dreadnought* (woollen); 3. (arch.) *frieze*; 4. (paint., sculpt.) *frieze*.
FRISER, v. a. 1. || *to curl* (hair, &c.); *to frizzle*; 2. *to curl the hair of* (a. o.); 3. || *to crisp* (woollens, &c.); 4. § *to graze*; *to touch lightly*; (to brush); 5. § *to approach*; *to go* \checkmark *near*; *to be near*; 6. (a. & m.) *to frieze*; *to friz*.
4. La balle lui a frisé le visage, *the ball grazed his face*. **5. — la quarantaine**, *to approach forty*; *to be near forty*.
Fer à —, *curling-irons*; *curling-tongs*, *pl.*
FRISÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of FRISER.
Non —, *uncurled*. **Boucle de cheveux —s**, *frizzle*; **chou —** (V. CHOU); **état —**, 1. *curliness*; 2. *crispness*. **À tête —**, *curly-headed*.
SE FRISER, pr. v. || 1. (of hair) *to curl*; *to fall* \checkmark *into curl*; 2. (pers.) *to curl o's hair*; 3. (th.) *to crisp*.
FRISER, v. n. 1. || (of hair) *to curl*; *to fall* \checkmark *into curl*; 2. || *to crisp*; 3. (print.) *to slur*; *to double*.
FRISOTTER, v. a. (b. s.) *to becurl*.
SE FRISOTTER, pr. v. (b. s.) *to becurl o's hair*.
FRISQUETTE, n. f. (print.) *frisket*.
FRISSON, n. m. 1. || *shivering*; 2. || *cold chills*, *pl.*; 3. § *shudder*; 4. § *emotion* (slight).
Avoir le —, **les —s**, *to have the cold chills*; **donner le —**, *to bring* \checkmark *on*, *to give* \checkmark *the =*.
FRISSONNEMENT [frissonman] n. m. 1. || *shivering*; 2. § *shudder*; 3. (med.) *chilliness*.
FRISSONNER, v. n. 1. || (DE, WITH) *to shiver*; 2. § *to shudder*.

Faire —, || *to chill* (a. o.).
FRISURE, n. f. 1. *curling*; 2. *curliness*; 3. *crispature*.
FRITHLAIRE [frith-lair] n. f. (bot.) (genus) *fritillary*.
— impériale, *crown imperial*.
FRITTE, n. f. (glass-making) *frit*; *fritt*.
FRITURE, n. f. 1. *frying*; 2. *thing fried*; 3. *fried fish*; 4. *butter for frying*; 5. *oil for frying*.
FRIVOLE, adj. (de, to) *frivolous*; *trifling*.
Chose —, = *thing*; *trifle*. **D'une manière —**, *frivolously*; *triflingly*.
FRIVOLITE, n. f. 1. *frivolity*; *frivolousness*; *triflingness*; 2. *frivolous thing*; *trifle*.
FROC, n. m. 1. *frock* (worn by monks); 2. *coat*; *garment*.
Jeter le — aux orties, 1. || *to throw* \checkmark *off o's frock*; 2. § *to renounce o's profession*; **prendre le —**, *to become* \checkmark *a monk*; **quitter le —**, *to cease to be a monk*.
FROCARD, n. m. (b. s.) *monk*.
FROID, E, adj. (TO, POUR) 1. || *cold*; 2. § *cold*; *frigid*; *unconcerned*; *indifferent*; *lukewarm*; 3. § *cold*; *frigid*; *frosty*; *unanimated*; *dull*; *lifeless*; 4. § *cool*; *calm*; *dispassionate*; 5. § *cold* (unfriendly); *cool*.
— comme glace, *as cold as ice*; **— comme du marbre**, *as cold as a stone*.
Un peu —, (chilly) **A —**, 1. || (a. & m.) *cold*; 2. § *cold*; 3.) *cut and dry*.
Battre — (à), *to be cool* (to); *to grow* \checkmark *cold* (to); **être — avec**, *to be cold* (to).
FROID, n. m. 1. || (of the temperature of the air) *cold*; 2. || *coldness*; *frigidity*; 3. § *coldness*; *frigidity*; *unconcern*; *indifference*; *lukewarmness*; 4. § *coldness*; *frigidity*; *dullness*; *lifelessness*; 5. § *coldness* (unfriendliness); *coolness*; 6. (med.) *rigor*.
— âpre, *aigu*, *sharp cold*; **— cuisant**, *biting*; **— glacial**, *bleakness*. **Adoucir le — de**, *to take* \checkmark *the chill off* (liquids).
avoir —, (pers., animals) *to be cold*; **engourdi de —**, *par le —*, *benumbed with*; **chill**; **faire —**, (of the temperature) *to be*; **faire un — rude**, *piquant*, *poignant*, *to be bitter*; **gagner un —**, *to take* \checkmark , *to get* \checkmark , (to catch \checkmark =; **se garantir du —**, *to keep* \checkmark *out the =*; **grelotter de —**, *to shiver with* =; **se mettre au —**, *to go* \checkmark *out in the =*; **mourir de —**, *to starve*; *to be starved with* =; **to freeze to death**; **faire mourir de —**, *to freeze to death*; **prendre du —**, *to take* \checkmark , *to get* \checkmark , (to catch \checkmark =; **se sentir du —**, *to feel* \checkmark =; **trembler de —**, 1. *to tremble with the =*; 2. (falc.) *to frill*; **être transi de —**, *to be benumbed with* =.
FROIDEMENT [froidman] adv. 1. *coldly*; 2. § *coldly*; *frigidity*; *indifferent*; *lukewarmly*; 3. || *coldly*; *frigidity*; *dully*; *lifelessly*; 4. § *coolly*; *calmly*; *dispassionately*; 5. § *coldly* (unfriendly); *coolly*.
FROIDEUR, n. f. 1. || *coldness*; 2. || *coldness*; *frigidity*; *lukewarmness*; *unconcern*; *indifference*; 3. § *coldness*; *frigidity*; *dullness*; *lifelessness*; 4. § *coldness* (unfriendliness); *coolness*.
— du cœur, *cold-heartedness*.
FROIDIR, v. n. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to get* \checkmark *cold*.
FROIDURE, n. f. 1. *coldness* (of the temperature); *cold*; 2. ** *winter*.
FROIDUREUX [frœ] SE, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ *chilly* (sensible of cold).
FROISSEMENT [froisman] n. m. 1. || *bruising* (by violent pressure); 2. || *rumpling*; 3. § *clashing* (of interests).
FROISSER, v. a. 1. || *to bruise* (by violent pressure); 2. || *to strike* \checkmark ; *to dash*; 3. || *to rumple*; 4. § *to clash with*; 5. § *to wound*; *to gall*.
1. Sa chute lui a froissé la jambe, *his fall has bruised his leg*. **4. — les opinions**, *to clash*

with opinions. 5. — les affections, to wound the affections.

FROISSURE, n. f. 1. bruise (by violent pressure); 2. rumple.

FRÔLEMENT [frôman] n. m. 1. grazing (touching lightly); 2. rustling.

FRÔLER, v. a. to graze (touch lightly).

La pierre lui frôla le bras, the stone grazed his arm.

SE FRÔLER, pr. v. 1. to graze (touch lightly); 2. to rustle.

FROMAGE, n. m. cheese.

— blanc, cream =; — défait, (sing.) broken curds, pl.; — fort, strong =; — glace, à la glace, ice =; — bien gras, rich =; — mi-gras, single =; — mou, soft =; — de cochon, pork prepared in the form of =; — à la crème, cream =. Commerce de —, =-trade; échisse à —, =-vat; fabrication de —, =-making; gâteau de —, =-cake; magasin au —, =-loft; marchand de —, =-monger; matière à colorer le —, =-colouring; meule de —, round flat =; presse à —, =-press; rogner de —, =-paring; soude à —, =-taster; — iron; ver de —, (ent.) skipper.

FROMAG-ER, n. m. ERE, n. f. 1. cheese-maker; 2. cheese-monger.

FROMAGER, n. m. 1. cheese-mould; 2. (bot.) silk cotton-tree.

FROMAGERIE [fromajri] n. f. 1. cheese-dairy; 2. cheese-trade.

FROMAGEU-X [—œjœ] SE, adj. (did.) cheesy.

FROMENT, n. m. (bot.) (genus) wheat.

— dur, stiff =; faux —, rye-grass; — rampant, =-grass; squitch; squitch-grass. — de Barbarie, stiff =. De —, du —, 1. of =; wheaten; 2. (did.) frumentarious.

FROMENTACÉE, adj. (bot.) frumentaceous.

FROMENTAL, n. m. (bot.) rye-grass; (oat-grass).

FRONCEMENT [fronsman] n. m. 1. contraction (of the brow); wrinkling; knitting; pursing; frowning; 2. frown; 3. (did.) corrugation.

— des sourcils, contraction, knitting of the brows; frown.

FRONCEUR, v. a. 1. to contract; to wrinkle; to purse; to curl up; 2. to contract (the brow); to knit; to purse; to wrinkle; 3. to purse (the lips); to curl up; 4. (need.) to gather; 5. (did.) to corrugate.

SE FRONCEUR, pr. v. to contract; to wrinkle; to curl up.

FRONCIS, n. m. (need.) gather; —, pl. gathering, sing.

FRONDAISON, n. f. (bot.) foliation.

FRONDE, n. f. 1. sling; 2. (bot.) frond; 3. (hist. of France) Fronde; 4. (surg.) bandage for the chin.

Jeter, lancer avec une —, to hurl, to throw; to whirl with a sling.

FRONDER, v. a. 1. to sling; 2. to hurl; to throw; 3. to sling; 3. to animadvert (on, upon); to reflect (on, upon); to cast reflections (on, upon); to find fault (with); 4. to rail.

FRONDERIE [frondri] n. f. 1. (hist. of France) riot of the Fronde; 2. riot; disturbance.

FRONDEUR, n. m. 1. slinger; 2. animadverter; fault-finder; 3. railer.

FRONT, n. m. 1. forehead; brow; front; 2. countenance; face; brow; front; 3. head; front; 4. summit; 5. boldness; impudence; forehead; brazenness; brass; 6. (fort.) front; facing; 7. (mil.) front.

— d'airain, brazen face. — à —, 1. o =; brow to brow; 2. (mil.) front to front; — contre —, = to =; brow to brow; front to front. À —, ... browed; ... fronted; à — découvert, ... undisguisedly; (openly; à double —,

bifronted; de —, 1. in front; 2. abreast; 3. § simultaneously; at the same time; 4. (mil.) in front; 5. (nav.) abreast. Attaquer de —, to front; avoir du —, to be bold, impudent; to have a face of brass; faire —, (mil.) to face; rider le —, to contract, to purse, to wrinkle the brow.

FRONTAL, E, adj. (anat.) frontal.

FRONTAL, n. m. 1. frontal (instrument of torture); 2. (man.) frontal; 3. (surg.) head-bandage.

FRONTEAU, n. m. 1. † (Jewish rel.) frontlet; 2. (man.) frontal; 3. (nav.) breast-work.

FRONTIÈRE, n. f. 1. (of countries) frontier; border; 2. § border; confine; limit.

Habitant de la —, borderer; ville de la —, border-town. Passer la —, to cross the frontier; reculer les —s, to extend the frontiers.

FRONTISPICE, n. m. 1. (of books) frontispiece; 2. (arch.) frontispice; forefront.

FRONTON, n. m. 1. (arch.) fronton; pediment; 2. (nav.) breast-work.

FROTAGE, n. m. 1. rubbing; 2. (of floors, furniture) dry-rubbing; 3. (tech.) rubbing.

FROTTEMENT [frotman] n. m. 1. rubbing; 2. (did.) friction; 3. (mech.) friction.

Enlever par le —, to rub away, off. Ôter par le —, to rub off.

FROTTER, v. a. 1. to rub; 2. to rub down; 3. to rub up; 4. to dry-rub (floors, furniture) 5. § to pommel (beat); to drub.

SE FROTTER, pr. v. 1. to rub o's self; 2. (A. with) to be in contact (with a. o.); 3. § (A. ...) to provoke (a. o.); 4. § (A. with) to meddle (with a. th.); to have to do.

Ne pas — à, not to meddle with; to keep clear of.

FROTTER, v. n. to rub.

FROTTEUR, n. m. dry-rubber (of floor, furniture); rubber.

FROTTOIR, n. m. 1. rubber (piece of linen); 2. razor-cloth (for wiping razors in shaving).

FRouer, v. n. to pipe (call birds).

FRUCTIDOR, n. m. Fructidor (the twelfth month of the calendar of the first French republic, from 18 August to 16 September).

FRUCTIFICATION [—âcion] n. f. (bot.) fructification (formation of fruit).

Organes de la —, (pl.) fructification, sing.

FRUCTIFIER, v. n. 1. § to bear fruit; 2. § to be fruitful; 3. § to profit; 4. (bot.) to fructify.

Faire —, 1. § to fructify; to fertilize; 2. § to render, to make fruitful.

FRUCTUEUSEMENT [—œzman] adv. § fruitfully; with fruit; profitably.

FRUCTUEU-X [—œjœ] SE, adj. 1. § fruitful; fruit-bearing; bearing fruit; 2. § fruitful; fertile; 3. § profitable; advantageous.

FRUGAL, E, adj. § frugal (moderate in food).

[Frugal has no m. pl.]

FRUGALEMENT [frugalmen] adv. § frugally; moderately with respect to food.

FRUGALITE, n. f. § frugality (moderation in food).

FRUGIVORE, adj. (did.) frugivorous.

FRUIT, n. m. 1. § fruit; 2. § dessert; 3. § fruit (child); offspring; 4. § fruit; profit; benefit; utility; advantage; 5. § fruit; effect; result; 6. (bot.) fruit; 7. —s, (pl.) produce, sing; profits, pl.

— de —, forbidden fruit; — naïf, (hort.) early =; — indigène, native =; — précoce, early =; — sauvage, wild =; — sec, dried =; — tardif, late =.

on compote, stewed =; — d'espallier, wall =; — à noyau, stone =; — à pépin, kernel =; — s'étendant par racines, par les racines, (law) growing crops, pl. Abondance de —s, abundance, plenty of =; fruitage; commerce de —s, =-trade; ensemble des parties qui constituent le —, (bot.) fructification; époque, temps du —, =-time; panier à —, =-basket. Avec —, profitably; beneficially; usefully; advantageously; sans —, 1. § without =; fruitless; 2. § fruitless; unprofitable; useless. Confiner du —, to preserve = (in sugar); conserver du —, to preserve, to keep =; donner, produire du —, to bear =; to fruit; être — sec, (school.) to be plucked (rejected at an examination); faire — sec, (school.) to pluck (reject at an examination); porter du —, to bear =; porter des —s, to bear =; rapporter du —, to yield =; recueillir le — de, to reap the = of; tirer du — de, to derive benefit, = from.

FRUIT, n. m. (mas.) batter.

Avoir du —, to batter; donner du — à, to make batter.

FRUITE, E, adj. (her.) fructed.

FRUITERIE [fruitri] n. f. 1. fruit-loft; fruit-room; 2. fruit-trade.

FRUIT-IER, IERE, adj. fruit-bearing; fruit.

Arbre —, fruit-bearer =-tree; arbuste —, =-shrub; jardin —, =-garden.

FRUITIER, n. m. 1. fruiterer (man); 2. green-grocer; 3. † fruit-grove; 4. fruit-loft; fruit-room.

Étalage de —, green-stall.

FRUITIERE, n. f. 1. fruiterer (woman); 2. fruit-woman; 3. green grocer (woman).

Étalage de —, green-stall.

FRUSQUIN, n. m.) ail, sing.; sticks and stems, pl.

Son saint —, all o's sticks and stems.

FRUSTE, adj. (of coins, medals) 1. disused; 2. corroded.

FRUSTRATOIRE, adj. (law) frustratory.

FRUSTRATOIRE, n. m. digester (beverage).

FRUSTRER, v. a. 1. to defraud; 2. § to frustrate; to disappoint.

1. — ses créanciers, to defraud o's creditors.

FUCUS [fukuss] n. m. (bot.) fucus; varec; wrack; wreck; sea-wrack.

FUGACE, adj. 1. § fugitive; flying; fleeting; transient; 2. (of colours) variable; 3. (bot.) fugacious; 4. (med.) fugacious.

FUGITI-F, VE, adj. 1. § fugitive; 2. (pers.) runaway; 3. § wandering; 4. § flying; fleeting; transient; 5. (did.) transitory; 6. (lit.) fugitive.

FUGITI-F, n. m. VE, n. f. (pers.) 1. fugitive; 2. runaway; 3. wanderer.

Être —, fugitive.

FUGUE, n. f. 1. (mus.) fugue; 2. § lark (wild prank); spree.

Compositeur de —s, (mus.) fuguist; musicien qui exécute des —s, (mus.) fuguist; faire une —, 1. to betake o's self to o's heels; 2. to have a lark, a spree.

FUIE, n. f. small pigeon-house.

FUIR, v. n. irreg. (FUYANT; FUI; ind. pres. FUIS, NOTS FUYONS, VOUS FUYEZ; pret. FUIS; subj. pres. FUIE) (DE, FROM; A. TO) 1. to flee; 2. to fly; 3. to take flight; 4. to run away, off; 5. to scour away, off; 6. to turn tail; 7. (th.) to flee; 8. to fly; 9. (th.) to fly; 10. to pass away; to glide away; 11. § (pers.) to elude; to shift; to shift about; 12. (of liquids) to run; to run out; 13. (of vessels that contain liquids) to leak; 14. (paint.) to appear at a distance.

— au plus vite, (V. senses) to whip

FUSEAU, n. m. 1. *spindle*; 2. (of lace) *distaff*.

FUSEE, n. f. 1. *spindle full*; 2. (of kitchen-jacks) *barrel*; 3. (artil.) *fusee*; 4. (fire-works) *rocket*; *sky-rocket*; 5. (fire-works) *serpent*; 6. (her.) *fusee*; 7. (horol.) *fusee*.

— volante, (fire-works) *rocket*; *sky-rocket*. — à la Congrève, *Congreve rocket*. Avoir une — à démêler avec q. u., *to have a crow to pluck with a. o.*

FUSELE [fuzlé] E, adj. 1. (of columns) *spindle-shaped*; 2. (of fingers) *slender*.

FUSER, v. n. (did.) 1. *to expand*; *to spread* v; 2. (of salt) *to liquefy*; *to dissolve*; *to melt*.

FUSIBILITÉ, n. f. (did.) *fusibility*.

FUSIBLE, adj. *fusible*; * *fusil*.

FUSIFORME, adj. (bot.) *fusiform*, *spindle-shaped*.

FUSIL [fuzi] n. m. 1. *steel* (to strike a flint); 2. *tinder-box*; 3. + *hammer* (of fire-arms); 4. *gun* (portable); 5. *musket*; 6. *steel* (to sharpen knives).

— de chasse, 1. *shooting-gun*; 2. *sniping-piece*; — à deux coups, *double-barrelled*; — de munition, *musket*; — à percussion, à piston, à pompe, *percussion*; — à pierre, *flint*; — à vent, *air*; — et ses accessoires, (pl.) *stand of arms*, sing. Bois, fût de —, = *stock*; coup de —, = *shot*; hommes portant le —, (mil.) *rank and file*; pierre à —, = *flint*; portée de —, = *shot*. À portée de —, *within* = *shot*; hors de la portée du —, *out of* = *shot*. Tirer le —, *to discharge*, *to fire*, *to fire off a*.

FUSILIER, n. m. (mil.) *fusièr*; *fusilier*.

FUSILLADE [fuzi-yad] n. f. (mil.) *firing*; *discharge of musketry*.

Vive —, *sharp firing*.

FUSILLER [fuzi-yé] v. a. 1. *to shoot* v (with a musket); 2. (mil.) *to shoot* (malefactors).

SE FUSILLER, pr. v. (mil.) *to fire at each other*.

FUSION, n. f. 1. || *fusion* (action); *melting*; 2. || *fusion*; *coalition* (state); 3. || *coalition* (combining in melting); 4. § *fusion*; *blending*; 5. (did.) *colligation*.

Atelier de — de minéral, (metal.) *smelting-house*; *smeltery*. En — ||, *in fusion*; *melting*. Entrer en — ||, *to begin* v *to melt*.

FUSTEL, n. m. (dy.) *fustet*.

FUSTET, n. m. 1. (bot.) *Venetian*, *Venice*, *Venus's sumac*, *shumac*; 2. (dy.) *fustet*.

Bois de —, *young fustic*, *fustoc*.

FUSTIGATION [—àcion] n. f. *fustigation*; *whipping*; *scourge*.

FUSTIGER, v. a. *to whip*; *to scourge*; *to flog*.

FÛT, n. m. 1. *cask*; 2. (of drums) *barrel*; 3. (of halberds) *staff*; 4. (arch.) *shaft*; *naked*; *fust*; *verge*; 5. (tech.) *stock*.

— vertical, (build.) *dado*. Sentir le —, *to taste of the cask*.

FUTAIE, n. f. *forest*, *wood of old-trees*.

Demi —, *forest of half-grown trees*; jeune —, *forest of young trees* (from 80 to 100 years old); haute —, *forest of full-grown trees* (of at least 80 years old). Arbre de haute —, *full grown forest-tree*.

FUTAILLE [futà-y] n. f. *cask* (small).

— montée, (sing.) *staves of a cask put together*, pl. — en botte, (sing.) *staves of a cask* (in a bundle), pl.

FUTAINÉ, n. f. || *fustian* (cotton).

— à poil, *plush*. De —, *fustian*.

FUTE, E, adj. (crafty; cunning; sly).

FUTÉE, n. f. *Roman teague* (putty to stop cracks in wood, &c.).

FUTILE, adj. *futile*; *trivial*; *frivolous*; *trifling*.

FUTILITÉ, n. f. *futility*; *trivialness*; *frivolity*.

FUTUR, E, adj. 1. *future*; 2. (of events, time) *future*; *to come*; 3. (of persons promised in marriage) *intended*; 4. (gram.) *future*.

Temps —, *futurity*; *future time*; *time to come*.

FUTUR, n. m. E, n. f. *intended* (promised husband, wife).

FUTUR, n. m. 1. *futurity*; *future*; 2. (gram.) *future*; 3. (log.) *future*.

1. Juger du —, *to judge of futurity, of the future*.

— antérieur, (gram.) *future anterior*. Au —, (gram.) =; *in the* =.

FUTURITION [—icion] n. f. (did.) *futurition*.

FUYANT [fui-yan] E, adj. 1. *fleeing*; *flying*; 2. (of colours) *fading*; 3. (paint) *tapering*; 4. (persp.) *tapering*.

FUYARD [fui-yar] E, adj. 1. *apt to take* v *flight*; (easily frightened); 2. *fugitive*.

FUYARD [fui-yar] n. m. E, n. f. 1. *fugitive*; 2. (mil.) *fugitive*.

G

G [jé, je] n. m. (seventh letter of the alphabet) *g*.

GABAN, n. m. *gabardine* (cloak).

GABARE, n. f. 1. *lighter*; 2. (nav.) *store-ship*; *transport*; *transport-ship*. — de l'Etat, *government* =.

GABARI, n. m. (nav. arch.) *mould*. Maître —, *midship*.

GABARIER, n. m. 1. *lighterman*; 2. (nav.) *master*, *captain of a store-ship*, *transport*.

GABARIT, n. m. V. GABARI.

GABATINE, n. f. † *cheat*.

Donner de la — à q. u. † (, *to deceive*, *to cheat a. o.*; *to take* v *a. o. in*.

GABELAGE [gabla] n. m. 1. *time for drying salt*; 2. *mark to recognize salt of the excise*.

GABELER [gablé] v. a. *to dry* (salt) *in the stores of the excise-office*.

GABELEUR [gableur] n. m. *gabeller*.

GABELLE, n. f. † 1. *gabel* (tax upon salt); 2. *salt-store* (of the excise).

Frauder la —, 1. || *to defraud the excise of the gabel*; 2. || *to defraud the excise*; 3. § *to dispense with the performance of an obligation*.

GABET, n. m. (of mathematical instruments) *vane*.

GABIER, n. m. (nav.) *top-man*.

GABION, n. m. (fort.) *gabion*.

GABIONNER, v. a. (fort.) *to cover with gabions*.

GÂCHE, n. f. 1. (of locks) *staple*; 2. *staple* (fixed in the wall).

GÂCHER, v. a. 1. || *to temper* (mortar, plaster); 2. (§ *to bungie*; *to botch*; 3. § *to sell* (a. th.) *under price*.

GÂCHETTE, n. f. 1. (gun.) *tumbler*; 2. (lock.) *follower*.

GÂCHEUR, n. m. 1. || *man that tempers mortar, plaster*; 2. § *bungler*; *botcher*; 3. § *person that sells under price*.

GÂCHEU-X [gâcheù] SE, adj. *splashy*; *sloppy*.

GÂCHIS, n. m. 1. || *slop*; *mess*; 2. § *piece of work*; *mess*.

Avoir du —, être dans le — ||, *to be in a mess*; faire du — || §, *to make* v *a* =.

GADE, n. m. (ich.) 1. *cod-fish*; 2. *frost*.

GADOIDE, n. m. (ich.) *cod-fish*.

GADOUE, n. f. V. VIDANGE.

GAELIQUE, n. m. *Gaelic* (language).

GAFFE, n. f. *boat-hook*.

À longueur de —, *at the distance of the length of a boat-hook*.

GAFFER, v. a. *to hook* (with a boat-hook).

GAGE, n. m. 1. || § *pledge* (guarantee); 2. || *pawn*; 3. § *pledge*; *security*; 4. § *pledge*; *token*; *testimony*; 5. (play) *forfeit*; 6. —s, (pl.) (of servants) *wages*, pl.; *hire*, sing.; 7. (law) *bailment*; *pledge*; *gage*; 8. (law) *lien*.

Débiteur sur —, (law) *pledger*; emprunteur sur —, *pawner*; paiement des —s en marchandises, *truck*; personne aux —s d'une autre, (b. s.) *hireling*; personne qui met en —, *pledger*; personne qui prend à —s, *hirer*; prêt sur —, *pawn-broking*; prêteur sur —, 1. *pawn-broker*; 2. *pawnee*. À —s, 1. *hired*; 2. (b. s.) *hireling*; de prêt sur —, *pawn-broking*; en —, 1. *in pledge*; 2. *in pawn*. Casser aux —s, 1. *to dismiss*; *to discharge*; 2. § *to withdraw* v *o.'s favour from* (a. o.); donner en —, 1. *to pledge*; 2. *to pawn*; jouer aux —s, (play) *to play forfeits*; mettre en —, 1. *to pledge*; *to put* v *in pledge*; 2. *to pawn*; non mis en —, *unpawned*; prendre à —s, *to hire* (a. o.); racheter, retirer un —, *to redeem a pledge*; tenir en —, 1. *to hold* v *in pledge*; 2. (law) *to hold* v *in gage*. Qui prête sur —, *pawn-broking*.

GAGE-MORT, n. m. V. MORT-GAGE.

GAGER, v. a. 1. *to wager*; (to lay v; (to bet); 2. *to hire* (a. o.); *to pay* v *wages to*; *to pay* v.

— le double contre le simple, *to lay* v *two to one*; — sa vie, sa tête à couper, *to lay* v *o.'s life*. Gage que non (, *I wager, lay that it is not*, gage que si (, *I wager, lay that it is*.

[GAGER conj. neg. requires the subj.]

GAGERIE [gajri] n. f. V. SAISIE.

Saisie —, (law) *distress*.

GAGEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. † *wagerer*; *bettor*.

GAGEURE [gajur] n. f. *wager*; (bet).

Faire une —, *to lay* v *a wager*; gagner une —, *to win* v *a* =; soutenir la —, *to persevere in a. th.*; *to go* v *through with a. th.*;) *to stick to a. th.*; tenir une —, *to hold* v *a* =.

GAGISTE, n. m. 1. (DE) *person in the pay* (of); *person hired* (by); 2. (law) *pledgee*; 3. (law.) *bailee*.

GAGISTE, adj. † (law) *by pledge*.

Créancier, créancière —, (law) 1. *pledgee*; 2. *bailee*.

GAGNAGE [gann-yaj] n. m. 1. *pasture-land*; *pasture*; *pasturage*; 2. (hunt.) *ground where deer feed*.

GAGNANT [gann-yan] E, adj. (at play, in a lottery) *winning*.

GAGNANT [gann-yan] n. m. E, n. f. (at play, in a lottery) *winner*.

GAGNE-DENIER, n. m., pl. —, *labourer*; *day-labourer*.

GAGNE-PAIN, n. m., pl. —, *livelihood* (means of subsistence); *bread*.

GAGNE-PETIT, n. m., pl. —, *knife-grinder*; *grinder*.

GAGNER [gann-yé] v. a. 1. || *to earn* (by labour or in trade); *to gain*; (to get v; (to make v; 2. || (sur, against) *to gain* (by contest, chance); *to win* v; (to get v; 3. || *to win* v *the money of* (a. o.); 4. || (b. s.) (à, to) *to gain* (a. o.) over; *to bribe*; 5. § (à, by; sur, of) *to gain*; *to obtain*; *to acquire*; (to get v; 6. § *to earn*; *to deserve*; 7. § *to gain*; *to win* v; *to prepossess*; 8. § (b. s.) *to get* v; (to catch v; 9. § *to gain* (a place); *to arrive at*; *to reach*; *to get* v; *to make* v *o.'s way to*; 10. § *to reach* (extend as far as); 11. § *to seize*; *to come* v over; 12. § *to overtake* v; 13. (law) *to recover*; 14. (nav.) *to fetch* v; 15. (nav.) *to overhaul* (a ship); 16. (print.) *to get* v in.

1. — son pain, sa vie, *to earn*, *to gain* o.'s bread, o.'s livelihood. 2. — de l'argent au jeu,

to gain, to win money at play; — le prix sur q. a., to gain the prize against a. o. 3. Il gagne tout le monde, he wins every body's money. 6. Il gagne bien l'argent qu'il reçoit, he earns well the money he receives. 7. — tous les cœurs, les esprits, to gain, to win all hearts, minds. 8. — une maladie, to get, to catch a disease. 10. Le feu a gagné le toit, the fire has reached the roof. 11. La faim, le sommeil me gagne, hunger, sleep seizes me, comes over me. 12. La nuit nous a gagnés, night overtook us.

— péniblement, 1. to make v. o.'s way to (a place, a th.); 2. to pick up (a livelihood).

GAGNE, E, pa p. V. senses of GAGNER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unearned; 2. unbribed. Somme — e, (sing.) winnings (at play), pl.

SE GAGNER, pr. v. (V. senses of GAGNER) 1. || to gain; to acquire; to get v; (to make v; 2. § (of diseases) to be contagious; (to be catching).

GAGNER [gagn-yé] v. n. 1. || (sur, by) to gain (obtain profit); to earn; to get v; (to make v; 2. § (à, ...) to reach (extend as far); 3. § to catch v (propagate); 4. (cards) to win v the game; 5. (in lotteries) to win v the prize; 6. (nav.) to draw v.

— à être connu, to improve upon acquaintance. Chose qui gagne, (V. senses) gainer; gersonne qui gagne, (V. senses) 1. (à) gainer (by); 2. winner.

GAGNEUR [gagn-yeur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. gainer; 2. winner.

GAI [ghe] E, adj. 1. (pers.) gay; lively; cheerful; in spirits; merry; sprightly; jovial; "blithe; (buzom; 2. (th.) gay; lively; cheerful; merry; mirthful; 3. (of colours) gay; lively; 4. (of green) light; 5. (of places) cheerful; pleasant; 6. (of the weather) cheerful; 7. (her.) (of the horse) without saddle or bridle.

— comme un pinson, as gay as a lark;) as merry as a grig. Être —, (V. senses) to be in good spirits; être fort —, (V. senses) to be in excellent, in high spirits.

GAI [ghe] adv. gayly; merrily.

Allons — ! come, let us be merry!

GAÏAC [ga-yak] n. m. GAYAC, (bot.) guaiac, guaiacum; holy wood; wood of life; Indian wood.

Bois de —, 1. lignum-vitæ; 2. (bot.) lignum-vitæ tree; gomme, résine de —, guaiacum.

GAÏEMENT [ghéman]

GAÏMENT [ghéman] adv. 1. gayly; lively; cheerfully; merrily; jovially; "blithely; "cheerly; (buzomly; 2. cheerfully; willingly; readily.

Aller —, to go v at a good pace.

GAÏETE [ghéte]

GAÏETE [ghéte] n. f. 1. gaiety, liveliness; cheerfulness; sprightliness; mirth; (merriment; jovialness; "blitheness; 2. (pers.) (sing.) spirits, pl.; good, high spirits, pl.; flow of spirits, sing; 3. humour; 4. gay trifle (action, word).

— bruyante, mirth; — enjouée, playful humour; — fine et spirituelle, humour; — folle, fun. — de cœur, wantonness. Personne d'une — fine et spirituelle, humourist. Avec une — fine et spirituelle, humourously; de — de cœur, wantonly; from wantonness; for o.'s sport; d'une — fine et spirituelle, humoursome; en grande —, in excellent, high spirits; sans —, (V. senses) mirthless.

GAILLARD [ga-yar] E, adj. (1. sprightly; lively; merry; jolly, in spirits; 2. libertine; free; wanton; broad; 3. fresh (healthy); 4. (pers.) elevated (half intoxicated); tipsy; merry; 5. (of the air, wind) cool; fresh.

GAILLARD [ga-yar] n. m. 1. sprightly, lively, merry, jolly fellow; 2.) fellow; dog; blade.

— bien découpé, — e bien découpée, strapper; fier —, (anointed dog; gros —), great, big fellow; petit —),

sly dog; — résolu, determined dog; vieux —, 1. old fellow, dog; 2. jolly blade.

GAILLARD [ga-yar] n. m. (nav.) castle. — d'arrière, quarter-deck; — d'avant, fore-castle. Quartier-maitre du — d'avant, captain of the fore-castle. Sur le — d'avant, before the mast.

GAILLARDE [ga-yarde] n. f. 1. wanton; 2. + galliard (dance); 3. (print.) bourgeois; bourgeois.

GAILLARDEMENT [ga-yard'man] adv. 1. sprightly; lively; merrily; jollily; 2. spiritedly; boldly.

GAILLARDISE [ga-yardiz] n. f. (1. sprightliness; liveliness; mirth; jollity; 2. free, wanton language.

Dire des —s, (to use free, wanton language).

GAILLET [ga-yé] n. m. (sing.) (bot.) joint-grass. sing.; cheese-remnet, sing; cleavers, pl.

— jaune, cheese-remnet; — grateron, goose-grass.

GAÏMENT [ghéman] V. GAÏEMENT.

GAIN, n. m. 1. gain; profit; 2. (b. s.) lucre; 3. gaining; winning; 4. successful issue; 5. (of play) winning.

— net, clear gain; — s nuptiaux, de survie, (pl.) (law) part, portion of the survivor (husband, wife), sing. Amour du —, love of lucre, =. Àpre au —, striving after lucre. Donner à q. u. le — de q. ch., to gain, to win v a th. for a. o.; être en —, to be a gainer; to gain; (to be in pocket; faire un — de, to gain; to make v a profit of; se retirer sur son —, (play) to discontinue, to cease playing after having won.

GAÏNE, n. f. 1. (of sharp instruments) sheath; case; 2. (of swords) scabbard; 3. (anat.) sheath; 4. (arch.) terminal; 5. (bot.) sheath; 6. (bot.) (of certain leaves) ochrea.

Sans —, (V. senses) without a sheath; sheathless. Remettre dans la —, to return to the scabbard. Qui forme une —, sheathy.

GAÏNIER, n. m. 1. sheath-maker; 2. scabbard-maker.

GAÏNIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) Judas tree.

— commun, (species) =.

GAÏTE, n. f. V. GAÏÉTÉ.

GALA, n. m. gala.

De —, 1. = day; 2. birth-day.

GALACTOMETRE, n. m. lactometer.

GALAMMENT, adv. 1. with a good grace; handsomely; 2. gallantly (politely to ladies); 3. gallantly; tastefully; 4. skilfully.

GALANDE, n. f. + 1. courtesan; 2. sly creature, thing, rogue; rogue; gipsy.

GALANE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) tortoise-flower.

GALANT, E, adj. 1. (of men) worthy; good; honest; 2. gallant (polite to ladies); 3. (th.) kind; civil; 4. (th.) agreeable; 5. (b. s.) (of women) of gallantry.

1. Vivre et mourir en — homme, to live and die an honest man.

En — homme, 1. like an honest man; 2. gallantly; valiantly.

[GALANT in the 1st sense precedes the n.]

GALANT, n. m. 1. (AUPRÈS DE, to) gallant; wooer; suitor; 2.) sharp fellow, blade; blade; file; fox.

Vert —, devoted admirer of the sex. — d'hiver, (bot.) snow-drop.

GALANTERIE [galantri] n. f. 1. politeness; 2. gallantry (politeness to ladies); 3. gallant compliment; 4. present; compliment; 5. gallantry (libertinism); 6. syphilis.

Dire des —s, to pay v gallant compliments; faire des —s, 1. to gallant; 2. to make v presents.

GALANTIN, n. m. (b. s.) dangler; beau.

GALANTINE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) snow-drop.

— perce-neige, snow-drop.

GALANTINE, n. f. (culin.) "galans (line)" (turkey or veal with herbs).

GALANTISER, v. a + to dangle after GALAXIE [galaksi] n. f. (astr.) galaxy; (milky way).

GALBANUM [—nomm] n. m. (bot.) galbanum.

GALBE, n. m. (arch.) entasis; swelling; contour.

GALE, n. f. 1. (of fruit, vegetables) scurf; 2. (med.) itch; 3. (veter.) mange scab.

N'avoir pas la — aux dents, to be a great gormandizer.

GALE, n. m. (bot.) gale.

— odorant, sweet gale; sweet willow.

GALEACE,

GALEASSE, n. f. (nav.) galeass; galeass.

GALEE, n. f. (print) gally.

Coulisse de —, gally-slice.

GALEGA, n. m. (bot.) galega; goat's beard.

— officinal, goat's rue.

GALENE, n. f. (min.) galena.

GALENIQUE, adj. (med.) galenic; galenical.

GALENISME, n. m. (med.) galenism.

GALENISTE, n. m. galenist.

GALEODOLAN, n. m. (bot.) yellow archangel.

GALEOPSIS, n. m. (bot.) galeopsis.

GALER (SE) pr. v. ○ to scratch o.'s self.

GALÈRE, n. f. 1. galley; 2. roves galley; 3. —s, (pl.) galleys (former punishment for convicts); 4. § drudgery.

C'est une —, une vraie —, c'est être en —, it is terrible drudgery. Vogue la — ! come what may!

GALERIE [galri] n. f. 1. || gallery; 2. § customary walk; 3. || gallery (of paintings); 4. § gallery (collection of portraits); 5. (sing.) spectators, lookers on, pl.; 6. (of churches) gallery; tribune; 7. (fort.) gallery; 8. (mach.) foot-board; 9. (mining) level; 10. (mining) drift; 11. (nav.) stern-gallery; 12. (theat.) gallery.

Petite —, 1. (build.) heading; 2. (mining) creep-hole; — principale, 1. (build.) (of vaults) body-range; 2. (mining) board. — d'allongement, (mining) main level; — d'écoulement, 1. (engin.) drainage, drain gallery; 2. (mining) adit; drift; thirl; ofstake; — d'extraction, (mining) futeril; — de peinture, de tableaux, picture gallery; — du faux pont, (nav.) gangway; — de poupe, (nav.) gallery; balcony; — en saillie, (arch.) bartizan. Ensemble des —s, (mining) (sing.) drifts, pl.

GAÏERIEN [—ri] n. m. galley-slave.

GALERNE, n. f. (nav.) north-ices wind.

GALET, n. m. 1. pebble-stone; 2. Boulogne pebble; 3. + shore board (game); shore-board; 4. (lock.) roller; 5. (nav.) shingle.

GALETAS [galé] n. m. 1. garret; 2. § hole (miserable lodging).

Habitant d'un —, garreteer.

GAÏETE, n. f. 1. "galette" (cake); 2. buttered roll; 3. (nav.) biscuit.

GALEU-X [galé] SE, adj. 1. (of plants, trees) scurfy; 2. (med.) itchy; 3. (veter.) mangy; scabbed; scabby.

État —, (veter.) scabbedness; scabbiness. Qui se sent — se gratte, let him whom the cap fits wear it.

GALEU-X [galé] n. m. SE, n. f. ○ person infected with the itch.

GALHAUBAN [galhóban] n. m. (nav.) back-stay.

— volant, preventer =.

GALIMAFRÉE, n. f. (culin.) hotch-potch.

GALIMATIAS [—tiās] n. m. 1. nonsense; nonsensical stuff; 2. balderdash. — double, sheer nonsense.
GALION, n. m. (nav.) galleon.
GALIOTE, n. f. (nav.) galiot.
 — à bombes, bomb-ketch; bomb-vessel; — de Hollande, track-scout.
GALIOPE, n. f. (bot.) benet.
GALIPOT, n. m. galipot.
GALLE, n. f. 1. oak-apple; 2. (bot.) gall; 3. (dy.) gall; 4. (ent.) gall.
 — légère, European, oak-leaf gall. — à l'épine, common oak-leaf. Noix de —, 1. oak-gall; 2. (bot.) gall; gall-nut; 3. (dy.) gall; gall-nut.
GALLICAN [gal-likan] E, adj. Gallican.
GALLICISME [gal-licism] n. m. gallicism.
GALLINACE [gal-linacé] E, adj. (orn.) gallinaceous.
GALLINACES [gal-licacé] n. m. (orn.) gallinaceans, pl.
GALLINE, n. f. (ich.) sapphirine garnet; squalid-fish; tub-fish; tub.
GALLIQUE [gal-lik] adj. (chem.) gallic.
GALLOIS, E, adj. Welsh.
GALLOIS, E, m. E, n. f. 1. Welshman, m.; 2. Welsh woman, lady, girl, f.; 3. Welsh (language).
GALLON, n. m. gallon (English measure).
GALOCHE, n. f. 1. galoche; galoshe; calash; 2. (nav.) clasp.
 Mention de —, long, peaked and turned up chin.
GALON, n. m. (of gold, silver, silk, etc.) lace.
 — d'argent, silver-lace; — d'or, gold- —. Décorer de —, to unlace.
GALONNER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. to lace (with gold, silver, silk, &c.); 2. to be-lace.
GALONNIER, n. m. 1. gold-lace-maker; 2. silver-lace-maker.
GALOP [galop] n. m. 1. (dance) gallop; galopade; 2. (man.) gallop; galloping; 3. (man.) canter.
 — aisé, (man.) easy canter; — dur, rough; — forcé, overreached gallop; grand —, full gallop; juste —, true gallop; petit —, 1. = 2. gallopade; hand gallop; plein —, full gallop; — ralenti, =; — rude, rough gallop; — de chasse, =. Au grand —, full gallop. Cavalier, personne qui va au —, galloper. Aller au —, 1. to gallop; 2. to go ✓ a gallop; aller au — de chasse, to canter; aller, courir le —, le grand —, to gallop (walk, read, speak fast); to run ✓ on; s'en aller au —, to gallop; faire en aller au —, to gallop away; s'en aller le grand —, to be going to o's last come; to be going to kingdom come; lancer le —, (dance) to dance the galopade; descendre au —, to gallop down; entrer au —, to gallop in; galoper au petit —, to keep ✓ in a short canter; se mettre au —, to begin ✓ to gallop; monter au —, to gallop up; partir au —, to gallop; faire partir au —, to gallop, to gallop away; passer, raverser au —, to gallop over; prendre le —, 1. to fall ✓ into a gallop; 2. to take ✓ a —.
GALOPADE, n. f. (man.) 1. galloping; 2. gallop (space galloped over).
 Faire une —, to have a gallop.
GALOPER, v. n. 1. (of animals) to gallop; 2. § (pers.) to gallop; 3. § (pers.) to run ✓ on (walk, read, speak quickly); 4. § (pers.) to run ✓ about; 5. (dance) to gallop; to dance the galopade; 6. (man.) to gallop; to go ✓ a gallop.
GALOPER, v. a. 1. (pers.) to gallop a horse; 2.) to pursue (a. o.); to un ✓ after; 3. § to run ✓ after (a. o.); to be at the heels of (a. o.); 4. § to seize (attack).
 4. La fièvre, la peur le galope, the fever, fear drives him.

GALOPIN, n. m. 1. errand-boy; 2. (b. s.) rogue (boy); dog; 3. (b. s.) blackguard;) skip-kennel.
 — de, blackguard. Un tas de —s), a parcel of blackguards.
GALOUBET, n. m. † (mus.) galoubet (flute).
GALUCHAT, n. m. shark-skin; dog fish skin.
GALVANIQUE, adj. (phys.) galvanic.
 Pile —, = battery, trough.
GALVANISER, v. a. (phys.) to galvanize.
GALVANISME, n. m. (phys.) galvanism.
 Personne qui fait des expériences de —, (did.) galvanist; personne qui décrit les phénomènes du —, galvanologist; traite de —, galvanology.
GALVANOMETRE, n. m. (phys.) galvanometer.
GALVAUDER [galvôde] v. a.) to throw ✓ into disorder; to disturb.
GAMBADE [gambade] n. f. gambol.
 Faire des —s, to play gambols; payer en —s, to pay ✓ in excuses.
GAMBADER [gambade] v. n. to gambol; to frisk.
GAMBETTE [gambette] n. f. (orn.) red-shank.
GAMBILLER [gambi-yé] v. n. (to kick) about.
GAMBIS [gambi] n. m. (chess) gambit.
GAMBIE, n. f. (mil., nav.) 1. platter; bowl; platter for the mess; 2. mess.
 Camarade de —, mess-mate. Être à la —, manger à la —, to eat ✓ at a platter; manger à la même —, to mess together.
GAMIN, n. m. 1. (b. s.) urchin; 2. blackguard-boy.
GAMME, n. f. (mus.) gamut; scale.
 — chromatique, chromatic scale; — diatonique, diatonic =. Changer de — §, 1. to alter o's tone; 2. to turn over a new leaf; chanter à q. u. sa — §, to rate a. o.; être hors de — §, to be at o's wits' ends; mettre q. u. hors de — §, to put ✓ a. o. to a nonplus.
GANACHE, n. f. 1. (of horses) lower jaw; 2. § (pers.) blockhead; dunce, dolt.
 Lourde —, great, heavy blockhead, dunce. — de, blockheaded. Avoir la — pesante, épaisse, être chargé de —, to be thick-headed; thick-skulled.
GANGA, n. m. (orn.) grouse.
 — unibande, sand- —.
GANGLION, n. m. 1. (anat.) ganglion; 2. (med.) ganglion.
 — lenticulaire, ophthalmique, (anat.) lenticular ganglion; — lymphatique, lymphatic gland.
GANGRENE, n. f. 1. (med.) gangrene; (mortification); 2. § canker (corruption).
 Déterminer la — dans, (med.) to mortify. La — s'y mettra, (med.) mortification will ensue, will take ✓ place.
GANGRENER (SE) pr. v. 1. (med.) to gangrene; to mortify; 2. § to canker (become corrupt).
 Faire gangrener, (med.) to gangrene; to mortify. Qui tend à —, (med.) gangrenous.
GANGRÈNE, E, pa. p. 1. (med.) gangrened; mortified; 2. § cankered (corrupt); ** canker-bit.
GANGRENEUX [—neû] SE, adj. (med.) gangrenous.
GANGUE [gangs] n. f. (min.) gangue; vein-stone.
GANIVET, n. m. small pen-knife.
GANSE, n. f. (haberdashery) 1. hobbin; 2. cord; 3. (of diamonds) loop.
GANT, n. m. 1. glove; 2. (for a challenge) gauntlet; gauntlet.
 — glace, glazed glove. — pour faire des armes, fencing =; — de Notre-

Dame, (bot.) (throat-wort; — de peau, leather =. Baguette à —, = stick. Aller à q. u. comme un —, to fit a. o. to a T; avoir les —s de, to have the priority in (a. th.); se donner les —s de q. ch., to ascribe to o's self the priority in (a. th.); jeter le —, to throw ✓, to throw ✓ down the gauntlet, =; ramasser, relever le —, to take ✓ up the gauntlet, the =.
GANTELEE [gantlé] n. f. (bot.) 1. fox-glove; 2. throat-wort.
 Campanule —, throat-wort.
GANTELET [gantlé] n. m. 1. gauntlet; gauntlet; 2. (for workmen) hand-leather; 3. (bot.) throat-wort; 4. (surg.) glove-bandage.
 Ganté d'un —, gauntleted; gauntleted.
GANTER, v. a. 1. (pers.) to fit with gloves; 2. (of gloves) to fit.
 SE GANTER, pr. v. 1. to put ✓ on o's gloves; 2. to wear ✓ gloves that fit...
GANTERIE [gantri] n. f. 1. glove-making; 2. glove-trade.
GANTIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. glover.
GANTILLER [gantill-yé] n. m. (bot.) (throat-wort).
GARANCE, n. m. (dy.) madder; madder-dying.
GARANÇE, n. f. 1. (bot.) madder; 2. (dy.) madder; madder-root; dyer's madder.
 — moulue, pulvérisée, en poudre, ground, powdered madder; — robée, barked =; — tinctoriale, dyer's =.
GARANÇE, adj. madder-coloured.
GARANÇER, v. a. (dy.) to madder.
GARANÇEUR, n. m. (dy.) madder-dyer.
GARANCIÈRE, n. f. (agr.) madder-plantation.
GARANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. guarantee; guaranty; voucher; 2. (law) surety; warrant; warrantor.
 Être — à, envers q. u. de q. ch., to be guarantee, voucher to a. o. for a. th.; to pledge o's self to a. o. for a. th.; fournir —, (law) to find ✓ sureties; se porter, se rendre — de, 1. to be, voucher for; to guarantee; 2. (law) to be, to become ✓ surety for.
GARANT, n. m. (nav.) 1. (of tackle) fall; 2. laniard.
GARANTI, n. m. E, n. f. warrantee.
GARANTIE, n. f. 1. guaranty; 2. (action) guarantying; warranting; 3. (th.) voucher; 4. indemnity for guaranty; 5. (law) warranty; security.
 — accessoire, (law) collateral security; — personnelle, personal =. Sous —, counterbound. — de droit, (law) implied warranty. Appelé en —, vouchée; bureau de —, assay-office; demande en —, (law) voucher; demandeur en —, (law) voucher; voucher. Pour servir de —, cautionary; voucher. (V. senses) (com.) unwarranted. Appeler en —, (law) to vouch; donner des —s à, to secure; être — à q. u. de q. ch., to pledge o's self to a. o. for a. th.
GARANTIR, v. a. 1. (A, to) to guaranty; 2. to warrant; 3. to guaranty; to answer for; to vouch for; to be voucher for; 4. to pledge (give as a security); 5. (DE, from) to preserve; to shield; to shelter; 6. (com.) to warrant; 7. (law) to warrant.
GARANTIR, E, pa. p. V. senses of GARANTIR.
 Non —, (V. senses) 1. unpledged; 2. (com.) unwarranted.
 SE GARANTIR, pr. v. 1. (DE, from) to preserve o's self; to shelter o's self; to screen o's self; 2. (DE) to avoid (...); to keep ✓. (to steer clear of).
GARBURE, n. f. (culin.) "garbure" (soup).
GARCETTE, n. f. (nav.) 1. gasket; knittie; sennit; 2. cat o' nine tails; cat.

— de ris, (nav.) (of sails) *point*. Gar-
nir de — de ris, to *point* (sails).

GARÇON, n. m. 1. boy (male child);
2. lad; young man; 3. (man; (fel-
low;) chap; 4. bachelor; unmarried;
single man; 5. journeyman (workman);
6. (of baths, coffee-houses, eating-
houses, inns) waiter; 7. (in commercial
houses) porter; (man; 8. (in public
establishments) servant; man; 9. (in
public offices) messenger; 10. (nav.)
youngster.

5. Un — tailleur, a journeyman tailor.

Beau —, 1. fine fellow;) fine chap; 2.)
(b. s.) pretty chap; bon —, good fellow;
) good chap; brave —, 1. good boy;
2. honest lad, fellow; grand —, tall,
(big boy; gros —, stout boy; joli —,
pretty fellow; pauvre —, poor fellow;
petit —, little boy; boy. Jeu de —,
romp. Être bien petit — auprès de q. u.,
to be a mere nothing, cipher compared
with a. o.; se faire beau —, to lead a
dissipated life; faire le mauvais —,
to hector;) to bully.

GARÇONNER, v. n. to hoiden; (to
romp).

GARÇONNIÈRE, n. f. (hoiden;
romp; tom-boy).

GARDE, n. f. 1. § guard; keeping;
safe-keeping; trust; care; 2. § guard
(from attack); guarding; defense; 3.
§ custody (of prisoners); 4. § protection;
5. § care (caution); heed; 6. nurse
(to tend the sick); 7. (of locks) ward;
8. (of swords) guard; 9. (bind.) fly-leaf;
10. (cards) low card; 11. (fenc.) guard;
ward; 12. (mil.) guard (body of guards);
13. (mil.) guard (watch).

5. Prenez — qu'on ne vous trompe, take care
you are not deceived; beware of being deceived.

Arrière —, (mil.) rear guard; avant-
—, van —; bonne —, 1. safe keeping;
2. safe custody; — bourgeoise, citizen
(= militia); — descendante, (sing.)
soldiers coming off —, pl.; grand' —,
(mil.) main —; — impériale, imperial
—; life —; body —; — montante,
(sing.) soldiers going on —, pl.; —
municipale, municipal = (police); —
nationale, national = (French mil-
itia); — royale, life —; body —;
sous —, (of guns) — du corps,
body, life —; — à cheval, (sing.)
horse —, pl.; — d'honneur, = of
honour; — à pied, (sing.) foot —, pl.;
Corps de —, 1. =; (body of —; 2. =
house; — room; 3. (of the police)
station-house; watch-house. — à vous!
(mil.) attention! À la —! guard! de
—, 1. (mil.) on —; 2. in waiting (on
great personages); en —, 1. in custody;
2. (pers.) (contre) cautious (of); 3.
(fenc.) (exclam.) guard! sans —, guard-
less; sans être, se tenir sur ses —, s.,
unguardedly; sous bonne —, 1. under
—; 2. in good custody; sur ses —, on
o.'s —; pas sur ses —, off o.'s —.
Avertir q. u. d'être sur ses —, to put q.
a. o. on his —; n'avoir — de faire q.
ch., 1. to beware of doing a. th.; 2. to
be disinclined, unwilling to do a. th.;
3. to be unable to do a. th.; 4. not to
be fool enough to do a. th.; commettre
à la — de q. u., 1. to commit to a. o.'s
trust; 2. to commit (a. o.) to a. o.'s cus-
tody; descendre la —, to come q. off
—; se donner —, se donner de —, to
take q. care (caution); s'en donner jus-
qu'aux —, to take q. pleasure to the full;
être de —, 1. (of fruit, meat, wine) to
keep q. well; 2. (mil.) to be
on —; être de bonne —, 1. (of animals)
to guard well; 2. (of fruit, meat, wine)
to keep q. well; n'être pas de —, être
de mauvaise, de difficile —, (of fruit,
meat, wine) not to keep q. well; être
hors de —, to be ignorant of the state
of things; être sur ses —, se tenir sur
ses —, 1. to be on, upon o.'s —; 2.
(contre) to guard against; to ward; 3.

to watch; to look out; to be on, upon
the watch; n'être pas sur ses —, (V.
Être sur ses —) to be off o.'s —; faire la
—, to watch; faire bonne —, to keep q.
good watch, (a good look out; faire
qu'on ne soit pas sur ses —, to throw q.
a. o. off his —; mettre la — sous les
armes, (mil.) to draw q. out the —;
mettre sous bonne —, to commit to
custody; se mettre en — (contre), to
guard against; monter la —, (mil.)
to mount —; to be on —; monter une
— à q. u. (, to give q. it to a. o. well;
prendre — (à), 1. to take q. heed
(of, to); to take q. care not (to); to be
careful (of, to); to have a care (of);
to mind (...); to look (to); 2. to be-
ware (of); 3. to take q. notice (of); 4.
to pay q. attention (to); to look (at);
to consider; prendre — que, (subj., ne)
1. to take q. care (reflect); to mind; 2.
(subj., ne) to take q. care, heed not to;
to be careful not to; to mind not to;
to beware of; ne pas prendre —, (V.
senses) to be inadvertent; se tenir en
(fenc.) to traverse; se tenir sur ses
—, (V. Être sur ses —). Qui n'est pas
sur —, où l'on n'est pas sur ses —, s.,
unguarded. Sentinelle, prenez — à
vous! (mil.) all's well! Que Dieu vous
ait, conserve, tiens en sa sainte —,
God preserve you in his holy keeping.

GARDE, n. m. 1. guard (defender);
2. keeper; 3. guardian; 4. warden; 5.
warder; 6. nurse (man that attends
the sick); 7. (mil.) guard; guardsman.

— champêtre, rural guard (for the
defense of crops or property in the
country); — municipal, municipal =
(policeman); — national, national =
(militia man); — royal, life-guards-
man; life —; body —. — à cheval,
horse —; — du commerce, sheriff's
officer (in Paris and the department of
the Seine); bailiff; — du corps, life-
guardsman; life —; body —; — de
nuit, watchman; — à pied, foot —;
— à pied, (pl.) foot —, sing.; —
des sceaux, keeper of the seals.

GARDE-BOIS, n. m., pl. GARDES-BOIS,
forester.

GARDE BOURGEOISE, n. f. † (law)
"garde bourgeoise" (right of the sur-
viving parent among citizens to enjoy the
property of the children until they at-
tained a certain age).

GARDE-BOUTIQUE, n. m., pl. —, —,
old shop-keeper (unsalable goods).

GARDE-CHASSE, n. m., pl. GARDES-
CHASSES, GARDES-CHASSE, game-keeper.

GARDE-CHEVRON, n. m., pl. —, —,
(build.) barge-board; verge-board.

GARDE-CHOUERME, n. m., pl. GARDES-
CHOUERME, convict-keeper.

GARDE-CORPS, n. m., pl. —, 1. rail;
hand-rail; 2. (nav.) life-line; 3. (nav.)
(of capsterns) swifter.

GARDE-CÔTE, n. m., pl. GARDES-CÔTE.

GARDE-CÔTES, n. m., pl. GARDES-
CÔTES, (cust., nav.) coast-guard, sing.:
sea-fencibles, pl.

GARDE-CROTTE, n. m., pl. —, splash-
board.

GARDE-ÉTALON, n. m., pl. GARDES-
ÉTALON, stallion-keeper.

GARDE-FEU, n. m., pl. —, 1. fender,
2. wire-guard; guard.

GARDE-FORESTIER, n. m., pl. GAR-
DES-FORESTIERS, 1. forester; 2. (law)
walker.

GARDE-FOU, n. m., pl. —, 1. rail;
hand-rail; 2. (nav.) life-line; 3. (nav.)
(of capsterns) swifter.

GARDE-FREIN, n. m., pl. GARDES-
FREINS, brakes-man.

GARDE-MAGASIN, n. m., pl. GARDES-
MAGASINS, 1. store-keeper; 2. ware-
house-man; 3. § old shop-keeper (un-
salable goods).

Commissaire —, (nav.) store-keeper.
GARDE-MALADE, n. m. f., pl. GARDES-

MALADES, nurse (for the sick); watcher.

GARDE-MANCHE, n. m., pl. —, —, s.,
half-sleeve.

GARDE-MANGER, n. m., pl. —, 1.
pantry; buttry; 2. safe.

GARDE-MARTEAU, n. m. †, pl. GAR-
DES-MARTEAU, hammer-keeper (keeper
of the hammer to mark trees to be cut
down).

GARDE-MÉNAGERIE, n. m., pl. GAR-
DES-MÉNAGERIE, (nav.) ship's but-
cher; butcher.

GARDE-MEUBLE, n. m., pl. —, s., re-
pository of furniture not in use.

GARDE-NAPPE, n. m., pl. —, table-
mat; mat.

GARDE-NOBLE, n. f. (law) "garde-
noble" (right of the surviving parent
among the nobility to enjoy the property
of the children until these attained a
certain age).

GARDE-NOTE, n. m. †, pl. GARDES-
NOTES, notary.

GARDE-PÊCHE, n. m., pl. GARDES-
PÊCHE, water-bailiff.

GARDER, v. a. 1. § to guard; to
keep q.; to keep q. safely; 2. § to guard
(from attack); to defend; to protect; 3.
§ (b. s.) (DE, from) to keep q. (protect);
to preserve; 4. § to tend (animals); to
look after; 5. § to tend (children,
the sick); to nurse; to take q. care
of; 6. § to keep q.; to attend to; to
take q. care of; 7. § to keep q.; to pre-
serve; 8. § to keep q. on; 9. § to keep q.;
to keep q. by; to lay q. by; up; to put q.
by; 10. § to keep q. (from spoiling); to
preserve; 11. § to maintain; to uphold q.;
to keep q. up; 12. § to keep q.; to reserve;
13. § to observe; to keep q.; 14. § to
keep q. (remain in); 15. § to keep q. (have
for some time); 16. § to keep q. down
(not to vomit); not to bring q. up; 17. §
to keep q. in (medicines); 18. § to keep q.
(secrets); 19. (mil.) to guard.

1. — des prisonniers, to guard prisoners. 3. —
Dieu nous garde de pareils amis, God keep,
preserve us from such friends. 6. — un cheval,
une montre, une maison, une place, to keep a
horse, a watch, a house, a place. 7. — copie
d'une lettre, to keep, to preserve the copy of a
letter. — ses habitudes, son sérieux, to pre-
serve, to keep o.'s habits, o.'s gravity. 8. — son
chapeau, son manteau, to keep on o.'s hat, o.'s
cloak. 10. — de la viande, du vin, to keep o.'s
meat, wine. 11. — sa dignité, son rang, to maintain,
to uphold, to keep up o.'s dignity, o.'s rank. 13. —
les commandements, to observe, to keep the
commandments. 14. — le lit, la chambre, to
keep o.'s bed, o.'s room. 15. — un rhume,
une toux, to keep a cold, a cough.

— étroitement, to keep q. in close
custody; — précieusement, (V. senses) to
treasure; to treasure up. — par des-
vers soi, to hold q. back; — pour soi, to
keep q. to o.'s self; la —, la — bonne à
q. u., to have a rod in pickle for a. o.;
en donner à — à q. u., to impose upon
a. o.; to make q. a. o. believe a. th.; —
en l'air, to keep q. up; — sous clef, to
lock up. Qu'on ne garde pas précieuse-
ment, untreasured.

GARDÉ, e, pa. p. V. senses of GARDER.
Non —, (V. senses) 1. unguarded;
unkept; 2. undefended; unprotected;
3. unpreserved; 4. untended; 5. un-
observed.

SE GARDER, pr. v. 1. to keep q. (remain
in good condition); 2. to keep q. down;
3. to keep q. in; 4. (DE, of; de, to) to
beware; to take q. care, heed not; to
mind not; 5. (DE) to forbear (to); to re-
frain (from); to guard (against).

1. Du fruit qui se garde bien, fruit that keeps
well. 4. Gardez-vous d'ennemis, beware of ene-
mies; gardez-vous de tomber, take care not
to fall. 5. Gardons-nous de médire des autres,
let us forbear to speak ill of others.

GARDER, v. n. ** (subj.) beware (of,
lest).

[GARDER requires se before the following
verb.]

GARDE-ROBE, n. f., pl. —, —, s., 1.
ward-robe (room); 2. ward-robe

(clothes); 3. *recess*; water-closet; 4. (bot.) *Southern wood*; (lavender cotton).
GARDE-ROBE, n. m., pl. —s, apron (for women).
GARDE-ROBE, n. m., ÷ pl. —, registrar of the herald's office.
GARDE-TEMPS, n. m., pl. —, (horol.) time-piece; time-measurer.
GARDEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. keeper (person that tends animals); *herd*.
 — de vaches, 1. cow-; 2. cow-boy.
GARDE-VAISSELLE, n. m., pl. GARDES-VAISSELLE, yeoman of the silver scullery.
GARDE-VENTE, n. m., pl. GARDES-VENTE, woodmerchant's agent.
GARDE-VUE, n. m., pl. —, shade (worn over the eyes).
GARDIEN [gardien] n. m. NE, n. f. 1. keeper (person who has the care of a th., a o.); 2. guard; 3. (of public establishments) door-keeper; 4. § guardian (protector); 5. (of a convent of Franciscans) superior; 6. (of prisons) warden; 7. (law) bailiff's man; (broker's man).
 — de la Sainte-Barbe, (nav.) gunner's yeoman. Qualité de —, (V. senses) trusteeship. Sans —, (V. senses) guard-les.
GARDIEN [gardien] NE, adj. guardian; tutelary.
 Ange —, = angel.
GARDON, n. m. (ich.) roach.
GARE [gâr] interj. 1. out of the way! 2. look out! 3. beware of!
GARE [gâr] n. f. 1. (on rivers) basin; 2. (rail.) platform; 3. (rail.) terminus. — d'arrivée, (rail.) terminus; — de départ, (rail.) terminus; — d'évitement, (rail.) siding; siding-place; passing. Chef de —, (rail.) 1. platform-master; 2. superintendent.
GARENNE, n. f. 1. (of hares, rabbits) vivary; 2. (of rabbits) warren; 3. (of rivers) warren.
 — forcée, privée, enclosed warren.
GARENNIER, n. m. warrener; keeper of a warren.
GARER [gâr] v. a. to put ✓ (a boat) into a basin, dock.
SE GARER, pr. v. 1. (of boats) to keep ✓ in shore; 2. (pers.) to clear the way; 3. (pers.) (or, de) to get ✓ out of the way.
GARGARISER, v. a. to gargle.
 Se — la gorge, to = o.'s throat.
SE GARGARISER, pr. v. to gargle o.'s throat.
GARGARISME, n. m. 1. (action) gargarizing; gargling; 2. (liquid) gargle; 3. (pharm.) gargarium.
GARGOTAGE, n. m. (sing.) ill-dressed victuals, pl.
GARGOTE, n. f. cook-shop.
 Méchante —, miserable =. Tenir —, to keep ✓ a =.
GARGOTER, v. n. 1. to frequent the cook-shop; 2. to frequent public-houses; 3. to eat ✓ and drink ✓ dirtily.
GARGOTIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. 1. keeper of a cook-shop; 2. (b. s.) keeper of a public-house; 3. bad cook.
GARGOUILLE [gargou-yad] n. f. ÷ "gargouillade" (step in dancing).
GARGOUILLE [gargou-y] n. f. water-shoot.
GARGOUILLEMENT [gargou-y'man] n. m. 1. rattling (of water in the stomach or throat); 2. (med.) gargling.
GARGOUILLER [gargou-yé] v. n. (of children) to dabble (in water); to paddle.
GARGOUILLES [gargou-yi] n. m.) splashing (of water falling from a water-shoot).
GARGOUSSE, n. f. (artil.) (of cannon) cartridge.
 Papier à —s, cartridge-paper.
GARGOUSSIER, n. m. (artil.) cartridge-box.
GARIGUE, n. f. ÷ waste (land).

FRENCH-ENGLISH.

GARNEMENT, n. m. (scape-grace; bad, worthless fellow).
 Mauvais —, bad, worthless fellow;) bad chap.
GARNI, n. m. (sing.) furnished lodgings, pl.
 Loueur, loueuse en —, keeper of a lodging-house. En —, in furnished lodgings; in a lodging-house. Être en —, to be in furnished lodgings; loger en —, to live, to stay at a lodging-house; louer en —, to let ✓ lodgings.
GARNIR, v. a. (DE, with) 1. to furnish (with necessary things); to provide; to stock; 2. to adorn (places); to ornament; to decorate; to embellish; to set ✓ off; 3. to stuff (chairs); 4. to line (clothes); 5. to trim (clothes); 6. (pers.) to fill (with people); to line; 7. to mount (jewels, &c.); 8. to stick (with things pointed); to set ✓; 9. to run ✓ (stockings) at the heel; 10. to fledge (with feathers, wings); 11. (culin.) to garnish; 12. (nav.) to rig; 13. (nav.) to quilt; 14. (nav.) to serve (ropes).
 1. — un magasin de marchandises, to furnish, to stock a shop with goods; — une bibliothèque de livres, to stock a library with books.
 Bien — de, (V. senses) to stick full of; to stick all over with. — de plumes, to fledge; — de pointes, (tech.) to stick.
GARNI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of GARNIR) (of apartments, lodgings) furnished.
 Non —, 1. (V. senses) (of apartments, lodgings) unfurnished; 2. (of clothes) untrimmed; peu —, (V. senses) (of chairs) unstuffed. Chambre —e, furnished lodging; chambre non —e, unfurnished lodging; hôtel —, lodging-house; maison —e, private lodging-house.
SE GARNIR, pr. v. 1. (pers.) (DE, with) to provide o.'s self; to furnish o.'s self; to stock o.'s self; 2. (th.) (DE, with) to be stocked; 3. (pers.) (CONTR., from) to preserve o.'s self; to protect o.'s self; 4. (of place) to fill.
GARNISAIRE, n. m. bailiff's man (put in the house of a tax-payer in arrears).
GARNISON, n. f. 1. garrison; 2. (law) (sing.) bailiff's men, pl.
 Ville de —, garrison town. À —, (mil.) garrisoned; sans —, ungarrisoned. Être en —, to be, to lie ✓ in =; former la — de, to garrison; mettre — dans, to garrison; mettre en —, to garrison; to lay ✓ in =; mettre — chez, to put ✓ a bailiff's man at ...'s; tenir —, to keep ✓ =.
GARNISSAGE, n. m. 1. (of clothes) trimming; 2. (tech.) facing.
 Bois de —, (tech.) facing-board.
GARNITURE, n. f. 1. (sing.) (DE, for) things necessary (to render a th. complete), pl.; 2. set (number complete); 3. (of dishes) garnish; 4. (of clothes) lining; 5. (of clothes) trimming; 6. (of diamonds) set; 7. (of jewels, &c.) mounting; setting; 8. (of rooms) furniture; 9. (of salad) garnish; 10. (of stockings) running at the heels; 11. (culin.) garnish; 12. (nav.) quilting; 13. (nav.) rigging; 14. (print.) furniture; 15. (tech.) furniture; packing.
 Atelier de —, (nav.) rigging-loft; plateau de —, (tech.) packing-plate.
GAROU, n. m. V. LOUP-GAROU.
GAROU, n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) daphne; spurge flax; 2. (pharm.) garou; garou-bark.
GARROT [gâr] n. m. 1. (sing.) (veter. anat.) withers, pl.; 2. (man.) counter. Fistule du —, (mal de —, fistulous withers. Être blessé au —, to be withered; être blessé sur le — § 1. (pers.) to have been diserved; 2. to have been injured, wounded in o.'s reputation.
GARROT [gâr] n. m. 1. bending lever; 2. stick for packing; 3. (surg.) tourniquet, m.

GARROTTE, n. f. garote (capital punishment in Spain).
GARROTTER [gârôt] v. a. 1. to bind ✓ (with strong cords); 2. § to bind ✓ (a. o. to an engagement); to tie ✓ down.
GARS [gâ] n. m. (1. boy; lad; 2. boy arrived at man's estate; 3. (hist. of France) Gars (insurgent of la Vendée).
GARUS [garuss] n. m. (pharm.) elixir of Garus.
GASCON, NE, adj. Gascon (of Gascony).
 Parler avec un accent —, to speak ✓ with a Gascon accent.
GASCON, n. m. NE, n. f. 1. Gascon (native of Gascony); 2. Gascon; boaster; braggart; braggadocio.
GASCON, n. m. Gascon (patois of Gascony).
GASCONISME, n. m. Gasconism.
GASCONNADE, n. f. gasconade; vaunt; boast; brag.
 Dire des —s, to gasconade.
GASCONNER, v. n. 1. to speak ✓ Gascon; 2. to speak with a Gascon accent; 3. to gasconade; to vaunt; to boast; to brag.
GASPILLAGE [gaspî-yaj] n. m. 1. disorder; confusion; 2. § squandering; waste.
 Être au —, to be squandered, wasted.
GASPILLER [gaspî-yé] v. a. (1. § to throw ✓ into disorder, confusion; 2. § to squander; to waste; to throw ✓ away; to run ✓ through (property); 3. § to fritter away; 4. § to trifle away (time).
GASPILLÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of GASPILLER.
 Non —, unsquandered; unwasted.
GASPILLEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. squanderer; spendthrift.
GASTER [gastêr] n. m. (med.) gaster.
GASTRALGIE, n. f. (med.) gastralgia.
GASTRILOQUE, n. m. ventriloquist.
GASTRIQUE, adj. (physiol.) gastric.
 Embarras —, (med.) derangement of the stomach; jus —, (physiol.) gastric juice.
GASTRITE, n. f. (med.) gastritis.
 Avoir une —, to have =.
GASTRO- (comp.) (anat., med.) gastro-...
GASTRONOME, n. m. f. gastronomist.
GASTRONOMIE, n. f. gastronomy.
GASTRONOMIQUE, adj. gastronomic.
GASTRORAPHIE, n. f. (surg.) gastrotomy.
GASTROTOMIE, n. f. (surg.) gastrotomy.
GÂTEAU, n. m. 1. cake; 2. honey-comb; comb; 3. (sculp.) cake; 4. (surg.) plectet.
 — fébrile, (med.) ague-cake. — de miel, honey-comb; — des rois, twelfth, twelfth-night cake. Marchande de —x, =-woman. Avoir part au —, 1. to have a share in the profit; 2. to have a finger in the pie; partager le —,) to go ✓ halves, snacks.
GÂTE-ENFANT, n. m. f., pl. —s, person that spoils children.
 Être un, une —, to spoil children.
GÂTE-METIER, n. m., pl. —, person that spoils a trade.
 Être un —, to spoil a trade.
GÂTE-PAPIER, n. m., pl. —, scribbler (bad author).
GÂTE-PÂTE, n. m., pl. —, 1. bad, sorry baker; 2. § bad, sorry pastry cook; 3. § bungler.
GÂTER, v. a. 1. § to spoil (a. th.); 2. § to soil; 3. § to taint (putrify); 4. § to mar (a. th.); to spoil; 5. § to spoil (a. o.); 6. § to injure (a. o.); to disserve; 7. § to corrupt; to deprave; 8. § to pet (a child); 9. to blot (waste paper).
 1. — un chemin, une maison, un habit, une plume, to spoil a road, house, coat, pen. 3. La

chaleur a gâté la viande, the heat has tainted the meat.

GÂTE, E, pa. p. V. senses of GÂTER.

Non —, 1. § unspoiled; 2. § untainted; 3. § unmarried; 4. § uninjured; 5. § uncorrupted. Enfant —, spoiled child; enfant — de la fortune, Fortune's fondling, darling.

SE GÂTER, pr. v. 1. § (th.) to spoil; 2. § to soil; 3. § to taint; 4. § (th.) to be marred, spoiled; 5. § (pers.) to spoil; to get spoiled; 6. § to become corrupted, depraved; 7. § (of the fine weather) to break up.

GÂTERIE [gâtri] n. f. attention that spoils (a. o.).

GÂTE-TOUT, n. m., pl. —, mar-all

GATTE, n. f. (nav.) manger.

GATILIER, n. m. (bot.) chaste-tree.

GAUCHE [gôch] adj. 1. § left; 2. § crooked; not straight; 3. § awkward; clumsy; ungainly; 4. (build.) winding; 5. (geom.) winding; 6. (her.) sinister. Habitude de la main —, usage habituel de la main —, left-handedness.

GAUCHE [gôch] n. f. 1. left hand; 2. left; left-side; left-hand side; 3. (of deliberative assemblies) left; left side; 4. left (political party); 5. (mil.) left wing; 6. (mil.) left flank.

À —, 1. at, to the left; 2. on the =; on =; de — à droite, 1. from = to right; 2. (tech.) sun-way. Donner à —, 1. to be in the wrong box; prendre à —, 1. to turn to the =; 2. to take (a. th.) wrong; to misconstrue.

GAUCHEMENT [gôchman] adv. awkwardly; clumsily.

GAUCH-ER [gôché] ÈRE, adj. left-handed.

GAUCHERIE [gôchri] n. f. 1. awkwardness; clumsiness; 2. (of the hands) unhandiness; 3. awkward, clumsy action, thing, trick.

Faire une —, to do (a. th.) awkward, clumsy thing.

GAUCHIR [gôchir] v. n. 1. § to turn aside (in order to avoid a blow); (to dodge); 2. § to prevaricate; (to quibble); to shuffle; 3. (of wood) to warp; 4. (tech.) to get (a. th.) out of true.

Faire —, to warp (wood).

[GAUCHIR in the 1st sense is obsolescent.]

GAUCHIR [gôchir] v. a. 1. (build.) to warp; 2. § to warp; to pervert.

GAUCHI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of GAUCHIR) (tech.) out of true.

SE GAUCHIR, pr. v. 1. (of wood) to warp; 2. (tech.) to get (a. th.) out of true.

GAUCHISSEMENT [gôchisman] n. m. (build.) warping.

GAUDE [gôda] n. f., 1. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) hasty-pudding, sing.; 2. (bot.) dyer's weed.

GAUDIR [gôdir] (SE) pr. v. 1. to rejoice; 2. (DE) to mock (at); to make (a. th.) game (of).

GAUDRIOLE [gôdriol] n. f. broad jest, joke.

GAUDRON [gôdron] n. m. V. Goudron.

GAUDRONNE [gôdroné] E, adj. (bot.) (of leaves) repand.

GAUFRE [gôfré] n. f. 1. honey-comb; 2. wafer (cake); 3. victim; dupe.

GAUFREUR [gôfreur] v. a. to gaffer. — à la paille, to =.

GAUFREUR [gôfreur] n. m. gaffer.

GAUFRIER [gôfrié] n. m. gaffer-iron; waste-iron.

GAUFRIURE [gôfriur] n. f. gaffering.

GAULE [gôl] n. f. 1. long pole; pole; 2. switch.

Coup de —, 1. blow with a pole; 2. stroke of a switch. Donner des coups de — à, 1. to strike (a. th.) with a pole; 2. to beat (a. th.) with a switch.

GAULER [gôle] v. a. 1. to beat (trees with a pole); 2. to knock down (fruit).

GAULIS [gôli] n. m. (pl.) 1. small wood

(of 18 or 20 years old), sing.; 2. (hunt.) small branches (of trees), pl.

GAULOIS [gôloi] E, adj. 1. § Gallic; 2. § of olden time; rude; 3. § of old French; 4. § old; patriarchal.

GAULOIS [gôloi] n. m. E, n. f. 1. § Gaul (man); 2. § Gallic (language); 3. § frank, open person.

GAUPE [gôp] n. f. slattern; slut.

GAURES [gôr] n. m. guebres (fire-worshippers), pl.

GAUSSER [gôcé] (SE) pr. v. 1. (DE) to mock (at); to banter (...); to make (a. th.) game (of).

GAUSSERIE [gôsri] n. f. mockery; making game.

Par —, in mockery.

GAUSSEUR [gôceur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. § mocker; banterer.

GAUSSEUR [gôceur] SE, adj. mocking; bantering.

GAVAUCHE, n. m. (mar.) disorder.

En —, in =.

GAVELET [gavle] n. m. (hist. of Eng.) gavelkind.

GAVION, n. m. 1. throat.

GAVOTTE, n. f. gavot (dance, tune).

GAYAC [ga-yak] n. m. V. Gaïac.

GAZ [gâz] n. m. 1. (chem.) gas; 2. (pl.) (med.) status, sing.

— enflammé, ignited gas; — étouffant, suffoquant, (mining) choke-damp;

damp; — inflammable, (mining) inflammable; stythe; — non-permanent, liquefiable = — de houille,

coal = Bec-de —, 1. = -light; = -lamp;

2. = -burner; compteur à —, = -meter; conduit, tuyau à —, = -pipe;

conduit, tuyau à — principal, main = -pipe; conduit, tuyau à — d'em-

branchement, branch = -pipe; éclairage au —, = -lighting; = -light; jet de —, jet of =; lumière du —, = -light;

outil pour nettoyer les becs de —, = -blower; réservoir de —, = -holder;

usine à —, (sing.) = -work, sing.; = -works, pl. Imperméable au —, = -tight. Être distendu par des —,

(med.) to be distended by status; éclairer au —, to light with =; fabriquer du —, (a. & m.) to generate =; faire

l'appareil d'un bec de —, to mount a = -light; fermer le robinet de —, to turn off the =; ouvrir le robinet de —, to turn on the =; produire du —, 1.

(chem.) to generate =; 2. (a. & m.) to generate =.

GAZE [gâz] n. f. gauze.

— métallique, wire =. — de coton, Leno muslin; — de soie, silk =. Métier à —, = -loom. Comme de la —, 1.

§ gauzy; 2. =. De —, of =; gauzy.

GAZÉIFIER [gâzéifié] v. a. (chem.) to gasify.

SE GAZÉIFIER, pr. v. (chem.) to gasify; to become (a. th.) gaseous.

GAZEIFORME [gâzéiform] adj. (chem.) gasiform.

GAZELLE [gâzel] n. f. (mam.) gazelle; gazel; algazel.

GAZER [gâzé] v. a. 1. § to cover with gauze; 2. § to veil; to gloss over.

GAZETIER [gâztié] n. m. (b. s.) gazetteer.

GAZETIN [gâztin] n. m. 1. little gazette.

GAZETTE [gâzette] n. f. 1. gazette (Venetian coin); 2. gazette (newspaper); 3. § gazette (dry narration); 4. § (pers.) newsmonger.

GAZEU-X [gâzéu] SE, adj. (chem.) gaseous.

GAZIER [gâzié] n. m. 1. gauze-maker; 2. (tech.) gas-fitter.

GAZOMÈTRE [gâzomètré] n. m. 1. (chem.) gasometer; 2. gasometer; gas-holder.

GAZOMÉTRIE [gâzométri] n. f. (did.) gasometry.

GAZON [gâzon] n. m. 1. grass (short); 2. turf; sod; 3. (bot.) grass; 4. (fort.) gazon.

Etat de ce qui abonde en —, 1. grassiness; 2. turfiness; nature du —, 1. grassiness; 2. turfiness; par terre de —, grass-plot. De —, 1. grass; grassy; 2. turf; sod; cespituous; de la nature du —, 1. grassy; 2. turf; en —, (bot.) cespituous; sans —, without grass; grassless. Abonder en —, 1. to abound in grass; 2. to be turf, cespituous; couvrir de —, to grass; to sward; être dépourvu de —, to be grassless; plaquer de —, to grass; produire du —, to sward.

GAZONNEMENT [gâzonman] n. m. turfing; sodding.

GAZONNER [gâzoné] v. a. to turf; to sod.

GAZOUILLEMENT [gâzou-y'man] n. m. 1. prattle; 2. § (of birds) twitter; warbling; 3. § (of little birds) chirp; chirping; 4. § (of streams) prattle; babbling; purling.

GAZOUILLER [gâzou-yé] v. a. 1. § (of birds) to twitter; to warble; 2. § (of little birds) to chirp; to chirrup; 3. § (of sparrows) to twitter; 4. § (of children) to lisp; 5. § (of streams) to prattle; to babble.

Oiseau qui gazouille, (V. senses) chirper.

GAZOUILLIT [gâzou-yi] n. m. 1. V. GAZOUILLEMENT.

GEAL [gè] n. m. (orn.) jay.

C'est le — paré des plumes du paon, it is the jackdaw in the peacock's feathers.

GEANT, n. m. giant.

Pourfendeur de —s, = -killer. À pas de —, at = pace; de —, giantlike; giantly. Qui pourfend les —s, = -killing.

GEANT, E, adj. § gigantic; giant.

GEANTE, n. f. giantess.

GEHENNE, n. f. 1. Gehenna (Hell).

GEINDRE [jindré] v. n. (conj.) like

CRANDRE (b. s.) to moan.

GELATINE, n. f. gelatin.

Tablette de —, cake of =.

GELATINEUX-X [—né] SE, adj. gelatinous; gelatine.

Conversion en substance gélatineuse, (did.) gelatination.

GELATINIFIER, v. a. (did.) to gelatinate.

SE GELATINIFIER, pr. v. (did.) to gelatinate.

GELÉE, n. f. 1. frost (cold); 2. (culin.) jelly.

— blanche, white, hoar frost; forte —, hard, sharp =; grande —, severe =.

GELER, v. a. 1. § to freeze (a. th.) (congeal); 2. § to freeze (a. th.) to freeze to death; 3. § (pers.) to freeze (a. th.) (treat coldly).

GELÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § frozen; 2. (of the body, limbs) frozen; frost-bitten; 3. (of flowers, fruit) frost-bitten; 4. § (pers.) cold (reserved); 5. (culin.) jellied.

Non —, (V. senses) § unfrozen.

SE GELER, pr. v. § (th.) to freeze (a. th.) (congeal).

GELER, v. n. 1. (th.) to freeze (a. th.) (congeal); 2. § (pers.) to freeze (a. th.) (be very cold); 3. (impers.) to freeze (a. th.)

— fort, to = hard; — serré, très-fort, to = very hard. — à pierre fendre, to = as hard as it can =.

GELIF, VE, adj. (of trees) split by the frost.

GELINE, n. f. 1. V. POULE.

GELINOTTE, n. f. 1. fowl fattened in the poultry-yard; 2. (orn.) hazel-hen.

— des bois, (orn.) hazel-hen.

GELIVURE, n. f. cleft, crack occasioned by frost.

GEMEAU, n. m. 1. —x, (pl.) (agr.) meadows mowed twice in one year, pl.; 2. —x, (pl.) (astr.) gemini; twins, pl.

Les —x, (astr.) gemini; the twins. Le — occidental, Castor; le — oriental, Pollux.

GEMINE, E, adj. 1. (bot.) *geminate*; twin; double; 2. (law) *reiterated*.

GEMIR, v. n. 1. || (DE, with; SUR, over) to groan; 2. || (DE, with; SUR, over, for) to moan; to complain; 3. || (DE, ...; de, to) to lament; * to bewail; to bemoan; 4. || (DE, SUR, at) to repine; 5. (of birds) to moan.

3. — d'une erreur funeste, to lament, to bewail a fatal error.

Personne qui gémit, (V. senses) *be-moaner*; *repiner*. Qui ne gémit pas, sans —, (V. senses) 1. *unmoaning*; *uncomplaining*; 2. *unrepining*; 3. *unrepiningly*.

GEMIR, v. a. || to bemoan; * to bewail.

GEMISSANT, E, adj. 1. || § *groaning*; 2. || *moaning*; *complaining*; 3. || § *repining*.

GEMISSEMENT [jémisman] n. m. (SUR, over) 1. || § *groan*; 2. || § *moan*; *complaint*; 3. || § *lamentation*; *bewailing*; 4. || § *repining*.

— étouffé, stifled, suppressed groan; — sourd, low —. Sans —, (V. senses) 1. *unmoaning*; *uncomplaining*; 2. *unrepining*. Pousser un —, to utter, to give v. a. =.

GEMMA, n. m. (bot) *gem*; *bud-leaf*.

GEMMATION [jémiasion] n. f. (bot.) *gemination*; (budding).

GEMME, adj. † of gems.

Pierre —, (min.) *gem*; sel —, *rock salt*.

GEMME, n. f. 1. † (min.) *gem*; 2. *Oriental gem*.

GEMME, n. f. 1. (bot.) *gem*; (leafy bud); 2. (zool.) *bud*.

GEMMER, v. n. to gem; to germinate; to bud.

GEMMIFORME, adj. (bot.) *bud-shaped*.

GEMMIPARE, adj. 1. (bot.) *gemmi-parous*; 2. (zool.) *gemmiparous*.

GEMONIES, n. f. (Rom. ant.) *gemoniæ*, pl.

GÉNANT, E, adj. (POUR, to) 1. || § *inconvenient*; *inconvenient*; 2. || § *uneasy*; *uncomfortable*; 3. || § *troublesome*; 4. || § *that causes restraint*; 5. || § *embarrassing*; 6. || § *annoying*.

GENCIVE, n. f. *gum* (fleshy substance of the jaws that adheres to the teeth).

Abcès des —s, (med.) *gum-boil*; mal aux —s, (sing.) *sore* = s, pl.

GENDARME, n. m. 1. † man at arms; 2. *gendarme* (armed policeman); 3. (th.) *flat iron*; 4.) (b. s.) *thief-catcher*; *thief-taker*; 5. (pers.) *dragoon* (bold woman); *she-dragon*; 6. —s, (pl.) *sparks* (of fire), pl.; 7. —s, (pl.) (of diamonds) *flaw*; *spot*, sing.

GENDARMER, v. a. (to dragon).

Reduire en gendarmant (à), to dragon (into).

SE **GENDARMER**, pr. v. (1. to struggle; to resist; 2. to become v. to get v. angry; to fly v. into a passion; to fly v. out.

GENDARMERIE, n. f. *gendarmery* (armed police force).

GENDRE, v. m. son in law (daughter's husband).

GENE, n. f. 1. † || *torture*; *rack*; 2. || *uneasiness*; *uncomfortableness*; 3. || *inconvenience*; 4. || § *trouble*; *troublesomeness*; 5. § *constraint*; 6. § *restraint*; 7. § *embarrassment*; 8. § *annoyance*; 9. § *unceremoniousness*; 10. § (sing.) *narrow circumstances*, pl.; 11. § (sing.) *involvement*, sing.; *embarrassment*, sing.; *involved*, *embarrassed circumstances*, pl.

Position de —, *involvement*, sing.; *involved circumstances*, pl. Avec —, (V. senses) *uneasily*; *uncomfortably*; *uneasily*; dans la —, (V. senses) 1. *under constraint*; 2. *embarrassed*; 3. *uneasy*; *uncomfortable*; 4. *involved*; *embarrassed*; sans —, (V. senses) 1. *unconstrained*; 2. *unrestrained*; 3. *unceremonious*; without ceremony; at o's ease; at home. Causer de la — à, to in-

commode; to inconvenience; (to put v. out of the way; se donner la — pour q. ch., to make v. o's self uneasy, uncomfortable about a. th.; to torment o's self about a. th.; éprouver de la —, to be uneasy; uncomfortable; être à la —, to be uneasy, uncomfortable; être sans —, 1. to be unceremonious; to stand v. on no ceremonies; 2. to be quite at home; mettre à la —, 1. to render, to make v. uncomfortable; 2. (of shoes) to pinch; se mettre l'esprit à la —, to torment o's self about a. th.; to rack o's brain about a. th.

GÉNÉALOGIE, n. f. *genealogy*; (pedigree).

Être toujours sur sa —, to be always hammering on o's pedigree.

GÉNÉALOGIQUE, adj. *genealogical*.

Arbre —, =-tree; family-tree.

GÉNÉALOGISTE, n. m. *genealogist*.

GÈNER, v. a. 1. || § to incommode; to inconvenience; 2. || § to impede; to obstruct; to hinder; 3. || § to make v. uneasy, uncomfortable; 4. || § to trouble; (to put v. (a. o.) out of the way; 5. || § to restrain; to impose, to lay v., to put v. restraint on; to cramp; 6. || § to be in the way of (a. o.); 7. || § to embarrass; 8. || § to annoy; 9. || § to straiten (in pecuniary circumstances); to make v. (a. o.) short of cash.

1. Un habit, un soulier, une voiture qui vous gêne, a coat, a shoe, a coach that incommodes you. 2. — la circulation du sang, to impede, to obstruct the circulation of the blood.

Cela me, le gêne, (V. senses) I am, he is uncomfortable; I am not at my ease; he is not at his ease. Qui gêne, (V. senses) in the way; qui ne gêne pas, plus, (V. senses) out of the way.

GÈNE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of GÈNER) 1. || § *uneasy*; *uncomfortable*; 2. || § *under constraint*; 3. || § *under restraint*; 4. || § *short of cash*; short.

Non —, qui n'est pas —, (V. senses) 1. || § *easy*; *comfortable*; 2. || § *unrestrained*; *unembarrassed*; *unstraitened*; très —, (V. senses) hard up.

SE **GÈNER**, pr. v. 1. || § to incommode o's self; to inconvenience o's self; to put v. o's self to inconvenience; 2. || § to be under restraint; 3. || § to trouble o's self; (to put v. o's self out of o's way; (to go v. out of o's way).

Ne pas —, (V. senses) 1. to be at o's ease; 2. to be unceremonious; to make v. no ceremonies; (to stand v. on no ceremonies; to make v. o's self at home. Ne vous gênez pas (!) (ironically) make no ceremonies!

GÉNÉRAL, E, adj. 1. *general*; 2. (law) (of actions) *transitory*.

Diffusion — e, *generality*.

GÉNÉRAL, n. m. 1. *general case*; 2. (of religious orders) *general*; 3. (log.) *general*; 4. (mil.) *general*.

— en chef, (mil.) *general in chief*.

Talent de —, *generalship*. En —, in *general*; *generally*; in the whole; in the main; at large.

GÉNÉRALAT [jénéralá] n. m. *generalship* (dignity, time).

GÉNÉRALE, n. f. 1. (for fire) *fire-drum*; 2. (mil.) *general*.

Battre la —, (mil.) to beat v. the *general*.

GÉNÉRALEMENT [jénéralman] adv. *generally*; in general.

— quelconque, (law) *all and singular*. — admis, reçu, répandu, current.

GÉNÉRALISATION [-lization] n. f. (did.) *generalization*; *generalizing*.

GÉNÉRALISER, v. a. to generalize.

GÉNÉRALISME [-isim] n. m. *generalism*.

GÉNÉRALITÉ, n. f. 1. *generality* (quality of being general); 2. *general remark*, *observation*; 3. † *generality* (district).

GÉNÉRA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1. (did.)

generative; 2. *generating*; *genial*; 3. (math.) *generating*.

Non —, *ungenerative*; *ungenial*.

Principe —, (did.) *generator*; *generant*; puissance *génératrice*, *generant*.

GÉNÉRATEUR, n. m. 1. *generator*; 2. (math.) *generant*; 3. (steam.) *generator*.

GÉNÉRATI-F, VE, adj. (did.) *generative* (relating to generation).

GÉNÉRATION [-acion] n. f. 1. *generation*; 2. *generation* (single degree in the scale of genealogy); *descent*; 3. || (th.) *generation*; *production*; 4. (did.) *generation*; 5. (math.) *generation*; *genesis*; 6. (physiol.) *generation*.

Dieux qui président à la —, (ant.) *genial gods*.

GÉNÉRATRICE, n. f. 1. *generatrix*; 2. (geom.) *generatrix*; *generating line*.

GÉNÉREUSEMENT [-reüzman] adv. 1. *generously*; 2. *generously*; *liberally*; 3. *bounteously*; *bountifully*; 4. *courageously*; *boldly*.

Peu —, 1. *ungenerously*; 2. *not valiantly*, *gallantly*, *courageously*.

GÉNÉREU-X [jénéreu] SE, adj. 1. *generous*; 2. (pers.) *generous*; (liberal; (open-handed); 3. (pers.) *bounteous*; *bountiful*; 4. (of animals) *courageous*; *bold*; 5. (of wine) *generous*; *noble*.

Peu —, 1. *ungenerous*; 2. *ungenerous*; *illiberal*; 3. *unbounteous*.

GÉNÉRIQUE, adj. (did.) *generic*.

Par le caractère —, *generically*.

GÉNÉROSITÉ [jénérozité] n. f. 1. *generosity*; 2. *generosity*; *liberality*; 3. *act of generosity*, *liberality*; 4. *bounty*; *bounteousness*; *bountifulness*.

Sans —, 1. *ungenerous*; 2. *ungenerously*; 3. *unbounteously*; *unbountifully*. Faire une —, to do v. an act of generosity, liberality.

GENESE, n. f. (Bibl.) *Genesis*.

GÉNÉSTRELLE, n. f. (bot.) V. **GÉNÉSTROLLE**.

GÉNÉSTROLLE, n. f. (bot.) *dyer's broom*; *dyer's weed*; *green-weed*.

GENET, n. m. *genet* (Spanish horse); *jennet*.

GENET, n. m. (bot.) *broom*.

— épineux, prickled =; (surze; — jonciforme, d'Espagne, rush =. — des teinturiers, *dyer's* =, weed; *green-weed*. De —, broomy. Couvert de —s, broomy; =-covered; *surzy*.

GENETHLIAQUE, adj. *genethliac* (composed on the birth of a child).

GENETHLIAQUE, n. m. *genethliac*.

GENETTE, n. f. (mam.) *genet*.

GENETTE (À LA) adv. (of riding) with short stirrups.

GENEVOIS, n. m. E, n. f. *Genevise*.

GENEVRIER, n. m. (bot.) *juniper*; *juniper-tree*.

— sabine, *savin*.

GENICULE, E, adj. (bot.) *geniculated*; *kneed*.

GENIE, n. m. 1. *genius*; *spirit*; 2. *genius* (talent, quality, character, person); 3. *engineering*; 4. (ant.) *genius*; 5. (mil.) *engineering*.

Beau —, fine *genius*; — civil, civil *engineering*; — maritime, naval *engineering*; mauvais —, evil *spirit*. Officier, soldat du —, (mil.) *engineer*. De —, (V. senses) from o's own invention; da —, (V. senses) *engineering*.

Avoir du — pour, to have a = for; suivre son —, to follow the bent of o's =.

GENIEVRE, n. m. 1. (bot.) *juniper*; *juniper-berry*; 2. *gin*.

— commun, (bot.) *juniper*. Débit de —, *gin-shop*; fabricant de —, *gin-distiller*; fabrication de —, *gin-distilling*; fabrique de —, *gin-distillery*; graine de —, (bot.) *juniper-berry*; marchand, marchande de —, *dealer in gin*.

GÉNISSE, n. f. *heifer*.GÉNISTA, n. m. (bot.) *V. GÉNÉS-TROLLE*.GÉNITAL, E, adj. (did.) *genital*.Parties —es, *genitals*, pl.GÉNITEUR, n. m. (b. s.) *generator*.GÉNITIF, n. m. (gram.) *genitive*; *genitive case*.Au —, *in the* =; du —, 1. *of the* =; 2. *genitive*.GÉNITOIRES, n. m. + *V. TESTICULE*.GÉNITURE, n. f. + (jest.) *offspring*; *child*.GENOIS, n. m. E, n. f. *Genoese*.GENOPE, n. f. (nav.) *seizing*; *lashing*.GENOPER, v. a. (nav.) *to seize*; *to lash*.GENOU, n. m. 1. *knee*; 2. —x. (pl.) *lap*, sing.; 3. (of oars) *arm*; 4. (sing.) (mech.) *ball and socket*, pl.; 5. (nav.) *lower futtock*.

Le — en terre, un — en terre, *kneeling on one knee*; les —x pleins de q. ch., *a lapful of a. th.* Personne à —x, *kneeler*. A —x, 1. *on, upon o.'s* =s; 2. *with bended* =s; 3. (exclam.) *down upon your* =s! à —x ..., qui a des —x, ...-*kneed*; à hauteur du —, =-*deep*; =-*high*; aux —x en dedans, *in-kneed*; aux —x en dehors, *out-kneed*; jusqu'aux —, 1. *up to the* =s; 2. =-*deep*; sur les —x de ¶ §, *in the lap of*; sur ses —x, *in o.'s lap*; on o.'s *lap*. Avoir des —x ..., *to be ...-kneed*; avoir les —x cassés, 1. *to have o.'s* =s *broken*; 2. *to be broken-kneed*; avoir des —x en dedans, *to be in-kneed*; avoir des —x en dehors, *to be out-kneed*; fléchir le —, les —x, 1. *to bend* ¶, *to bow the* =; 2. (à) *to bow down (before)*; se jeter à —x, *to fall* ¶ on, *upon o.'s* =s; *to throw* ¶ o.'s *self on o.'s* =s; se mettre à —x, *to kneel down*; *to go* ¶ down on, *upon o.'s* =s; tomber à —x, *to fall* ¶ on, *upon o.'s* =s; tomber aux —x de q. u., *to fall* ¶ at a. o.'s *feet*.

GENOUILLERE [genou-yèrr] n. f. 1. *knee-piece (armour)*; 2. *knee-cap* (to cover the knee); 3. (of boots) *top*.GENOVÉFAIN, n. m. *canon of Saint Genevieve*.GENRE, n. m. 1. *kind*; *sort*; *species*; *description*; 2. *sort*; *manner*; 3. *fashion*; *taste*; *mode*; *style*; 4. *style*; *manner*; 5. (did.) *genus*; 6. (gram.) *gender*; 7. (nat. hist.) *genus*; 8. (mus.) *genus*; 9. (paint.) "*genre*" (various branches of painting except history and landscape); 10. (physiol.) *system*.

Bon —, *gentility*; le — humain, *mankind*; *humankind*. Dans son —, *in o.'s way*; dans le bon —, *in good style*; dans le mauvais —, *in bad style*; de bon —, 1. *genteel*; 2. *gentlemanly*; 3. *lady-like*; de mauvais —, 1. *ungenteel*; 2. *ungentlemanly*; d'un nouveau —, (b. s.) *new-fangled*.

GENS, n. m. f. (pl.) 1. *people* (in a collective sense); *persons*, pl.; 2. *people* (members of a profession, trade), pl.; 3. *people* (of the same party); *men*, pl.; 4. *people*, pl.; *party*, sing.; *company*, sing.; 5. *domestics*; *servants*, pl.

1. Des — fort dangereux, *de fort dangereux* —, *very dangerous people*; tous les — de bien, *all good people*; tous les honnêtes —, *all honest people*; toutes les vieilles —, *all old people*; certaines —, *certain people*; certaines honnêtes —, *certain honest people*; quelles —, *what people*; quels braves —, *what good people*; telles —, *such people*; tels sont les —, *people are so*; toutes —, *all persons*; tous ces —, *all these persons*; toutes ces bonnes et dignes —, *all these good and worthy people*; toutes les vieilles —, *all old people*.

Belles —, *fine people*; bonnes —, *simple* =; les jeunes —, 1. *young* =, *persons* (of both sexes); 2. *young gentlemen*; *young lads*; *young men*; 3. *boys*; les petites —, *humble* =; — vulgaires, *vulgar* =. — d'armes, *men at arms*; — de bien, *good* =; — de la

basse classe, *low* =; — d'Eglise, *churchmen*, pl.; *clergy*, sing.; — d'épée, = *wearing swords*; — de guerre, *military men*; — de lettres, *literary* =; — de rien, *common*, *low* =; — de robe, *gentlemen of the long robe*; *lawyers*; — de mer, *sea-faring* =; les — du roi, 1. *law officers of the crown*; 2. *king's attendants, servants*; — comme il faut, *genteel* =. De — comme il faut, 1. *genteel*; 2. *gentlemanly*; 3. *lady-like*. Il ya — et —, *there are = of all sorts*; (*there are = of all sorts good, bad and indifferent*).

[GENS is m. in all its senses except the first. In this it may be of either gender; it is m. when the adj. follows; f. when the adj. precedes. When TOUR, all, CERTAIN, certain, some, QUEL, what and TEL, such, precede it immediately or when TOUR, all, is separated from it by an article only, they agree with it in the f.; but they agree with it in the m. if the adj. should not immediately precede it or should not vary in the f. gender. V. Ex. 1.]

GENT, n. f. + (pleas.) *race*; *tribe*; *people*; *nation*.GENT, E, adj. + *fair*; *comely*; *pretty*.GENTIANE [jancian] n. f. (bot.) (genus) *gentian*.— des champs, *gentianella*; — des marais, *wind-flower*.GENTIANELLE [jancianel] n. f. (bot.) *gentianella*.GENTIL [janti] adj. m. (bibl. hist.) *gentile*.GENTIL [janti] n. m. (bibl. hist.) *gentile*.Des —s, *Gentile*.GENTIL [-ti] LE [-ti-y'] adj. 1. (*pretty*); 2. (b. s.) (*pretty* (bad)); 3. (b. s.) *pretty* (impertinent); *ridiculous*.Un — garçon, *pretty fellow*.GENTIL [-ti] n. m. LE [-ti-y'] n. f. 1. *pretty person*; 2. *prettiness*.Faire le —, *to play the amiable*; passer le —, *to be more than pretty*.GENTILHOMME [janti-yomm] n. m., pl. GENTILSHOMMES, 1. *nobleman*; *noble*; 2. *gentleman*; *man of quality*; 3. *gentleman* (attached to the service of princes).— à lièvre, *poor gentleman*.GENTILHOMMERIE [-ti-yommri] n. f. (b. s.) 1. *nobility*; 2. *gentility*.GENTILHOMMIERE [-ti-yommièr] n. f. (*small country-seat*).GENTILITE, n. f. 1. (sing.) *gentile nations*, pl.; 2. *paganism*; *heathenism*.GENTILLÂTRE [-ti-yâtr] n. m. (b. s.) *lordling*.GENTILLESSE [-ti-yess] n. f. 1. *prettiness*; *gracefulness*; *charm*; 2. *pretty thing*; 3. *pretty thought*; 4. *knick-knack*; 5. (b. s.) *pretty trick*.

GENTILSHOMMES [jantizomm]. V. GENTILHOMME.

GENTILMENT, adv. 1. *prettily*; *gracefully*; 2. (jest.) *prettily* (badly); *nicely*.GENUFLEXION, n. f. *genuflection*; *kneeling*.Faire une —, *to kneel down*.GEOCENTRIQUE, adj. (astr.) *geocentric*.GÉODESIE, n. f. (did.) *geodesy*.GÉODESIQUE, adj. (did.) *geodetic*; *geodetical*.GÉOGNOSIE [jéognosiz] n. f. (did.) *geognosy*.GÉOGRAPHE, n. m. *geographer*.Ingénieur —, 1. *geographical engineer*; 2. *hydrographer*.GÉOGRAPHIE, n. f. *geography*.GÉOGRAPHIQUE, adj. *geographical*; *geographic*.GÉOGRAPHIQUEMENT [jéografikman] adv. *geographically*.GÉOLAGE [jôlai] n. m. *gaol-fee*.GÉOLE [jôli] n. f. *gaol*; *jail*; *prison*.À la —, *at the gaoler's*.GÉOLIER [jôlièr] n. m. *jailer*; *gaoler*; *gaol-keeper*.GÉOLIERE [jôlièr] n. f. *jailer's wife*.GÉOLOGIE, n. f. *geology*.GÉOLOGIQUE, adj. *geological*.GÉOLOGIQUEMENT [jéolojikman] adv. *geologically*.GÉOLOGUE, n. m. *geologist*.

GÉOMANCIE.

GÉOMANCIE, n. f. *geomancy* (divination by circles or points on the earth).GÉOMANCIEN [-ciin] n. m. NE, n. f. *geomancer*.GÉOMÉTRAL, E, adj. *geometrical*.GÉOMÉTRALEMENT [-tralman] adv. *geometrically*.GÉOMÈTRE, n. m. 1. *geometrician*; *geometer*; 2. *mathematician*.— qui lève les plans, (engin.) *surveyor*.GÉOMÉTRIE, n. f. *geometry*.— descriptive, *descriptive* =; — transcendante, *higher, sublime, transcendental* =.GÉOMÉTRIQUE, adj. *geometrical*; *geometric*.Peu —, *ungeometrical*.GÉOMÉTRIQUEMENT [-trikman] adv. *geometrically*.Disposé —, (min.) *geometrical*; *geometric*.GÉORAMA, n. m. *georama*.GÉORGIQUE, adj. *Georgic* (relating to agriculture).GÉORGIQUES, n. f. (lit.) *Georgics*, pl.

GÉRANIER

GÉRANIUM [-niomm] n. m. (bot.) *geranium*; (*crane's bill*).GÉRANT, n. m. 1. (adm.) *manager*;2. (com.) *manager*; 3. (com.) (of partners) *principal*; *senior*.— responsable, (of newspapers) *responsible editor*. — à bord, (mar., com.) *husband*; *ship's husband*. Commission allouée au — à bord, (mar., com.) *husbandage*.GÉRANT, E, adj. 1. (adm.) *managing*; 2. (com.) *managing*.GERBE, n. f. 1. *sheaf*; 2. *tihe-sheaf*;3. (of water) *wheat-sheaf jet*; 4. (fire-works) *gerb*.— de dessus, (agr.) *cap sheaf*. Mettre en —, *to make* ¶ up into *sheaves*.GERBEE, n. f. *bundle of straw not thrashed clean*.GERBER, v. a. 1. *to make* ¶ up into *sheaves*; 2. *to stand* ¶ (casks) upon *each other*.GERBOISE, n. f. (mam.) *jerboa*.

GERCE, n. f. V. GERÇURE.

GERCER, v. a. 1. ¶ § *to chap*; 2. ¶ *to crack*; *to cranny*; 3. (pot.) *to crack*.SE GERÇER, pr. v. 1. ¶ § *to chap*; 2. ¶ *to crack*; 3. (pot.) *to crack*.GERCER, v. n. 1. ¶ § *to chap*; 2. ¶ *to crack*.Faire —, 1. ¶ § *to chap*; 2. ¶ *to crack*; 3. (pot.) *to crack*.GERÇURE, n. f. 1. ¶ § *chap*; 2. ¶ *crack*; *cleft*; *chink*.GÉRER, v. a. 1. *to administer*; *to manage*; 2. (com.) *to manage*.GÉRÉ, E, pa. p. *administered*; *managed*.Non —, *unadministered*.GERFAUT, n. m. (orn.) *gerfalcon*; *gyrfalcon*.— mâle, *jerkin*.GERMAIN, E, adj. 1. (of cousins) *german*; *first*; 2. (law) (of brothers or sisters) *by, of the whole blood*.Cousin —, *cousine* — e, *first cousin*; *cousin german*; *issu de* —, *second cousin*. Il a le — sur moi, *he is my father's mother's cousin*.GERMAIN, n. m. E, n. f. (law) *brother* (m.) *sister*, (f.) *of the whole blood*.GERMAIN, E, adj. *German* (of ancient Germany).GERMAIN, n. m. E, n. f. *German* (native of ancient Germany).GERMANDREE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *germander*.— aquatique, *maritime*, 1. *Syria*

marum, mastic; 2. cat-mint; cat-thyme; — officinale, common, wall germander.

GERMANIQUE, adj. Germanic.

GERMANISME, n. m. germanism.

GERME, n. m. 1. § germ; 2. § germ (origin); bud; seed; 3. (of eggs) germ; (treadle); 4. (of bulbous, tuberos roots) sprout; shoot; 5. (bot.) ovarium; germin.

Dans son — §, in the bud; de —, germinal. Faire éclore un —, to give birth to a germ; étouffer un —, to stifle a germ; pousser des —s, to be germinating; (to shoot); to sprout.

GERMER, v. n. 1. § to shoot; to sprout; 2. § to bud; to spring up; 3. (agr.) to spire.

GERMINAL, E, adj. germinal.

GERMINAL, n. m. Germinal (seventh month of the calendar of the first French republic from 21 March to 19 April).

GERMINATION [—acion] n. f. (bot.) germination.

GERMOIR, n. m. (brewer.) malt-house.

Aire de —, (brewer.) malt-floor.

GEROFLE, n. m. V. GIROFLE.

GERONDIF, n. m. (gram.) gerund.

Au —, in the —.

GERZEAU, n. m. V. NIELLE.

GESIER, n. m. 1. (orn.) gizzard; 2. (falc.) pannel.

GESINE, n. f. § confinement; lying in; child-bed.

Être en —, to be confined; to lie in.

GESIR, v. n. § def. (pr. p. GISANT; ind. pres. IL GIT; nous GISONS; vous GISEZ; ils GISENT; imp. GISAIS) 1. (pers.) to lie (ill, dead); 2. (th.) to lie (overthrown, destroyed); 3. § (th.) to lie; to consist.

Ci-git, (in epitaphs) here lies; sacred to the memory of.

[Gesir is used in the pr. p., ind. pres. and imperfect only.]

GESSE, n. f. (bot.) vetch.

— cultivée, domestique, chickling vetch.

GESTATION [—acion] n. f. 1. gestation (carrying for exercise); 2. (physiol.) gestation.

GESTE, n. m. 1. gesture; action; 2. gesture; movement; 3. sign (by a gesture); 4. § action; achievement; exploit; 5. (—s, pl.) doings; tricks, pl.

Faits et —s de q. u., a. o.'s doings, tricks. — de la main, 1. sign with the hand; 2. beckon. Sur un — de q. u., 1. at a. o.'s sign; 2. at a. o.'s beck. Faire un —, 1. to move; 2. to make a sign; 3. to beckon; faire des —s, to gesticulate; to make gestures.

GESTICULA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. gesticulator.

GESTICULATION [—acion] n. f. gesticulation.

De —, gesticulatory.

GESTICULER, v. n. (b. s.) to gesticulate; to make gestures.

GESTION, n. f. 1. administration; management; 2. (adm.) management; 3. (com.) management.

— de la succession, (law) (of intestates) administration. Avoir la — de, to have the = of; to administer; to manage.

GIBBEU-X [jib-beu] SE, adj. (did.) gibbous.

Partie gibbeuse, (did.) gibbosity.

GIBBON [jibon] n. m. (mam.) (genus) gibbon; long-armed ape.

GIBBOSITÉ [jib-bôzité] n. f. (did.) gibbousness; gibbosity.

GIBECIERE [jib-ciêre] n. f. 1. game-pouch; game-pocket; shooting-pocket; 2. hawk-pouch; 3. juggler's pocket. Tour de —, sleight of hand trick.

GIBELET [jiblé] n. m. gimlet (small).

Avoir un coup de —, (pers.) to be crazed, cracked.

GIBELIN [jiblin] n. m. (Ital. hist.) Ghibeline.

GIBELLOTTE [jiblott] n. f. (culin.) "gibelotte" (rabbit-stew).

GIBERNE, n. f. (mil.) cartridge-box. — d'équipage, (nav.) =.

GIBET, n. m. gibbet, sing.; gallows, pl.

GIBIER, n. m. 1. § game (animals of the chase); 2. § game (object of pursuit).

Gros —, large =; menu —, small =.

— à plume, wild fowl; — de potence, Newgate-bird; gaol-bird; scape-grace.

Pièce de —, head of =. Tuer du —, to shoot =. Cela n'est point de son — §, 1. that is not his taste, fancy; 2. that is beyond his reach (capacity).

GIBOULEE, n. f. 1. shower; 2. hail-shower.

— de mars, April shower.

GIBOYER [jiboi-yé] v. n. 1. § to hunt; to go hunting; 2. to shoot; to go shooting.

GIBOYEUR [jiboi-year] n. m. 1. § huntsman; hunter; 2. dealer in game.

GIBOYEU-X [jiboi-yé] SE, adj. abounding in game.

GIFLE, n. f. § slap in the face; box on the ear.

GIFLER, v. a. § to slap (a. o.'s) face; to box the ears of.

GIGANTESQUE, adj. § gigantic.

GIGANTESQUE, n. m. gigantic.

GIGANTOMACHIE, n. f. (ant.) gigantomachia; battle of the giants.

GIGOT [jigô] n. m. 1. (but.) (of sheep) leg of mutton; leg; 2. —s, (pl.) (of horses) hind legs, pl.; 3. (pers.) (jest.) legs; shanks, pl.; 4. (of dress) shoulder of mutton.

Manche à —, shoulder of mutton sleeve.

GIGOTTÉ, E, adj. (of animals) strong-limbed.

GIGOTTER, v. n. 1. § (of animals) to spurn (kick); 2. (pers.) to kick about.

GIGUE, n. f. 1. (jest.) leg; 2. gig (dance, tune).

GILET, n. m. waistcoat; vest.

— d'armes, fencing jacket; — à chaîne, roll-collar waistcoat; — à vessie, air-jacket. Étoffe pour —s, waistcoating.

GILLE [jil] n. m. 1. clown; 2. ninny.

Faire —, to run away, off; to cut o.'s stick.

GIMLETTE [jimblét] n. f. "gimblète" (cake).

GINGAS [jingâ] n. m. tick (cloth); ticking.

GINGEMBRE [jinjanbr] n. m. (bot.) ginger.

GINGEOLIER [jinjolié] n. m. (bot.) lote. V. JUJUBIER.

GINGUET, TE, adj. (i. short; 2. weak; 3. frivolous.

GINGUET, n. m. weak wine.

GINSEN

GINSENG [jinsan] n. m. (pharm.) ginseng.

GIRAFE, n. f. 1. (mam.) giraffe; camelopard; 2. (astr.) giraffe; camelopard.

GIRANDE, n. f. 1. girande (jets of water); 2. (fire-works) girande; bouquet.

GIRANOLE, n. f. 1. girandole (candle stock); 2. sprig (of gems worn in the ears); 3. (bot.) chara; 4. (fire-works) girandole.

GIRASOL [jiraçol] n. m. (min.) girasol.

GIRATOIRE, adj. (did.) gyral.

Mouvement —, gyration.

GIRAUMONT [jirâmon] n. m. (bot.) pompion; pumpkin.

GIROFLE, n. m. (bot.) clove.

Clou de —, clove; griffe de —, clove-stalk; huile de —, oil of clove.

GIROFLEE, adj. § of clove.

Cannelle —, (com.) clove-bark.

GIROFLEE, n. f. 1. (bot.) gilliflower, stock; 2. § box on the ear; slap in the face.

— jaune, des murailles, wall-flower; white stock. OEillet — des fleuristes, clove gilliflower.

GIROFLIER, n. m. (bot.) clove-tree.

GIRON, n. m. 1. § lap; 2. § bosom; lap; pale; 3. (arch.) tread (of a step); 4. (her.) gyron.

Dans le — de §, in the bosom, lap of; within the pale of; dans son — §, in, on o.'s lap.

GIRONDE, n. f. (Fr. hist.) Gironde (political party in the revolution).

GIRONDIN, n. m. (Fr. hist.) Girondist; Girondin.

GIRONNE, E, adj. (her.) gyronny.

GIROUETTE, n. f. 1. vane; weather-cock; 2. § (pers.) weather-cock; 3. (nav.) vane.

— à fumée, smoke-disperser. Fer de —, (nav.) vane-spindle.

GISANT, E, adj. lying (ill, dead).

GISEMENT [jizman] n. m. 1. (geol., min.) bearing; repository; 2. (nav.) bearing.

GISENT [jizs] v. (ind. pres. 3rd pers. pl. of GISIR) lie (ill, dead, destroyed).

GIT, v. (ind. pres. 3rd pers. sing. of GISIR) 1. lies (ill, dead, destroyed); 2. (th.) lies; is; 3. § (th.) lies (consists); 4. (nav.) lies.

Ci—, (in epitaphs) here lies; sacred to the memory of.

GITE, n. m. 1. home; 2. lodging (place); 3. nether mill-stone; 4. (of hares) seat; form; 5. (min.) deposit; bed; locality.

Dernier — (§, long home. Venir mourir au —, to end o.'s days in o.'s native place.

GITER, v. n. § to lodge; to sleep.

SE GITER, pr. v. § to lodge; to sleep.

GIVRE, n. m. rime; hoar frost.

Couvert de —, rimy; étincelant de —, icy-pearled; il tombe du —, it rimes.

GIVRE, n. f. (her.) snake; serpent.

GLABRE, adj. (bot.) glabrous; unbearded; smooth.

GLACANT, E, adj. § 1. freezing; icy; 2. § chilling.

GLACE, n. f. 1. § ice (congealed water); 2. § ice-work; 3. § coldness (insensibility); 4. mirror; looking-glass; 5. plate-glass; mirror-plate; 6. (of carriages) glass; window; 7. (of diamonds) flaw; 8. (a. & m.) frost-work; 9. (confect.) ice.

Banc de —, field of ice; = -berg; clarté de la —, = -blink; montagne de —, = -berg; moule à —, = -mould; nappe de —, sheet of —. À la —, (of liquids for drunk) iced. Boire à la —, to drink every thing iced; être de — §, to be all ice, coldness; enchaîné par la —, = -chained; frapper de —, to ice (liquids for drunk); garnir de —s, to glaze; rompre la —, 1. § to break the =; 2. § to break up the =.

GLACEE, n. f. (bot.) ice-plant.

GLACER, v. a. 1. § to freeze (congeal); to ice; 2. § to freeze; to freeze up; 3. § to chill; 4. § to chill (o.'s blood); to make (o.'s blood) run cold; 5. § to damp (depress); 6. § (de, with) to overpower; to strike; 7. (a. & m.) to glaze; 8. (a. & m.) to frost; 9. (conf.) to ice; 10. (culin.) to frost; 11. (need.) to conceal the seams of; 12. (paint.) to glaze.

6. Ce récit nous glaça d'horreur, this recital overpowered, struck us with horror.

— le sang, to make a. o.'s blood run cold. Boite à —, sugar-dredger.

GLACÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of GLACER) 1. § icy-cold; icy; 2. § clay cold; 3. § cold; freezing; chilling; 4. (culin.) frosted.

Non —, 1. || § unfrozen; 2. || § unchilled; 3. § undamped; 4. (a. & m.) unglazed; 5. (a. & m.) unfrosted; 6. (conf.) uniced; 7. (culin.) unfrosted; 8. (paint.) unglazed.

SE GLACER, pr. v. (V. senses of GLACER) 1. || to freeze (congeal); 2. § to freeze (to chill); 3. § to weaken.

GLACER, v. n. || to freeze (congeal).
GLACEU-X [glaceu] SE, adj. (jewel.) flawed.

GLACIAL, E, adj. 1. || freezing; glacial; 2. § frigid; cold; 3. (geog.) (of zones) frigid; frozen.

Mer —e, océan —, (geog.) Frozen Ocean.

[GLACIAL has no m. pl.]

GLACIALE, n. f. (bot.) ice-plant.

GLACIER, n. m. 1. glacier (mass of ice); 2. (pers.) dealer in ice.

GLACIERE, n. f. ice-house.

GLACIS, n. m. 1. glaciis (insensible slope); 2. (arch.) glaciis; weathering; 3. (fort.) glaciis; 4. (paint.) glazing.

GLAÇON, n. m. 1. piece of ice; 2. icicle.

Petit —, icicle. Étincelant de —s, ice-pearled.

GLADIATEUR, n. m. gladiator.

De —, gladiatorial; gladiatory.

GLAIEUL, n. m. (bot.) gladiolus; German iris; corn-flag.

— puant (gladiolus; gladiolus iris; — des marais, gladiolus iris; yellow-water flag. Qui abonde en —s, laggy.

GLAIRE, n. f. glair.

GLAIRER, v. a. (bind.) to glair.

GLAIREU-X [glairu] SE, adj. glairy.

GLAISE, n. f. loam; clay.

GLAISE, adj. loam; clay.

Terre —, loam; clay.

GLAISER, v. a. to loam.

GLAISEU-X [—zé] SE, adj. loamy.

GLAISIERE, n. f. loam-pit; clay-pit.

GLAIVE, n. m. 1. || sword (short); 2. || sword; blade; steel; 3. || sword (means of punishment).

— spirituel §, spiritual sword; — vengeur, avenging —. — de combat, battle-blade. Puissance du —, power of life and death.

GLAMA, n. m. V. LAMA.

GLANAGE, n. m. glean (action).

GLAND, n. m. 1. acorn (fruit of the oak); 2. tassel (ornament); 3. (anat.) gland.

— de mer, (conch.) acorn; acorn-fish; acorn-shell; — de terre, (bot.) earth-nut.

GLANDE, n. f. 1. (anat.) gland; 2. (bot.) gland; glandule; 3. (med.) kernel.

— lymphatique, (anat.) lymphatic gland; — sébacée, sebaceous; — simple, simple =. Amas, masse de —s, glandulosity.

GLANDE, E, adj. 1. (her.) acorned; 2. (veter.) glandered.

GLANDEE, n. f. 1. crop of acorns; 2. pannage.

Aller, envoyer à la —, to go (to), to send (to) acorning.

GLANDULAIRE, adj.

GLANDULEU-X [—lé] SE, adj. (anat.) glandular; glandulous.

GLANDULE, n. f. (anat.) glandule.

GLANDULIFERE, adj. (anat.) glandular.

GLANE, n. f. 1. handful of corn gleaned; 2. —s, (pl.) gleanings; 3. (of onions) rope; 4. (of pears) cluster.

Faire — §, to glean.

GLANER, v. a. || § to glean.

GLANER, v. n. || § to glean.

GLANEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. gleaner.

GLANURE, n. f. glean (quantity gleaned).

GLAPIR, v. n. 1. || (of dogs, foxes) to yelp; 2. (pers.) to squeak; 3. (pers.) to scream.

GLAPISSANT, E, adj. 1. || (of dogs, foxes) yelping; 2. § (pers.) squeaking; 3. § (pers.) screaming.

GLAPISSEMENT [glapisman] n. m. 1. (of dogs, foxes) yelping; yelp; 2. (pers.) squeaking; 3. (pers.) scream.

GLAS [glâ] n. m. knell; "passing-bell.

— funèbre, funeral knell; death-bell; "passing bell. Sans — funèbre, sans qu'on ait sonné le — funèbre, (V. senses) "unknelled. Sonner le —, to toll the knell.

GLAUCOME [glôkôm] n. m. (med.) glaucoma.

GLAUQUE, adj. (did.) glaucous.

GLEBE, n. f. 1. glebe; soil; 2. "ground (field in cultivation); sod; 3. clod; sod.

Être attaché à la —, to be bound to the soil.

GLECHOME [glêkôm] n. m. (bot.) gill; ground veg.

— hederacé, =.

GLENE, n. f. (nav.) coil.

GLENER, v. a. (nav.) to coil.

GLENOÏDAL, E, adj. (bot.) glenoid; glenoidal.

Cavité, fosse —e, glenoid; glene.

GLENOÏDALE, n. f. (anat.) glenoid; glene.

GLENOÏDE, adj. (anat.) glenoid; glenoidal.

Cavité, fosse —, glenoid; glene.

GLENOÏDIEN [—di] NE, adj. (anat.) glenoid; glenoidal.

GLETTE, n. f. (metal.) litharge.

GLISSADE, n. f. 1. slide; 2. slip; 3. (danc.) glissade.

Faire une —, 1. to have a slide; 2. § to make a slip.

GLISSANT, E, adj. || § slippery.

Nature —e, slipperiness. D'une manière —e, slipperily. C'est un pas —, le pas est — §, it is a delicate, (ticklish affair; c'est un terrain — §, it is slippery, tender ground.

GLISSE, n. m. (danc.) glisse.

GLISSEMENT [glisman] n. m. 1. slipping; 2. sliding.

GLISSER, v. n. (DANS, into; DE, out of) 1. || to slip; to make a slip; 2. || § to slide (to); to have a slide; 3. || § to glide; 4. § (sun) to glide (over); to pass (over); to slur (over); to touch (on); 5. § to dart; 6. § to make a little, no impression.

1. Le pied lui a glissé, his foot slipped; cela m'a glissé des mains, that slipped out of my hands. 2. — sur la glace, to slide on the ice.

— des mains à q. u. || §, to slip through a. o.'s fingers. C'est à vous à —, c'est votre tour à —, (b. s.) it is your turn (to incur expense).

GLISSER, v. a. 1. || (DANS, in, into) to slip (introduce); to slip in; 2. || § to let a slip in; 3. || § to slide (to); 4. § to slide (in); 5. § to insinuate; 6. § to whisper (a. th. into a. o.'s ear).

1. — sa main dans la poche de q. u., to slip a. o.'s hand into a. o.'s pocket; — q. ch. à la main de q. u., to slip a. th. into a. o.'s hand.

SE GLISSER, pr. v. § (DANS, into) 1. to slip (by stealth); to steal (to); 2. to glide; to slip; 3. to creep (to); to creep (in); 4. to insinuate; 5. to worm o.'s self; to worm.

GLISSEUR, n. m. || slider.

GLISSOIRE, n. f. || slide (path on the ice).

GLOBE, n. m. 1. globe; 2. globe (the earth); 3. orb (symbol of sovereign power); globe; tut; 4. tut (golden ball with a cross); 5. (of the eye) globe.

— céleste, celestial globe; — terrestre, terrestrial =. — de feu, fire-ball. Formation en —, conglobation; usage des —s, use of the =s. En —, globate; globated; en forme de, conglobate. Former en —, to conglobate; mettre en —, to globe.

GLOBULAIRE, n. f. (bot.) globularia, (blue, French, globe daisy; (madwort).

GLOBULE, n. m. (did.) globule.

Se former en —s, to conglobate; se réunir en —s, (of liquids) to conglobulate.

GLOBULEU-X [—lé] SE, adj. 1. globular; globulous; 2. composed of globules; 3. (bot.) globular; globous.

Corps —, 1. globular body; 2. conglobulation.

GLOIRE, n. f. 1. || § glory; 2. † (of God) glory; glorification; 3. halo; halo of glory; 4. (paint., sculp.) glory; aureola; 5. (heat.) glory.

Vaine —, vain glory; vainglory; (glorying Auréole de —, halo of =; titre de —, glory. — à! = to! À la — de, to the = of. Combler, couvrir de —, to cover with =; être avide de —, to thirst after =; être, faire la — de, to be the = of; se faire — de, to make a o.'s boast; to boast; to glory in; to take a pride in; se faire une — de, to glory in; to think a = to; to take a pride in; mettre sa — à, to glory in; to find a o.'s = in; rendre — à, to give a = to; tenir à — de, to think a = to; tirer — de, to glory in; to find a o.'s = in; travailler pour la —, to aim at =.

GLORIA, n. m. coffee with spirits.

— au thé, tea with spirits.

GLORIETTE, n. f. (of gardens) alcove.

GLORIEUSEMENT [glorieuzman] adv. gloriously.

GLORIEU-X [glorieu] SE, adj. 1. || § (de, to) glorious; 2. † glorified; blessed; 3. (b. s.) vain-glorious; self-glorious; vain; boastful; proud; (conceited; vapouring.

Corps —, 1. † glorious body; 2. (S constipated, costive person.

GLORIEU-X [glorieu] n. m. SE, n. f. braggart; boaster; vapourer.

Faire le —, to be a =. En faisant le —, boastfully; vapouringly. Il fait bon battre un —, a vain man does not boast of his humiliation.

GLORIFIANT, E, adj. (honourable (conferring honour).

GLORIFICATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. glorification; 2. (theol.) glorification.

GLORIFIER, v. a. † 1. to glorify (God); to give a glory to; 2. to glorify (admit to beatitude).

GLORIFIÉ, E, pa. p. glorified.

Non —, unglorified.

SE GLORIFIER, pr. v. 1. (DE, in) to glory (exalt); 2. (DE) to glory (in); to boast (of, to); to plume, to pique o.'s self (on, upon).

GLORIOLE, n. f. (vainglory).

GLOSE [glôz] n. f. 1. gloss; glossing; 2. —s, (pl.) glossology, sing; 3. || § (b. s.) carping; 4. § (b. s.) reflection; 5. parody.

Table des —s, glossarial index. De —, glossarial.

GLOSER [glôz] v. a. 1. || to glose; to gloss; 2. || § (b. s.) to carp; to criticize; 3. § to carp at; to reflect on; to find a fault with.

Porté à —, carping.

GLOSER [glôz] v. n. § (sun) to carp (at); to reflect (on); to find a fault (with).

GLOSEU-R [glôzeur] n. m. SE, n. f. carper.

GLOSSAIRE, n. m. 1. glossary; 2. expositor (vocabulary).

GLOSSATEUR, n. m. glossologist.

GLOSSITE, n. f. (med.) glossitis.

GLOSSOPETRE, n. m. (nat. hist.) glossopeter (tooth of a fish petrified).

GLOTTE, n. f. (anat.) glottis.

GLOUGLOTER

GLOUGLOTER, v. n. (of turkeys) to gobble.

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GOGUENARDERIE [gogh'nardri] n. f. (jeering; jeer; bantering; banter.

GOGUETTES, n. f. (pl.) merry thing (said), sing.

Chanter — à q. u., to abuse a. o.; to give ✓ it to a. o. well; conter —, to say ✓ merry things; être en —, en ses —, to be in a merry mood.

GOINFRE, n. m.) gormandizer.

GOINFRE, v. n.) to gormandize.

GOINFRIERIE, n. f.) gormandizing.

GOITRE, n. m. 1. (med.) goitre; goitre; (Derbyshire neck; 2. (bot.) struma.

GOITREU-X [—tré] SE, adj. (med.) goitrous.

GOITREU-X [—tré] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. person affected with a goitre; person with a goitre, 2. (orn.) pelican.

GOLFE, n. m. (geog.) gulf.

Plein de —s, gulfy.

GOMMAGE, n. m. gumming.

GOMME, n. f. gum (juice of vegetables).

— adragant, adragante, adraganthe, = dragon; — arabique, = Arabic; Arabic =; — élastique, 1. India rubber; 2. (did.) elastic =. — copal, = copal; — de Gambie, Kino, (pharm.) Kino; — gutte, gamboge; = gutta; — laque, = lac; = lake; — résine, = resin; — Sénégal, du Sénégal, = Senegal. Nature de la —, gumminess; gummosity.

GOMMER, v. a. 1. to gum; 2. to mix with gum.

GOMMÉ, E. pa. p. gummed; gummy.

GOMMEU-X [—é] SE, adj. gummous; gummy.

GOMMIER, n. m. (bot.) gum-tree.

GOMPHOSE [gomp'ôz] n. f. (anat.) gomphosis; clavation.

GOND, n. m. 1. hinge (for doors, gates; 2. (nav.) (of port-holes) hook; 3. (nav.) (of rudders) pintle.

Hors des —s, 1. || unhinged; off the hinges; 2. § unhinged; out of frame; off the hooks. Garnir, munir de —s, to hinge; mettre hors des —s §, to unhinge; sortir des —s §, (th.) to come ✓, to leap ✓ off o.'s hinges; être sorti de ses —s §, (th.) to be off o.'s hinges.

GONDOLÉ, n. f. 1. gondola (a boat); 2. gondola (cup); 3. "gondole" (chair with a round back).

GONDOLIER, n. m. gondolier.

GONFALON,

GONFANON, n. m. gonfalon; gonfalon.

GONFALONIER, n. m. gonfalonnier.

GONFLEMENT, n. m. 1. || inflation; swelling; swelling out; 2. distension; swelling out; 3. tumidness.

— de la gorge, (veter.) throstring.

Avec —, with =; tumidly.

GONFLER, v. a. 1. || (DE. with) to inflate; (to swell ✓; (to swell ✓ out; 2. || to distend; to swell out; 3. || to bloat; 4. to swell ✓ (sails); to blow ✓ out; 5. § to inflate; to swell ✓ to puff up.

GONFLÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses) 1. swollen; 2. tumid; 3. (of sails) full-blowing.

Fortement —, (V. senses) big swollen.

SE GONFLER, pr. v. (DE. with) 1. || to swell ✓; to swell ✓ out, up; 2. § to be swollen, puffed up.

GONFLER, v. n. || to swell ✓; to swell ✓ out, up.

GONIN, n. m. ‡ knave; rogue, rascal, cheat.

Maitre —, arrant =.

GONIOMETRE, n. m. (cristal.) goniometer.

GONIOMETRIE, n. f. (math.) goniometry.

GONNE, n. f. last (barrel, cask).

GONORRHEE, n. f. (med.) gonorrhea.

GORD, n. m. fishing net with poles (fixed in a river).

— plat, (of liquids) to drink *flat*; avoir bon —, 1. (th.) to relish; 2. (of liquids) to drink *good*; avoir du — pour, 1. to like (a. th.); to have a liking for; 2. (pers.) to be partial to; to have a partiality to; to be fond of; 3. § to fancy (a. th.); to take *✓* a fancy to; 4. § to have a mind (for, to); avoir peu de — pour, 1. to disrelish (food); avoir le — difficile, to be difficult to please; to be particular, nice; donner un — à, to flavour (a. th.); être agréable au —, to be palatable; être d'un — agréable, to relish; (to be relishing; être de son —, 1. § to be palatable; 2. § to suit, to strike *✓*, to hit *✓* o.'s fancy; flatter le —, to be palatable; ne pas flatter le —, to be unpalatable; se mettre dans le — de, to get *✓* into the = of; plaire au —, (th.) to relish; prendre — à, to become *✓* partial to (a. th.); to take *✓* a liking to; (to take *✓* to; relever le — de, 1. (th.) to relish; to give *✓* a relish to; 2. § to zest; satisfaire ses —s, to gratify o.'s =; trouver — à, to relish; to have a relish for; trouver à son —, to be partial to; to like; to have a liking for; trouver q. ch. à son — §, to find *✓* a. th. to o.'s liking, mind. Chacun à son —, every one to his =; des —s et des couleurs il n'y a pas à disputer, there is no disputing of =; les —s ne se rapportent pas, =s differ.

GOÛTE, n. m.
GOÛTER, n. m. luncheon; lunch.
Prendre le —, to lunch; to take *✓* a luncheon, lunch.

GOÛTER, v. a. 1. § to taste; 2. § to smell *✓*; 3. § to approve; to approve of; to like; (to relish; 4. § to enjoy; to delight in.

2. — du tabac, to smell tobacco, snuff.

Qu'on n'a pas goûté, § untasted.

GOÛTER, v. n. 1. § to taste; 2. § (DE, à, ...) to taste (for the first time); 3. § (DE, ...) to smell; 4. § to lunch; to take *✓* a luncheon, lunch; 5. § (DE) to try *✓*; to make *✓* a trial of; 6. to approve; to approve of; to like; (to relish.

Dont on n'a pas goûté §, untasted.

GOUTTE, n. f. 1. drop (small portion of liquid); 2. drip; 3. dram (glass of spirituous liquor); 4. (arch.) drop; gutta; 5. (pharm.) drop.

— légère, sur la langue, sip; sup; — rose, (med.) rosy drop; la — serène, (med.) amaurosis; gutta serena; the drop serene. Mère —, unpressed wine. — de sang, drop of blood; "heart-drop; — du plus pur de son sang, "heart-drop. — à —, drop by drop; by drops. Boire une —, to drink *✓* a drop; boire la —, to drink *✓* a drop (of spirituous liquors); to drink *✓* a dram; to dram; prendre la —, to take *✓* a drop, a dram; se ressembler comme deux —s d'eau, to be as like as two peas; tomber en —s, to drop; laisser tomber des —s, to drop.

GOUTTE, adv. 1. in the least; at all; 2. a jot; (a bit).

N'entendre —, 1. § not to heard *✓* at all, in the least, a bit; 2. § not to understand in the least, at all; ne voir —, n'y voir —, not to see *✓* in the least, at all, a jot, a bit.

GOUTTE, n. f. (med.) gout.

— chaude, inflammatory, tonic =; — déplacée, misplaced =; — froide, atonic =; — remontée, retrocedent =; — vague, wandering =; — sciaticque, sciatica; (hip =. Accès de —, fit of the =. Enflé par la —, =-swollen. Être perdu de la —, to be eaten up with =; être travaillé de la —, to suffer from the =.

GOUTTELETTE [gouttett] n. f. § little drop; droplet.

GOUTTEUX-X [-cù] SE, adj. gouty.

État —, goutiness.

GOUTTEUX-X [-cù] n. m. SE, n. f. gouty person.

Herbe aux —, (bot.) sun-dew.

GOUTTIERE, n. f. 1. spout (of houses); 2. —s, (pl.) roofs, pl.; 3. gutter (passage for water); 4. (of carriages) cornice; 5. (anat.) groove; 6. (arch., build.) gutter; —s, (pl.) gutters, pl.; guttering, sing.; 7. (nav. arch.) waterway; 8. (bind.) fore edge.

Creusé en —, (bot.) grooved; furrowed; channelled; fournir, pourvoir de —s, to gutter.

GOVERNAIL [-na-y'] n. m., pl. —s, 1. (nav.) helm; 2. (nav.) rudder; 3. § helm (chief direction).

Barre de —, (nav.) 1. tiller; helm; 2. (of boats) yoke; boîte de —, rudder-case; clef de —, (nav.) woodlock; effet du —, steering; roue de —, (nav.) steering-wheel; timon de —, tiller; helm.

Tenir le — §, to be at the helm.

GOVERNANCE, n. f. § governance (jurisdiction of a governor of the Netherlands).

GOVERNANT, n. m. governor; ruler.

GOVERNANTE, n. f. 1. governor's lady; 2. governess (of a country, a town); 3. governess; tutoress; 4. ↓ house-keeper.

GOVERNE, n. f. guidance; government.

Pour sa —, for o.'s =. Servir de —, to serve for o.'s =.

GOVERNEMENT, n. m. 1. § government; 2. governorship; 3. government-house; 4. (nav.) steering.

Mauvais —, 1. bad government; 2. misgovernment. Palais du —, state-house; partisan du —, =-man. En son —, under o.'s direction, management.

GOVERNEMENTAL, E, adj. 1. (th.) of the government; 2. in a position to form part of the government.

GOVERNER, v. a. 1. § to govern; 2. § to govern; to rule; to sway; 3. § to direct; to manage; 4. § to husband; 5. § to take *✓* care of; 6. § to attend to; 7. to bring *✓* up (children); 8. to breed (animals); 9. to rein (horses); to rein up; 10. § to rein (a. o.); to rein up; 11. (gram.) to govern; 12. (nav.) to steer; 13. (nav.) to head (a point of the compass).

— mal, (V. senses) to misgovern.

GOVERNE, E, pa. p. V. senses of GOVERNER.

Non —, 1. § ungoverned; 2. § unruly; unswayed; 3. § unmanaged; undirected. Qui ne peut être —, (V. senses) unmanageable.

SE GOVERNER, pr. v. 1. § to govern o.'s self; 2. § to be governed, ruled; 3. § to conduct o.'s self; to behave; 4. § to steer; to manage.

GOVERNER, v. n. 1. § to govern; 2. § to govern; to rule; to sway; 3. § to manage; to direct; 4. (nav.) to steer; 5. (nav.) (of the ship) to answer the helm.

GOVERNEUR, n. m. 1. § governor; 2. § ruler; 3. § governor (instructor); tutor.

— général, governor general.

GOYAVE [goi-yav] n. f. (bot.) guava (fruit).

GOYAVIER [goi-yavié] n. m. (bot.) guava (tree).

GRABAT [grabà] n. m. pallet (small bed).

Être sur le —, to lie *✓* on a sick bed.

GRABATAIRE, adj. (bed-ridden).

GRABUGE, n. m. 1. quarrel; difference; 2. wrangling; fighting.

GRÂCE, n. f. 1. grace; 2. favour; 3. † (auprès de, with) acceptance; 4. forgiveness; pardon; 5. grace; gracefulness; 6. grace; charm; 7. thank; 8. † grace (after meals); 9. grace (title of honour); 10. (com.) grace; 11.

(law) pardon; king's, queen's pardon; 12. (theol.) grace; gift.

Bonnes —s, 1. good graces; 2. (of beds) head curtains; —s infuses, (theol.) infused gifts; mauvaise —, 1. bad =; 2. uncomeliness; plein de —, graceful. Absence, défaut, manque de —, ungracefulness; uncomeliness; actions de —s, † thanks-givings; l'an de —, 1. † the year of =; 2. (adm.) in the year of our Lord; coup de —, §, finishing stroke; droit de —, (law) dispensing, pardoning power; jour de —, (com.) day of grace; lettres de —, (pl.) charter of pardon, sing.; sacrifice en actions de —s †, thank-offering; verre bu après les —s, =-cup. — à ..., thanks to ...; — à Dieu, thank God. À la — de, at, to the mercy of; avec —, gracefully; avec mauvaise —, ungraciously; de —, (V. senses) 1. gracious; 2. (law) pardoning; de —! (exclam.) 1. for mercy's sake! 2. pray! I pray! I pray you! de bonne —, with a good =; de mauvaise —, with a bad =; par —, (V. senses) for mercy's sake; par la — de, by the = of; sans —, (V. senses) 1. graceless; ungraceful; 2. gracelessly; ungracefully. Accorder des —s, (V. senses) 1. to grace; 2. to grant favours; s'aliéner les bonnes —s de q. u., to lose *✓* a. o.'s good =s; n'avoir pas bonne — de, avoir mauvaise — de ..., to become *✓* (a. o.) ill to ...; crier —, to cry mercy; demander — (à), 1. to cry mercy (to); 2. to crave quarter (of); 3. to ask, to beg pardon (of); demander la —, to beg life, for o.'s life; dénué de —, devoid of =; ungraceful; graceless; dire ses —s, to say *✓* =; donner la — à, (theol.) to grace; faire une — à, to do *✓* a favour to; faire — de, 1. to forgive *✓*; to remit; 2. (law) to pardon; implorer la —, to sue for =, pardon; se mettre dans les bonnes —s de q. u., to get *✓* into a o.'s good =s; obtenir sa —, to obtain, to receive pardon, the king's, the queen's pardon; perdre les bonnes —s de q. u., to lose *✓* a. o.'s good =s; remettre en —, to reingratiate; être remis en —, to be reingratiated; rendre —, —s à q. u., to thank a. o.; to give *✓* a. o. thanks; rendre mille —s à q. u., to thank a. o. a thousand times; rentrer en —, 1. to be restored to favour; 2. to reingratiate o.'s self; faire rentrer en —, 1. to reingratiate; 2. † to reconcile; être rentré en —, to be reingratiated; sacrifier aux —s, to sacrifice to the =s; (to become *✓* graceful; trouver — devant q. u., auprès de q. u., † to find *✓* favour, = in a. o.'s sight. Ce n'est pas — à ..., no thanks to ...; dont on n'a pas fait —, unremitted; unforgiven; unpardoned; je vous rends —, I thank you.

GRACIABLE, adj. (law) (th.) pardonable.

GRACIER, v. a. (law) to pardon.

GRACIE, E, pa. p. (law) pardoned.

Non —, unpardoned. Être —, (law) to be pardoned; to obtain the king's, queen's pardon.

GRACIEUSEMENT [gracièzeman] adv. 1. graciously; kindly; 2. gracefully; 3. pleasantly; pleasingly; 4. courteously.

Non, peu —, 1. ungraciously; unkindly; 2. ungracefully; 3. unpleasantly; unpleasantly; 4. uncourteously.

GRACIEUSER [gracièzè] v. a. (to show *✓* o.'s self gracious, kind to (a. o.).

GRACIEUSITÉ [gracièzè] n. f. 1. graciousness; 2. courteousness; 3. acknowledgment; gratuity.

Faire une — à, 1. to be polite, attentive to; 2. to make *✓* an acknowledgment to; to give *✓* a gratuity to.

GRACIEUX-X [graciè] SE, adj. (prou, to; de, to) 1. gracious; kind; 2. graceful;

3. *lovely; pleasant; pleasing*; 4. *courteous*; 5. (of jurisdiction) *voluntary*.

Peu —, 1. *ungracious*; 2. *ungraceful*; 3. *unlovely; unpleasant; displeasing*; 4. *uncourteous*. Caractère —, nature gracieuse, 1. *graciousness; kindness*; 2. *gracefulness*; 3. *loveliness; pleasantness; pleasingness*; 4. *courteousness*.

GRACILITE, n. f. *shrillness*.

GRADATION [gradiclon] n. f. 1. *gradation*; 2. (rhet.) *climax*.

— descendante, inverse, (rhet.) *anticlimax*.

GRADE, n. m. 1. *grade*; 2. (adm.) *rank*; 3. (mil., nav.) *rank*; 4. (univers.) *degree*.

Prendre un —, (univers.) *to graduate*; *to proceed to a degree*; *to take a degree*; prendre ses —s, *to graduate*; *to take o.'s degrees*.

GRADE, E, adj. *that has a rank* (inferior).

GRADIN, n. m. 1. *step*; 2. *shelf* (rising shelf in altars, cabinets, sideboards, &c.); 3. *bench* (rising in large assemblies, schools).

— de pignon, (sing.) (Goth. arch.) *corbie-steps*, pl. *Appareil en —s*, (sing.) (build) *rusticated steps*, pl.

GRADUATION [graducion] n. f. 1. (did.) *graduation* (dividing into degrees); 2. (salt-works) *graduation-house*.

GRADUÉ, n. m. (univers.) *graduate*. État de —, (univers.) *graduateship*; titre de —, *graduateship*.

GRADUEL, I.E, adj. *gradual*.

GRADUEL, n. m. (cath. liturg.) *gradual*; *tract*.

GRADUELLEMENT [graduelman] adv. *gradually*.

GRADUER, v. a. 1. *to graduate*; 2. (chem.) *to graduate*; 3. (univers.) *to graduate*.

Se faire —, *to graduate*; *to proceed to a degree*.

GRADUÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *graduated*; 2. *progressive*.

Chambre —e, (salt-works) *graduation-house*; tige —e, (tech.) *index-rod*.

GRADUELLEMENT [grá-y'man] n. m. *hoarseness*.

GRAILLER [grá-yé] v. n. (hunt.) *to call the dogs* (with the horn).

GRAILLON [grá-yon] n. m. 1. *broken meat*; 2. *burned meat*, fat.

Marie —, *ragged slattern, slut*.

GRAILLONNER [grá-yoné] v. n. *to hawk*.

GRAIN, n. m. 1. *grain* (fruit, seed of cereal grasses); 2. *grain* (small particle); 3. *grain*, (pl.) *grain*; corn, sing.; 4. *grain* (fibre); 5. (of bracelets, chaplets, neck-laces, &c.) *bead*; 6. *shower* (of rain); 7. *grain* (480th part of an ounce); 8. (bot.) *grain* (fruit of certain plants); 9. (bot.) *berry*; 10. (metal.) *grain*; 11. (min.) *grain*; 12. (nav.) *squall*; *squall of wind*.

— arrondi, *round grain*; — s gelés, (pl.) (agr.) *frosted corn*, sing.; gros —s, (pl.) *wheat and rye*, pl.; menus —s, (pl.) *spring corn*, sing.; petit —, *granule*; — serré, *close* —. — de beauté, *mole*; — de raisin, *grape*; — de verre, *glass bead*. Commerce des —s, *corn-trade*; fabricant de —s de perle, *bead-maker*; maladie des —s, (agr.) *red rust*; mesure pour les —s, *corn-measure*; réduction en —s, *granulation*. À —s ..., 1. ... *-grained*; 2. (bot.) ... *-berried*; à — fin, (of textile fabrics, metals) *fine-grained*; à gros —, (of textile fabrics, metals) *coarse-grained*; à —s serrés, *close-grained*; de —s, (V. senses) *granulated*; en —, (V. senses) 1. *in loose corns*; 2. *granulated*; par —, (nav.) *squally*. Avoir un —, avoir un grain de — folie dans la tête, *to be cracked*; enfilier des —, *to thread beads*; essuyer un —, (nav.) *to*

meet *with a squall*; être dans le —, *to be in a good thing*; réduire en —s, *to granulate*; se réduire en —s, *to granulate*.

GRAINE, n. f. 1. *seed* (of plants); 2. *set* (persons); *lot*; *race*; 3. (sing.) (of silk-worms) *eggs*, pl.; 4. (bot.) *berry*.

— d'Avignon, (bot.) *Avignon French berry*; — d'aspic, de Canarie, (bot.) *Canary-seed*; de la — de maïs, *thing calculated to delude the most simple only*; — de perroquet, *safron-seed*. Enveloppe de —, *seed-vessel*. À — d'épinards, (of epaulets) *with large bullion*. Monter en —, venir à —, *to run* *to seed*.

GRAINER, V. GRENER.

GRAINETIER [grenitié] n. m. V. GRÉNETIER.

GRAINETIS [greniti] n. m. (coin.) *punchion*; *punch*.

GRAINIER [grènié] n. m. IÈRE, n. f. *retail seedsman* (m.), *seedswoman* (f.).

GRAISSAGE, n. m. 1. *greasing*; 2. *grease* (used for greasing).

GRAISSE, n. f. 1. *fat*; 2. *fatness*; 3. *grease*, 4. (anat.) *fat*; *grease*; 5. (pharm.) *tallow*.

— de boucherie, *rough fat*; — de cuisine, *kitchen-stuff*; — de rôti, *dripping*; la — de la terre, 1. *the richest part of the soil*; 2. *the fat of the land*. Coupe, godet à —, (tech.) *tallow-cup*; tache de —, *grease-spot*; *spot of grease*. Avec de la —, *greasily*. Couvert, taché de —, *greasy*; tourner à la —, (of mines) *to become* *to get* *oily*.

GRAISSEUR, v. a. 1. *to grease*; 2. *to make* *to grease*; 3. *to dirt*; *to dirty*.

3. — son linge, *to dirt o.'s linen*.

GRAISSEUR, v. n. (of wines) *to be oily*.

GRAISSEUR-X [—seù] SE, adj. 1. *fatty*; 2. *greasy*.

Qualité de ce qui est —, 1. *fattiness*; 2. *greasiness*.

GRALLE, n. m. (orn.) *wading-bird*; *gallie*.

GRAMEN [gramen] n. m. (bot.) V. GRAMINÉE.

GRAMINÉE, adj. f. (bot.) *gramineal*; *gramineous*.

Plante —, = *plant*.

GRAMINÉE, n. f. *grass*; *gramineal*, *gramineous plant*; —s, (pl.) (bot.) *grasses*, pl.; *grass-tribe*, sing.

GRAMMAIRE, n. f. *grammar*.

— raisonnée, *analytical grammar*.

Contre à la —, *ungrammatical*.

Faute de —, *fault in*; = *false* =. Contre les lois de la —, *ungrammatically*; de —, 1. =; 2. *grammatical*. Écrire, parler suivant les règles de la —, *to write*, *to speak* *to grammatically*, (=).

GRAMMAIRIEN [gramèrin] n. m. *grammarian*.

Faire le —, *to grammaticize*.

GRAMMATICAL, E, adj. *grammatical*.

Correction —e, *good grammar*; défaut de correction —e, *bad grammar*; badness of grammar. Rendre —, *to render*, *to make* *to*.

GRAMMATICALEMENT [gramatikalan] adv. *grammatically*.

GRAMMATISTE, n. m. (b. s.) *grammarist*.

GRAMME, n. m. (weight) *gramme*, gram (15,438 grains troy or 0,643 penny-weight).

GRAND, E, adj. 1. *great*; 2. *big* (in dimension) *large*; 3. *big* (in size, volume) *big*; 4. *big* (in stature) *tall*; 5. *big* (of young people) *grown-up*; 6. *great*; *wide*; *vast*; 7. *good* (great); 8. *grand* (excellent, important); *high*; 9. *grand* (of high life); *high*; 10. (of the air) *open*; 11. (of day-light) *broad*; 12. (of hair) *long*; 13. (of letters) *large*; *capitál*; *broad*; 14. (of public officers) *high*; 15. (of titles) *grand*; 16. (nav.) *main*.

1. *Ua* — corps, un — monument, a great

body, a great monument; *S un* — homme, a great man; rien ne peut être — que le bien, nothing can be great but what is good. 2. Une — maison, a large house; un — trou, a large hole; une — ville, a large town. 3. Un — garçon, a big boy. 4. Un homme —, a tall man; une — femme, a tall woman. 5. Une — personne, a grown-up person. 6. Une — différence, a great, wide, vast difference. 7. Une — lieue, a good league; une — heure, a good hour. 8. Quelque chose de — et d'auguste dans la nature, something grand and august in nature.

Très- —, (V. senses) *huge* (of large dimension). Un homme —, a tall man; un — homme, a great man. — comme un clocher, as tall as a poplar-tree. À la —e, in grand style. Devenir —, plus —, (V. senses) *to grow* *to tall*.

[Grand precedes the n. except in the expression UN HOMME GRAND, a tall man, to distinguish it from UN GRAND HOMME, a great man. With a certain number of nouns such as GROSSE, MÈRE, PITIÉ, PEINE, PEUR, PÎTÉ, MISÈRE, etc., GRAND becomes in the f. GRAND'. V. these words. GRAND preceding a vowel or a mute is pronounced *granit*.]

GRAND, n. m. 1. —s, (pl.) *great* (people), pl.; 2. *grand*; *grandeur*; 3. *grandee* (of Spain); 4. *grandee* (great personage).

Les —s, the great; great people, pl.; —s et petits, high and low. Du petit au —, comparing little things with great ones; en —, 1. on a large, grand scale; 2. *grandly*; nobly; 3. *at full size*; 4. *in great style*; 5. (of portraits, statues) *at full length*. Trancher du —, *to talk big*.

GRANDELET [grandlè] TE, adj. (tallish; growing up).

GRANDEMENT [grandman] adv. 1. *greatly*; *to a great extent*; *extremely*; *much*; *very much*; 2. *widely*; *vastly*; 3. *grandly*; nobly; 4. *grandly*; *largely*.

GRANDESSE, n. f. *grandeeship* (dignity of grandee of Spain).

GRANDEUR, n. f. 1. *greatness*; 2. *magnitude*; 3. *size* (of dimension) *size*; *largeness*; 4. *in size, volume* *bigness*, *bulk*; 5. *in stature* *stature*; *height*; *tailness*; 6. *greatness*; *vastness*; 7. *grandeur* (excellence, importance); 8. *grandeur* (power, dignity); *greatness*; 9. *grandeur*; *magnificence*; *pomp*; 10. (of hair) *length*; 11. *grace* (title of honour); 12. (did.) *magnitude*.

— énorme, (V. senses) *hugeness*; — littérale, (alg.) *algebraical magnitude*; — naturelle, (of portraits, statues) *full, natural size*; — prodigieuse, étonnante, *stupendousness*. Dans toute sa —, at o.'s full height; de — moyenne, middle-sized; de — naturelle, as large as life; de — ordinaire, common-sized. Regarder q. u., q. ch. du haut de sa —, *to look down on a. o., a. th.*

GRANDIOSE [—diòz] adj. (fine arts) *grand*.

GRANDIOSE [—diòz] n. m. *grandeur* (magnificence).

Avec —, *grandly*.

GRANDIR, v. n. 1. *to grow* *to great*, *large*; *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 2. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 3. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 4. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 5. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 6. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 7. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 8. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 9. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 10. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 11. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 12. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 13. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 14. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 15. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 16. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 17. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 18. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 19. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 20. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 21. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 22. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 23. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 24. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 25. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 26. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 27. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 28. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 29. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 30. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 31. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 32. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 33. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 34. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 35. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 36. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 37. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 38. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 39. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 40. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 41. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 42. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 43. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 44. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 45. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 46. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 47. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 48. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 49. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 50. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 51. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 52. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 53. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 54. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 55. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 56. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 57. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 58. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 59. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 60. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 61. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 62. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 63. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 64. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 65. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 66. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 67. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 68. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 69. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 70. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 71. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 72. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 73. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 74. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 75. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 76. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 77. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 78. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 79. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 80. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 81. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 82. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 83. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 84. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 85. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 86. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 87. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 88. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 89. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 90. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 91. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 92. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 93. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 94. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 95. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 96. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 97. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 98. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 99. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 100. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 101. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 102. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 103. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 104. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 105. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 106. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 107. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 108. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 109. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 110. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 111. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 112. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 113. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 114. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 115. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 116. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 117. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 118. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 119. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 120. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 121. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 122. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 123. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 124. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 125. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 126. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 127. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 128. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 129. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 130. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 131. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 132. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 133. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 134. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 135. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 136. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 137. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 138. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 139. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 140. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 141. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 142. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 143. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 144. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 145. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 146. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 147. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 148. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 149. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 150. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 151. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 152. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 153. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 154. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 155. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 156. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 157. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 158. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 159. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 160. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 161. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 162. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 163. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 164. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 165. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 166. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 167. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 168. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 169. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 170. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 171. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 172. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 173. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 174. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 175. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 176. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 177. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 178. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 179. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 180. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 181. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 182. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 183. *to grow* *to spring* *to grow*; 184. *to*

GRAND-ONCLE [grantoncle] *n. m.* *great-uncle.*

GRAND-PERE [granpère] *n. m.* *grand-father; ** grand-sire.*

GRAND-TANTE [granant] *n. f.* *great-aunt.*

GRANGE, *n. f.* *barn.*

Aire de —, = *floor.*

GRANIT [granit] *n. m. (min.) granite.*

GRANITELLE, *n. m. (min.) granitel.*

GRANITIQUE, *adj. (min.) granitic.*

GRANIVORE, *adj. (nat. hist.) granivorous.*

GRANULAIRE, *adj. (min.) granular.*

GRANULATION [—lacion] *n. f.* 1. *granulation*; 2. (bot.) *granulation*; 3. (med.) *granulation*; 4. (metal.) *granulation.*

GRANULE, *n. m. (bot.) granule.*

GRANULER, *v. a. (metal.) to granulate.*

GRANULÉ, *e, pa. p.* 1. *granulated*; 2. (bot.) *granular*; *granulated.*

SE GRANULER, *pr. v. (metal.) to granulate.*

GRANULEUX [—lè] *SE, adj. 1. (bot.) grained*; *granular*; 2. (did.) *granulous*; 3. (med.) *granular.*

GRAPHIQUE, *adj. (did.) 1. graphic* (pertaining to writing); 2. *graphic* (described by figures).

Représentation —, (math.) *scheme.*

GRAPHIQUEMENT [grafikman] *adv. (did.) graphically.*

GRAPHITE, *n. m. (min.) graphite*; *plumbago.*

GRAPHOMÈTRE, *n. m. (math.) graphometer.*

GRAPIN, *n. m.* *V. GRAPPIN.*

GRAPPE, *n. f.* 1. *bunch* (of currants, grapes); 2. *cluster* (of fruit); 3. *cluster* (of bees); 4. (artil.) *grape-shot*; 5. (bot.) *cluster*; *raceme*; 6. (veter.) *grape*; *wart.*

— de raisin, 1. *bunch of grapes*; 2. (artil.) *grape-shot*. Etat de ce qui est en —, *bunchiness*. Comme des —s de raisin, *grapy*; en —, 1. *bunchy*; 2. *clustery*. Croître en —, *to cluster*; se former en —, *to cluster*; lier en —, *to bunch*; mordre à la —, *to swallow the bait*; réunir en —, *to cluster.*

GRAPPILLAGE [grapi-yaj] *n. m.* *gleaning* (of grapes).

GRAPPILLER [grapi-yè] *v. n.* 1. *to glean grapes*; *to glean*; 2. *to glean something*; *to make a little profit.*

GRAPPILLER [grapi-yè] *v. a.* 1. *to glean* (grapes); 2. *to glean*; *to pick up*; *to catch.*

GRAPPILLEUR [grapi-year] *n. m.* *SE, n. f.* 1. *grape-gleaner*; *gleaner*; 2. *pilferer* (by taking illicit profit).

GRAPPILLON [grapi-yon] *n. m.* *cluster of grapes.*

GRAPPIN, *n. m.* 1. (nav.) *grappling*; *grapnel*; 2. (tech.) *grappling*; *grapnel*. — dragueur, (nav.) *sweep*. — d'abordage, *fire-grappling*, *grapnel*. Mettre les —s à bord de, *to grapple.*

GRAS [grâ] *SE, adj. 1. fat*; 2. *unctuous*; *fat*; 3. *greasy*; 4. *meat* (composed of meat); 5. *rich*; *fertile*; 6. *immodest*; *broad*; *fat*; 7. *smutty*; 8. (of cheese) *soft*; 9. (of lands) *rich*; *fertile*; 10. (of liquids) *thick*; 11. (of roads) *heavy*; 12. (of streets) *slippery*; 13. (anat.) *fat*; 14. (culin.) *meat*; 15. (paint.) *thick*; 16. (print) (of letters) *fat-faced.*

Gros et —, *fat*. — comme un moine, (as fat as a mullet), *as a pig*. Jour —, *flesh-day*; les jours —, 1. *flesh-days*; 2. (pl.) *shrove-tide*, sing.: *qualité de ce qui est —, fatness*. Parler —, *to speak thick*. En serez-vous plus —? *shall you be any the better for it?*

GRAS [grâ] *n. m.* 1. *fat*; 2. *meat*; *flesh-diet*; *flesh*; 3. (of the leg) *calf.*

Au —, (culin.) *in fat*; *cooked in fat.*

Faire —, manger —, *to eat / meal, flesh.*

GRAS-CUIT, *adv. (of bread) heavy.*

GRAS-DOUBLE, *n. m. (culin.) tripe.*

GRAS-FONDU, *n. m.*

GRAS-FONDURE, *n. f. (veter.) molten grease.*

GRAS-MOLLET, *n. m., pl. —s, (ich.) lump-fish.*

GRASSEMENT [grâsman] *adv. 1. (of paying) liberally*; *generously*; 2. *of living) comfortably.*

GRASSET, *TE, adj. somewhat fat*, *inclined to fatness.*

GRASSET, *n. m. (of horses) stifle*; *stifle-joint.*

GRASSETTE, *n. f. (bot.) butterwort*; *Yorkshire sanicle.*

GRASSEYEMENT [grâcè-y'man] *n. m.* *thickness of pronunciation.*

GRASSEYER [grâcè-yé] *v. n. to speak thick* (by articulating the letter *r* imperfectly).

GRASSOUILLET [grâçou-yè] *TE, adj. plump.*

GRAT [grâ] *n. m.* *place scratched by fowls.*

Envoyer q. u. au —, *to send / a. o. about his business.*

GRATERON [gratron] *n. m. (sing.) (bot.) scratch-weed*, sing.; *cleavers*, pl.; *goose-grass*, sing.

Gailet —, =

GRATICULER, *v. a. (draw., paint.) to square.*

GRATIFICATION [—fikacion] *n. f.* *gratuity*; *donation*; *perquisite.*

GRATIFIER, *v. a.* 1. *to confer*; *to bestow*; 2. *to ascribe*; *to attribute.*

1. — q. u. de q. ch., *to confer, to bestow a. th. upon a. o.*

GRATIN, *n. m. (culin.) 1. burned part*; 2. *"gratin".*

GRATIOLE [graciol] *n. f. (bot.) hyssop*. — officinale, *herb*.

GRATIS [grâtiss] *adv. gratis*; *gratuitously*; *free*. (free of cost; for nothing).

GRATIS [grâtiss] *n. m. (exemption from cost; free gift.*

GRATITUDE, *n. f.* *gratitude.*

Marque de —, *token of* =. Témoigner sa —, *to testify o.'s* =.

GRATTE-BOESSE, *n. f., pl. —s, (tech.) scratch-brush.*

GRATTE-BOESSER, *v. a. (tech.) to clean with a scratch-brush.*

GRATTE-CUL, *n. m. (, pl. —, (bot.) canker*; *canker-rose.*

GRATTE-LANGUE, *n. m., pl. —, tongue-scraper.*

GRATTELEU-X [gratèu] *SE, adj. itchy.*

GRATTE-NAVIRE, *n. m., pl. —s, ship-scraper.*

GRATTE-PAPIER, *n. m., pl. —, quill-driver* (writer).

Mettre de —, *quill-driving.*

GRATTER, *v. a.* 1. *to scrape*; 2. *to scratch.*

2. Se — la tête, *to scratch o.'s head.*

—, (pour effacer) *to scratch out*); —, (pour enlever) *to scrape off.*

GRATTE, *E, pa. p.* 1. *scraped*; 2. *scratched.*

Non —, 1. *unscraped*; 2. *unscratched.*

SE GRATTER, *pr. v.* 1. *to scratch o.'s self*; 2. *to rub o.'s self*; 3. *to flutter each other.*

GRATTOIR, *n. m.* 1. *scraper*; 2. *scratcher.*

GRATTON, *n. m. (bot.) V. GRATERON.*

GRATUIT, *E, adj. 1. gratuitous*; *free*; (free of cost; for nothing); 2. *gratuitous* (destitute of a motive); 3. (of schools) *free.*

GRATUITE, *n. f. (theol.) freeness*; *free gift.*

GRATUITEMENT [gratuitman] *adv. 1. gratuitously*; *gratis*; *free*; *free of cost*; (for nothing); 2. *gratuitously* (without foundation, motive).

GRAUWACKE, *n. f. (geol., min.) greywacke*; *graywacke.*

GRAVATIER, *n. m.* *rubbish carter.*

GRAVATI-F, VE, *adj. (med.) (of pain) dull.*

GRAVATS [gravâ] *n. m. (pl.) V. GRAVOIS.*

GRAVE, *adj.* 1. (phys.) *heavy*; 2. *grave*; 3. *grave* (serious); *sedate*; (solid); 4. *grave* (important); *of weight*; 5. *grave* (in look); *solemn*; *demure*; 6. *grave* (that may have had consequences); *grievous*; 7. (of sound) *deep*; *flat*; *low*; 8. (gram.) *grave*; 9. (mus.) *grave*; *low.*

Corps —, (phys.) *heavy body*. Rendre —, (V. senses) *to solemnize*; rendre plus —, (V. senses) *to deepen* (sound).

GRAVE, *n. m.* 1. (phys.) *heavy body*; 2. *grave* (serious subject, tone).

2. Passer du — au doux, *to pass from grave to gay.*

Chute des —s, (phys.) *descent of bodies.*

GRAVE, *n. f.* *strand.*

GRAVELEE, *adj. f. & crude.*

Cendre —, = *pearl-ashes.*

GRAVELEU-X [gravèu] *SE, adj. 1. gravelly*; 2. *gritty*; 3. *immodest*; *broad*; 4. (med.) *of gravel*; 5. (med.) *containing gravel*; 6. (med.) (pers.) *affected with gravel.*

GRAVELEUX [—lèu] *n. m. (med.) person affected with gravel.*

GRAVELLE, *n. f. (med.) urinary gravel*; (gravel).

GRAVELURE [gravur] *n. f.* *immodesty*; *obscenity*; *broadness*; 3. *smut*; 4. *smuttiness.*

GRAVEMENT [gravman] *adv. 1. gravely* (seriously); *sedately*; *solidly*; 2. *seriously* (extremely); 3. (b. s.) *grievously*; *solely*; 4. (of sound) *deeply.*

GRAVER, *v. a.* 1. *to engrave*; *to grave*; 2. (DANS) *to engrave* (on); *to impress* (on); *to imprint* (on); *to implant* (in).

— en creux, (engr.) *to sink*; — à l'eau forte, *to etch.*

GRAVE, *E, pa. p.* *V. senses of GRAVER.*

— de petite verole, *seamed with the small-pox.*

SE GRAVER, *pr. v.* 1. *to be engraved*; 2. (DANS) *to be engraved*, *graven* (on); *to be impressed* (on); *to be imprinted* (on); *to be implanted* (in).

GRAVEUR, *n. m.* *engraver*; *graver*. — à l'eau forte, *etcher.*

GRAVIER, *n. m.* 1. *gravel*; 2. *grit*; 3. —s, (pl.) (med.) *gravel*, sing.

—s urinaires, (pl.) *urinary gravel*; *gravel*, sing. Couvrir de —, *to gravel.*

GRAVIÈRE, *n. f. (agr.) (sing.) vetch and lentils*, pl.

GRAVIR, *v. n.* *to climb*, (contre, sur, à, up) *to climb*; *to clamber.*

GRAVIR, *v. a.* *to climb.*

GRAVITATION [—tacion] *n. f. (phys.) gravitation.*

— universelle, *general, universal* =.

GRAVITE, *n. f.* 1. (phys.) *gravity*, *ponderosity*; 2. *gravity*; 3. *gravity* (seriousness); *sedateness*; *solidness*; 4. *gravity* (importance); *weight*; 5. *gravity* (in look); *graveness*; *solemnness*; *demureness*; 6. *gravity*; *grievousness*; 7. (of sound) *gravity*; *flatness*; *lowness*; 8. (mus.) *loiness.*

Centre de —, *centre of gravity*. Sans —, (V. senses) *ungravelly.*

GRAVITER, *v. n. (phys.) to gravitate.*

GRAVOIS, *n. m. (pl.) rubbish* (of plaster), sing.

Enlever les —, *to clear, to remove the*; *to carry away the* =.

GRAVURE, *n. f.* *engraving.*

— sur acier, *steel* =; — sur bois, *wood* =; — au burin, *stroke* =; *copper-plate* =; — en caractères d'imprimerie, *letter* =; — en creux, 1. *die-sinking*; 2. *seal* =; 3. *intaglio*;

— à l'eau forte, *etching*; — sur métaux, = on *metals*; — sur pierre, = on *stone*; — en pierres fines, *seal* =; = on *precious stones*; — en taille-douce, *copper-plate*; — au trait, *line*. Magasin de —s, *print-shop*; marchand, *marcande de —s, print-seller*.

GRE, n. m. 1. *will; inclination*; 2. *free-will*; 3. *taste; liking*.

Bon — mal —, *willing or unwilling; willing or not; whether one will or no; volens volens; plein —, free will*. À son —, 1. *to o.'s taste*; (*to o.'s mind*); 2. *at o.'s liking*; 2. *at o.'s pleasure, own arbitrament; as one pleases*; au — de ses desirs, *de ses vœux, at, to o.'s heart's content*; contre son —, 1. *unwillingly; reluctantly*; 2. *grudgingly*; de — à —, *by private agreement, contract; de son —, voluntarily; de son plein —, 1. of o.'s free, good will; 2. willingly; de son propre —, willingly; de — ou de force, (V. Bon — mal —). Avoir, prendre, recevoir q. ch. en —, *to take √ in good part; not to take √ amiss; prendre en —, 1. to take √ a liking to (a. o.); 2. to receive with resignation; savoir —, bon —, beaucoup de — à q. u. de q. ch., to be pleased with a. o. for a. th.; to take √ a. th. kindly of a. o.; to thank a. o. for a. th.; savoir mauvais — de q. ch. à q. u., to take √ a. th. unkindly of a. o.; to be displeased with a. o. for a. th.; not to thank a. o. for a. th.; se savoir bon — (de), to be pleased with o.'s self (for); trouver à son —, to like; to have a liking for.**

GREBE, n. m. (orn.) *grebe*.

— huppé, *great crested*.

GREG, QUE, adj. 1. *Grecian* (pertaining to Greece); *Greek*; 2. *Greek* (pertaining to the Greek language).

Y —, y.

GREC, n. m. 1. *Greek (man)*; 2. *Greek (language)*; 3. *miser*; 4. *black leg (cheat)*.

Être — en q. ch., *§ to be skilful in a. th.*; être grand — §, *to be very skilful*. C'est du — pour q. u., *it is Greek to a. o.*

GRECISER, v. a. *to grecise*.

GRECISME, n. m. *grecism*.

GRECISTE, n. m. *Grecian; Hellenist; Greek scholar*.

GRECQUE [grɛk] n. f. 1. *Greek (woman)*; 2. *book-binder's saw; saw*; 3. (arch.) *fret; fret-work*.

Orner de —s, (arch.) *to fret; orné d'une —, fretty*.

GRECQUER [grɛkɛr] v. a. (bind.) *to saw-bind*.

GREDDIN, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *blackguard; scamp, scoundrel*; 2. *beggar*.

GREDDIN, n. m. (mam.) *"gredin"* (species of dog).

GREDDINERIE [grɛddinɛri] n. f. 1. *black-guardism*; 2. *beggary*.

GRÉMENT [grɛman] n. m.

GRÉMENT, n. m. (nav.) *rigging*.

Manœuvre de —, (nav.) *rigging*.

GRÉER, v. a. (nav.) *to rig*.

GRÉEUR, n. m. (nav.) *rigger*.

GREFFE, n. m. (law) 1. *clerk's office*; 2. *record-office*.

GREFFE, n. f. (agr., hort.) 1. *graft*; *ingraftment*; 2. (action) *grafting*; *ingraftment*.

— à l'anglaise, *tongue, whip-grafting*; — par approche, = *by approach*; — en couronne, *crown* =; — en écusson, *shield* =; = *by gems; budding*; — en fente, *chink, cleft, shoulder* =; — en flûte, *flute* =. Enter une —, *to insert a graft; lever une — (de), to take √ a graft (from)*.

GREFFER, v. a. (agr., hort.) *to graft*. — à l'anglaise, *to whip-graft*; — par approche, *to approach*; — en écus-

son, *to bud; to inoculate; to ineye*. Cire à —, *grafting-wax*.

GREFFEUR, n. m. (agr., hort.) *grafter*.

GREFFIER, n. m. (law) 1. *clerk (of the court)*; 2. *registrar*; 3. *protonotary*; 4. *keeper of the records*.

Sous —, *deputy registrar*. — en chef, (law) *principal, chief registrar*. — des assises, *clerk of assize*. Fonctions de —, (pl.) 1. *clerkship, sing*; 2. *registrarship, sing*.

GREFFOIR, n. m. *grafting-knife*.

GREGAIRE, adj. (nat. hist.) *gregarious*.

Caractère —, (did.) *gregariousness*.

GRÈGE, adj. (of silk) *raw*.

GRÈGEOIS, adj. (of fire) *Greek; wild*. Feu —, *Greek, wild fire*.

GRÉGORIEN [—riin] NE, adj. *Gregorian*.

GRÉGUE [grɛs] n. f. *breaches, pl*. Laisser ses —s, *to lay √ o.'s bones (die); tirer ses —s, to run √ away*.

GRÈLE, adj. 1. *slender; slim*; 2. (of sound) *shrill*.

État —, *slenderness; muscle —, (anat.) teres-muscle; son, ton —, shrillness*. D'un son, d'un ton —, *shrilly*. Faire un son —, *to shrill*.

GRÈLE, n. m. (of horns, trumpets) *highest tone*.

GRÈLE, n. f. 1. *hail*; 2. *hail-storm*; 3. *shower*.

Grain de —, *hail-stone*. De —, *haily*. Tomber de la —, (impers.) *to hail*.

GRÊLER, v. n. (impers.) *to hail*.

GRÊLER, v. a. 1. *to spoil by hail*; 2. *to devastate, to ravage by hail*; 3. *to devastate, to ravage by hail the property of (a. o.)*; 4. *§ to ruin*.

3. Cet homme a été grêlé, *this man's property has been devastated, ravaged by hail*.

GRÊLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of GRÊLER) § (pers.) *pock-marked; pitted with the small pox*.

Avoir l'air —, *to look very poor*; être —, (of preachers) *not to be well attended*.

GRÉLIN, n. m. 1. (ich.) *coal-fish*; 2. (nav.) *warp; stream-cable*.

GRÉLON, n. m. *hail-stone (large)*.

GRÉLOT [—lô] n. m. *bell; hawk's bell*.

À —s, *belled*; en —, (bot.) *belled*. Attacher le —, *to bell the cat; trembler le —, to tremble, to shake √ so that o.'s teeth chatter; o.'s teeth to chatter*.

GRELOTTER, v. n. *to shiver with cold; to shiver*.

— de froid, *to =*.

GRÉMENT, n. m. V. GRÉMENT.

GRÉMIAL, n. m. *gremial (apron worn by Catholic bishops)*.

GRÉMIL, n. m. (bot.) *gromil; gromwell*.

GRÉMILLET [grémi-yè] n. m. (bot.) *scorpion-grass; scorpion's-tail*.

GRENADE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *pomegranate*; 2. (mil.) *grenade*.

Porter la —, (mil.) *to be a grenadier*.

GRÉNADIER, n. m. 1. (bot.) *pomegranate*; *pomegranate-tree*; 2. (mil.) *grenadier*.

— sauvage, (bot.) *wild pomegranate*. C'est un —, un franc —, *she is a dragoon (tall bold woman)*.

GRÉNADIÈRE, n. f. (mil.) 1. *grenade-pouch*; 2. *ring of the sling*.

Mettre à la —, *to sling √ a musket*.

GRÉNADILLE [—di-y'] n. f. (bot.) (genus) *grenadille*; (*passion-flower*).

GRÉNADIN, n. m. (culin.) *small fri-candeau*.

GRÉNADINE, n. f. *grenadine (silk)*.

GRÉNAILLE [grɛnâ-y'] n. f. 1. (sing.) *minute grains, pl*; 2. *refuse grain (corn)*.

En —, *granulated*.

GRÉNAILLER [grɛnâ-yé] v. a. (metal.) *to granulate*.

SE GRÉNAILLER, pr. v. (metal.) *to granulate*.

GRÉNAT, n. m. (min.) *garnet*.

GRÈNE, n. m. (draw., engr.) *stippling*.

GRÉNELER [grɛnlè] v. a. *to grain (skins)*.

GRÉNER, v. n. *to seed; to produce seed*.

GRÉNER, v. a. 1. *to granulate; to corn*; 2. *to grain (skins)*; 3. (draw., engr.) *to stipple*.

GRÉNETERIE [grɛnɛtri] n. f. *seed-trade*.

GRÉNET-IER [grɛnɛtiè] n. m. *ière*, n. f. *seedman, m.; seedswoman, f.*

GRÉNETIS [grɛnɛti] n. m. 1. *milled edge (of coins, medals)*; 2. (coin.) *puncheon; punch*.

GRÉNETTE, n. f. *French, Avignon berry*.

GRÉNIER, n. m. 1. *§ granary*; 2. *loft; (cock-loft)*; 3. *lumber-room*; 4. *garret*.

— public, — d'abondance, *public granary, store-house* — à blé, *corn*.

En —, 1. *in the =*; 2. *§ in store*; 3. (nav.) *in bulk*. Aller du — à la cave, *de la cave au —, to tell √ a rigmarole*; monter au — §, *to write √ up hill*.

GRÉNOUILLE [grɛnou-y'] n. f. 1. (erp.) *frog*; 2. (print.) *frog*.

— verte, (erp.) *edible, esculent =*.

GRÉNOUILLER [grɛnou-yè] v. n. *to drink √; to guzzle; to sot*.

GRÉNOUILLE, n. f. 1. *place full of frogs*; 2. *marshy place; marsh; fen*.

GRÉNOUILLET [grɛnou-yè] n. m. (bot.) *Solomon's seal*.

GRÉNOUILLETTE [grɛnou-yèti] n. f. 1. (bot.) *butter-cup; frog-bit*; (*upright, water crow-foot*); 2. (med.) *ranula*.

GRÉNU, E, adj. 1. *corned*; *full-corned*; 2. *grainy; granular; seedy*; 3. (of oils) *clotted*; 4. (of skins) *grained*; 5. (bot.) *granulated*.

GRÉS, n. m. 1. *sand-stone*; 2. *stone-ware; stone*; 3. (min.) *grit; grit-stone*.

— dur, (min.) *grit-stone*; — réfractaire, *refractory grit*; — siliceux, *sand-stone grit* — à aiguiser, *des ré-mouleurs, sharp grit*; — à meule, *mill-stone grit*; — des houillères, *grey-wacke; graywacke; poterie de —, stone-ware*.

GRÉSIL [grɛzi] n. m. *sleet*.

GRÉSILLEMENT [grɛzi-y'man] n. m. 1. *shrivelling; shrivelling up*; 2. *shrivelled state*.

GRÉSILLER [grɛzi-yè] v. n. (impers.) *to sleet*.

GRÉSILLER [grɛzi-yè] v. a. *to shrivel*; (*to shrivel up*).

GRESSERIE [grɛstri] n. f. 1. *sand-stone quarry; grit-quarry*; 2. *grit free-stone; free-stone*; 3. *grit stone-ware*.

GRÈVE, n. f. 1. *strand*; 2. *Greve (public square in Paris where executions formerly took place)*; 3. (a. & m.) *strikes (of workmen)*.

En —, en place de —, *on the Greve*. Faire —, (of workmen) *to strike √*, prendre le chemin de la —, *to be on the high road to the gallows*.

GRÈVE, n. m. (law) *heir of entail*.

GREVER, v. a. 1. *to injure*; 2. (DE, with) *to burden (with taxes, &c.)*; *to charge*; 3. (DE, with) *to encumber (with debt, mortgage, &c.)*.

— entièrement, (V. senses) (law) (of mortgage) *to cower*. Chose qui grève, (law) *encumbrance*.

GRÈVE, E, pa. p. V. senses of GREVER.

Non —, 1. *unburdened*; 2. *unencumbered*.

GRIANNEAU, n. m. young heath-cock; young grouse.

GRILETTE, n. f. (culin.) "griblette" (broiled meat hashed).

GRIBOUILLAGE [gribou-yaj] n. m. 1. (of painting) daub; 2. (of writing) scrawl.

GRIBOULLER [gribou-yé] v. n. 1. to daub (paint badly); 2. to scrawl (write badly).

GRIÈCHE, adj. 1. prickly; 2. importunate.

Pie —, V. PIE-GRIÈCHE.

GRI-EF [gri-ef] VE, adj. + (b. s.) 1. grave (great); 2. grievous (great).

GRIEF [gri-ef] n. m. 1. injury (sustained); wrong; 2. grievance; 3. complaint of grievance.

Avoir un — contre q. u., to have a grievance to complain of against a. o.; exposer un —, to state a grievance; faire un — à q. u., to do v. a. o. an injury; to do v. a. o. wrong; to wrong a. o., recevoir un —, to sustain an injury; redresser un —, 1. to redress an injury; 2. to redress a grievance.

GRIÈVEMENT, adv. (b. s.) 1. gravely; 2. greatly; seriously; 3. grievously (greatly); sorely.

GRIEVETE, n. f. (b. s.) 1. gravity; enormity; 2. (of crimes) heinousness.

GRIFFADE, n. f. (claw; scratch).

GRIFFE, n. f. 1. (of animals) claw; 2. § (pers.) (b. s.) claw (hand), sing.; clutches, pl.; 3. § (b. s.) claws (power), pl.; clutch, sing.; 4. "griffe" (stamped fac-simile of a signature); 5. § griffe (instrument for stamping fac-similes of a signature); 6. § music-pen; 7. (of hammers) fang; 8. (hort.) off-set tuber in the form of a claw; 9. (orn.) claw; fang; pounce; 10. (orn.) (of birds of prey) pounce; 11. (tech.) catch.

— d'ours, (bot.) club-moss. Coup de —, claw; scratch. Entre les —s de, 1. § in the claws of; 2. § in the claws, clutches of; sans —, (V. senses) clawless; sous les —s de q. u., in a. o.'s claws, clutches. Apposer sa — à, to put v. o.'s signature (to); armé de —s, clawed; fanged; donner un coup de — à, 1. § to claw; to scratch; 2. § to speak v. ill of; donner de la — à q. u. §, to speak v. ill of a. o.; se tirer des —s de q. u., to get v. out of a. o.'s clutches.

GRIFFER, v. a. 1. (falc.) to take v. with the claws; 2. § to claw; to scratch.

GRIFFON, n. m. 1. griffin (fabulous animal); griffon; 2. griffon (dog); 3. (orn.) griffon.

Qui ressemble au —, griffon-like.

GRIFFONNAGE, n. m. 1. § scrawl; scribble; 2. § scribble.

GRIFFONNER, v. a. 1. § to scrawl; to scribble; 2. § to scribble.

GRIFFONNEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. § scrawler; scribbler; 2. § scribbler.

GRIGNON [grinn-yon] n. m. 1. hard-crust (of bread); 2. black olive.

GRIGNOTER [grinn-yoté] v. n. 1. § to nibble; 2. § to get v. a picking.

Animal, personne qui grignotte, nibbler.

GRIGNOTIS [grinn-yoti] n. m. (engrav.) crispness.

GRIGOU, n. m. 1. poor, penniless fellow, wretch; 2. sordid miser.

GRIL [gri-y', (gri)] n. m. 1. gridiron; 2. toaster.

Être sur le — §, to be in hot water; to be in a stew; rôti sur le —, to broil on the gridiron.

GRILLADE [gri-yad] n. f. 1. broiling; 2. broiled meat; 3. (of bread, cheese) toast; 4. (of pigs) griskin.

Faire —, to warm up again upon the gridiron.

GRILLAGE [gri-yaj] n. m. 1. wire-work; 2. (of fire-places) grate; 3. (engin.) (of bridges) mud-sill; 4. (metal.) roasting.

— de bois, (build.) 1. frame of timber; 2. (for foundations) frame-grate; — en fil métallique, wire-work; fourneau de —, (metal.) calciner.

GRILLE [gri-y'] n. f. 1. grate; grating; 2. railing; 3. grater; 4. (of convents) grated parlour; 5. (of fire-places) grate; 6. (her.) grating; 7. (tennis) grate.

— anglaise, iron grating, gratings; — découverte, Bath stove. — de foyer, fire-grate. Fermer avec une —, to rail in; fournir, munir de —s, to grate; séparer par une —, to rail off.

GRILLER [gri-yé] v. a. 1. § to broil on the gridiron; to broil; 2. to toast (bread, cheese); 3. § to scorch; to parch; 4. § to roast (a. o.); 5. (metal.) to roast.

GRILLÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of GRILLER.

Non —, (V. senses) (metal.) unroasted. Être —, (V. senses) to parch.

SE GRILLER, pr. v. 1. § (th.) to be scorched, parched; 2. § (pers.) to broil; to roast o.'s self; to be roasted.

GRILLER [gri-yé] v. n. 1. § (th.) to broil; to broil on the gridiron; 2. § (DE, with; de, to) to broil (desire); to burn; 3. § to be in hot water.

— dans sa peau, to broil, to burn v. with impatience. Faire —, (V. senses) to toast (bread, cheese).

GRILLER [gri-yé] v. a. 1. to grate; 2. to rail; to rail in.

GRILLET [gri-yé] n. m.

GRILLETTE [gri-yet] n. f. (her.) hawk's bell.

GRILLETTE [gri-y'té] E, adj. 1. (her.) belled; 2. (falc.) belled.

GRILLON [gri-yon] n. m. (ent.) cricket.

— domestique, house =. — des champs, field =. Taupe —, fen =.

GRIMAÇANT, E, adj. grimacing;) grinning.

Qui a les traits —s, grimaced.

GRIMACE, n. f. 1. § grimace; wry face; face; 2. § grimace (affectation); 3. § humbug; 4. pin-cushion waser-box; 5. (paint, sculpt.) grimace.

Faire la —, 1. to make v. grimaces, faces; 2. § to look blue (at a. th.); 3. (of clothes) to pucker; faire des —s à q. u., to make v. faces at a. o.; to make v. mouths at a. o.; to grin at a. o.

GRIMACER, v. n. 1. to make v. grimaces, wry faces; 2. (of the representation of countenances) to be distorted; 3. § (of clothes) to pucker.

GRIMACIER, IERE, adj. 1. § grimacing; making wry faces; 2. § simpering; 3. § affected; dissembled; put on.

GRIMACIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. 1. person that makes grimaces; 2. simperer; 3. dissembler.

GRIMAUD [grimô] E, adj. (of children) cross; ill-tempered.

GRIMAUD [grimô] n. m. 1. urchin (little boy); brat; 2. § scribbler; Grub street writer.

GRIME, n. m. 1. + urchin; brat; 2. (theat.) dotard.

GRIMELIN [grimlin] n. m. 1. + urchin; brat; 2. petty gamester.

GRIMELINER [grimline] v. n. + 1. to gamble pettily; 2. to make v. petty gains, profits.

GRIMER (SE) pr. v. (theat.) to assume the air of an old man.

GRIMOIRE, n. m. 1. § conjuring book; 2. § thing difficult to make out.

Entendre, savoir le —, to know v. what one is about (be skilful). C'est du — pour moi, it is double Dutch to me.

GRIMPANT [grimpan] E, adj. (bot.) scandent; climbing.

Plante —e, (bot.) climber; creeper; winder.

GRIMPART [grimpar] n. m. (orn.) nut-hatch.

GRIMPER [grimpe] v. n. 1. § (λ, to) to climb; to climb up; to clamber; 2. (of

plants) to creep v.; 3. § to climb up; to go v. up high.

Personne qui grimpe, climber.

GRIMPEREAU [grimpré] n. m. (orn.) creeper.

Grand —, nuthatch.

GRIMPEUR [grimpeur] n. m. (orn.) climber.

GRINCEMENT [grinsman] n. m. (of the teeth) grinding; gnashing.

GRINCER, v. a. 1. to grind v. (the teeth); 2. to gnash; to grate.

Faire —, to =.

GRINCER, v. n. (DE) to gnash (with); to grind v. (...).

— des dents, to gnash with o.'s teeth; to grind v. o.'s teeth.

GRINGOLE, E, adj. (her.) snake-headed.

GRINGOTTER, v. n. 1. (of birds) to twitter; 2. (pers.) to hum.

GRINGOTTER, v. a. to hum (a tune).

GRIOTTE, n. f. griotte (marble with red and brown spots).

GRIOTTE, n. f. (bot.) griotte (cherry); agriot.

GRIOTTIER, n. m. (bot.) griotte-tree; agriot-tree.

GRIPPE, n. f. 1. § fancy; whim; hobby; 2. (med.) influenza.

Prendre q. u. en —, se prendre de — contre q. u., (to take v. a dislike to a. o.

GRIPPEMINAUD [grimminô] n. m. (fable) Grimalkin (cat.).

GRIPPER, v. a. 1. § (to seize (silly, to catch); to gripe; 2. § to snatch; to snatch up; 3. § to crib (steal); 4. § to nab (arrest a. o.).

SE GRIPPER, pr. v. 1. (th.) to shrivel; to shrivel up; 2. (pers.) to take v. a dislike.

GRIPPE-SOU, n. m., pl. —, 1. + rent-collector; 2. curmudgeon; scrape-penny.

GRIS, E, adj. 1. gray; grey; 2. (pers.) gray; gray-haired; gray-headed; 3. (pers.) intoxicated; drunk; tipsy; groggy;) fuddled; 4. (of the weather) raw.

— comme un cordelier, as drunk as a lord. Aux cheveux —, à la tête —e, gray-haired, headed. Faire —, faire un temps —, to be raw weather; to be raw; faire —e mine à q. u., to look black at a. o.

GRIS, n. m. gray.

— argenté, silver =; — cendré, ash =; — pommelé, dappled, mottled =; — de lin, gridelin. Tirer sur le —, to be grayish.

GRISAILLE [grisà-y'] n. f. 1. hair partly gray; 2. (paint) cameo with a gray ground.

GRISAILLER [grisà-yé] v. a. to paint gray.

GRISÂTRE, adj. (th.) grayish.

GRISER, v. a. (to intoxicate; to make v. drunk; to make v. tipsy; to fuddle.

SE GRISER, pr. v. (to be intoxicated; to get v. drunk; to get v. tipsy; to get v. fuddled.

GRISER, v. n. (dy.) to turn gray.

GRISSET, n. m. (orn.) young goldfinch.

GRISSETTE, n. f. (1. gray gown; 2. grisette (girl of the inferior classes); 3. grisette (coquettish work-girl); 4. (orn.) white throat.

GRISOLLER, v. n. (of larks) to warble.

GRISON, NE, adj. 1. (of hair) gray; 2. (pers.) gray; gray-headed; gray-haired.

GRISON, n. m. 1. gray-beard (old man); 2. + footman in gray livery; 3. (ass; donkey).

GRISONNER, v. n. (pers., of hair) to get v., to grow v. gray.

GRISOU, n. m. (mining) fire-damp.

GRIVE, n. f. (orn.) (genus) thrush.

— champenoise, rouge, (red-wing,

GROUPE, n. m. 1. (th.) group, cluster; 2. (pers.) group; 3. (mus.) group; 4. (paint., sculp.) group; 5. (geogr.) (of islands) cluster; group.

GROUPEMENT [groupman] n. m. grouping.

GROUPEUR, v. a. 1. to group; 2. (paint., sculp.) to group.

SE GROUPEUR, pr. v. 1. to form a group, groups; 2. (th.) to cluster.

GROUPEUR, v. n. 1. (th.) to cluster; 2. (paint., sculp.) to group.

GRUAU, n. m. 1. (sing.) oat-meal, sing.; grits, pl.; groats, pl.; 2. gruel. — à l'eau, water gruel; — d'avoine, grits; oat-meal. Farine de —, groats.

GRUAU, n. m. (tech.) small crane.

GRUE, n. f. 1. (orn.) (genus) crane; 2. § (pers.) simpleton; nimny; 3. (astr.) grus; the crane; 4. (tech.) crane.

— commune cendrée, (orn.) (species) crane; — portative, (tech.) portable, hand winch; winch. Bande de —s, herd of —s; bec de —, 1. (bot.) crane's bill; 2. (surg.) crane's bill; droit de —, cranage. Descendre, élever au moyen d'une —, to lower, to raise by a —; faire le pied de —, to wait standing; manoeuvrer une —, to work a —.

GRUERIE [grui] n. f. † court of the justices in eyre.

GRUGER, v. a. (1. || to crunch (crush with the teeth); 2. || to devour; to eat; to eat up; to swallow down; 3. || to tuck down; 3. § to eat (a. o.) out; to eat up (a. o.'s) substance.

GRUGERIE [grui] n. f. § squandering. Tomber en —, to be liable to be squandered.

GRUME, n. f. bark (of wood in forests).

En —, with o.'s bark on.

GRUMEAU, n. m. 1. grume; clot; clod; lump; 2. (of blood) clot.

GRUMELER [grummle] (SE) pr. v. to clot; to clod.

GRUMELEU-X [grummleu] SE, adj. 1. grumous; clotry; 2. rugged.

Etat —, grumousness.

GRUYER [grui-yè] YERE, adj. of the crane.

Faisan —, crane pheasant; faucon —, falcon trained to fly the crane.

GRUYER [grui-yè] adj. m. (feud.) having a right to wood.

GRUYERE [grui-yèr] n. m. Gruyere cheese.

GUANO [ghuano] n. m. guano.

GUE, n. m. ford.

Passer à —, traverser à —, to ford; to wade. Que l'on ne peut passer à —, unfordable.

GUEABLE, adj. fordable.

Non —, unfordable.

GUEBRE, n. m. Guebre (sectary of the ancient Persian religion; fire-worshipper).

GUEDASSE, n. f. (sing.) (tech.) weed-ashes, pl.

GUEDE, n. f. 1. (bot.) wood; common, dyer's wood; 2. (dy.) wood; pastel.

GUEDER, v. a. † to cream (with food); to stuff.

GUEER, v. a. 1. to ford (a river); 2. to water (horses); 3. to wash (linen).

GUEIFE, n. m. (Ital hist.) Gueiph.

GUENILLE, n. f. rag; tatter.

En —s, in —s.

GUENILLEU-X [gheni-yèu] SE, adj. ragged; in rags.

GUENILLON [gheni-yon] n. m. rag (little).

GUENIPE, n. f. 1. slattern; slut; 2. trollop; 3. street-walker.

GUENON, n. f. 1. (mam.) guenon; mone; pouched monkey; 2. (she monkey); 3. fright (ugly woman); 4. harri-dan (bad woman).

GUENUCHE, n. f. young she monkey.

GUÉPARD, n. m. (mam.) guepard; hunting tiger of India; hunting cat.

GUÈPE, n. f. 1. (ent.) wasp; wild-honey bee; 2. § wasp (morose person). — frelon, hornet.

GUÉPIER, n. m. 1. wasps' nest; 2. § scrape (difficulty); 3. (orn.) bee-eater.

Donner, tomber dans un —, to get √, to get √ o.'s self into a scrape; sortir d'un —, to get √ out of a scrape.

GUERDON, n. m. † guerdon; reward; recompense.

GUERDONNER, v. a. † to reward; to recompense.

GUÈRE, adv. 1. little; but little; sing.; few; but few, pl.; 2. not very; 3. ...

2. Cela n'est — bon, that is not very good. 3. Je ne vois — que lui qui soit capable de faire cela, I see but him who is able to do that.

— que, scarcely but; but.

[Guère requires the negative ne with the verb. Followed by a relative pr. it often takes the subj. P. Ex. 3.]

GUÈRES, adv. † V. GUÈRE.

GUÉRET, n. m. 1. (agr.) head-land; 2. field.

GUERIDON, n. m. gueridon; round table.

GUERILLA [ghérl-la] n. f. guerilla (small army of insurgents).

GUERILLA [ghérl-la] n. m. guerilla-soldier.

GUÉRIR, v. a. || § 1. to cure; 2. to heal.

Propre à —, healing. De quoi guérira, me guérira cela? of what use will that be to me? Cela ne me guérira de rien, that will be of no use to me.

GUÉRI, e, pa. p. || § 1. cured; 2. healed.

Non —, 1. uncured; 2. unhealed; 3. (pers.) unrecovered; ne pouvoir plus être —, to be past cure.

SE GUÉRIR, pr. v. 1. (th.) to heal; to heal up; 2. || (pers.) to recover (from illness); 3. § (de, of) (pers.) to be cured; to be, to get √ rid.

GUÉRIR, v. n. 1. || § (th.) to heal; to heal up; 2. || (pers.) (de, from) to recover (from illness); 3. § (of, de) to be cured; to be, to get √ rid.

GUERISON, n. f. 1. cure; 2. (pers.) recovery (from illness).

Opérer une —, to effect a cure.

GUERISSABLE, adj. curable.

GUERISSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (b. s.) curer.

— de bestiaux, cattle-doctor.

GUERITE, n. f. 1. sentry-box; 2. watch-tower; 3. belvedere.

Gagner la —, to run √ away; to be-take √ o.'s self to o.'s heels.

GUERRE, n. f. 1. § war; 2. || warfare; 3. § dissension; strife.

— étrangère, foreign war; petite —, 1. desultory warfare; 2. sham fight; — sainte, holy —. — d'extermination, à outrance, = of extermination; — à mort, 1. = of extermination; 2. = to the knife; — de plume, paper —; — de religion, religious —. Appareil de —, =; bâtiment, vaisseau de —, (nav.) man of —; bureaux de la —, du ministère de la —, (pl.) =-office, sing.; foudre de —, great warrior, captain, hero; homme de —, warrior; soldat; instruments de —, (pl.) =, sing.; moitié — moitié marchandise, 1. || (of ships) armed; 2. § one half honestly and the other not; 3. § half willingly half compulsorily; place de —, fortified place; temps de —, =-time; vaisseau moitié — moitié marchandise, letter of marque (armed merchant-ship). De —, (V. senses) warlike; de bonne —, 1. according to the laws of —; 2. § fair play; de — lasse, 1. || weary of war; 2. § weary of resistance; tired out; 3. § after long resistance; en —, 1. || § at —; 2. § at variance; en — ouverte, at open —; sur un pied de —, on a = establishment.

Allumer la —, to kindle —; avoir la —, to be at —; y avoir —, there to be war; déclarer la — (à), 1. to declare = (against); 2. (law) to levy = (against); faire la —, to be at —; faire la — (à), 1. || to wage = (against); to war (against); (to make √ = on, upon; (to have a = (with); 2. (of animals) to attack (...); 3. § to tease, to plague (a. o. by frequent repetition); 4. § to inveigh against (a. th.); 5. to criticize (words); 6. (law) to levy = (against); faire bien la —, to understand √ = well; faire bonne —, to carry on = with all possible humanity; faire bonne — à q. u., to act honourably to an adversary; faire la — avec q. u., to serve with a. o.; to be a. o.'s fellow soldier; rendre — pour — §, to repel every attack; soutenir la —, to carry on =; usé par la —, worn out by —; =-icorn. À la — comme à la —, one must suit o.'s self to the times.

GUERRIER, IERE, adj. 1. of war; 2. warlike; martial.

Peu —, unwarlike. Nature guerrière, warlike; à l'air —, warlike.

GUERRIER, n. m. 1. warrior; 2. * soldier; fighting-man.

— à venir, future —; ** after-warrior.

GUERRIERE, n. f. warrior (female).

GUERROYER [ghéroi-yè] v. n. (to war; to make √, to wage war.

GUERROYEUR [ghéroi-yèur] n. m. (person that likes war.

GUET, n. m. 1. watch (watching); 2. watch (guard); 3. † sentinel.

Mot du —, watch-word. Avoir l'œil au —, to keep √ o.'s =; être au —, 1. to be on the —; 2. (de, pour) to lie √ upon the = (for); se donner le mot du — §, to act in concert; faire le —, to watch; to keep √ =;) to look out.

GUET-APENS, n. m., pl. GUETS-APENS, 1. || wait; lying in wait; 2. || ambush; 3. § wilful injury; 4. (law) lying in wait.

De —, 1. || by lying in wait; 2. || § wilful. Personne qui dresse un —, way-layer. Dresser, tendre un — à, to lay √ wait for; to waylay.

GUÈTRE, n. f. gaiter.

Grande —, leggin. Laisser ses —s quelque part, to lay √ o.'s bones any where; mettre ses —s, to put √ on o.'s gaiters; mettre les —s à q. u., to put √ on a. o.'s gaiters; tirer ses —s, to go √ away; to be off.

GUÈTRER, v. a. to put √ on the gaiters of.

SE GUÈTRER, pr. v. to put √ on o.'s gaiters.

GUÉTRIÈRE, n. m. gaiter-maker.

GUETTER, v. a. 1. to watch; to be upon the watch for; to look out for; 2. to wait for.

GUETTEUR, n. m. (nav.) signal-man; look-out man.

GUEULARD, n. m. (of furnaces) throat; mouth.

GUEULARD, n. m. E, n. f. O bawler; squaller.

GUEULE, n. f. 1. (of carnivorous animals, fishes, &c.) mouth, sing.; jaws, pl.; 2. O (b. s.) (pers.) mouth; 3. (th.) mouth (large); 4. (of furnaces) mouth.

3. La — d'un canon, d'une cruche, d'un sac, the mouth of a gun, a pitcher, a sack.

— renversée, (arch.) ogee. À — dé-pourvue de dents, (ich.) leather-mouthed; à — ouverte, open-mouthed; en —, (bot.) labiated; en un tour de —, (of animals) in a moment. Avoir la — morte, to be down in the mouth; n'avoir que de la — O, to be all talk; jaw; donner sur la — O, to slap a. o.'s face; être fort en —, 1. to have the gift of the gab; 2. to be abu-

sive. Il a la — ferrée, pavée, *his throat is paved*.

GUEULÉE, n. f. ○ 1. *mouthful*; 2. *indecent thing*.

GUEULER, v. n. ○ *to mouth*; *to batol*; *to squall*.

GUEULER, v. a. (hunt.) *to seize*.

GUEULES, n. m. (sing.) (her.) *gules*, pl.

Porter de —, *to hear* ✓ =.

GUEUSAILLE [gheúzà-yé] n. f. ○ 1. (b. s.) *parcel of beggars*; 2. *rabble*.

GUEUSAILLER [gheúzà-yé] v. n. (b. s.) *to beg*; *to go* ✓ *begging*.

GUEUSANT [gheúzà] E, adj. *begging*.

GUEUSARD [gheúzàr] n. m. 1. (b. s.) *beggar*; 2. *rascal*; *rascallion*; *black-guard*.

GUEUSE [gheúz] n. f. ○ 1. *beggar*; 2. *bad woman*.

GUEUSE [gheúz] n. f. (metal.) *cast pig*; *pig iron*; *sow*; *kentledge*.

Fonte en —, =.

GUEUSER [gheúzer] v. n. ○ (b. s.) *to beg*; *to go* ✓ *begging*.

GUEUSER [gheúzer] v. a. ○ (b. s.) *to beg*.

GUEUSERIE [gheúzeri] n. f. ○ 1. (b. s.) *beggary*; 2. *beggarliness*; 3. *trash*; *rabble*.

GUEUSET [gheúzet] n. m. (metal.) *cast gig*; *pig iron*; *sow*.

GUEU-X [gheú] SE, adj. 1. (b. s.) *poor*; *beggarly*; 2. (arch.) *poor*; *naked*.

— comme un rat, un rat d'église, as poor as a church mouse.

GUEUX [gheú] n. m. 1. (b. s.) *beggar*; 2. *ragamuffin*; *tatterdemalion*; 3. *rascal*; *knave*; *scoundrel*; *blackguard*.

— revêtu, upstart; *beggar on horse-back*. Herbe aux —, (bot.) *travellers' joy*; *virgins' bower*. De —, 1. *beggarly*; 2. *scoundrel*; *scoundrelly*.

GUIL, n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) *mistletoe*; *mistletoe*; 2. (nav.) *main boom* (of brigs, sloops, &c.)

GUIBRE, n. f. (nav.) *cut-water*.

GUICHET, n. m. 1. *wicket*; 2. *grating* (door); 3. *gate* (of the Louvre in Paris); 4. *door* (of cupboards); 5. (tech.) *shutter*.

Être pris au —, *to be caught in the act of escaping*.

GUICHETIER [gichetie] n. m. *turnkey*.

GUIDE, n. m. 1. *guide*; 2. *guide*; *guide-book*; 3. *text-book*; 4. (mach.) *guide*; 5. (mil.) *fluteman*.

Sans —, *unguided*; *guideless*. Payer les —s, *to pay* ✓ *the postilion*; payer les —s doubles, *to pay* ✓ *the postilion double*.

GUIDE, n. f. *rein* (of a bridle).

À grandes —s, *four in hand*. Conduire à grandes —s, *to drive* ✓ *four in hand*.

GUIDE-ÂNE, n. m. (, pl. —, *guide*; *guide-book*.

GUIDE-CHAÎNE, n. m., pl. —, (horol.) *guard*; *ratchet*.

GUIDE-MAIN, n. m., pl. —, (of the piano-forte) *chiroplast*; *hand-guide*.

GUIDER, v. a. (à, to) 1. *to guide*; *to lead* ✓; *to conduct*; 2. *to direct*; *to govern*; *to steer*; 3. *to actuate*; *to impel*.

Facile à —, *guidable*.

GUIDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of GUIDER.

Sans être —, qui n'est pas —, 1. *unguided*; *unconducted*; *unlead*; 2. *undirected*; *ungoverned*; 3. *unactuated*; *unimpelled*.

GUIDON, n. m. 1. *guide* (book); 2. (sing.) (mil.) *guidon*, sing.; *field colours*, pl.; 3. *guidon* (cornet); 4. (mus.) *mark to guide*; 5. (nav.) *broad pendant*; *vane*.

— de commandement, (nav.) *broad pendant*; — de renvoi, *mark of reference*.

GUIFETTE, n. f. (orn.) *sea-gull*.

— noire, *black gull*; *scare-crow*.

GUIGNARD [ghinn-yar] n. m. (orn.) *dottrel*; *dottrel*; *morinel*.

Pluvier —, (orn.) *dottrel*; *dottrel*.

GUIGNE [ghinn-yé] n. f. (bot.) "*guigne*" (cherry).

GUIGNER [ghinn-yé] v. n. 1. *to look with the eye half-closed*; 2. *to leer*.

GUIGNER [ghinn-yé] v. a. 1. *to glance*; *to peep at*; 2. *to have an eye on*.

GUIGNETTE [ghinn-yett] n. f. (orn.) *common sandpiper*.

GUIGNIER [ghinn-yé] n. m. (bot.) "*guignier*" (cherry-tree).

GUIGNON [ghinn-yon] n. m. *ill*, *bad luck*.

Avoir du —, (b. s.) *to have the luck of it*; être en —, (b. s.) 1. *to have the luck of it*; 2. *to have a run of ill luck*; porter — à q. u., *to bring* ✓ *a. o. ill luck*. C'est un grand —, *it is great ill luck*.

GUIGNE, n. f. (nav.) *gig*.

GUILDIVE, n. f. *rum*.

GUILÉE, n. f. *shower*.

GUILLEGE [ghi-yai] n. m. (brew.) *working*.

GUILLAUME [ghi-yôm] n. m. (tech.) *rabbit-plane*.

GUILLEDIN [ghi-y'din] n. m. *English gelding*.

GUILLEDOU [ghi-y'dou] n. m. (sing.) ○ *places of bad repute*, pl.

Courir le —, ○, *to frequent* =.

GUILLEMET [ghi-y'mé] n. m. (gram.) *inverted*, *turned comma*.

— de fin, (of quotations) *close*.

GUILLEMETER [ghi-y'meté] v. a. *to put* ✓ *into inverted*, *turned commas*.

GUILLEMOT [ghi-y'mô] n. m. (orn.) *guillemot*.

Grand —, — à capuchon, =; — nain, petit —, — mergule, lesser =; sea-turtle. — grille, — à miroir blanc, black =.

GUILLET [ghi-y'rè] TE, adj. 1. *brisk*; *lively*; 2. *slight*; *unsolid*.

GUILLERI [ghi-y'ri] n. m. (of sparrows) *chirping*.

GUILLOCHER [ghi-yoché] v. a. 1. (arch.) *to guilloche*; 2. (arts) *to engine-turn*.

GUILLOCHIS [ghi-yochi] n. m. 1. (arch.) *guilloche*; 2. (arts) *engine-turning*.

GUILLOTINE [ghi-yotinn] n. f. *guillotine*; *guillotin*.

GUILLOTINER [ghi-yotiné] v. a. *to guillotine*; *to guillotin*.

GUIMAUVE [ghimôv] n. f. (bot.) 1. (genus) *mallow*; 2. *marsh mallow*.

— officinale, *marsh mallow*. — al-cée, *rose* =.

GUIMAUX, n. m. *meadows mowed twice in a year*, pl.

GUIMBARDE [ghinbardé] n. f. 1. *van*; 2. *Jew's harp*.

GUIMPE [ghimp] n. f. 1. *inside chemise*; 2. *veil of Saint-Agatha*.

GUIMPER [ghimpé] v. n. (to become) ✓ *a nun*.

GUIMPER [ghimpé] v. a. (to make) ✓ *a nun of*.

GUINARD, n. m. (ich.) *red gurnet*.

GUINDAGE, n. m. 1. *hoisting*; 2. (nav.) *swaying up* (of masts).

GUINDANT, n. m. (nav.) (of flags) *hoist*.

GUINDEAU, n. m. (nav.) *windlass*.

GUINDER, v. a. 1. *to hoist*; *to raise*; 2. *to strain*; *to force*; 3. (nav.) *to hoist*; 4. (nav.) *to sway up* (masts).

GUINDÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of GUINDER) 1. *strained*; *forced*, *unnatural*; 2. (nav.) *an-end*.

D'une manière —e, *unnaturally*.

SE GUINDER, pr. v. 1. *to be strained*, *forced*; 2. *to fall* ✓ *into bombast*.

GUINDERESSE [ghindressé] n. f. (nav.) *top-rope*.

GUINDERIE [ghindrie] n. f. *constraint*.

GUINÉE, n. f. 1. (geog.) *Guinea*; 2. *guinea* (coin); 3. *long cloth*.

GUINGAMP [ghingan]

GUINGAN [ghingan]

GUINGHAM [ghingan] n. m. *gingham*.

GUINGOIS, n. m. 1. *crookedness*; 2. *want of rectitude* (of mind).

De —, 1. *crookedly*; 2. *crookedly*; *awry*. Avoir l'esprit de —, *to be cross-grained*.

GUINGUETTE, n. f. 1. *public house* (out side of large towns); 2. *box*; *small country-house*.

GUIORANT, E, adj. (of rats and mice) *squeaking*.

GUIORER, v. n. (of rats and mice) *to squeak*.

GUIPON, n. m. (nav.) *mop*.

GUIPURE, n. f. *guipure* (thread or silk lace).

GUIRLANDE, n. f. 1. *garland*; 2. (arch.) *encarpus*; 3. (arch.) (of columns) *belt*; 4. (jewel.) *girdle*.

— de genou, (nav., arch.) *sleepers*.

Entouré de —s, *wreathed*; orné, paré de —s, *adorned with garlands, wreaths*; "flower-kirtled".

GUISE, n. f. 1. *manner*; *way*; *wise*; 2. *fancy*; *humour*; *liking*.

À sa —, *to one's fancy*; en — de, *by way of*. Faire à sa —, *to have one's way*, *own way*.

GUITARDIN, n. m. (bot.) *fiddle-wood*.

GUITARE, n. f. *guitar*.

Bois de —, (bot.) *fiddle-wood*; boîte à —, *guitar-case*. Jouer, pincer de la —, *to play on*, *upon the guitar*.

GUITARISTE, n. m. *guitarist*; *guitar-player*.

GUMENE, n. f. (her.) *cable* (of an anchor).

GUSTATIF, adj. m. (anat.) (of nerves) *gustatory*; *hypoglossal*.

GUSTATION [—acion] n. f. (did.) *taste* (perception).

GUTTE. V. GOMME.

GUTTURAL [gut-tural] E, adj. *guttural*. Nature —e, *gutturality*. D'une manière —e, *gutturally*.

GUTTURALE [gut-tural] n. f. *guttural*.

GUY, n. m. V. GUI.

GYMNASE [jimnaz] n. m. *gymnasium*.

GYMNASIARQUE [jimnasiark] n. m. (ant.) *gymnasiarch*.

GYMNASTIQUE [jimnastik] adj. *gymnastic*.

Cloche —, *dumb bell*. Exercice —, *gymnastic*.

GYMNASTIQUE [jimnastik] n. f. (sing.) *gymnastics*, pl.

Suivant la —, *gymnastically*.

GYMNIQUE [jimnik] adj. (anat.) *gymnic*; *gymnical*.

GYMNIQUE [jimnik] n. f. *gymnic*.

GYMNOSOPHISTE [jimnosofist] n. m. *gymnosophist*.

Système des —s, *gymnosophia*.

GYMNOSPERME [jimnosperm] adj. (bot.) *gymnospermous*.

GYMNOSPERMIE [jimnospermi] n. f. (bot.) *gymnospermia*.

GYMNOTE [jimnott] n. m. (ich.) (genus) *gymnotus*; *gymnotus*.

— électrique, *electrical eel*.

GYNANDRE, adj. (bot.) *gynandrian*. Plante —, *gynander*.

GYNANDRIE, n. f. (bot.) *gynandria*.

GYNÉE, n. m. 1. (ant.) *gynæceum*; 2. *work-shop of women*.

GYNECOCRATIE [jinékocrat] n. f. *gynecocracy* (state in which women can govern).

GYNECOCRATIQUE, adj. *gynecocratic*.

GYPAÈTE, n. m. (orn.) (genus) *griffon*.

GYPSE, n. m. (min.) *gypsum*; (par- get) (plaster-stone).

GYPSEU-X [—é] SE, adj. *gypseous*.

GYRATOIRE, adj. V. GIRATOIRE.

GYROMANCIE, n. f. *gyromancy* (divination by walking round in a circle).

H

H précédée de ' est aspirée.

H [ache] n. f.

H [he] n. m. (eighth letter of the alphabet) *h*.

— aspirée, = *aspirate*; — muette, *silent*; = *mute*.

'HA! int. *ah! ha!*

HABILE, adj. 1. *able*; 2. (DANS, in; à, in) *clever*; (sharp; 3. *expeditious*; *quick*; 4. (law) *able* (to); *capable* (of); *qualified* (to); 5. (nav.) *able-bodied*.

1. Un homme —, *an able man*; un homme fort —, *un fort — homme, a very able man*; un homme extrêmement —, *an extremely able man*.

[HABILE precedes the n. when used alone; accompanied by TRES, FORTE, BIEN, very, it precedes or follows; when it is with an adverb ending in *ment* it follows the n.]

HABILEMENT [abilman] adv. 1. *ably*; 2. *cleverly*; *skillfully*.

HABILETÉ [abilte] n. f. 1. *ability*; 2. *cleverness*; *skill*; *skillfulness*; (sharpness).

Être d'une grande —, *to be very clever, skillful*.

HABILITÉ, n. f. (law) *competency*.

HABILITER, v. a. (law) (à, to) *to qualify*.

HABILLAGE [abiya] n. m. (culin.) *preparation* (of poultry for the spit).

HABILEMENT [abi-yman] n. m. 1. *clothing*; 2. (sing.) *clothes*, pl.; *dress*, sing.; *attire*, sing.

— complet, 1. *suit of clothes*; *suit*; 2. *complete dress*. Effets, objets d'—, (pl.) *wearing-apparel*, sing.; *articles of wearing-apparel*, pl.

HABILLER [abi-yé] v. a. 1. (DE, in) *to dress*; 2. § (DE, in) *to clothe*; 3. (b. s.) *to dress out*, up; 4. *to cover* (a. th.); 5. *to wrap up*; *to wrap*; 6. (of clothes) *to become*; *to suit*; 7. (of tailors) *to make* (clothes for); *to work* (for); 8. (culin.) *to prepare* (for cooking).

1. — un enfant, *to dress a child*. 2. § — les pauvres, *to clothe the poor*; § — une pensée, *to clothe a thought*.

Personne qui habille, *attirer*; *dresser*.

HABILLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of HABILLER) (of coats) *dress*.

S'HABILLER, pr. v. 1. § *to dress*; *to dress o.s. self*; *to put* (on) *o.s. clothes*; 2. § *to find* (o.s. own) *clothes*; 3. § *to attire o.s. self*; 4. § *to abuse each other*.

HABILLEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *dresser* (at a theatre); 2. *skin-dresser*.

HABIT, n. m. 1. *garment*; *raiment*; *garb*; *attire*; *apparel*; 2. — s, (pl.) *clothes*, pl.; 3. — s, (pl.) *wearing-apparel*, sing.; 4. *coat*; 5. *dress coat*; 6. *cloth* (ecclesiastical state).

Beaux — s, *fine, handsome clothes*; — bourgeois, (sing.) *private clothes*, pl.; — complet, *suit of*; — habillé, *dress coat*; — s usés, *worn out*; — de cheval, *riding coat*; — s mis à la défroque, *cast-off*; — s de tous les jours, *every day*; — de nocces, *wedding-garment*; — d'ordonnance, (sing.) *regimentals*, pl.; — de travestissement, *fancy dress*; — de ville, *private*; *walking dress*. Étoffe pour les — s, *coating*; marchand, *merchandise* de vieux — s, *old = man, woman*. Sans — s, *unclothed*; * *unclad*. Essayer des — s, *to try on*; faire des — s, *to make* (des) — s, *to take* (off) =; porter un — râpé, *to wear* (shabby) =; être shabby; porter des — s, *to wear* (shabby) =; user des — s, *to wear* (out) =. L'— ne fait pas le moine, *it is not the coat that makes the man*; hoods do not make monks; it is not the cowl that makes the friar.

HABITABLE, adj. *inhabitable*; *habitable*.

HABITACLE, n. m. 1. + *abode*; *habitation*; *dwelling*; *mansion*; 2. (nav.) *binnacle*.

HABITANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. § *inhabitant*; 2. § *resident*; 3. § *inmate*; 4. ** § *inhabitant*; *tenant*; *host*; *denizen*.

HABITATION [abitacion] n. f. 1. *habitation* (action); 2. *habitation*; *abode*; *place of abode*; *dwelling*; *residence*; *place of residence*; 3. *settlement* (in a colony); 4. (of animals) *haunt*; * *abode*. Maison d'—, (law) *dwelling-house*.

Avoir — avec, (law) *to cohabit with*.

HABITER, v. a. 1. § *to inhabit*; *to dwell* (in); *to reside in*; (to live in); 2. § (th.) *to dwell*; 3. (of animals) *to inhabit*; *to live in*; *to frequent*.

HABITER, v. n. § 1. *to inhabit*; *to dwell*; *to reside*; *to live*; 2. (DANS, in) *to inhabit* (...); *to dwell* (in); *to reside* (in); (to live in); 3. (law) *to cohabit*.

HABITUDE, n. f. 1. *habit*; *use*; 2. (b. s.) *trick*.

Vilaine —, 1. *nasty habit*; 2. (b. s.) *nasty trick*. D'—, 1. *habitual*; *usual*; 2. *usually*; *comme d'—*, *as usual*; par —, *by* =. Avoir pour —, être dans l'— de, *to be in the* = of; *to have a practice of*; se défaire d'une —, *to break* (o.s. self of) a =; devenir une —, *to become* (a) =; *to grow* (into) a =; se faire une — (de), *to make* (it) o.s. practice (to); faire perdre une — à q. u., *to break* (a. o. of) a =; prendre une —, *to assume* a =; (to get) (into) a =. L'— est une autre nature, *use is second nature*.

HABITUÉ, n. m. E, n. f. (OF, de) *frequent*.

Être un — de, *to be* a = of; *to frequent*.

HABITUEL, LE, adj. *habitual*; *usual*.

Non, peu —, 1. *unusual*; 2. *unaccustomed*; *unaccustomed*.

HABITUELLEMENT [abituelman] adv. *habitually*; *usually*.

Non —, *unusually*.

HABITUER, v. a. (à, to) 1. *to habituate*; *to accustom*; (to use); 2. *to inure*.

2. — q. u. à la fatigue, *to inure* a. o. *to fatigue*.

HABITUÉ, E, pa. p. *habituated*; *accustomed*; (used).

Non, peu — (à) 1. *unhabituated* (to); *unaccustomed* (to); *unused* (to); 2. *unpracticed* (in); 3. *unacquainted* (with); * *unknown* (of).

HABLER, v. n. 1. *to crack*; *to boast*; *to brag*; 2. *to draw* (the long bow); *to bounce*.

HABLERIE, n. f.) 1. *cracking*; *boasting*; *bragging*; 2. *drawing the long bow*; *bouncing*.

HABLEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *boaster*; *braggart*; *bragger*; 2. *person that draws the long bow*; *bouncer*.

En —, 1. *boastfully*; *braggingly*; 2. *bouncingly*.

HACHE, n. f. 1. *axe*; 2. *hatchet*.

Coup de —, 1. *stroke of an axe*; 2. *stroke of a hatchet*. — d'armes, 1. *battle-axe*; 2. (nav.) *boarding-axe*. Avoir un coup de —, *to be cracked*, *crack-brained*; couper, trancher avec une —, *to chop*; *to chop off*; faire — sur, (surg.) *to run* (into); faire à coup de —, *to do* (clumsily, roughly, slovenly); mettre la — à l'arbre, *to lay* (the) *axe to the tree*; porter la — à, *to set* (the) *hatchet to work at*.

HACHE, E, adj. (of style) *abrupt*.

HACHE-PAILLE, n. m., pl. —, (agr.) *chaff-cutting machine*.

HACHER, v. a. 1. *to chop*; 2. *to chop up*; 3. *to hew* (v.); 4. (b. s.) *to hack*; 5. *to cut* (v.) *pieces*; 6. (culin.) *to hash*; *to mince*; 7. (draw.) *to tint*. — menu, 1. *to cut* (small); 2. *to chop*

fine; 3. (culin.) *to hash*; *to mince*; — en morceaux, 1. *to cut* (v.) *pieces*; 2. *to cut* (v.) *into fritters*; — en pièces, 1. *to hew* (v.) *pieces*; 2. (b. s.) *to hack and hew*. Se faire —, *to allow o.s. self to be cut to pieces*; *to let* (v.) *o.s. self be cut to pieces*; *to get* (v.) *o.s. self cut to pieces*; vous le feriez — que ..., *you might cut him to pieces before ...*

HACHEREAU [hachrô] n. m. *small axe*.

HACHETTE, n. f. *hacking-knife*.

HACHIS, n. m. (culin.) 1. *hash*; 2. *minced meat*.

En —, *hashed*; *minced*. Faire un — de, 1. *to make* (v.) *a hash of*; 2. *to cut* (v.) *into fritters*.

HACHOIR, n. m. 1. *chopping-block*; 2. *chopping-knife*; 3. (agr.) *chaff-cutting machine*.

HACHURE, n. f. (draw., engr.) *hatching*.

Contre- —, *cross* =.

HAGARD, E, adj. 1. *haggard*; *wild*; 2. (falc.) *haggard*.

HAGIOGRAPHE, adj. *hagiographical*.

HAGIOGRAPHE, n. m. *hagiographer*.

HAGIOLOGIQUE, adj. *hagiological*.

HAHA, n. m. *ha-ha*; *haw-haw*.

HAHE, int. (hunt.) *tally-ho!*

HAI [ha-y] int. 1. *ha!* 2. *well!* 3. *indeed!* 4. *bless me!*

HAIE, n. f. 1. *hedge*; 2. ** *hedge-row*; 3. § (pers.) *row*; *line*; 4. (agr.) *bearn* (of a plough); 5. (mil.) *line*.

— fleurie, (bot.) *flower-fence*; — morte, *sèche, dead wood*; — vive, *quick-set hedge*. Faiseur de — s, *hedger*, *rôdeur des — s, hedge-creeper*. Sans —, non entouré, fermé d'une —, *unhedged*. Border la —, (mil.) *to line the road, street*; se cacher par la —, *to hedge*; entourer, fermer d'une —, *to hedge*; par une —, *to hedge in*; 2. *to quick-set*; franchir une —, *to clear a hedge*; se ranger en —, *to form a line*; rôder le long de la —, *to hedge*; planter une — vive dans, *to quick-set*.

HAILLON [hà-yon] n. m. (sing.) *rag*, sing.; *tatters*, pl.

HAINE [henn] n. f. (DE, for, to) 1. *hatred*; 2. *heart-burning*; 3. *spite*.

— acharnée, *implacable, inveterate hatred*; — couverte, *disguised*; — enracinée, *deep-rooted*. En —, in =; en — de, out of = to; en toute —, *with all despite*. Avoir en —, avoir de la — pour, *to hate*; porter de la — à q. u., *to feel* (v.) = *towards* a. o.; prendre q. ch., q. u. en —, *to take* (v.) = *to a. th., a. o.*

HAINEU-X [hèneu] SE, adj. *hateful*; *spiteful*; *malevolent*; *malignant*.

HAIR, v. a. irreg. (HAISSANT; HAÏ; ind. pres. HAIS; NOUS HAÏSSONS) *to hate*; *to detest*; *to dislike*.

— cordialement, *to hate heartily*; — mortellement, *à la mort, à mort, to = mortally*. — comme la peste, *la mort, to = like poison*. Savoir —, *to be a good hater*.

HAIRE, n. f. *hair-shirt*.

HAÏSSABLE, adj. *hateful*; *odious*.

HALAGE, n. m. 1. *towage* (action); *towing*; 2. *towage* (price); 3. (of canals) *tracking*.

— à la cordelle, *tracking*. Chemin de —, 1. *tow-path*; *towing-path*; 2. *track-road*; 3. (of canals) *horse-path*; corde de —, 1. *tow-line*; *tow-rope*; *towing rope*; 2. (nav.) *tow-line*.

HALBRAN, n. m. (orn.) *young wild drake, duck*; (flapper).

HALBRENER, v. n. *to shoot* (v.) *young wild ducks*.

HÂLE, n. m. *sun* (heat); *burning scorching sun, heat*.

Faire un grand —, *to be burning, scorching*; *to be broiling hot*.

HÂLE, E, adj. *sun-burnt*; *burnt*; *swarthy*;) *tanned*.

HALEINE, n. f. 1. *breath*; wind; 2. *breath*; 3. (of horses) wind.

2. — de vent, *breath of wind*.

Courte —, *shortness of breath*; — forte, *rank*; mauvaise —, *foul* —; de vent, = *of wind*; ouvrage de longue —, *work of time*. À, de longue —, *long-winded*; à perte d'—, 1. *out of* —; *breathless*; 2. (of speeches) *long-winded*; d'une — (tout d'une), *in a* —; tout d'une —, *in the same* —; en —, *in* —; hors d'—, *out of* —. Adoucir, rendre douce l'—, *to make the* √ = *sweet*; courir à perte d'—, *to run* √ o.'s *self out of* —; gâter l'—, *to make* √ o.'s = *smell*; se mettre hors d'—, *to get* √ *out of* —; perdre l'—, *to get* √ *out of* —; faire perdre l'— à q. u., *to put* √ a. o. *out of* —; reprendre —, *to recover*; *to take* √ —; *to take* √ o.'s —; laisser reprendre —, *to give* √ —; retenir son —, *to hold* √ o.'s —; sentir l'— de q. u., *to smell* √ a. o.'s —. Elle a l'— mauvaise, *his, her* = *smells*.

HALENEE [alœ] n. f. (b. s.) 1. *smell*; 2. *whiff*.

HALENER [halné] v. a. 1. *to smell* √ *the breath of*; 2. (hunt.) *to wind*; *to get* √ *scent of*.

HALER, v. a. 1. (APRÈS, on) *to set* √ (excite); 2. (of canals) *to track*; 3. (nav.) *to haul*; 4. (nav.) *to heave* √; 5. (nav.) *to rouse*; 6. (nav.) *to bouse*; *to bouse up*; 7. (nav.) *to heave* √.

— ensemble, (nav.) *to rouse*. — à bord, (nav.) *to haul in*; — à la cordelle, 1. *to tow*; 2. (on canals) *to track*.

HÀLER, v. a. (of the sun) *to burn*; (to tan).

Être hâlé, *to be sun-burnt*.

SE HÂLER, pr. v. *to become* √, *to get* √ *sun-burnt*.

HALETANT [haltan] E, adj. *panting for breath*; *panting*; *puffing*.

HALETER [halte] v. n. *to pant for breath*; *to pant*; *to puff*.

HALEUR, n. m. *tracker*.

HALITUEUX [-tue] SE, adj. (med.) *halituous*; *moist*.

HALLAGE, n. m. *market-due*.

HALLE, n. f. *market*; *market-place*; *market-house*.

Fort de la —, *market-porter*; dames de la —, *market-women*; langage des —s, *Billingsgate*. En pleine —, *in open market*. Aller à la —, *to go* √ *to market*.

HALLEBARDE [halbard] n. f. *halberd*. Pleuvoir, tomber des —s, *to rain cats and dogs*.

HALLEBARDIER [halbardier] n. m. *halberdier*.

HALLIER, n. m. *thicket*.

HALLIER, n. m. 1. *market-man*; 2. *market-keeper*.

HALLUCINATION [-nâcion] n. f. *hallucination*.

HALO, n. m. 1. (astr.) *halo*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (of the nipple) *areola*.

HALOIR, n. m. *drying-room* (for hemp).

HALOT, n. m. *rabbit-hole*.

HALTE, n. f. 1. (mil.) *halt*; 2. *stop*; *stand*; 3. (hunt.) *resting-place*; 4. (mil.) *halting-place*.

— subite, (mil.) *dead*, *full stand*; —! — là! 1. *stand* √! 2. *hold*! *stop there*! *stop*! Faire —, 1. (mil.) *to halt*; *to make* √ *a halt*; 2. (mil.) *to stand* √; 3. *to stand* √; *to make* √ *a stand*, *stop*; 4. *to take* √ *a stand*.

HAMAC, n. m. (nav.) *hammock*.

— à cadre, *cradle*. Haut les —s! *up all hammocks*.

HAMADRYADE, n. f. (myth.) *hamadryad*; *wood-nymph*.

HAMEAU, n. m. *hamlet*.

HAMEÇON [hamçon] n. m. *fish-hook*; *hook*.

Garnir l'—, (fish.) *to bait the hook*; mordre à l'— √, *to take* √ *the bait*.

HAMPE [hamp] n. f. 1. (of certain weapons) *staff*; 2. (of a painter's brush) *handle*; 3. (bot.) *flower-stalk*; *flower-bearing stem*; 4. (bot.) *scape*.

HAN, n. m. *heave* (of a workman striking a heavy blow).

HANAP, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ *goblet*.

HANCHE, n. f. 1. *hip*; *haunch*; 2. (nav.) *quarter*.

Fausse —, *false hip*.

Le poing sur la —, *with one arm akimbo*; les poings sur les —s, *with o.'s arms akimbo*. Appuyé sur la —, *akimbo*; mettre les poings sur les —s, *to put o.'s arms akimbo*.

HANEANE [anabann] n. f. V. *JUSQU'À*.

HANGAR, n. m. 1. *shed*; 2. *cart-shed*; *cart-house*.

HANNETON [hanneton] n. m. 1. (ent.) *blind*, *brown*, *tree beetle*; *may-bug*; *chafer*; (cock-chafer); (cock-chafer); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *giddy goose*; *thoughtless mortal*.

— commun, (ent.) *hedge chafer*. Étourdi comme un —, *as giddy as a goose*.

HANSCRIT, n. m. V. *SANSCRIT*.

HANSE, n. f. *Hans-Towns*.

La —, *the* —. La — teutonique, *the* —.

HANSEATIQUE, adj. *Hanseatic*.

HANSIÈRE, n. f. V. *AUSIÈRE*.

HANTER, v. a. 1. *to frequent* (a place); 2. *to frequent the society of* (a. o.); 3. (b. s.) *to haunt* (a place).

HANTER, v. n. 1. *to go* √ *often*; 2. (ex, ...) *to frequent* (a place).

— chez q. u., *to frequent* a. o.'s *house*.

HANTISE, n. f. *intercourse*.

HAPPE, n. f. 1. (of carriages) *axle-tree-bed*; *bed*; 2. (tech.) *cramp-iron*.

HAPPE-CHAIR, n. m., pl. —, (1. *catch-poll*; 2. *grasp-all*; *gripe-all*.

HAPPELOURDE [haplourde] n. f. 1. *imitation gem*; *imitation stone*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) *well-dressed fool*; 3. (of horses) *old hack*.

HAPPER, v. a. 1. *to snap* (of dogs) (catch); 2. *to snap off*, *up*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to catch* √; *to lay* √, *to take* √ *hold of*; *to nab*.

Vouloir —, *viser* à —, *to make* √ *a snap at*; *to chop at*.

HAQUENEE [hakné] n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *ambling nag*; 2. (pers.) *awkward*, *ill-made gawky*.

Aller à la —, *to amble*; aller sur la — des cordeliers, *to trudge it* (go on foot).

HAQUET, n. m. *dray*.

HAQUETIER [haktie] n. m. *drayman*.

HARANGUE, n. f. *harangue*; *oration*; *speech*; *address*.

Tribune aux —s, (ant.) *rostrum*. Faire une —, *to make* a *harangue*, *an oration*, *a speech*, *an address*; prononcer une —, *to deliver* a *harangue*, *an oration*, *a speech*, *an address*.

HARANGUER, v. a. *to harangue*; *to deliver* an *oration*; *to address*.

HARANGUER, v. n. 1. *to harangue*; *to speak* √; 2. (b. s.) (to hold) √ *forth*; *to speechify*; *to make* √ *speeches*.

HARANGUEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *haranguer*; *orator*; *speaker*; 2. (b. s.) *speech-maker*; *speechifier*.

HARAS [hara] n. m. *stud*.

Tenir des —, *to keep* √ *s*.

HARAS [ara] n. m. V. *ARA*.

HARASSE, n. f. *crate*.

HARASSER, v. a. *to harass*; *to jade*; *to overtire*; *to tire out*; *to overweary*; *to wear* √ *out*.

HARASSÉ, E, pa. p. V. *senses of HARASSER*.

— par la route, *way-worn*.

HARCELER [harsèle] v. a. 1. *to harass*; *to torment*; 2. (mil.) *to harass*; *to gail*.

HARCELEMENT [harselman] n. m.

1. *harassing*; *torment*; 2. (mil.) *harassing*; *galling*.

HARDE, n. f. (hunt.) 1. *herd*; 2. *leash* (for 4 or 6 dogs).

HARDER, v. a. (hunt.) *to leash* (dogs 4 by 4 or 6 by 6).

HARDES, n. f. (pl.) *wearing apparel* (in use), *sing.*; *clothing*, *sing.*; *clothes*, *f. pl.*

— de matelot, *slops*, *pl.* Boutique de — de matelots, *slop-shop*; marchand, *marchande* de — de matelots, *slopman*, *m.*; *slop-seller*, *m. f.*; *soute aux* —, (nav.) *slop-room*.

HARDI, E, adj. 1. *bold*; 2. *hardy*; *daring*; 3. (pers.) *bold*; *bold-spirited*; 4. *venturesome*; 5. (b. s.) *bold*; *impudent*; 6. (arts) *bold*.

—! (nav.) (command) *cheerily*! — comme un lion, *as bold as a lion*; — comme un page, *as bold as brass*.

HARDIESSE, n. f. 1. *boldness*; 2. *hardihood*; *hardiness*; *daringness*; 3. (pers.) *boldness*; *bold-spiritedness*; 4. *venturousness*; 5. (b. s.) *boldness*; *impudence*; *assurance*; 6. (arts) *boldness*.

Sans —, (V. *senses*) *unhardy*. Avoir la — (de), 1. *to have the boldness* (to); 2. *to venture* (to); *prendre des* —s, *to take* √ *liberties*.

HARDIMENT, adv. 1. *boldly*; 2. *hardily*; *daringly*; 3. *spiritedly*; 4. *venturesomely*; 5. (b. s.) *boldly*; *impudently*.

HARE, int. (hunt.) *halloo!* *holloa!*

HARE, n. m. (hunt.) *halloo*; *holloa*.

HAREM [haremm] n. m. *harem*.

HARENG [haren] n. m. (ich.) *herring*.

Petit —, = *cob*; — salé, *cured*, *pickled*; — saur, *red* = *Banc de* —s, *shoal of* = *s*; *marchande de* —s, = *woman*; *pêche aux* —s, = *fishery*.

HARENGAISON, n. f. *herring-season*.

HARENGERE, n. f. 1. *herring-woman*; 2. *fish-woman*; 3. *fish-fag*.

HARENGUETTE, n. f. (ich.) *herring-cob*.

HARGNERIE [harn-y'ri] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *wrangling*.

HARGNEUX [harn-yeù] SE, adj. 1. *surly*; *crabbed*; *currish*; *dogged*; *snappish*; *peevish*; *cross*; *cross-grained*; *crusty*; 2. (of dogs) *snarling*; 3. (of horses) *vicious*.

Caracière —, *humeur hargneuse*, *surlyness*; *crabbedness*; *currishness*; *doggedness*; *snappishness*; *peevishness*; *crossness*; *crustiness*. D'une manière hargneuse, *surlyly*; *crabbedly*; *currishly*; *doggedly*; *snappishly*; *peevishly*; *crossly*.

HARICOT, n. m. 1. (bot.) *kidney-bean*; (bean); 2. (sing.) (culin.) *stewed mutton and turnips*, *pl.*

— commun, *vert*, *French bean*. — d'Espagne, *scarlet-runner*. Fève de —, *kidney* —.

HARIDELLE, n. f. *jade*; *hack*.

HARLE, n. m. (orn.) *merganser*.

— huppé, =.

HARMONICA, n. m. (sing.) *harmonica*, *sing.*; *musical glasses*, *pl.*

HARMONIE, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *harmony*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *harmony*; *unison*; *concert*; *keeping*; 3. (anat.) *harmony*; 4. (arts) *union*; 5. (mus.) *harmony*; 6. (mus.) (sing.) *harmonics*, *pl.*; 7. (paint.) *keeping*; 8. (rhet.) *number*; *numerousness*.

Bonne —, 1. *good harmony*; 2. *tune*, — imitative, *imitative* =; *imagery of sound*. Défaut, *manque d'—*, 1. *want of* =; 2. *untunableness*; *musique d'—*, = *of wind-instruments*; *table d'—*, (mus.) *sound-board*; *sounding-board*. Avec —, *harmoniously*; *with* =; *d'—*, *of* =; *harmonical*; *en* —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *in tune*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *in* =; *in keeping*; *unitedly*; *undiscordant*; *en* — avec, *in* = *with*; *in tune to*; *in concert to*; *en parfaite* —, *harmoniously*; *sans* —, 1. *unharmoni-*

nious; unmusical; tuneless; 2 ill-sounding. Dépouiller, priver d'—, to untune; donner de l'— à, to harmonize; to give √ = to; être en —, to be in —; to harmonize; mettre en —, faire vivre en —, to harmonize.

HARMONIEUSEMENT [armonieuzman] adv. harmoniously.

HARMONIEU-X [armonieü] SE, adj. 1. harmonious; musical; ** tuneless; 2. (of colours) friendly.

Peu —, unharmonious; unmusical; untunable.

HARMONIQUE, adj. 1. (acoust.) harmonic; harmonical; 2. (math.) harmonic; harmonical; 3. (mus.) harmonic; harmonical.

Marche —, (mus.) harmonic progression.

HARMONIQUEMENT [armonikman] adv. harmonically.

HARMONIQUES, n. m. (mus.) harmonics, pl.

HARMONISTE, n. m. harmonist.

HARNACHEMENT [harnachman] n. m. 1. harnessing; 2. (of cavalry) harness.

HARNACHER, v. a. to harness.

HARNACHÉ, E, pa. p. harnessed.

HARNACHEUR, n. m. 1. person that harnesses; 2. harness-maker.

HARNAIS, n. m. 1. harness; 2. horse-trappings; trappings; (tackling); 3. tackle.

Fabricant de —, harness-maker.

HARNOIS, n. m. 1. †, **, harness; 2. † harness; † armour.

Blanchir sous le —, to grow √ grey in the service; endosser le —, 1. to put √ on o.'s harness; 2. (to enter the army).

HARO, n. m. 1. hue and cry; 2. cry of shame.

—! shame! out upon a. o. Clameur de —, cri de —, hue and cry; a hue and cry against. Crier — sur q. u., 1. to raise, to set up a hue and cry after a. o.; 2. to cry shame upon a. o.

HARPAGON, n. m. miser.

HARPAILLER [harpä-yé] (SE) pr. v. † to jangle; to wrangle; to squabble.

HARPAYE, n. f. (orn.) marsh harrier.

HARPE, n. f. 1. harp; 2. (conch.) harp; harp-shell; 3. (mas.) —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) toothing, sing.

— éolienne, Eolian harp. Accords, sons de la —, tones of the —, pl.; harping, sing. Corde de —, —string. Pour la —, for the —; citharistic. Jouer, pincer la, de la —, to play on the —; réveiller sa —, ** to strike √ o.'s —.

HARPE, E, adj. (of grey hounds) well-made.

HARPEAU, n. m. (nav.) fire-grappling, grapnel.

HARPEGE, V. ARPÈGE.

HARPIE, n. f. 1. (myth.) harpy; 2. † harpy; hell-cat; 3. (orn.) harpy.

Grande — d'Amérique, (orn.) harpy.

HARPISTE, n. m. f. 1. harpist; harp-player, m. f.; 2. † harper, m.; harp-ress, f.

HARPON, n. m. harpoon; fish-spear; spear.

— à mousqueton, gun-harpoon.

HARPONNER, v. a. to harpoon; to spear.

HARPONNEUR, n. m. harpooner.

HART [här] n. f. 1. withe; 2. † rope; 3. † strangling.

De —s, of withes; withy.

HARUSPICE, V. ARUSPICE.

HASARD, n. m. 1. chance; 2. hazard; 3. casualty; 4. accident; 5. risk; danger; peril; 6. random; 7. —s, (pl.) (math.) chances, pl.

Un grand —, a great chance; un pur —, un effet de pur —, a mere —, accident;) a toss up. Un coup de —, a stroke of fortune. A tout —, at all hazards; at all events; at all adventures; au —, 1. at hazard; at a venture; 2. by —; 3. at

random; 4. (adject.) random; avec —, with hazard; hazardously; de —, 1. second-hand; 2. a bargain; du —, 1. of —; 2. (adject.) chance; par —, 1. by —; accident; accidentally; 2. * perchance; * peradventure; 3. (adject.) chance. S'abandonner au —, to give √ o.'s self up to —; affronter, braver les —s de, s'exposer aux —s de, to stand √ the hazards of; arriver par —, 1. to arrive by —; 2. (th.) to happen, to occur by —; 3. (de) to chance (to); corriger le —, to assist fortune (to cheat at play); courir —, to take √ the — of it; courir le — de, to run √ the —, risk; to take √ the — of; donner, jeter, mettre q. ch. au —, to leave √ a. th. to —; dire, jeter au —, to say √ by —; (to let √ out by —; to blurt out; se trouver par —, to chance (to). Fait au —, (V. Au —) random.

HASARDER, v. a. 1. to hazard; 2. to risk; 3. to venture.

Qui ne hasarde rien n'a rien, nothing venture nothing win.

HASARDE, E, pa. p. 1. hazarded; 2. hazardous; 3. (culin.) high; tainted.

Non —, unhazarded.

SE HASARDER, pr. v. 1. (à, to) to hazard; 2. to risk; 3. (à, to) to venture.

HASARDEUSEMENT [—deüzman] adv. 1. hazardously; jeopardously; 2. venturously; 3. venturesomely; 4. (in)safely.

HASARDEU-X [—deü] SE, adj. 1. (à, to) hazardous; jeopardous; 2. venturous; 3. (th.) venturesome; 4. unsafe.

HASE [hâz] n. f. 1. doe hare, f.; hare; 2. doe rabbit (of a warren).

HAST [hast] n. m. † staff.

Arme d'—, weapon with a long —.

HASTAIRE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) spearman.

HASTE, n. f. (Rom. ant.) spear.

HASTE, E,

HASTIFORME, adj. (bot.) hastate; hastated; halberd-shaped.

HÂTE, n. f. haste; hurry.

À la —, 1. in haste; in a hurry; en —, in —; en toute —, with all possible speed; (post =. Avancer en —, 1. to advance in —; 2. to hasten forward; avoir —, to be in —; to make √ =; s'éloigner à la —, to hasten away; faire q. ch. à la —, 1. to do √ a. th. in —; 2. to slight a. th. over; faire entrer à la —, to hurry in; faire —, to make √ =; faire toute —, to make √ all the — one can; jeter à la —, 1. to throw √ down in —; 2. to shuffle up; passer à la —, to hurry over; se rendre en toute —, to make √ the best of o.'s way to; renvoyer à la —, to hurry away, off; retourner, revenir à la —, en toute —, to hasten back; faire sortir à la —, to hurry out.

HÂTELET [hâté] n. m. 1. small skewer; 2. silver skewer.

HÂTER, v. a. 1. to hasten; to hasten on; 2. to forward; 3. to urge; to push on; to push √ forward; 4. to hurry; to hurry on; 5. to hurry over; 6. (hort.) to force.

HÂTE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of HÂTER) 1. (pers.) in haste; (in a hurry); 2. (of seasons) forward.

SE HÂTER, pr. v. 1. to hasten; to haste; (to make √ haste; 2. to urge.

HÂTIER, n. m. spit-rest.

HÂTI-F, VE, adj. 1. √ forward; 2. √ precocious; 3. (b. s.) premature; 4. (hort.) early.

D'une manière hâtive, (V. senses) untimely.

HÂTIVEAU, n. m. (hort.) 1. hastig-pear; 2. early pea.

HÂTIVEMENT [hâtivman] adv. (hort.) early.

HÂTIVETÉ [hâtivité] n. f. (hort.) earliness, forwardness.

— excessive, over-forwardness.

HAUBAN [hobân] n. m. (nav.) shroud.

Grand —, — du grand mât, main —, — de misaine, fore —. Fourrer un —, to serve a —.

HAUBERGEON [hoberjon] n. m. small hauberk.

HAUBERT [hobèr] n. m. hauberk.

HAUSSE [höss] n. f. 1. block (to raise a. th.); 2. (of boots, shoes) piece (to raise); 3. (artil.) (of cannon) bridge; 4. (com.) rise; advance; 5. (print.) overlay.

Forse —, (com.) great rise. Jouer à la —, 1. speculator on a —; 2. (exch.) bull. À la —, en —, on the —, advance.

Être en —, en voie de —, (com.) to be on the —, advance; to look up; jouer à la —, (com.) to speculate on a —; mettre des —s à, (print.) to overlay √.

HAUSSE-COL, n. m., pl. —s, —, (mil.) gorget.

HAUSSEMENT [hössman] n. m. 1. raising; 2. shrug (of the shoulders).

— d'épaules, shrug of the shoulders.

HAUSSER [hócé] v. a. 1. √ to raise (to make higher); to raise up; 2. √ to raise; to lift; to lift up; to give √ a lift; to move up; 3. √ to shrug (o.'s shoulders); 4. √ to raise; to increase; to augment; 5. (com.) to raise; to advance; 6. (mus.) to raise the tone of.

1. √ — un mur, to raise a wall; √ — la voix, to raise the voice. 2. — le bras ou la jambe, to raise, to lift the arm or the leg. 4. — la paye, les gages, to raise the pay, the wages.

HAUSSE, E, pa. p. V. senses of HAUSSER.

Non —, 1. unraised; 2. unlifted.

SE HAUSSER, pr. v. 1. √ to be raised (made higher); to be raised up; 2. to be lifted, lifted up; 3. √ to rise √; to advance; 4. √ (pers.) to raise o.'s self; 5. √ to rise √; to increase; to augment; 6. (of the weather) to clear; to clear up; 7. (com.) to rise √; to advance.

— sur la pointe des pieds, to stand on tiptoe.

HAUSSER [hócé] v. n. 1. √ to rise √, to get √ higher; to rise √; 2. √ to be higher; 3. √ to rise √; 4. (com.) to rise √; to advance.

— d'un cran, to rise √ a peg.

HAUSSIER [hócé] n. m. (exch.) bull (speculator on a rise).

HAUSSIÈRE [hócé] V. AUSSIÈRE.

HAUT [hò] E, adj. 1. √ high; 2. √ lofty; high; tall; 3. √ aloft; uplifted; upraised; erect; 4. √ upper; 5. √ high (superior, excellent); elevated; 6. √ principal; chief; 7. √ high; grand; 8. √ great; 9. √ (b. s.) proud; haughty; 10. (of sound) loud; high; 11. (com.) high; high-priced; 12. (geog.) upper; 13. (mus.) high; 14. (nav.) high; 15. (nav.) (of masts) taut.

1. √ Une — maison, a high house; √ de —s pensées, high thoughts; — e estime, high esteem.

2. Une — montagne, a lofty, high mountain; un — arbre, a lofty, tall tree. 3. Porter l'épée — e, to carry o.'s sword aloft, uplifted, upraised.

4. Les —s régions, the upper regions; le — bout d'une chambre, de la table, the upper end of a room, of the table. 5. De —s fonctions, high, elevated functions; une — vertu, elevated virtue. 6. La — administration, the principal, chief administration. 7. Une — conception, a high, grand conception. 9. Un homme —, a proud man.

Très —, (V. senses) (nav.) overgrown; le Très —, the Highest (God).

— mal, (V. MAL). Être —, (V. senses) √ to stand high; être — comme les monts, (of the sea) to run √ mountains high.

[HAUT precedes the a. except in senses 3, 9.]

HAUT [hò] n. m. 1. √ height; 2. √ height; summit; (top); 3. √ top; upper part; 4. (√ up; 5. (sing.) (mus.) high notes, pl.

1. Un arbre qui a 50 mètres de —, a tree that is 50 metres in height. 2. Le — d'une montagne, the summit, top of a mountain. 3. Le — d'une rue, d'une page, the top of a street, a page. 4. Les —s et les bas de la vie, the ups and downs of life.

* Le — et le bas, *the up and down*.
 Au —, (V. senses) *on the top*; de bas en —, *upward*; de — en bas, *downward*; de — en bas et de bas en —, (mech.) (of motion) *up and down*; du — en bas, (V. senses) 1. *top*; 2. *upper*; 3. *from top to bottom*; 4. *over and over*; 5. *over head*; du — du ciel, *from on high*; *from above*; en —, 1. *over*; 2. *above*; *aloft*; 3. *upwards*; 4. *up stairs*; 5. *at the top*; 6. (nav.) *aloft*; en — et en bas, 1. *up and down*; 2. *upwards and downwards*; d'en —, *upper*; par —, *upwards*; par — et par bas, *upwards and downwards*; vers le —, *upward*. Avoir ... de —, *to be high, in height*; dirigé en —, *upward*; gagner le —, *to take √ flight*; mettre en —, *to put √ up*; regarder q. u. du — en bas, 1. *to eye a. o. from head to foot*; 2. *to look down upon a. o.*; tomber de son —, 1. *to fall √ entirely down*; 2. *to be astounded, thunder-struck*; traiter q. u. de — en bas, du — en bas, *to treat a. o. with disdain*.
 *HAUT, adv. 1. *high*; 2. *up (high)*; 3. *up (at a high price)*; 4. (of sounds) *aloud*; *loudly*; (*loud*).
 — (mil.) (command, of arms) *lodge!*
 Là —, 1. *above*; 2. (*up there*); 3. *above; in Heaven*; plus —, 1. *higher*; 2. *above; before*; tout —, *aloud*. De plus —, 1. *higher*; 2. *further up*; 3. (of events, time) *further back*. Être —, (V. senses) *to stand √ high*; monter —, (V. senses) *to amount to a considerable sum*; (*to mount high*; parler —, 1. *to speak √ aloud*, (*loud*); 2. *to speak √ out*; 3. *to assume a high tone*; parler — et clair, *to speak √ out*; penser tout —, *to think √ aloud*; remonter, reprendre plus —, *to go √ farther back in a narration*; être — placé, *to stand √ high*; le prendre —, *to assume a high tone*.
 *HAUT-À-BAS, n. m. f., pl. —, *peddler; huckster*.
 *HAUT-À-HAUT, n. m., pl. —, (hunt.) *halloo; halloo*.
 *HAUTAIN [hōtin] E, adj. *haughty*; *supercilious*; (*lofty*).
 D'une manière —, *haughtily*.
 *HAUTAINEMENT [hōtānman] adv. *haughtily*; *superciliously*; (*loftily*).
 *HAUTBOIS [hōboi] n. m. 1. (mus.) *hautboy*; 2. *performer on the hautboy*.
 Jouer du —, *to play the hautboy*.
 *HAUT-DE-CHAUSSE,
 *HAUT-DE-CHAUSSES, n. m. (sing.) f., pl. HAUTS-DE-CHAUSSE, CHAUSSES, *breeches, pl.*; *small clothes, pl.*; *trunk hose, sing.*
 Porter le —, (of women) *to wear √ the breeches*.
 *HAUTE-CONTRE, n. f., pl. HAUTES-CONTRE, (mus.) *counter-tenor*.
 *HAUTEMENT [hōtānman] adv. 1. *highly*; 2. *aloud*; *loudly*; *loud*; 3. *boldly*; *resolutely*; (*out*).
 *HAUTESSE [hōtēs] n. f. *Highness* (title of the Sultan).
 Sa —, *his*.
 *HAUTEUR [hōtēur] n. f. 1. *height* (dimension); 2. *height*; *loftiness*; 3. *height*; *elevation*; *eminence*; *high*, *rising ground*; 4. *depth* (of the sea); 5. *height*; *elevation*; *loftiness*; 6. *firmness*; 7. *haughtiness*; *superciliousness*; (*loftiness*; *lordliness*); 8. *haughty, lofty action*; 9. *haughty, lordly word*; 10. (math.) *depth*; 11. (nav.) (of coasts, towns) *bearing*; 12. (sciences) *altitude*; 13. (tact.) *depth*.
 À la — de, (V. senses) 1. *to be adequate to (a. th.)*; *equal to*; 2. *to be on a level with (a. o.)*; 3. (nav.) *off*; 4. (nav.) *abreast of*; avec —, *haughtily*; *superciliously*; de —, (V. senses) (tact.) *deep*; d'une — infinie, (V. senses) *topless*. Être, se trouver à la — de, (V. senses) 1. *to be adequate to (a. th.)*; 2. *to comprehend (a. o.)*; 3. (nav.) *to be, to lie √ off*; mesurer la —, (sciences) *to observe, to take √ the altitude*.
 *HAUT-FOND, n. m., pl. HAUTS-FONDS, (nav.) *shoal*.
 *HAUT-LE-CORPS, n. m., pl. —, 1. (man.) *skip*; 2. (pers.) *start*.
 Faire un —, 1. (man.) *to skip*; 2. (pers.) *to start*.
 *HAUT-LE-PIED, n. m., pl. —, 1. *person having no fixed residence*; 2. *scamp*.
 *HAUTUR-IER [hōturiē] IÈRE, adj. *of the high seas*.
 Navigation hauturière, *proper navigation*; pilote —, *sea-pilot*.
 *HAUTURIER [hōturiē] n. m. (nav.) *sea-pilot*.
 *HÂVE, adj. 1. *emaciated*; 2. (of the face) *wan*.
 *HAVERON [havron] n. m. (sing.) (agr.) *wild oats, pl.*.
 *HAVIR, v. a. *to scorch* (meat).
 SE HAVIR, pr. v. *to scorch* (of meat).
 *HAVIR, v. n. (of meat) *to scorch*.
 *HAVRE, n. m. 1. *harbour*; *port*; 2. *dry harbour*.
 *HAVRE-SAC, n. m., pl. —s, 1. *knapsack*; 2. *wallet*.
 *HÉ, int. 1. *hey!* 2. *I say!* 3. *hey!* 4. *ha!* 5. *oh!* 5. *oh!* 5. *oh!*
 *HEAUME, n. m. 1. *helmet*; *helm*; 2. (conch.) *helmet-shell*; 3. (her.) *helmet*.
 HEBDOMADAIRE, adj. *weekly*.
 HEBERGE, n. f. (law) *point at which a wall ceases to be common to two buildings*.
 HÉBERGER, v. a. 1. *to lodge*; 2. *to entertain* (receive into the house).
 HEBÊTE, n. m. *dolt*; *dullard*; *fool*; *st.*
 HEBÊTER, v. a. *to stultify*; *to stupefy*; *to besot*; *to dull*; *to hebetate*.
 Chose qui hebeté, *stupefying*.
 HEBRAÏQUE, adj. *Hebrew*; *Hebraic*.
 HEBRAÏQUEMENT [ébra-ikman] adv. *Hebraically*.
 HEBRAÏSANT, n. m. *Hebraist*; *Hebrician*.
 HEBRAÏSME, n. m. *Hebraism*.
 HÉBREU, n. m. 1. (hist.) *Hebrew*; 2. *Hebrew* (language).
 Femme d'—, *Hebrewess*; fille d'—, (hist.) *Hebrewess*. À la manière de l'—, *Hebraically*; des —x, (hist.) *Hebrew*; *Hebraic*.
 HÉBREU, adj. 1. *Hebrew*; 2. (th.) *Hebraic*.
 HÉCATOMBE [ékatonb] n. f. *hecatomb*.
 HECTARE [éktār] n. m. (Fr. meas.) *hectare* (2 acres 1 rood 35 perches).
 HECTIQUE, adj. (med.) *hectic*.
 Fièvre —, (med.) *fever*; *hectic*.
 HECTISIE, n. f. (med.) *consumption*.
 HECTO, (comp.) (French metrical system) *hecto...* (a hundred times).
 HECTOGRAMME, n. m. (Fr. meas.) *hectogramme* (3.527 oz. avoirdupois, or 3.216 oz. Troy).
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 HECTOMÈTRE, n. m. (Fr. meas.) *hectometre* (328.09167 feet).
 HÉGIRE, n. f. (chronol.) *Hegira* (Mohammedan era in the computation of time).
 *HEIN [hin] int. *hey*.
 *HELAS [elās] int. *alas!* *ah!*
 *HELAS [elās] n. m. *alas*; *sigh*; *moan*.
 Faire —, des —, *to sigh* *alas*.
 *HÉLER, v. a. (nav.) *to hail* (ships); *to challenge*; *to speak √*.
 HELIANTHE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *sunflower*.
 HELIANTHÈME, n. m. (bot.) *sun-rose*.
 HELIAQUE, adj. (astr.) *heliacal*.
 HELICE, n. f. 1. (arch.) *helix*; 2. (conch.) *helix*; 3. (geom.) *helix*; 4. (tech.) *screw*.

En —, *heliac*; *spiral*.
 HÉLIOCENTRIQUE, adj. (astr.) *heliocentric*.
 HÉLIOSCOPE, n. m. (astr.) *helioscope*.
 HÉLIOTROPE, n. m. 1. (bot.) *turn sol*; *heliotrope*; 2. (min.) *heliotrope* (*blood-stone*).
 — d'Europe, (bot.) *European turn-sol*.
 HÉLIX, n. m. (anat.) *helix*.
 HELLEBORE, n. m. V. ELLÉBORE.
 HELLEBORINE, n. f. V. ELLÉBORINE.
 HELLENES, n. m. pl. *Hellenes*, pl.
 Des —, (hist.) *Hellenistic*.
 HELLENIQUE, adj. *Hellenic*; *Hellenian*.
 HELLENIQUE, n. m. *Hellenic* (language).
 HELLENISME, n. m. *Hellenism*.
 HELLENISTE, n. m. 1. (hist.) *Hellenist*; 2. *Hellenist*; *Grecian*; *Greek scholar*.
 — et latiniste, *classical scholar*. V' —, *Hellenistic*. Suivant le dialecte de —s, *Hellenistically*.
 HELMINTHE, n. m. (helminth.) *intestinal worm*.
 HELMINTHOLOGIE, n. f. (nat. hist.) *helminthology* (natural history of worms).
 HELOSE [elōz] n. f. (med.) *helosis*.
 HELVÉTIQUE, adj. *Helvetic*; *Swiss*.
 *HEM [hem] int. *hem!*
 Faire —, *to hem*.
 HÉMATÈSE, n. f. (med.) *vomiting of blood*.
 HÉMATITE, n. f. (min.) *hematite*.
 Pierre —, (min.) *hematite*.
 HÉMATOCELE, n. f. (surg.) *hematocoele*.
 HÉMATOSE [—ōz] n. f. (physiol.) *hematosis*; *sanguification*.
 HÉMATURIE, n. f. (med.) *hematuria*.
 HÉMÉROCALLE, n. f. (bot.) *hemerocallis*.
 — jaune, *asphodel*; (*day-lily*).
 HÉMI, (begins several scientific words and signifies *half*) *semi...*; *demi...* *half...*
 HÉMIPTÈRE, n. m. (orn.) *flamingo*.
 HÉMICYCLE, n. m. *hemicycle*; *semicircle*.
 HÉMINE, n. f. (Rom. ant.) *hemina* (measure).
 HÉMPIEGIE,
 HÉMPIEGIE, n. f. (med.) *hemiplegia*.
 HÉMIPTÈRE, n. m. (ent.) 1. *hemipter*; 2. (*bug* (order)); —s, (pl.) *hemiptera*, pl.
 HÉMIPTÈRE, adj. (ent.) *hemipteral*.
 HÉMISPHERE, n. m. 1. *hemisphere* (anat.) *hemisphere*.
 — austral, *Southern*; — boréal, *Northern*; — inférieur, *lower*; — supérieur, *upper*.
 HÉMISPHERIQUE, adj. 1. *hemispheric*; *hemispherical*; 2. (bot.) *halved*.
 HÉMISTICHE, n. m. (vers.) *hemistich*.
 De l'—, *hemistichal*.
 HÉMOPTOÏQUE, adj. (med.) *afflicted with hemoptysis*.
 HÉMOPTYSIE, n. f. (med.) *hemoptysis*; (*spitting of blood*).
 HÉMORRAGIE, n. f. (med.) *hemorrhage*; (*flow, loss of blood*).
 — utérine, (med.) *uterine*; *flood-ing*.
 HÉMORROIDAL, E, adj. (med.) *hemorrhoidal*.
 HÉMORROIDALE, n. f. (anat.) *hemorrhoidal artery*.
 HÉMORROIDES, n. f. (med.) *hemorrhoids*; (*piles*, pl.).
 — sèches, *dry piles*.
 HÉMORROÏSSE, n. f. (Biblical hist.) *woman with a bloody flux*.
 HÉMOSTATIQUE, adj. (surg.) *hemostatic*.
 HÉMOSTATIQUE, n. m. *hemostatic*.
 HEN, int. *hey!*

o.); 3. (nav.) *to be, to lie √ off*; mesurer la —, (sciences) *to observe, to take √ the altitude*.
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HENDECAGONE, adj. (geom.) *hendecagon*.
HENDECAGONE, n. m. (geom.) *hendecagon*; *undecagon*.
HENDECASYLLABE, adj. (vers.) *hendecasyllabic*.
HENDECASYLLABE, n. m. (vers.) *hendecasyllable*.
HENNIR [hanir] v. n. *to neigh*.
HENNISSEMENT [hanisman] n. m. *neigh*; *neighing*.
HEPATIQUE, adj. 1. (anat.) *hepatic*; 2. (chem.) *hepatic*.
HEPATIQUE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *liver-wort*; — s, (pl.) *hepaticæ*, pl.
 — étoilée, odorante des bois, *sweet-scented wood-ruff*; — des jardins, *anémone* —, noble *liver-wort*.
HEPATITE, u. f. (med.) *hepatitis*; (inflammation of the liver).
HEPATITE, n. f. (min.) *hepatite*; (liver-stone).
HEPTACORDE, n. m. (anc. mus.) *heptachord*.
HEPTAGONE, adj. (geom.) *heptagonal*; *seven-angled*.
HEPTAGONE, n. m. (geom.) *heptagon*.
HEPTANDRE, adj. (bot.) *heptandrian*.
HEPTANDRIE, n. f. (bot.) *heptandria*; *heptander*.
HEPTARCHIE, n. f. (hist.) *heptarchy*.
HEPTARCHIQUE, adj. (hist.) *heptarchic*.
HERALDIQUE, adj. *heraldic*.
 Ecrivain —, *emblazoner*; science —, *heraldry*.
HERAUT, n. m. *herald*.
 — d'armes, = *at arms*. Charge de —, *heraldship*.
HERBACE, E, adj. *herbaceous*.
 Tige — e, (bot.) *herbage*.
HERBAGE, n. m. 1. *herbage* (grasses); 2. *herbage*; *pasture*; *grass*; 3. *pasture*; *meadow*.
HERBAGER, n. m. (rur. econ.) *grazier*.
HERBE, n. f. (bot.) 1. *herb* (herbaceous plant); 2. *grass*; 3. (comp.) *herb*; *grass*; *wort*; *weed*.
 — cachée, *broom-rape*; — grasse, *butter-wort*; — marine, *sea-weed*; mauvaise —, 1. *bad grass*; 2. *weed*; — médicinale, *medicinal herb*; — militaire, *milfoil*; — potagère, *pot-herb*; — royale, *Southern-wood*; — vierge, *persicaria*; *red-shanks*. — aux abeilles, &c., (V. *ABEILLES*, &c.) — à Paris, *true love*; — Saint-Antoine, *willow-herb*; *lead-wort*; — de Saint-Christophe, *bane-berry*; — de Saint-Fiacre, *European turnsol*; — de Saint-Jacques, *rag-wort*; — de Saint-Jean, *mugwort*; — de la Saint-Jean, *ground ivy*; — de la Saint-Philippe (, common, *dye's wood*. Abondance d'—, *grassiness*. Brin d'—, *blade of grass*; *grass-blade*. Exempt d'—s, de mauvaises —s, *weedless*; jardin couvert de mauvaises —s, *foul garden*. D'—, des —s, (V. *senses*) *herbal*; de couleur d'—, *grass-coloured*; en —, 1. *grass*; 2. *green* (unripe); 3. *in embryo*; sans —, 1. *herbless*; 2. *grassless*; sans mauvaise —, *weedless*. Couper l'— sous le pied à q. u., 1. *to take* ✓ *the bread out of a. o.'s mouth*; 2. (to cut ✓ a. o. out; to put ✓ a. o.'s nose out of joint; couvrir d'—, *to grass*; se couvrir d'—, (th.) *to grass*; couvert d'—, 1. *herbaged*; 2. *grass-covered*; *grass-grown*; 3. *weedy*; 4. *bladed*; couvert de mauvaises —s, *weedy*; dépourvu d'—, 1. *herbless*; 2. *grassless*; 3. *weedless*; manger son blé en —, *to spend* ✓ *a. o.'s money before o. gets it*. Mauvaise — pousse vite, *ill weeds grow apace*.
HERBEILLER [erbé-yé] v. n. (hunt.) *to graze*.
HERBER, v. a. *to grass*.
HERBETTE, n. f. *grass* (short).

HERBEU-X [erbeu] SE, adj. 1. *herbous*; *herby*; 2. *grassy*; 3. *herbescient*.
HERBIER, n. m. 1. *herbal* (collection of plants); *herbarium*; 2. *herbal* (book).
HERBIERE, n. f. *herb-woman*.
HERBIVORE, adj. *herbivorous*; *grazing*.
HERBIVORE, n. m. *herbivorous*, *grazing animal*.
HERBORISATION [—acion] n. f. 1. *herborization*; *herborizing*; 2. *herborizing excursion*; 3. *arborization*; *herborization*.
HERBORISER, v. n. *to herborize*.
HERBORISEUR, n. m. *herborizer*.
HERBORISTE, n. m. *herbalist*; *herborist*.
HERBORISTERIE, n. f. 1. *herb-trade*; 2. *herb-shop*.
HERBU, E, adj. *grassy*; *grass-covered*; *grass-grown*.
 État —, *grassiness*.
HERCULE, n. m. 1. *Hercules*; 2. (astr.) *Hercules*.
 D'—, *Herculean*.
HERCULEEN [—léin] NE, adj. *Herculean*.
HERE, n. m. 1. *fellow*; *wretch*; *devil*; 2. *"here"* (game of cards).
 Pauvre —, *poor fellow*, *wretch*, *devil*.
HERÉDITAIRE, adj. 1. *hereditary*; 2. *inheritable*; 3. (law) *heritable*; 4. (med.) *hereditary*.
HERÉDITAIREMENT [—térman] adv. *hereditarily*.
HERÉDITÉ, n. f. 1. *inheritance* (right of inheriting); 2. *inheritance* (thing inherited); 3. *hereditary transmission*; *transmission by hereditary succession*; 4. *hereditary right*.
HERÉSIARQUE, n. m. *heresiarch*.
HERÉSIE, n. f. *heresy*.
 Avec —, *heretically*. Il ne fera point d'—, *he will not set the Thames on fire*.
HERÉTICITÉ, n. f. *heretical nature*.
HERÉTIQUE, adj. *heretical*.
 D'une manière —, *heretically*.
HERÉTIQUE, n. m. f. *heretic*.
 En —, *heretically*.
HERISSER, v. a. 1. (of animals) *to erect* (hair, feathers); (to bristle; to bristle up; 2. (DE, with) *to arm*; 3. (to cover; 4. (DE, with) *to lard*; *to mix*.
 2. Les piquants qui hérissent la tige d'un rosier, *the prickles that arm the stalk of a rose-bush*. 4. — son style d'antithèses, *to lard o.'s style with antitheses*.
HERISSE, E, pa. p. (V. *senses* of *HERISSER*) 1. (of hair, feathers) *erect*; *bristling*; 2. (DE, with) *hirsute*; *rough*; 3. (th.) (DE, with) *full*; 4. (pers.) *armed at all points*; 5. (bot.) *prickly*.
 État —, 1. *erectness*; 2. *hirsuteness*; *roughness*. Rendre —, (V. *senses*) *to shag*.
SE HERISSER, pr. v. 1. (of hair, feathers) *to stand* ✓ *erect*, *on end*; *to bristle*; *to bristle up*; 2. (DE, with) *to be armed*; 3. (DE, with) *to be covered*.
HERISSON, n. m. 1. *bottle-drainer*; 2. (fort.) *herisson*; 3. (mam.) *urchin*; (hedge-hog; 4. (tech.) *sprocket*; *sprocket-wheel*; *rag-wheel*; *spur-wheel*.
 Jeune —, (mam.) *hedge-pig*. — de mer, (ich.) *sea hog*.
HERISSONNE, E, adj. (her.) *crouching*.
HERITAGE, n. m. 1. *inheritance*; *heritage*; *heirloom*; 2. *inheritance*.
 — s livres, (pl.) (law) *fee simple*, sing. — s substitués, (pl.) (law) *fee tail*, sing. Faire, recueillir un —, *to acquire an inheritance*.
HERITER, v. n. (DE) 1. *to be heir* (to a. o.); *to succeed to the estate* (of a. o.); 2. *to inherit* (...).
 Habile à —, (law) *heritable*.
HERITER, v. a. *to inherit*.
HERITIER, n. m. 1. *heir*.
 D'—, *heir*, m.; *heir*, f.; 2. (DE, to)

heir, m.; *heir*, f.; *inheritor*, m. f.; 3. (law) *heir*, m.; *heir*, f.
 — institué, testamentaire, (law) 1. *heir under a will*; 2. *devisee*; — légitime, *lawful* = — naturel, du sang, (law) = *of o.'s body*; — présomptif, (law) 1. = *presumptive*; 2. = *apparent*; — le plus proche, *the next* = — universel, (law) = *general, at law*; — par substitution, (law) = *of entail*.
 Être — de, *to be to*; faire institution d'—, *to appoint an* =.
HERMAPHRODISME, n. m. (did.) *hermaphrodisism*.
 Avec —, *hermaphroditically*.
HERMAPHRODITE, n. m. *hermaphrodite*.
 En —, *hermaphroditically*.
HERMAPHRODITE, adj. *hermaphrodite*; *hermaphroditic*; *androgynous*.
HERMÉNEUTIQUE, adj. (philol.) *hermeneutic*; *hermeneutical*.
HERMÉNEUTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (philol.) *hermeneutics*, pl.
HERMES [ermès] n. m. (sculp.) *Mercury's head*.
HERMÉTIQUE, adj. 1. *hermetic*; *hermetical*; 2. (arch.) (of columns) *with a bust*.
HERMÉTIQUEMENT [—tikman] adv. 1. (chem.) *hermetically*; 2. (tech.) *closely*.
HERMINE, n. f. 1. (mam.) *ermine*; *hermine*; *winter-weasel*; 2. *ermine* (fur); 3. (her.) *ermine*.
 — d'été, (mam.) *stoat*. Doublé, fourré d'—, *lined with ermine*; *ermine*; revêtu d'—, de l'—, *ermine*.
HERMINE, E, adj. (her.) *ermine*.
HERMINETTE, n. f. (carp., coop.) *adze*.
HERMITAGE, n. m. *hermitage*.
 Vin de l'—, *hermitage*.
HERMITE, n. m. *hermit*; *solitary*.
HERNIAIRE, adj. (surg.) *hernial*.
 Bandage —, *truss*. Chirurgien —, *truss-maker*.
HERNIAIRE, n. f. (bot.) *rupture-wort*.
 — glabre, =.
HERNIE, n. f. (surg.) *hernia*; (rupture).
HERNIOLE, n. f. (bot.) *rupture-wort*.
HERNUTES, n. m. *Moravian brothers*, pl.
HERODIEN [—diin] n. m. (hist.) *Herodian*.
HEROI-COMIQUE, adj. *heroic-comic*; *mock-heroic*.
HEROÏDE, n. f. *heroic epistle*.
HEROÏNE, n. f. *heroine*.
HEROÏQUE, adj. 1. *heroic*; 2. (vers.) *heroic*.
HEROÏQUEMENT [éroikman] adv. *heroically*.
HEROÏSME, n. m. *heroism*.
HERON, n. m. (orn.) (genus) *heron*; *hern*.
 — crabier, *crab-eater*. Masse de —, *bunch of heron's feathers*.
HERONNEAU, n. m. (orn.) *young heron*.
HERONN-IER, IÈRE, adj. 1. *like a heron*; 2. *thin*; *lean*; 3. (falc.) *trained for flying the heron*.
HERONNIERE, n. f. *heronry*; *heronshaw*.
HEROS [hérô] n. m. *hero*.
 Être le — de la journée, 1. *to be the* = *of the day*; 2. *to bear* ✓ *the bell*.
HERPES, n. f. pl.
 — marines, †, *things cast on shore by the sea*.
HERPES [erpès] n. m. (sing.) (med.) *herpes*, sing.; (letters, pl.)
HERPETIQUE, adj. (med.) *herpetic*.
HERSAGE, n. m. (agr.) *harrowing*.
HERSCHELL, n. m. (astr.) *Georgium sidus*.
HERSE, n. f. 1. *triangular candlestick* (used in catholic churches); 2. (agr.) *harrow*; 3. (bot.) *calthrop*; *cal-*

trap; 4. (fort.) portcullis; herse; her-sillon.

Grande —, (agr.) brake. À —, (fort.) portcullised. Abattre, faire tomber la —, to let down the portcullis; passer la — sur, (agr.) to harrow.

*HERSER, v. a. (agr.) to harrow.
*HERSE, E. pa. p. 1. (agr.) harrowed;
2. (her.) with a herse.

*HERSEUR, n. m. (agr.) harrower.
HÉSITATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. hesita-tion (doubt); 2. hesitation (in speak-ing); faltering.

Avec —, 1. with hesitation; hesita-tingly; 2. falteringly; sans —, without —; unhesitatingly.

HÉSITER, v. n. 1. (à, de) to hesitate (to); to pause (before); (to stop (be-fore)); to stick (at); 2. to demur; to be a demurrer; 3. to hesitate (in speak-ing); to falter.

Faire —, (V. senses) § to stagger. En hésitant, hesitatingly; sans —, unhesi-tatingly. Qui n'hésite pas, unhesi-tating.

HÉTÉROCLITE, adj. 1. (gram.) hete-roclite; heteroclitical; 2. (b. s.) ano-malous; irregular; 3. (fantastic; whimsical; odd.

HÉTÉRODOXE, adj. heterodox.
HÉTÉRODOXIE, n. f. heterodoxy.

HÉTÉROGAME, adj. (bot.) heteroga-mous.

HÉTÉROGÈNE, adj. heterogénial; he-térogénéous; incongruous.

HÉTÉROGÉNÉITÉ, n. f. heteroge-neousness.

HÉTÉROSCIENS [—ciën] n. m. (anc. geog.) Heteroscians (inhabitants of the two temperate zones); Heteroscii.

HETMAN, n. m. hetman (dignity among the Cossacks).

*HÊTRE, n. m. 1. (bot.) beech; beech-tree; 2. beech (wood).
— des forêts, beech. De —, beechen.

HEU, int. + 1. alas! lockaday! 2. hey! 3. ah! 4. ay! ay!

HEU, n. m. (nav.) hoy.
HEUR, n. m. + luck; good luck.

Il n'y a qu'— et malheur en ce monde, chance is every thing.

HEURE, n. f. 1. hour (space of 60 minutes); 2. hour (period); time; 3. hour; time; (time of the day); 4. (of time as marked on the clock) o'clock; 5. clock; 6. hour (figure marked on clocks or watches); 7. —s, (pl.) primer (prayer-book), sing.

1. Le jour se compose de 24 —s, the day is composed of 24 hours. 4. L'office commence à onze —s, the service begins at eleven o'clock; il est deux —s et demie, it is half past two o'clock; il est trois —s vingt, it is twenty minutes past three o'clock.

— avancée, 1. late hour; 2. lateness of the —; belle —, (b. s.) nice, pretty —; bonne —, proper time; une bonne, grande, (grosse —, a good, full —; —s canoniales, (pl.) (cath. lit.) 1. canonical —s, pl.; 2. primer, sing.; — constante, set —; une demi—, half an —; — der-nière, dernière —, (sing.) last moments, pl.; — désignée, dite, marquée, appoint-ed —; — indue, 1. unseasonable, improp-er —; 2. (sing.) bad —s, pl.; —s irrégulières, irregular, bad —s; —s perdues, de loisir, leisure —s; les petites —s, (cath. lit.) lesser —s; —s réglées, ré-gulières, good —s; — suprême —, (sing.) dying —, sing.; — of death, sing.; last moments, pl. 1.— du berger, the propiti-ous — (for wooers); — pliant —; —s en sus, (of workmen) after —s; over —s; —s à venir, after —s. Ami, homme de toutes les —s, 1. friend one is always happy to see; 2. friend, person always ready to oblige; fuite des —s, flight of time; livre d'—s, (cath. lit.) primer; une paire d'—s, a primer; un quart d'—, a quarter of an —; un mauvais quart d'—, a bad, disagreeable time;

quart d'— de Rabelais, 1. § settling-time; 2. § trying time. À cette —, at the present moment; à l'—, 1. by the —; 2. an —; à l'— qu'il est, 1. at the present time, moment; at present; 2. (now a days; tout à l'—, 1. (of future time) presently; 2. (of future time) by and by; 3. (of past time) just now; à la bonne —, 1. well and good; 2. that is right; 3. that is something like; 4. as one pleases; 5. (nav.) hollo! à ... —s de jour, at ... —s after sun-rise; à ... —s de nuit, at ... —s after sun-set; à ses —s, at o.'s own —s, time; à peu près son —, near o.'s time; à toute —, 1. hourly; 2. at all —s, times; dans les vingt-quatre —s, within twenty-four —s; d'— en —, d'— à au-tre, d'une — à l'autre, from one —, moment, minute to another; de bonno —, 1. § at an early —; early; soon; 2. § early; de trop bonne —, 1. § at too early an —; too early, soon; 2. § too early, soon; de chaque —, hourly; de meilleure —, 1. § at an ear-lier —; earlier; sooner; 2. § earlier; sooner; pour l'—, for the moment; at present; près de ... —, près de sonner ... —, upon the stroke of ...; sur l'—, in-stantly; this, that instant; this, that very instant; sur les une —, about one o'clock. Arriver à la bonne —, to come just in time; to come at the right moment; arriver au quart d'— de Rabelais, to come at the push; avan-cer l'—, 1. to appoint an earlier —; 2. to put a clock on; avoir de bons et de mauvais quarts d'—, to be uneven-tempered; avoir des —s irrégulières, to keep bad hours; avoir des —s ré-glées, régulières, to keep good hours; donner —, son —, to appoint, to state an —, a time; to appoint an —; être —, l'— de, it is time to; it is the time of; it is ... time; être à l'—, 1. (pers.) to be in time, at o.'s —; 2. (pers.) to be employed by the —; 3. (of clocks, watches) to be right; 4. (of clocks, watches) to keep good time; être sujet à l'—, to be tied to time; fixer une —, to appoint an —, a time; marquer l'—, (of clocks, watches) to keep good time; mettre à l'—, to set good (clocks, watches); passer une —, to pass, to spend an —; prendre —, une —, to appoint an —, a time; prendre l'—, to set o.'s clock, watch; prendre à l'—, to take (a. th., a. o.) by the —; retarder l'—, 1. to appoint a later —; (to make it later; 2. to put the clock back; rentrer a — induit, to keep bad —s; sonner ... —s, to strike good o'clock; to strike good —s; se tromper d'—, sur l'—, to be mistaken in the —, time. Quelle — est-il? what o'clock is it? what is it o'clock? what time is it? what is the time, —? Il est ... —s, it is ... o'clock; il est ... —s sonnées, it has struck ...; son — est arrivée, his — is come.

[In sur les une heure the s of les is not pro-nounced.]

HEUREUSEMENT [eureûzman] adv. 1. happily; 2. fortunately; (luckily; 3. felicitously; 4. favourably; 5. prosper-ously.

HEUREU-X [eureû] SE, adj. 1. (à, at; de, to; que, [subj.]) happy; * blissful; 2. + happy; blessed; 3. fortunate; (lucky; 4. felicitous (excellent, rare); happy; 5. (roux, to) auspicious; 6. fa-vourable; 7. (pers.) in good circum-stances; (well off); 8. (th.) pleasing; prepossessing; 9. (th.) prosperous (per-forming without accident).

1. — à la repaite, happy at a reply; être — de faire q. ch., to be happy to do a. th. 5. C'est — qu'il n'en ait rien su, it is fortunate he knew nothing of it. 4. Une image, expression heu-reuse, a felicitous, happy image, expression. 9. Un voyage —, a prosperous voyage.

Peu —, (V. senses) 1. unhappy; 2.

unfortunate; (unlucky; 3. inauspi-cious; 4. unfavourable; 5. unprepos-sessing; 6. unprosperous. — comme un roi, as happy as a king, prince. Plus — que sage, (th.) more by hit than by wit. Être moins —, to be in worse cir-cumstances; to be worse off; être plus —, (V. senses) to be better off; faire des —, to make people happy; ren-dre —, to render, to make happy.

*HEURT, n. m. 1. collision; shock; 2. (knock; blow; 3. mark of a blow.

*HEURTER, v. a. 1. § to strike, (to hit) §, to knock against; to hit §; 2. § to run against; 3. § to wound; to shock; to offend; 4. § to injure.

SE HEURTER, pr. v. 1. § to come into collision; to strike §, to hit §, (to knock against each other; to strike §; to hit §; (to knock; 2. § to smite §; to smite § together; 3. § to run against each other; to come into collision; to clash.

Ne pas —, (contre) (V. senses) to keep clear (of).

*HEURTER, v. n. 1. § to strike §; (to knock; to run §; 2. § to knock, to rap (at a door).

— de la tête contre la muraille, to knock o.'s head against the wall.

*HEURTOIR, n. m. 1. + knocker (of a door); 2. (build.) sill.

HEXAEDRE, adj. hexahedral.
HEXAEDRE, n. m. hexahedron.

HEXAGONE, adj. 1. six-angled; 2. (did.) hexagonal; 3. (geom.) hexa-gonal.

HEXAGONE, n. m. 1. (geom.) hexa-gon; 2. (fort.) hexagon.

HEXAMÈTRE, adj. (vers.) hexame-ter; hexametrical.

HEXAMÈTRE, n. m. (vers.) hexa-meter.

HEXANDRE, adj. (bot.) hexandrous. Plante —, hexander.

HEXANDRIE, n. f. (bot.) hexandria.

HEXAPLES, n. m. (theol.) hexa-pla, pl.

HIATUS [iatus] n. m. 1. hiatus; 2. (gram.) hiatus.

*HIBOU, n. m. 1. (orn.) owl; 2. § me-lancholy, unsociable person.

— commun, (orn.) long-eared owl; — scops, scops-eared —. Nid, retraite de —, =s nest. Faire le —, to mope; to mope like an —.

*HIC, n. m. difficulty; (rub.

HIDALGO, n. m. hidalgo (Spanish nobleman.)

*HIDEUSEMENT [hideûzman] adv. hi-deously; frightfully; dreadfully; shockingly.

*HIDEU-X [hideûx] SE, adj. (à, to) hi-deous; frightful; dreadful; shocking. Caractère —, nature hideuse, hideous-ness; frightfulness; dreadfulness; shockingness.

*HIE, n. f. 1. (of paviours) paving-beetle; ram; beetle, 2. (tech.) ram. Battre à la —, to ram.

HIEBLE, n. f. (bot.) dwarf-elder; danewort.

HIEMAL, E, adj. (did.) wintry.

*HIEMENT [hieman] n. m. 1. ramming; 2. (of machines) creaking.

*HIER [hie] v. a. to ram.

*HIER [hie] v. n. (of machines) to creak.

HIER [i-èr] adv. yesterday.

L'autre —, the day before = Jour, journée d'—, =; la nuit d'—, = night; * yesternight; — matin, — au matin, = morning; — soir, — au soir, = evening, night; * yesternight, — il y a huit jours, quinze jours, = week, fortnight. Avant —, the day be-fore =; avant —, before =; d'— en huit, en quinze, in a week, a fortnight from =.

*HIÉRARCHIE [—rarchi] n. f. hie-rarchy.

* **HIERARCHIQUE** [—rarchik] adj. *hierarchical*.

* **HIERARCHIQUEMENT** [—rarchikman] adv. *hierarchically*.

HIEROGLYPHE, n. m. (ant.) *hieroglyphic; hieroglyph*.

HIEROGLYPHIQUE, adj. *hieroglyphical; hieroglyphic*.

Écriture —, *hieroglyphic; hieroglyph*.

HIEROPHANTE, n. m. (Gr. ant.) *hierophant*.

HILARANT, adj. m. (chem.) (of gas) *exhilarating; laughing*.

HILARITÉ, n. f. 1. *hilarity; 2. laughter; laugh*.

— bruyante, *loud laughter*; — prolongée, *continued*.

* **HILE**, n. m. (bot.) *hilum*.

HIPPIATRIQUE, n. f. *veterinary medicine*.

HIPPOCENTAURE, n. m. (ant.) *hippocentaur*.

HIPPOCRAS [ipokrass] n. m. V. *HYPOCRAS*.

HIPPOCRENE, n. f. *Hippocrene* (fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon and haunt of the Muses).

HIPPODROME, n. m. 1. (Gr. ant.) *hippodrome*; 2. *hippodrome; race-course*.

HIPPODROMIE, n. f. (did.) *horse-racing*.

HIPPOGRIFFE, n. m. *hippogriff* (fabulous animal).

HIPPOLITHE, n. f. (veter.) *hippolith*.

HIPPOMANE, n. m. *hippomane*.

HIPPOTAME, n. m. (mam.) *hippopotamus; sea, river-horse*.

HIRONDE, n. f. † V. *ARONDE*.

HIRONDELLE, n. f. (orn.) *swallow*.

— de cheminée, *house swallow*; — de fenêtre, *martin*; — de mer, 1. (orn.) *sea-gull*; =, *sapphirine gurnet; scray*;

tern; 2. (ich.) = *fish; tub; tub-fish*;

— de rivage, *sand-martin*. Pierre d'—, = *stone*. Une — ne fait pas le printemps, *one makes not a spring nor one wood-cock a winter*.

HISPIDE, adj. (bot.) *hispid; strigose; strigosus*.

HISPIDITÉ, n. f. (bot.) *hispidity; strigosity*.

* **HISSE**, v. a. 1. *to hoist; to hoist up*; 2. (nav.) *to hoist; to truss up*; 3. (nav.) *to hoist (masts)*; 4. (nav.) *to haul out, up (sails)*; 5. *to sway up (yards)*.

— promptement, (nav.) *to trice*.

SE **HISSE**, pr. v. (V. senses of **HISSE**) (pers.) *to raise o's self*.

HISTOIRE, n. f. 1. *history*; 2. *tale* (recital); *story*; 3. *tale* (piece of fiction); *story*; 4. (b. s.) *tale of a tub; idle story; story*; 5. *untruth; falsehood; fabrication; story*.

— faite à plaisir, *feigned story*; — naturelle, *natural history*; — oiseuse, *idle*; — sacrée, *sainte, sacred history*; — à dormir debout, *sleepy*; — de bonne, de vieille femme, *old woman's*.

Le plus beau de l'—, *the best of the*; — the best of it. Riche d'—, *talesful*.

Faiseur d'—s, = *teller*; peintre d'—, *history painter*; tableau d'—, *history piece*. Conter, faire, raconter une —, *to tell / a*; rapporter par l'—, dans l'—, dans les annales de l'—, on, upon record; * *storied*. À ce que dit l'—, *as the story goes*; c'est une autre —, *that's another*; que d'—s, voilà bien des —s, *what a fuss* (difficulties, ceremonies) *you make about it!* voilà bien une autre —, *that's quite another*.

[*HISTOIRE* must not be confounded with *historique*.]

HISTORIAL, E, adj. † *historical*.

HISTORIEN [—rin] n. m. 1. *historian* (man); 2. (of women) *historianness*.

HISTORIENNE, n. f. † *historianness*.

HISTORIER, v. a. *to adorn* (with

small ornaments); *to embellish; to ornament*.

HISTORIÉ, E, pa. p. *storied*.

HISTORIETTE, n. f. *tale; story*.

Faiseur d'—, *story-teller*.

HISTORIOGRAPHE, n. m. *historiographer*.

HISTORIQUE, adj. *historical*.

HISTORIQUE, n. m. *history* (recital of facts).

[*HISTORIQUE* must not be confounded with *histoire*.]

HISTORIQUEMENT [—rikman] adv. *historically*.

HISTRION, n. m. (b. s.) *histrion; stage-player; player*.

Caractère d'—, *histrionism*. D'—, *histrionic*; en —, *histrionically*.

HISTRIONIQUE, adj. (b. s.) *histrionic; stage-playing*.

HISTRIONNER, v. n. † (b. s.) *to act plays; to perform; to play*.

HIVER [ivér] n. m. *winter*.

— doux, *mild*; — rude, *hard*.

Cœur de l'—, *mid-; queue de l'—, latter end of*; solstice d'—, *mid-.*

Au cœur, au milieu, au plus fort de l'—, *in the depth of*; dans le fort, dans la rigueur de l'—, *in the cold of*; d'—, 1. *of*; 2. *wintery; winterly*; 3. (did.) *wintery*. Conserver pendant l'—, 1. *to winter*; 2. *to winter-ground*; fatigué par l'—, = *beaten*; nourrir pendant l'—, *to winter*; passer l'—, (mil.) *to winter*.

HIVERNAGE, n. f. 1. *wintering*; 2. (bot.) *growing in winter*.

HIVERNAGE, n. m. 1. *winter-season* (in equinoctial climates); 2. *winter-fodder*; 3. (agr.) *winter-fallowing*; 4. (nav.) *winter-season*; 5. (nav.) *winter-harbour*.

HIVERNAL, E, adj. *wintery*.

HIVERNER, v. n. 1. (of cattle) *to winter*; 2. (of soldiers) *to winter*; 3. (nav.) *to winter*.

HIVERNER, v. a. (agr.) *to winter-fallow*.

* **HO**, int. 1. *oh!* 2. *hey! holla!* 3. (nav.) *ahoy!*

* **HOBEREAU** [hobérô] n. m. 1. (orn.) *hobby*; 2. § (b. s.) *country squire*; 3. § (pers.) *troublesome neighbour*.

* **HOC**, n. m. "hoc" (game of cards). Cela lui est —, *he is sure of that*.

* **HOCA**, n. m. "hoca" (game).

* **HOCHÉ**, n. f. *notch* (on tallies).

* **HOCHÉMENT** [hochman] n. m. *tossing* (of the head).

— de tête, = *of the head*.

* **HOCHÉPIED** [hochpié] n. m. (falc.) *heron-hawk*.

* **HOCHÉPOT** [hochpô] n. m. (culin.) *hotchpotch; hotchpot; hodge-podge*.

* **HOCHÉQUEUE** [hochkéu] n. m. (orn.) *nuthatch*; (branding); (wagtail).

* **HOCHER**, v. a. 1. *to shake* (bits, bridges, trees); 2. *to toss* (o's head); (to wag).

— la bride, le mors à q. u. §, 1. *to rouse a. o. from o's lethargy*; 2. *to get / a. o. to do a. th.*

* **HOCHER**, v. n. (man.) *to shake / the bit*.

* **HOCHET**, n. m. 1. *coral* (for children); 2. *rattle*; 3. *toy; play-thing*.

— de corail, *coral*. Il y a des —s pour tout âge, *every age has its toys*.

* **HOGNER** [honn-ye] v. n. † *to growl; to grumble*.

HOIR, n. m. † (law) *heir* (direct).

HOIRIE, n. f. † (law) *inheritance*.

* **HOLA!** int. *holloa! holla!*

* **HOLA**, adv. *holloa; holla*.

* **HOLA**, n. m. † *stop; end*.

Mettre le —, les —, *to put / an end, a stop to a quarrel, an affray*.

* **HOLLANDAIS**, E, adj. *Dutch*.

* **HOLLANDAIS**, n. m. 1. *Dutchman; Dutch boy*; 2. *Dutch* (language).

Jeune —, *young Dutchman; Dutch boy*.

* **HOLLANDAISE**, n. f. *Dutch girl, lady, woman*.

* **HOLLANDER**, v. a. *to dress* (quills).

* **HOLLANDE**, E, pa. p. (of quills) *dress-ed*.

HOLOCAUSTE [olokôst] n. m. 1. (Gr. & Rom. ant.) *holocaust*; 2. (Jew. ant.) *burnt-offering*; 3. *sacrifice*.

En — pour, *as a sacrifice to*.

HOLOGRAPHE, adj. V. **OLOGRAPHE**.

* **HOM** [hon] int. *hem!*

* **HOMARD**, n. m. *lobster*.

— femelle, *hen lobster*; — mâle, *cock*.

HOMBRE [onbr'] n. m. (cards) *ombre*.

HOMÉLIE, n. f. 1. † *homily*; 2. † § *homily; sermon*.

Débiter, faire une — à q. u., *to read / a. o. a*; enseigné par l'—, (theol.) *homiletic; homiletical*.

HOMÉRIQUE, n. m. † *Homerian* (partisan of Homer).

HOMICIDE, n. m. 1. (pers.) *homicide*; † *man-slayer*; 2. *homicide* (act); 3. *murder* (act); 4. (law) *homicide*; 5. (law) (without premeditation) *man-slaughter*; 6. (law) (of a wife killing her husband, of a servant his master) *petty treason*.

— excusable, (law) *excusable man-slaughter, homicide*; — involontaire, *involuntary*; — volontaire, 1. *voluntary*; 2. *wilful murder*. — commandé par la nécessité actuelle de la légitime défense, *chance-medley*; — non qualifié crime ni délit, *justifiable*; = *homicide*; — par imprudence, = *by misadventure*.

Être — de soi-même † §, *to kill o's self*. — point ne seras —, *thou shalt not kill*.

HOMICIDE, adj. *homicidal; murderous; bloody*.

HOMICIDER, v. a. † *to kill; to slay*.

HOMMAGE, n. m. 1. (feud.) *homage*; service; 2. (sing.) —s, (pl.) *homage*; reverential worship, sing.; 3. *homage*; respect; 4. —s, (pl.) *respects*; respectful compliments, pl.; 5. *acknowledgment* (gift); present; 6. *testimony*; token.

— lige, (feud.) *liege homage*. Sujet à —, *homageable*. Faire — à q. u. de q. ch., *to present a. o. with a. th.*; offrir, présenter ses —s à, *to present, to pay o's respects to*; prendre, recevoir l'—, (feud.) *to accept*; rendre — (à), 1. *to do / to pay / to*; 2. *to do / to pay / to reverence* (to); 3. *to present, to pay / o's respects* (to); 4. *to do / justice* (to a. th.); 5. *to admit* (a. th.); to allow; rendre l'—, (feud.) *to perform*; = *to do / to pay / to*.

HOMMAGE, E, adj. (feud.) *held by homage*.

HOMMAGER, n. m. (feud.) *homager*.

HOMMASSE, adj. (of women) *masculine*; mannish; manlike.

HOMME, n. m. 1. *man*; 2.) *husband*; old man.

Bon —, 1. † *good man*; 2. *simple, easy man*; 3.) *old codger*; petit bon —, *little boy, fellow*; vieux bon —, *old fellow*; (old codger); brave —, 1. (=; 2. (good =, fellow, chap; dernier —, (mil.) (of a file) *bringer up*; — fait, =; = *grown*; galant — (=, good =; honnête —, 1. *honest*; =; 2. *Christian* (person); — intérieur —, inner = (person); jeune —, *youth*; young gentleman; young fellow; tad; boy;) *chap*; mauvais, méchant —, bad =; l'— même, en personne, *the identical, very*; =;) *the real Simon pure; the real Simon*; — mûr, = *of mature age*; pauvre —, *poor*; =; *poor fellow*; vieil —, *old*. — d'affaires, (V. **AFFAIRE**); — de bois, (man.) 1.

fagot; 2. *dumb jockey*; — des bois, (mam.) *man-tiger*; (wild =; of the woods); — de cheval, *horseman*; rider. — du monde, = of the world; — de paille, = of straw; (knight of the post); — à ..., ... fit to be; — à tout, = fit for every thing. Air d'—, *manliness*; destructeur d'—, *man-eater*; enlèvement d'un —, (law) *man-stealing*; auteur de l'enlèvement d'un —, (law) *man-stealer*; état de vieil —, (mystic) *renewal*; herbe à pauvre —, (bot.) *hedge-hyssop*; la perle des —s, one of the best of men;) a trump of a =;) a trump; tueur d'—s, *man-slayer*. Digne d'un —, *manly*; indigne d'un —, *unmanly*; semblable à l'—, *man-like*. Comme un —, *manly*; d'—, (V. senses) 1. *manlike*; *manly*; 2. (b. s.) *mannish*; d'— à —, 1. *between* = and =; 2. *between men*; en —, *manly*. Dégarnir d'—s, to *unman*; dépouiller le vieil —, se dépouiller du vieil —, to put off the old =; n'être pas, point un —, to be no =; garnir d'—s, to *man*; to *man out*; se montrer —, redevenir un —, to *man o's self*; sentir en —, to feel as a =. — vivant, qui vive n'oserait ..., il n'y a tête d'— qui ose..., no = *alive durst* ...; c'est un — que cet — là, he is a = every inch of him; c'est le dernier des —s, 1. *he is the last* =; 2. *he is the worst of men*, *mankind*; voilà mon —, 1. *this, that is my* =; 2.) *this, that is the* = for my money.

HOMMEAU, n. m. + *little man*.

HOMME-DIEU, n. m. + *man-God*.

HOMOCENTRIQUE, adj. (astr.) *homocentric*.

HOMOEOPATHIE, n. f. (did.) *homoeopathy*.

HOMOEOPATHIQUE, adj. (did.) *homoeopathic*.

HOMOEOPATHISTE, n. m. (did.) *homoeopathist*.

HOMOGÈNE, adj. *homogeneous*; *homogeneous*.

HOMOGÉNÉITÉ, n. f. *homogeneity*; *homogeneity*.

HOMOLOGATION [-gation] n. f. (law) *official confirmation*; *confirmation*.

HOMOLOGUE, adj. (geom.) *homologous*; *like*.

HOMOLOGUER, v. a. (law) to *confirm officially*; to *confirm*.

HOMONOCULE, n. m. (little man).

HOMONYME, adj. (did.) *homonymous*.

D'une manière —, *homonymously*.

HOMONYME, n. m. 1. *homonym* (word of a similar sound but different signification); 2. (pers.) *namesake*.

HOMONYMIE, n. f. (did.) *homonymy*.

HOMOPHONIE, n. f. *homophony*.

HONCHETS, n. m. pl. V. JONCHETS.

HONGRE, adj. 1. (of horses) *gelded*; 2. (veter.) *emasculated*.

Cheval —, *gelding*.

HONGRE, n. m. *gelding*.

HONGRER, v. a. to *geld* (horses).

HONGRÉ, E, pa. p. *gelded*; *gelt*.

HONGRIEUR, n. m. +

HONGROYEUR [hongroi-yeur] n. m. (a. & m.) *tanner of Hungarian leather*.

HONGROIS, E, adj. *Hungarian*.

HONGROIS, n. m. E, n. f. *Hungarian*.

HONNÊTE, adj. 1. *honest* (having probity); *upright*; 2. *virtuous*; *chaste*; 3. *irreproachable*; 4. (de, to) *proper*; *becoming*; *suitable*; *fitting*; 5. *laudable*; *praiseworthy*; 6. *genteel*; *respectable*; 7. (pour, to; de, to) *civil*; *polite*; 8. (of presents) *handsome*; *genteel*; 9. (of prices) *moderate*; *reasonable*.

1. Un — homme, an *honest man*; une âme —, an *honest mind*. 7. Un homme —, a *civil*, *polite man*.

Un homme —, a *gentleman*.

[HONNÊTE in the first sense when applied to persons precedes the noun.]

HONNÊTE, n. m. *honesty*; *probity*.

HONNÊTEMENT [onntman] adv. 1. *honestly*; *uprightly*; 2. *virtuously*; *chastely*; *modestly*; 3. *irreproachably*; 4. *properly*; *becomingly*; *suitably*; *fittingly*; 5. *laudably*; *praiseworthy*; 6. *genteelly*; *respectably*; 7. *civilly*; *politely*; 8. *tolerably*; *sufficiently*; 9. *handsomely* (liberally); *genteelly*; 10. *moderately*; *reasonably*.

HONNÊTETE, n. f. 1. *honesty*; *probity*; *integrity*; *uprightness*; 2. *virtue*; *chastity*; *modesty*; 3. *irreproachableness*; 4. *propriety*; *fitness*; *suitableness*; *becomingness*; 5. *laudableness*; *praiseworthiness*; 6. *gentility*; *respectability*; 7. (pour, to; de, to) *civility*; *politeness*; 8. *civility* (civil thing, word); *attention*; 9. *handsomeness*; 10. *present*; *acknowledgment*.

Blessier, choquer l'—, to *offend* against propriety, decorum; faire une — à q. u., 1. to be *civil*, *polite* to a. o.; 2. to make a. o. an *acknowledgment*, a *present*.

HONNEUR, n. m. 1. *honour*; 2. (DE, to) *honour* (favour, distinction); 3. *credit* (honour); 4. *honour* (title); 5. —s, (pl.) *regalia* (ensigns of royalty), pl.; 6. (cards) *honour*; *court-card*.

Grand —, *great honour*; l'— sauf, 1. = *being preserved*; 2. *consistently with* =. Affaire d'—, *affair of* =; champ d'—, *field of* = (battle); chevalier d'—, *gentleman in waiting*; croix d'—, *cross of the legion of* =; dame d'—, *lady of* =; lady in attendance; demoiselle d'—, (of marriages) *bride-maid*; garçon d'—, (of marriages) *bride-man*; homme d'—, 1. *honourable man*; 2. *gentleman*; légion d'—, *legion of* = (order of knighthood in France); membre de la légion d'—, *knight of the legion of honour*; parole d'—, *word of* =; parole d'—, ma parole d'—, (to affirm) upon my =; partie d'—, (cards) 1. *rubber*; 2. (play) *conquering game*; tache à son —, *stain upon o's* =. D'—, (V. senses) 1. *honourable*; 2. *honorary*; non d'homme d'—, *ungentleman-like*; *ungentlemanly*; en —, 1. in =; 2. in request; en tout —, *honourably*; *uprightly*; pour l'—, *honorary*; sans —, *unhonoured*; *honourless*; sauf votre —, *saving your presence*; sur l'—, son —, on, upon =, o's =. Avoir l'— (de), 1. to have the = (to); 2. to do o's self the = (to); 3. to beg (to); 4. to do o's self credit (to); 5. (com.) to honour (...); 4. (com.) to meet o's (bills); faire à q. u. l'— de q. ch., to ascribe, to attribute to a. o. the = of a. th.; faire les —s, to do o's the =s; faire les —s de q. ch., to dispose of a. th.; se faire — (de), to consider, to deem, to think o's an = (to); to glory (in); to take o's pride (in); to make o's self o's boast (to); to pique o's self (on, upon); ne pas faire — à, (com.) to dishonour; faire réparation d'—, to make o's apology; forfaire à l'—, to forfeit o's =; ne jouer que l'—, que pour l'—, to play for love; mettre en —, to bring o's into vogue; obliger par l'—, to bind o's in =; être perdu d'—, to have forfeited o's =; piquer q. u. d'—, to pique a. o.'s =; to pique a. o.; se piquer d'—, to feel o's = is piqued; porter —, respect à, to give o's to pay o's = and respect to; prendre tout au point d'—, to be too delicate on the point of =; rendre — (à), to render, to pay = (to); en sortir à son —, en

sortir avec —, to come off with =, souiller, tacher son —, to sully, to stain, to tarnish o's =; tenir à — de, to esteem it an = to; s'en tirer avec —, to come off with =. Auquel on n'a pas fait —, (com.) *dishonoured*; à quoi on n'a pas fait —, *unacknowledged*; qui a de l'—, *honourable*. À tout seigneur tout —, à tous seigneurs tous —s, give = to whom = is due.

HONNIR, v. a. (to dishonour; to disgrace).

HONNI, E, pa. p. *dishonoured*; *disgraced*.

— soit qui mal y pense, evil be to him that evil thinks.

HONORABLE, adj. (DE, to) 1. *honourable*; 2. *reputable*; *respectable*; of respectability; 3. (th.) *reputable*; *creditable*; 4. *proper*; *suitable*; *fitting*; 5. *honourable* (title of honour); 6. (parl.) *honourable*.

Très —, (V. senses) (pers.) *right honourable*. Caractère —, 1. *honourableness*; 2. *respectability*; position —, *respectability*. Dans une position —, *respectably*; of respectability. Donner une position — à q. u., to bring o's o. into respectability.

HONORABLEMENT, adv. 1. *honourably*; 2. *respectably*; with respectability; 3. *reputably*; *credibly*; 4. *properly*; *suitably*; *fittingly*; 5. *magnificently*; *splendidly*.

HONORAIRE, adj. 1. *honorary*; 2. *titular*.

HONORAIRE, n. m. 1. *fee*; 2. (of barristers) *retainer*.

Payer des —s à, to *fee*. Non engagé par un —, *unfees*.

HONORER, v. a. 1. (DE, with) to *honour*; to pay o's honour to, 2. to be an *honourer* of.

HONORÉ, E, pa. p. *honoured*.

— de tous, *all-honoured*. Qui n'est pas —, *unhonoured*.

HONORER, pr. v. (DE) 1. to do o's self honour (by); 2. to consider, to deem, to think o's an honour (to); 3. (DE) to glory (in); to take o's pride (in); to make o's self o's boast (to); to pique o's self (on).

HONORES [onorez] (AD) (honorary).

HONORIFIQUE, adj. *honorary* (confering honour).

HONTE, n. f. (pour, to; de, to) 1. *shame*; 2. *disgrace*; *discredit*; *dispraise*; *reproach*; *scandal*.

Mauvaise —, 1. *bashfulness*; 2. *shamefacedness*. Défaut de —, *shamelessness*; *impudence* sans —, *unshamefacedness*. Personne qui fait la —, *disgracer*. À la — de, 1. to the shame of; 2. to the disgrace, discredit, dispraise of; à sa —, (V. senses) with disgrace; avec —, (V. senses) reproachfully; avec mauvaise —, 1. *bashfully*; 2. *shamefacedly*; de —, (V. senses) for shame; par mauvaise —, out of shamefacedness; sans —, *shamelessly*; *unshamed*; *unblushingly*. Afficher sa —, to publish o's shame; attirer la — à, to bring o's shame, disgrace, discredit, reproach on, upon; to draw o's to draw o's down reproach on, upon; avoir — (de), 1. to be ashamed (of a. th.); 2. to be ashamed (to); être la — (de), 1. to be the shame (of); to be a disgrace (to); 2. to be a reproach (to); avoir toute — levée (de), to be lost to all shame; être un sujet de — à, pour q. u., to bring o's disgrace, reproach, scandal upon a. o.; faire — à, 1. to shame; (to make o's ashamed); to put to shame; 2. to disgrace; faire la — de, 1. to be the shame of; 2. to be a disgrace to; se mettre au-dessus de la —, to conquer shame; perdre toute —, to lose o's all sense of shame; to be lost to all shame; regarder comme une — (de), to hold o's a disgrace (to); revenir, s'en retourner avec sa

courte —, 1. to return affronted; 2. to return unsuccessful; tenir à — (de), to hold \checkmark it, to deem it a disgrace (to). Il y a de là — (à), it is a disgrace (to). Que — ne vous fasse dommage, don't be too bashful.

HONTEUSEMENT [honteuzman] adv. shamefully; disgracefully; discreditably; scandalously.

HONTEU-X [honte] SE, adj. (de, to) 1. (pers.) (DE, of) ashamed (that experiences shame); 2. (th.) shameful (that causes shame); disgraceful; discreditably; scandalous; 3. (pers.) bashful.

1. Être — d'avoir fait q. ch., to be ashamed to have done a. th. 2. Une conduite honteuse, shameful, disgraceful conduct.

Parties honteuses, (pl.) "pudenda", pl.; shame, sing.; pauvre —, person ashamed to beg. Être — de q. ch., to be ashamed of a. th. Il n'y a que les — qui perdent, bashful people are always forestalled.

HÔPITAL, n. m. 1. hospital; 2. \ddagger alms-house.

— ambulant, field hospital. Vaisseau —, (nav.) —ship. Des hôpitaux, 1. of —s; 2. (med.) nosocomial. Aller à l'—, to come \checkmark to the work-house; conduire à l'—, to lead \checkmark to the work-house; mettre à l'—, to put \checkmark in the —; mourir à l'—, 1. \parallel to die in the —; 2. \S to die in the work-house; prendre le chemin de l'—, to go \checkmark to die in the ruin;) to go \checkmark to the dogs.

HOQUET, n. m. hiccup; hiccup. — de la mort, death-sob. Avoir le —, to hiccup; to hiccup; dire en s'interrompant par des —s, to hiccup; to hiccup; faire passer le —, to stop the hiccup, hiccup.

HOQUETON [hoketon] n. m. 1. "hoqueton" (of archers); 2. "hoqueton" (archer).

HORAIRE, adj. horary; horal.

HORDE, n. f. horde.

HORION, n. m. \ddagger (jest.) thump.

HORIZON, n. m. \parallel \S horizon.

— borné, limited —; — étendu, wide —; — sensible, sensible —. À l'—, on, upon the —. Monter sur l'—, (astr.) to ascend.

HORIZONTAL, E, adj. horizontal.

HORizontalement [orizontalm] adv. horizontally.

HORLOGE, n. f. 1. clock (of an edifice); 2. clock; (time-keeper); 3. (nav.) glass.

— détraquée, clock out of order; — solaire, sun-dial. — de Flore, (bot.) table of the time at which certain flowers open; — de la mort, death-watch; — à poids, weight-moved —; — de sable, hour-glass; cage d'—, — case. D'—, horological. Démonter une —, to take \checkmark a — to pieces; monter, remonter une —, to wind \checkmark up a —, — qui marche ... heures, ...-hour —; — qui marche vingt-quatre heures, day —; — qui marche ... jours, ... day —. [Horloge must not be confounded with pendule.]

HORLOGER, n. m. 1. clock and watch-maker; 2. clock-maker; 3. watch-maker.

— pour les montres, watch-making. **HORLOGERE**, n. f. 1. clock and watch-maker's wife; 2. clock-maker's wife; 3. watch-maker's wife.

HORLOGERIE [orlogri] n. f. 1. clock and watch-making; 2. clock-work; 3. (did.) horology.

— pour les montres, watch-making. D'—, horological. Faire le commerce de l'—, to deal in clocks and watches.

HORMIS, adv. save; but; except; with the exception of.

HOROGRAPHIE, n. f. horography.

HOROSCOPE, n. m. horoscope.

Art de tirer l'—, horoscopy. Dresser,

faire, tirer l'— de q. u., to cast \checkmark a. o.'s nativity.

HORREUR [or-reur] n. f. 1. horror; 2. horridness; horribleness; 3. horrid, horrible thing; 4. frightfulness; 5. fright (very ugly person, thing); 6. abhorrence; loathing; 7. awe.

Belle —, awful sight. Avec —, (V. senses) 1. abhorrent; 2. abhorrently; en —, abhorrently; ô l'—! o monstrous! pour comble d'—, to complete the scene of horror; sans —, unshocked. Avoir — de, avoir en —, avoir de l'— pour, to abhor; to hold \checkmark in abhorrence, abomination; to be an abhorrer of; (to hate the sight of; faire —, (th.) to be frightful; to be frightfully ugly; to be a fright; faire — à q. u.; to inspire a. o. with horror; frapper d'—, to strike \checkmark with horror; to shock; frapper d'—, horror-struck; inspiérer l'— à q. u., to inspire a. o. with horror; inspirer à q. u. l'— de q. ch., to inspire a. o. with horror for a. th. Cela fait —, c'est à faire —, that is frightfully ugly; that is frightful, a fright.

HORRIBLE [or-ribl'] adj. 1. horrible; horrid; 2. loathsome.

Caractère —, horridness; chose —, horrid thing.

HORRIBLEMENT [or-ribl'man] adv. horribly; horridly.

HORRIPILATION [or-ripilacion] n. f. horripilation.

HORS, prep. 1. (of place) (DE, of) out; 2. \S (of time) (DE, of) out; 3. \S (DE, of) out; 4. \S beyond; 5. save; except; excepting.

— d'ici! begone! away! out of my sight! — de soi, beside o.'s self. Mettre — de soi, 1. to craze a. o.'s wits; to drive \checkmark a. o. out of his wits; 2. to put \checkmark out of temper.

HORS-D'OEUVRE, n. m., pl. —, 1. \parallel outwork; 2. \S digression; 3. (culin.) side-dish.

HORTENSIA, n. m. (bot.) hydrangea.

HORTICOLE, adj. horticultural.

HORTICULTEUR, n. m. horticulturist; horticultur.

HORTICULTURAL, E, adj. horticultural.

HORTICULTURE, n. f. horticulture.

Exposition d'—, flower-show. D'—, horticultural.

HOSANNA, n. m. \ddagger Hosanna.

HOSPICE, n. m. 1. hospital; 2. (for the poor) alms-house.

— des enfants trouvés, foundling-hospital.

HOSPITAL-IER, IÈRE, adj. hospitable.

HOSPITALIER, n. m. hospitaler.

HOSPITALIEREMENT [lierman] adv. hospitably.

HOSPITALITÉ, n. f. hospitality.

Avec —, with —; hospitably.

HOSPODAR, n. m. hospodar (title).

HOSTIE, n. f. 1. (Jew. ant.) offering; victim; 2. (cath. rel.) host; consecrated wafer; wafer.

Sainte —, consecrated wafer.

HOSTILE, adj. (à, to) 1. hostile; inimical; adverse; 2. of the enemy.

Qui n'est pas —, unhostile.

HOSTILEMENT [ostileman] adv. hostilely; adversely.

HOSTILITÉ, n. f. 1. hostility; 2. enmity.

En état d'—, 1. in hostility; 2. in enmity; en état d'— avec, at enmity with. Commencer, ouvrir des —s, to commence hostilities; conduire, poursuivre des —s, to carry on hostilities; être en — avec, 1. to be in — with; 2. to be at enmity with.

HÔTE, n. m. 1. landlord (of an inn, tavern, &c.); \ddagger host; 2. lodger; guest; traveller; 3. host (that gives hospitality); 4. guest (that receives hospitality); host; 5. \S guest; visiter; 6. (of animals) inhabitant.

Être l'— et l'hôtellerie, to be factotum.

HÔTEL, n. m. 1. mansion; 2. house (large); 3. \ddagger inn; hotel; 4. palace.

— de ville, town-house; guild-hall; maître d'—, 1. house-steward; (steeward); 2. inn-keeper; landlord of an inn; maître d'un —, inn-keeper; landlord of an inn; maîtresse d'—, landlady of an inn. Descendre à l'—, to put \checkmark up at an inn, hotel; être à l'—, to stay at an inn, hotel; tenir un —, to keep \checkmark an inn, hotel.

HÔTEL-DIEU, n. m., pl. HÔTELS-DIEU, "Hotel-Dieu" (principal hospital of a town).

HÔTELIER [dûli] n. m. inn-keeper; landlord of an inn.

HÔTELIÈRE [dûlière] n. f. landlady of an inn.

HÔTELLERIE [dûleri] n. f. \ddagger 1. inn; hotel; 2. (of abbey) part destined for the reception of strangers.

HÔTESSE, n. f. 1. landlady (of an inn); \ddagger hostess; 2. lodger; guest; traveller; 3. hostess (that gives hospitality); 4. guest (that receives hospitality); 5. \S guest; visiter.

HOTTE, n. f. 1. basket (carried on the back); 2. (of chimneys) basket-funnel.

HOTTÉE, n. f. basket full.

HOTTENTOT, n. m. E, n. f. \parallel \S Hottentot.

HOTTEREAU,

HOTTERET, n. m. garden-basket.

HOTTEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. basket-carrier.

HOUCHE, n. f. (nav.) wake.

HOUBLON, n. m. (sing.) hop, sing.; hops, pl.

— sauvage, wild, hedge hop. Four à —, =-kiln, =-oast; perche à —, =-pole; =-prop; tige de —, =-bind.

HOUBLONNER, v. a. to hop.

HOUBLONNIÈRE, n. f. hop-plantation; hop-ground; hop-garden; hop-yard.

HOUCRE, n. f. (nav.) V. HOURQUE.

HOUE, n. f. (agr.) hoe.

HOUER, v. a. (agr.) to hoe.

HOUER, v. n. (agr.) to hoe.

HOUILLE [hou-y] n. f. 1. coal; pit-coal; sea-coal; 2. (min.) coal.

— flambante, 1. inflammable coal; 2. open-burning —; rough —; — grasse, smith —; — maigre, uninflam-

mable —; close-burning —; — proprement dite, black —; — schisteuse, slate —; — sèche, 1. glance —; 2. (min.) culm; — tendre, soft —; — brûlant sans flamme, close-burning —; — à longue flamme, free-burning —; — de forge, de maréchal, smith —; — de moyenne grosseur, cobcoal; cobbling.

Agent pour la vente des —s, =-agent; bateau pour le transport de la —, =-lighter; cellier de —, =-cellar; commissionnaire pour la vente des —s, =-factor; couche de —, 1. (min.) =-bed; 2. (mining) =-seam; =-stratum; dé-

chargeur de —, =-whipper; dépôt de —, 1. =-deposit; 2. =-wharf; 3. (com.) =-store; 4. (mining) repository of —; entrepôt de —, =-store; extrac-

tion de la —, =-drawing; facteur pour la vente des —s, =-factor; gisement de —, (min.) =-deposit; ingénieur de mines de —, =-engineer; inspecteur de mines de —, =-viewer; mesureur de —, =-meter; mine de —, =-mine; =-pit; coalery; porteur de —, =-bearer; rebut de —, refuse —. Exploiter la —, to dig \checkmark ; exploiter une mine de —, to work a =-mine.

HOUILLE-ER (hou-yé) ÈRE, adj. (geol., min.) containing coal; coal.

Bassin —, coal-basin; coal-series; dépôt —, coal-deposit; coal-series; district —, (mining) coal-district; for-

mation houillère, (sing.) coal-series,

sing.; coal-measures, pl.; terrain — coal-field; coal-series. Exploiter un terrain —, to fit, to win a coal-field.
 *HOUILLERE [hou-yèr] n. f. coal-pit; coal-work; coalery.
 Exploitant de —, coal-master; exploitation de —, coal-mining; propriétaire de —, coal-owner; coal-proprietor.
 *HOUILLEUR [hou-yeur] n. m. collier; coal-miner.
 *HOUILLEU-X [hou-yèu] SE, adj. coal.
 *HOULAN, n. m. V. UHLAN.
 *HOULE, n. f. 1. (nav.) swell; 2. surge; billow.
 *HOULETTE, n. f. 1. crook; sheep-hook; hook; 2. (gard.) trowel.
 Porter la —, to be a shepherd.
 *HOULEU-X [—lèu] SE, adj. (nav.) (of the sea) swelling; rough.
 *HOUPER, v. a. (hunt.) to hoop; to shout.
 *HOUPPE, n. f. 1. tuft; 2. (of birds) tuft; top-knot.
 — nerveuse, (anat.) nervous expansion. — à poudrer, powder-puff. En —, tufted; tufty. Diviser, ordonner, répartir en —, to tuft; orner de —, to tuft; semé de —s, tufted; tufty.
 *HOUPPELANDE [houppland] n. f. "houppelande" (great coat).
 *HOUPPER, v. a. 1. to tuft; 2. to comb (wool).
 *HOUCHE, n. f. (bot.) feather-grass. — molle, =.
 *HOURA, n. m. V. HOURRA.
 *HOURAILLER [hourà-yè] v. n. (hunt.) to hunt with bad hounds.
 *HOURAILLIS [hourà-yi] n. m. (hunt.) pack of bad hounds.
 *HOURDAGE, n. m. (mas.) pugging.
 *HOURDER, v. a. (mas.) to pug.
 *HOURDIS, n. m. 1. (mas.) pugging; 2. (nav.) wing-transom.
 Lisse de —, (nav.) wing-transom.
 *HOURRET, n. m. (hunt.) bad hound.
 *HOURRI, n. f. hourri.
 *HOURQUE, n. f. (nav.) howker.
 *HOURRA, n. m. 1. hurra; hurrah; huzza; 2. sudden attack accompanied with hurras.
 Pousser des —s, to hurra; to hurrah; to huzza.
 *HOURVARI, n. m. 1. (hunt.) cry to call back the hounds; 2. uproar; hubbub.
 *HOUSARD, n. m. † V. HUSSARD.
 *HOUSE, E, adj. † dirty (covered with mud).
 *HOUSEAUX, n. m. † boot-hose, pl.
 Laisser ses — quelque part, to leave o.'s bones any where.
 *HOUSPILLER [houspi-yè] v. a. 1. † to mob; 2. † to worry; 3. † to lash (with words); to cut up.
 *HOUSPILLON [houspi-yon] n. m. half a glass of water (imposed as a penalty).
 *HOUSSE, n. m. 1. sweeping; 2. dusting (with a feather-broom).
 *HOUSSE, n. f. 1. holly-grove.
 *HOUSSE, n. m. V. HUSSARD.
 *HOUSSE, n. f. 1. horse-cloth; housing; 2. saddle-cloth; 3. cover; 4. (of carriages) hammer-cloth; 5. (of chairs) cover.
 — trainante, foot-cloth. — de pied, en souliers, foot-cloth.
 *HOUSSE, v. a. 1. to sweep (with a broom); 2. to dust (with a feather-broom).
 *HOUSSE, n. f. switch.
 *HOUSSE, v. a. 1. to switch; 2. (to beat up) to thrash.
 *HOUSSE, n. m. 1. birch-broom; 2. feather-broom.
 *HOUSSE, n. m. (bot.) knee-holly; butcher's broom.
 *HOUSSE, n. m. (bot.) holly; holly-tree; holm.
 — commun, holly; petit —, knee

holly; butcher's broom; — frelon, butcher's broom. — des Apalaches, South-sea tea.
 *HOYAU [hoi-yè] n. m. mattock; pick-axe.
 — à essarter, grub-axe; grubbing-axe.
 *HUAILE [hua-y'] n. f. † mob; populace.
 *HUARD, n. m. (orn.) osprey; erne; sea-eagle.
 *HUBLOT, n. m. (nav.) light-port.
 *HUCHE, n. f. 1. kneading-trough; trough; 2. bin; 3. brake; 4. (of mills) hopper.
 *HUCHER, v. a. (hunt.) to whistle.
 *HUCHET, n. m. † hunting-horn.
 *HUE, int. (said to horses) gee! gee! hol! jee!
 L'un tire à — et l'autre à dia, one pulls one way and the other another.
 *HUEE, n. f. 1. hooting; hoot; 2. shouting; 3. (of the owl) hooting.
 Chasser par des —s, to hoot out.
 *HUE, v. n. 1. to hoot; 2. (of the owl) to hoot.
 *HUE, v. a. 1. to hoot; to hoot after, at; 2. to shout after, at.
 *HUETTE, n. f. (orn.) howlet; owl.
 *HUGUENOT [hughnò] n. m. E, n. f. Huguenot.
 *HUGUENOT [hughnò] E, adj. Huguenot.
 *HUGUENOTE [hughnot] n. f. (culin.) 1. "huguenote" (small stove with a saucepan upon it); 2. pipkin.
 Oeufs à la —, eggs cooked in mutton gravy.
 *HUGUENOTISME [hughnotism] n. m. huguenotism.
 *HUAU, int. (said to horses) gee! gee! hol! jee!
 HUI, adv. † this day; to-day.
 HUILE, n. f. oil.
 — comestible, eating, salad, table =; — douce, sweet =; — essentielle, volatile, essential, volatile =; — fixe, solide, fixed, solid =; — lampante, (com.) lamp =; — mangeable, (com.) eating, salad, table =; — s saintes, les saintes —s, holy =s; — siccatif, drying siccatif =; — de baleine, train, whale =; — of blubber; — de blanc de baleine, sperm, spermaceti =; — de bouche, (com.) eating, salad, table =; — de bras, elbow-grease (labour); — à brûler, lamp =; — de chanvre, hemp-seed =; — de colza, rape, rape-seed =; — de cotret, stirrup-oil (blows); — de cuisine, eating, salad, table =; — de lampe, lamp =; — à manger, eatable, salad, table =; — de naphte, (min.) rock =; — de navette, rape-, rape-seed =; — d'olive, olive =; — de palma-Christi, castor =; — de pétrole, petrol; petroleum; rock =; — de pied de bœuf, neat's foot =; — de poisson, train, whale =; — of blubber; — à quinquet, lamp =; — de recense, (com.) rough, refuse olive =; — de ricin, castor =; — de spermaceti, sperm, spermaceti =. Boîte à —, =-cup; boutique, magasin de marchand d'—s, =-shop; commerce des —s, =-trade; expression de l'—, =-pressing; godet à —, =-cup; marchand d'—, =-man; pain d'—, =-cake; pressoir à l'—, =-press. À l'—, 1. with =; 2. (paint.) =-colours; in =-colours. Epurer l'—, to clear =; exprimer l'—, to express =; non frotté d'—, unoled; jeter de l'— dans, sur le feu, to add fuel to fire; non oint d'—, unoled; ôter l'— de, to unoil; sentir l'—, to smell of the lamp (be laboured); tirer de l'— d'un mur, to get blood out of a flint. Il n'y a plus d'— dans la lampe, his, her, &c. lamp is burned out.
 HUILE, v. a. 1. to oil; 2. to anoint with oil.

HUILE, E, pa. p. 1. oiled; 2. anointed with oil.
 Non —, unoled.
 HUILERIE [huilri] n. f. 1. oil-mill; oil-shop.
 HUILEU-X [—lèu] SE, adj. 1. oily; greasy.
 Nature huileuse, oiliness.
 HUILIER, n. m. cruet-stand; cruet.
 HUIS, n. m. † door.
 À — clos, (law) private; in private.
 Affaire jugée à — clos, case in private audience à — clos, private audience.
 Juger une affaire à — clos, (law) hear a case in private; juger à — clos (law) private.
 HUISSERIE [huissi] n. f. window-frame.
 HUISSIER, n. m. 1. usher; 2. (courts) tipstaff; 3. (of palaces) gentleman usher; 4. sheriff's officer; bow bailiff; bailiff.
 — commis, (law) summoner. — a diencier, (V. AUDIENCIER). — pour les affaires maritimes, water-bailiff; — verge, 1. verger; 2. (of a court of justice) tipstaff.
 *HUIT [huitt, hui] adj. 1. eight; eighth.
 En —, week; aujourd'hui en —, this day week; demain en —, to-morrow week.
 [Huit before a consonant is pronounced h before a vowel, a silent h or at the end of member of a phrase huit.]
 *HUIT [huitt] n. m. 1. eight; 2. eighth.
 *HUITAIN, n. m. 1. poem of eight verses; 2. stanza of eight verses.
 *HUITAINE, n. f. 1. (sing.) eight (days), pl.; 2. week.
 À —, this day sennight; dans la —, in the week; in the course of the week.
 *HUITIEME, adj. eighth.
 *HUITIEME, n. m. eighth.
 *HUITIEME, n. f. 1. (schools) eighth class (of a college, school); 2. eighth class room.
 *HUITIEMENT, adv. eighthly.
 HUITRE, n. f. oyster.
 — huître, native =; — marinée pickled =; — perlière, à perle, pearl =. — à écaille, = in the shell. Ba d'—s, =-bed; =-fishery; cloy d'—s, basket of twenty six dozen =s; écaille d'—, =-shell; frai d'—, =-brood; marchand d'—s, =-man; marchand d'—s, =-woman; par a —s, =-bed; pêche d'—s, =-fisher; pêcheur d'—s, =-catcher. Draguer d'—s, to dredge for =s; écailler, ouv une —, to open an =; pêcher des —s, to catch =s. C'est une — à écailler, is as stupid as an owl.
 HUITRIER, n. m. (orn.) oyster-catcher; redshank.
 *HULAN, n. m. V. UHLAN.
 *HULOTTE, n. f. (orn.) howlet; owl.
 Chouette —, tawny, wood owl.
 HUMAIN, E, adj. 1. human (of man); 2. humane (compassionate).
 2. Un homme —, a humane man.
 Êtres —s, human beings; genre —, espèce —, mankind; human kind; lettres —es, humanities. N'avoir rien d'—, to be destitute of humanity; to inhuman; dépouiller du caractère — des sentiments —s, to unman.
 HUMAIN, n. m. 1. human being; man; —s, (pl.) mankind, sing; men.
 HUMAINEMENT [umènnman] adv. humanly; 2. humanely.
 HUMANISER, v. a. to humanize; soften.
 S'HUMANISER, pr. v. to become humanised, softened.
 HUMANISTE, n. m. humanist.
 HUMANITE, n. f. 1. humanity; human nature; 2. mankind; humankind; 3. humanity; humaneness; 4. — (pl.) (schools) humanities, pl.
 Avec —, par —, humanely.

HUMBLE [unbl] adj. 1. *humble*; 2. (DE, in) *lowly*; *low*; *meek*.
2. — de cœur, *lowly in heart*.

HUMBLEMENT [unbl'man] adv. 1. *humbly*; 2. *lowly*; *meekly*.

HUMECTANT, E, adj. *humective*.

HUMECTANT, n. m. *humective*.

HUMECTATION [—ašion] n. f. 1. *wetting*; 2. *moistening*; 3. *dampening*; 4. (pers.) *refreshing*.

HUMECTER, v. a. 1. *to wet*; 2. *to moisten*; 3. *to damp*; 4. *to refresh* (a. o.).

HUMECTÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of HUMECTER) (of the eyes) *watery*.

Non —, 1. *unwetted*; 2. *unmoistened*; 3. *not damp*.

S'HUMECTER, pr. v. (V. senses of HUMECTER) 1. *to refresh o.'s self*; 2. *to refresh o.'s ...*; 3. (of the eyes) *to be moistened with tears*.

HUMER, v. a. 1. *to inhale*; 2. (to suck in; 3.) *to swirl*; *to swallow up*.

HUMERAL, E, adj. (anat.) *humeral*.

HUMERUS [umérus] n. m. (anat.) *humerus*.

HUMEUR, n. f. 1. || *humour* (fluid substance in an organized body); 2. || *humour* (vitiated fluid of the human body); 3. || *humour*; *mood*; *temper*; *turn of mind*; *disposition*; 4. § (b. s.) *humour*; *bad, ill humour*; *bad temper*; 5. § (b. s.) *fancy*; *whim*; *caprice*; 6. § *humour* (facetiousness); 7. (physiol.) *humour*.

— *aigre, tart temper*; — *bourrue, chagrine, hargneuse, peevishness; testiness; pettishness; icywardness*; — *s froides, (pl.) king's-evil, sing.; mau- vaise —, bad, ill humour; moodiness; crossness; grande mauvaise —, very ill —, sing.; tantrums, pl.; plein d'—s, (V. senses) foul. Accès d'—, (pet; égalité d'—, equanimity; even- ness of —. Avec —, avec mauvaise —, V. senses) peevishly; testily; crossly; icywardly; de —, 1. ...-humoured; 2. ...-natured; 3. ...-humouredly; 4. ...-naturedly; de bonne —, 1. good humoured; 2. good-humouredly; d'une — douce, meek-spirited; de mauvaise —, 1. humoursome; cross; moody; bad, ill humoured; bad, ill tempered; 2. humoursomely; bad, ill humouredly; in an ill humour; out of humour; crossly; moodily; out of temper;) out of tune; en — de, in the humour to; sans mauvaise —, in good —. Avoir de l'—, to be out of temper; to be ill-tempered, cross; avoir des ac- cès d'—, to be pettish; donner de l'— à, to put √ out of =; to make √ ill-tempered; to be cross; être d'— à, to be disposed to; être en — (de), to be in the humour (to); to be in the mood (for); mettre q. u. de bonne —, to put √ o. into good humour; mettre q. u. de mauvaise —, to put √ a. o. out of =; prendre de l'—, to lose √ o.'s =; o get √ out of =; rendre de mauvaise —, to put √ out of =. Quand sa mauvaise — lui prend, he is out of =; when he is ill temper- ed, ill humoured.*

HUMIDE, adj. 1. *liquid*; *watery*; 2. *wet*; *humid*; 3. *moist*; *humid*; 4. *damp*; *humid*; 5. (of the eyes) *wet*; *moistened*; 6. (of seasons, the weather) *wet*; 7. (of vapours) *watery*; *vapoured*; 8. (med.) (of heat) *moist*.

Non —, 1. *unwet*; 2. *unmoist*; 3. *unmoistened*; 4. *not damp*; un peu —, *dampish*. Chose, personne qui rend —, *moistener*; état —, (weather, season) *wetness*; 2. *moistness*; 3. *dampness*; emps —, *wet weather*; *wet*. Rendre —, 1. || *to wet*; 2. *to moisten*; 3. *to damp*.

HUMIDE, n. m. 1. (did.) *humidity*; (med.) *moist*.

HUMIDEMENT [umidman] adv. in a *damp place*.

HUMIDITÉ, n. f. 1. *wateriness*; 2. *wetness*; *wet*; *damp*; 3. *moisture*; *humidity*; 4. *dampness*; *humidity*; 5. (of vapours) *wateriness*; *humidity*; 6. (of seasons, the weather) *wetness*; 7. (of vapours) *wateriness*.

HUMILIANT, E, adj. *humiliating*.

HUMILIATION [—ašion] n. f. (POUR, to) *humiliation*; *abasement*.

— *volontaire, self-abasement*.

HUMILIER, v. a. *to humble*; *to humiliate*; *to abase*; (to take √ (a. th.) down; (to put √ down; (to bring √ down; (to fetch (a. th.) down.

Chose, personne qui humilie, *hum- bler*.

HUMILIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of HU- MILIER.

Non —, *unhumbled*; *unabased*; *un- bowed*; *unbent*.

S'HUMILIER, pr. v. 1. *to humble o.'s self*; *to abase o.'s self*; 2. § (DEVANT, to) *to stoop*.

Qui s'humilie, *self-abasing*; qui s'est humilié, *self-abased*.

HUMILITÉ, n. f. 1. *humility* (quali- ty); *humbleness*; *lowliness*; 2. *act of humility*; 3. *meekness*.

Avec —, with =; *humbly*; *meekly*; en toute —, with all due humility; sans —, 1. *without* =; 2. *unhumbled*.

HUMORAL, E, adj. (med.) *humoral*.

HUMORISTE, adj. *peevish*; *cross*; *ill-humoured*; *ill-tempered*.

Ecrivain —, *humourist*.

HUMORISTE, n. m. 1. *peevish, cross, ill-humoured, ill-tempered person*; 2. *humorist* (wit).

HUMORISTIQUE, adj. of *humour* (fa- cetiousness).

HUMUS [umuss] n. m. (did.) *soil*.

HUN, n. m. (hist.) *Hun*.

HUNE, n. f. (nav.) *top*.

Grande —, main =. — d'artimon, *mizen* =; — de misaine, *fore =*.

HUNIER, n. m. (nav.) *top-sail*.

Grand —, main =; petit —, *fore =*. **HUPPE**, n. f. 1. (of birds) *tuft*; *top-knot*; 2. (orn.) *hoopoe*; *hoopoo*; *whoop*; *peewit*.

HUPPE, E, adj. 1. || (of birds) *crest- ed*; *crest-crowned*; with a top-knot; 2. § (high (in social station); *great*; *leading*.

Les plus —s y sont pris, *the most skilful are deceived*.

HURE, n. f. 1. (of boars, pike, sal- mon) *head*; 2. (of certain fish) *jowl*; 3. § (pers.) (b. s.) *head of hair*.

Avoir une vilaine —, *to have a nasty head of hair*.

HURHAU, int. *gee! gee-ho! gee!*

HURLEMENT, n. m. 1. (of animals) *howling*; *howl*; 2. (pers.) *yell*; —s, (pl.) *yelling, sing.*; 3. (pers.) *shriek*.

Dire par des —s, *to howl*; *to howl out*; pousser des —s, 1. *to howl*; 2. (pers.) *to yell*; 3. (pers.) *to shriek*.

HURLER, v. n. 1. (of animals) *to howl*; 2. || (pers.) (b. s.) *to howl*; 3. (pers.) *to bellow*; *to bellow out*; 4. (pers.) *to yell*.

Il faut — avec les loups, *one must suit o.'s self to o.'s company*.

HURLEUR, n. m. *howler*.

HURLUBERLU, n. m. *giddy goose*; *hare-brained person*.

HURLUBERLU, adv. *inconsiderate- ly*; *giddily*.

HURLUBRELU, n. m. + "hurlubrelu" (head-dress).

HUSSARD, n. m. (mil.) *hussar*.

HUSSARDE (À LA) adv. 1. || *like hussars*; 2. § *by rapine, pillage, plun- der*.

HUTTE, n. f. *shed*; *hut*.

— de bois, *log-hut*.

HUTTER (SE) pr. v. 1. *to make √ a*

shed, hut; 2. *to live in a shed, hut*; 3. (mil.) *to hut*.

HYACINTHE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *hyacinth*; 2. (min.) *hyacinth*.

D'—, *hyacinthine*.

HYADES, n. f. (astr.) *hyades, pl.*

HYALIN, E, adj. (did.) *hyalin* (resem- bling glass).

HYBRIDE, adj. *hybrid*; (mongrel).

HYBRIDE, n. m. *hybrid*.

HYDRAGOGUE, adj. (med.) *hydra- gogical*.

HYDRAGOGUE, n. m. (med.) *hydra- gogue*.

HYDRATE, n. m. (chem.) *hydrate*.

HYDRATE, E, adj. (chem.) *hydrated*.

HYDRAULIQUE [idrôlik] adj. *hy- draulic*.

Belier —, (phys.) *water-ram*; orgue —, (m. sing.) *orgues* —s, (f. pl.) *hydraulic*; ouvrages —s, *water- works*; puissance —, *water-power*.

HYDRAULIQUE [idrôlik] n. f. (sing.) *hydraulics, pl.*

HYDRE, n. f. 1. || § *hydra*; 2. (astr.) *hydra*; 3. (pol.) *hydra*.

HYDROCEPHALE, n. f. V. **HYDRO- CÉPHALE**.

HYDRO..., (comp.) *hydro*...

HYDROCELE, n. f. (med.) *hydrocele*; *dropsy of the testicle*.

HYDROCEPHALE, n. f.

HYDROCEPHALIE, n. f. (med.) *hy- drocephalus*; (*dropsy of the brain*; (*water in the head*).

HYDROCHLORATE [idroklorat] n. m. (chem.) *hydrochlorate*.

HYDROCHLORIQUE [idroklorik] adj. (chem.) *hydrochloric*.

HYDROCYTILE, n. f. (bot.) *hydro- cotyle*; (*penny-wort*).

HYDRODYNAMIQUE, adj. *hydrodi- namic*.

HYDRODYNAMIQUE, n. f. (sing.) *hy- drodynamics, pl.*

HYDROGENE, n. m. (chem.) *hydro- gen*.

Cavité remplie d'— carboné, (mining) *back of foulness*.

HYDROGENE, v. a. (chem.) *to hy- drogenize*.

HYDROGENE, E, pa. p. (chem.) *hydro- genized*; *hydrogenate*.

HYDROGRAPHE, n. m. *hydrogra- pher*.

HYDROGRAPHIE, n. f. *hydrography*.

HYDROGRAPHIQUE, adj. *hydrogra- phic*; *hydrographical*.

HYDROLOGIE, n. f. *hydrology*.

HYDROMEL, n. m. 1. *hydromel*; 2. *metheglin*; *mead*; 3. (pharm.) *hydromel*.

— *vineux, metheglin*; *mead*.

HYDROMETRE, n. m. (phys.) *hydro- meter*; *water-poise*.

HYDROMÉTRIE, n. f. *hydrometry*.

HYDROMÉTRIQUE, adj. *hydrometri- cal*; *hydrometric*.

HYDROOLE, n. m. (pharm.) *wash*.

HYDROPHOBIE, adj. (med.) *hydro- phobic*.

HYDROPHOBIE, n. m. f. (med.) *per- son affected with hydrophobia*.

HYDROPHOBIE, n. f. (med.) *hydro- phobia*.

HYDROPTHALMIE, n. f. (med.) *hy- drophthalmia*.

HYDROPHYTE, n. f. (bot.) *hydro- phyte*.

HYDROPIQUE, adj. *dropsical*; *hy- dropic*; *hydropical*.

Devenir —, *to become √, to grow √ dropsical*.

HYDROPIQUE, n. m. f. *person affect- ed with dropsy*.

HYDROPIQUE, n. f. (med.) *dropsy*.

— du cerveau, *dropsy of the brain*; — de poitrine, *dropsy of the chest*; *wa- ter on the chest*.

HYDRO-PNEUMATIQUE [idropneumatik] adj. (chem.) *hydropneumatic*.

HYDROSTATIQUE, adj. *hydrostatic*; *hydrostatical*.

HYDROSTATIQUE, n. f. (sing.) *hydrostatics*, pl.

Suivant l'—, *hydrostatically*.

HYDROSULFATE,

HYDROSULFURE, n. m. (chem.) *hydrosulphate*; *hydrosulphuret*.

HYDROSULFURIQUE, adj. (chem.) *hydrosulphuric*.

HYDROTHORAX, n. m. *hydrothorax*; (*dropsy of the chest*).

HYDROTICQUE, adj. (med.) *hydropic*.

HYDRURE, n. m. (chem.) *hydruret*.

HYEMAL, E, adj. (did.) *hyemal*; *wintery*.

HYÈNE, n. f. (mam.) *hyena*.

HYGIÈNE, n. f. (med.) *hygiene*.

HYGIENIQUE, adj. (med.) *hygienic*.

HYGROMÈTRE, n. m. (phys.) *hygrometer*.

HYGROMÉTRIE, n. f. (phys.) *hygrometry*.

HYGROMÉTRIQUE, adj. (phys.) *hygrometric*; *hygrometrical*.

HYMEN [imenn] n. m.

HYMÈNEE, n. m. 1. *hymen*; 2. ** *union*; *marriage*.

Chant d'—, *hymeneal*; *hymenean*. De l'—, *hymeneal*; *hymenean*.

HYMEN [imenn] n. m. (anat.) *hymen*.

HYMENOPTÈRE, adj. (ent.) *hymenopter*.

HYMENOPTÈRE, n. m. (ent.) *hymenopter*; *bee*.

HYMNE [imnn] n. m. 1. *hymn* (song in honour of God); 2. *hymn* (poem in honour of a deity or hero).

HYMNE [imnn] n. f. *hymn* (sung in church).

— de louange, *doxology*; *hymn of praise*. Auteur d'—s, *hymnologist*; *re-cueil d'—s*, *hymn-book*; *hymnology*.

De l'—, des —s, *hymnic*. Chanter des —s, *to hymn*; (*to sing* √ *hymns*); chanter, célébrer par des —s, ** *to hymn*.

HYOÏDE, adj. (anat.) *of the tongue*.

Os —, (anat.) *hyoides*; (*tongue-bone*).

HYOÏDE, n. m. (anat.) *hyoides*; *tongue-bone*.

HYPALLAGE, n. f. (rhet.) *hypallage*.

HYPERBATE, n. f. (rhet.) *hyperbate*; *hyperbaton*.

HYPERBOLE, n. f. 1. (geom.) *hyperbola*; 2. (rhet.) *hyperbole*.

Faiseur d'—s, *hyperbolist*. Par —, (rhet.) *hyperbolically*. Parler par —, *to hyperbolize*; qualifier par —, *to hyperbolize*; user d'—, *to hyperbolize*.

HYPERBOLIQUE, adj. 1. (geom.) *hyperbolic*; *hyperbolic*; 2. (rhet.) *hyperbolic*; *hyperbolic*.

HYPERBOLIQUEMENT [—likman] adv. (rhet.) *hyperbolically*.

Qualifier —, *to hyperbolize*.

HYPERBORE, E,

HYPERBOREËN [—réin] NE, adj. *hyperborean*.

HYPERBOREËN [—réin] n. m., NE, n. f. *hyperborean*.

HYPERCATALECTIQUE, adj. (Greek, Lat. vers.) *hypercatalectic*.

HYPERCATALECTIQUE, n. m. (Greek, Lat. vers.) *hypercatalectic*.

HYPERCRITIQUE, n. m. *hypercritic*. D'—, *hypercritical*.

HYPERDULIE, n. f. (cath. rel.) *hyperdulia* (worship of the Virgin Mary).

HYPERTROPHIE, n. f. (med.) *hypertrophy*.

— du cœur, = *of the heart active*; *aneurism of the heart*.

HYPETHRE, adj. (anc. arch.) *hypethral*.

HYPETHRE, n. m. (anc. arch.) *hypethron*.

HYPNOTIQUE, adj. ‡ (med.) *hypnotic*.

HYPOCONDRE, n. m. 1. (anat.) *hy-*

pochondria, 2. (med.) *hypochondriac* (person).

HYPOCONDRE, adj. *hypochondriac*; *hypochondriacal*.

HYPOCONDRIAQUE, adj. (med.) *hypochondriac*; *hypochondriacal*.

HYPOCONDRIAQUE, n. m. *hypochondriac*.

HYPOCONDRIE, n. f. (med.) *hypochondriasis*; (*hyp.*

HYPOCRAS [ipokras] n. m. *hippocrass* (beverage).

HYPOCRISIE, n. f. *hypocrisy*.

Avec —, *hypocritically*.

HYPOCRITE, adj. *hypocritical*; (*false-faced*).

HYPOCRITE, n. m. f. *hypocrite*. En —, *hypocritically*.

HYPOGASTRE, n. m. (anat.) *hypogastrium*.

HYPOGASTRIQUE, adj. (anat.) *hypogastic*.

HYPOGÉE, n. m. (anc. arch.) *hypogeum*.

HYPOGLOSSE, adj. (anat.) *hypoglossal*.

Nerf —, = *nerve*.

HYPOGLOSSE, n. m. (anat.) *hypoglossis*; *hypoglossitis*; *hypoglossal nerve*.

HYPOSTASE [—taz] n. f. 1. (med.) *hypostasis*; 2. (theol.) *hypostasis*.

HYPOSTATIQUE, adj. (theol.) *hypostatic*; *hypostatical*.

HYPOSTATIQUEMENT [ipostatikman] adv. (theol.) *hypostatically*.

HYPOTÈNEUSE, n. f. (geom.) *hypotenuse*.

HYPOTHECAIRE, adj. (law) 1. *on mortgage*; 2. *of mortgage*.

Créancier —, (law) *mortgagee*.

HYPOTHECAIREMENT [ipotékerman] adv. (law) 1. *with mortgage*; 2. *relatively to mortgage*.

HYPOTHEQUE, n. f. (law) *mortgage*.

Bureau de la conservation des —s, *mortgage-office*; créancier sur —, *mortgagee*; débiteur sur —, *mortgager*; *mortgagor*. Libre d'—s, (law) *unmortgaged*. Avoir —, avoir droit d'— sur, *to have a mortgage on*; donner en —, *to give* √ *as a mortgage*; éteindre, purger une —, *to pay* √ *off a mortgage*.

HYPOTHÈQUE, n. f. + "*hypothèque*" (beverage).

HYPOTHÉQUER, v. a. (law) *to mortgage*.

HYPOTHÈQUE, E, pa. p. (law) *mortgaged*.

Non —, *unmortgaged*. Être —, 1. ∥ *to be mortgaged*; 2. ∥ *to be very infirm*.

HYPOTHÈSE, n. f. (did.) *hypothesis*; *supposition*.

Par —, *by* =: *hypothetically*; *suppositively*. Faire une —, *to make* √ *a* =.

HYPOTHÉTIQUE, adj. *hypothetic*.

Être —, *to be*, *a supposition*.

HYPOTHÉTIQUEMENT [ipotetikman] adv. *hypothetically*.

HYPOTYPOSE [—tipòz] n. f. (rhet.) *hypotyposis*.

HYRCANIEN [irkaniin] E, adj. *Hyr-canian*.

HYSON, n. m. *hyson* (tea).

Thé —, = *tea*; =.

HYSOPE,

HYSSOPE, n. f. (bot.) *hyssop*; *hysop*.

— de haie, *hedge* =.

HYSTÈRIE, n. f. (sing.) (med.) *hysteria*, sing.; *hysterics*, pl.; *hysterical*, *hysterical affection*, sing.; (*vapours*, pl.

Avoir une attaque d'—, *to fall* √ *into hysterics*.

HYSTÉRIQUE, adj. (med.) *hysterical*; *hysterical*.

Affection —, = *affection*.

HYSTÉRITE, n. f. (med.) *hysteritis*.

HYSTÉROCELE, n. f. (med.) *hysterocele*.

HYSTÉROLOGIE, n. f. (rhet.) *hyste-*

rology (inverted order); *hysteron proteron*.

HYSTÉROTOMIE, n. f. 1. (surg.) *hysterotomy*; 2. *Cesarean section*.

I

I [i] n. m. 1. (ninth letter of the alphabet) *i*; 2. (Roman letter representing one) *I*.

Mettre les points sur les —, 1. ∥ *to dot the Is*; 2. ∥ *to mind o.'s Ps and Qs*.

IAMBE [ianb] n. m. (vers.) 1. *iambus* (foot); *iambic*; 2. *iambic* (verse).

IAMBE [ianb] adj. (vers.) *iambic*.

IAMBIQUE [ianbik] adj. (vers.) *iambic*.

IB. [ibid] abbreviation of *IBIDEM*.

IBID. [ibid] abbreviation of *IBIDEM*.

IBIDEM [ibidem] *Ibid.* (the same).

IBIS [ibiss] n. m. (orn.) *ibis*.

— falcinelle, *glossy* =.

ICELUI, m. **ICELLE**, f. pron. † (demonstrative) 1. *this*; 2. *that*.

ICHNEUMON [ikneumon] n. m. 11. (mam.) *ichneumon*; *ichneumon of the Nile*; 2. (ent.) *ichneumon*; *ichneumon fly*; (*caterpillar-eater*).

ICHOGRAPHIE [iknografi] n. f. 11. (arch.) *ground-plot*; 2. (persp.) *ichnography*.

ICHOGRAPHIQUE [iknografik] adj. (pers.) *ichnographic*; *ichnographical*.

ICHOR [ikor] n. m. (med.) *ichor*.

ICHOREUX [ikoreu] SE, adj. (med.) *ichorous*.

ICHTHYOCOLLE [iktikol] n. f. *fish-glass*; *fish-glass*.

— en feuilles, en tablettes, *leaf glass*.

ICHTHYOLITHE [iktliolit] n. m. (foss.) *ichthyolite*.

ICHTHYOLOGIE [iktlioloji] n. f. (did.) *ichthyology*.

ICHTHYOLOGIQUE [iktliojik] adj. (did.) *ichthyological*.

ICHTHYOLOGISTE [iktliojist] n. m. (did.) *ichthyologist*.

ICHTHYOPHAGE [iktiofaj] adj. (did.) *ichthyophagous*.

Peuple —, = *people*.

ICHTHYOPHAGES, n. m. *ichthyophagous people*, pl.

ICI, adv. 1. ∥ *here* (in this place); 2. ∥ *here* (towards this place); *hither*; 3. ∥ *of time* now.

Jusqu'ici, *hitherto*; *until now*; (*and yet*; (*up to this time* — bas, *here below*).

— près, *near here*; (*close by*. D'—, *from here*; *hence*. D'— à ..., 1. *between this and ...*; 2. ... *hence*; d'— à ce que ..., *by the time that ...*; — en avant, *henceforth*; *henceforward*; d'— là, *between this and then*; hors d'—, *away from here*, *this*; 2. (exclam.) *away with you!* par —, 1. *through here*; 2. *this way*.

ICONOCLASTE, n. m. *iconoclast*; *image-breaker*.

D'—, des —s, *iconoclastic*.

ICONOGAPHE, n. m. *iconographer*.

ICONOGRAPHIE, n. f. *iconography* (description of images).

ICONOGRAPHIQUE, adj. *iconographic*.

ICONOLÂTRE, n. m. *iconolater*; *image-worshipper*.

ICONOLOGIE, n. f. *iconology* (interpretation of images, ancient monuments).

ICONOMAQUE, n. m. ‡ V. **ICONOCLASTE**.

ICOSAÈDRE, n. m. (geom.) *icosa-hedron*.

ICOSANDRE, adj. (bot.) *icosandrian*.

Plante —, (bot.) *icosander*.

ICOSANDRIE, n. f. (bot.) *icosandria*.

ICTÈRE, n. m. (med.) *icterus*; (*jaundice*).

— des nouveaux-nés, *icteritia*; (*infantile jaundice*; (*yellow-gum*).

ICTÉRIQUE, adj. (med.) *icteric*; *icterical*.

Remède —, *icteric*.

ID. [idem] abbreviation of IDEM.

IDEAL, E, adj. *ideal*.

Le beau —, *the beau ideal*; *the ideal*.

Non —, *unideal*.

IDEAL, n. m. *ideal*; *ideality*.

IDEALISER, v. a. to *idealize*; to *render ideal*.

IDEALISME, n. m. (philos.) *idealism*.

IDEALISTE, n. m. (philos.) *idealist*.

IDEE, n. f. 1. *idea*; 2. *notion*; 3. (b. s.) *imagination*; *fancy*; *conceit*; 4. *idea*; *head*; *thought*; 5. *outline*; *sketch*; 6. *taste* (small quantity).

— *acquise*, *adventitious idea*; — *creuse*, *unsolid* =; *empty notion*; — *fausse*, *mistaken* =; — *fixe*, *fixed* =; — *juste*, *correct* =; — *mère*, *primitive* =; — *plaisante*, *conceit*. En —, *in imagination*; *ideally*; *sans* —, *without* =; *unideal*; *unideal*. Avoir une —, *to have an* =; *avoir une* —, *que*, *to have an* =, *impression that*, *a fancy that*; *avoir une haute* —, *de*, *to have a high* = *of*; *to think* ✓ *highly*, *much of*; *avoir dans l'— que*, *to have an* =, *a notion that*; *n'avoir pas d'— de*, *to have no notion of*; *brouiller les* —, *to confound a. o.'s* =; *changer d'—*, *to alter o.'s mind*; *concevoir une* —, *to entertain an* =, *a notion*; *faire q. ch. à son* —, *to do* ✓ *a. th. as one thinks proper, best*; *se faire une* —, *to have, to form an* =; *former une* —, *to form an* =; *se mettre dans l'—*, *to take* ✓ *it into o.'s head*; *mettre en avant des* —, *to advance an* =; *ôter q. ch. de l'— de q. u.*, *to get* ✓ *a. th. out of a. o.'s head*; *perdre l'— de*, *to lose* ✓ *all recollection of*; *prendre une* —, *to form an* =; *suivre le fil de ses* —, *to follow the order of o.'s* =; *faire venir des* —, *to bring* ✓ *into the mind*. Il me revient à l'—, *en* —, *... recurs to my mind*; *il me vient à l'—*, *en* —, *... occurs to me*, *to my mind*; *... strikes me*. Qui n'a pas d'—, *unideal*.

IDEM [idem] adv. *do*. (ditto).

IDENTIFICATION [—sion] n. f. (did.) *identification*.

IDENTIFIER, v. a. to *identify*.

S'IDENTIFIER, pr. v. (AVEC, with) to *identify o.'s self*; *to identify*.

IDENTIQUE, adj. *identical*; *the same*; *he self same*.

IDENTIQUEMENT [—tikman] adv. *identically*.

IDENTITE, n. f. 1. *identity*; *same-ness*; 2. (law) *identity*.

Non —, 1. *non-identity*; 2. (law) *diversity of persons*. Constater, établir, prouver l'— de q. u., *to identify a. o.*; *to establish, to prove a. o.'s identity*; *reconnaître l'— de*, *to identify (a. th.)*.

IDEOLOGIE, n. f. *ideology*.

IDEOLOGIQUE, adj. *ideological*.

IDEOLOGISTE

IDEOLOGUE, n. m. *ideologist*.

IDES, n. f. (Rom. calend.) *ides*, pl.

IDIOCRASE, n. f. (min.) *idiocrase*; *volcanic garnet, chrysolite, hyacinth*.

IDIOMATIQUE, adj. *idiomatic*.

IDIOME, n. m. 1. *idiom*; *language*; 2. *idiom*; *dialect*.

Conformément à l'—, *idiomatically*.

De divers —s, *many-languaged*. Qui tient de l'—, *idiomatic*.

IDIOPATHIE, n. f. 1. *propensity*; *inclination*; 2. (med.) *idiopathy*.

Par —, *idiopathically*.

IDIOPATHIQUE, adj. (med.) *idiopathic*.

IDIOSYNCRASE [—crâz]

IDIOSYNCRASIE, n. f. (med.) *idiosyncrasy*.

IDOT, E, adj. *idiot*; *idiotic*; *idiotish*.

IDOT, n. m. E, n. f. *idiot*; *natural fool*; (*natural*).

D'—, *idiot*; *idiotic*; *idiotish*.

IDOTIE [idioci] n. f. (med.) *idiocy*; *idiotism*; *imbecility*.

IDOTIQUE, adj. (of language) 1. *maternal*; *vernacular*; 2. *idiomatic*; *idiomatical*.

D'une manière —, *idiomatically*.

IDOTISME, n. m. 1. *idiom* (peculiarity of phrase); 2. (med.) *idiocy*; *idiotism*; *imbecility*.

Qui renferme un —, *idiomatic*; *idiomatical*.

IDOINE, adj. + *fit*; *proper*.

IDOLÂTRE, adj. *idolatrous*.

Admirateur —, *idoliser*; *femme* —, *idolatreess*; *personne* —, *idolizer*.

Être — de, *to idolize*.

IDOLÂTRE, n. m. f. 1. || *idolater*; *idolizer*; 2. § (DE, ...) *person that idolizes*.

En —, 1. *like an idolater*; 2. *idolatrously*.

IDOLÂTRER, v. n. || *to idolatryze*; *to worship idols*.

IDOLÂTRER, v. a. § *to idolize* (be fond of); *to be an idolizer of*.

— *ses enfants*, *to idolize o.'s children*.

IDOLÂTRIE, n. f. || *idolatry*.

À l'— §, *to =*; *idolatrously*; *jusqu'à l'— §*, *to =*; *avec* —, *idolatrously*; *par* —, *by*; *idolatrously*. Aimer jusqu'à l'—, *to idolize*.

IDOLÂTRIQUE, adj. || *idolatrous*.

IDOLE, n. f. 1. || *idol*; 2. ** || *idol-god*; 3. § (pers.) *statue* (person of little animation); 4. § (pers.) *log of wood* (stupid person).

— *de bois*, *wooden idol*; *wood*. Faire une — de, *faire son* — de, *to idolize*.

IDYLLE [idyl] n. f. *idyl*.

IEBLE, n. f. V. HIEBLE.

IF, n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) *yew*; *yew-tree*; 2. *pyramidal stand for illumination lamps*.

IGNAME [ignamm] n. f. (bot.) 1. (genus) *Indian potato*; 2. (fruit) *yam*.

— *aillée*, *yam*.

IGNARE [inn-yar] adj. (b. s.) *ignorant*; *grossly ignorant*.

IGNARE [inn-yar] n. m. (*ignoramus*; *dunce*).

IGNE [ignê] E, adj. (did.) *igneous*.

IGNICOLE [ignikol] adj. *fire-works*.

IGNICOLE [ignikol] n. m. *fire-works*.

IGNITION [ignicion] n. f. (di.) *ignition*.

En —, *ignited*. Entrer en —, *to ignite*; *mettre en* —, *to ignite*.

IGNOBILITÉ [inn-yobilité] n. f. 1. *ignobleness*; *baseness*; *vileness*; 2. (Rom. hist.) *ignobleness*.

IGNOBLE [inn-yobl] adj. *ignoble*; *base*; *vile*.

IGNOBLEMENT [inn-yobl'man] adv. *ignobly*; *basely*; *vilely*.

IGNOMINIE [inn-yominie] n. f. *ignominy*.

IGNOMINEUSEMENT [inn-yominieuz-man] adv. *ignominiously*.

IGNOMINIEU-X [inn-yominieû] SE, adj. *ignominious*.

IGNORAMMENT [inn-yoraman] adv. 1. *ignorantly*; *unlearnedly*; 2. *ignorantly*; *unknowingly*.

IGNORANCE [inn-yorans] n. f. 1. *ignorance*; 2. *error* (proceeding from ignorance); *mistake*; *blunder*; 3. (did.) *nescience*.

— *crasse*, *sordid ignorance*; — *grossière*, *gross* =; *pure* —, *sheer* =. Avec —, *ignorantly*; *unlearnedly*; *dans l'—*, 1. *in* =; 2. *unknowingly*; *par* —, 1. *from* =; 2. *ignorantly*; *unknowingly*.

Croupir dans l'—, *to be ineffectually plunged in* =; *être dans l'— de*, *to be ignorant, in* = *of*; *fait avec* —, *ignorant*; *in* =; *prétendre cause d'—*, (law) *to allege, to plead* =; *tenir q. u. dans l'—*, *to keep* ✓ *a. o. in* =. Afin que

nul n'en prétende, n'en puisse prétendre cause d'— || §, (law) *that none may allege, plead* =.

IGNORANT [inn-yoran] E, adj. 1. (EN, SUR, in, of) *ignorant*; *unlearned*; 2. (DE, of) *ignorant*; *unknowing*.

D'une manière —, 1. *ignorantly*; *unlearnedly*; 2. *ignorantly*; *unknowingly*.

IGNORANT [inn-yoran] n. m. E, n. f. 1. *ignorant*, *unlearned person*; 2. (b. s.) *ignoramus*.

Faire l'—, *to pretend ignorance*.

IGNORANTIN [inn-yorantin] adj. + *ignorant*.

Frère —, (b. s.) "ignorantin" (lay brother devoted to the instruction of the poor).

IGNORANTIN [inn-yorantin] n. m. (b. s.) "ignorantin" (lay brother devoted to the instruction of the poor).

IGNORER [inn-yoré] v. a. 1. *to be ignorant of* (a. th.); *not to know* ✓; *to be unacquainted with*; *not to be acquainted with*; *to be unaware of*; 2. * *to be unacquainted with* (not to practice).

1. J'ignore qu'il ait fait cela, *I am ignorant of his having done that*; *je n'ignore pas qu'il a fait cela*, *I am not ignorant of his having done that*.

— *les hommes*, *to be unacquainted with men, mankind* (the human heart).

[IGNORER with *que* governs the subj. when conj. affirmatively, and the indic. when negatively.]

IGNORÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of IGNORER) (DE, to) *unknown*.

S'IGNORER, pr. v. *to be unacquainted with o.'s self*; *to be ignorant, unaware of o.'s own powers*.

IGNORER [inn-yoré] v. n. (DE) *to be ignorant (of)*; *to be unacquainted (with)*; *to be unaware (of)*.

IL, pron. (personal, 3rd person, sing. m. nominative case), pl. ILS, they; 1. (pers.) *he*, m.; 2. (expletive) ...; 3. (th.) *it*, neut.; 4. (impers.) *it*; 5. (impers.) *there*.

1. — *parle*, *he speaks*; — *me parle*, *he speaks to me*; — *ne me parle pas*, *he does not speak to me*; *me parle-t-il* ? *does he speak to me?* — *en parle aussi bien que lui*, *he speaks of it as well as he*. 2. L'orateur a-t-il parlé ? *has the orator spoken?* où est — *est cet homme, where is that man?* qu'— *est beau ce temple, how beautiful this temple is*. 4. — *fait froid*, *it is cold*; — *est bien de dire la vérité*, *it is right to speak the truth*. 5. — *y a peu de gens*, *there are few persons*; — *s'éleva une rumeur*, *there arose a rumour*.

[In interrogations when IL would follow a verb ending in *a* or *e* a *t* preceded and followed by a hyphen (—t—) is placed between them for the sake of euphony. (F. Ex. 1.) In interrogations when the subject of the verb is a noun, the noun precedes the verb and the verb is followed by IL when the nom. is masc. (F. Ex. 2.)]

ILE, n. f. 1. *island* (large); 2. *isle* (small); 3. —s, (pl.) (geog.) *gulf of Mexico*, sing.

Petite —, *small island*; *islet*. —s du vent, (geog.) *Windward* =s, pl.; —s sous le vent, (geog.) *Leeward* =s.

Amas, groupe d'—s, *cluster of* =s.

ILEON, n. m. (anat.) *ileum*.

ILEON, adj. (anat.) *of the ileum*.

Intestin —, *ileum*.

ILES, n. m. (anat.) *haunches*, pl.

Os des —, (anat.) *coxa*; *haunch-bone*.

ILEUM [iléomm] n. m. (anat.) *ileum*.

ILEUS [iléuss] n. m. (med.) *ileus*; *iliac passion*.

ILIADÉ, n. f. 1. *Iliad* (Homer's poem); 2. § *long account, recital*; 3. § *world* (great number); *ocean*; *sea*.

ILIAQUE, adj. (anat.) *iliac*.

Os —, (anat.) *coxa*; *haunch-bone*, *passion* —, (med.) *iliac passion*; *ileus*.

ILIUM [iléomm] n. m. (anat.) *coxa*, *haunch-bone*.

ILLEGAL [il-légâl] E, adj. 1. || *illegal* (contrary to law); 2. § *unlawful*.

Nature — e, *unlawfulness*.
ILLEGALEMENT [il-lé-gal-man] adv. 1. *illegally*; 2. *unlawfully*.
ILLEGALITÉ [il-lé-ga-li-té] n. f. 1. *illegality*; 2. *unlawfulness*.
 Action d'entacher d'—, (law) *infection*. Entacher d'—, (law) *to infect*. Qui entache d'—, (law) *infectious*.
ILLEGITIME [il-lé-jiti-m] adj. 1. *illegitimate* (not having the qualities required by law); 2. *unlawful*; *unjust*; 3. (law) *spurious*.
 D'une liaison —, *unlawfully*. Déclarer —, *to illegitimate*; *to declare illegitimate*; rendre —, *to illegitimate*; *to render illegitimate*.
ILLEGITIMEMENT [il-lé-jiti-m-man] adv. 1. *illegitimately*; 2. *unlawfully*.
ILLEGITIMITÉ [il-lé-jiti-mi-té] n. f. 1. *illegitimacy*; 2. *unlawfulness*; 3. (law) *spuriousness*.
ILLETTRÉ [il-lé-tre] E, adj. *illiterate*; *unlettered*.
 Comme un homme —, en homme —, *illiterately*.
ILLICITE [il-li-ci-té] adj. 1. *illicit* (forbidden by law); *unlawful*; 2. (law) (of conditions) *illegal*.
 Caractère, nature —, *illicitness*; *unlawfulness*.
ILLICITEMENT [il-li-ci-té-man] adv. *illicitly*; *unlawfully*.
ILLIMITABLE [il-li-mi-ta-bl'] adj. (did.) *illimitable*.
 D'une manière —, *illimitably*.
ILLIMITÉ [il-li-mi-té] E, adj. *unlimited*; *unconfined*; *unbounded*.
 Caractère —, nature — e, *unlimitedness*; *unboundedness*. D'une manière — e, *unlimitedly*; *unboundedly*; *unconfinedly*.
ILLISIBLE [il-li-zi-bl'] adj. 1. *illegible*; 2. *unreadable*.
 1. Une écriture —, *an illegible hand*. 2. Un ouvrage —, *a work that is unreadable*.
 État —, *illegibility*. D'une manière —, *illegibly*.
ILLOGICITÉ [il-loj-i-ci-té] n. f. (philos.) *illogicalness*.
ILLOGIQUE [il-loj-i-ki] adj. (philos.) *illogical*.
ILLOGIQUEMENT [il-loj-i-ki-man] adv. (philos.) *illogically*.
ILLUMINATEUR [il-lu-mi-né-ur] n. m. *illuminator* (person that illuminates).
ILLUMINATI-F [il-lu-mi-nat-i-f] VE, adj. *of illumination* (inspiration).
ILLUMINATION [il-lu-mi-né-si-on] n. f. 1. *lighting*; 2. *illumination* (rejoicing); 3. *illumination* (of manuscripts); 4. (theol.) *illumination*; *irradiation*.
 Cercle d'—, (astr.) *illuminated disc*; *terminator*.
ILLUMINE [il-lu-mi-né] n. m. E, n. f. *illuminate*; *illumines*.
ILLUMINER [il-lu-mi-né] v. a. 1. *to light*; *to enlighten*; *to illumine*; *to illumine*; *to illumine*; 2. *to enlighten*; *to illumine*; 3. *to illumine* (adorn with festal lamps); 4. *to illumine*; *to enlighten*.
 Chose qui illumine, *enlightener*; personne qui illumine, 1. *enlightener*; 2. *illuminator*.
ILLUMINÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **ILLUMINER**.
 Non —, 1. *unenlightened*; 2. (theol.) *unenlightened*.
ILLUMINISME [il-lu-mi-ni-zm] n. m. *illuminationism*.
ILLUSION [il-lu-zion] n. f. 1. *illusion*; *self-deceit*; *self-deception*; *self-delusion*; 2. *fallacy*; 3. (b. s.) *delusion*.
 Dans l'—, *under illusion*. Berceur d'—s, *to delude*; *faire — à*, *to delude*; *to illude*; se faire — à soi-même, *to delude o.s self*; traiter d'—, *to delude*; trompé par ses propres —s, *self-deceived*. Qui trompe par des —s, *self-deceiving*; *self-deceitful*.
ILLUSOIRE [il-lu-zoir] adj. 1. *illusory*; 2. *fallacious*; 3. (b. s.) *delusive*; *delusory*; 4. (b. s.) *insincere*.
 Caractère —, 1. *illusiveness*; 2. *fallaciousness*; 3. *delusiveness*. Traiter comme —, *to delude*.
ILLUSOIREMENT [il-lu-zoir-man] adv. 1. *illusively*; 2. *fallaciously*; 3. (b. s.) *delusively*.
ILLUSTRATION [il-lu-stré-si-on] n. f. 1. *illustration*; 2. *illustration*; *explanation*; *elucidation*; 3. *illustrious man*; 4. *illustration* (engraving); 5. *illumination* (of ancient manuscripts).
ILLUSTRE [il-lu-stré] adj. *illustrious*.
 D'une manière —, *illustriously*. Qui rend —, *illustrative*.
ILLUSTRE [il-lu-stré] n. m. *illustrious man*; *worthy*.
ILLUSTRER [il-lu-stré] v. a. 1. *to illustrate*; *to render*, *to make illustrious*; 2. *to illustrate* (supply with engravings); 3. *to illuminate* (ancient manuscripts).
ILLUSTRE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **ILLUSTRER**) *illustrated* (with engravings).
S'ILLUSTRE, pr. v. *to render*, *to make o.s self illustrious*.
ILLUSTRISSE [il-lu-stricim] adj. *most illustrious*.
ILÔT, n. m. *islot*.
ILOTE, n. m. *helot*.
ILOTISME, n. m. *helotism*.
IMAGE, n. f. 1. *image*; 2. *image*; *resemblance*; *picture*; 3. *image*; (pl.) *imagery*, sing.; 4. *picture* (engraving); *cut*; 5. (opt.) *image*; 6. (rhet.) *image*.
 — animée, 1. *animated image*; 2. (paint.) *affection*; — riante, *smiling*.
 Briseur d'—s, — *breaker*; formes d'—, *imagery*; livre d'—s, *picture-book*; *toy-book*; marchand d'—s, 1. — *vender*; 2. (b. s.) — *monger*; peintre d'—s, *picture-drawer*. À l'— de, *in the of*. Être l'— de, *to be the of*, *picture of*; faire —, *to form an =*; se faire une — de q. ch., *to image*, *to picture a. th. to o.s self*.
IMAG-ER, n. m. ÈRE, n. f. *image-vender*.
IMAGERIE [i-ma-jri] n. f. 1. *image-trade*; 2. *picture-trade*.
IMAGINABLE, adj. *imaginable*.
IMAGINAIRE, adj. 1. *imaginary*; *fancy-framed*; 2. *visionary*; 3. (alg.) *imaginary*; *impossible*; 4. (math.) (of binomials) *impossible*.
 Espaces —s, *imaginary realms*; *realms of imagination*.
IMAGINAIRE, n. f. (alg.) *imaginary*, *impossible quantity*.
IMAGINATI-F, VE, adj. *imaginative*.
 Faculté imaginative, = *faculty*.
IMAGINATION [i-ma-né-si-on] n. f. 1. *imagination* (faculty); *fancy*; 2. *imagination*; *imagining*; *conception*; *thought*; 3. *fancy*; *idea*; 4. (b. s.) *fancy* (odd thought); *conceit*.
 — enjouée, *playful imagination*; — malade, *diseased =*; — riante, *playful =*; — sombre, *gloomy =*; vaine —, *conceit*. D'—, 1. *of =*; 2. *imaginary*; 3. (arts) *fancy*; de l'—, *imaginary*; *imaginative*; en —, *in =*; sans —, *without =*; *fanciless*. Avoir l'— ..., *to have a ... =*; avoir l'— frappée de q. ch., *o.s = to be struck with a. th.*; avoir l'— malade, *to have a diseased =*; *to be fancy-sick*; créé par l'—, *fancy-framed*; tenir de l'—, *to be fanciful*. Que l'— crée, *fancy-framed*; qui dépasse l'—, *unimaginable*; qui tient de l'—, *fanciful*; d'une manière qui tient de l'—, *fancifully*.
IMAGINATIVE, n. f. *imagination*; *fancy*; *imaginative faculty*.
IMAGINER, v. a. 1. *to imagine*; *to conceive*; 2. *to imagine*; *to contrive*; 3. (b. s.) *to conceive*.
IMAGINÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **IMAGINER**.

IMAGINÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **IMAGINER**.
 Non —, *unimagined*; *unconceived*.
S'IMAGINER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) (...), *to imagine o.s self*; *to conceive o.s self*; *to fancy o.s self*; 2. (pers.) *to imagine*; *to fancy*; *to figure o.s self*; 3. (th.) *to be imaginable*; 4. (pers.) *to imagine*; *to surmise*; *to run away with an idea (of that)*; 5. (b. s.) *to imagine*; *to conceive*.
 Qui s'imagine, (V. senses) *imaginable*. Personne qui s'imagine, (V. senses) *surmiser (of)*.
IMAN, n. m. (Mahom. relig.) *imam*; *iman*.
IMBECILE [im-bé-cil] adj. 1. *imbecile* (of mind); 2. *foolish*; *silly*.
 — de corps et d'esprit, *imbecile of body and mind*.
IMBECILE [im-bé-cil] n. m. 1. *idiot*; *fool*; *moon-calf*; 2. (law) *idiot*.
 D'—, *idiot*; *idiotic*; *idiotish*.
IMBECILEMENT [im-bé-cil-man] adv. *with imbecility*; *foolishly*.
IMBECILLITÉ [im-bé-cil-li-té] n. f. 1. *imbecility* (of mind); *idiocy*; *idiotism*; 2. *stupidity*; *folly*; *foolishness*; 3. (law) *idiocy*.
IMBERBE [im-berb] adj. *beardless*.
IMBERBE [im-berb] n. m. *beardless boy*.
IMBIBER [im-bi-bé] v. a. 1. (DE, with) *to imbibe*; *to absorb*; *to drink in*; (to soak); 2. *to imbue*.
 Chose qui imbibe, (V. senses) *imbiber*.
S'IMBIBER, pr. v. (V. senses of **IMBIBER**) *to soak*.
IMBIBITION [im-bi-bi-si-on] n. f. (did.) *imbibition*.
IMBRICATION [i-mbri-ka-si-on] n. f. (did.) *imbrication*.
IMBRIM [im-brin] n. m. (orn.) *loon*.
IMBRIQUE [im-bri-ke] E, adj. (did.) *imbricate*; *imbricated*.
IMBROGLIO [im-bro-li-o] n. m. 1. *intricacy*; 2. *perplexity*; *confusion*; 3. (lit.) *imbroglio* (of dramas, romances).
IMBU [im-bu] E, adj. *to imbue*, *impressed*.
 — de bons, de mauvais principes, *impressed with good, bad principles*.
IMITABLE, adj. *imitable*.
IMITA-TEUR, **TRICE**, adj. (pers.) *imitative*.
 Être —, *an imitative being*.
IMITA-TEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. *imitator* (person that imitates).
 — servile, *servile*, *slavish* =. Sans —, *unimitated*.
IMITATI-F, VE, adj. (th.) *imitative*.
 Un art —, *an imitative art*.
IMITATION [i-mi-ta-si-on] n. f. 1. *imitation*; 2. (b. s.) *mimicry*; 3. *imitation* (book); 4. (arts) *imitation*; 5. (lit.) *imitation*.
 — servile, *servile*, *slavish imitation*.
 Le goût, le talent de l'—, *a taste, a talent for =*. À l'— de, *in = of*; imitative of; par —, *in =*; d'—, 1. *of =*; 2. (b. s.) *mimetic*.
IMITER, v. a. 1. (DE, from) *to imitate*; 2. (DE, after) *to pattern*; 3. (b. s.) *to mimic*; (to take off); 4. (th.) *to resemble*; *to be like*.
IMITÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **IMITER**.
 Non —, qu'on n'a point —, *unimitated*.
IMMACULE [im-ma-kulé] E, adj. 1. *immaculate*; 2. *immaculate*; *spotless*; *unstained*; *undefiled*.
IMMANENT [im-mané-man] E, adj. (theol.) *constant*; *continual*.
IMMANGEABLE [im-man-ge-able] adj. *uneatable*.
IMMANQUABLE [im-man-kab-able] adj. *infallible*; *unfailing*; *certain*; *sure*.
IMMANQUABLEMENT [im-man-kab-able-man] adv. *infallibly*; *certainly*; (for certain); *surely*; (for sure).
IMMARCESSIBLE [im-mar-cessi-bl'] adj. *unfading*.

IMMARCESSIBLE [im-mar-cessi-bl'] adj. *unfading*.
 Non —, *unimagined*; *unconceived*.
S'IMAGINER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) (...), *to imagine o.s self*; *to conceive o.s self*; *to fancy o.s self*; 2. (pers.) *to imagine*; *to fancy*; *to figure o.s self*; 3. (th.) *to be imaginable*; 4. (pers.) *to imagine*; *to surmise*; *to run away with an idea (of that)*; 5. (b. s.) *to imagine*; *to conceive*.
 Qui s'imagine, (V. senses) *imaginable*. Personne qui s'imagine, (V. senses) *surmiser (of)*.
IMAN, n. m. (Mahom. relig.) *imam*; *iman*.
IMBECILE [im-bé-cil] adj. 1. *imbecile* (of mind); 2. *foolish*; *silly*.
 — de corps et d'esprit, *imbecile of body and mind*.
IMBECILE [im-bé-cil] n. m. 1. *idiot*; *fool*; *moon-calf*; 2. (law) *idiot*.
 D'—, *idiot*; *idiotic*; *idiotish*.
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IMMARCESSIBLE [im-mar-cessi-bl'] adj. *unfading*.

IMMATERIALISME [imm-matériélism'] n. m. (philos.) immaterialism.
IMMATERIALISTE [imm-matériélist'] n. m. (philos.) immaterialist.
IMMATERIALITÉ [imm-matérié-lité] n. f. immateriality; immaterialness.
IMMATERIEL [imm-matériél] LE, adj. immaterial (not consisting of matter). Rendre —, to immaterialize.
IMMATERIELLEMENT [imm-matériél-man] adv. (did.) immaterially (in a manner not depending on matter).
IMMATRICULATION [imm-matrickul-á-cion] n. f. matriculation.
IMMATRICULE [imm-matrickul] n. f. 1. matriculation; 2. enrolment (of huissiers).
IMMATRICULER [imm-matrickulé] v. a. to matriculate.
IMMATRICULÉ, E, pa. p. matriculated. Non —, unmatriculated.
IMMÉDIAT [imm-média] E, adj. 1. immediate; proximate; 2. immediate (without second cause).
 État —, immediateness.
IMMÉDIATEMENT [imm-médiatman] adv. 1. immediately; proximally; 2. (of time) immediately; instantly; (directly); 3. (law) instantly.
IMMÉMORANT [imm-mémoran] adj. ‡ unmindful; forgetful.
IMMEMORIAL [imm-mémorial] E, adj. immemorial.
 De temps —, immemorially; from time immemorial; time out of mind.
IMMEMORIALEMENT [imm-mémorial-man] adv. immemorially; from time immemorial.
IMMENSE [imm-manse] adj. 1. immense; 2. (of God) infinite.
IMMENSEMENT [imm-manseman] adv. immensely.
IMMENSITÉ [imm-mansité] n. f. 1. immensity; 2. (of God) infiniteness; infinity.
IMMENSURABLE [imm-mansurabl'] adj. ‡ immeasurable.
IMMERGER [imm-mergé] v. a. (did.) to immerse.
IMMERSION [imm-mercion] n. f. 1. immersion (plunging); being plunged; 2. (astr.) immersion; 3. (did.) immersion.
 En —, en état d'—, (astr.) immersed. Faire son —, (astr.) to immerse.
IMMEUBLE [imm-meubl'] adj. (law) 1. corporeal; 2. real (not personal).
IMMEUBLE [imm-meubl'] n. m. 1. estate; landed estate; 2. (law) real estate; 3. (law) fixture.
 — fictif, (law) personal property in the nature of realty. — par destination, (law) animal, thing placed on property by the proprietor for the use or enjoyment thereof.
IMMIGRANT [imm-migran] n. m. immigrant.
IMMIGRATION [imm-migrá-cion] n. f. immigration.
IMMIGRER [imm-migré] v. n. to immigrate.
IMMINENCE [imm-minance] n. f. imminence; impendence; impendence.
IMMINENT [imm-minan] E, adj. imminent; impending.
 Être —, to be =; to impend.
IMMISCE [imm-mice] v. a. (DANS) to mix (a. o.) up (with); to thrust (into).
S'IMMISCE, pr. v. 1. (b. s.) (DANS) to interfere (in, with); to thrust o.'s self (into); to weave o.'s self (into); to intermeddle (with); (to meddle (with)); to dabble (in); 2. (law) to enter on possession (of an inheritance).
 — dans les affaires de q. u., to = in a. o.'s concerns. Disposition à — dans les affaires des autres, (V. senses) meddlesomeness; personne qui s'immisce dans les affaires des autres, (V. senses) intermeddler; meddler. Qui s'immisce dans les affaires des autres,

(V. senses) meddlesome; qui ne s'immisce pas dans les affaires d'autrui, unmeddling.
IMMISCIBILITÉ [imm-micibilité] n. f. (did.) immiscibility.
IMMISCIBLE [imm-micibl'] adj. (did.) immiscible.
IMMISSION [imm-micion] n. f. (did.) immission.
IMMIXTION [imm-mikstion] n. f. 1. blending; 2. (law) entering on possession (of an inheritance).
IMMOBILE [imm-mobil] adj. 1. immovable; 2. motionless; (stock-still); 3. § unmoved; unaffected.
 D'une manière —, immovably. Demeurer, se tenir —, to stand √ motionless, stock-still.
IMMOBILIER [imm-mobilié] IÈRE, adj. (law) of real estate; real.
 Caractère —, (law) reality; effets —s, chattels real.
IMMOBILIER [imm-mobilié] n. m. † landed property; land.
IMMOBILISATION [imm-mobilizá-cion] n. f. (law) giving the qualities of real estate to (personal property).
IMMOBILISER [imm-mobilisé] v. a. (law) to give √ the qualities of real estate to (personal property).
IMMOBILITÉ [imm-mobilité] n. f. immobility; immovability; immovableness.
IMMODÈRE [imm-modéré] E, adj. 1. immoderate; intemperate; 2. unreasonable.
IMMODÉRÉMENT [imm-modéréman] adv. 1. immoderately; intemperately; 2. unreasonably.
IMMODESTE [imm-modest] adj. immodest; indecent.
IMMODESTEMENT [imm-modestman] adv. immodestly; indecently.
IMMODESTIE [imm-modesti] n. f. immodesty; indecency.
IMMOLATEUR [imm-molateur] n. m. 1. immolator; 2. sacrificer.
IMMOLATION [imm-molá-cion] n. f. 1. immolation; 2. sacrifice.
IMMOLER [imm-molé] v. a. (λ. to) 1. § to immolate; 2. § to sacrifice; to offer up; 3. § to sacrifice; to sacrifice; 4. § to slay √; to kill; 5. § to sacrifice; 6. § to ridicule; to hold √ up to ridicule; to laugh at.
IMMOLÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of IMMOLER.
 Non —, 1. § unimmolated; 2. § unsacrificed; 3. § unslain.
S'IMMOLER, pr. v. (λ. to) 1. to immolate o.'s self; 2. § to sacrifice o.'s self; 3. § to sacrifice o.'s feelings, sentiment; 4. § to surmount o.'s repugnance; 5. § to support, to bear √ ridicule; (to stand √ being ridiculed).
IMMONDE [imm-moadd] adj. † unclean; impure.
 Esprit —, foul spirit. D'une manière —, uncleanly; impurely.
IMMONDICE [imm-moondice] n. f. 1. —s, (pl.) dirt (accumulated in houses, streets), sing.; 2. † uncleanness; impurity.
 — légale †, uncleanness, impurity.
IMMONDICITÉ [imm-moondicite] n. f. † uncleanness; immundicity.
IMMORAL [imm-moral] E, adj. (de, to) immoral.
IMMORALEMENT [imm-moralman] adv. immorally.
IMMORALITÉ [imm-moralité] n. f. immorality.
 Avec —, with =; immorally.
IMMORTALISER [imm-mortalisé] v. a. to immortalize.
S'IMMORTALISER, pr. v. to immortalize o.'s self; to render, to make √ o.'s self immortal.
IMMORTALITÉ [imm-mortalité] n. f. immortality.
 Avec —, immortality.

IMMORTEL [imm-mortel] LE, adj. § immortal; undying; ever-living.
 Être —, to be =; rendre — §, to immortalize; to render, to make √ immortal.
IMMORTEL [imm-mortel] n. m. LE, n. f. immortal.
IMMORTELLE [imm-mortel] n. f. (hot.) (genus) immortal-herb; life-everlasting; (everlasting).
IMMORTIFICATION [imm-mortifiká-cion] n. f. (theol.) immortalification.
IMMORTIFIÉ [imm-mortifié] E, adj. † immortalified.
IMMUABLE [imm-muabl'] adj. immutable; unchangeable.
IMMUABLEMENT [imm-muablman] adv. immutably; unchangeably.
IMMUNITÉ [imm-munite] n. f. (DE, from) immunity.
IMMUTABILITÉ [imm-mutabilité] n. f. immutability; unchangeableness.
IMPAIR [impèr] E, adj. (of numbers) odd; uneven.
 État de ce qui est —, oddness.
IMPAIREMENT [impèrman] adv. (math.) unevenly.
IMPALPABILITÉ [impalpabilité] n. f. palpability.
IMPALPABLE [impalpabl'] adj. impalpable.
IMPANATION [impaná-cion] n. f. (theol.) impanation; consubstantiation.
 Professer l'—, (theol.) to consubstantiate.
IMPARDONNABLE [impardonabl'] adj. (λ, in; de, to) unpardonable; not to be forgiven.
 D'une manière —, unpardonably.
IMPARFAIT [imparfé] E, adj. 1. imperfect; incomplete; unfinished; 2. imperfect (wanting in perfection); 3. (gram.) imperfect; 4. (mus.) imperfect.
 État —, 1. imperfectness; incompleteness; 2. imperfection.
IMPARFAIT [imparfé] n. m. (gram.) imperfect; imperfect tense; preter-imperfect.
 À l'—, in the =.
IMPARFAITEMENT [imparfétman] adv. imperfectly.
IMPARISSYLLABIQUE [imparisilabik] adj. (gram.) imparisyllabic.
IMPARTAGEABLE [impartajabl'] adj. † indivisible.
IMPARTIAL [imparcial] E, adj. impartial.
IMPARTIALEMENT [imparcialman] adv. impartially; with impartiality.
IMPARTIALITÉ [imparcialité] n. f. impartiality.
IMPARTIBILITÉ [impartibilité] n. f. (feud.) impartibility.
IMPARTIBLE [impartibl'] adj. (feud.) impartible.
IMPASSE [impass] n. f. 1. § lane (without egress); 2. blind alley; 2. § inextricable difficulty.
IMPASSIBILITÉ [impacibilité] n. f. 1. impassibleness; impassiveness; 2. § undisturbedness.
IMPASSIBLE [impacibl'] adj. 1. § impassible; impassive; 2. § unmoved; undisturbed.
IMPASSIBLEMENT [impaciblman] adv. 1. § impassively; 2. § undisturbedly.
IMPASTATION [impastá-cion] n. f. (mas.) impastation.
IMPATIENCEMENT [impaciaman] adv. 1. § impatiently; 2. § eagerly.
IMPATIENCE [impaciance] n. f. (DE) 1. § impatience (at, to); 2. § eagerness (for, to); 3. § longing (for, to); 4. —s, (pl.) nervous irritation proceeding from impatience, sing.
 Avec —, 1. with =; 2. impatiently; 3. anxiously; 4. longingly. Avoir des —s, to be nervous with impatience; causer, donner des —s, to make √ a. o. nervous with impatience; être dans l'— (de), to be impatient (to).

IMPATIENT [inpaçian] E, adj. 1. § (DE) impatient (at, for, of, under, to); 2. § (à, to; DE, for; de, to) eager; 3. § (de, to) anxious; 4. (de, to) longing.

Devenir —, to become √, to get √, to grow √ impatient.

IMPATIENTANT [inpaçiantan] E, adj. provoking.

D'une manière — e, provokingly.

IMPATIENTER [inpaçianté] v. a. to provoke; to put √ out of patience; to tire out the patience of.

IMPATIENTÉ, E, pa. p. provoked; out of patience.

Non —, unprovoked.

S'IMPATIENTER, pr. v. to become √, to get √, to grow √ impatient; to lose √ all patience.

IMPATRONISER [inpatronizé] (S') pr. v. (b. s.) (dans, of) to become √, to get √ master (of a house).

IMPAYABLE [inpe-yabl'] adj. 1. § invaluable; that cannot be paid too highly; 2. § worthy any money.

IMPECCABILITÉ [inpekabilite] n. f. (theol.) sinlessness; impeccability.

IMPECCABLE [inpekabl'] adj. 1. (theol.) sinless; impeccable; 2. § sinless; impeccable.

IMPENÉTRABILITÉ [inpenétrabilite] n. f. (phys.) (à, to) impenetrability; impenetrableness; imperviousness.

IMPENÉTRABLE [inpenétrabl'] adj. (à, to) 1. § impenetrable; impervious; 2. § impenetrable; unfathomable; unsearchable; inscrutable.

— au soleil, sun-proof. Nature — §, impenetrability; impenetrableness; unfathomableness; unsearchableness; inscrutableness. D'une manière —, 1. § impenetrably; imperviously; 2. § impenetrably; unfathomably; inscrutably.

IMPENÉTRABLEMENT [inpenétrabl'man] adv. impenetrably.

IMPÉNITENCE [inpenitans] n. f. impenitence; impenitency.

— finale, final = Dans l'—, 1. impenitent; 2. impenitently. Mourir dans l'—, to die impenitent.

IMPÉNITENT [inpenitan] E, adj. impenitent.

Mourir —, to die =.

IMPÉNITENT [inpenitan] n. m. impenitent.

IMPENSES [inpanss] n. f. (law) expenses for repairs, improvements. pl.

IMPÉRATIF [inperatif] VE, adj. (gram.) imperative.

IMPÉRATIF [inperatif] n. m. (gram.) imperative.

À l'—, in the =.

IMPÉRATIVEMENT [inperativman] adv. imperatively.

IMPÉRATOIRE [inperatoir] n. f. (bot.) masterwort.

IMPÉRATRICE [inperatriss] n. f. empress.

IMPERCEPTIBILITÉ [imperceptibilite] n. f. imperceptibility.

IMPERCEPTIBLE [imperceptibl'] adj. imperceptible.

— à l'œil nu, = to the naked eye; — pour q. u., = to a. o.

IMPERCEPTIBLEMENT [imperceptibl'man] adv. imperceptibly.

IMPERDABLE [imperdabl'] adj. (of lawsuits, games) that cannot be lost.

IMPERFECTION [imperfekcion] n. f. imperfection.

Etat d'—, imperfectiveness.

IMPERFORATION [imperforacion] n. f. (med.) imperforation.

IMPERFORÉ [imperforté] E, adj. (med.) imperforate; imperforated.

IMPERIAL [inperial] E, adj. imperial.

Pouvoir —, imperially.

IMPERIAL [inperial] n. m. imperialist.

IMPERIALE [inperial] n. f. 1. imperial serge; 2. (of carriages) roof; 3. (of stage-coaches) outside; top; 4. (hot.)

crown imperial; melon pompon; 5. (bot.) imperial (plum); 6. (sing.) (cards) all-fours, pl.

Sur l'—, outside; on the top. Monter à l'—, to get √ up outside.

IMPÉRIEUX [inperialman] adv. imperially.

IMPÉRIEUX [inperial] n. m. imperialists (ministers, troops of the emperor of Germany).

IMPÉRIEUSEMENT [inperialman] adv. imperiously.

IMPÉRIEUX [inperial] SE, adj. 1. imperious; 2. (b. s.) imperious; haughty; supercilious; overbearing; domineering; lordly; (high-handed).

Caractère —, humeur impérieuse, imperiousness.

IMPÉRISSABILITÉ [inperialite] n. f. (did.) imperishableness.

IMPÉRISSABLE [inperial] adj. imperishable; unperishing; undying.

IMPÉRISSABLEMENT [inperialman] adv. imperishably.

IMPERITIE [inperial] n. f. incapacity; unskillfulness; gross ignorance.

IMPERMEABILITÉ [impermeabilite] n. f. (did.) impermeability; ...-tightness.

— à l'air, air-tightness.

IMPERMEABLE [impermeabl'] adj. (did.) impermeable; impervious; (...)-tight.

— à l'air, air-tight; — à l'eau, 1. water-proof; 2. water-; — au gaz, gas-; — à la vapeur, steam-.

IMPERSONNEL [impersonel] LE, adj. (gram.) impersonal.

IMPERSONNEL [impersonel] n. m. (gram.) impersonal verb.

IMPERSONNELLEMENT [impersonelman] adv. (gram.) impersonally.

IMPERTINENCE [impertinans] adv. 1. senselessly; 2. improperly; unbecomingly; 3. impertinently; insolently; 4. saucily.

IMPERTINENCE [impertinans] n. f. 1. senselessness; silliness; 2. impropriety; unbecomingsness; 3. impertinence; insolence; 4. sauciness; 5. impertinent thing.

IMPERTINENT [impertinan] E, adj. 1. senseless; silly; 2. improper; unbecoming; 3. impertinent; insolent; 4. saucy.

IMPERTINENT [impertinan] n. m. E, n. f. impertinent; saucy fellow; 5. saucebox.

IMPETURABILITÉ [impeturbabilite] n. f. impeturbableness; indisturbance.

IMPETURABLE [impeturbabl'] adj. impeturbable.

IMPETURABLEMENT [impeturbabl'man] adv. impeturbably.

IMPÉTIGO [inpetigo] n. m. (med.) 1. impetigo; (moist letter; 2. ringworm.

IMPÉTRABLE [inpetrabl'] adj. (law) impetrable.

IMPÉTRANT [inpetran] n. m. E, n. f. 1. (law) grantee; 2. (univ.) candidate (for a degree).

IMPÉTRATION [inpetracion] n. f. (law) impetration.

D'—, impetrative; impetratory.

IMPÉTRER [inpetré] v. a. (law) to impetrate.

IMPÉTUEUSEMENT [inpetueuzman] adv. impetuously; with impetuosity; forcibly.

IMPÉTUEUX [inpetueù] SE, adj. 1. § impetuous; 2. (of winds) impetuous; wild.

IMPÉTUOSITÉ [inpetuosite] n. f. 1. § impetuosity; 2. § impetus; force; 3. (of winds) impetuosity; wildness.

IMPIÉ [inpi] adj. 1. impious; ungodly; 2. infidel.

D'une manière —, impiously; ungodly.

IMPIÉ [inpi] n. m. f. 1. impious wretch; ungodly person; 2. infidel.

En —, impiously; ungodly.

IMPIÉTÉ [inpiete] n. f. 1. impiety; ungodliness; 2. impiety; ungodly act.

Avec —, impiously; ungodly.

IMPITOYABLE [inpitoyabl'] adj. unpitying; pitiless; unmerciful; merciless; unsparing.

Nature —, pitilessness; unmercifulness; mercilessness.

IMPITOYABLEMENT [inpitoyabl'man] adv. unpityingly; pitilessly; unmercifully; mercilessly; unsparingly.

IMPLACABILITÉ [implakabilite] n. f. implacability; implacableness.

IMPLACABLE [implakabl'] adj. implacable.

Haine —, = hatred; implacability; implacableness.

IMPLACABLEMENT [implakabl'man] adv. implacably.

IMPLANTATION [implantacion] n. f. 1. § planting; 2. § implantation.

IMPLANTER [implante] v. a. § to plant.

S'IMPLANTER, pr. v. 1. to be planted; 2. to be lodged.

IMPLEXE [impleks] adj. (lit.) implex; intricate; complicated.

IMPLICATION [implikacion] n. f. 1. (of contradictory propositions) contradiction; 2. (law) being implicated.

IMPLICITÉ [implicité] adj. 1. implicit; implied; 2. implicit (absolute).

Caractère —, implicitness; foi —, implicit faith; implicitness.

IMPLICITEMENT [implicitman] adv. implicitly; impliedly.

IMPLIQUER [impliké] v. a. 1. (b. s.) to implicate (a. o.); 2. § to imply (suppose); to infer; 3. § to imply (have as consequence); to involve.

— contradiction, to imply, to involve contradiction.

IMPLIQUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of IMPLIQUER.

Non —, (b. s.) unimplicated. Être — dans, to be implicated in; to be a party to.

IMPLIQUER [impliké] v. n. (DE, to) to imply, to involve contradiction.

IMPLORATION [imploracion] n. f. supplication.

IMPLORER [imploré] v. a. 1. to implore; to be an implorer of; to cry to; 2. to beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.

IMPLORÉ, E, pa. p. 1. implored; 2. besought; entreated.

Non —, 1. unimplored; 2. unbesought; unentreated.

IMPLOREUR [imploréur] n. m. SE, n. f. § implorer.

IMPOLI [inpoli] E, adj. (POUR, à, to) impolite; unpolite; rude; uncivil; unhandsome.

IMPOLICE [inpoliss] n. f. § indecorum.

IMPOLIMENT [inpoliman] adv. impolitely; unpolitely; rudely; uncivilly.

Se conduire — envers q. u., to behave unpolitely to a. o.

IMPOLITESSE [inpolitesse] n. f. 1. impoliteness; unpoliteness; rudeness; incivility; 2. incivility; impolite thing.

Faire une — à q. u., to behave unpolitely to a. o.

IMPOLITIQUE [inpolitik] adj. (th.) impolitic.

IMPOLITIQUEMENT [inpolitikman] adv. impolitically.

IMPOLLU [inpolu] E, adj. § 1. unpoluted; 2. chaste; virgin.

IMPONDERABILITÉ [impondérabilité] n. f. (phys.) imponderability.

IMPONDERABLE [impondérabl'] adj. (phys.) imponderable; imponderous.

IMPOPULAIRE [inpopulair] adj. unpopular.

IMPOPULARITÉ [inpopularite] n. f. unpopularity.

IMPOREUX [inporéù] SE, adj. (did.) imporous.

IMPOROSITÉ [inporosite] n. f. (did.) imporosity.

IMPORTABLE [importabl'] *adj.* (com.) *importable*.

IMPORTANCE [importans] *n. f.* 1. *importance*; 2. *importance*; *consequence*; *moment*; 3. (b. s.) (pers.) *importance*; *consequence*; *consequentialness*.

Avec —, (V. senses) 1. *with importance*; *importantly*; 2. (b. s.) *with consequence*; *consequently*; d'—, 1. *of =, consequence, moment*; 2. (b. s.) *of =, consequence*; *consequential*; 3. (b. s.) *extremely*; *very*; 4. (b. s.) (of beating) *soundly*; d'aucune —, *of no =, consequence, moment*; de la dernière —, *of the highest, greatest =, consequence, moment*; *momentous*; d'une plus grande —, *of greater =, magnitude*; de la plus haute —, *of the utmost =, consequence*; sans —, *without =, consequence*; *unimportant*; *importanceless*. Attacher, mettre de l'— à, *to attach = to*; *to think of important*; *to think of a great deal of*; n'attacher aucune — à, *to attach no = to*; *to think of lightly*, *little of*; avoir de l'— (pour), *to be of =, consequence, moment (to)*; avoir peu d'— (pour), *to be of little =, consequence, moment (to)*; *to be unimportant (to)*; faire l'homme d'—, *to play the man of consequence*; *to be consequential*; retirer de l'— (de), *to derive =, consequence (from)*.

IMPORTANT [important] *E. adj.* (λ, pour, to) 1. *important*; 2. (pers.) *important*; *of importance*; *of consequence*; 3. (th.) (que, [subj.]) *important*; *of importance*, *consequence, moment*.

Peu —, *unimportant*; *of little importance, consequence*. D'une manière —e, *importantly*.

IMPORTANT [important] *n. m.* 1. (th.) *important, essential part*; 2. (pers.) *important, consequential person*.

Faire l'—, (pers.) *to assume importance*; *to be consequential*.

IMPORTATEUR [importateur] *n. m.* (com.) *importer*.

IMPORTATION [importación] *n. f.* (com.) (DE, from; DANS, EN, into) 1. *importation (action)*; 2. (com.) *imports (goods imported)*, pl.

Non —, *non-importation*. Droit d'—, 1. *import*; 2. (cust.) *duty inwards*; prime d'—, *bounty on importation*.

IMPORTER [importé] *v. a.* (DE, from; DANS, EN, into) 1. *to import*; *to introduce*; 2. (com.) *to import*.

IMPORTER [importé] *v. n.* (λ, to; DE, to) 1. *to import*; *to be of importance, consequence*; *to concern*; 2. (impers.) *to import*; *to matter*; *to signify*.

Cela, il importe peu, cela, il n'importe guère, il est unimportant; it is of little importance, consequence; it is immaterial; it signifies little; it does not signify; it matters little; il n'importe pas, it matters not; it does not signify; n'importe, it does not signify; never mind; no matter; n'importe lequel, be it which it may; no matter which; n'importe où, any where; n'importe quand, at any time; n'importe qui, any one; whoever you like; n'importe quoi? no matter what? peu —, it is unimportant; it is of little importance, consequence; it is immaterial; it does not signify; it signifies little; (it matters little; no matter! never mind! qu'importe? what signifies? what matters? what matters it? que m'importe, que vous importe? what does it signify to me, you? what matters it to me, you?

IMPORTUN [importun] *E. adj.* 1. *importunate (over urgent)*; 2. *obtrusive*; 3. *troublesome*; *tiresome*; 4. *inconvenient (from continuation, frequency)*.

Non —, (V. senses) *unobtrusive*. Introduction —e (à), *intrusion (on)*. D'une manière —e, 1. *importunately*; 2. *ob-*

trusively; 3. *troublesomely*. Être —, (V. senses) *to intrude*.

IMPORTUN [importun] *n. m.* 1. *importunate person*; 2. *troublesome, tiresome person*; 3. *intruder*.

IMPORTUNEMENT [importunément] *adv.* 1. *importunately*; 2. *obtrusively*; 3. *troublesomely*.

IMPORTUNER [importuné] *v. a.* (DE, with) 1. *to importune*; 2. *to intrude on, upon (a. o.)*; 3. *to trouble*; *to tire*; *to plague*; (to tease); (to plague (a. o.) to death); (to plague (a. o.'s) life out); 4. *to dun (a debtor)*.

IMPORTUNÉ, *E. pa. p.* V. senses of **IMPORTUNER**.

Non —, qui n'est pas —, 1. *unimportuned*; 2. *untroubled*; 3. *unplagued*.

IMPORTUNITE [importunité] *n. f.* 1. *importunity*; 2. *troublesomeness*; *tiresomeness*.

Avec —, 1. *importunately*; 2. *obtrusively*.

IMPOSABLE [impòzabl'] *adj.* *taxable*.

IMPOSANT [impòzan] *E. adj.* 1. *imposing*; 2. *stately*; *commanding*.

Peu —, (V. senses) *unimposing*. Caractère —, *statelyness*. D'une manière —e, (V. senses) *commandingly*.

IMPOSER [impòzé] *v. a.* 1. *to impose (hands in confirmation, ordination)*; 2. *to impose (names) (on)*; *to give of (to)*; 3. *to impose (taxes)*; *to lay of (to impose) (do violence to)*; 4. *to impose (obtrude)*; 5. *to impose (respect)*; 6. *to impose (silence)*; 7. *to impose (taxes)*; *to lay of on*; 8. *to assess (impose taxes on)*; 9. *to levy (fines)*; 10. *to impose (print)*; 11. *to impose (conditions, des lois, une tâche, to impose conditions, laws, a task)*; 12. *to impose (the respect, to awe; to overawe)*.

— le respect, *to awe; to overawe*.

IMPOSER [impòzé] *v. n.* (λ, ...) *to awe; to overawe*.

En — (à), 1. *to awe (a. o.)*; *to overawe (...)*; 2. *to impose (on, upon a. o.)*; *to deceive*.

IMPOSÉ, *E. pa. p.* (V. senses) (sur, on) (of taxes) *chargeable (imposed, laid on)*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *uncommanded*; 2. *unimposed*.

S'IMPOSER, *pr. v.* (V. senses of **IMPOSER**) 1. (λ, on, upon) *to obtrude*; *to obtrude o.'s self*; *to be obtrusive*; 2. *to impose a tax on o.'s self*; *to lay of on a tax on o.'s self*; *to assess o.'s self*.

IMPOSITION [impòzición] *n. f.* 1. *imposition (of hands)*; 2. *imposition (of names)*; 3. *to impose (of a. th. disagreeable)*; 4. *tax*; (imposition; import; 5. (of taxes) *assessment*; 6. *assessment (sum)*; 7. (print.) *imposing*. Exempt d'—, *untaxed*. Établir, faire une —, *to lay of a tax*; lever les —s, *to levy taxes, impositions*.

IMPOSSIBILITÉ [impòcibilité] *n. f.* (pour, for; de, to; que, [subj.]) *impossibility*.

— matérielle, physique, *physical =*. Être de toute — (de, que), *to be utterly, quite impossible (to)*; faire une —, *to do of an =*; mettre q. u. dans l'— de faire q. ch., *to render it impossible for a. o. to do a. th.*; se trouver dans l'— (de), *to find of it impossible (to)*. Il y a de l'— à cela, *there is an = in that; that is impossible*.

IMPOSSIBLE [impòcibl'] *adj.* (λ, for; de, to; que, [subj.]) 1. *impossible*; 2. (pers.) *out of o.'s power*.

Rendre —, 1. *to render, to make of impossible*; 2. *to preclude the possibility of (a. th.)*.

IMPOSSIBLE [impòcibl'] *n. m.* 1. *impossibility*; 2. *a great deal*.

Par —, *supposing an impossibility*; *supposing a case impossible*. Chercher l'—, *to look for a mare's nest*; faire l'—, 1. *to do of an im-*

possibility; 2. *to do of o.'s utmost*; *gagner, perdre l'—, to win, to lose of enormously, a great deal*; réduire q. u. à l'—, *to require impossibilities of a. o.*; vouloir l'—, *to endeavour to hedge in the cuckoo*. À l'— nul n'est tenu, *there is no doing impossibilities*.

IMPOSTE [impost] *n. f.* (arch., build.) *impost*.

IMPOSTEUR [imposteur] *n. m.* *impostor*.

IMPOSTEUR [imposteur] *adj.* *deceitful*; *of an impostor*.

IMPOSTURE [impostur] *n. f.* *imposture*.

Grossière —, *gross =*. Découvrir une —, *to detect an =*.

IMPÔT [impò] *n. m.* *tax; impost*.

— indirect, *indirect tax*; — foncier, territorial, *land =*. Assiette de l'—, *taxation*; fonctionnaire chargé d'asseoir les —s, *assessor*; personne qui frappe d'un —, *taxer*. Frapper d'un —, *to tax*; lever des —s, *to levy = es*; mettre un — sur, *to lay of a = on*; percevoir les —s, *to collect = es*.

IMPOTENCE [impotans] *n. f.* (med.) *impotence*; *infirmity*.

IMPOTENT [impotan] *E. adj.* (med.) *impotent*; *infirm*.

IMPRATICABILITÉ [impratikabilité] *n. f.* *impracticability*; *impracticableness*.

IMPRATICABLE [impratikabl'] *adj.* 1. (th.) *impracticable*; 2. (pers.) *impracticable*; *untractable*; *unmanageable*; 3. (of roads) *impracticable*.

IMPRECATION [imprékación] *n. f.* 1. *imprecation*; 2. (rhet.) *imprecation*.

D'—, 1. *of =*; 2. *imprecatory*; plein d'—, *all-imprecating*. Charger d'—s, *to load with =s*; *to imprecate*; faire des —s, *to use, to utter =s*; *to curse*; faire des —s contre, *to imprecate*; vomir des —s, *to use, to utter =s*.

IMPRÉCATOIRE [imprékatoir] *adj.* (ant.) *imprecatory*.

IMPREGNATION [imprenn-yación] *n. f.* (physiol.) *impregnation*; *conception*.

IMPREGNER [imprenn-yé] *v. a.* 1. *to impregnate*; 2. (physiol.) *to impregnate*.

S'IMPREGNER, *pr. v.* *to impregnate*; *to be impregnated*.

IMPRENABLE [imprennabl'] *adj.* *imprenable*.

De manière à être —, *impregnably*.

IMPRÉPARATION [impréparación] *n. f.* (did.) *impreparation*.

IMPREScriptIBILITÉ [imprescriptibilité] *n. f.* *indefeasibility*; *imprescriptibility*.

Avec —, *indefeasibly*; *imprescriptibly*.

IMPREScriptIBLE [imprescriptible] *adj.* *indefeasible*; *imprescriptible*.

IMPRESS [impress] *adj.* pl. V. INTENTIONNELLES.

IMPRESSION [impréción] *n. f.* 1. *impression (action)*; 2. *impression*; *impress*; 3. *impression*; *printing*; 4. *of books, engravings, &c.* *printing*; 5. *of books, engravings, &c.* *print*; 6. *impression*; *edition*; 7. *impression (trace)*; 8. *impression (effect on the heart, mind)*; 9. (paint.) *priming*.

— digitale, (anat.) *digital depression*.

— en taille douce, *copper-plate printing*. Faute d'—, *error of the press*; qualité de ce qui fait —, *impressiveness*; qualité de ce qui peut recevoir une —, *impressibility*; susceptible d'—, *impressible*. D'une manière à faire —, *impressively*. Éprouver une —, *to experience an impression*; être susceptible d'—, *to be impressible*; faire —, *to make of an impression*; produire une —, *to produce an impression*; laisser une —, *to leave of an impression*; ordonner l'— de q. ch., *to order a. th. to be printed*. Qui fait une

profonde, vive —, *impressive*; qui peut faire —, *impressive*.

IMPRESSIONNABLE [inprɛsionabl'] adj. § *sensitive*; *impressive*.

IMPRESSIONNER [inprɛsioner] v. a. § *to impress*; *to make* √ *an impression on*.

IMPRÉVOYANCE [inprɛvoi-yans] n. f. *improvidence*.

Avec —, *improvidently*.

IMPRÉVOYANT [inprɛvoi-yan] E, adj. *improvident*.

IMPRÉVU [inprɛvu] E, adj. *unforeseen*; *unthought of*.

Gas —, *contingence*; dépenses —es, (pl.) (of estimates) *contingencies*, pl.; somme à valoir pour dépenses —es, (sing.) (of estimates) *contingencies*, pl.

IMPRIMÉ [inprimé] n. m. 1. *printed paper*; 2. *printed book*.

IMPRIMER [inprimé] v. a. 1. § *to imprint*; *to impress*; *to print*; *to stamp*; 2. § *to print* (with ink, colours); 3. § *to print* (books, engravings, &c.); 4. § (à, on, upon) *to imprint* (give); *to stamp*; 5. § (à) *to impress* (on); *to imprint* (on); *to implant* (in); 6. § (à) *to stamp*; *to communicate*; 7. § (à, to) *to give* √; 8. § *to insem* (as a scar); 9. (paint.) *to prime*; 10. (house-paint.) *to stain*.

— profondément, (V. senses) § *to impress deeply*; 2. *to ingraft*. — avec des fautes, *to misprint*. Permis d'—, *imprimatur*. Faire —, *to print*; *to have*, *to get* √ *printed*; se faire —, (pers.) *to appear in print*; *to print*.

IMPRIMÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **IMPRIMER**) 1. § *in print*; 2. § *impressed*; 3. (house-paint.) *stained*.

Non —, 1. *unprinted*; 2. *unimpressed*; 3. *unstamped*. — par —, *printed by* ... — pour —, *printed for* ...

IMPRIMERIE [inprimri] n. f. 1. (art) *printing*; 2. (place) *printing-house*; 3. (place) *printing-office*.

— de —, (book-s.) *printed by* ...

IMPRIMEUR [inprimeur] n. m. 1. *printer*; 2. (print.) *press-man*.

— lithographe, *lithographic printer*. — en taille douce, *copper-plate* =; — libraire, = and *publisher*. Compagnon —, *journeyman*.

IMPRIMURE [inprimur] n. f. (paint.) *priming*.

IMPROBABILITÉ [inprobabilité] n. f. *improbability*; *unlikelihood*; *unlikelyness*.

IMPROBABLE [inprobabl'] adj. (que, [subj.]) *improbable*; *unlikely*.

IMPROBABLEMENT [inprobabl'man] adv. *improbably*; *unlikely*.

IMPROBATEUR [inprobateur] TRICE, adj. (th.) *disapprobatory*; *of disapprobation*.

IMPROBATEUR [inprobateur] n. m. TRICE, n. f. *disapprover*; *censurer*; *critic*.

IMPROBATION [inprobación] n. f. *disapprobation*.

IMPROBITÉ [inprobité] n. f. *improbability*; *dishonesty*.

IMPRODUCTIF [inproduktif] VE, adj. 1. (of capital, land) *unproductive*; 2. (pol. econ.) *unproductive*.

Nature *unproductive*, *unproductiveness*.

IMPROMPTU [inpronptu] n. m., pl. —, —s, 1. *impromptu*; 2. (thing unprepared: thing got up without previous notice).

— fait à loisir, *premeditated impromptu*; (impromptu cut and dried).

IMPROMPTU [inpronptu] E, adj. 1. (lit.) *impromptu*; *extemporaneous*; 2. (unprepared, got up without previous notice).

IMPROPRE [inpropr'] adj. (of language) *improper*.

Expression, terme —, = *expression, term*.

IMPROPREMENT [inpropr'man] adv. (of language) *improperly*.

IMPROPRIÉTÉ [inpropiété] n. f. (of language) *impropriety*.

IMPROUVER [inprouvé] v. a. *to disapprove*; *to disapprove of*.

IMPROVISATEUR [inprovizateur] n. m. 1. *extemporiser*; *extemporaneous*, *extemporary speaker*; 2. (lit.) (of poetry) *improvisatore*.

IMPROVISATION [inprovización] n. f. 1. (action) *extemporaneous*, *extemporary speaking*; 2. *extempore* (production); 3. (of poetry) *improvisation*; 4. (mus.) *voluntary*.

Avec —, *extempore*; de l'—, *extemporizing*.

IMPROVISATRICE [inprovizatris] n. f. *improvisatrice*.

IMPROVISER [inprovizé] v. n. *to extemporize*; *to speak* √ *extempore*.

IMPROVISER [inprovizé] v. a. 1. *to deliver* (a speech, &c.) *extempore*; 2. *to produce unexpectedly*, *without previous notice*.

IMPROVISÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (lit.) *extemporaneous*; *extemporary*; *unpremeditated*; 2. *unprepared*; (got up without previous notice).

IMPROVISTE [inprovisit] (À l') adv. 1. *suddenly*; *on a sudden*; 2. *unexpectedly*; 3. *unawares*.

Entrer à l'—, *to drop in* =; prendre à l'—, 1. *to take* √; 2. *to catch* √, *to find* √ *napping*.

IMPRUDEMMENT [inprudaman] adv. *imprudently*; *indiscreetly*; *unadvisedly*.

IMPRUDENCE [inprudans] n. f. 1. *imprudence*; *indiscretion*; *unadvisedness*; 2. *imprudent*, *indiscreet act*, *action, thing*.

D'une grande —, *very imprudent*, *indiscreet*; par —, *from imprudence*. *indiscretion*. Faire une —, *to do* √ *an imprudent*, *indiscreet act*, *action, thing*.

IMPRUDENT [inprudan] E, adj. (de, to; que, [subj.]) *imprudent*; *indiscreet*; *unadvised*.

IMPUBERE [inpubère] adj. (civ. law) *in a state of impuberty*.

IMPUDEMENT [inpuđaman] adv. *impudently*; *shamelessly*; *brazenly*.

IMPUDENCE [inpuđans] n. f. 1. *impudence*; *shamelessness*; *brazenness*; 2. *impudent act, thing*; (piece of impudence) —s, (pl.) *impudence*, sing.

IMPUDENT [inpuđan] E, adj. 1. *impudent*; *shameless*; 2. (th.) *brazen-faced*; *bold-faced*.

IMPUDENT [inpuđan] n. m. E, n. f. *impudent*, *shameless person*; (brazen-face); (bold-face).

IMPUDEUR [inpuđeur] n. f. *immodesty*.

IMPUDICITE [inpuđicite] n. f. 1. *unchastity*; *lust*; *lewdness*; 2. *unchaste*, *lewd act*.

IMPUDIQUE [inpuđik] adj. *immodest*; *unchaste*; *impure*; *lustful*; *lewd*.

IMPUDIQUEMENT [inpuđikman] adv. *immodestly*; *unchastely*; *impurely*; *lustfully*; *lewdly*.

IMPUGNER [inpuñn-yé] v. a. † *to impugn*.

IMPUISSANCE [inpuicans] n. f. 1. (de, to) *powerlessness*; *impotence*; *impotency*; *inability*; 2. (law) *impotence*; *impotency*; 3. (med.) *impotence*; *impotency*.

Avec —, (V. senses) *impotently*. Frapper d'—, 1. *to render powerless*; 2. *to cripple*. Je suis dans l'— de, *I am unable to*; *it is out of my power to*; *it is not in my power to*; *I have not it in my power to*.

IMPUISSANT [inpuican] E, adj. 1. *powerless*; *impotent*; 2. (law) *impotent*; 3. (med.) *impotent*.

Rendre —, (V. senses) *to unnerve*.

IMPULSI-F [inpułcif] VE, adj. *impulsive*.

Force *impulsive*, = *force*; *impellent*, *impeller*.

IMPULSION [inpułcion] n. f. 1. § *impulse*; *impetus*; 2. § *impulse*; 3. § *impetus*; 4. § *suggestion*.

Par —, *from impulse*; *impulsively*; par l'— de q. u., *by a. o.'s* =; at, on a. o.'s *suggestion*. Donner l'— à q. ch., 1. § *to give* √ *an* =, *impetus to a. th.*; 2. § *to set* √ *a. th. in train*, recevoir l'—, 1. § *to receive an* =, *impetus*; 2. § *to be set in train*.

IMPUNEMENT [inpuñeman] adv. *with impunity*.

IMPUNI [inpuñi] E, adj. *unpunished*.

IMPUNITÉ [inpuñite] n. f. *impunity*.

Avec —, *with* =.

IMPUR [inpur] E, adj. 1. § *impure*, 2. § *impure*; *immodest*; *unchaste*; 3. † *unclean*.

IMPUREMENT [inpurman] adv. 1. § *impurely*; 2. § *impurely*; *immodestly*, *unchastely*.

IMPURETÉ [inpuřte] n. f. 1. § *impurity*; 2. § *impurity*; *immodesty*; *unchastity*.

IMPUTABLE [inpuřabl'] adj. 1. (à) *imputable* (to); 2. *chargeable* (on); 3. (fin., law) *chargeable* (on); *to be deducted* (from); 4. (theol.) *imputable*.

IMPUTATI-F [inpuřatif] VE, adj. (theol.) *imputative*.

IMPUTATION [inpuřación] n. f. 1. *imputation*; 2. (fin., law) *deduction*; *charge*; 3. (theol.) *imputation*.

Par —, *imputatively*.

IMPUTER [inpuřte] v. a. 1. (b. s.) (à) *to impute* (to); *to ascribe* (to); *to charge* (with); *to lay* √ *to the charge* (of); (to lay) √ *at the door* (of); 2. (fin., law) *to deduct* (from); *to charge* (on); 3. (theol.) *to impute*.

— à blâme, *to impute* (to a. o.) as a *blamable action*; — à crime, *to* = as a *crime*; — à déshonneur, *to* = as a *dishonourable action*; — à faute, *to* = as a *fault*; — à négligence, *to* = as a *negligent action*; — à oubli, *to* = as an *act of forgetfulness*.

IMPURESCIBLE [inpuřcibil'] adj. (phys.) *imputrescible*.

IN (augmentative prefix signifying *in*: INCORPORER, *to incorporate*; IMPORTER, *to import*. It is likewise used as a negative prefix: INDOCILE, *indocile*; INJUSTE, *unjust*; ILLETTRÉ, *illiterate*; IRRELIGIEUX, *irreligious*; IMMORTEL, *immortal*.) 1. in; 2. un; in; [In becomes im before b and p and assimilates with the initial letter before t, m and r.]

INABONDANCE, n. f. † *want of abundance*.

INABORDABLE, adj. *inaccessible*; *unapproachable*.

D'une manière —, *inaccessibly*.

INABORDE, E, adj. *unapproached*.

INABSTINENCE, n. f. † *inabstinence*; *intemperance*.

INACCEPTABLE, adj. *unacceptable*.

Nature —, *unacceptableness*. D'une manière —, *unacceptably*.

INACCESSIBILITE, n. f. *inaccessibility*; *inaccessibleness*.

INACCESSIBLE, adj. 1. § (à, to) *inaccessible*; *accessless*; *unapproachable*; 2. § (à, to) *inaccessible*; 3. § (th.) (à, by) *unattainable*.

Nature —, (V. senses) *unattainableness*. D'une manière —, *inaccessibly*.

INACCOMMODABLE, adj. *irreconcilable*; *not to be adjusted*.

INACCORDABLE, adj. 1. *that cannot be brought to agree*; 2. *that cannot be granted*; 3. (mus.) *untunable*.

INACCOMMODABLE, adj. † *inaccessible*; *unapproachable*.

INACCOUTUMÉ, E, adj. 1. *unaccustomed*; *uncontested*; 2. *unusual*.

INACHETE [inachte] E, adj. † *unbought*.

INACHEVÉ [inachvé] E, adj. *uncompleted; incomplete; unfinished; undone.*

INACTI-F, VE, adj. 1. (pers.) *inactive; 2. unemployed.*

INACTION [inaktion] n. f. *inaction.*

Dans l'—, 1. *in* =; 2. *unemployed.*
D'—, (th.) *inactive.* Sortir de l'—, *to shake off*; tenir dans l'—, 1. *to keep in* =; 2. *to keep unemployed*; 3. *to disable.*

INACTIVEMENT [inaktivman] adv. *inactively.*

INACTIVITÉ, n. f. *inactivity.*

Dans l'—, *in* =; *inactively.*

INADMISSIBILITE, n. f. (à, to) *inadmissibility.*

INADMISSIBLE, adj. (à, to) *inadmissible.*

INADVERTANCE, n. f. 1. *inadvertence; inadvertency; 2. oversight.*

Par —, 1. *from, through inadvertence, inadvertency; inadvertently; unawares; by oversight.*

INAIMABLE, adj. *unamiable.*

INALIENABILITE, n. f. *inalienableness; indefeasibility.*

Avec —, *inalienably; indefeasibly.*

INALIENABLE, adj. 1. *inalienable; indefeasible; 2. (law) untransferable.*

INALLIABLE, adj. 1. *that cannot be allied; 2. § that cannot be allied.*

INALTERABILITE, n. f. 1. *§ inalterability; 2. § immovableness; unchangeableness.*

INALTERABLE, adj. 1. *§ inalterable; unalterable; 2. § immovable; unchangeable.*

D'une manière —, 1. *§ unalterably; 2. § immovably; unchangeably.*

INAMISSIBILITE, n. f. (theol.) *inamissibility.*

INAMISSIBLE, adj. (theol.) *inamissible.*

INAMOVIBILITE, n. f. *irremovability.*

Avec — sauf forfaiture, (law) *during good behaviour.*

INAMOVIBLE, adj. *irremovable; immovable.*

INAMUSABLE, adj. *that cannot be amused; not to be amused.*

INANIME, E, adj. 1. *§ inanimate; lifeless; 2. § rapid.*

Tomber —, *to fall* ✓, (*to drop down lifeless.*

INANITE, n. f. 1. *§ emptiness; vacuity; 2. § emptiness.*

INANITION [inanicion] n. f. *inanition.*

INAPAISE, E, adj. *unappeased; unpacified.*

INAPERCEVABLE, adj. *imperceptible; unperceivable.*

INAPERÇU, E, adj. 1. *§ unperceived; unseen; 2. § unobserved; unheeded; 3. § still-born (without creating any sensation).*

Sortir de la presse —, *to fall* ✓ *still-born from the press.*

INAPPETENCE, n. f. (med.) *inappetence; inappetency.*

INAPPLICABILITE, n. f. (à, to) *inapplicability.*

INAPPLICABLE, adj. (à, to) 1. *inapplicable; 2. inapposite; 3. irrelevant.*

INAPPLICATION [inaplikacion] n. f. (à, to) *inapplication; want of application.*

INAPPLIQUE, E, adj. *inattentive; without application.*

D'une manière — e, *inattentively.*

INAPPRECIABLE, adj. 1. *inappreciable; 2. inappreciable; invaluable; inestimable.*

INAPPRIVOISABLE, adj. (of animals) *untamable.*

INAPTE, adj. *unapt; unfit.*

INAPTITUDE, n. f. *inaptitude; unaptness; unfit.*

INARTICULE, E, adj. *inarticulate.*

D'une manière — e, *inarticulately.*

INARTIFICIEL, LE, adj. *inartificial; artless.*

INARTIFICIELLEMENT [—cielman] adv. *inartificially; artlessly.*

INASSORTI, E, adj. *ill-sorted.*

INASSOUI, E, adj. *sleepless.*

INASSOUVI, E, adj. *unsatiated; unglutted.*

INATTAQUABLE, adj. 1. *§ unassailable; 2. § unimpeachable; 3. § unobjectionable.*

D'une manière —, 1. *§ unassailable; 2. § unimpeachably; 3. § unobjectionably.*

INATTENDU, E, adj. 1. *unexpected; 2. unhoped; 3. (b. s.) hair-breadth.*

Nature — e, *unexpectedness.* D'une manière — e, *unexpectedly.*

INATTENTE, n. f. *§ unexpectedness.*

INATTENTI-F, VE, adj. (à) 1. *inattentive (to); 2. unmindful (of).*

INATTENTION [inastacion] n. f. (à, to) *inattention.*

Par —, *from* =.

INAUGURAL [inogural] E, adj. *inaugural; inaugural.*

INAUGURATION [inoguracion] n. f. *inauguration.*

D'—, 1. *of* =; 2. *inauguratory; inaugural.* Faire l'— de, *to inaugurate.*

INAUGURER [inogurs] v. a. *to inaugurate.*

INCA, n. m. *Inca (of Peru).*

INCALCULABLE, adj. 1. *incalculable; 2. countless; numberless; innumerable.*

D'une manière —, *incalculably.*

INCALCULABLEMENT, adv. *incalculably.*

INCALOMNIABLE, adj. *not to be calumniated; not liable to calumny.*

INCAMERATION [—racion] n. f. *incameration (uniting lands, revenues, rights to the pope's domain).*

INCAMERER, v. a. *to incamorate (unite lands to the pope's domain).*

INCANDESCENCE, n. f. (did.) *incandescence.*

INCANDESCENT, E, adj. *incandescent.*

INCANTATION [—tacion] n. f. *incantation.*

INCAPABLE, adj. (DE) 1. *§ incapable (of); 2. unable (to); 3. unfit (for); 4. (law) incapable; incompetent.*

Rendre — (de), 1. *to incapacitate (to); 2. to disable (for, to); 3. to disenable (to); 4. to unfit (for); 5. to disqualify (for).* Chose qui rend —, (*V. senses*) *disqualification.*

INCAPACITE, n. f. 1. (pers.) *incapacity; incapability; 2. (de) inability (to); 3. (de) unfitness (for); 4. disability; 5. disqualification; 6. (law) disability; incompetence; incompetency.*

— légale, (law) *disqualification; — produite par l'âge, les infirmités, superannuation.* Entraîner l'— légale, *to involve disqualification; frapper d'— (comme), 1. to incapacitate (to); 2. (law) to disqualify (for, to); être frappé d'—, (law) to lie under a disqualification; être frappé d'— légale, (law) to lie under disability.*

INCARCERATION [—racion] n. f. *incarceration; imprisonment.*

INCARCERER, v. a. *to incarcerate; to imprison.*

INCARNADIN, E, adj. *flesh-coloured; carnation-coloured.*

INCARNADIN, n. m. *flesh-colour; carnation-colour.*

INCARNAT, E, adj. *flesh-red; flesh-coloured.*

INCARNAT, n. m. *carnation; carnation-colour.*

INCARNATION [—nacion] n. f. *incarnation.*

INCARNÉ, E, adj. *§ incarnate.*

INCARNER (S') pr. v. *to become incarnate.*

INCARTADE, n. f. 1. *wanton insult; 2. frolic; prank.*

Faire des —s, *to play frolics, pranks.*

INCENDIAIRE, n. m. f. 1. *incendiary; 2. § incendiary (exciter).*

INCENDIAIRE, adj. *§ incendiary.*

INCENDIE, n. m. 1. *fire (destruction by fire); 2. § conflagration.*

— destructeur, *destructive fire; vasto* —, *large* =. — par malveillance, 1. *incendiary* =; 2. (law) *arson.* Appareil de sauvetage pour les —s, = *escape*; crochet à —, = *hook*; échelle à —, = *ladder*; pompe à —, = *engine*; pompier pour les —s, = *man*; robinet à —, = *cock*; seau à —, = *bucket*; surveillant pour les —s, = *ward*; = *warden.* Arrêter un —, *to stop the progress of a* =.

INCENDIE, n. m. E. n. f. *person whose property has suffered from fire; sufferer from fire; sufferer.*

INCENDIER, v. a. 1. *to burn; to burn down; 2. to fire; (to set fire to).*

INCERTAIN, E, adj. (*que* [subj.], *that*) 1. *uncertain; unsure; questionable; 2. unsettled; 3. (pers.) unsteady; inconsistent; fickle.*

Chose — e, *uncertainty.* D'une manière — e, *uncertainly.* Rendre —, *to unsettle; to unsettle.*

INCERTAIN, n. m. 1. *uncertain; uncertainty; 2. (exch.) uncertain price.*

Quitter le certain pour l'—, *to quit a certainty for an uncertainty.*

INCERTAINEMENT [incertainman] adv. *§ uncertainly.*

INCERTITUDE, n. f. 1. *uncertainty; 2. unsettledness; 3. unsteadiness; inconsistency; fickleness; 4. (of seasons, the weather) unsettledness.*

Avec —, 1. *uncertainty; 2. unsteadily.*

INCESSAMMENT, adv. 1. *immediately; (directly); 2. shortly; 3. incessantly.*

INCESSANT, E, adj. *incessant; unintermitting.*

INCESSIBLE, adj. (law) *untransferable.*

INCESTE, n. m. 1. *incest; 2. incestuous person.*

— spirituel, *spiritual incest.*

INCESTE, adj. *incestuous.*

INCESTUEUSEMENT [—tueuzman] adv. *incestuously.*

INCESTUEU-X [—tueu] SE, adj. *incestuous.*

Etat —, *incestuousness.*

INCESTUEU-X [—tueu] n. m. SE, n. f. *incestuous person.*

INCHANTABLE, adj. *that cannot be sung.*

INCHOATI-F [inkoatif] VE, adj. (gram.) *inchoative; inceptive.*

INCHOATIF [inkoatif] n. m. (gram.) *inchoative, inceptive verb.*

INCIDEMENT [incidaman] adv. *incidentally.*

INCIDENCE, n. f. (geom.) *incidence.*

INCIDENT, n. m. 1. *incident; occurrence; 2. (b. s.) difficulty; 3. (dram. poet.) incident; 4. (law) incident.*

— d'une instance, (law) *mesne process.* Par —, 1. *circumstantial; 2. (gram.) incidentally.*

INCIDENT, E, adj. 1. (gram.) *incident; incident; 2. (opt.) (of rays) incident.*

Demande — e et préjudicielle à l'action principale, (law) *interplead.*

INCIDENTIER, v. n. 1. (law) *to raise incidents; 2. (b. s.) to raise, (to start difficulties.*

INCINERATION [—acion] n. f. (chem.) *incineration.*

INCINERER, v. a. (chem.) *to incinerate.*

INCIRCONCIS, E, adj. *uncircumcised,*

INCIRCONCISION, n. f. *uncircumcision*.

INCISE, n. f. (gram.) *involution*; *incidental phrase*.

INCISER, v. a. 1. *to incise*; *to make* / *an incision in*; 2. *to tap* (a tree).

INCISÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *incised*; *with an incision*; 2. (bot.) *incised*; *cut*; 3. (did.) *gashed*.

INCISI-F, VE, adj. (anat., med.) *incisive*.

Dent incisive, *incisive tooth*; *incisor*; *cutter*.

INCISION, n. f. 1. *incision*; 2. (surg.) *incision*.

Faire une — à, dans, *to make* / *an incision in*.

INCISIVE, n. f. *incisive tooth*; *incisor*; *cutter*.

INCITANT, E, adj. (med.) *inciting*.

INCITANT, n. m. (med.) *incitant*.

INCITA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. *inciter*.

INCITATION [incitâcion] n. f. 1. *incitement*; 2. *inducement*; 3. (b. s.) *instigation*; 4. (med.) *stimulus*.

INCITER, v. a. (λ, to) 1. *to incite*; *to excite*; *to actuate*; 2. *to tempt*; 3. (b. s.) *to instigate*.

INCIVIL, E, adj. 1. *uncivil*; 2. *scurrilous*.

Être — pour, envers, *to behave uncivilly to*.

INCIVILEMENT [incivilman] adv. 1. *uncivilly*; 2. *scurrilously*.

INCIVILITÉ, n. f. 1. *incivility*; 2. *scurrility*; *scurrilousness*.

Faire une — à, *to behave uncivilly to*.

INCIVIQUE, adj. *not civic*; *unpatriotic*.

INCIVISME, n. m. *incivism*.

INCLEMENCE, n. f. 1. ** (of the gods) *inclemency*; 2. § (of seasons, the weather) *inclemency*.

INCLEMENT, E, adj. 1. ** (of the gods) *inclement*; 2. § (of seasons, the weather) *inclement*.

INCLINAISON, n. f. 1. || *inclination* (obliquity); 2. (astr.) *inclination*; 3. (geol.) *dip*; *dipping*; 4. (math.) *inclination*; 5. (mining) *dip*; *dipping*; 6. (mining) (of veins) *inclination*; *hade*; *hading*.

Aiguille d'—, *dipping-needle*; *partie de la ligne d'— qui s'élève*, (mining) *rise*. Par —, *inclinatorily*.

INCLINANT, adj. m. (dial.) *inclining*.

Cadran —, *incliner*.

INCLINATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. || *inclination* (leaning); 2. || (action) *stooping*; *stoop*; 3. (of the body, head) *inclination*; 4. § (λ, pour, to, for) *inclination*; 5. § (λ, to) *prone*; 6. § (pour, for) *attachment* (person); *passion*; *flame*.

4. Une — vertueuse, vicieuse, a *virtuous, vicious inclination*.

À vos —s! *to your best inclinations!* par —, from —. Sentir de l'— pour, *to feel* / *an = for*; *to be inclined to*.

INCLINE, n. m. (dial.) *incliner*.

INCLINER, v. a. (λ, to) 1. *to incline* (cause to lean); 2. *to bow*; *to bend* /; 3. *to bow* (the body from respect); *to bow down*; 4. *to stoop*; *to tilt*; 5. (did.) *to depress*.

— pour faciliter l'écoulement des eaux, (engin.) *to current*.

INCLINÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of INCLINER) || 1. *inclined*; *prone*; *lying down*; 2. *down-hill*; 3. (did.) *depressed*; *reclined*.

Position —e, *prone*. Être —, (V. senses) *to hang* / *down*.

S'INCLINER, pr. v. (λ, to) 1. *to incline* (be oblique); 2. *to recline*; *to bow*; *to bend* /; 3. (DEVANT, to) *to incline* (from respect); *to bow down*; 4. *to hang* / *down*; 5. *to lean*; 6. (DEVANT, to) *to stoop*; 7. (geol.) *to dip*; 8. (math.) *to incline*; 9. (mining) *to dip*.

— profondément, (V. senses) *to bow low*.

INCLINER, v. n. (λ, to) 1. || *to incline*; *to lean*; 2. || (VERS, to) *to verge*; 3. § *to incline*; *to be disposed*; 4. (of the magnetic needle) *to dip*.

INCLURE, v. a. † *to enclose*.

INCLUS, E, pa. p. *enclosed*.

Ci —, =; *herein enclosed*.

Une copie de ma lettre est ci —e, a *copy of my letter is herein enclosed*; *vous trouverez ci —e la copie de ma lettre*, you will find enclosed the copy of my letter; *vous trouverez ci —e copie de ma lettre*, you will find enclosed a copy of my letter.

Mettre ci —, *to enclose*.

[Ci-inclus remains invariable when it precedes a noun without an article]

INCLUSE, n. f. *enclosed letter*; *enclosed*.

INCLUSIVEMENT [inkluzivman] adv. *inclusively*; *inclusive*.

INCOERCIBLE, adj. *incoercible*.

INCOGNITO [inkonn-yito] adv. *incognito*; (incog).

INCOGNITO [inkonn-yito] n. m. *incognito*.

Garder l'—, *to preserve o.'s incognito*.

INCOHERENCE, n. f. || § *incoherence*; *incoherency*.

INCOHERENT, E, adj. || § *incoherent*.

D'une manière —e §, *incoherently*.

INCOLORE, adj. *colourless*; *uncoloured*.

État —, *colourlessness*.

INCOMBUSTIBILITÉ [inkonbustibilité] n. f. (did.) *incombustibility*; *incombustibleness*.

INCOMBUSTIBLE [inkonbustibil'] adj. *incombustible*.

INCOMMENSURABILITÉ, n. f. (geom.) *incommensurability*.

INCOMMENSURABLE, adj. (geom.) *incommensurable*.

Quantité —, (geom.) =, *irrational quantity*; *surd*.

INCOMMUNE, adj. (th.) 1. (λ, pour, to; de, to) *inconvenient*; *incommodious*; 2. *unmanageable*; 3. (pers.) *importunate*; *troublesome*; *disagreeable*.

INCOMMUNÉMENT, adv. *inconveniently*; *incommodiously*.

INCOMMUNER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. *to inconvenience*; *to incommode*; 2. *to disturb*; *to trouble*; *to annoy*; 3. *to impair*; *to injure*; 4. *to render indisposed*, *unwell*, *poorly*; 5. (of food) *to disagree with* (a. o.).

INCOMMUNÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of INCOMMUNER) 1. (pers.) *indisposed*; *unwell*; *poorly*; 2. (nav.) (of ships) *distressed*; *in distress*.

Être — d'un bras, d'une jambe, *to have lost the use of an arm, a leg*.

INCOMMUNITÉ, n. f. 1. *inconvenience*; *inconvenience*; *incommodity*, *incommodiousness*; 2. *indisposition* (illness); 3. (nav.) *distress*.

INCOMMUNABLE, adj. (did.) *incommutable*.

INCOMMUNICABLE, adj. *incommunicable*.

D'une manière —, *incommunicably*.

INCOMMUTABILITÉ, n. f. *incommutability*; *incommutableness*.

INCOMMUTABLE, adj. (law) 1. (pers.) *that cannot be legitimately dispossessed*; 2. (th.) (of which one cannot be legitimately dispossessed).

INCOMPARABLE [inkonparabil'] adj. *incomparable*; *matchless*; *peerless*; *unmatched*; *unmatchable*.

État de ce qui est —, *incomparable*; *matchlessness*. Supériorité —, *peerlessness*.

INCOMPARABLEMENT [inkonparabil'-man] adv. *incomparably*; *matchlessly*.

INCOMPATIBILITÉ [inkonpatibilité] n. f. *incompatibility*; *inconsistency*.

INCOMPATIBLE [inkonpatibil'] adj. *incompatible*; *inconsistent*.

INCOMPATIBLEMENT [inkonpatibil'-man] adv. *incompatibly*; *inconsistently*.

INCOMPÉTEMENT [inkonpétaman] adv. (law) *incompetently*.

INCOMPÉTENCE [inkonpétans] n. f. (law) (of courts, judges) *incompetence*; *incompetency*.

INCOMPÉTENT [inkonpétan] E, adj. 1. *incompetent*; 2. (law) (of courts, judges) *incompetent*.

INCOMPLAISANCE [inkonpléanss] n. f. † *want of complaisance*.

INCOMPL-ET [inkonplé] ÊTE, adj. 1. *incomplete*; *imperfect*; 2. (bot.) *mutilate*; *mutilated*.

État —, *incompleteness*.

INCOMPLÈTEMENT [inkonpléman] adv. *incompletely*; *imperfectly*.

INCOMPLEXE [inkonpleks] adj. (did.) *incomplex*.

INCOMPRÉHENSIBILITÉ [inkonpréansibilité] n. f. 1. *incomprehensibility*; *incomprehensibleness*; *unintelligibility*; 2. *unsearchableness*; *inscrutableness*.

INCOMPRÉHENSIBLE [inkonpréansibil'] adj. 1. *incomprehensible*; *unintelligible*; 2. *unfathomable*; *unsearchable*; *inscrutable*.

INCOMPRÉSSIBILITÉ [inkonpréssibilité] n. f. (phys.) *incompressibility*.

INCOMPRÉSSIBLE [inkonpréssibil'] adj. (phys.) *incompressible*.

INCOMPRIS [inkonpri] E, adj. *not understood*.

INCONCEVABLE, adj. (subj.) *inconceivable*.

Nature —, *inconceivableness*.

INCONCEVABLEMENT, adv. *inconceivably*.

INCONCILIABLE, adj. *irreconcilable*.

INCONDUITE, n. f. *misconduct*; *misbehaviour*.

Personne d'une — notoire, (law) *disorderly person*.

INCONGRU, E, adj. 1. (th.) *incongruous*; *improper*; *unfit*; *unsuitable*; *indecorous*; 2. (pers.) *indecent*; *that offends against decorum*; 3. (gram.) *ungrammatical*.

INCONGRUITÉ, n. f. 1. *incongruity*; *impropriety*; *unfitness*; *unsuitableness*; 2. *incongruity*; *impropriety*; 3. *gross indecency*.

INCONGRUMENT, adv. 1. *incongruously*; *improperly*; *unfitly*; *unsuitably*; *indecorously*; 2. (gram.) *ungrammatically*.

INCONNU, E, adj. (λ, to) *unknown*.

INCONNU, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *unknown*; 2. (pers.) *stranger*.

Aller du connu à l'—, *to proceed from the known to the unknown*.

INCONNUE, n. f. (math.) *unknown quantity*.

Dégager l'—, *to separate the — from the known quantities*.

INCONSCIENCE, n. f. (metaph.) *unconsciousness*.

INCONSEQUENCEMENT [inkonsekaman] adv. *inconsistently*.

INCONSEQUENCE, n. f. 1. *inconsistency*; 2. *inconsistent thing*.

Par —, from —.

INCONSEQUENT, E, adj. 1. *inconsistent*; 2. (pers.) *forgetful of propriety*.

INCONSIDÉRATION [—âcion] n. f. *inconsiderateness*; *inconsideracy*; *incautiousness*.

Par —, from —.

INCONSIDÉRÉ, E, adj. *inconsiderate*; *incautious*; *uncircumspect*; *thoughtless*.

INCONSIDÉREMENT, adv. *inconsiderately*; *incautiously*; *thoughtlessly*; (headlong).

INCONSOLABLE, adj. 1. (DE) *inconsolable* (for); *disconsolate* (at); 2. (pers.) *comfortless*.

INCONSOLABLEMENT, adv. *inconsolably*; *disconsolately*.

INCONSOLE, E, adj. † *unconsoled*.

INCONSTAMMENT, adv. 1. *inconstantly; unsteadily; variably; waveringly*; 2. *untruthfully; deceptively*.

INCONSTANCE, n. f. 1. (pers.) *inconstancy; instability; unsteadiness; fickleness*; 2. (th.) *inconstancy; unsteadiness; variability; fickleness; waveringness*; 3. (of seasons) *unsettledness; variability; unsteadiness*; 4. (of the weather) *unsettledness; unsteadiness; variability; changeableness*.

Avec —, V. INCONSTAMMENT.

INCONSTANT, E, adj. 1. (pers.) *inconstant; unstable; instable; unsteady; fickle*; 2. (th.) *inconstant; unsteady; variable; fickle; wavering*; 3. (th.) *untrue; deceptive*; 4. (of seasons) *unsettled; variable*; 5. (of the weather) *unsettled; unsteady; variable; changeable*.

D'une manière — e, V. INCONSTAMMENT.

INCONSTITUTIONNEL { —stitutionnel } LE, adj. *unconstitutional*.

INCONSTITUTIONNELLEMENT { —stitutionnellement } adv. *unconstitutionally*.

INCONTESTABLE, adj. *incontestable; unquestionable; indisputable; (beyond all dispute)*.

Caractère —, *indisputableness*.

INCONTESTABLEMENT, adv. *incontestably; unquestionably; indisputably; beyond all dispute*.

INCONTESTÉ, E, adj. 1. *uncontested; unquestioned; uncontradicted*; 2. *unargued; uncontended for*.

INCONTINENCE, n. f. 1. *incontinence*; 2. (med.) *incontinence*.

Avec —, par —, *incontinently*. Atteint d'—, (med.) *incontinent*.

INCONTINENT, E, adj. *incontinent; unchaste*.

INCONTINENT, adv. *+ forthwith; immediately*.

INCONTRADICTION { —dikcion } n. f. *+ consistency (absence of contradiction); agreement*.

INCONTROVERSABLE, adj. *incontrovertible; indisputable*.

INCONVENANCE, n. f. 1. *impropriety; unbecomingness; unsuitableness; unseemliness*; 2. *indecorum; indecorousness*; 3. (of choice) *ineligibility*.

Avec —, with —, *improperly; unbecomingly; unsuitably; unseemly; indecorously*.

INCONVENANT, E, adj. *improper; unbecoming; unseemly; unfitting; indecorous*.

D'une manière — e, *improperly; unbecomingly; unsuitably; unseemly*.

INCONVENIENT, n. m. (à, in) *inconvenience; inconveniency*.

La dette n'est pas seulement un —, mais elle est une calamité, *debt is not only an inconvenience but it is a calamity*; il n'y a pas d'— à cela, *there is no inconvenience in that*; il n'y a nul — à faire cela, *there is no inconvenience in doing that*.

INCONVERTIBLE, adj. *+ unconvertible*.

INCORPORALITE, n. f. 1. *incorporality*; 2. (theol.) *incorporeity*.

INCORPORATION { —àcion } n. f. (AVEC, with; à, dans, into) *incorporation*.

INCORPOREITE, n. f. (theol.) *incorporeity*.

INCORPOREL, LE, adj. *incorporeal*. Bien —, chose — le, (law) *= property, chattel*. D'une manière — le, *incorporeally*.

INCORPORER, v. a. 1. *§ (AVEC, with; à, dans, into) to incorporate*; 2. *§ to embody*; 3. (med.) *to incorporate*; 4. (mil.) *to embody*.

INCORPORÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of INCORPORER.

Non —, 1. *§ unincorporated*; 2. *§ unembodied*.

S'INCORPORER, pr. v. 1. *§ (AVEC, with;*

à, dans, into) *to incorporate*; 2. *§ to embody*.

INCORRECT [inkorekt] E, adj. *incorrect*.

INCORRECTEMENT, adv. *incorrectly*.

INCORRECTION [inkoreksion] n. f. 1. *incorrectness*; 2. *inaccuracy (incorrect part)*.

INCORRIGIBILITE, n. f. 1. *incorrigibility; incorrigibleness*; 2. *unimprovableness*.

INCORRIGIBLE, adj. 1. *incorrigible*; 2. *unimprovable*.

INCORRIGIBLEMENT, adv. *incorrigibly*.

INCORROMPU [inkoronpu] E, adj. *+ incorrupt*.

INCORRUPTIBILITE, n. f. *incorruptibility; incorruptibleness*.

INCORRUPTIBLE, adj. *§ incorruptible*.

INCRASSANT, E, adj. (med.) *incrassative*.

INCRASSANT, n. m. (med.) *incrassative*.

INCREDIBILITE, n. f. (theol.) *incredibility; incredibleness*.

INCREDULE, adj. 1. *incredulous; slow of belief*; 2. *+ unbelieving; infidel*.

INCREDULE, n. m. f. *+ infidel; unbeliever*.

INCREDULITE, n. f. 1. *incredulity*; 2. *+ infidelity; unbelief*.

INCREE, E, adj. 1. *increase; uncreated; uncreated*; 2. (did.) *unbegotten*.

INCRIMINATION { —àcion } n. f. (law) 1. *crimination (action)*; 2. *being incriminated*.

INCRIMINER, v. a. *to criminate; to incriminate*.

INCRISTALLISABLE, adj. (did.) *incristallizable*.

INCROYABLE [inkroi-yabl'] adj. (subj.) *incredible*.

Caractère —, *incredibility; incredibleness*.

INCROYABLE [inkroi-yabl'] n. m. *incredible*.

INCROYABLEMENT [inkroi-yabl'man] adv. *incredibly*.

INCRUSTATION { —àcion } n. f. 1. *incrustation*; 2. *inlaid work*.

INCRUSTER, v. a. 1. *§ (DE, with) to incrust*; 2. *to lay over*; 3. *to inlay*; 4. *to fret*.

INCUBATION { —àcion } n. f. (did.) *incubation*.

INCUBE, n. m. 1. *incubus (demon)*; 2. *incubus; day-mare*.

INCUIT, E, adj. (a. & m.) *unburned*.

INCULPABLE, adj. 1. *chargeable (with a fault)*; 2. *that may be criminated, incriminated*.

INCULPATION { —àcion } n. f. 1. *accusing (of a fault); charging*; 2. *crimination*.

INCULPÉ, n. m. E, n. f. *prisoner (person charged with a crime)*.

INCULPER, v. a. 1. *to accuse (of a fault); to charge*; 2. *to criminate; to incriminate*.

INCULQUER, v. a. (à, on, to) *to inculcate*.

INCULTE, adj. 1. *§ uncultivated; untilled; unworked; waste*; 2. *§ uncultivated*; 3. *§ (pers.) uneducated; unrefined; unpolished; rude*; 4. *§ (of the hair) neglected*.

INCULTURE, n. f. *+ inculture*.

INCURABILITE, n. f. *incurability; incurableness*.

INCURABLE, adj. *incurable*.

À un degré —, *incurably*. Être —, *to be incurable; to be past cure*.

INCURABLE, n. m. 1. *incurable*; 2. —s, (pl.) *hospital for incurables, sing.*

INCURABLEMENT, adv. *incurably*.

INCURIE, n. f. *carelessness; thoughtlessness; heedlessness*.

INCURIOSITE, n. f. *incuriosity; incuriousness*.

Avec —, *incuriously*.

INCURSION, n. f. (DANS, into, to) 1. *incursion; inroad*; 2. *§ expedition*, 3. *§ excursion (visit)*.

Faire une —, *to make / an =*.

INCUSE, adj. f. (of medals) *with one side, both sides sunk*.

INDE, n. m. 1. (dy.) *indigo*; 2. *indigo blue*.

Bleu d'—, *indigo-blue*.

INDE, n. f. (geog.) 1. *India*; 2. —s, (pl.) *Indies, pl.*

Des grandes —s, *East Indian*; des —s occidentales, *West Indian*; des —s orientales, *East Indian*.

INDEBROUILLABLE [indébrou-yabl'] adj. *that cannot be unravelled*.

INDECENMENT [indécaman] adv. *indecently*.

INDECENCE, n. f. (à, in) *indecentcy*.

Commettre, faire une —, *to commit an =*.

INDECENT, E, adj. (à, in; DE, to; que [subj.]) *that indecent*.

INDECHIFFRABLE, adj. 1. *§ undecipherable*; 2. *§ illegible*; 3. *§ inexplicable*; 4. *§ unaccountable*.

INDECIS, E, adj. 1. *undecided; undetermined*; 2. *doubtful; uncertain*; 3. *indeterminate*; 4. (pers.) *indecisive; unsteadfast; wavering*.

D'une manière — e, 1. *undecidedly*; 2. *doubtfully; uncertainly*; 3. *indeterminately*; 4. *indecisively; unsteadfastly; waveringly*.

INDECISION, n. f. (pers.) *indecision; unsteadiness; waveringness*.

Avec —, with —, *undecidedly; unsteadily; waveringly*; dans l'—, in —, *undecided; unsteady; wavering*. Flotter dans l'—, *to waver*.

INDECLINABILITE, n. f. (gram.) *indeclinableness*.

INDECLINABLE, adj. (gram.) *indeclinable; undeclinable*.

INDECOMPOSABLE [indékompôzabl'] adj. *indecomposable; undecomposable*.

Nature —, (did.) *indecomposableness*.

INDECROTTABLE, adj. (*rude; incapable of cultivation, refinement, polish*).

INDEFECTIBILITE, n. f. (of the church) *indefectibility*.

INDEFECTIBLE, adj. (of the church) *indefectible (that cannot cease to be)*.

INDEFENDABLE, adj. *indefensible*.

INDEFINI, E, adj. 1. *indefinite*; 2. *unlimited*; 3. (gram.) *indefinite*.

Nature — e, 1. *indefiniteness*; 2. *unlimitedness*.

INDEFINIMENT, adv. 1. *indefinitely*; 2. *unlimitedly*; 3. (gram.) *indefinitely*.

INDEFINISSABLE, adj. 1. *§ indefinable; undefinable*; 2. *§ unaccountable*.

INDELÉBILE, adj. *indelible*.

Caractère —, *indelibility*. D'une manière —, *indelibly*.

INDELÉBILITE, n. f. *indelibility*.

INDELIBERE, E, adj. *indeliberate*.

D'une manière — e, *indeliberately*.

INDELICAT, E, adj. 1. (pers.) *indelicate*; 2. (th.) *indelicate; unhand-some*.

INDELICATEMENT [indélikatman] adv. *indelicate; unhandsomely*.

INDELICATESSE, n. f. 1. (pers.) *indelicacy*; 2. *§ (th.) indelicacy; unhand-someness*.

Avec —, *indelicate; unhandsomely*.

INDEMNÉ [indém-n'] adj. (law) *indemnified*.

Rendre —, *to indemnify*.

INDEMNISATION [indammnizàcion] n. f. (DE, for) *indemnification*.

INDEMNISER [indammnizé] v. a. 1.

(DE, for) to indemnify (a. o.); 2. to make (a. th.) good; to make (a. th.) up.

— q. u. de q. ch., to = a. o. for a. th.; to make q. a. th. good, up to a. o.

S'INDEMNISER, pr. v. || (DE, for) to indemnify o.'s self.

INDEMNITE [indamnité] n. f. indemnity.

Adjurer une —, to award an =.

INDEPENDAMMENT [—daman] adv. independently.

INDEPENDANCE, n. f. (DE, of) independence.

Esprit d'—, spirit of independence.

Dans l'—, independently.

INDEPENDANT, E, adj. (DE, of) independent.

INDEPENDANT, n. m. independent.

INDESTRUCTIBILITE, n. f. 1. indestructibility; 2. (law) indefeasibility.

Avec —, 1. indestructibly; 2. (law) indefeasibly.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, adj. 1. indestructible; 2. (law) indefeasible.

D'une manière —, 1. indestructibly; 2. (law) indefeasibly.

INDETERMINABLE, adj. indeterminate.

INDETERMINATION [—acion] n. f. indetermination; indeterminateness.

Dans l'—, in =; undetermined.

INDETERMINE, E, adj. 1. indeterminate; 2. † undecided; 3. (math.) (of problems) unlimited; 4. (math.) (of quantities) indeterminate.

INDETERMINEMENT, adv. indeterminately.

INDEVINABLE, adj. † not to be divined, guessed.

INDEVOT, E, adj. indevout; undevout.

INDEVOTEMENT [—votman] adv. undevoutly; undevoutly.

INDEVOTION [—vacion] n. f. indevotion.

INDEX, n. m., pl. —, 1. † index; table of contents; 2. index (of a Latin book); 3. index expurgatory (catalogue of books forbidden at Rome); 4. fore-finger; 5. (of dials) index; 6. (anat.) index (fore-finger); 7. (tech.) index.

— expurgatoire, index expurgatory.

Doigt —, fore-finger; plaque à —, = plate.

Être à l'—, 1. † to be in the = expurgatory; 2. † to be forbidden; mettre à l'—, 1. † to insert in, to place on the = expurgatory; 2. † to forbid.

INDICATEUR, n. m. 1. (pers.) indicator; 2. † informer; 3. (anat.) index; 4. (orn.) honey-guide; 5. (tech.) index-plate.

INDICATEUR, adj. † indicating.

Doigt —, (anat.) index.

INDICATIF, VE, adj. 1. (did.) indicative; 2. (gram.) indicative.

INDICATIF, n. m. (gram.) indicative.

À l'—, in the =; in the = mood.

INDICATION [—acion] n. f. 1. indication; 2. indication; information; 3. indication; token; sign; mark; 4. (med.) indication.

Sur l'— de, by, from the information of.

Servir d'— à, (V. senses) to be indicative, indicator of.

INDICE, n. m. 1. indication; indicator; index; mark; sign; 2. index expurgatory.

Être un — de, to be indicative, indicator of; mettre à l'—, to insert in the index expurgatory.

INDICIBLE, adj. 1. unutterable; unspeakable; 2. (g. s.) ineffable.

INDICIBLEMENT, adv. 1. unutterably; unspeakably; 2. (g. s.) ineffably.

INDICTION [indikcion] n. f. 1. convocation (of councils, synods); 2. (chron.) indiction.

INDICULE, n. m. † indication; indicator; index; sign; mark.

INDIEN [indian] NE, adj. Indian.

INDIEN [indian] n. m. NE, n. f. Indian.

INDIENNE, n. f. printed calico, cotton; calico.

Impression d'—, calico-printing; imprimeur d'—s, calico-printer.

INDIENNEUR, n. m. (a. & m.) calico-printer.

INDIFFEREMENT [indiferaman] adv. 1. indifferently; (with indifference); 2. indifferently (without distinction); promiscuously.

INDIFFERENCE, n. f. 1. (POUR) indifference (to); 2. unconcern (for); 3. recklessness (towards).

Avec —, 1. with =; 2. indifferently; 3. unconcerned; 4. recklessly. Avoir del'— pour, to be indifferent to.

INDIFFERENT, E, adj. 1. (à, to; de, to; que [subj.]) indifferent; 2. (à, at, for) unconcerned; 3. (à, of) regardless; 4. reckless; 5. (à, to) indifferent (without importance); immaterial.

INDIFFERENT, n. m. E, n. f. indifferent (unconcerned) person.

Faire l'—, to affect indifference.

INDIGENCE, n. f. 1. † indigence; poverty; 2. † poverty.

2. — d'idées, poverty of ideas.

INDIGENE, adj. (th.) indigenous; native; home-born.

De fabrication —, home-made.

INDIGENE, n. m. f. native.

INDIGENT, E, adj. indigent; needy; poor; necessitous.

INDIGENT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. poor person; 2. pauper.

— interne, in-door pauper; — libre, out-door =. Rayer de la liste des —s, to strike off the list of paupers.

INDIGERE, E, adj. † 1. † undigested, indigested; 2. † undigested; crude.

INDIGESTE, adj. 1. † indigestible; 2. † undigested; indigested; 3. † undigested (confused); indigested; crude.

INDIGESTIBLE, adj. † indigestible.

INDIGESTION [indigestion] n. f. (med.) indigestion.

INDIGETE, adj. † of the country.

Divinités —s, (Rom. ant.) indigetes.

INDIGNATION [indian-yacion] n. f. indignation.

Vive —, strong =. Explosion d'—, burst of =.

Avec —, 1. with =; 2. indignantly. Faire éclater son —, to give vent to o.'s =; soulever l'— de q. u., to rouse a. o.'s =.

INDIGNE [indinn-y'] adj. 1. (DE, of; de, to, of; que [subj.], of) unworthy; 2. (DE, of) undeserving; 3. (pers.) unworthy; worthless; infamous; wretched; 4. (th.) unworthy; infamous; vile; (scandalous); 5. (law.) disqualified to inherit.

— de succéder, (law) disqualified to inherit.

INDIGNE [indinn-y'] n. m. unworthy, worthless, infamous wretch.

INDIGNEMENT [indinn-yman] adv. 1. unworthily; 2. infamously; wretchedly; scandalously.

INDIGNER [indinn-yé] v. a. to render, to make † indignant; to excite, to rouse the indignation of.

INDIGNÉ, E, pa. p. (DE, at; que [subj.], that) indignant.

S'INDIGNER, pr. v. (CONTRE, with, at; DE, at; de, to) to be indignant.

— contre q. u., to be indignant with a. o.; — contre une injustice, to be indignant at an injustice; — de q. ch., to be indignant at a. th.; — de voir q. ch., to be indignant to see a. th.

INDIGNITE [indinn-yite] n. f. 1. unworthiness; 2. worthlessness; infamy; wretchedness; 3. indignity (insult); 4. indignity; (infamous, scandalous thing).

Commettre, faire une —, to commit an indignity; (to do † an infamous, scandalous thing).

INDIGO, n. m. f. (bot.) indigo; in-

digo-plant; indigo-tree; 2. indigo; 3. (dy.) indigo.

Faux —, (bot.) goat's rue. Teindre en —, to dye indigo-colour.

INDIGOFERE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) indigo; indigo-plant; indigo-tree.

INDIGOTERIE [—goiri] n. f. indigo-factory, manufactory.

INDIGOTIER, n. m. (bot.) indigo-plant; indigo-tree; indigo.

— franc, West-Indian indigo. — des Indes, East-Indian, dyers' =.

INDIQUER, v. a. 1. (th.) to indicate; to be indicative of; to show †; 2. (pers.) to point out; 3. to point to; 4. to inform of; to acquaint with; 5. (à, to) to direct (show the right course); 6. to appoint (a place, a time); to state; 7. (med.) to indicate.

4. — q. ch. à q. u., to inform a. o. of a. th.; to acquaint a. o. with a. th.

INDIRECT, E, adj. 1. † indirect; 2. (of genealogies) unlineal; 3. (of taxes) indirect; 4. (com.) (of exchange) circular; 5. (gram.) indirect.

En ligne —e, (pers.) unlineal.

INDIRECTEMENT, adv. † indirectly.

INDISCIPLINABLE, adj. 1. indisciplineable; 2. unruly.

Nature —, unruliness.

INDISCIPLINE, n. f. indiscipline.

INDISCIPLINE, E, adj. undisciplined.

INDISCRET, ETE, adj. 1. indiscreet; inconsiderate; imprudent; injudicious; 2. uncircumspect; unwary; unguarded; 3. inquisitive; 4. unsecret; 5. (pers.) talkative; tell-tale; that does not know how to keep a secret; 6. (of the tongue) indiscreet; wanton.

INDISCRETEMENT [—cretman] adv. 1. indiscreetly; inconsiderately; imprudently; injudiciously; 2. unwarily; unguardedly; 3. without due reserve.

INDISCRETION [—crecion] n. f. 1. indiscretion; inconsiderateness; imprudence; injudiciousness; 2. indiscretion; piece of indiscretion; indiscreet thing; 3. unweariness; unguardedness.

Commettre, faire une —, 1. to commit an indiscretion; 2. to say † what one ought to keep silent. C'est une —, (V. senses) 1. that ought not to be said; 2. (of questions) that is not a fair question; si ce n'est pas une —, 1. if it may be said; 2. (of questions) if it is a fair question.

INDISPENSABILITE, n. f. indispensableness.

INDISPENSABLE, adj. (à, to; de, to; que [subj.]) indispensable.

INDISPENSABLEMENT, adv. indispensably.

INDISPONIBLE, adj. (law) that cannot be disposed of.

INDISPOSE [—pôzé] E, adj. indisposed; unwell; (poorly).

Être —, se sentir —, to be, to feel † =.

INDISPOSER [—pôzé] v. a. 1. (CONTRE) to dispose (towards a. o.); 2. (CONTRE) to disincite (to a. th.); 3. (CONTRE, from) to estrange; 4. to render, to make † indisposed, unwell, (poorly).

S'INDISPOSER, pr. v. 1. (CONTRE, towards) to be ill-disposed; 2. (CONTRE, against) to set † o.'s self; 3. to render, to make † o.'s self indisposed, unwell, (poorly).

INDISPOSITION [—pôzicion] n. f. 1. † indisposition; disinclination; 2. indisposition (illness).

Se remettre d'une —, to recover from an indisposition; être remis d'une —, to be recovered from an =.

INDISPUTABLE, adj. indisputable.

INDISSOLUBILITE, n. f. indissolubility; indissolubleness.

INDISSOLUBLE, adj. † indissoluble.

INDISSOLUBLEMENT, adv. indissolubly.

INDISTINCT [—tiakti] E, adj. 1. in-

distinct; 2. undistinguishable; 3. undistinguished.

Nature — e, indistinctness.

INDISTINCTEMENT, adv. 1. indistinctly; 2. undistinguishably.

INDISTINCTION [—tinkcion] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ indistinctness.

INDIVIDU, n. m. 1. (did.) individual; 2. (b. s.) individual (person); 3. (adm., law) individual.

Avoir soin de son —, conserver, soigner son —, to take \checkmark care of o's self.

INDIVIDU, adj. (theol.) (of the Trinity) undivided.

INDIVIDUALISATION [—lizacion] n. f. (philos.) individuation.

INDIVIDUALISER, v. a. (philos.) to individualize; to individuate.

INDIVIDUALITÉ, n. f. individuality.

INDIVIDUEL, I.E., adj. individual.

INDIVIDUELLEMENT [—elman] adv.

1. individually; 2. severally.

INDIVIS, E., adj. (law) undivided.

Propriétaire —, 1. joint tenant; 2. parcener; coparcener.

INDIVIS, n. m. (law) 1. joint-tenancy; 2. coparcenary; parcenary.

Par —, 1. in joint-tenancy; 2. in coparcenary; in parcenary. Part d'un propriétaire par —, 1. tenancy; 2. coparcenary.

INDIVISÉ, E., adj. undivided.

INDIVISEMENT, adv. (law) 1. in-joint tenancy; 2. in coparcenary; in parcenary.

INDIVISIBILITÉ, n. f. indivisibility; indivisibleness.

INDIVISIBLE, adj. indivisible.

INDIVISIBLEMENT, adv. indivisibly.

INDIVISION, n. f. (law) 1. joint tenancy; 2. coparcenary; parcenary.

IN-DIX-HUIT, adj., pl. —, (book-s., print.) decimo-octavo; 18mo; in eighteens.

IN-DIX-HUIT, n. m., pl. —, (book-s., print.) decimo-octavo; 18mo; eighteen.

INDOCILE, adj. (λ , to) indocile; untractable.

INDOCHILITÉ, n. f. (λ , to) indocility; untractableness.

INDOLEMENT [indolaman] adv. indolently.

INDOLENCE, n. f. indolence; idleness; sloth; sluggishness.

Avec —, indolently; idly; slothfully; sluggishly.

INDOLENT, E., adj. 1. indolent: idle; slothful; sluggish; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ insensible; 3. (med.) indolent.

INDOMPTABLE [indontabl'] adj. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ indomitable; untamable; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ uncontrollable; ungovernable; unmanageable; unruly.

D'une manière —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ untamably; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ uncontrollably; ungovernably; unmanageably.

INDOMPTÉ [indonté] E., adj. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ untamed; wild; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ unmanaged; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ unsubdued; uncontrolled.

IN-DOUZE, adj., pl. —, (book-s., print.) duodecimo; in twelves.

IN-DOUZE, n. m., pl. —, (book-s., print.) duodecimo; twelve.

INDU, E., adj. 1. undue; 2. (of time) unseasonable; out of season.

À une heure — e, at an unseasonable hour.

INDUBITABLE, adj. indubitable; beyond doubt.

INDUBITABLEMENT, adv. indubitably; undoubtedly; doubtless.

INDUCTIBLE, adj. (phys.) inductile.

INDUCTION [indukcion] n. f. 1. (did.) induction (method); implication; 2. (did.) induction; inference; 3. —s, (pl.) (law) circumstantial evidence, sing.

Par —, 1. by implication; 2. constructively; constructional; 3. (did.) inductively; 4. (law) constructive; 5. (law) (of evidence) circumstantial.

INDUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CONDUIRE) § 1. (b. s.) (EN, à) to lead \checkmark (into, to); 2. (b. s.) (λ , to) to induce; to prevail on (a. o. to do a. th.); to influence (to); to incite; 3. (DE, from) to conclude; to infer.

1. — en tentation, to lead into temptation; — q. u. en erreur, to lead a. o. into error.

— à mal, to lead \checkmark astray.

INDULGENCE, n. f. 1. indulgence; 2. allowance (indulgence); 3. (cath. rel.) indulgence.

— plénière, (cath. rel.) plenary indulgence. Avec —, 1. indulgently; 2. considerably. Avoir de l'— (pour), 1. to be indulgent (to); 2. to make \checkmark allowance (for).

INDULGENT, E., adj. (λ , pour, to) 1. indulgent; not unindulgent; 2. considerate (indulgent).

Non, peu —, unindulgent; trop —, over indulgent. Être — (pour), (V. senses) to make allowance (for).

INDULT [indult] n. m. 1. (can. law) indult; indulto; 2. indult (tax in Spain); indulto.

INDUMENT, adv. unduly.

INDURATION [—acion] n. f. (med.) induration; hardening.

INDUSTRIE, n. f. 1. skill; dexterity; 2. ingenuity; 3. trade; business; 4. (sing) arts and manufactures, pl.; manufactures, pl.; industry, sing.

Chevalier d'—, sharper; shark. Engagé dans l'—, engaged in manufactures; vivre d'—, (b. s.) to live by o's wits.

INDUSTRIEL, I.E., adj. 1. industrial; manufacturing; 2. of the arts and manufactures.

INDUSTRIEL, n. m. manufacturer; person engaged in the arts and manufactures, in manufactures.

INDUSTRIEUSEMENT [—trieuzman] adv. ingeniously; skilfully.

INDUSTRIEU-X [—trieu] SE, adj. 1. ingenious; skilful; 2. industrial; manufacturing.

Peu —, 1. uningenious; unskilful; 2. where manufactures are not flourishing.

INDUT, n. m. assistant priest.

INEBRANLABLE, adj. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ immovable; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ unshaken; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) impregnable; immovable; resolute; decided; steady; firm; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ unappalled.

Caractère —, 1. immovableness; 2. steadiness; firmness.

INEBRANLABLEMENT, adv. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ immovably; 2. steadily; firmly; resolutely.

INÉDIT, E., adj. (of books) unpublished; inedited.

INEFFABILITÉ, n. f. ineffableness; unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ ineffable; unspeakable; unutterable; inexpressible.

D'une manière —, ineffably; unspeakably; unutterably; inexpressibly.

INEFFACABLE, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ indelible.

INEFFACABLEMENT, adv. indelibly.

INEFFICACE, adj. 1. inefficient; ineffectual; inefficacious; ineffective; 2. unavailable; unavailing.

INEFFICACEMENT [—casman] adv. 1. inefficiently; ineffectually; inefficaciously; 2. unavailably.

INEFFICACITÉ, n. f. 1. inefficacy; inefficiency; inefficaciousness; ineffectualness; 2. unavailableness.

INEGAL, E., adj. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ unequal; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ unequal; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ uneven (not level); 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ uneven (not uniform); unequable; 5. (bot.) unequal.

INEGALEMENT [inegalman] adv. 1. unequally; 2. unevenly (not on a level); 3. unevenly (not uniformly).

INEGALITÉ, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ inequality; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ unevenness (want of level); 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ unevenness (want of uniformity).

Avoir de l'— dans le caractère, to be uneven-tempered.

INELEGANCE, n. f. 1. inelegance; inelegancy; 2. unfashionableness.

Sans —, not inelegantly; elegantly.

INELEGANT, E., adj. inelegant.

D'une manière — e, inelegantly.

INELIGIBILITÉ, n. f. (polit.) ineligibility.

INELIGIBLE, adj. (polit.) inelible.

INENARRABLE, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ unspeakable; unutterable.

D'une manière —, unspeakably; unutterably.

INEPTE, adj. 1. (pers.) (λ) unfit (for); unsuitable (to); 2. foolish; silly; absurd; idiot; idiotish.

Rendre —, to unfit.

INEPTIE [inepei] n. f. folly; absurdity.

INÉPUISABLE, adj. inexhaustible; $\frac{1}{2}$ inexhaustive.

INÉPUISÉ, E., adj. unexhausted; inexhausted.

INERME, adj. (bot.) inermous; unarmed.

INERTE, adj. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ inert; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ inert; torpid; sluggish; 3. (did.) inert; inactive.

D'une manière —, inertly.

INERTIE [inerci] n. f. 1. (mech.) inertia; inactivity; 2. (did.) inactivity; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ inertness; inerton.

Force d'—, 1. (mech.) inertia; power of inactivity; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ inert force.

INESPÉRÉ, E., adj. 1. unhoped; unhoped for; 2. unexpected.

D'une manière — e, (V. senses) unexpectedly.

INESPÉRÉMENT, adv. $\frac{1}{2}$ unexpectedly.

INESTIMABLE, adj. inestimable; invaluable.

D'une manière —, inestimably; invaluablely.

INESTIMÉ, E., adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ unesteemed.

INÉVITABLE, adj. 1. inevitable; unavoidable; 2. unshunnable; unshunned.

Caractère —, inevitableness; unavoidableness.

INÉVITABLEMENT, adv. inevitably; unavoidably.

INEXACT, E., adj. inaccurate; incorrect; inexact.

INEXACTEMENT, adv. inaccurately; incorrectly.

INEXACTITUDE, n. f. inaccuracy; incorrectness; inexactness.

INEXCUSABLE, adj. 1. inexcusable; 2. unjustifiable; indefensible; unwarrantable.

Caractère, nature —, 1. inexcusableness; 2. unjustifiableness; unwarrantableness.

INEXCUSABLEMENT, adv. 1. inexcusably; 2. unjustifiably; unwarrantably.

INEXÉCUTABLE, adj. 1. impracticable; unachievable; 2. that cannot be executed (carried into effect).

INEXÉCUTE, E., adj. unexecuted; undone.

INEXECUTION [inegékucion] n. f. inexecution.

INEXERCÉ, E., adj. 1. unexercised; unpracticed; 2. untrained.

INEXIGIBLE, adj. 1. that cannot be required; 2. not due.

INEXORABLE, adj. inexorable; unrelenting; relentless; inflexible; inclement; unsparring.

Caractère —, inexorability; inexorableness; inflexibility; inflexibleness.

INEXORABLEMENT, adv. inexorably.

INEXPERIENCE, n. f. inexperience.

INEXPERIMENTÉ, E., adj. inexperienced; unpracticed; inexpert.

INEXPIABLE, adj. inexpiable; unatonable.

D'une manière —, inexpiably.

INEXPLICABLE, adj. 1. *inexplicable*; 2. *unaccountable*.

INEXPLICABLEMENT, adv. 1. *inexplicably*; 2. *unaccountably*.

INEXPLOSIBLE, adj. (phys.) *inexplosive*.

INEXPRIMABLE, adj. *inexpressible*; *unspeakable*; *unutterable*.

D'une manière —, *inexpressibly*; *unspeakably*; *unutterably*.

INEXPUGNABLE [—pugnabl'] adj. *unexpugnable*; *impregnable*.

INEXTINGUIBLE [—guibl'] adj. 1. *inextinguishable*; *unquenchable*; 2. (of laughter) *irrepressible*.

Nature —, *unquenchableness*. D'une manière —, *unquenchably*. Dont la soif est —, *unquenchable*.

INEXTRICABLE, adj. *inextricable*.

Nature —, *inextricableness*.

INEXTRICABLEMENT, adv. *inextricably*.

INFAILLIBILITE [infa-yibilité] n. f. 1. *infallibility*; *infallibleness*; 2. *unfailingness*.

INFAILLIBLE [infa-yibl'] adj. 1. *infallible*; 2. *unerring*.

INFAILLIBLEMENT [infa-yibl'man] adv. 1. *infallibly*; *without fail*; 2. *unerringly*.

INFAISABLE [infezabl'] adj. *impracticable*; *unfeasible*.

INFAMANT, E, adj. 1. (law) (th.) *infamous*; 2. (law) (of penalties) *ignominious*.

D'une manière —e, (law) *ignominiously*.

INFAMATION [infamación] n. f. + (law) *stamp of infamy*.

INFÂME, adj. 1. (law) (pers.) *infamous*; *branded with infamy*; 2. *infamous*; *base*; *squalid*; *filthy*.

D'une manière —, *infamously*.

INFÂME, n. m. f. 1. (law) *infamous person*; *person branded with infamy*; 2. *infamous*, *base wretch*.

INFAMIE, n. f. 1. (law) *infamy*; *ignominy*; 2. *infamy*; *baseness*; 3. *infamous thing*.

Note d'—, *brand of infamy*. Avec —, *infamously*. Noter d'—, *to brand with*.

INFANT, n. m. *Infante* (of Spain, Portugal).

INFANTE, n. f. *Infanta* (of Spain, Portugal).

INFANTERIE [infantri] n. f. (mil.) *infantry*; *foot*.

— légère, *light-armed*, *light infantry*. — de ligne, *heavy-armed*.

INFANTICIDE, n. m. *infanticide*; *child-murder*.

INFANTICIDE, n. m. f. *infanticide* (murderer of a child).

INFANTICIDE, adj. *infanticidal*.

INFATIGABILITE, n. f. *indefatigableness*; *unweariedness*.

INFATIGABLE, adj. *indefatigable*; *unwearied*.

Nature —, *indefatigableness*; *unweariedness*.

INFATIGABLEMENT, adv. *indefatigably*; *unweariedly*.

INFATUATION [infatuación] n. f. (DE, with) *infatuation* (excessive prepossession).

INFATUER, v. a. (DE, with) *to infatuate* (prepossess excessively).

S'INFATUER, pr. v. (DE, with) *to be infatuated*.

INFÉCOND, E, adj. 1. || (of land) *unfruitful*; *infertile*; *sterile*; *barren*; 2. || (of pers., animals) *unfruitful*; *infertile*; *sterile*; *barren*; 3. ** || (of plants) *unfruitful*; *infertile*; 4. § *unfruitful*; *sterile*.

INFÉCONDITE, n. f. || *unfruitfulness*; *infertility*; *sterility*; *barrenness*.

INFECT [infekt] E, adj. *infectious*.

Nature —e, *infectiousness*.

INFECTER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. || § *to infect*; 2. || *to taint* (infect).

Qui infecte, *infectious*. Chose, personne qui infecte, *infecter*.

INFECTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. || § *infected*; 2. || *tainted*.

Non —, 1. *uninfected*; 2. *untainted*.

INFECTION [infekcion] n. f. || 1. *infection*; 2. *infectious disease*; 3. (med.) *infection*.

Causes d'—, *infectious miasms*; miasmes qui déterminent une —, *infectious miasms*. D'—, (med.) *infectious*; par —, *infectiously*. Qui est cause d'—, *infectious*.

INFÉLICITE, n. f. ‡ *unhappiness*; *infelicity*.

INFEODATION [—açon] n. f. 1. (feud) *infeudation*; *infeodation*; 2. (law) *enseoffment*; *feoffment*.

Sous —, *sub-infeudation*. Acte d'—, *enseoffment*.

INFÉODER, v. a. (law) *to enseoff*.

INFÉODÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (law) *enseoffed*; 2. (can. law) (of tithes) *impropriate*.

S'INFÉODER, pr. v. (λ, to) 1. || *to be enseoffed*; 2. *to bind v.o.'s self*.

INFÈRE, adj. (bot.) *inferior*; *lower*.

INFÉRER, v. a. (DE, from) *to infer*; *to conclude*; *to deduce*.

INFÉRIEUR, E, adj. (λ) 1. *inferior (to)*; *lower (than)*; 2. || *nether*; *under*; *lower*; 3. § *inferior (less good) (to)*; 4. § *inferior (in rank)*; *lower*; 5. § *subordinate (to)*; 6. § *unequal (to)*; 7. (geog.) *lower*; 8. (law) *petty*.

2. Meule —e, *nether*, *under*, *lower millstone*; lèvres —e, *under lip*.

D'un ordre —, 1. *of an inferior order*; 2. § *subordinate*; 3. (law) *petty*.

INFÉRIEUR, n. m. 1. *inferior*; 2. (b. s.) *underling*; 3. *understrapper*.

INFÉRIEUREMENT [inférieurman] adv. (λ) *in an inferior manner (to)*; *less well (than)*; *not so well (as)*.

INFÉRIORITE, n. f. § (λ, to) *inferiority*.

INFERNAL, E, adj. 1. || § *infernal*; 2. * || *hell-born*; 3. || § *hellish*.

INFERTILE, adj. 1. || (of land, plants) *unfruitful*; *infertile*; *sterile*; *barren*; 2. § *unfruitful*; *sterile*.

INFERTILISABLE, adj. *incapable of fertilization*.

INFERTILITE, n. f. || (of land, plants) *unfruitfulness*; *infertility*; *barrenness*.

INFESTER, v. a. 1. (PAR, DE, with) *to infest*; *to overrun* v; 2. *to infest*; *to harass*; *to annoy*.

INFIDÈLE, adj. 1. || § (λ, to) *unfaithful*; *faithless*; 2. (of writings) *unfaithful*; *untrue*; 3. ‡ *infidel*; *unbelieving*.

INFIDÈLE, n. m. f. 1. *unfaithful*, *faithless person*; 2. ‡ *infidel*; *unbeliever*.

INFIDÈLEMENT [—dèlman] adv. *unfaithfully*; *faithlessly*.

INFIDELITE, n. f. 1. *unfaithfulness*; *faithlessness*; *infidelity*; 2. ‡ *infidelity* (absence of the true faith); *unbelief*; 3. *infidelity* (want of veracity); 4. *infidelity* (act); 5. *inaccuracy*.

INFILTRATION [—açon] n. f. 1. *infiltration*; 2. (med.) *infiltration*.

INFILTRER (S') pr. v. (DANS, into) 1. || *to infiltrate*; 2. § *to creep v*; *to glide*; 3. (med.) *to infiltrate*; *to become v infiltrated*.

INFIME, adj. § (of ranks) *lowest*.

INFINI, E, adj. 1. || § *infinite*; 2. || § *endless*; 3. § *infinite*; *innumerable*; *numberless*.

INFINI, n. m. 1. *infinite*; 2. (math.) *infinite quantity*.

À l'—, 1. *to infinity*; "ad infinitum"; 2. *infinitely*; 3. *endlessly*. Prolongé à l'—, *infinite*.

INFINIMENT, adv. 1. *infinitely*; 2. *infinitely*; *exceedingly*; *extremely*; 3.

(DE, of) *an infinite deal*, sing.; *an infinite number*, pl.

3. — d'esprit, *an infinite deal of wit*; — de raisons, *an infinite number of reasons*.

INFINITE, n. f. 1. *infinity*; *infiniteness*; *infinitude*; 2. *infinity*; *infinite*, *indefinite number*.

INFINITESIMAL, E, adj. (math.) *infinitesimal*; *infinitely small*.

Analyse —e, (sing.) *infinitesimal*, *fluxional analysis*, sing.; *infinitesimals*, pl.; quantité —e, *infinitesimal*; *infinitely small quantity*.

INFINITIF, n. m. (gram.) *infinitive*; *infinitive mood*.

À l'—, *in the* =.

INFINITIF, adj. (gram.) *infinitive*.

INFIRMATI-F, VE, adj. (law) *that invalidates*, *reverses*.

INFIRMATION [—açon] n. f. (law) *disaffirmance*.

INFIRME, adj. 1. *infirm*; 2. *frail*; *feeble*; *weak*; 3. *disabled*.

INFIRMER, v. a. 1. *to invalidate*; 2. (law) *to invalidate*; *to reverse*; *to disaffirm*.

INFIRMERIE [infirmri] n. f. *infirmary*. À l'—, *in the* =.

INFIRMIER, n. m. 1. *man that attends the sick of an infirmary*; 2. (nav.) *loblolly-boy*.

INFIRMIERE, n. f. *nurse of an infirmary*; *nurse*.

INFIRMITE, n. f. 1. || § *infirmité*; 2. § *frailty*; *weakness*.

INFLAMMABILITE, n. f. 1. *inflammability*; *inflammableness*; 2. (chem., phys.) *accendibility*.

INFLAMMABLE, adj. 1. *inflammable*; 2. (chem., phys.) *accendible*.

Non —, *uninflammable*.

INFLAMMATION [inflamación] n. f. 1. *inflammation*; 2. (chem., phys.) *accension*; 3. (med.) *inflammation*.

INFLAMMATOIRE, adj. (med.) *inflammatory*.

INFLECHI, E, adj. (opt.) *inflected*.

INFLECHIR, v. a. (opt.) *to inflect*.

S'INFLECHIR, pr. v. (opt.) *to be inflected*.

INFLEXIBILITE, n. f. 1. || § *inflexibility*; *inflexibleness*; 2. § *inexorability*; *inexorableness*.

INFLEXIBLE, adj. 1. || § *unbending*; *inflexible*; 2. § *inflexible*; *inexorable*; *relentless*; *unrelenting*; *inclement*; *unsparing*; 3. (tech.) *stiff*.

Être —, (V. senses) (tech.) *to stand v stiff*; rendre —, (V. senses) (tech.) *to stiffen*.

INFLEXIBLEMENT, adv. *inflexibly*; *inexorably*.

INFLEXION, n. f. 1. *inflection*; *inflection*; 2. (of the voice) *inflection*; 3. (geom.) *inflection*; *contrary flexure*; 4. (gram.) *inflection*; *variation*; 5. (opt.) *inflection*.

Donner son — à, (gram.) *to inflect*.

INFLECTI-F, VE, adj. (law) *inflictive*.

INFLECTION [inflekcion] n. f. (law) *infliction*.

INFLIGER, v. a. (λ, on) *to inflict*.

Personne qui inflige, *inflicter* (of).

INFLORESCENCE, n. f. (bot.) *inflorescence*.

INFLUENCE, n. f. 1. || § (sur, on, upon) *influence*; 2. § (sur, over) *influence* (ascendency); *sway*.

Avec —, 1. *with* =; 2. *influentially*; sans —, *libre de toute* —, 1. *uninfluenced*; 2. *uninfluential*. Avoir de l'— (sur), 1. *to have* = (over); 2. *to have power (with)*; avoir beaucoup d'—, avoir une grande — (sur) §, 1. *to have* = (over); 2. § (th.) *to influence greatly* (...); (to sway (...); (to go v far (with); (to go v a great way (with).

INFLUENCER, v. a. (b. s.) *to influence*; *to sway*.

INFLUENCÉ, E, pa. p. (b. s.) *influenced*; *swayed*.

Non —, *uninfluenced; unswayed.*
INFLUENT, E, adj. *influential.*
 Peu —, *uninfluential.*
INFLUER, v. n. (SUR) 1. ¶ § *to influence (...); to have an influence (over);* 2. § *to sway;* 3. § *to impress.*
IN-FOLIO, adj., pl. —, (book-s., print.) *folio.*
IN-FOLIO, n. m., pl. —, (book-s., print.) *folio.*
INFORCIAT, n. m. V. **INFORCIAT.**
INFORMATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. *inquiry;* 2. (crim. law) *inquiry.*
 — sans serment, (law) *suggestion.*
 Sans —, sans demander, prendre des —s, *without inquiry.* Aller aux —s, 1. *to make inquiries;* 2. *to go for a character (of servants);* prendre des —s, 1. (sur), *to make inquiry, inquiries (after, for);* 2. *to send for a character (of servants).* Qui ne donne pas d'—, *uninforming.*
INFORME, adj. 1. ¶ § *uninformed;* 2. ¶ *shapeless;* 3. § *informal;* 4. (astr.) (of stars) *unformed.*
 Ebauche, notion —, *crudity; état —, shapelessness.*
INFORME, n. m. (crim. law) *investigation.*
 Un plus ample —, *further =.*
INFORMER, v. a. (DE) *to inform (of); to acquaint (with); to apprise (of).*
INFORMÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **INFORMER.**
 Non — (de), *uninformed (of); unacquainted (with); unapprized (of).* Être —, (V. senses) *to understand.*
S'INFORMER, pr. v. 1. (DE) *to inquire (into, about a th.); to make inquiries (into); to look (into);* 2. (À) *to inquire (of a. o.); to ask (...).*
INFORMER, v. n. (law) *to institute an inquiry.*
 Chargé d'—, (law) *informing.*
INFORTIAT [infœcia] n. m. *infortiate* (2nd volume of Justinian's digest).
INFORTUNE, n. f. *misfortune.*
 Compagnon d'—, *companion in =; fellow-sufferer.*
INFORTUNE, E, adj. * *unfortunate; unhappy.*
INFORTUNE, n. m. E, n. f. *unfortunate, unhappy person.*
INFRACTEUR, n. m. *infractor; infringer.*
INFRACTION [infraction] n. f. (À, de) 1. *infraction; breach;* 2. *infringement (of, on).*
INFRANCHISSABLE, adj. (POUR, to) *insuperable.*
INFRANGIBLE, adj. (did.) *infrangible.*
INFREQUENTÉ, E, adj. ‡ *unfrequented.*
INFRACTUEUSEMENT [—tœuzman] adv. *fruitlessly; to no purpose.*
INFRACTUEUX [—tœu] SE, adj. 1. ¶ (of land, plants) *unfruitful;* 2. § *unfruitful; fruitless;* 3. § *unavailing; unavailable.*
 Nature infractueuse, 1. ¶ § *unfruitfulness;* 2. § *fruitlessness;* 3. § *unavailability.*
INFUS, E, adj. *intuitive.*
 Science —e, = *knowledge.*
INFUSE, n. m. (pharm.) *infusion.*
INFUSER, v. a. 1. *to infuse (plants, drugs);* 2. *to steep (plants, drugs).*
 Faire —, *to infuse.*
INFUSÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *infused;* 2. *steeped.*
 Non —, 1. *uninfused;* 2. *unsteeped.*
S'INFUSER, pr. v. *to be infused.*
INFUSIBILITÉ, n. f. (phys.) *infusibility.*
INFUSIBLE, adj. *infusible.*
INFUSION, n. f. 1. ¶ *infusion (action);* 2. ¶ *infusion (liquor);* 3. § *intuition;* 4. (pharm.) *infusion.*
 Par l'— de, 1. ¶ *by the infusion of;* 2. § *by intuition from.* Faire une —, *to make of an =.*

INFUSOIRE, adj. (zool.) *infusory.*
INFUSOIRES, n. m. (zool.) *infusoria, pl.*
INGAGNABLE [ingann-yabl'] adj. ‡ 1. *not to be gained;* 2. *not to be won.*
INGAMBE [inganb] adj. *active; brisk.*
INGENIER (S') pr. v. (À, to) *to task, to tax o.'s ingenuity;* (to set of o.'s wits to work).
INGENIEUR, n. m. 1. *engineer;* 2. *road-engineer.*
 — civil, *civil engineer* (not of the government); — maritime, de la marine, naval = — constructeur de vaisseaux, *master shipwright;* — pour les instruments de mathématique, *mathematical instrument maker;* — des mines, mining =; — opticien, *optician;* — des ponts et chaussées, civil = of the government (for bridges and roads); — de routes, way-—. Art de l'—, *engineering.* De l'art de l'—, *engineering.*
INGÉNIEUSEMENT [ingénieuzman] adv. *ingeniously.*
INGENIEUX [ingénieu] SE, adj. (à, in) *ingenious.*
 Peu —, *uningenious.* Caractère —, *ingenuity; ingeniousness.*
INGENU, E, adj. 1. *ingenuous; guileless; artless;* 2. *open; frank; sincere.*
INGENU, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *ingenuous, guileless, artless person;* 2. (civ. law) *free man.*
 Faire l'—, l'—e, *to affect ingenuousness.*
INGÉNUITÉ, n. f. 1. *ingenuousness; artlessness;* 2. *frankness; sincerity; openness;* 3. —s, (pl.) (theat.) *characters of ingenuous, artless girls, pl.*
INGÉNUEMENT, adv. 1. *ingenuously; artlessly;* 2. *openly; frankly; sincerely.*
INGERER (S') pr. v. (DANS, de) *to intermeddle (with); to meddle (with); to thrust of o.'s self (into); to weave of o.'s self (into); to dabble (with).*
 Qui ne s'ingère pas dans les affaires d'autrui, *unmeddling.*
INGLORIEUX [inglorieu] SE, adj. ‡ *inglorious.*
INGOUVERNABLE, adj. ‡ *ungovernable.*
INGRAT, E, adj. 1. (ENVERS, to; DE, for; de, to) (pers.) *ungrateful; unthankful; thankless;* 2. (th.) *ungrateful* (not likely to obtain thanks); *thankless;* 3. *ungrateful; sterile; unprofitable;* 4. *unpromising.*
INGRAT, n. m. E, n. f. *ungrateful, unthankful, thankless person;* * *ingrate.*
INGRATITUDE, n. f. 1. *ingratitude; unthankfulness; thanklessness;* 2. *act of ingratitude;* (piece of ingratitude). Avec —, *ungratefully; unthankfully; thanklessly.* Payer d'—, *to repay of with ingratitude.*
INGREDIENT, n. m. 1. ‡ *ingredient* (component part of a mixture); 2. § *ingredient.*
INGUÉRISSE, adj. (pers.) *incurable.*
INGUINAL [inguinal] E, adj. (anat.) *inguinal.*
INHABILE, adj. 1. (À, in) *unskilful; unskilled;* 2. (À, for) *unfit;* 3. (À, in) *awkward;* 4. (law) (À, to) *incompetent; unqualified.*
 Rendre — à, (law) *to disqualify (for); to incapacitate (for); to disable (to).*
INHABILETÉ [inabile] n. f. 1. *unskilfulness;* 2. *unfitness;* 3. (À, to) *inability.*
INHABILITÉ, n. f. (law) *incapacity; incompetence; incompetency; disability; non-ability.*
INHABITABLE, adj. *uninhabitable.*
 Nature —, *uninhabitableness.*
INHABITÉ, E, adj. *uninhabited.*
INHABITUDE, n. f. *want of habit.*
INHALATION [inalâcion] n. f. (physiol.) *inhalation.*

INHARMONIE, n. f. ‡ *want of harmony.*
INHARMONIEUX [—nieu] SE, adj. ‡ *unharmonious; unmusical.*
INHÉRENCE, n. f. 1. *inherence;* 2. (philos.) *inbeing.*
 Par —, *inherently.*
INHÉRENT, E, adj. (À, in, to) *inherent.*
INHIBER, v. a. ‡ (law) *to forbid; to inhibit; to prohibit.*
INHIBITION [—bicion] n. f. (law) *prohibition.*
INHONORÉ, E, adj. ‡ *unhonoured.*
INHOSPITAL-IER, IÈRE, adj. (À, POUR, to) *inhospitable.*
INHOSPITALIÈREMENT [inospitalièrman] adv. *inhospitably.*
INHOSPITALITÉ, n. f. (À, POUR, to) *inhospitality; inhospitalableness.*
INHOSTILE, adj. ‡ *unhostile.*
INHUMAIN, E, adj. (POUR, to) *inhuman.*
INHUMAINE, n. f. *inhumane creature (woman).*
INHUMAINEMENT [inuumènnman] adv. *inhumanly.*
INHUMANITÉ, n. f. (À, in) 1. *inhumanity;* 2. *act of inhumanity; inhuman act.*
 Acte d'—, *act of inhumanity; inhuman act.* Avec —, *with =; inhumanly.*
INHUMATION [inumâcion] n. f. *inhumation; interment; burial.*
INHUMECTION [inumección] n. f. ‡ *dryness; want of humidity.*
INHUMER, v. a. * *to inhume; to inter; to bury.*
INIMAGINABLE, adj. *unimaginable; incomprehensible; inconceivable.*
 D'une manière —, *unimaginably; incomprehensibly; inconceivably.*
INIMITABLE, adj. *inimitable.*
 À un point —, *inimitably; to an inimitable degree.*
INIMITABLEMENT, adv. *inimitably.*
INIMITIE, n. f. 1. *enmity; hatred; ill-will; heart-burning;* 2. (of animals) *antipathy.*
 — cachée, couverte, *concealed enmity;* — déclarée, open =. Par —, from =. Avoir de l'— pour q. u., *to bear of a. o. =; concevoir de l'— contre q. u., to entertain a feeling of = towards a. o.; to feel of = towards a. o.; semer l'—, to breed of =, hatred, ill-will, ill-blood.*
INIMPLORÉ [inimploré] E, adj. ‡ *unimplored.*
INIMPRIMÉ [inimprimé] E, adj. ‡ *unprinted.*
ININDUSTRIE, n. f. ‡ 1. *unskilfulness;* 2. *want of ingenuity.*
ININSPIRÉ, E, adj. ‡ *uninspired.*
ININTELLIGIBLE, adj. *unintelligible.*
 Caractère —, *unintelligibility.*
ININTELLIGIBLEMENT, adv. *unintelligibly.*
INIQUÉ, adj. *iniquitous; ‡ unrighteous.*
INIQUITÉ, n. f. 1. *iniquity; ‡ unrighteousness;* 2. *iniquity (act).*
INITIAL [inicial] E, adj. *initial.*
INITIALE [inicial] n. f. *initial.*
 Mettre ses —s à, *to initial; to put of o.'s initials to.*
INITIATIF [iniciatif] VE, adj. *initiatory.*
INITIATION [iniciación] n. f. 1. ¶ (À, into) *initiation;* 2. § (À, DANS, in) *initiation.*
 D'—, 1. of =; 2. *initiatory.*
INITIATIVE [iniciativ] n. f. *initiative.*
 Prendre l'—, *to take of the =.*
INITIÉ [inicié] n. m. *person initiated.*
INITIER [inicié] v. a. 1. (À, into) *to initiate;* 2. § (À, DANS, in) *to initiate;* 3. (¶ (À, into) *to let (initiate).*
 1. — q. u. à un mystère, *to initiate a. o. into a mystery.* 2. — q. u. à, dans une science, *to ini-*

state a. o. into a science. 3. — q. u. à un secret, to let a. o. into a secret.

INITIÉ, E, pa. p. initiated.

Non —, uninitiated.

INJECTER, v. a. 1. (anat.) to inject; 2. (med.) to inject.

INJECTION [injekcion] n. f. 1. (anat.) injection; 2. anatomical piece injected; 3. (med.) injection; 4. (tech.) jet.

Faire une —, to make √ an injection.

INJUNCTION [injunkcion] n. f. injunction.

Faire — à, faire une — à, to give √ = s to; to enjoin; to order.

INJOUABLE, adj. ‡ that cannot be played.

INJURE, n. f. 1. injury; wrong; 2. (in deed) injury; 3. (by word) insult; —s, (pl.) abuse, abusive language, sing.; high words, pl.; 4. (by word) taunt; 5. (law) slander (by words spoken).

—s grossières, (pl.) gross abuse, sing.; —s sanglante, outrageous insult. Auteur d'une —, 1. insult; 2. slanderer; diseuseur d'—s, reviler; abuser. Se chanter mille —s, to abuse each other grossly; dire des —s à q. u., 1. to revile a. o.; to abuse a. o.; to rail at a. o.; 2.) to call a. o. names; se dire de grosses —s, to abuse each other grossly; faire — à q. u., to injure, to wrong a. o.; faire une — à q. u., 1. to injure, to wrong a. o.; 2. to insult a. o.; se ressentir d'une —, 1. to resent an injury, a wrong; 2. to resent an insult. Qui a toujours l'— à la bouche, abusive;) foul-mouthed; qui dit des —s, abusive; qui profère l'—, foul-spoken.

INJURIER, v. a. 1. to revile; (to abuse; (to rail at; 2. to taunt.

Personne qui injurie, 1. reviler; (abuser; 2. taunter.

INJURIEUSEMENT [—rieuzman] adv. 1. * injuriously; wrongfully; hurtfully; 2. insultingly; revilingly; reproachfully; (abusively; 3. tauntingly.

INJURIEUX [—rieu] SE, adj. 1. ** injurious; wrongful; hurtful; 2. ‡ insulting; reviling; reproachful; (abusive; 3. taunting.

Langage —, abusiveness; langue injurieuse, abusive, foul tongue.

INJUSTE, adj. (pour, to) 1. unjust; 2. (th.) unjust; wrong; wrongful.

Personne qui est — (pour), wronger (of). Être — pour, to be unjust to; to injure; to wrong.

INJUSTE, n. m. 1. (th.) unjust; wrong; 2. (pers.) unjust person; wrong-doer.

INJUSTEMENT, adv. unjustly; wrong; wronging; wrongfully.

INJUSTICE, n. f. (pour, to; de, to) 1. injustice; wrong; wrong-doing; 2. injustice; act of injustice.

Faire une —, to do √ an injustice, an act of injustice.

INLISIBLE, adj. ‡ V. ILLISIBLE.

INNAVIGABILITÉ, n. f. 1. innavigability; 2. (nav.) (of ships) unseaworthiness.

INNAVIGABLE, adj. 1. innavigable; 2. (nav.) (of ships) unseaworthy.

INNE [inn-né] E, adj. 1. (did.) innate; 2. innate; inborn; inbred.

Qualité de ce qui est —, innateness. D'une manière —e, innately.

INNOCEMENT [inocaman] adv. 1. ‡ innocently; 2. * guiltlessly; 3. § harmlessly; inoffensively; 4. § simply; credulously; 5. (b. s.) foolishly.

INNOCECE, n. f. (DE, of; de, to) 1. ‡ innocence; innocency; 2. * guiltlessness; ‡ sinlessness; 3. § harmlessness; inoffensiveness; 4. § simplicity; credulity.

Robe d'—, ‡, state of innocence. Dépouiller la robe d'—, ‡, to lose √ o's

=; jouer l'— patriarcale, (to sham Abraham.

INNOCENT, E, adj. (DE, of; de, to) 1. ‡ § innocent; 2. * § guiltless; 3. § innoxious; innocuous; harmless; inoffensive; 4. § (de, to) simple; credulous.

— comme l'enfant qui vient de naître, as innocent as the babe unborn. Déclarer —, 1. to declare innocent; 2. (law) to be found not guilty; se déclarer —, (law) to plead not guilty; tenir pour —, to hold √ guiltless.

INNOCENT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. innocent person; 2. innocent creature (child); 3. ‡ —s, (pl.) Innocents, pl.; 4. (b. s.) simpleton; fool; 5. (culin.) —s, (pl.) young pigeons, pl.

Saints —s ‡, Innocents. — fourré de malice, crafty, designing person in the garb of simplicity. Fête des saints —s, Innocents' day; Childermas day; massacre des —s, ‡ massacre of the Innocents. Faire l'—, to affect,) to sham innocence.

INNOCENTER, v. a. 1. to declare innocent; 2. (law) to find √ not guilty.

INNOUITÉ [inn-nokuite] n. f. ‡ innocuousness; innoxiousness; harmless-ness.

INNOMBRABLE [innonbrabl'] adj. innumerable; numberless; * innumerable; * countless.

INNOMBRABLEMENT [innonbrabl'man] adv. ‡ innumerably.

INNOMÉ [inn-nomé] E, adj. 1. unnamed; 2. (civ. law) of no special denomination.

INNOMINÉ [inn-nominé] E, adj. (did.) having no special denomination. Os —, coxa; haunch-bone.

INNOVATEUR [inn-novateur] n. m. innovator.

INNOVATION [inn-novacion] n. f. innovation.

Faire une —, to make √ an =; faire des —s, to innovate; to make √ =s.

INNOVER [inn-nové] v. n. to innovate; to make √ an innovation, innovations.

INOBSERVABLE [inobcervabl'] adj. inobservable.

INOBSERVATION [inobcervacion] n. f. non-observance; inobservance.

INOBSERVE [inobcervé] E, adj. unobserved.

INOCCUPÉ, E, adj. unoccupied; without occupation; unemployed.

IN-OCTAVO, adj., pl. —, (book-s., print.) in octavo; octavo.

IN-OCTAVO, n. m., pl. —, (book-s., print.) octavo.

INOCULA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. (med.) inoculator.

INOCULATION [—acion] n. f. (med.) inoculation.

INOCULER, v. a. 1. (med.) to inoculate; 2. § to ingraft (introduce a th. foreign).

S'INOCULER, pr. v. 1. (med.) to be inoculated; 2. § to be ingrafted.

INOCULISTE, n. m. ‡ partisan of inoculation.

INODORE, adj. 1. inodorous; inodorate; scentless; 2. free from odour, disagreeable odour.

INOFFENSIF, VE, adj. (pour, to) inoffensive.

Caractère —, inoffensiveness.

INOFFENSIVEMENT, adv. inoffensively.

INOFFICIEU-X [inoficieu] SE, adj. (Rom. law) 1. (of free gifts) that secures an advantage to certain heirs; 2. (of wills) by which the lawful heir is disinherited without a cause.

INOFFICIOSITÉ, n. f. (Rom. law) 1. securing an advantage to certain heirs; 2. disinheriting the lawful heir without a cause.

INONDATION [—acion] n. f. 1. ‡ inundation; overflow; flood; land-flood;

2. § inundation; overflow; 3. § (th.) deluge; 4. (agr.) floating.

INONDER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. ‡ § to inundate; to overflow; 2. § to deluge; to swamp; 3. § (pers.) to overrun; to overspread √.

INONDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of INONDER.

Non —, (V. senses) undeluged.

INOPINE, E, adj. unexpected; (unlooked for.

Nature —e, unexpectedness.

INOPINEMENT, adv. unexpectedly; unawares.

INOPPORTUN, E, adj. 1. inopportune; unseasonable; ill-timed; 2. (de, to) inexpedient.

INOPPORTUNEMENT, adv. inopportune; unseasonably; timelessly.

INOPPORTUNITÉ, n. f. inopportun-ty; unseasonableness.

INORGANIQUE, adj. (did.) inorganic; inorganized; unorganized.

D'une manière —, inorganically.

INOUI, E, adj. (subj.) unheard of.

Il est — que pareille chose soit jamais arrivée, is unheard of that such a thing ever happened.

IN PETTO [innpetto] adv. inwardly.

IN-PLANO, adj. (book-s., print.) of abstracts of title-deeds.

IN-PLANO, n. m. (book-s., print.) abstract of title-deeds; folio sheet printed on one side.

IN-PROMPTU, V. IMPROMPTU.

INQUART, n. m. (chem., metal.) quartation.

IN-QUARTO, adj., pl. —, (book-s., print.) quarto; in quarto.

IN-QUARTO, n. m., pl. —, (book-s., print.) quarto.

INQU-LET [inklé] IÊTE, adj. (DE, sur) 1. uneasy (at, about, to); unquiet (at, about); 2. restless; 3. anxious (for, about, to); solicitous (about, to).

D'une manière inquiète, 1. unquietly; 2. restlessly; anxiously; solicitously.

Ne soyez pas —! do not be uneasy! be easy!

INQUIÉTANT [inklétan] E, adj. disquieting.

INQUIÊTER [inkléte] v. a. 1. to disquiet; to render, to make √ uneasy; 2. to annoy; to molest; 3. to disturb; 4. (DE, for) to trouble; 5. (DE, with, about) to concern.

Personne qui inquiète, (V. senses) annoy.

INQUIÊTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of INQUIÊTER.

Non —, sans être —, 1. undisquieted; 2. unannoyed; unmolested; 3. undisturbed; 4. untroubled.

S'INQUIÊTER, pr. v. 1. to disquiet o's self; to be disquieted; to make √ o's self uneasy; 2. (DE, for) to trouble o's self; 3. (DE, with, (about) to concern o's self; 4. (DE) to be anxious (about); to be solicitous (of); 5. (DE, of) to take √ notice.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) not to care (for). Est-ce que je m'inquiète (de)? what do I care (for)? je m'en inquiète fort peu, what do I care for that?

INQUIETUDE [inklétyd] n. f. (DE, sur) 1. uneasiness (at, about); disquietude (at, about); 2. restlessness; 3. anxiety (for, about, to); solicitude (about, to); 4. —s, (pl.) slight pains, pl.

Avec —, (V. senses) 1. disquietly; 2. restlessly; 3. anxiously; solicitously. Avoir des —s, 1. to be uneasy; 2. to be anxious, solicitous; donner de l'— à, to render, to make √ uneasy; être dans l'—, 1. to be uneasy; 2. to be restless; 3. to be anxious, in anxiety; tirer q. u. d'—, to relieve a. o. from anxiety; to relieve a. o.'s anxiety.

INQUISITEUR [inkiziteur] n. m. inquisitor (judge of the inquisition).

Grand —, grand =.

INQUISITION [inkizitsion] n. f. 1. *inquisition* (arbitrary inquiry); 2. *inquisition* (tribunal).

À l'—, 1. *in the*; 2. *to the* =.

INQUISITORIAL [inkizitorial] E, adj. *inquisitorial*.

INSAISSABLE, adj. 1. *indiscernible*; 2. (law) *not distrainable*.

INSALUBRE, adj. *insalubrious*; *unhealthy*; *unhealthful*; *unwholesome*.

INSALUBRITÉ, n. f. *insalubrity*; *unhealthiness*; *unhealthfulness*; *unwholesomeness*.

Avec —, *unhealthily*.

INSATIABILITÉ [insasiabilité] n. f. *insatiableness*.

INSATIABLE [insasiabl'] adj. *insatiable*; *insatiable*; *sateless*.

INSATIABLEMENT [insasiabl'man] adv. *insatiably*; *insatiately*.

INSCRIPTION [inskripsion] n. f. 1. *inscription* (characters written or engraved); 2. *inscribing*; 3. *registry* (action); 4. (adm.) *entry*; 5. (book-k.) *entry*; 6. (fin.) *inscription*; 7. (fin.) *stock-receipt*; 8. (schools) *term*.

— hypothécaire, *registry of mortgage*; — maritime, *maritime* =.

de faux, (law) *allegation of forgery*; *fraudulent alteration of a deed*. Auteur d'une —, *inscriber*. Droit d'—, (customs) *entry*; livre d'—, 1. *registry-book*; 2. (adm.) *book of entries*; prix annuel des —s (de l'école de droit), *pension*. Sans —, *uninscribed*. Avoir toutes ses —s, (of students) *to have kept all the terms*; former une — de faux, (law) *to allege the forgery*; *fraudulent alteration of a deed*; prendre ses —s, *to enter o.'s name for the terms*. Qui porte une —, *inscriptive* (of).

INSCRIRE, v. a. (irreg. conj. like ÉCRIRE) 1. § *to inscribe*; *to enter*; (*to set* ✓ *down*); 2. § *to record*; *to register*; 3. (adm.) *to enter*; 4. (book-k.) *to enter*; 5. (geom.) *to inscribe*; 6. (law) *to impanel* (a jury).

Personne qui inscrit, *inscriber*. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. *to enter*; 2. (adm.) *to enter*.

INSCRIT, E, pa. p. (V. senses of INSCRIRE) on, upon record.

Dûment —, (V. senses) *upon due entry*; non —, 1. § *uninscribed*; 2. § *unrecorded*; *unregistered*.

S'INSCRIRE, pr. v. *to inscribe o.'s self*; *to inscribe, to enter o.'s name*; (*to put* ✓ *down o.'s name*).

— en faux contre, *to deny in toto*.

INSCRUTABILITÉ, n. f. *inscrutability*; *inscrutableness*; *unfathomableness*; *unsearchableness*.

INSCRUTABLE, adj. *inscrutable*; *unfathomable*; *unsearchable*.

Nature —, (V. INSCRUTABILITÉ).

d'une manière —, *inscrutably*; *unfathomably*.

INSCU, V. INSU.

INSECCABLE, adj. (did.) *insecable*; *invisible*.

INSECCOUBLE, adj. *not to be shaken off*.

INSECTE, n. m. *insect*.

INSECTIVORE, adj. (did.) *insectivorous*.

IN-SEIZE, adj., pl. —, (book-s., print.) *in sixteen*.

IN-SEIZE, n. m., pl. —, (book-s., print.) *sixteen*.

INSENSE, E, adj. 1. (pers.) *insane*; *of unsound mind*; (*mad*); 2. § *senseless*; *unwise*; *insensate*; *foolish*; 3. § (th.) *senseless*; *unmeaning*.

D'une manière —e, 1. § *insanely*; *madly*; 2. § *unwisely*; *senselessly*; *foolishly*.

Devenir —, *to become* ✓ *insane*; *to madden*; faire devenir —, *to render insane*; *to madden*.

INSENSE, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *maniac*, n. f.; *madman*, m.; *mad woman*, f.; *fool*, m. f.; 2. *senseless*, *unwise person*,

m. f.; *fool*, m. f.; *madman*, m.; *mad woman*, f.

En —, 1. *insanely*; *madly*; 2. § *senselessly*; *unwisely*; *madly*; *foolishly*.

INSENSIBILITÉ, n. f. (A) 1. *insensibility* (to); *insensibleness* (to); 2. § *insensibility* (to); *unfeelingness*; *unconcern* (for); *heartlessness*; *hard-heartedness* (towards); *steeliness*; 3. § *callousness* (to).

Avec —, 1. § *with* =; 2. *unfeelingly*; *unconcernedly*; *heartlessly*; 3. § *callously*.

INSENSIBLE, adj. (A) 1. § *insensible* (to); 2. § *insensible* (to); *unfeeling*; *unconcerned* (for); *heartless*; *hard-hearted* (to); *stone-hearted*; *stony-hearted*; *flinty*; *flint-hearted*; *steely*; 3. § *senseless* (of); *unmindful* (of); 4. § *callous* (to); *dead* (to); 5. § *insensible* (to); *imperceptible* (to); 6. (philos.) *insentient*.

INSENSIBLEMENT, adv. *insensibly*; *imperceptibly*.

INSEPARABILITÉ, n. f. (did.) (DE, from) *inseparableness*.

INSEPARABLE, adj. (DE, from) *inseparable*.

INSEPARABLEMENT, adv. (DE, from) *inseparably*.

INSEPARABLES, n. m. f. *inseparables*, pl.

INSERER, v. a. § *to insert*; *to put* ✓ *in*.

INSERTION [insercion] n. f. 1. § *insertion*; 2. (anat.) *insertion*; 3. (bot.) *insertion*.

INSIDIEUSEMENT [—dieuzman] adv. (th.) *insidiously*.

INSIDIEU-X [—dieü] SE, adj. (th.) *insidious*.

Nature insidieuse, *insidiousness*.

INSIGNE [insinn-y'] adj. 1. (th.) *signal*; 2. (pers.) (b. s.) *notorious*; *arrant*.

INSIGNE [insinn-y'] n. m. 1. *badge*; 2. —s, (pl.) *insignia*, pl.

INSIGNIFIANCE [insinn-yifians] n. f. *insignificance*; *insignificancy*.

Avec —, *with* =; *insignificantly*.

INSIGNIFIANT [insinn-yifian] E, adj. 1. *insignificant*; *unimportant*; 2. (th.) *unmeaning*.

D'une manière —e, *insignificantly*.

INSINCERE, adj. *insincere*.

INSINUANT, E, adj. *insinuating*.

INSINUATION [—asion] n. f. 1. *insinuation*; 2. *invidia*; 3. *law* registry.

Personne qui fait des —s, *insinuator*. Faire une —, *to make* ✓ *an insinuation*, *invidia*.

INSINUER, v. a. (DANS, into) 1. § *to insinuate*; *to introduce*; 2. § *to insinuate*; *to instil*; *to inculcate*; 3. § (b. s.) *to insinuate*; *to hint*; *to throw* ✓ *out*; 4. *law* to register.

Personne qui insinue, *insinuator*; *instiller*.

S'INSINUER, pr. v. (DANS, into) 1. § (th.) *to insinuate*; *to creep* ✓; *to wind* ✓; 2. § *to insinuate*; *to insinuate o.'s self*; *to creep* ✓; *to worm*; *to worm o.'s self*; *to wind* ✓ *o.'s self*.

INSIPIDE, adj. 1. § *insipid*; *tasteless*; *unsavoury*; *savourless*; 2. § *insipid*; *spiritless*; *dull*.

INSIPIDEMENT [insipidman] adv. 1. § *insipidly*; 2. § *insipidly*; *dully*; *heavily*.

INSIPIDITÉ, n. f. 1. § *insipidity*; *insipidness*; *tastelessness*; *unsavouriness*; 2. § *insipidity*; *dullness*.

INSISTANCE, n. f. *insisting*.

Sans —, 1. *without* =; 2. *unurged*.

INSISTER, v. n. 1. (SUR, on, upon) *to insist*; 2. (SUR, on, upon) *to dwell*; *to lay* ✓ *stress*; 3. (SUR, ...) *to urge*; *to press*.

— fortement (sur), 1. *to insist much*, *strongly* (on); 2. *to dwell greatly* (on); *to lay* ✓ *great stress* (on). Ne pas — sur, (V. senses) *to waive*. Sur lequel on n'insiste pas, *unurged*; *unpressed*.

INSOCIABILITÉ, n. f. *insociability*; *impracticability*; *impracticableness*.

INSOCIABLE, adj. *unsociable*; *insociable*; *unsocial*.

INSOCIABLEMENT, adv. *unsociably*.

INSOCIAL, E, adj. *unsocial*.

INSOLATION [—asion] n. f. 1. (did.) *insolation*; *exposure to the sun*; 2. (med.) *insolation*; *sun-stroke*.

INOLEMMENT [insolaman] adv. *insolently*; *impertinently*; *saucily*.

INOLENCE, n. f. (POUR, to; DE, to) 1. *insolence*; 2. *impudence*; *sauciness*; 3. *impertinence*; *insolent thing*.

Avec —, *with* =; *insolently*; *saucily*; par —, *out of* =. Être de la dernière —, *to be the acme*, *height of* =.

INOLENT, E, adj. 1. (POUR, to; DE, to) *insolent*; 2. *pert*; *impudent*; *saucy*.

Prendre un air —, (V. senses) *to flaunt*.

INOLENT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *insolent person*; 2. *sauce-box*.

INSOLIDITÉ, n. f. *insolidity*.

INSOLITE, adj. *unusual*.

INSOLITEMENT [insolitman] adv. *unusually*.

INSOLUBILITÉ, n. f. 1. § (did.) *insolubility*; 2. § *quality of that which cannot be solved*.

INSOLUBLE, adj. 1. § (did.) *insoluble*; 2. § *not to be solved*.

INSOLVABILITÉ, n. f. (law) (pers.) *insolvency*.

Fait duquel résulte l'—, *act of insolvency*.

INSOLVABLE, adj. (law) (pers.) *insolvent*.

Debitur —, *insolvent*.

INSOMNIE [insomni] n. f. 1. *sleeplessness*; *wakefulness*; 2. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) (med.) *insomnia*, sing.

Avoir, éprouver des —s, *être travaillé d'—*, *to labour under insomnia*.

Qui a, éprouve des —s, travaillé d'—, *insomniac*; *labouring under insomnia*.

INSONDABLE, adj. § 1. *unfathomable*; *fathomless*; 2. *unfathomable*.

Qualité de ce qui est —, *unfathomableness*. D'une manière —, *unfathomably*.

INSOUCIANCE, n. f. 1. *carelessness*; *heedlessness*; *thoughtlessness*; *unconcern*; 2. *recklessness*.

Avec —, 1. *with* =; *heedlessly*; *listlessly*; *carelessly*; *thoughtlessly*; *unconcernedly*; 2. *recklessly*.

INSOUCIANT, E, adj. 1. *careless*; *heedless*; *thoughtless*; *listless*; *unconcerned*; 2. *unmindful*; *reckless*.

INSOUCEU-X [—cieü] SE, *insouciant*.

INSOUMIS, E, adj. 1. § *unsubdued*; *unsubdued*; 2. § *unsubmissive*.

INSOUTENABLE, adj. 1. (th.) *indefensible*; *unsustainable*; *untenable*; 2. *insupportable*; *unbearable*.

INSPECTER, v. a. 1. *to inspect* (examine with authority); 2. *to survey*; *to examine*.

INSPECTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *inspected*; 2. *surveyed*; *examined*.

Non —, 1. *uninspected*; 2. *unsurveyed*; *unexamined*.

INSPEC-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. *inspector* (official); 2. *surveyor*; 3. *superintendent*; 4. (adm.) *visitor*; 5. (mining) *viewer*.

— divisionnaire, *inspector of a division*; — général, 1. *inspector general*; 2. *surveyor general*.

INSPECTION [inspekcion] n. f. 1. *inspection* (action); *examination*; *survey*; *veto*; *sight*; 2. *inspection* (functions); *inspectorship*; 3. *surveyorship*; 4. *superintendence*; 5. (forest-law) *regard*.

À la première —, *at first sight*. Faire l'— de, *to inspect*; *to examine*; *to survey*; *to veto*; faire une —, 1. *to inspect*

(examine officially); 2. to make a survey; passer à l'—, (mil.) to undergo inspection; subir l'—, to undergo inspection.

INSPIRA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1. (anat.) **inspiratory** (inhaling air); 2. § **inspiring**.

INSPIRA-TEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. 1. **inspire**; 2. (anat.) **inspiratory muscle**.

INSPIRATION [—ac̃ion] n. f. 1. § **inspiration**; 2. § **inspiration**; 3. § **suggestion**; 4. (physiol.) **inspiration**.

Par l'— de q. u., at, on a. o.'s suggestion; sans —, **uninspired**.

INSPIRÉ, n. m. E, n. f. person inspired; person inspired by Heaven.

INSPIRER, v. a. 1. § **to inspire**; to inhale; to breathe in; 2. § (DE, with) to inspire; 3. § to instil; 4. § to prompt, to urge; 5. (th.) to actuate; 6. § to suggest; 7. § to call forth; 8. (med.) to inspire; 9. (physiol.) to inspire.

1. — l'air, to inspire, to inhale the air. 2. — un sentiment à q. u., to inspire a. o. with a sentiment.

— de nouveau, (V. senses) to re-inspire. Être, personne qui inspire §, (V. senses) 1. **inspire**; 2. **instill**; 3. **suggester**. Qui inspire, (V. senses) **suggestive of**.

INSPIRÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **INSPIRER**.

Non —, qui n'est pas —, (V. senses) 1. § **uninspired**; **uninhaled**; 2. § **uninspired**; 3. § **unprompted**; 4. § **unactuated**; 5. § **unsuggested**. Pouvoir être —, (V. senses) § **to be infusible**.

INSTABILITÉ, n. f. **instability**; **unstable**; **mutability**.

INSTABLE, adj. † **unstable**; **mutable**.

INSTALLATION [instalac̃ion] n. f. (DANS) 1. **installation** (in); **instalment** (in); 2. **induction** (into).

INSTALLER, v. a. (DANS) 1. to instal (in); 2. to induct (into).

S'INSTALLER, pr. v. to instal o.'s self; to place, to put, to set o.'s self.

INSTAMMENT, adv. **earnestly**; **with earnestness**; **urgently**.

INSTANCE, n. f. 1. **entreaty**; 2. —s, (pl.) **urgency**, sing.; 3. (law) **instance**.

Vive —, **earnest entreaty**. Tribunal de première —, (Fr. law) **court of first instance** (civil court of inferior jurisdiction). Avec —, **earnestly**; **with earnestness**; **urgently**; en première —, (Fr. law) **before the court of first instance**. Céder aux —s de q. u., to yield to a. o.'s entreaties; faire — (auprès de), to employ, to use = (with); faire de grandes, de vives —s auprès de q. u., to entreat a. o. earnestly; prier avec —, to entreat; solliciter avec toutes les —s possibles, to employ, to use every kind of =.

INSTANT, E, adj. 1. **earnest**; **urgent**; **instant**; **pressing**; 2. **imminent**.

INSTANT, n. m. 1. **instant**; **moment**; 2. **instant**; **moment**; **while**; **little while**.

À chaque, tout —, every instant, moment; à, dans l'—, 1. **instantly**; 2. **this**, **that** =; 3. (of past time) **just now**; dès l'— que, on the = **that**; en cet —, at this, at that =; en un —, in an =, **moment**; tout à l'—, **this very** =, **moment**.

INSTANTANÉ, E, adj. **instantaneous**.

INSTANTANÉITÉ, n. f. **instantaneity**; **instantaneousness**.

INSTANTANÉMENT, adv. **instantaneously**; in an instant.

INSTAR, adv. † **like**; **as**.

À l'— de, 1. **as**; **like**; 2. in imitation of.

INSTAURATION [instaurac̃ion] n. f. **instauration**; **reestablishment**.

INSTIGA-TEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. **instigator**; **inciter**; **stirrer**; **stirrer up**.

INSTIGATION [—ac̃ion] n. f. (à, to) **instigation**; **suggestion**; **setting on**.

À l'— de q. u., at, on a. o.'s instigation, suggestion.

INSTIGUER, v. a. † **to instigate**.

INSTILLATION [instil-lac̃ion] n. f. § (DANS, into) **instillation** (infusing by drops).

INSTILLER [instil-lé] v. a. § (DANS, into) to instil (infuse by drops).

INSTINCT [instin] n. m. **instinct**.

Par —, by =; **instinctively**. Avoir l'— de, to have an = of.

INSTINCTIF [instinktîf] VE, adj. **instinctive**.

INSTINCTIVEMENT [instinktîvman] adv. **instinctively**.

INSTITUANT, n. m. (law) **settler**.

INSTITUE, n. m. (law) **tenant in tail**.

INSTITUER, v. a. 1. to institute; to establish; 2. (th.) to institute; to be institutive of; 3. to appoint; 4. (law) (à, on) to settle (an annuity, pension, rent, &c.).

INSTITUT, n. m. 1. **institution** (of a religious order); 2. **order** (religious); 3. **institute** (learned society); **institution**; 4. **institute** (French Royal society); 5. —s, (pl.) (law) **institutes**, pl.

— de France, **Institute of France** (French royal society). Entrer à l'—, to enter the =.

INSTITUTES, n. f. (law) **institutes**, pl.

INSTITUTEUR, n. m. 1. **instituteur** (founder); 2. **teacher** (man); 3. **tutor** (private teacher); 4. **school-master**.

— primaire, **parish school-master**.

INSTITUTION [—uc̃ion] n. f. 1. **institution** (founding); **establishment**; 2. **institution** (thing founded); * **institute**; 3. **institution** (law, rite, ceremony); 4. **instruction**; **education**; 5. **school**; **academy**; **seminary**; 6. **boarding-school**; **academy**; **seminary**; 7. (law) **settlement**; **settling**.

— classique, **grammar-school**; forte, grande —, large =. — de demoiselles, de jeunes personnes, **young ladies' =**; **seminary for young ladies**; — de jeunes gens, 1. **young gentlemen's =**; 2. **young gentlemen's boarding school**; **seminary, academy for young gentlemen**. Chef d'—, 1. **school-master** (of a large school); 2. **master of a boarding school**; **head of an academy, a seminary**; directrice, **maitresse d'—** 1. = **mistress**; 2. **mistress of a boarding =**.

Envoyer à l'—, to send to =; tenir une —, to keep a =.

INSTITUTRICE, n. f. 1. **instituteur** (female founder); 2. **instructress**; **teacher**; **governess**; 3. **governess** (private teacher); 4. **school-mistress**.

INSTRUCTEUR, n. m. 1. † **instructor**; 2. (mil.) **disciplinarian**.

INSTRUCTEUR, adj. 1. † **that instructs**; 2. (mil.) **drill**.

Juge —, **examining magistrate**; officier —, **drill-officer**.

INSTRUCTIF, VE, adj. (de, to) **instructive**.

Peu —, **uninstructive**. D'une manière instructive, **instructively**.

INSTRUCTION [—ukcion] n. f. 1. **instruction**; **education**; **tuition**; **teaching**; 2. **knowledge**, sing.; **information**, sing.; **learning**, sing.; **attainments**, pl.; 3. **instruction**; **precept**; **lesson**; 4. **instruction**; **direction**; 5. —s, (pl.) **instructions** (official directions); pl.; 6. (law) **private examination**; **examination**; 7. (schools) **schooling** (price); **tuition**.

—s détaillées, **particular instructions**, **directions**, pl.; légère —, **slight knowledge**, sing.; **slender attainments**, pl.; nouvelles —s, **further directions**; — publique, **public** =; —s ultérieures, **further directions**. Juge d'—, (law) **examining magistrate**; prix d'—, (schools) **tuition**; **teaching**. De grande —, of **extensive**, of **great information**, **knowledge**; of **great attainments**; sans

—, 1. **untaught**; **uneducated**; **untaught**; 2. **unlearned**; **unlettered**; **uninstructed**. Avoir de l'—, 1. to be well-informed; 2. to be a person of good attainments; donner des —s à (pour), to instruct (to); to give √ =s, **directions** (to); prendre, recevoir les —s de q. u., to receive a. o.'s =s. Disposé à recevoir l'—, **teachable**; qui n'est pas susceptible d'—, **unteachable**.

INSTRUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CONDUIRE).

1. (à, to) to instruct; to be an instructor of; to teach √; * to inform; 2. to educate; to train; to train up; 3. to teach (animals); to train; 4. (DE) to inform (of); to acquaint (with); to apprise (of); to instruct (of); 5. (law) to examine.

Que l'on ne saurait —, **unteachable**; qui n'instruit pas, **uninstructive**; **uninforming**.

INSTRUIT, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **INSTRUIRE**) (pers.) of **information**; **well-informed**; of **attainments**.

Non —, 1. **uninstructed**; **untaught**; 2. **uneducated**; **uninformed**; **untrained**; **unbred** (to); 3. **uninformed** (of); **unacquainted** (with); **unapprized** (of); **unaware** (of); **unconscious** (of); peu —, **untaught**; **uninstructed**. Être — (de), 1. (V. senses) to be aware (of); 2. to understand √ (...); to learn (...); 3. to hear √ (...); 4. to receive notice (of); 5. to be privy (to); n'être pas — (de) §, (V. senses) to be uninformed (of); to be unacquainted (with); to be unaware (of).

S'INSTRUIRE, pr. v. (V. senses of **INSTRUIRE**) 1. (pers.) to instruct o.'s self; to improve o.'s self; to inform o.'s self; 2. (th.) to be, to form the subject of an inquiry; 3. (law) to be under examination.

Aptitude à —, disposition à —, **teachableness**.

INSTRUIRE, v. n. (conj. like CONDUIRE) (law) to proceed.

INSTRUISABLE, adj. † **teachable**.

INSTRUMENT, n. m. 1. § **instrument**; 2. § **implement**; **tool**; 3. § **engine** (instrument); 4. § **instrument** (agent); 5. § (b. s.) **instrument** (agent); **tool**; **underling**; 6. † **instrument** (document); 7. (mus.) **instrument**.

— bien affilé, **sharp edged instrument**; **tool**; — chirurgical, **surgical** =; — con-

tondant, **blunt** =; simple —, **mere tool**; — tranchant, **sharp** =; **edge-tool**; — très-tranchant, **sharp edged tool**.

— d'astronomie, **astronomical** =; — de chirurgie, **surgical** =; — à cordes (mus.) **stringed** =; — de labourage, **implement of husbandry**; — de mathématique, **mathematical** =; — de torture, = of **torture**; **engine**; — à touches, (mus.) **keyed** =; — de travail §, 1. =, **implement of labour**; 2. § **labouring oar**; — à vent, (mus.) **wind** =.

Boîte d'—s, **box, case of** =s. Comme un —, **instrumentally**; d'—, (V. senses) **instrumental**; par des —s (de musique), **instrumentally**. Servir d'— (à), pour, (pers.) to be **instrumental** (in) to subserve (...).

INSTRUMENTAIRE, adj. (law) (de witnesses) to a deed.

INSTRUMENTAL, E, adj. 1. (th.) **instrumental**; 2. (mus.) **instrumental**.

INSTRUMENTATION [—ac̃ion] n. f. (mus.) **composition of the instrumental part**.

INSTRUMENTER, v. n. 1. (law) to make √, to draw √ out **instrumental deeds**; 2. (mus.) to compose **instrumental music**.

INSTRUMENTISTE, n. m. (mus.) **instrumental performer**.

INSU, n. m. † **ignorance**.

À l'— de, unknown to; without the knowledge of; without the privity of.

À son —, 1. **unknown to one**; without

o's knowing it; 2. unwittingly; un-
warily.

INSUBORDINATION [—acion] n. f. in-
subordination.

INSUBORDONNE, E, adj. insubordi-
nate.

INSUCCES, n. m. † unsuccessfulness;
miscarriage; failure.

INSUFFISAMMENT [insufizaman] adv.
insufficiently.

INSUFFISANCE, n. f. 1. insufficiency;
2. (law) (th.) insolvency.

INSUFFISANT, E, adj. 1. (pour) in-
sufficient (for); 2. inadequate (to); un-
equal (to); 3. (law) (th.) insolvent.

INSUFFLATION [—acion] n. f. 1. in-
sufflation; 2. (med.) inspiration.

INSUFFLER, v. a. (med.) to inspire;
to breathe in.

INSULAIRE, adj. insular.

INSULAIRE, n. m. f. islander.

INSULTANT, E, adj. (th.) (pour, to)
insulting.

INSULTE, n. f. 1. (pour, to) insult;
(affront); 2. taunt; 3. (mil.) insult.

Auteur d'une —, insulter. Avec —,
insultingly; hors d'—, (mil.) beyond
the reach of insult. Faire — à, to in-
sult; faire —, une — à q. u., to offer
an insult to a. o.; to insult a. o.; se
ressentir d'une —, to feel √ an insult;
supporter une —, to brook an insult;
se venger d'une —, to resent an insult.

INSULTER, v. a. 1. to insult; (to af-
front); 2. to taunt; 3. (mil.) to insult.
1. — q. u. publiquement, to insult a. o. pu-
bly.

INSULTER, v. n. 1. (pers.) (à, ...) to
insult (offend against propriety); 2.
(th.) (à, to) to be an insult to.

1. — aux malheureux, au malheur, to in-
sult the unfortunate, misfortune. 2. Le faste
insulte à la misère publique, pomp is an insult
to public distress.

INSUPPORTABLE, adj. insuppor-
table; insufferable; unbearable.

Nature —, insupportableness.

INSUPPORTABLEMENT, adv. insup-
portably; insufferably; unbearably.

INSURGE, n. m. insurgent.

INSURGENCE, n. f. † insurrection.

INSURGENTS, n. m. pl. 1. Insurgents
(Hungarian troops); 2. Insurgents
(Americans who resisted England in the
war of independence).

INSURGER (S') pr. v. to rise √ in
insurrection; to revolt.

Faire insurger, to rouse, to urge to
insurrection.

INSURGÉ, E, pa. p. insurgent; in in-
surrection.

INSURMONTABLE, adj. (pour, to) 1.
insurmountable; insuperable; uncon-
querable; 2. unmitigable.

INSURMONTABLEMENT, adv. insur-
mountably; insuperably; unconque-
rably.

INSURRECTION [insurekcion] n. f. in-
surrection; rising.

INSURRECTIONNEL [insurekcionel] LE,
adj. insurrectionary.

INTACT [intakt] E, adj. 1. untouched;
involute; unviolated; 2. unhurt; un-
harmful; 3. unimpaired; undamaged;
4. unimpeached; unblemished; spot-
less; 5. (pers.) of unimpeached probity.

Dont les parties vitales sont —es,
whose vital parts are unimpaired;
heart-whole.

INTACTILE, adj. (did.) intangible;
intangible.

INTAILLE [intai-y'] n. f. (fine arts) in-
taglio.

En —, intagliated.

INTANGIBILITÉ, n. f. (did.) intan-
gibility; intangibility.

INTANGIBLE, adj. (did.) intangible;
intangible.

INTARISSABLE, adj. 1. † (of streams)
never-failing; that cannot be dried up;
2. † inexhaustible.

INTEGRAL, E, adj. 1. whole; entire;
total; integral; 2. (alg.) integral; 3.
(chem.) integral.

Calcul —, (math.) integral calculus,
sing; fluxions. pl.

INTEGRALE, n. f. (math.) 1. integral;
2. fluent.

INTEGRALEMENT [—graman] adv.
wholly; entirely; totally; integrally.

INTEGRALITÉ, n. f. wholeness; enti-
reness.

INTEGRANT, E, adj. integral; inte-
grant.

Faire partie —e de, to be, to consti-
tute, to form an integral part of.

INTEGRATION [—acion] n. f. (math.)
integration.

INTEGRE, adj. just; upright; honest;
of integrity; of probity.

INTEGRER, v. a. (math.) to inte-
grate.

INTEGRITÉ, n. f. 1. † integrity;
wholeness; entireness; 2. † soundness;
3. † integrity; probity; justness;
uprightness; honesty.

INTELLECT [intelek] n. m. 1. (did.)
intellect; understanding; 2. (jest.) in-
tellect.

INTELLECTI-F, VE, adj. (philos.) in-
tellective.

INTELLECTION [intelekcion] n. f.
(philos.) intellection.

INTELLECTUEL, LE, adj. (philos.)
intellectual.

Faculté —le, intellect.

INTELLIGENCE, n. f. 1. intellect;
mind; understanding; apprehension;
2. (DE) intelligence (of); skill (in);
ability (in); 3. (DE) knowledge (of);
acquaintance (with); 4. intelligence;
intercourse; commerce; correspon-
dence; 5. (b. s.) compact; league; 6.
intelligence; harmony; friendship; 7.
intelligence (spiritual being); spirit.

— bornée, étroite, limited, narrow
intellect; mauvaise —, misunderstanding;
vaste —, vast —. Au-dessus de
l'—, superintellectual; avec —, un-
derstanding; d'—, 1. by compact; 2.
hand in hand; 3. intelligent; d'une
vaste —, comprehensive; sans —, (V.
senses) unintelligent. Avoir de l'—, to
be intelligent; avoir l'— de, to be in-
telligent of; avoir peu d'—, to be un-
intelligent; avoir une double —, to
hold √ intelligence with both parties;
être d'— (avec), 1. to be in compact,
league (with); 2. to be hand in hand
(with); 3. (b. s.) to play into each
other's hands; être en bonne — avec
q. u., to have a good understanding
with a. o.; être privé d'—, (V. senses)
to be unintelligent; rester, vivre en
bonne — avec q. u., to have a good
understanding with a. o.; to live on
good terms with a. o.

INTELLIGENT, E, adj. 1. intelligent;
2. intelligent; quick; sharp.

Peu —, unintelligent; 2. slow; not
sharp.

INTELLIGIBILITÉ, n. f. † intelligen-
bleness; intelligibility.

INTELLIGIBLE, adj. 1. audible; 2.
intelligible; 3. (did.) intellectual.

N'être pas —, 1. to be inaudible; 2.
to be unintelligible. Qualité de ce qui
est —, 1. audibleness; 2. intelligible-
ness; intelligibility.

INTELLIGIBLEMENT, adv. 1. audibly;
2. intelligibly.

INTEMPÉRANCE [intanpéran] n. f. 1.
(DE, in) intemperance; 2. intempe-
rance; insobriety.

Avec —, intemperately.

INTEMPÉRANT [intanpéran] E, adj. in-
temperate (addicted to excess).

INTEMPERE [intanpére] E, adj. † in-
temperate

INTEMPÉRIE [intanpéri] n. f. (of the

air, climate, seasons) inclemency; in-
temperateness.

INTEMPESTI-F [intanpestif] VE, adj.
unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed.

Nature intempestive, unseasonable-
ness.

INTEMPESTIVEMENT [intanpestivman]
adv. unseasonably; out of season.

INTENDANCE, n. f. 1. administra-
tion; management; direction; 2.
stewardship; 3. intendance (public
functions); 4. intendance (duration of
functions); 5. intendant's house, resi-
dence.

INTENDANT, n. m. 1. steward; 2.
surveyor; 3. intendant.

— militaire, (mil.) commissary of
stores. — des bâtiments, surveyor of
buildings; — de la liste civile, inten-
dant of the civil list.

INTENDANTE, n. f. † intendant's
lady.

INTENSE, adj. 1. intense (violent);
2. severe; violent; 3. (of sound) strong.

1. Chaleur, froid —, intense heat, cold. 2.
Maladie —, severe illness.

INTENSI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) inten-
sive.

INTENSITÉ, n. f. 1. intensity (vio-
lence); intenseness; 2. severity; vio-
lence; 3. (of sound) strength.

INTENSIVEMENT [intansivman] adv.
intensely.

INTENTER, v. a. 1. (law) (CONTRE,
against) to enter (actions); 2. to bring √
(charges); 3. to begin √ (law-suits
with); to commence.

INTENTION [intancion] n. f. 1. (de, to)
intention; intent; design; purpose;
view; 2. (que, subj.) intention (will);
3. (law) intent; intentment.

— criminelle, 1. criminal intention;
2. (law) malice; — présumée criminelle,
(law) implied malice. Absence, dé-
faut d'—, undesignedness; auteur d'une
—, d'—s, intender. À —s, —s, —s,
meaning; à l'— de q. u., for a. o.; on
account of a. o.; à bonnes —s, with
good =; well-meaning; à mauvaises
—s, with bad =s; ill-meaning; avec
—, 1. intentional; 2. intentionality;
on purpose; contre l'— de, contrary to
the = of; dans l'— de, with the = of;
for the purpose of; with a view to; dans
de bonnes —, with good =s; d'—, 1.
of =; 2. intentional; d'une — criminelle,
(law) malicious; sans —, 1. with-
out =; 2. unintentional; 3. unmean-
ing; undesigned; 4. unintentionally; un-
designedly; 5. undesigning. Avoir l'—
(de), to intend (to); to have an = (to);
to purpose; to mean (to); avoir de bon-
nes —s pour, to have good =s towards;
to mean √ well to; avoir de mauvaises
—s envers q. u., to have bad =s towards
a. o.; to mean √ harm to a. o.; fait
avec —, 1. voluntary; 2. (law) volun-
tary: fait sans —, unpurposed; pren-
dre l'— pour le fait, to take √ the = for
the deed. Qui est l'effet de l'—, inten-
tional.

INTENTIONNÉ [intancioné] E, adj. ...-
intentioned; ...-meaning.

Bien —, well- =; mal —, ill- =.

INTENTIONNEL [intancionel] LE, adj.
1. intended; 2. of intention.

INTER [interr] (latin prefix employed
in many French words, signifies be-
tween) inter.

INTERCALAIRE, adj. 1. (chron.) in-
tercalary; intercalary; 2. (of verses)
of the burden.

Vers —s, burden.

INTERCALATION [interkalacion] n. f.
1. (chron.) intercalation; 2. interpola-
tion.

INTERCALER, v. a. 1. (chron.) to
intercalate; 2. interpolate.

2. — un mot, une ligne dans un texte, to in-
terpolate a word, a line in a text.

Personne qui intercale, interpolator.

INTERCALE, E, pa. p. 1. (chron.) *intercalated*; 2. *interpolated*.

Temps —, (chron.) *embolism*.

INTERCEDER, v. n. (auprès de, with) *to intercede*.

INTERCEPTER, v. a. 1. *to intercept* (a. th.); 2. *to shut off*, out (the air, steam, etc.); 3. (tech.) *to cut off*.

Personne qui intercepte, *interceptor*.

INTERCEPTION [—ception] n. f. *interception*.

INTERCESSEUR, n. m. (auprès de, with) *interceder*; *intercessor*.

INTERCESSION, n. f. (auprès de, with) *intercession*.

INTERCOSTAL, E, adj. (anat.) *intercostal*.

INTERCURRENT, adj. f. (med.) *intercurrent*.

Maladie —, = *disease*.

INTERDICTION [—diction] n. f. 1. *interdiction* (act); 2. *prohibition*; 3. *laying under an interdiction*; 4. (law) *privation of the exercise* (of civil rights).

— légale, (law) *appointment of a committee of the estate of a person criminally convicted*. — de sortir du pays, (law) *confinement to the realm*. Demande en —, (law) 1. *petition for the appointment of a committee of the estate of a person criminally convicted*; 2. *petition of lunacy*; jugement d'—, (law) *judgment of deprivation of civil rights*. D'—, *interdictive*; *interdictory*; *prohibitive*; *prohibitory*. Demander, provoquer l'— de, (law) *to apply for a judgment of deprivation of civil rights*; lever l'—, (law) *to determine a judgment of deprivation of civil rights*.

INTERDIGITAL, E, adj. (orn.) *interdigital*.

Membrane —e, (orn.) *web*.

INTERDIRE, v. u. (irreg. conj. like DIRE; ind. pres. VOUS INTERDISEZ; imperative, INTERDISEZ) 1. (de, to) *to forbid*; 2. *to prohibit* (a. th.); *to be prohibitive of*; 3. *to interdict* (a. th.); *to put under interdiction upon*; 4. *to interdict* (a. o.); 5. (de, at) *to amaze*; *to stupefy*; *to put to a nonplus*; 6. (de, at) *to abash*; *to confuse*; 7. (de, at) *to nonplus*; *to put to a nonplus*; 8. (law) *to declare incapable of managing his affairs*; 9. (can. law) *to interdict* (a clergyman).

— l'entrée à, *to shut out*. Personne qui interdit, (V. senses) *forbidder*; *prohibiter*.

INTERDIT, E, pa. p. (V. senses of INTERDIRE) *abashed*; *confused*; *sheepish*.

Non —, 1. *unforbidden*; *unforbid*; 2. *unprohibited*; 3. *unamazed*; 4. *unconfused*.

INTERDIT, n. m. 1. (law) (pers.) *person interdicted*; 2. (can. law) *interdict*.

Frapper d'—, mettre en —, *to lay under an interdiction*; *to interdict*.

INTERESSANT, E, adj. (de, to) *interesting*.

Peu —, *uninteresting*.

INTERESSE, n. m. *interested party*.

INTERESSEUR, v. a. 1. (dans, in) *to interest*; *to give an interest, a share to*; 2. § (à, in; d, to) *to interest*; 3. (com.) *to interest*; *to concern*; 4. (urg.) *to injure*; *to hurt*.

INTERESSE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of INTERESSEUR) 1. *interested*; 2. (b. s.) *self-interested*; *selfish*.

Non —, 1. *uninterested*; 2. *unselfish*. Être — (à, dans), (V. senses) 1. *to be interested (in)*; *to have a share (in)*; 2. (dans) *to be a party (in)*.

S'INTERESSER, pr. v. 1. § (à, dans, in) *to be interested*; *to have an interest, share*; 2. § (à, with, about) *to concern o.'s self*; 3. § (à, in) *to interest*

o.'s self; *to be interested*; *to take an interest*.

— peu à, (V. senses) *to give o.'s self no concern for*.

INTERÊT, n. m. 1. (dans, in) *interest*; 2. § *interest*; 3. main chance; 4. § (à, in) *interest*; 5. § *concern*; *concernment*; 6. § *interest*; *concern*; *share*; 6. (arith.) *interest*; 7. (com.) *interest*; *share*; 8. (com.) —s (pl.) *interest*, sing.

— le plus cher, *bosom interest*; —s composés, *compound*; —s élevés, gros —s, (com.) *high*; léger —, slight —; — particulier, *private end*; *private*; — personnel, *personal*; — simple, *simple*; — des —s, *compound*; — upon —; — de rien, *trifling*; — Absence d'—, *unconcern*. À —, (com.) *at, on, upon*; au mieux de son —, *to o.'s best*; avec —, 1. *with*; 2. § *concernedly*; dans l'— de, 1. *for the*; 2. *to the benefit of*; dans son —, *to o.'s*; sans —, 1. *without*; 2. § *uninteresting*. Agir, aller contre ses propres —s, *to act contrarily to o.'s*; avoir de l'— (pour), (th.) *to be interesting (to)*; *to be of (to)*; avoir un — à, dans, *to have an in*; *to have a share in*; avoir le plus haut —, *to be of the utmost concern*; favoriser les —s de q. u., *to promote a. o.'s*; gagner l'— de q. u., *to make with a. o.*; gagner q. u. à ses —s, *to bring a. o. over to o.'s*; mettre à —, (fin.) *to put out to*; (to put out; mettre q. u. dans ses —s, 1. *to bring a. o. into o.'s*; 2. *to make with a. o.*; 3. *to make sure of a. o.*; mettre q. u. hors d'—, *to hold a. o. harmless*; placer à —, (fin.) *to put out to*; porter —, (com.) *to bear*; porter de l'— à q. u., *to bear a. o.*; prendre —, de l'— à §, *to have, to take an in*; prendre les —s de q. u., *to defend a. o.'s*; prêter un — à §, *to give an in*; rapporter de l'—, (fin.) *to bring in*; servir les —s, (fin.) *to pay the*; soigner les —s de q. u., (com.) *to attend to a. o.'s*; soigner au mieux les —s de q. u., (com.) *to promote a. o.'s*; surveiller les —s de q. u., (com.) *to guard a. o.'s*; témoigner de l'— à §, *to show concern for*; veiller aux —s de q. u., *to attend to a. o.'s*. l'— courra de, (com.) *the shall be payable from*.

INTERFOLIER, v. a. *to interleave*.

INTÉRIEUR, E, adj. 1. § *inside*; 2. § *interior*; 3. § *internal*; 4. § *inner*; 5. § *inward*; 6. § *inward*.

INTÉRIEUR, n. m. 1. (th.) *interior*; *inside*; 2. § (th.) *interior*; 3. § (pers.) *home*; 4. § (pers.) *private life*; 5. § *heart*; *bosom*; 6. (adm., com.) *home*; *interior*; 7. (polit.) *home department*; *home*.

— de maçonnerie, (build.) *filling in*. Ministre de l'—, *minister for the home department*. À l'—, 1. § *inside*; *in-door*; 2. § *home, at home*; dans l'—, (V. senses) 1. § (th.) *inside*; 2. § (pers.) *domestically*; *at home*; home; 2. in privacy; in private; de l'—, 1. § *inner*; 2. § *home*; 3. § *from within*; sur l'—, (com.) (of bills) *inland*; *domestic*. Rentrer dans son —, §, *to go home to o.'s heart, bosom*.

INTÉRIEUREMENT [—rieurement] adv. 1. § *internally*; 2. § *inward*; *inwards*; 3. § *inwardly*.

INTERIM [intérim] n. m. 1. *interim*; 2. *administration ad interim*; 3. (eccl. hist.) *interim* (decree of the emperor Charles V).

Dans l'—, *in the interim*; par —, *ad*. Faire l'—, *to administer ad*.

INTÉRIMAIRE, adj. (pers.) *ad interim*.

INTERJECTION [—jekcion] n. f. 1. (gram.) *interjection*; 2. (law) *lodgings* (of an appeal).

INTERJETER, v. a. (law) *to lodge* (an appeal).

INTERLIGNE [—lian-y'] n. m. *spaces between two lines*.

INTERLIGNE [—lian-y'] n. f. 1. (mus.) *space*; 2. (print.) *lead*; *space-line*.

INTERLIGNER [—lian-yé] v. a. (print.) *to lead*.

INTERLIGNÉ, E, pa. p. (print.) *lead*.

INTERLINEAIRE, adj. *interlinear*; *interlineary*.

Livre —, *interlineary*.

INTERLINEATION [—acion] n. f. *interlineation* (thing written).

INTERLINÉER, v. a. *to interline*.

INTERLOCUTEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. *interlocutor* (speaker in a dialogue); 2. *speaker* (person speaking with another); 3. *interrogator*.

INTERLOCUTION [—lokucion] n. f.; (law) *interlocution*.

INTERLOCUTOIRE, adj. (law) *interlocutory*.

INTERLOCUTOIRE, n. m. (law) *interlocutory decree*.

INTERLOPE, n. m. *interloper* (ship).

INTERLOPE, adj. *interloping*.

Personne qui fait le commerce — *interloper*. Faire le commerce —, *to interlope*.

INTERLOQUER, v. a. 1. § *to award an interlocutory in*; 2. § *to nonplus*; *to put to a nonplus*.

INTERLUNUM [—niomm] n. m. (astr.) *interlunium*.

De l'—, (astr.) *interlunar*; *interlunary*.

INTERMEDE, n. m. 1. *interlude*; 2. (chem.) *intermediate*.

Acteur dans un —, *interluder*.

INTERMEDIAIRE, adj. 1. *intermediate*; 2. *intervening*; 3. *midway*.

INTERMEDIAIRE, n. m. 1. *intermediary*; *intermediate agent*; 2. *medium*; 3. *middle-man*.

Par —, *intermediately*; par l'— de, *through the medium of*.

INTERMEDIAT, E, adj. *intermediate*.

INTERMINABLE, adj. 1. *interminable*.

2. § *long-winded*.

INTERMISSION, n. f. 1. *intermission*; *cessation*; 2. (med.) *intermission*.

Non —, *unintermission*. Avec —, *intermittently*; *with intermissions*.

sans —, *unintermittently*; *without intermission*; *incessantly*.

INTERMITTENCE, n. f. 1. *intermission*; *cessation*; 2. (med.) *intermissions*.

INTERMITTENT, E, adj. 1. *intermittent*; 2. (med.) *intermittent*.

Fièvre —e, (med.) *intermittent*.

Fontaine, source —e, *intermittent*; *reciprocating spring*; *circulating fountain*.

INTERMONDE, adj. § *intermundane*.

INTERMONDE, n. m. § *intermundane space*.

INTERMUSCULAIRE, adj. (anat.) *intermuscular*.

INTERNAT, n. m. 1. *boarding-school*.

2. (sing.) *functions of house-surgeon, physician*.

INTERNATIONAL, E, adj. *international*.

INTERNE, adj. 1. *internal*; 2. *in-door*; 3. (anat.) *mesial*; 4. (geom.) *interior*.

Face —, (anat.) *mesial aspect*.

INTERNE, n. m. f. 1. (of schools) *boarder*; 2. (of hospitals) *house-surgeon*; 3. (of hospitals) *clinical clerk*.

INTERNISSABLE, adj. § *unsullied*.

INTERNONCE, n. m. *internuncio* (of the pope, of Austria).

INTEROSSEU-X [—oceu] SE, adj. (anat.) *interosseal*; *interosseous*.

INTERPELLATION [—pèl-lacion] n. f.

1. (law) summons (to do a. th.); call;
2. question; call for a reply; 3. (parl.) question.

Adresser, faire une — à, (parl.) to put a question to.

INTERPELLER [interpèl-lé] v. a. (DE, to) 1. (law) to summon; to call on; 2. to summon; to call on; 3. (parl.) to put a question to.

INTERPOLATEUR, n. m. interpolator.

INTERPOLATION [—âcion] n. f. interpolation.

INTERPOLER, v. a. to interpolate.

INTERPOSER [—pôze] v. a. 1. (did.) to interpose (to place one thing between two others); 2. § to interpose.
2. — l'autorité de q. u., to interpose a. o.'s authority.

INTERPOSÉ, E, adj. § interposed.

Personne — e, (law) party who lends his name to another to enable him to derive a benefit which he could not obtain in his own person.

S'INTERPOSER, pr. v. 1. § to interpose (be placed between two objects); 2. § to interpose; to be an interposer.

INTERPOSITION [—pôzicion] n. f. 1. § interposition (state); 2. § interposition (of superior authority); intervention.

— de personne, (law) lending o.'s name to another to enable him to derive a benefit which he could not obtain in his own person.

INTERPRÉTATI-F, VE, adj. interpretative.

INTERPRÉTATION [—âcion] n. f. (DE, of, to) 1. § interpretation; 2. § interpretation; construction.

— erronée, fausse §, misconstruction. D'—, (V. senses) constructional; par —, 1. constructively; interpretatively; 2. (law) constructive. Donner une mauvaise — à §, to misconstrue; to put a ill construction on; donner la meilleure — à, to put the best construction on; to make the best construction of.

INTERPRÉTÉ, n. m. 1. § § (DE, to) interpreter; 2. § expounder; 3. § expositor.

Faux — §, misconstruer.

INTERPRÊTER, v. a. (EX, into) 1. § to interpret; 2. § to expound; 3. § to be the expounder of; 4. § to interpret; to construe.

— mal §, to interpret badly. — en bien §, to put a good construction on; — en mal §, to put a ill construction on; — en mauvaise part §, to misconstrue. Personne qui interprète mal, misconstruer. Que l'on peut — §, interpretable.

S'INTERPRÊTER, pr. v. § to be interpreted.

Pouvoir — §, to be interpretable.

INTERREGNE [inter-rènn-y] n. m. interregnum.

INTERROGANT, E, adj. 1. § asking questions; 2. (gram.) of interrogation.

Point —, note of interrogation; interrogation.

INTERROGA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. interrogator; examiner.

INTERROGATI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) interrogative; interrogatory.

Term —, interrogative.

INTERROGATION [interrogâcion] n. f. 1. interrogation; question; 2. —s, (pl.) (of witnesses) examination; interrogatory, sing.; 3. (gram.) interrogation; 4. (rhet.) interrogation.

Point d'—, (gram.) note of interrogation; interrogation. Avec —, interrogatively; par —, by question; interrogatively; catechetically; par forme d'—, interrogatively.

INTERROGATOIRE, n. m. (law) examination (of parties accused).

— contradictoire, cross-examination;

tion; — préliminaire et lecture de l'acte d'accusation, arraignment. — sur faits et articles, (civ. law) particular examination. Subir un —, to undergo an examination.

INTERROGER, v. a. 1. § to question; to interrogate; 2. § (b. s.) to catechise (question); 3. § to consult; to examine; 4. (law) to examine (a. o.).

3. — la nature, l'histoire, to consult nature, history.

— contradictoirement, (law) to cross-examine; to cross-question. Magistrat qui interroge, (law) examining magistrate.

INTERROGÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of INTERROGER.

Non —, 1. unquestioned; 2. (law) unexamined. Sans être —, unquestioned.

S'INTERROGER, pr. v. 1. § to question, to interrogate each other; 2. § to examine o.'s self; to examine o.'s own conscience, heart.

INTERROMPRE [—ronpr] v. a. 1. to interrupt; 2. to break off (a. th.); to cut off; 3. to break in upon (a. o.); 4. (law) to bar.

Sans vous — ! pardon the interruption!

INTERROMPU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of INTERROMPRE) interrupted.

Non —, uninterrupted.

S'INTERROMPRE, pr. v. to interrupt o.'s self; to break off.

INTERROMP-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. interrupter.

INTERROMP-TEUR, TRICE, adj. (th.) of interruption.

INTERRUPTION [interrupcion] n. f. 1. interruption; 2. (law) bar.

— d'un filon métallique, (mining) flooding. Avec —, interruptedly; (off and on; on and off; sans —, 1. uninterrupted; 2. uninterruptedly. Éprouver de l'—, (th.) to suffer interruption; éprouver des —s, (pers.) to meet with interruptions.

INTERSECTION [—sâcion] n. f. 1. (anat.) intersection; 2. (geom.) intersection.

D'—, (geom.) intersecting. Faire —, (geom.) to intersect.

INTERSTELLAIRE, adj. (astr.) interstellar.

INTERSTICE, n. m. 1. interstice; 2. (bot.) interstice.

Qui contient des —s, interstitial.

INTERVALLE, n. m. 1. (of place) interval; interlapse; 2. (of time) interval; 3. (arch.) interval; 4. (bot.) interstice; 5. (build.) clear; 6. (nav.) interval; 7. (mus.) interval.

À —s, (build.) bayed; à de longs —s, at long intervals; **far-between; dans l'—, in the interval; in the mean time; de l'—, of the interval; intervening; par —, at intervals; intermittingly; between whiles.

INTERVENANT, E, adj. 1. (pers.) intervening; 2. (law) intervening.

Partie — e, = party.

INTERVENANT, n. m. E, n. f. (law) intervening party.

INTERVENIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like TENIR) 1. (pers.) to interfere; to intervene; (to step in; 2. (pers.) to interpose; 3. (th.) to occur; to happen; 4. (law) to become party to a suit in progress.

Personne qui intervient, (V. senses) interposer. Faire —, 1. to bring in; 2. to call in.

INTERVENTION [—vancion] n. f. 1. (pers.) (auprès de, with) intervention; interference; 2. (com.) intervention.

Non —, non-intervention. Acte d'—, (com.) act of honour.

INVERSION, n. f. inversion (placing in a contrary order).

INVERTIR, v. a. 1. to invert

(place in a contrary order); 2. to change (an order of succession).

1. — l'ordre de la justice, to invert the order of justice.

INTESTABLE, adj. (law) intestable.

INTESTAT, n. m. (law) intestate.

Ab —, (law) (of heirs) intestate. Succession ab —, 1. intestacy; 2. (law) intestate's estate.

INTESTAT, adj. (law) (of the deceased) intestate.

INTESTIN, E, adj. § intestine.

INTESTIN, n. m. (anat.) intestine.

INTESTINAL, E, adj. (anat.) intestinal.

INTIMATION [—âcion] n. f. (law) 1. legal notice; 2. notice of appeal.

INTIME, adj. 1. intimate; inmost; 2. intimate (close in friendship).

INTIME, n. m. f. intimate.

INTIME, n. m. E, n. f. (law) appellee.

INTIMEMENT, adv. intimately.

INTIMER, v. a. 1. (à, to) to notify; 2. to appoint the place and time of (a council); 3. (law) to give legal notice of; 4. (law) to give notice of appeal to (a. o.).

INTIMIDATION [—âcion] n. f. intimidation.

INTIMIDER, v. a. to intimidate.

S'INTIMIDER, pr. v. to be intimidated.

INTIMITÉ, n. f. 1. (th.) close connexion; 2. (pers.) intimacy.

INTITULE, n. m. (sing.) (law) (of deeds) title.

INTITULER, v. a. 1. to entitle; to call; to name; 2. (law) to entitle.

S'INTITULER, pr. v. to entitle o.'s self; (to call o.'s self).

INTOLÉRABLE, adj. (à, pour, to) intolerable; insufferable; unbearable.

Nature —, intolerableness.

INTOLÉRABLEMENT, adv. intolerably; insufferably.

INTOLÉRANCE, n. f. (pour, to) intolerance.

INTOLÉRANT, E, adj. (pour, to) intolerant.

INTOLÉRANT, n. m. E, n. f. intolerant.

INTOLÉRANTISME, n. m. intolerance.

INTONATION [—nâcion] n. f. 1. intonation; 2. (mus.) intonation.

— sourde, deep —.

INTORSION, n. f. (did.) intorsion.

INTRADO,

INTRADOS, n. m. (arch.) intrado; intrados; underside.

INTRADUISIBLE, adj. untranslatable.

INTRAITABLE, adj. (pers.) 1. intractable; untractable; ungovernable; unmanageable; 2. unreasonable; that will not hearken to reason.

Caractère —, intractableness; intractability; untractableness; untractability. D'une manière —, intractably. Être —, (V. senses) to be unreasonable; to be unwilling to hearken to reason.

INTRANSITI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) intransitive.

Dans un sens —, (gram.) intransitively.

IN-TRENTE-DEUX, adj., pl. (book-s., print.) in thirty-tuos.

IN-TRENTE-DEUX, n. m., pl. —, (book-s., print.) book in thirty-tuos.

INTREPIDE, adj. intrepid; dauntless; undaunted; fearless.

INTREPIDEMENT [—pidman] adv. intrepidly; undauntedly; fearlessly.

INTREPIDITÉ, n. f. intrepidity, dauntlessness; undauntedness; fearlessness.

INTRIGANT, E, adj. intriguing.

INTRIGANT, n. m. E, n. f. intriguer.

INTRIGUE, n. f. 1. intrigue; 2. (of literary productions) plot; intrigue; 3. (theat.) plot; intrigue.

— accessoire, sous —, *under-plot*. Hors d'—, *extricated from embarrassment*; out of difficulty; par —, 1. *by intrigue*; 2. *intriguingly*. Conduire, mener une —, *to carry on an intrigue*; débrouiller, démêler, dénouer une —, *to unravel an intrigue*; former une —, des —s, *to intrigue*.

INTRIGUER, v. a. *to perplex*; *to puzzle*.

S'INTRIGUER, pr. v. *to intrigue*.

INTRIGUER, v. n. *to intrigue*.

INTRIGUEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. *intriguer*.

INTRINSEQUE, adj. *intrinsic*; *intrinsic*.

INTRINSEQUEMENT [—sékman] adv. *intrinsically*.

INTRODUC-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. *introducer*; *gentleman usher*.

INTRODUCTIF, VE, adj. (law) *of the first process*.

Acte —, *first process*.

INTRODUCTION [—duktion] n. f. 1. (λ, to; DANS, EN, into) *introduction*; 2. (of books, speeches) *introduction*; 3. (law) *first process*.

D'—, *introductory*. Servir d'— à, *to serve as an = to*; *to be introductory to*.

INTRODUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CONDUIRE) 1. || (DANS, EN, into; AUPRÈS DE, to) *to introduce* (cause a. o. to enter); *to conduct*; *to show* √ in; *to take* √; *to bring* √; 2. || (DANS, EN, into) *to introduce* (cause a. th. to enter); *to convey* in; *to carry* in; *to put* √ in; *to bring* √ in; 3. § (DANS, EN, into; λ, to) *to introduce* (a. th. new); *to bring* √; *to bring* √ in;) *to start*; 4. (b. s.) (λ, on) *to intrude*.

1. — q. u. dans une maison, auprès de q. u., *to introduce*, *to conduct* a. o. into a house, to a. o.; un domestique introduit q. u. auprès de son maître, *a servant shows a. o. in to his master*. 3. — une mode, une coutume, *to introduce*, *to bring* in a fashion, a custom.

— (en envoyant), *to send* √ in; — (en glissant), *to slip* in; — (en mettant), *to put* √ in; — (en portant), *to carry* in; — (en poussant), *to thrust* √ in; — (en serrant), *to wedge* in.

— adroitement, *to shuffle* in; — difficilement, *to edge* in; — imperceptiblement §, *to slide* √ in. — de force, 1. *to thrust* √ in; 2. *to screw* in.

S'INTRODUIRE, pr. v. (V. senses of INTRODUIRE) 1. || § *to get* √ in; 2. || § *to find* √ o.'s way in; 3. || *to break* √ in; 4. || § (DANS, into) *to force* o.'s self; 5. § (b. s.) *to intrude*; *to intrude* o.'s self; 6. § *to worm* o.'s self in.

— de force, *to thrust* √ in; — avec violence, *to break* √ in.

INTROÏT [intro-itt] n. m. (cath. rel.) *introit*.

INTROMISSION, n. f. (phys.) *intromission*.

INTRONISATION [intrônizasyon] n. f. (of bishops) *throning*.

INTRONISER, v. a. *to throne* (a bishop).

INTROSUSCEPTION [—cepcion] n. f. (med.) *introsusception*; *intussusception*.

INTROUVABLE, adj. *undiscoverable*; (not to be found).

INTROUVE, E, adj. § *unfound*.

INTRUS, E, adj. *intruded*.

INTRUS, n. m. E, n. f. *intruder*.

INTRUSION, n. f. (λ, on) *intrusion* (on functions, into bodies of persons).

INTUITIF, VE, adj. 1. (philos.) *intuitive*; 2. (theol.) *intuitive*.

INTUITION [intuicion] n. f. 1. (philos.) *intuition*; 2. § *intuition*; 3. (theol.) *intuition*.

D'—, 1. of =; 2. *intuitive*; 3. (philos.) *intuitive*; par —, 1. *intuitive*; 2. *intuitively*; 3. (philos.) *intuitively*.

INTUITIVEMENT [intuitivman] adv. (theol.) *intuitively*.

INTUMESCENCE, n. f. (did.) *intumescence*.

INTUSSUSCEPTION [—cepcion] n. f. (physiol.) *intussusception*.

INUSITE, E, adj. 1. *unused*; *unusual*; 2. *out of use*; *not in use*.

INUTILE, adj. (DE, to) 1. *useless*; (of no use); 2. *unnecessary*; *needless*; 3. *unavailable*; *unprofitable*.

INUTILEMENT [inutiman] adv. *uselessly*; *to no purpose*; *in mere waste*; *in vain*.

— voudrais-je m'y opposer, *uselessly*, *to no purpose* *did I wish to oppose it*.

[INUTILEMENT preceding the verb conj. affirmatively admits of the nom. following.]

INUTILITÉ, n. f. 1. *uselessness*; *inutility*; 2. *useless thing*; *nothing*; 3. *unnecessariness*; *needlessness*; 4. *unavailability*; *unprofitableness*.

INVAGINATION [invajinasyon] n. f. (med.) *intussusception*.

— des intestins, (med.) *volvulus*.

INVAINCIBLE, E, adj. § *unconquered*.

INVALIDE, adj. (pers.) 1. *infirm*; 2. *disabled*; 3. (law) *invalid*; 4. (mil. nav.) *disabled*.

INVALIDE, n. m. 1. *invalid*; 2. *hospital for invalids*; 3. (mil.) *invalid*; *pensioner*.

— externe, *out pensioner*. Hôtel des —s, (mil.) *hospital for invalids*.

INVALIDEMENT [—lidman] adv. *invalidly*; *without validity*.

INVALIDER, v. a. (law) 1. *to invalidate*; 2. *to vitiate* (deeds).

INVALIDITÉ, n. f. (law) *invalidity*.

INVARIABLE, n. f. *invariableness*; *unalterableness*; *unchangeableness*.

INVARIABLE, adj. 1. *invariable*; *unalterable*; *unchangeable*; 2. (gram.) *invariable*.

INVARIABLEMENT, adv. *invariably*; *unalterably*; *unchangeably*.

INVASION [invasyon] n. f. 1. || *invasion* (hostile entrance); 2. § *invasion* (violation, infringement); 3. (med.) *invasion*.

D'—, 1. of =; 2. (th.) *invasive*. Faire une —, *to make* √ an =.

INVECTIVE, n. f. *invective*.

— amère, sanglante, *bitter* =. Personne qui se jette dans l'—, qui se répand en —s, *invectiver*. Plein d'—s, *invective*. Avec des —s, *invectively*. S'emporter, se répandre en —s, *to inveigh*; *to run* √ on in =s; vomir des —s, *to utter* =s.

INVECTIVER, v. n. *to inveigh*.

INVENDABLE, adj. *unsalable*.

INVENDU, E, adj. (com.) *unsold*.

INVENTAIRE, n. m. *inventory*.

— après décès, (law) *inventory of deceased's effects*. Bénéfice d'—, (law) *non-liability to debts beyond assets descended*. Avec, sous bénéfice d'—, *without liability to debts beyond assets descended*. En forme d'—, *inventorially*. Clore un —, *to close* an =; dresser, faire un —, *to draw* √ up, *to take* √ an =; faire l'—, (com.) *to take* √ stock; faire l'— de, *to take* √ an = of.

INVENTER, v. a. 1. || § *to invent*; 2. § *to contrive*; *to strike* √ out; 3. § (b. s.) *to invent*; *to fabricate*; *to forge*;) *to trump* up.

Il n'a pas inventé la poudre, *he will never set the Thames on fire*.

INVENTÉ, E, pa. p. || § (V. senses of INVENTER) *invented*; *not uninvented*.

Non —, (V. senses) *uninvented*.

INVEN-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. *inventor*; 2. *contriver*.

INVENTIF, VE, adj. *inventive*; *of invention*.

Peu —, *uninventive*.

INVENTION [invancion] n. f. 1. || § *invention*; 2. || § *contrivance*; 3. § (b. s.) *invention*; *fabrication*; 4. (cath. relig.)

invention (finding of the cross); 5. (law) *trover*; 6. (rhet.) *invention*.

Nouvelle —, 1. *new invention*; 2. (b. s.) *fangle*; *new-fangled thing*. Brevet d'—, *patent for* =. De nouvelles —s, 1. *newly invented*; 2. (b. s.) *new-fangled*. Faire une —, *to make* √ an =; vivre d'—, *to live* by o.'s wits.

INVENTORIER, v. a. *to inventory*.

INVERSABLE, adj. *not liable to be overturned*, *upset*.

INVERSE, adj. 1. *inverse*; *inverted*; 2. (did.) *inverted*; 3. (log.) *inverse*; 4. (math.) *inverse*.

En raison —, (log.) *in inverse ratio*; en sens —, 1. *inversely*; 2. *in the contrary direction*, way. Aller en sens — (de), 1. *to go* √ in the contrary direction, way (to); 2. § *to run* √ counter (to); être en raison — de, *to be inversely as*.

INVERSE, n. f. *reverse* (contrary).

Faire l'—, *to do* √ the =; faire juste l'—, *to do* √ the very =; *to do* √ just the =.

INVERSION, n. f. 1. (gram.) *inversion*; 2. (mil.) *inverted order of battles array*.

Faire une —, (gram.) *to use* an *inversion*; faire une — de, *to invert*.

INVERTEBRÉ, E, adj. (zool.) *invertebral*; *invertebrate*.

INVERTEBRÉ, n. m. (zool.) *invertebrate*.

INVERTI, E, adj. § *reversed*.

INVESTIGATEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. *investigator*; *inquirer*.

INVESTIGATEUR, TRICE, adj. *investigating*; *investigative*; *inquiring*; *inquisitive*.

Peu —, *uninquisitive*.

INVESTIGATION [—gacion] n. f. 1. *investigation*; 2. (DE, into) *inquiry*; *inquisition*.

Susceptible d'—, *investigable*; non susceptible d'—, *uninvestigable*. Sans —, *uninvestigated*. Faire des —s, *to make* √ investigations; faire des —s sur, *to investigate*; ne pas être l'objet d'—s, *to be*, *to remain* *uninvestigated*.

INVESTIR, v. a. 1. (DE, with) *to invest* (put in possession of); *to vest*; 2. (mil.) *to invest*.

1. — q. u. de q. ch., *to invest* a. o. with a. th.; a. th. *to be vested* in a. o.

— q. u. d'un fief, (feud. law) *to enfeoff*, *to feoff*; — à perpétuité, *to feoff*. Personne qui investit d'un héritage foncier, (law) *feoffee*. Qui investit, *investive*.

INVESTI, E, pa. p. V. senses of INVESTIR.

Personne — e d'un héritage foncier, (law) *feoffee*.

INVESTISSEMENT [—tisman] n. m. (mil.) *investment*.

INVESTITURE, n. f. *investiture*.

Donner l'— à, (law) 1. *to invest*; 2. *to feoff*.

INVETERER (S') pr. v. (th.) *to become* √, *to grow* √ *inveterate*.

INVETERÉ, E, pa. p. *inveterate*.

Caractère, état —, *inveteracy*. D'une manière — e, *inveterately*.

INVINCIBLE, adj. 1. || *unconquerable* (not to be conquered by arms); *invincible*; 2. § *invincible*; *insuperable*; *unconquerable*.

Nature —, *invincibility*; *invincibility*.

INVINCIBLEMENT, adv. 1. || *unconquerably*; *invincibly*; 2. § *invincibly*; *insuperably*; *unconquerably*.

IN-VINGT-QUATRE, adj., pl. —, (book-s., print.) *in twenty-fours*.

IN-VINGT-QUATRE, n. m., pl. —, (book-s., print.) *twenty-four*.

INVIOLABILITÉ, n. f. *inviolability*; *inviolableness*.

INVIOLABLE, adj. 1. *inviolable*; 2. *involute*.

INVIOABLEMENT, adv. *inviolably*.

INVIOLE, E, adj. *involute*.

INVISIBILITÉ, n. f. invisibility; invisibility.

INVISIBLE, adj. (À, POUR, to) invisible. — à q. ch., = to a. th.; — pour q. u., = to a. o.

INVISIBLEMENT, adv. invisibly.

INVITATION [—âcion] n. f. (À, to) invitation.

— pressante, pressing =. Billet, lettre d'—, =; letter of =. Sans —, 1. uninvited; 2. unbid; 3. unbidden. Refuser une —, to decline an =.

INVITATOIRE, n. m. (cath. lit.) invitatory.

INVITÉ, n. m. E, n. f. person invited; guest.

INVITER, v. a. (À, to) 1. || to invite (give an invitation to); 2. § to invite; to engage; 3. § to allure; to tempt; 4. § to summon.

Chose qui invite, inviter; personne qui invite, 1. inviter; 2. summoner.

INVITÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of INVITER.

Non —, 1. uninvited; 2. unbid; unbidden; 3. unsummoned.

INVOCATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. (À, to) invocation; 2. (poet.) invocation.

Faire une —, to make / an =.

INVOLONTAIRE, adj. involuntary.

Caractère, nature —, involuntariness.

INVOLONTAIREMENT [—térman] adv. involuntarily.

INVOLUCRAL, E, adj. (bot.) involucrel.

INVOLUCRE, n. m. (bot.) involucre; involucre; cover.

De l'—, involucrel.

INVOLUTION [—lucion] n. f. (law) involvement.

INVOQUER, v. a. (À, to) 1. to invoke; to call; 2. † to call upon; to cry to; 3. (law) to plead.

INVOQUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of INVOQUER.

Qui peut être —, (V. senses) (law) pleadable; qui ne peut être —, unpleadable.

INVRAISEMBLABLE [invrècanblabl'] adj. unlikely; improbable.

INVRAISEMBLABLEMENT [invrècanblabl'man] adv. unlikely; improbably.

INVRAISEMBLANCE [invrècanblans] n. f. 1. unlikelihood; improbability; 2. unlikely, improbable thing.

INVULNÉRABILITÉ, n. f. invulnerability; invulnerableness.

INVULNÉRABLE, adj. || § invulnerable.

Nature —, invulnerability; invulnerableness.

IODE, n. m. (chem.) iodine.

IODURE, n. m. (chem.) ioduret.

IONIEN [ioniin] NE, adj. Ionic.

IONIEN [ioniin] n. m. Ionic.

IONIQUE, adj. Ionic.

IOTA, n. m. 1. iota (Greek letter); 2. § jot; little.

— souscrit, (Gr. gram.) iota subscript.

IOTACISME, n. m. (gram.) frequent recurrence of the letter I.

IPECACUANA, n. m. 1. (bot.) ipecacuanha; 2. (pharm.) ipecacuanha; Brazilian root.

IRA, fut. of ALLER.

IRAI, fut. of ALLER.

IRASCIBILITÉ, n. f. irascibility; irascibility.

IRASCIBLE, adj. irascible.

IRE, n. f. † ire; wrath; anger.

IRIS [iris] n. m. 1. iris; rain-bow; 2. iris (changeable colour of glasses); 3. (anat.) iris; 4. (bot.) iris; orris; iriroot; orris-root.

— commun, (bot.) flower de lis, luce; — fétide, gladwin; gladwin iris; — germanique, — d'Allemagne, German iris; flower de lis, luce; — jaune, des marais, flag. — flambe, German iris; — de Florence, Florentine iris; flower de lis, luce; — gigot, gladwin iris;

— glaïeul, flag. Pois d'—, (pharm.) is-sue-peas, pl; poudre d'—, (pharm.) powdered iris-root; racine d'—, iris-root; orris-root.

IRISE, E, adj. (did.) irisate; irisated; irised; variegated.

Non —, (did.) unvariegated. Rendre —, to variegate.

IRLANDAIS, E, adj. Irish.

Locution —e, Hibernianism.

IRLANDAIS, n. m. 1. (pers.) Irishman; 2. Irish (language).

IRLANDAISE, n. f. Irish girl, woman, lady.

IRONIE, n. f. irony.

Personne qui emploie l'—, ironist.

Par —, ironically. Employer l'—, se servir de l'—, to employ, to use irony; (to deal in irony).

IRONIQUE, adj. ironical; ironic.

IRONIQUÉMENT [—nikman] adv. ironically.

IROQUOIS, n. m. 1. Iroquois; 2. § (b. s.) peasant.

IRRACHETABLE [ir-rachtabl'] adj. (fin.) irredeemable.

IRRADIATION [ir-radiâcion] n. f. (did.) irradiation.

IRRADIER [ir-radié] v. n. † to irradiate.

IRRAISONNABLE [ir-rèzonabl'] adj. (of animals) irrational.

Nature —, irrationality.

IRRAISONNABLEMENT [ir-rèzonabl'man] adv. irrationally.

IRRATIONNEL [ir-râcionel] LE, adj. 1. irrational; 2. (geom.) irrational.

Quantité —le, surd.

IRRATIONNELLEMENT [ir-râcionel-man] adv. irrationally.

IRRECHERCHABLE [ir-recherchabl'] adj. † 1. not to be sought after; 2. not to be sued.

IRRECONCILABLE [ir-rèconciliabl'] adj. 1. irreconcilable; unreconcilable; 2. unreconciled.

Nature —, irreconcilableness.

IRRECONCILABLEMENT [ir-rèconciliabl'man] adv. irreconcilably.

IRRECONCILIÉ [ir-rèconcille] E, adj. unreconciled.

IRRECUSABLE [ir-rèkusabl'] adj. unexceptionable; unobjectionable.

Nature —, unexceptionableness.

IRRECUSABLEMENT [ir-rèkusabl'man] adv. unexceptionably; unobjectionably.

IRREDUCTIBILITÉ [ir-rèduktibilité] n. f. (did.) irreducibility.

IRREDUCTIBLE [ir-rèduktibl'] adj. (EN, into) (did.) irreducible.

IRREFLECHI [ir-rèflechl'] E, adj. 1. (pers.) unguarded; unthinking; 2. unguarded; inconsiderate; thoughtless; (headlong).

D'une manière —e, unguardedly; inconsiderately; thoughtlessly.

IRREFLEXION [ir-rèfleksion] n. f. inconsiderateness; thoughtlessness; want of reflection.

IRREFORMABLE, adj. (law) irrevocable.

IRREFRAGABLE [ir-rèfragabl'] adj. irrefragable; irrefutable.

Nature —, irrefragability; irrefragableness.

IRREFRAGABLEMENT [ir-rèfragabl'man] adv. irrefragably; irrefutably.

IRRÉGULARITÉ [ir-règularité] n. f. 1. § irregularity (want of regularity); 2. (can. law) irregularity.

IRRÉGULIER [ir-règulié] IERE, adj. 1. § irregular; 2. (gram.) irregular; 3. (can. law) irregular; 4. (math.) scalene.

IRRÉGULIÈREMENT [ir-règulièrman] adv. irregularly.

IRRELIGIEUSEMENT [ir-rèlijieûzman] adv. irreligiously.

IRRELIGIEUX [ir-rèlijieû] SE, adj. irreligious.

IRRELIGION [ir-rèlijion] n. f. irreligion; irreligiosity.

IRREMÉDIABLE [ir-rémédiabl'] adj. irremediable; irretrievable; irrecoverable.

Nature —, irremediableness; irrecoverableness. À un degré, à un point —, irremediably; irrecoverably.

IRREMISSIBLE [ir-rémicibl'] adj. irremissible.

Nature —, irremissibleness.

IRREMISSIBLEMENT [ir-rémicibl'man] adv. irremissibly.

IRRÉPARABLE [ir-réparabl'] adj. 1. irreparable; 2. irretrievable.

Nature —, irreparability.

IRRÉPARABLEMENT [ir-réparabl'man] adv. 1. irreparably; 2. irretrievably.

IRRÉPRÉHENSIBLE [ir-réprèkansibl'] adj. irreprehensible; irrefragable; unexceptionable; unobjectionable.

Nature —, irreprehensibleness; unexceptionableness.

IRRÉPRÉHENSIBLEMENT, adv. irreprehensibly; irrefragably; unexceptionably; unobjectionably.

IRRÉPROCHABLE [ir-réprochabl'] adj. irrefragable; irrefragable; unexceptionable; unobjectionable; blameless.

Etat —, nature —, irrefragable; unexceptionableness; unobjectionableness. D'une manière —, irrefragably; unexceptionably; unobjectionably; blamelessly.

IRRÉPROCHABLEMENT [ir-réprochabl'man] adv. irrefragably; unexceptionably; unobjectionably; blamelessly.

IRRESISTIBILITÉ [ir-rèzistibilité] n. f. (theol.) irresistibility; irresistibility.

IRRESISTIBLE [ir-rèzistibl'] adj. irresistible.

IRRESISTIBLEMENT [ir-rèzistibl'man] adv. irresistibly.

IRRÉSOLU [ir-rèzolu] E, adj. irresolute; unsteadfast.

IRRÉSOLUMENT [ir-rèzoluman] adv. irresolutely; undeterminedly; unsteadfastly.

IRRÉSOLUTION [ir-rèzolucion] n. f. irresolution; unsteadfastness.

Sotte —, silly irresolution;) shilly-shilly. Être dans l'—, to be irresolute.

IRRESPECTUEUSEMENT [ir-rèspèktueûzman] adv. (POUR, to) disrespectfully.

IRRESPECTUEUX [ir-rèspèktueû] SE, adj. (POUR, to) disrespectful.

Personne irrespectueuse, = person; disrespecter.

IRRÉVÉREMENT [ir-révèraman] adv. † irreverently.

IRRÉVÉRENCE [ir-révèrans] n. f. 1. irreverence; 2. disrespect; 3. undutifulness.

— extrême, utter disrespect. Avec —, 1. irreverently; 2. disrespectfully; 3. undutifully.

IRRÉVÉRENCIEUX [ir-révèrencieû] SE, adj. disrespectful.

Personne irrévérencieuse, = person; disrespecter.

IRRÉVÉRENT [ir-révèran] E, adj. (ENVERS, to) irreverent.

IRREVOCABILITÉ [ir-révokabilité] n. f. irrevocability; irrevocableness.

IRREVOCABLE [ir-révokabl'] adj. irrevocable; irreversible; irrefragable.

IRREVOCABLEMENT [ir-révokabl'man] adv. irrevocably; irreversibly; irrefragably.

IRRIGATION [ir-rigâcion] n. f. 1. watering; 2. (agr.) irrigation.

Pompe d'—, watering-engine.

IRRITABILITÉ [ir-ritabilité] n. f. 1. irritability; 2. (physiol.) irritability.

IRRITABLE [ir-ritabl'] adj. 1. irritable; 2. (physiol.) irritable.

IRRITANT [ir-ritan] E, adj. 1. irritating; provoking; vexing; 2. (med.) irritant.

Clause —e, condition. D'une ma-

nière — e, *irritatingly; provokingly; vexingly.*

IRRITANT [ir-ri-tan] n. m. (med.) *irritant.*

IRRITATION [ir-ri-ta-sion] n. f. 1. *irritation* (exciting of heat, redness; state of excitement); 2. *irritation; anger; exasperation; vexation*; 3. (med.) *irritation*; 4. (physiol.) *irritation.*

Calmer une —, *to allay an irritation.*

IRRITER [ir-ri-té] v. a. 1. *(DE, with)* to irritate (excite heat, redness in); to inflame; 2. *§ to make v, to render sore*; 3. *§ (CONTRE, with; DE, at)* to irritate; to anger; to incense; to inflame; to provoke; to exasperate; *** to chafe (at); to enrage (at); to stir up; (to vex)*; 4. *§ (DE, at)* to irritate; to sting v; to gall; 5. (med.) to irritate; 6. (physiol.) to irritate.

3. Être irrité contre q. n., de q. ch., *to be irritated, incensed, exasperated with a. o. at a. th.*

IRRITÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **IRRITER**) 1. *§ (pers.) irritated; angered; angry; incensed; exasperated*; 2. *** § (th.) angry.*

Non —, 1. *§ unirritated*; 2. *§ unincensed; uninfamed; unprovoked; unvexed*; 3. *§ ungalled; unstung.*

S'IRRITER, pr. v. 1. *§ (th.) to become v, to get v irritated (hot, red)*; 2. *§ (pers.) (CONTRE, with; DE, at) to irritate o.'s self; to become v angered; (to get v angry; to become v, to get v, to grow v incensed; to become v, to get v exasperated, provoked; ** to chafe; (to get v vexed).*

IRRORATION [ir-ror-a-sion] n. f. (did.) 1. *bedewing*; 2. *watering.*

IRRUPTION [ir-ru-pcion] n. f. i. *§ (DANS, into) irruption*; 2. (com.) *run.* Faire — dans, 1. *§ to make v an — into*; 2. *§ to break v in upon.* Qui fait —, *irruptive.*

ISABELLE, adj. 1. (of birds) *dove-coloured*; 2. (of horses) *dun.* Couleur —, 1. *isabel*; 2. (of birds) *dove-colour*; 3. (of horses) *dun.*

ISABELLE, n. m. 1. *isabel*; 2. (of birds) *dove-colour*; 3. (of horses) *dun.*

ISCHION [isk-ion] n. m. (anat.) *ischium.*

ISCHURETIQUE [iskur-etik] adj. (med.) *ischuretic.*

ISCHURIE [iskuri] n. f. (med.) *ischuria; suppression (total), retention of urine.*

ISIAQUE, adj. (ant.) *isiac* (of Isis).

ISLAM [is-lan] n. m. *Islam* (religion of Mohamed); *Eslam.*

ISLAMISME, n. m. *Islamism.*

ISOCELE, n. m. *isocetes.*

ISOSCELE, adj. (geom.) *isosceles.*

ISOCHRONÉ [izokro-né] adj. (mech.) *isochronal; isochronous.*

ISOCHRONISME [izokronism] n. m. (mech.) *isochronism.*

ISOLATION [izola-sion] n. f. (phys.) *insulation (action).*

ISOLEMENT [izol-man] n. m. 1. (pers.) *loneliness*; 2. (did.) *insulation; insulated state.*

Dans l'—, (pers.) *in loneliness; lonely; solitary; retired.*

ISOLEMENT, adv. (th.) *separately.*

ISOLER, v. a. 1. *§ (DE, from)* to isolate; to insulate; to detach; 2. *§ to separate; (to cut v off)*; 3. (did.) to insulate.

ISOLÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **ISOLER**) 1. *§ isolated; insulated; detached*; 2. *§ lonely; lone; solitary; retired*; 3. (did.) *insulated; isolated.*

S'ISOLER, pr. v. 1. *§ (th.) (DE, from)* to be detached; 2. *§ (pers.) to be lonely, solitary, retired; to avoid society.*

ISOLOIR, n. m. (phys.) *insulator.*

ISRAËLITE [izra-é-li] adj. *Israelitic; Jewish; Hebrew.*

ISRAËLITE [izra-é-li] n. m. f. *Israelite, m. f.; Israelite, m. f.; Hebrew, m. f.; Jew, m.; Jewess, f.*

C'est un bon —, *he is a plain, simple man; he is a good easy man.*

ISSIR, v. n. *† to issue; to go v out; to proceed.*

ISSU, E. pa. p. (pers.) (DE, from) *descended; sprung; born.*

ISSUE, n. f. 1. *§ issue; egress*; 2. *§ outlet; passage*; 3. *§ outlet*; 4. *§ issue* (final event); end; 5. *§ means; expedient*; 6. (of animals) *offal*; 7. (of grain) *refuse grain; refuse.*

À l'— de, (V. senses) *§ on leaving.*

Donner — à, *§ to give v vent to; to vent; trouver —, to find v vent, a vent.*

ISTHME, n. m. 1. (anat.) *isthmus*; 2. (geogr.) *isthmus.*

ITAGUE, n. f. (nav.) (of tackle) *runner.*

Fausse —, *false, preventer tye.* — de drisse, (nav.) *tye.*

ITALIANISME, n. m. *Italianism.*

ITALIEN [—lin] NE, adj. *Italian.*

ITALIEN [—lin] n. m. 1. *Italian (man)*; 2. *Italian (language).*

ITALIENNE, n. f. *Italian (woman); Italian girl, lady.*

ITALIQUE, adj. (print) *italic.*

ITALIQUE, n. m. (print) *italic.*

imprimer en —s, *to print in italics; to italicize.*

ITEM [item] adv. *also; likewise; moreover.*

ITEM [item] n. m., pl. —, (b. s.) 1. *† (item; article)*; 2. *§ main point.*

ITERATI-F, VE, adj. (law) *iterative; repeated.*

ITERATIVEMENT [—tiv-man] adv. (law) *repeatedly.*

ITINÉRAIRE, n. m. (DE, from; à, to) *itinerary.*

ITINÉRAIRE, adj. 1. *itinerary* (of roads); 2. (of measure) *itinerary.*

IULE, n. m. (ent.) *iulus.*

IVE, n. f.

IVETTE, n. f. (bot.) *iva.*

Petite —, *ground pine.*

IVOIRE, n. m. *ivory.*

— des dents, *bone of the teeth*; — à, pour billes, *scrivelloes.* Noir d'—, *ivory black*; tourneur en —, *ivory-turner.* D'—, *ivory.*

IVOIRIER, n. m. *ivory-worker.*

IVRAIE, n. f. 1. *tare*; 2. (bot.) (genus) *darnel; darnel-grass; drank-grass; droke-grass; drunken ray-grass; drunken rye-grass; furrow-weed.*

— enivrante, (bot.) *darnel; darnel-grass; drank-grass; droke-grass; drunken ray-grass; drunken rye-grass; fausse —, — vivace, ray-grass; rye-grass.* Séparer l'— d'avec le bon grain, *to separate the tares from the wheat.*

IVRE, adj. (DE, with) 1. *§ inebriated; intoxicated; (tipsy; drunk; drunken;) in liquor*; 2. *§ (pers.) intoxicated; drunk*; 3. *** § (th.) drunk (saturated).*

2. Être — d'ambition, de joie, *to be intoxicated, drunk with ambition, joy.*

— mort, *dead drunk.* Pas —, (V. senses) *sober.* À demi —, à moitié —, *maudlin; half-tipsy, drunk*; *§ half seas over.* Être — comme une soupe, *to be as drunk as a lord.*

IVRESSE, n. f. 1. *§ inebriation; intoxication; drunkenness*; 2. *§ intoxication (transport); drunkenness*; 3. *** § phrensy* (poetical enthusiasm).

Absence d'—, (V. senses) 1. *sobriety*; 2. *soberness.* Dans l'—, *drunkenly.*

D'—, (V. senses) *§ (th.) drunken.*

IVROGNE [ivrona-y] adj. (pers.) *drunken* (habitually intoxicated).

IVROGNE [ivrona-y] n. m. *drunkard (man).*

Franc —, *regular = Eu —, drunk-*

enly; sottishly. Herbe à l'—, (bot.) *darnel; darnel-grass; drank-grass; droke-grass; drunken ray-grass; drunken rye-grass; drank-grass; droke-grass.*

IVROGNER [ivronn-ye] v. n. *○ to get v tipsy, drunk; to tipple; to s.t.*

IVROGNERIE [ivronn-y-ri] n. f. 1. *ebriety; drunkenness (habit); tipping; sotting*; 2. —s, (pl.) *ebriety; intoxication; drunkenness, sing.*

Abrutissement par l'—, *sottishness.*

Abreuti par l'—, *sottish.*

IVROGNESSE [ivronn-ye-sse] n. f. *○ drunkard (woman).*

IXIA, n. f. (bot.) *ixia.*

J

J [ji, je] n. m. (tenth letter of the alphabet) *j.*

J', contraction of JE. V. JE.

JÀ, adv. *† already.*

JABLE [jabl] n. m. (coop.) *cross groove.*

JABLER [jable] v. a. (coop.) *to cross.*

JABOT, n. m. 1. (of shirts) *frill*; 2. (orn.) *crop.*

Le — plein, *a crop full.* Faire —, 1. *§ to display o.'s frill*; 2. *§ to give v o.'s self airs; remplir son —, se remplit le —, to have a blow out.*

JABOTER, v. n. (pers.) *to jabber; to chatter; to prate.*

JACASSER, v. n. 1. (of magpies) *to chatter*; 2. (b. s.) (pers.) *to jabber; to chatter; to prate.*

JACÉE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *knappweed.*

JACENT, E. adj. (law) *in abeyance.*

JACHERÉ, n. f. (agr.) 1. *fallow*; 2. *fallow land.*

En —, *fallow.* Être en —, *to lie v fallow; laisser en —, to let v lie fallow.*

JACHERER, v. a. (agr.) *to fallow.*

— une seconde fois, *to twofallow.*

JACHERÉ, E. pa. p. (agr.) *followed.*

Non —, *unfallowed.*

JACINTHE, n. f. (bot.) *hyacinth; jacinth.*

— des bois, des prés, *blue-bell; harebell*; — à toupe, *grape hyacinth.*

JACOBÉE, n. f. (bot.) *ragwort.*

JACOBIN, n. m. (rel. order) 1. *Jacobine* (friar); 2. (Fr. hist.) *Jacobin* (of the Revolution of 1789).

De —, *Jacobinic; Jacobinical.*

JACOBIN, E. adj. *Jacobinic; Jacobinical.*

JACOBINE, n. f. (rel. order) *Jacobins* (nun).

JACOBINISME, n. m. *Jacobinism.*

Entacher de —, *to jacobinize.*

JACOBITE, n. m. 1. (Engl. hist.) *jacobite*; 2. (rel. order) *jacobite.*

Principes des —s, (Engl. hist.) *jacobitism.*

JACOBITE, adj. (Engl. hist.) *jacobite.*

JACONAS [—nà] n. m. *jaconet.*

JACO, JACOT,

JACQUOT, n. m. (1. poll-parrot; 2. pug.

JACTANCE, n. f. (boasting; boast.

Avec —, *boastfully.*

JACULATOIRE, adj. (of prayer) *ejaculatory; jaculatory.*

JADE, n. m. (min.) *jade*; (hip-stone)

JADELLE, n. f. (orn.) *cool.*

JADIS [jadis] adv. *of old; in old times; in times of old, of yore.*

JADIS [jadis] adj. (of time) *old; of old; of yore.*

Au temps —, *of old; of yore.*

JAGUAR [jagu-ar] n. m. (mam.) *jaguar, American tiger; hunting tiger of India.*

JAIET [ja-yè] n. m. V. JANS.

— comme une pie, comme une pie borgne, to chatter like a magpie.

JASERIE [jæzi] n. f. (1. chatter; prate; prattle; talk; 2. titile-tattle; twaddle.

JASEU-R [jæzeur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. chatterer; prater; prattler; talker; 2. chatterbox; 3. tattler; blab; 3. (orn.) chatterer.

Grand —, (V. senses) (orn.) *vacen chatterer*.

JASMIN, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *jasmine*; *jasmin*.

— commun, officinal, common white =; — grandiflore, royal, de Catalogne, d'Espagne, Catalanian =; — frutiqueux, jaune, à feuilles de cythèse, common yellow =; — indien, Indian =.

JASPE, n. m. (min.) *jasper*.

— panaché, Egyptian, ribbon =. — onyx, (min.) *jasponyx*.

JASPER, v. a. to marble.

JASPE, E, pa. p. 1. party-coloured; 2. jaspered; 3. marbled.

JASPURE, n. f. marbling.

JATTE, n. f. 1. bowl (large); 2. stand (for cheese, &c.).

Cul-de —, cripple deprived of the use of either his legs or thighs.

JATTEE, n. f. bowl full.

JAUGE [jɔʒ] n. f. 1. gauge; 2. gauging-rod; 3. (tech.) gauge.

— du vide, (phys.) vacuum gauge.

N'avoir pas la —, n'être pas de —, not to be standard measure.

JAUGEAGE [jɔʒaʒ] n. m. gauging.

JAUGER [jɔʒe] v. a. 1. to gauge (a. th.); 2. to take the gauge of (a. o.).

JAUGÉ, E, pa. p. gauged.

Non —, ungauged.

JAUGEUR [jɔʒeur] n. m. gauger.

JAUNÂTRE [jɔnâtr] adj. yellowish.

Couleur —, nature de ce qui est —, yellowishness.

JAUNE [jɔnn] adj. yellow.

— comme de l'or, un citron, un coing, comme safran, comme souci, as = as

gold, as saffron. Couleur —, yellowness; nature de ce qui est —, yellowness. À

figure, au teint —, tallow-faced. Devenir —, to become yellow, to get yellow, to grow yellow; rendre —, to render, to make yellow.

JAUNE [jɔnn] n. m. 1. yellow; 2. (of eggs) yolk; yelk.

— doré, golden dye. — d'œuf, yolk; yelk. Tirer sur le —, to be yellowish.

JAUNET [jɔnɛ] n. m. 1. gold coin; 2. (bot.) buttercup; gold-cup.

JAUNIR [jɔnir] v. a. 1. to render yellow, to make yellow; 2. (arts) to yellow.

JAUNIR [jɔnir] v. n. to become yellow, to get yellow, to grow yellow.

JAUNISSAGE [jɔnisas] n. m. (arts) yellowing.

JAUNISSANT [jɔnisɑ̃] E, adj. "golden; ripening.

JAUNISSE [jɔnis] n. f. 1. jaundice; 2. (veter.) (sing.) yellow, pl.

— des nouveaux nés, (med.) infantile jaundice; (yellow-gum. Atteint de —, affected with jaundice; "jaundiced.

JAVART, n. m. (veter.) quittor.

JAVEAU, n. m. sand-bank.

JAVELER [javle] v. a. (agr.) to bind up in sheaves.

JAVELER [javle] v. n. (agr.) to be bound, put up in sheaves.

JAVELEUR [javleur] n. m. (agr.) reaper that spreads out corn in parcels to dry.

JAVELINE [javlin] n. f. javelin.

JAVELLE, n. f. (agr.) 1. sheaf (small); 2. (of vine-branches) bundle.

Mettre en —, to put up in sheaves.

JAVILOT [javlot] n. m. javelin.

JAYET [ja-jè] n. m. pitch coal.

J, V. JE.

J. C. (Jésus-Christ) (initial letters of JÉSUS-CHRIST) J. C. (Jesus Christ).

JE, pr. (personal 1st person, sing. nom.) I.

— parle et j'écris, I write and I speak; parle — do I speak? est-ce que — dors? do I sleep?

Un — ne sais quoi, a something I know not what; a something.

(Je becomes j before a vowel or a silent h. When the verb conjugated interrogatively ends in two consonants or forms a sound which represents another word the je is not placed after the verb like the other personal pronouns; the form est-ce que je is used. V. Ex.)

Je [jeunn] (abbreviation of JEUNE) Jr.; junior.

JE, n. m. V. ROTIN.

JEANNETTE [janett] n. f. (spin.) spinning-jenny.

JEHOVAH, n. m. † Jehovah.

JEJUNUM [jejunomm] n. m. (anat.) jejunum.

JENNET, n. m. (mam.) genet.

JENNY, n. f. (a. & m.) jenny (cotton-frame).

Filage à la —, jenny-spinning.

JERÉMIADÉ, n. f. jeremiade.

Faiseur de —s, croaker.

JEROME [jéroz] n. f. (bot.) rose of Jericho.

— hygrométrique, =.

JESUITE, n. m. jesuit.

— de robe courte, lay —. De —, jesuitic; jesuitical; en —, jesuitically.

JESUITIQUE, adj. jesuitic; jesuitical.

JESUITIQUEMENT [—tikmɑ̃] adv. jesuitically.

JESUITISME, n. m. jesuitism.

JESUS, n. m. (stat) 1. long royal; 2. super royal.

Grand —, imperial; imperial paper.

Papier —, (stat.) 1. long royal paper; 2. super royal paper.

JET, n. m. 1. throwing; throw; 2. throw (space); 3. casting; 4. tossing; (toss); 5. dashing; 6. sprinkling; 7. jet (of liquid); stream; 8. (of plants, trees) shoot; sprout; 9. (of bees) new swarm; 10. (of light) sudden ray; 11. (of nets) casting; 12. (agr.) tiller; 13. (found.) casting; 14. § sketch; 15. § stroke; 16. (gas.) cock-spur burner; 17. (com. nav.) throwing overboard; 18. (paint.) position (of drapery); 19. (play) (of dice) throw.

Premier —, 1. (found.) first casting; 2. § first sketch; 3. § rough sketch. — d'eau, 1. jet; jet d'eau; 2. (steam-eng.) condensing jet; — de mélange d'eau et de vapeur, (steam-eng.) priming; — à la mer, 1. throwing overboard; 2. (law) jetsam; jetson; jettison; — de pelle, (build.) throw; — de pierre, stone's throw; — de terre, earth-bank.

Arme de —, missile weapon. Du premier —, 1. (found.) at the first casting; 2. § at the first stroke; d'un seul —, 1. (found.) at a single casting; 2. § at a stroke; 3. (of plants) of a single shoot.

Faire le — de q. ch., (com. nav.) to throw a. th. overboard; faire q. ch. d'un seul —, (V. senses of D'un seul —) § to strike a. th. off; to hit a. th. off; to do a. th. at a first stroke.

JETE, n. m. (danc.) jeté.

JETÉE, n. f. 1. jetty; 2. pier; 3. (of harbours) mole.

— de port, 1. jetty-head; 2. pier-head; 3. mole.

Droit (prix) de —, pierage.

JETER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to; DANS, in, into) 1. § to throw; 2. § to cast; 3. § to toss; 4. § to dash; 5. § (in small quantities) to sprinkle; 6. § to place; to set; 7. § to put; 8. § to throw away; 9. § to cast away; 10. § to throw down; 11. § to cast down; 12. § to tumble down; 13. § (of plants) to shoot; 14. § to shoot forth, out; 15. § to throw out; to give out; to send forth, out; 16. (of animals) to shed (feathers, skins); 17. (of certain animals) to throw (skins); 18. (of chan-

nels, rivers) to disembogue; 14. to play (o.'s cards); 15. to utter (cries); 16. to cast (o.'s eyes); 17. to strew (flowers); 18. to lay (a foundation); 19. to drop (letters into the post-office); to put; 20. to take (root); 21. to heave (sighs); to fetch; 22. (found.) to cast; 23. (hunt.) to cast; 24. (play) to throw; 25. (nav.) to heave; 26. (paint.) to place; to put.

1. — des pierres, to throw stones. 6. ¶ Quand le Créateur nous jeta sur la terre, when the Creator placed, set us on the earth; — ses idées sur le papier, to put o.'s ideas upon paper.

— bas, à bas, en bas, to throw down; (to tumble down; — dehors, (V. senses) 1. to = out; † to cast forth;

2. to thrust out; — loin (V. senses) to toss off. — en l'air, to = up; (to toss up; — à la côte, (nav.) to wreck; — de côté §, to = aside; to = by; — de côté et d'autre, to =, to toss about; — par derrière, § to cast behind; — à l'écart, to =, to cast aside; — à la hâte, (V. senses) to shuffle up; — en haut, to = up; — q. ch. à la tête de q. u., 1. § to = a. th. at a. o.'s head; 2. § to offer a. th. to a. o. of o.'s own accord; 3. § to offer a. th. to a. o. for nothing; to offer a. th. to a. o. dog cheap; — à, par terre, 1. to = a. th. down; to = a. th. on the ground; 2. to = down; (to tumble down. Personne qui jette, (V. senses) 1. thrower (of); 2. caster (of).

SE JETER, pr. v. (DE, from; à, to; DANS, in, into) 1. (pers.) to throw; 2. § to self; 3. § (th.) to throw; 4. § to toss; 5. § to dash; to start; 6. § to rush; 7. § to fall upon (attack); 8. § to thrust; 9. § to thrust; 10. § to thrust; 11. § to shoot; 12. § (th.) to be thrown away; 13. § to be thrown down; 14. § to strike out; 15. § (DANS, into) to launch out; 16. § (DANS, into) to break; 17. § to break out; 18. § (pers.) to retire; 19. (of channels, rivers) to disembogue; to empty o.'s self; to fall.

— en avant, (V. senses) to thrust on; (to shoot ahead; (to whip on; — à tort et à travers, to dash through thick and thin.

JETER, v. n. 1. § to throw; 2. (of bees) to breed; 3. (of plants) to shoot; 4. (of wounds) to suppurate; to run; 5. (veter.) to have a running at the nose.

JETON [jɛtɔ̃] n. m. counter; token.

— de présence, counter given to a person present.

JEU [jeu] n. m. 1. § play; sport; diversion; amusement; 2. § game; 3. § frolic; 4. § (b s.) gambling; gaming; 5. (of actors) performance; acting; manner of acting; 6. (of things) for playing set; 7. (of cards) pack; 8. (aut.) game (public show); 9. (cards) pack, sing.; cards, pl.; 10. (mach.) working; 11. (mach.) (of pistons) length of the stroke; 12. (mus.) (of organs) stop; 13. (myth.) sport; 14. (nav.) (of flags, oars) set; 15. (nav.) (of sails) suit; 16. (tech.) play (looseness).

— accessoire, by-play; beau —, fair =; double —, double dealing; — folâtre, frolic; franc —, fair =; innocent, harmless =; — x innocents, 1. harmless games, pl.; 2. game of forfeits, sing; libre —, free, full =; mauvais —, foul =; — muet, 1. dumb show; 2. by =; nouveau —, after-game; petit —, minor game; plein —, (mus.) full organ. — d'adresse, game of skill; — d'enfants, 1. § =; — game; 2. § child's =; — d'esprit, witicism; "jeu d'esprit"; — de hasard, game of chance; — de Mai, de la Saint-Philippe, May-game; — de main, horse =; — de mots, = upon words; — de prince, game in which all the amuse-

sement is on one side; — de prix, prize-game. Maison de —, gaming-house; passion du —, gambling; gaming; personne qui joue double — \$, double-dealer; salon de —, card-room; société de —, (at cards) card-assembly; table de —, 1. card-table; 2. card-party; 3. (b. s.) gaming-table. Au —, (play) at; — à découvert \$, above board; à double —, (b. s.) double-handed; de bon — \$, by fair; — fairly; d'entrée de —, 1. from the beginning of the game; 2. from the first, beginning; en —, 1. in jest; for fun; 2. (mach.) in gear; par manière de —, in —. Accuser son —, (play) to tell o's game; avoir du —, (tech.) to have too much; — to be loose; avoir beau —, 1. \$ to have; 2. to have a good game; 3. to have a good opportunity; 4. (cards) to have a good hand; avoir le — serré \$, to play a sure game; n'avoir point de —, (cards) to have a bad hand; to have no hand; cacher, couvrir son — \$, to conceal o's designs; couper —, to discontinue playing (after having won); to leave off; donner, laisser du — à, (tech.) to give = to; to ease; to leave loose; donner beau —, to give = to; donner beau — à q. u., to play into a. o.'s hands; entrer en —, 1. (cards) to be o's turn to play; 2. \$ to be o's turn (to do a. th.); être à deux de — \$, to be quit; être hors du —, (play) to be out; être un — pour q. u., to be —, sport to a. o.; faire beau —, to give = fair; faire bonne mine à mauvais —, to put a good face on the matter; faire —, se faire un — de q. ch., to make a. th. o's =; se faire un — (de), 1. to sport (with); 2. \$ to make = light (of); fermer le —, to close the game; jouer bien son — \$, to play o's part, cards well; jouer à — sûr \$, to play a sure game; to play sure; jouer le —, to play the strict game; jouer beau —, to play fair; jouer gros —, 1. \$ to play high; 2. \$ to play for a great stake; jouer un nouveau —, to play an after-game; jouer petit —, to play low; mettre au —, (play) to stake; to put = in; to throw =; mettre en —, 1. to bring out; 2. \$ to bring =, to call into =; 3. \$ to bring = (a. o.) into question; se mettre au —, to play with; passer le —, (th.) to be no joke; perdre ... au —, to play ... away; to gamble ... away; perdre à beau —, 1. \$ to lose = after having had the best of the game; 2. \$ to fail with every chance of success on o's side; se piquer au —, 1. \$ to persist in playing; 2. \$ to go on in spite of difficulties; être piqué au — \$, to go on in spite of difficulties; prendre du —, (tech.) to work loose; savoir le — de q. u., to know a. o.'s way; tenir —, to continue playing (with a losing adversary); tenir un —, to keep a gaming-table; tenir le — de q. u., to play for a. o.; tromper au —, 1. \$ to cheat; 2. \$ to play false; faire avoir beau — à q. u., 1. \$ to injure a. o. (in revenge, in anger); 2. \$ to beat a. o. (in argument). Bon — bon argent (, in earnest; in good earnest; à beau — beau retour, one good turn deserves another; c'est un — joué, it is a concerted scheme; le — ne vaut pas la chandelle, it is not worth powder and shot; it is not worth while. JEUDI, n. m. Thursday. — absolu, de l'absoute, (V. — saint); — gras, Thursday of Shrove-tide; — saint, = before Easter; = of Passion-week; Maundy —; la semaine des trois —s, when two Sundays come together. JEUN (A) adv. fasting. JEUNE, adj. 1. young; 2. (th.)

youthful; 3. (of brothers, sisters) younger (than o's self); 4. junior (younger of two). 4. Dubois —, Dubois Junior. —s gens. 1. young lads; youth; = men; 2. boys; 3. (of both sexes) = people; = persons; — homme, 1. youth; = man; = lad; 2. boy; 3. (b. s.) youngster; homme —, = man; man who is still =; — personne, 1. = girl; girl; = lady; 2. (jest.) miss; un peu —, youngish. De — fille, youthful; de — homme, youthful; en — fille, youthfully; en — homme, youthfully. JEUNE, n. m. = young person. — delangue, young gentleman studying the Oriental languages and destined to be an interpreter. JEÛNE, n. m. 1. fasting; fast; 2. fast (time). Faire —, to fast; rompre son —, to break o's fast. JEUNEMENT [jeunman] adv. (hunt.) just. De dix cors —, (of deer) just ten years of age. JEÛNER, v. n. to fast. JEUNESSE, n. f. 1. youth (part of life); 2. (sing.) youth, sing.; young people, pl.; young persons, pl.; 3.) young person; youth; 4.) lass; young girl. Dans la —, in youth; in early life; dans la première —, de —, de la —, dès la première —, in early =; very early in life; from o's cradle. Avoir un air de —, to have a young, youthful look; ne plus être de la première —, to be no chicken. Si — savait si vieillesse pouvait, if young men had wit and old men strength enough all might be well. JEUNET, TE, adj. very young. JEÛNEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. faster. JOAILLERIE [joa-y'ri] n. f. 1. jewellery, 2. business of a jeweller. JOAILLIER [joa-ye] n. m. IÈRE, n. f. jeweller. JOBARD, n. m.) simpleton; ninny; fool. JOBARDERIE [jobardri] n. f. simpleton's, fool's trick. JOCKEY, n. m. jockey; jockey-rider. Casaque de —, jockey-coat; toque de —, = cap. JOCKO, n. m. (mam.) pongo. JOCRISSE, n. m. (b. s.) 1. cotquean; 2. silly servant. JOIE, n. f. 1. (de, to) joy; 2. joy; joyfulness; 3. joyousness; exultation; 4. mirth. Absence de —, joylessness; cri de —, shout of joy; shout; shouting; ennemi de la —, (un)joyful. Avec —, with joy; joyfully; * joyously; sans —, 1. without joy; * unjoyous; * joyless; 2. joylessly; 3. mirthless. Avoir — (à) +, to be delighted (to); comble de —, to overjoy; to fill with joy; enivrer, ravir, transporter de —, to overjoy; être, faire la — de q. u., to be a. o.'s joy; être en —, to be joyful; pleurer de —, to weep = for joy; pousser des cris de —, to shout for joy; répandre de la — sur, to spread = joy over; * to cheer; recevoir de la —, to derive joy; remplir de —, to overjoy; to fill with joy; saisir de —, to overcome = with joy; sauter, tressaillir de —, to leap = for joy; ne pas se sentir de —, to be unable to contain o's self for joy. JOIGNANT [joinn-yan] E, adj. (à, to) adjacent; contiguous. JOIGNANT [joinn-yan] prep. adjoining. JOINDRE, v. a. (con.) like CRAINDRE (A, to) 1. \$ to join; 2. \$ to unite; 3. \$ to connect; 4. (\$ to annex; 5. \$ to join; to add; 6. \$ to adjoin (a. o.); 7. \$ to join (a. o.); to overtake =; (to come = up with; 8. \$ to meet (succeed in finding a. o.); to meet = with; (to

come = across; 9. to clasp (o's hands); 10. (build.) to lay; 11. (gram.) to join. — mal, à tort \$, to misjoin; to join badly. Propriété de —, (did.) conjunctiveness. JOINT, E, pa. p. (V. senses of JOINDRE) (tech.) jointed. Ci —, 1. annexed; 2. (law) hereunto annexed; non —, 1. \$ unjoined; 2. \$ ununited; 3. \$ unconnected; 4. unannexed. Chose — e, (V. senses) adjunctive. — à, added to; in conjunction with; altogether with; — que, — à ce que, — à cela que, added to which; besides which. [Ci-joint remains invariable when it precedes a noun without an article. (V. Ex. of Ci-INCLUS.)] SE JOINDRE, pr. v. (A, to) 1. \$ to join; 2. \$ to unite; 3. \$ (th.) to adjoin; to be adjoining; to be contiguous; 4. \$ to be connected; 5. \$ to annex; 6. \$ to join; to be added; 7. \$ to meet = (succeed in finding each other); (to come = across each other; 8. (A, with) to consort (associate). JOINDRE, v. n. (con.) like CRAINDRE (A, to) to join (be in contact). JOINT, n. m. 1. joint (articulation); 2. joint (place where two things are united); 3. seam (place where two things join); 4. (nav.) (of masts) sears. — articulé, (tech.) knuckle joint. Cercle pour —, (tech.) joint-ring. Sans —, unjointed. Coupe par le —, jointed; trouver le — \$, to hit = upon the best means (of doing a. th.). JOINTE, E, adj. (of animals) jointed. Court —, short —; long —, long —. JOINTÉE, n. f. double handful; two hands full. JOINTIF, VE, adj. (arch., join.) joined. JOINTOEMENT [jointoiman] n. m. (mas.) grouting; pointing. JOINTOYER [jointoi-ye] v. a. (mas.) (DE, with) to grout; to point. JOINTURE, n. f. 1. joint (articulation); 2. = joint. JOLI, E, adj. (de, to) 1. pretty; 2. nice; 3. comfortable (agreeable, good); 4. + remarkable; 5. (b. s.) pretty (bad); nice; genteel; fine. Assez —, rather pretty. — état, nice, = state. Qualité de ce qui est —, prettiness. JOLI, n. m. pretty. Le —, le plus —, the prettiest part; the best. JOLIET, TE, adj. rather pretty. JOLIMENT, adv. 1. prettily; 2. nicely; 3. (b. s.) nicely; finely. JONG [jon] n. m. 1. (bot.) rush; 2. Malacca cane; 3. guard (ring); keeper. — fleuri, (bot.) water gladiolus; flowering rush; — maritime, marin, sea rush; (furze; — odorant, camel's hay; water drowort; lemon-grass; sweet rush. — d'Espagne, (bot.) rush-broom; — des Indes, Malacca cane; (rotang; — des marais, bog rush. Abondance de —s, rushiness; canne de —, Malacca cane. Faible comme un —, * rush-like; fait de —, rushy; rushed; plein de —s, rushed; rushy. Comme un —, rush-like; de —, 1. rushed; rushy; 2. cany. JONCHAIIE, n. f. bed of rushes. JONCHÉE, n. f. 1. strewn; 2. heap (great quantity lying on the ground); 3. cream-cheese (made in a wicker basket). A —s, 1. in handfuls; 2. in heaps. Faire une — de, to strew. JONCHER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. to strew; 2. to scatter; 3. to heap. JONCHETS, n. m. bones (games); dead men's bones, pl. JONCIFORME, adj. rush-shaped; rush-like.

JONCTION [jonkcion] n. f. 1. *junction*; joining; 2. (mil.) *junction*.

Point de —, *junction* (place).

JONGLERIE, n. f. 1. *juggling*, *ho-cus-pocus*; 2. *juggle* (deceit).

Par —, *jugglingly*.

JONGLEUR, n. m. 1. *juggler*; *Indian juggler*; 2. *juggler* (deceiver).

Tour de —, *legerdemain*. Par des tours de —, *jugglingly*.

JONQUE, n. f. (nav.) *junk* (chinese ship).

JONQUILLE [jonki-y'] n. f. (bot.) *jonquil*.

JOSEPH, adj. (stat.) *V. PAPIER*.

JOUAIL [joua-y'] n. m. (nav.) *V. JAS.*

JOUAILLER [joua-yé] v. n. (to play for mere amusement).

JOUBARBE, n. f. (bot.) *sengreen*; *semperveire*; (house-leek).

— *arborescente*, *house-leek tree*; grande —, — des toits, *house-leek*; petite —, *white stone-crop*.

JOUE, n. f. 1. *cheek*; 2. (mam.) *gill*, *gill*; 3. (nav.) *check*; *fixed block*; 4. (tech.) *cheek*.

— *vermeille*, *rosy cheek*. Aux —s

—, — *cheeked*; aux —s creuses, *hollow-cheeked*; aux —s maigres, *lean-cheeked*; en —s *vermeilles*, *rosy-cheeked*; en —! (mil.) *present!* Avoir les

—s —, — *to be ...-cheeked*; avoir les

—s cousues, *to be hollow-cheeked*; cou-

cher en —, 1. *to take* *aim at*; *to aim at*; 2. *not to lose* *view of*; cou-

vrir la — à q. u., *donner sur la — à q. u.*, *to slap a. o.'s face*; *to give* *a. o. a slap in the face*; *to box a. o.'s ears*; mettre en —, *to take* *aim at*; tendre la —, *to hold* *up o.'s cheek*.

JOUEE, n. f. (arch.) *reveal*.

JOUER, v. n. 1. *to play*; 2. *to sport*; 3. *to wanton*; 4. *to frolic*; *to toy*; 5. *to play* (at); *to play* (...); 6. *to play* (on an instrument); *to play* (...); 7. *to gamble*; *to play*; 8. *to handle*; 9. *to venture* (to); *to risk* (...); *to run* *the risk* (of); *to have a chance* (of); 11. (of artillery) *to play*; 12. (of mines) *to explode*; 13. (cards) (EN, ...) *to play*; 14. (chess, drafts) *to move*; 15. (change) (A, on) *to speculate*; 16. (nav.) (of ballast) *to shoot*; 17. (of the wind) *to chop*; 18. (tech.) *to work*; 19. (tech.) *to work loose*; *to work*; *to get* *loose*.

5. — aux cartes, *to play at cards*; 6. — du violon, *to play the violin*; 8. — du bâton, *to handle the staff*; 10. Il joue à tout perdre, *he ventures, risks losing every thing*; he runs the risk of losing every thing.

— bien, *to play well*; *to = a good game*; — faux, 1. *to commit an error in play*; 2. *to = false*; — quitter ou double, 1. *to = double or quit*; 2. *to risk every thing*; ne — que pour l'honneur, *to = for love*; — le premier, (play) *to lead*; *to = first*; — de son reste, 1. *to stake o.'s all*; *to = o.'s last stake*; 2. *to be at o.'s last stake*; — de rigueur, *to = the strict game*; — des talons, *to betake* *o.'s self to o.'s heels*; *to take* *o.'s heels*. Pour —, (V. senses) *for sport*. Aimer à —, *to like play*; *to be playful*; commencer à —, (V. senses) *to strike* *up* (music); faire —, (V. senses) 1. *to work*; *to set* *going*; 2. *to play* (engines); 3. *to discharge* (guns); *to fire off*; *to =*; 4. *to spring* (mines); 5. *to bring* (pumps) *into play*; porté à —, *gamesome*. A qui est-ce à —? à qui à —? 1. *whose play is it?* *whose turn is it to =?* 2. (chess, drafts) *whose move is it?* C'est à moi, à vous à —, 1. *it is my, your play*; 2. (chess, drafts) *it is my move*.

JOUEUR, v. a. 1. *to play*; 2. *to gamble away*; *to play away*; 3.

to play (on an instrument); *to play on*; *to strike*; 4. *to perform* (music); *to play*; 5. *to perform* (at the theatre); *to represent*; *to play*; *to act*; 6. *to counterfeits*; *to feign*; *to play*; *to act the part of*; *to pretend to be*; 7. *to imitate*; *to look like*; 8. *to deceive* (a. o.); *to take* *in*; *to juggle*; 9. *to ridicule* (a. o.); *to hold* *up to ridicule*; *to make* *a game of*; *to make* *a mockery of*; *to make* *a jest of*; 10. *to play* (tricks); 11. (chess, drafts) *to move*; 12. (play) *to play*; 13. (play) *to play for* (a stake); 14. *to stake*.

— q. u. par-dessous jambe, la jambe, 1. *to beat* *a. o. (at play) easily*; 2. *to bring a. o. over to o.'s views*; *to bring* *a. o. round*; ne — que l'honneur, *to play for love*; — gros jeu, (V. JEU).

SE JOUER, pr. v. 1. *to play*; 2. *to sport*; 3. *to wanton*; 4. *to make* *a play*, *play-thing* (of); *to do* *very easily* (...); *to do* *with the greatest facility* (...); 5. *to de-ride* (...); *to laugh* (at); *to make* *a mockery* (of); *to mock* (...); *to make* *a game* (of); *to wanton* (with); *to make* *a jest* (of); 6. *to make* *a fool* (of a. o.); *to make* *a sport* (of); 7. *to* (th.) (DE, ...) *to baffle*; 8. (th.) (A, ...) *to attack* *inconsiderately*.

7. La nature semble quelquefois — de la science, *nature seems sometimes to baffle science*.

En se jouant, (V. senses) *§ with the greatest facility*; pour —, (V. senses) *for o.'s sport*.

JOUEUR, n. m. 1. *play-thing*; *toy*; 2. *to sport*; 3. *to play*; *laughing-stock*.

Commerce de —s d'enfant, *toy-business*; *toy-trade*. Prendre q. u. pour —, *to make* *a sport of a. o.*

JOUEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *player* (person that plays roughly); 2. *player* (at a game); 3. (b. s.) *gambler*; *gamesier*; 4. (DE, on) *performer* (on an instrument); *player*.

Beau —, bon —, *good player* (person that does not lose his temper); rude —, 1. *rough* =; 2. *§ person dangerous to meddle with*. — à la baisse, (change) *bear*; — à la hausse, (change) *bull*; — de profession, *professed gambler*. Au bon — la balle, la balle au —, la balle cherche le —, la balle va au —, *the affair falls into the best hands*.

JOUEUR, E, adj. 1. *fat-cheeked*; 2. (of children) *chubby-faced*; *chubby*.

JOUG, n. m. 1. *to yoke*; 2. (Rom. hist.) *yoke*.

S'affranchir du — de, *§ to shake* *off*, *to throw* *off* *the = of*; atteler au —, *to yoke*; mettre au —, mettre le — à, *to yoke*; ôter le — à, *to un-yoke*; passer sous le —, *to pass under the =*; porter le — §, *to bear* *the =*; réduire sous le — §, *to yoke*; se-couler le — de §, *to shake* *off*, *to throw* *off* *the = of*; se soustraire au — §, *to slip the collar*. Qui ne connaît pas le —, qui n'a pas subi le —, *un-yoked*.

JOUIR, v. n. § 1. (DE) *to enjoy* (...); *to have the enjoyment* (of); 2. (DE, ...) *to enjoy*; *to possess*.

— conjointement de, *to conjoy*. Qui ne jouit pas, *unenjoying*; dont on n'a pas joui, *unenjoyed*.

JOUISSANCE, n. f. 1. *§ enjoyment*; 2. *§ enjoyment*; *possession*; 3. *§ fruition* (use, possession); 4. (fin.) *interest payable*; 5. (law) *use*.

Non —, (law) *non-use*. Sans —, *unenjoying*. Être au milieu, au comble de la —, (th.) *to be crowned with fruition*.

JOUISSANT, E, adj. (law) *enjoying*.

JOUISSON, n. m. *play-thing*; *toy*.

JOUR, n. m. 1. *day-light*; 2. *light*;

3. *blaze* (light); 4. *aperture*; *opening*; *gap*; 5. *§ facility*; *means*; *way*; 6. *day* (space of 24 hours); 7. *day* (space of time from sun-rise to sun-set); *day-time*; 8. *§ day* (short space of time); 9. —s (pl.) *days*, *pl.*; *time*, *sing.*; 10. —s (pl.) *days* (life), *pl.*; 11. (arch.) *light*; *day*; 12. (paint.) *light*.

7. Les —s sont longs en été et courts en hiver, *the days are long in summer and short in winter*.

— astronomique, *astronomical*, *so-lar*, *apparent day*; beau —, 1. *§ fine* =; 2. *§ high* =; ses beaux —s, *o.'s best* =; un beau —, *one of these* =; one = or other; *some time* or other; (some fine =; bon —, 1. *good* =;

2. *holiday*; —s caniculaires, *dog* =; chaque —, *every* =; — civil, *civil* = (space of 24 hours from midnight to midnight); *mean solar* =; demi —, *twilight*; son dernier —, *o.'s last* =; o.'s last; o.'s last hour; o.'s last = désigné, déterminé, *appointed* =; faux —, 1. *§ false light*; 2. *§ bad light*; — fixe, *given* =; grand —, 1. *broad* = *light*; 2. *high* =; — gras, *flesh* =; les —s gras, (pl.) *shrove-tide*, *sing.*; huit —s, (pl.) *a week*, *sing.*; — maigre, *fish* =; mauvais —, 1. *bad* =; 2. *evil* =; — naissant, = *spring*; — natal, *natal* =; *birth* =; — naturel, *arti-ficial* = (space of time from sun-rise to sun-set); — nommé, *appointed* =; — ouvrable, *ouvrier*, *work* =; plein =, *broad*, *open* = *light*; *open* =; quinze —s, (pl.) *a fortnight*, *sing.*; — saint, *holy* =; le — suivant, *the, on the following* =. Le — d'après, *the = after*; le — d'avant, *the = before*; — de barbe, *shaving* =; — de catéchisme, *catechising* =; — du courrier, *post* =; — de fête, *holiday*; — de liquidation, (com.) *settling* =; — de sa mort, *dying* =; —s de palais, *hall* =; —s de planche, (com. nav.) *run-ning* =; — des rois, *twelfth day*, *night*; — de souffrance, *borrowed light*; —s à venir, *after* =; chute, *déclin* du —, *decline*, *fall of the =*; ordre du —, *order of the =*; ouvrage d'un —, = *work*; point, *pointe* du —, = *break*; *break of* =; *neep* of =; = *spring*. Ce —, *this*, *that* =; ces —s-ci, *within these few* =; *within these few* = *past*; quelque —, *some* =; *some time*; *some time* or other; tout le —, *all* =; (all = long; tous les —s, *every* =; tous les deux —s, *every other* =; *every second* =; *every two* =; un —, 1. *a* =; 2. *one* =; 3. *sometime*; *sometime* or other; un de ces —s, *sometime*; *sometime* or other; *one of these* =; *one* = or other =. — par —, 1. *after* =; 2. *by* =; — pour —, *to a* =. À —, 1. *in order*; *up to the =*; 2. *open*; 3. *open-worked*; à court —, (com.) (of bills) *short-dated*; à — fermant, *at the close of* =; *at nightfall*; à — fixe, *on a given =*; à long —, (com.) (of bills) *long-dated*; au premier —, *the first opportunity*; à peu près son —, *near o.'s time*; à un — près, *to a* =; à la chute du —, *at the close of* =; *at nightfall*; à partir de ce jour, *from this =*, *that = forward*, *forth*; le —, *by* =; *by = light*; au — le jour, *la journée*, *from hand to mouth*; au grand —, 1. *in broad* = *light*; 2. *in a full blaze*; 3. *§ unmasked*; au point du —, à la pointe du —, *at = break*; *at the dawn of* =; avant le —, *before* = *light*; de —, *by* =; de — en —, *from = to =*; de nos —s, *in our* =; d'un — à l'autre, *from one = to another*; de deux —s l'un, *every other* =; *every second* =; *every two* =; de tous les —s, *every* =; dès ce —, *from this*, *that = forth*; depuis peu de —s, *within these few* =; *few* = *past*; en plein —, *in broad*, *open* =; *at noon* =; par —, *a, per*

=; pendant le —, *in the — time*; pour répandre plus de — sur §, *in order to the elucidation of*. Abréger ses —s, *to shorten o.'s* = s; arrêter, assigler, désigner, fixer, indiquer, marquer un —, *to appoint, to fix, to give v a* =; avoir ses —s, *to have o.'s* = s; brûler le —, *to shut v out* = -light; cacher le — à, *to keep v from the light*; cacher le — à q. u., *to stand v in a. o.'s light*; se cacher le — à soi-même, *to sit v. to stand v in o.'s light*; dire, souhaiter le bon — à q. u., *to bid v, to wish a. o. good* =; *to say v good* = *to a. o.*; donner le — (à), *to give v birth (to)*; être — chez q. u., *to be up and about; to be stirring*; être de —, *to be upon duty*; être à son dernier —, *to be at o.'s last hour*; être petit — chez q. u., *to be just up*; être à l'ordre du —, *to be the order of the* =; être dans son —, (paint.) *to be in a good light*; être dans son bon —, *to be put v upon o.'s behaviour, o.'s good, o.'s best behaviour*; faire —, *to be light; faire son bon —*, *to receive the sacrament; faire du — la nuit et de la nuit le —*, *to turn = into night*; se faire — §, *1. to come v to light; 2. § to break v through; to make v o.'s way through; fuir le —*, *to shun the light*; gagner sa vie au — la journée, *to earn o.'s daily bread*; mettre au —, *1. to bring v to light; 2. to bring v out*; mettre q. u. à tous les —s, *to make v use of a. o. every* =; mettre q. ch. dans son —, *to set v, to show v a. th. in its proper, true light*; se mettre à tous les —s, *to make v o.'s self cheap*; se mettre contre le —, *to stand v in o.'s own light*; mourir plein de —s, *† to die full of =s*; naître à la lumière du —, *to spring v to light*; prendre —, *to agree upon a* =; venir au —, *to come v to light; to spring v to light; to spring v up; to spring v; vivre au — le —*, au — la journée, *to live from hand to mouth; † to take v no thought for the morrow*; voir le —, *1. § to see v = light; 2. § to appear; to come v out; en vouloir aux —s de q. a., to seek v a. o.'s life*. Qui n'a pas vu le —, unborn; qui répand plus de — (sur) §, *elucidative (of)*. Bon — bonne œuvre, the better the = the better the deed; à chaque — suffit sa peine, *† sufficient unto the = is the evil thereof*.

[Jou must not be confounded with journée.]

JOURNAL, n. m. 1. *journal; diary*; 2. *journal; newspaper; paper*; 3. *journal (periodical)*; 4. (com.) *journal; day-book*; 5. (nav.) (of navigation) *journal*.

— hebdomadaire, *weekly paper, journal*; — nautique, (nav.) *sea journal*; — quotidien, *daily* =. Livre —, (com.) *journal; day-book* =. Abonné de —, *subscriber to a* =, *newspaper*; abonnement à un —, *subscription to a* =, *newspaper*; commissionnaire pour les —x, *newsman; news-vender*; personne qui tient un —, *diarist*. S'abonner à un —, *to subscribe to a* =; inscrire, insérer dans un —, *1. to journalize; 2. to insert in a* =; porter au —, (book-k.) *to journalize*; tenir un —, *to keep v a journal, diary*.

JOURNAL-IER, **IERE**, adj. 1. *daily (of every day)*; 2. *variable (liable to change)*; 3. *inconstant*.

Travail —, *daily, day labour*. Être —, (pers.) *to be variable; (to have o.'s days)*.

JOURNAL-IER, n. m. **IERE**, n. f. *day, daily labourer*.

JOURNALISME, n. m. *journalism*.

JOURNALISTE, n. m. 1. *journalist*; 2. *journalist; writer for a newspaper*.

JOURNÉE, n. f. 1. *day (space of time from rising to retiring to rest)*; 2. *day-time; day*; 3. *day-work; journey-work*; 4. *day's work*; 5. (sing.) *day's*

wages, pl.; 6. *day's journey*; 7. *battle*; (*day*).

1. La — est longue pour l'homme inoccupé, *the day is long to the man that is unoccupied*.

Femme de —, *char-woman*; homme de —, *day, daily labourer*; ouvrage à la —, *day-work; journey-work*; travaux faits à la —, (pl.) (a. & m.) *day-work, sing.* À —, à la —, *by the day*; à petites —s, *by slow journeys; by short stages*; pendant la —, *during the day*; *in the day-time*; toute la —, *all day*; (*all day long*; toute la sainte —, *the live long day; all the blessed day*. Aller en —, 1. *to work by the day*; 2. (of women) *to char; travailler à la —*, *to do v journey-work*; perdre la —, *to lose v the day*; vivre au jour la —, (*V. Jour*).

[Journées must not be confounded with jour.]

JOURNELLEMENT [*journalman*] adv. *daily; every day*.

JOUTE, n. f. 1. *just; joust; tilt*; 2. (of certain animals) *fight*.

JOUTER, v. n. 1. *to just; to joust; to tilt*; 2. § (pers.) *to enter the lists; to argue; to discuss*.

Faire —, (*V. senses*) *to fight (make certain animals fight)*.

JOUTEUR, n. m. 1. *tilter; person that jousts*; 2. § *antagonist; combatant; adversary*.

C'est un rude —, *he is a hardy, doughty antagonist, combatant*.

JOUVENCE, n. f. *† youth*.

Fontaine de —, *fountain of youth*. Aller, boire à la fontaine de —, *to go v to the mill (grow young again)*.

JOUVENCEAU, n. m. (jest.) *youth; lad; young fellow*.

JOUVENCELLE, n. f. *† (jest.) lass; young girl*.

JOVIAL, E. adj. *joyial; jocund; joyful*.

Humeur —e, *joyialness; jocundness; joyfulness*; personne qui mène une vie —e, *joyialist*.

[Jovial has no pl. m.]

JOVIALEMENT [*joyialman*] adv. *joyially; jocundly; joyfully*.

JOYAU [*joy-yô*] n. m. *jewel*.

—x de la couronne, *crown jewels*; conservatoire des —x de la couronne, *jewel-office; jewel-house*.

JOYEUSEMENT [*joy-yéuzman*] adv. 1. *joyfully; joyously*; 2. *merrily*; 3. *mirthfully*; 4. *gladly; gladly*; 5. *gladly*; 6. *gladly*; 7. *gladly*.

JOYEUSETÉ [*joy-yéuzté*] n. f. (iron.) *jest; joke*.

JOYEU-X [*joy-yéu*] SE, adj. 1. *joyful*; 2. *joyous*; 3. *merry*; 4. *mirthful*; 5. *glad*; 6. *glad*; 7. *glad*; 8. *glad*; 9. *glad*; 10. *glad*; 11. *glad*; 12. *glad*; 13. *glad*; 14. *glad*; 15. *glad*; 16. *glad*; 17. *glad*; 18. *glad*; 19. *glad*; 20. *glad*; 21. *glad*; 22. *glad*; 23. *glad*; 24. *glad*; 25. *glad*; 26. *glad*; 27. *glad*; 28. *glad*; 29. *glad*; 30. *glad*; 31. *glad*; 32. *glad*; 33. *glad*; 34. *glad*; 35. *glad*; 36. *glad*; 37. *glad*; 38. *glad*; 39. *glad*; 40. *glad*; 41. *glad*; 42. *glad*; 43. *glad*; 44. *glad*; 45. *glad*; 46. *glad*; 47. *glad*; 48. *glad*; 49. *glad*; 50. *glad*; 51. *glad*; 52. *glad*; 53. *glad*; 54. *glad*; 55. *glad*; 56. *glad*; 57. *glad*; 58. *glad*; 59. *glad*; 60. *glad*; 61. *glad*; 62. *glad*; 63. *glad*; 64. *glad*; 65. *glad*; 66. *glad*; 67. *glad*; 68. *glad*; 69. *glad*; 70. *glad*; 71. *glad*; 72. *glad*; 73. *glad*; 74. *glad*; 75. *glad*; 76. *glad*; 77. *glad*; 78. *glad*; 79. *glad*; 80. *glad*; 81. *glad*; 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contre, (crim. law) to sentence; rendre un —, 1. (civ. law) to give v =; 2. (crim. law) to pass sentence; rendre un — contre, (crim. law) to sentence; faire revenir q. u. sur son —, to obtain a revision of a o.'s =; subir un —, (crim. law) to lie v under sentence; se tromper dans son —, ses —s, to mis-judge. Qui n'a pas été en —, (V. senses 1. unjudged; 2. (law) untried.

JUGER, v. a. 1. § to judge; 2. § to discern; 3. § to deem; to judge; to think v; to believe; 4. § to conceive; to imagine; to judge; 5. (law) to adjudicate; 6. (law) to try (a. o., a. th.); 7. (crim. law) to try (a. o.); to put v on trial; to bring v to trial; 8. (crim. law) to sentence.

— convenable, à propos, to think v proper, fit, good; to deem expedient; — mal, à tort, 1. to misdeem; to mis-judge; 2. to misconceive. Faculté de —, judicative faculty; judgment. Faire —, 1. (law) to try (a. o., a. th.); 2. to put v on trial; to bring v to trial.

JUGE, E, pa. p. V. senses of JUGER. Bien —, well judged; mal —, ill judged; non —, 1. unjudged; 2. (th.) untried. Chose —e, (law) final judgment; résistance à la chose —e, (law) consequential, constructive contempt.

JUGER, v. n. 1. § (DE, of; D'APRÈS, from, by; PAR, à, by) to judge; 2. § (DE) to judge (of); to give v o.'s judgment (on); 3. § (DE, ...) to judge (be a connoisseur of); 4. § to deem; to think v; to judge; to believe.

1. — d'autrui par soi-même, to judge of others by o.'s self; — de q. ch. d'après son cœur, to judge of a. th. by o.'s own heart; Je jugeai à son air qu'il était malade, I judged by his look that he was ill. 4. Je juge qu'il doit partir, I think he must leave; si vous jugez qu'il doit partir, if you think he must leave; Je ne juge pas qu'il doit partir, I do not think he must leave; jugez-vous qu'il doit partir? do you think he must leave?

— bien de, to be a judge, good judge of; — mal de, to be no judge of. — sur l'étiquette du sac, to judge by the label. Autant qu'on en peut —, to the best of o.'s judgment.

[JUGER in the 4th sense accompanied by que requires the subj., in case of doubt, negation or interrogation.]

JUGULAIRE, adj. (anat.) jugular. JUGULAIRE, n. f. 1. (anat.) jugular; jugular vein; 2. strap (of a soldier's hat).

JUI-F, VE, adj. § Jewish; Hebrew. JUIF, n. m. 1. § Jew; Hebrew; 2. § (b. s.) Jew.

Le — errant, § the wandering =. Des —s, Jewish; of the =s. En —, like a Jew; Jewishly.

JUILLET [jui-yè] n. m. July. La mi —, the middle of =.

JUIN, n. m. June. La mi —, the middle of =.

JUIVE, n. f. Jewess.

En —, like a =; Jewishly.

JUIVERIE [juivri] n. f. 1. Jewry (district); 2. Jew's bargain; 3. Jew's trick. Faire une — à q. u., to play a. o. a Jew's trick.

JUJUBE, n. f. 1. (bot.) jujube; 2. (pharm.) jujube.

JUBIER, n. m. (bot.) jujube; lote; lote-tree.

— commun, jujube-tree.

JULE, n. m. 1. (ent.) iulus; 2. Julio (Italian coin).

JULEP, n. m. (pharm.) julep.

JULIEN [julin] NE, adj. (chron.) Julian.

JULIENNE, n. f. 1. (bot.) (genus) rocket; 2. (culin.) julienne soup; vegetable soup.

Potage à la —, julienne soup; vegetable soup.

JUMART, n. m. jumart (supposed offspring of a bull and mare or of a horse and cow).

JUM-EAU, ELLE, adj. 1. § twin; twin-born; 2. § twin (alike); 3. (of fruit) double.

Muscles jumeaux, (pl.) (anat.) gastrocnemii; twin muscles, pl. Naître —, to twin; to be born twins. Né —, born twins; twin-born.

JUM-EAU, n. m. ELLE, n. f. 1. § twin; 2. § twin (thing like another); 3. —x, (pl.) (anat.) gastrocnemii; twin muscles, pl.

Mère de —x, (rur. econ.) twinner; mother of twins.

JUMELLE [jumèle] E, adj. (her.) bar-gemel.

JUMELER [jumèle] v. a. 1. (nav.) to fish (masts, yards); 2. to support with a cheek.

JUMELLE, n. f. 1. § twin (female); 2. § twin (thing like another); 3. double opera-glass; 4. (of presses) cheek; 5. (arts) cheek; 6. (carp.) guide of timber; 7. (her.) gemel; 8. (nav.) fish-front; woodler; 9. (nav.) (of masts, yards) fish; 10. (tech.) cheek; 11. (tech.) (of pile-drivers) guide.

JUMENT, n. f. mare.

JUNTE, n. f. junta (council in Spain or Portugal).

JUPE, n. f. 1. petticoat (long); 2. (of gowns) skirt.

— de dessous, under petticoat; — de dessus, upper =.

JUPITER [jupitèr] n. m. 1. (Gr., Rom. myth.) Jupiter; * Jove; 2. (astr.) Jupiter; Jove.

— tonnant, (myth.) Jupiter tonans.

JUPON, n. m. petticoat (short).

— de dessous, under =; — de dessus, upper =.

JURANDE, n. f. 1. wardenship (of trade-corporations); 2. body of wardens.

JURAT, n. m. 1. "jurat" (alderman of Bordeaux); 2. warden (of a trade-corporation).

JURATOIRE, adj. § (law) by oath.

Caution —, 1. oath taken by a. o. to appear; 2. oath taken by a. o. to restore a thing entrusted to him.

JURE, E, adj. 1. sworn; 2. (adm.) sworn.

JURÉ, n. m. 1. (law) juror; juryman; common, petty juror, jurymen; 2. member of a board of examination; member of the board; 3. † warden (of a trade-corporation).

Chef des —s, (law) foreman of the jury; liste, tableau des —s, (law) panel; liste, tableau des douze —s, (law) array. Messieurs les —s! gentlemen of the jury! Récuser un —, to challenge a juror, jurymen; siéger comme —, 1. (law) to serve, to sit v on a jury; 2. to sit v at a board of examination.

JUREMENT [jurma] n. m. 1. (b. s.) oath (taken unnecessarily); —s, (pl.) swearing, sing.; 2. oath (imprecation). Bordée, volée de —s, volley of oaths. Faire, proférer un —, to swear v an =; lâcher un —, to rap out an =.

JURER, v. n. 1. § (DE, to) to swear v; 2. § to swear v (blaspheme); 3. § (of colours) to contrast; not to harmonize; 4. § (of sounds) to clash; to jar; 5. (of musical instruments) to squeak. — faux, to swear v false; to take v a false oath. — comme un charretier, un grenadier, un païen, un crocheteur, to = like a trooper; — par q. u., sur la parole de q. u., to pin o.'s faith on another's sleeve; — sur la parole du maître, to pin o.'s faith on another's sleeve. J'en jurerais, I would swear to it.

JURER, v. a. 1. § to swear v by; 2. § (b. s.) to blaspheme; 3. § to swear v; to take v an oath of; 4. § (b. s.) to swear v (threaten by oath); 5. § to swear v (promise solemnly); 6. § to declare solemnly.

1. — son Dieu, to swear by his God. 3. —

fidélité, to swear fidelity; to take an oath of fidelity.

— ses grands dieux, to swear by all that is good, sacred.

JURÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of JURER) sworn.

N'avoir pas —, (V. senses) to be un-sworn.

JUREUR, n. m. (b. s.) swearer.

JURI, n. m. V. JURY.

JURIDICTION [—dikcion] n. f. 1. jurisdiction (power, extent); 2. magistracy (body of magistrates); 3. § department (business); province; line.

— ecclésiastique, ecclesiastical jurisdiction; — gracieuse, voluntary =; — laïque, secular =. Enlèvement de — pour cause de suspicion légitime, (law) change of venue. Dessaisir la — ordinaire pour cause de suspicion légitime, (law) to change the venue. Ayant —, qui a —, jurisdiction.

JURIDICTIONNEL [—dikcionel] LE, adj. jurisdictional.

JURIDIQUE, adj. judicial (conformable to the practice of law); legal.

JURIDIQUEMENT [—dikman] adv. judicially; legally.

JURISCONSULTE, n. m. 1. jurisconsult; lawyer; 2. text-writer.

JURISPRUDENCE, n. f. 1. jurisprudence (science of law); law; 2. (sing.) (law) precedents, pl.

Livre de —, law-book; recueil annuel de —, year-book.

JURISTE, n. m. jurist.

JURON, n. m. (b. s.) 1. oath (favourite oath); 2. oath (imprecation).

Gros —, tremendous oath. Lâcher un —, to rap out an =.

JURY, n. m. 1. (law) jury; common, petty jury; 2. board of examination; board.

— mi-parti étranger, party jury. — d'accusation †, grand =; — d'expropriation, valuation =; — de jugement, common, petty =. Banc du —, =-box; chef du —, foreman of the =; déclaration, verdict du —, 1. verdict of the =; 2. assize; jugement par —, trial by =, by the country; membre d'un —, 1. (law) juror; jurymen; 2. member of a board of examination; tirage au sort du —, ballot. En appeler au jugement du —, to put v o.'s self on the =; congédier un —, to discharge a =; convoquer un —, to warn a =; être membre du —, faire partie du —, 1. (law) to be on the =; to be returned upon the =; 2. to be a member of a board of examination; to be on the board; faire appel au —, (law) to put v o.'s self on the country; former, déposer une liste, un tableau du —, to impannel a =; to impannel; juger par le —, to try by =; to try by the country; récuser un —, to challenge a =; trier subrepticement un —, to pack a =.

JUS, n. m. 1. juice; 2. (of meat) gravy.

— de viande, gravy. Plein de —, juicy. Abondance de —, juiciness.

JUSANT, n. m. (nav.) ebb; ebb-tide.

Y avoir du —, (nav.) (of the tide) to set v in.

JUSQUE, prep. (à, ...) 1. (of place) to; as far as; 2. § (of time) to; until; till; 3. § even; 4. § (in ascending) up to; 5. § (in descending) down to.

3. Aimer jusqu'à ses ennemis, to love even o.'s enemies.

Jusqu'à ce que, (subj.) until; till; jusqu'à quand? how long? jusqu'à tant que †, (V. Jusqu'à ce que; jusqu'ici, 1. thus far; so far; 2. § till now; hitherto; up to the present time; — là, 1. * so far; thus far; 2. up to that time; jusqu'à quel point? how far? C'est bien

jusqu'ici, so far so good; jusqu'où? how far.

[Jusque loses the final e before a vowel.]

JUSQUES, prep. +, "V. JUSQUE.

JUSQUIAME, n. f. (bot.) (genus) hyoscyamus; (henbane).

JUSSION, n. f. + command.

JUSTAUCORPS [justakor] n. m. close coat.

JUSTE, adj. 1. § just; accurate; correct; 2. apt; apposite; appropriate; 3. § (pers.) (de, to) just; equitable; 4. upright; 5. § (de, to) que, (subj.) just; right; proper; 5. (of clocks, watches) right; 6. (of wearing-apparel) tight; too small; 7. (mus.) undiscordant.

Peu —, (V. senses) 1. § inaccurate; incorrect; 2. unapt; inopposite; 3. inequitable; 4. wrong; improper. A — titre, 1. justly; appropriately; 2. deservedly; justly. Être —, (V. senses) (th.) to hold good; n'être pas —, (V. senses) (th.) to be wrong.

JUSTE, adv. 1. just; accurately; exactly; right; 2. just; precisely; 3. (mus.) in tune.

Au —, tout —, just; precisely; exactly.

JUSTE, n. m. jacket (of female peasants).

JUSTEMENT, adv. 1. just; precisely; 2. justly (with justice).

JUSTESSE, n. f. 1. § justness; accuracy; 2. § justness; precision; exactness; 3. § (a, to) appropriateness; appositeness; 4. § propriety.

— de raisonnement, consequentialness. Avec —, (V. senses) justly; aptly; appositely; appropriately. Travailler avec —, (V. senses) (th.) to work true.

JUSTICE, n. f. 1. § justice; 2. § justice; righteousness; 3. fairness; reason; 4. (sing.) courts of judicature, justice; courts, pl.; 5. jurisdiction; 6. (sing.) gibbet, sing.; gallows, pl.

Basse —, low justice, jurisdiction; — commutative, commutative; — distributive, distributive; retributive; haute —, high —, jurisdiction; moyenne —, middle —, jurisdiction. — de paix, court of the = of the peace. Cour de —, court of judicature; = dénié —, denial of =; droit de —, right of exercising judicature; gens de —, officers of =; lit de —, (Fr. hist.) 1. king's throne in the parliament of Paris; 2. bed of = (sitting of the parliament of Paris in the king's presence). Du ressort de la —, justiciable; en bonne —, in fairness; in reason: in all reason. Attaquer, citer q. u. en —, to go to law with a. p.; appeler q. u. en —, to sue a. o.; avoir — de, to obtain = of; demander —, to demand =; faire — à q. u., to do to a. o. =; faire — de, to do to on; se faire — à soi-même, 1. § to do to p.'s self =; 2. § to take to the law into p.'s own hands; livrer la —, to deliver over, up to =; recourir en —, to go to law; rendre —, to do to right; rendre — à, to do to = to; to right; rendre la —, to administer. to dispense =; traduire en —, 1. (civ. law) to sue; to proceed against; 2. (crim. law) to prosecute; to try. Qui n'a pas été traduit en —, (pers.) untried; qui est toute —, all-just.

JUSTIFIABLE, adj. (law) (DE, to) amenable.

JUSTIFIABLE, n. m. f. person amenable to a tribunal.

JUSTICIER [—cié] v. a. to inflict corporal punishment on.

JUSTICIER [—cié] n. m. 1. lover of justice; 2. justiciary.

JUSTIFIABLE, adj. 1. justifiable; 2. warrantable.

Non —, 1. unjustifiable; 2. unwarrantable. Caractère, nature —, 1. justifiableness; 2. warrantableness. D'une

manière —, 1. justifiably; 2. warrantably.

JUSTIFIANT, E, adj. (theol.) justifying.

JUSTIFICATI-F, VE, adj. 1. justificative; justificatory; in justification; vindicatory; 2. documentary.

Pièce justificative, 1. proof (note); 2. illustration; pièces justificatives, 1. proofs; 2. proofs and illustrations, pl.

JUSTIFICATION [—cion] n. f. 1. justification (action); vindication; 2. justification (proof that justifies); 3. proof; 4. § justification; 5. (print.) justification.

En — de, pour la — de, in = of; in vindication of; sans —, 1. unjustifiable; 2. unjustified. Dépasse la —, 1. (print.) (pers.) to space too tightly; 2. (th.) to be spaced too tightly; être de la même —, (print.) (th.) to justify.

JUSTIFIER, v. a. 1. to justify (prove just); 2. to justify (prove innocent); to vindicate; (to clear; 3. to prove; 4. to make good (pretensions); 5. § to justify; 6. (print.) to justify.

Personne qui justifie, justifier. Pour —, in justification, vindication of. Qu'on ne saurait —, 1. unjustifiable; 2. unjustifiably.

JUSTIFIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of JUSTIFIER.

Non —, 1. unjustified; unvindicated; 2. unproved.

SE JUSTIFIER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to justify, to vindicate, (to clear o.'s self; 2. (th.) to be justified (proved just).

JUSTIFIER, v. n. (print.) to justify.

JUTEU-X [juteu] SE, adj. juicy.

JUVENILE, adj. (th.) juvenile.

JUXTAPOSER (SE) pr. v. (did.) to be in juxtaposition.

JUXTAPOSITION [—pôzicion] n. f. (phys.) juxtaposition.

K

K [ka, ke] n. m. (eleventh letter of the alphabet) k.

KADI, V. CADI.

KAHOUANNE, n. f. (erpet.) caret; loggerhead turtle.

KAKATOËS [—toua], KATAKOUA, n. m. (orn.) cockatoo.

KALEIDOSCOPE, n. m. kaleidoscope (optical toy).

KALI, n. m. (bot.) kali.

KAMICHI, n. m. (orn.) kamichi; screamer.

KAN, n. m. khan; kan; kaun.

KANGUROO, n. m. (mam.) kangaroo; kangaroo.

KAOLIN, n. m. (pot.) kaolin; porcelain clay.

— lavé, washed kaolin; decanted earth.

KARABE, n. m. V. CARABÉ.

KARAT, n. m. V. CARAT.

KARATA, n. m. (bot.) karatas.

KATAKOUA, n. m. V. KAKATOËS.

KEPI, n. m. (mil.) "kepi" (military cap).

KERMES [kermès] n. m. 1. (ent.) kermes; 2. (a. & m.) kermes; 3. (pharm.) kermes.

— animal, (a. & m.) kermes; — minéral +, (min.) = mineral. Cochenille au —, (ent.) kermes.

KETMIE, n. f. (bot.) ketmia; Syrian mallow.

— musquée, musk mallow.

KILIARE [kiliar] n. m. (Fr. meas.) kiliare (24 acres, 2 roods, 38 poles).

KILO, n. m. (comp.) (system of French weights and measures) 1. kilo (a thousand times); 2. (abbreviation of KILOGRAMME) kilogram.

KILOGRAMME, n. m. (Fr. weight) kilogram (2 lb. 3 oz. 4,428 drams avoir-dupois, 2 lb. 8 oz. 3 dwt. 2 gr. troy).

KILOLITRE, n. m. (Fr. meas.) kilolitre (35,317 cubic feet, or 1 tun 9,99733 gallons).

KILOMETRE, n. m. (Fr. meas.) kilometer (1093,6389 yards).

KILOSTERE, n. m. (Fr. meas.) kilostere (1308,5 cubic yards).

KING, n. m. king (sacred book of the Chinese).

KININE, n. f. V. QUININE.

KINO, n. m. (pharm.) kino.

Gomme de —, résine —, kino.

KIOSQUE, n. m. kiosk (Eastern pavilion).

KIRSCH,

KIRSCH-WASSER, n. m. kirch-wasser.

KNOUT [knout] n. m. knout.

KOPECK, n. m. copeck (Russian coin).

KORAN, n. m. Koran; Alcoran.

KREUTZER [—zèr] n. m. kreutzer (German coin).

KYNANCIE, n. f. V. CYNANCIE.

KYRIELLE, n. f. 1. § litany; 2. (s. s.) string (long list).

KYSTE, n. m. (med.) cyst; cystis.

KYSTIQUE, adj. (med.) cystic.

KYSTOTOME, n. m. V. CYSTOTOME.

KYSTOTOMIE, n. f. V. CYSTOTOMIE.

L

L [el] n. f. [le] n. m. 1. (twelfth letter of the alphabet) l; 2. (Roman character representing fifty) l.

— mouillé, (gram.) liquid l.

L' contraction of LE or LA. V. LE & LA.

LA (definite) art. f. sing. 1. the; 2. ...; 3. a; an; 4. (com.) (in accounts, invoices) per.

[LA becomes P before a vowel or silent H. For other grammatical observations V. LA.]

LA, pr. (personal) f. sing. (accusative case except with the verb ÊTRE) 1. her; 2. (th.) it; 3. (with the verbe être) she; so; ...; 4. (with voici & voilà) she, f.; it, neut.; 5. (th.) it.

3. Êtes-vous la reine? Je — suis. are you the queen? I am she, so; I am. 4. — voici, here she is; — voilà, there it is.

[LA is contracted into l' before a vowel or H mute. For other grammatical observations V. LA.]

LÀ, adv. 1. § (of place) there; 2. § (of time) then; 3. § there (at that); 4. (expletive) ...

Çà et —, 1. here and there; 2. up and down; 3. about; all about. De —, 1. § thence; from there; 2. § from there (that time); whence; 3. § thence (from that); 4. § whence; de — à, (V. senses) by the time; dès —, 1. from that time; 2. § therefore; entre ci et —, 1. § between this and there; 2. § between this and then; jusque —, 1. § so far; as far as there; 2. § (of time) till then; 3. § to that degree; par —, 1. § by there; 2. § by that way; (that way); 3. § by that means; by which means; 4. § by that; par ci par —, 1. here and there; 2. now and then. — bas, (V. BAS); — haut, (V. HAUT); — même, in that very place; on that very spot; — où, where, &c.

Être —, (V. senses) 1. to be present; 2. to stand by; 3. to be at hand; n'être pas —, (V. senses) 1. to be absent, away; 2. to be out of the way.

LA, int. (to hum times) la.

LA [la] n. m. (mus.) 1. a; 2. (vocal mus.) la.

Donner le —, to sound o.'s a; prendre le —, to tune o.'s instrument.

LABARUM [—romm] n. m. (hist. of the Lower Empire) labarum.

LABEUR, n. m. 1. labour (hard and painful); toil; 2. *, ** labour; 3. (print.) book-work.

En —, (agr.) in cultivation.

LABIAL, E, adj. 1. labial; 2. (gram.) labial.

Offres —es, (law) *declaration of an offer to do a certain thing*. — et dental, (gram.) *labidental*.

LABIALE, n. f. (gram.) *labial*.

LABIÉ, E, adj. (bot.) *labiate*; *labiated*.

LABIÉE, n. f. (bot.) *labiate*; *labiated plant*; —s, (pl.) *mint-tribe*, sing.

Famille des —s, (sing.) *mint-tribe*.

LABILE, adj. (of the memory) *bad*.

LABORATOIRE, n. m. *laboratory*.

LABORIEUSEMENT [—ricézman] adv. *laboriously*; *painfully*.

LABORIEUX (-ricé) SE, adj. 1. (pers.) *laborious*; *industrious*; *hard-working*;

2. (pers.) *pains-taking*; 3. (th.) *laborious*; *painful*; *toilsome*.

Non, peu —, 1. (pers.) *unlaborious*; *unindustrious*; 2. (th.) *unlaborious*;

not *painful*, *toilsome*. Nature *laborieuse*, (th.) *laboriousness*; *toilsomeness*;

personne *laborieuse*, (V. senses) *pains-taker*.

LABOUR, n. m. (agr.) 1. *tillth*; 2. *dressing*.

Terre de —, *plough-land*. En —, in *tillth*. Donner un — à, 1. *to till*; 2. *to dress*; *to give* √ a *dressing to*.

LABOURABLE, adj. *arable*.

LABOURAGE, n. m. 1. *husbandry*;

2. *tillage*; *tilling*.

LABOUREUR, v. a. 1. (agr.) *to till*; 2. √ *to plough*; 3. √ *to plough*; *to plough up*; *to turn up*; 4. (∥ *to rip*; *to rip up*;

to rip open; 5.) √ *to toil* through (o's life); 6. (man.) *to dig* √; 7. (nav.) *to drag* (the anchor).

Cheval qui laboure la terre, *digger*.

LABOURE, E, pa. p. V. senses of LABOUREUR.

Non —, 1. √ *unploughed*; 2. √ *unworked*.

LABOUREUR, v. n. 1. (agr.) *to till*; 2. √ *to plough*; 3. √ *to toil*; (∥ *to toil and moil*; (∥ *to dredge*; 4. (of horses) *to get* √; 5. (nav.) (of anchors) *to drag*;

to come √ home; 6. (nav.) (of ships) *to plough with o's heel*.

LABOUREUR, n. m. 1. *husbandman*;

2. *tiller*; 3. *plough-man*.

Jeune —, *plough-boy*.

LABIE, n. m. (ich.) *wrass*; *wrass*; *old wife*.

LABYRINTHE, n. m. 1. (ant.) *labyrinth*;

2. √ *labyrinth*; *maze*; 3. (anat.) *labyrinth*; *labyrinth of the ear*.

Comme un —, de —, *labyrinthian*.

LAC, n. m. *lake* (extent of water).

LACER, v. a. 1. *to lace*; 2. (of dogs) *to line*; 3. (nav.) *to lace*, *to attach* (the sail).

SE LACER, pr. v. (pers.) *to lace o's self*.

LACÉRABLE, adj. *lacerable*.

LACERATION [—ricion] n. f. (did.) *laceration*.

LACÉRER, v. a. 1. √ *to lacerate* (paper); 2. (law) *to tear* √ up (papers).

LACÉRE, E, pa. p. V. senses of LACÉRER (bot.) *lacerate*; *lacerated*.

LACERNE, n. f. (Rom. ant.) *lacerna* (woollen military cloak).

LACERON [laseron] n. m. V. LAITERON.

LACET, n. m. 1. *lace* (plaited string);

2. √ *spring*; 3. √ —s, (pl.) *snare*; *toils*; pl.: 4. √ *braid* (textile fabric); 5. (engin.) (of roads) *winding zigzagging*.

Faire un —, (engin.) (of roads) *to wind* √; *to zigzag*; *to terrer* un —, *to tag* a *lace*; *lacher*, *tendre* un —, *to loosen* a *lace*; *passer* un —, *to put* √ in a *lace*;

prendre au —, *to spring*; *serrer* un —, *to tighten* a *lace*.

LACHE, adj. 1. √ *slack* (not tight); *lax*; 2. √ *loose* (not fast); 3. √ *loose* (not close); 4. √ *relaxed*; *loose*; 5. √ *indolent*; *inactive*; *stothful*; *sluggish*; 6. (pers.) *low-spirited*; *poor-spirited*;

mean-spirited; *mean*; *cowardly*; *dastardly*; 7. (th.) (de, to) *cowardly*;

mean; *dastardly*; 8. (of style) *loose*

(without energy); 9. (of the weather) *close*; 10. (nav.) *slack*.

1. Uno corde —, a *slack rope*. 2. Un ruban qui est —, a *ribbon that is loose*. 3. Un tissu —, a *loose texture*.

Caractère —, √ *looseness*; *état* —, (V. senses) √ *laxity*; *laxness*. D'une manière —, (V. senses) 1. √ *slackly*;

laxly; 2. √ *loosely*. Se montrer —, (V. senses) *to prove a coward, dastard, craven*;

rendre —, (V. senses) " *to craven*.

LACHE, n. m. § 1. *coward*; *dastard*;

craven; 2. (low-spirited, mean-spirited fellow).

En —, *cowardly*; *coward-like*;

dastardly; *dastard-like*. Faire le —, 1. *to play the coward, dastard, craven*.

LACHEMENT [lache] adv. § 1. *indolently*; *stothfully*; *inactive*; *sluggish*;

2. *cowardly*; *dastardly*; 3. (of writing) *loosely* (without energy).

LACHER, v. a. 1. √ *to slacken* (render less tight); 2. *to loosen* (render less fast); 3. √ *to loosen* (render less close);

4. √ *to loose*; *to let* √ loose; *to let* √ go; *to let* √ out; 5. √ *to turn loose*; 6. √ *to allow* (a. th.) *to escape* (a. o.); *to let* √ (a. th.) out; 7. √ *to publish*; *to send* √ out; 8. √ *to pour out* (send forth); 9. *to discharge* (arrows, &c.); 10. *to give* √ (blows); 11. *to relax* (the bowels); (∥ *to loosen*;

12. *to turn on* (cocks, pipes, &c.); 13. *to discharge* (fire-arms); *to fire*; *to fire off*; 14. *to part with* (money); *to come* √ down with; 15. *to make* √ (water); 16. *to unpen* (water confined); 17. *to allow* (a word) *to escape*; *to let* √ out; *to let* √ slip; *to come* √ out with; 18. (hunt.) *to cast* √ off; *to let* √ slip; *to come* √ out with; 19. (hunt.) *to slip* (dogs).

— (avec des armes à feu), *to discharge*; *to fire*; *to fire off*; — (en laissant échapper), 1. √ *to let* √ slip; 2. √ *to slip out*;

3. √ *to blurt out*; — (en élargissant), 1. *to release*; (∥ *to let* √ go; 2. *to turn loose*; — (par maladresse), *to blunder out*; — (pour poursuivre), *to set* √ (a. o. after a. o.); *to let* √ loose; — (en ne plus tenant), *to loose*; *to let* √ loose;

to let √ go; — (en laissant tomber), *to let* √ fall; *to drop*; — (en laissant voler), *to let* √ fly; (∥ *to let* √ go.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) *to remain*, (∥ *to keep* √), *to stick close to*. — adroitement, (V. senses) √ *to slip*; — inconsiderément, *to pop out*; — à l'aventure, *to blurt out*.

SE LACHER, pr. v. 1. √ *to slacken* (become less tight); 2. √ *to loosen* (become less fast); *to get* √ loose; 3. √ *to slip*; 4. √ *to speak* √ too freely; 5. (EN) *to give* √ utterance (to); *to give* √ loose (to); *to let* √ out (...); 6. (of fire-arms) *to go* √ off.

LACHER, v. n. § 1. *to slacken* (become less tight); 2. *to loosen* (become less fast); *to get* √ loose; 3. *to slip*; 4. (of fire-arms) *to go* √ off.

LACHETE [lache] n. f. § 1. *mean*, *poor*, *tame-spiritedness*; 2. *mean*, *poor*, *tame-spirited action*, *thing*; 3. *cowardice*; *dastardliness*; 4. *act of cowardice*, *of dastardliness*; *cowardly*, *dastardly act*.

LACINIE, E, adj. (bot.) *lacinate*; *lacinated*; *jagged*; *jaggy*.

LACINIURE, n. f. (bot.) *jag*; *jagg*.

LACIS, n. m. 1. *net-work*; 2. (anat.) *plexus*.

LACONIQUE, adj. *laconic*; *laconical*.

LACONIQUEMENT [—nikman] adv. *laconically*.

LACONISME, n. m. *laconism*; *laconicism*.

LACHRYMAL, E, adj. 1. *lachrymal*; 2. (anat.) *lachrymal*; 3. (surg.) *lachrymal*.

Sac —, (anat.) = *bag*; *urne* — e, *vase* —, = *vase*.

LACHRYMATOIRE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) *lachrymatory*; *lachrymal vase*.

LACHRYMATOIRE, adj. (Rom. ant.) *lachrymary*.

LACS [lak] n. m. 1. *string* (thin); 2. *bow-string* (for strangulation); 3. *springe*; 4. § (sing.) *snare*, sing.; *toils*, pl.

— d'amour, *true love-knot*.

LACTATION [laktacion] n. f. (did.) *lactation*.

LACTE, E, adj. 1. *lacteal*; 2. *lacteal*; 3. (anat.) *lacteal*; *chyliferous*;

4. (astr.) *milky*; 5. (med.) *lacteal*.

Vaisseau —, (anat.) *lacteal*; *lacteal*, *chyliferous vessel*; voie — e, (astr.) *milky way*.

LACTOMETRE, n. m. *lactometer*.

LACUNE, n. f. 1. *chasm*; *hiatus*; *gap*; blank; 2. (bot.) *lacuna*; *air-cell*.

Comble, remplir une —, *to fill*, *to fill up* a *chasm*, *gap*.

LACUNETTE, n. f. (fort.) *cuvette*.

LADRE, adj. 1. √ *leprous*; 2. √ (of pigs) *measled*; *measly*; 3. √ *unfeeling*; *insensible*; *senseless*; 4. (mean) *stingy*;

curmudgeonly; *niggardly*; *churlish*; *shabby*;) *scaly*;) *scurvy*.

LADRE, n. m. 1. √ *leper*; 2. § *curmudgeon*; *niggard*; *churl*; *mean*;

stingy, *shabby*,) *scaly*,) *scurvy fellow*, (m.) *creature*, (f.)

— vert, *absolute*, (regular *curmudgeon*, *niggard*, *churl*, *Herbeaux* —s (bot.) *speedwell*.

LADRERIE, n. f. 1. √ *leprosy*; 2. √ *hospital for the leprous*; 3. √ (of pigs) (sing.) *measles*, pl.; 4. (∥ *meanness*;

stinginess; *niggardliness*; *churlishness*; *shabbiness*;) *scaliness*;) *scurviness*.

LADRESSE, n. f. O V. LADRE.

LADY [ledi] n. f. *lady* (title of honour).

LACOPHTHALMIE, n. f. (med.) *lacophthalmia*.

LAGUNE, n. f. *lagune* (lake of Venice); *lagoon*.

LAI, E, adj. 1. † *unlettered*; *illiterate*; 2. *lay*.

LAI, n. m. *layman*.

LAI, n. m. 1. † *complaint*; *lament*;

2. *lay* (small poem).

LAIQUE, adj. V. LAÏQUE.

LAÏCHE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *sedge*.

De —, *sedged*. Plein de —, *sedgy*.

LAI, E, adj. 1. √ *ugly*; *unsightly*;

2. √ (pers.) *ugly*; (plain: *ill-favoured*; *hard-favoured*; *ill-featured*; *ill-visaged*; 3. √ (of animals) *ugly*; *ill-favoured*; 4. § (de, to) *unhandsome*;

improper; *wrong*; 5. (with children) *naughty*.

— à faire peur, — comme un démon — comme le péché, — comme une chienne, as *ugly as sin*.

LAI, n. m. √ (th.) 1. *ugly*; 2. (th.) *ugly part*; *bad side*; 3. (of children) *naughty boy, child*.

LAI, n. f. (of children) *naughty girl, child*.

LAIERON [lédron] n. f. *ugly girl*; *woman*; *ugly creature*.

LAIERIE, n. f. 1. √ *ugliness*; *deformity*; *unsightliness*; 2. √ (pers.) *ugliness*; (plain: *ill-favouredness*; *hard-favouredness*; 3. √ (of animals) *ugliness*; *ill-favouredness*; 4. § *deformity*; *ugliness*.

Avec —, (V. senses) *ugly*.

LAI, n. f. (mam.) *sow* (female of the boar).

LAI, n. f. 1. *path* (in a forest); 2. *riding*.

LAINAGE, n. m. 1. *steeple*; 2. *woollen* *woollen-stuff*; 3. (a. & m.) *teaslings*.

De —, *woollen*.

LAIN, n. f. 1. *wool*; 2. (spun) *worsted*; 3. (bot.) *wool*.

— agneline, *lamb's wool*; — anaglaise, *worsted*; *courte* —, *short*;

short-stapled =; **clothing** =; — lavée à dos, = *washed on the sheep*; — filée, *worsted*; longue —, long, long-stapled =; **combing** =; — metis, mixed =; — philosophique, (chem.) *philosophic* =, cotton — d'agneau, lamb's =; — de Berlin, embroidery =; — de Hambourg, fleecy =; — mère, back-spine =; — de merinos, Spanish =; — en suint, = in grease. **Balle** de —, 1. *bale of* =; 2. =-pack; =-sack; ballot de —, =-pack; bêtes à —, sheep, pl.; cardeur de —, =-comber; commerçant en —s, =-stapler; commerce de —s, =-trade; flocon de —, flock of =; emballer de —s, =-wind-er; étoffe de —, woollen; woollen-stuff; fil de —, woollen thread; marchand de —s, =-stapler; marché de —s, à —s, =-staple; peau couverte de sa —, woolfell; poussière de — tontisse, (a. & m.) *velvet-powder*; trieur de —, =-sorter. A ... —, ...-wooled; à courte —, short-wooled; à longue —, long-wooled; de —, woollen; en —, 1. *woollen*; 2. (dy.) *in grain*. Être couvert de —, to be woolly; se laisser manger la — sur le dos, to submit to every thing; ressembler à de la —, to be woolly; teindre en —, (a. & m.) to *ingrain*.

LAINIER, v. a. (a. & m.) to *tease*.

LAINIERIE [lènni] n. f. 1. (sing.) *woollens*; woollen goods, pl.; 2. *manufacture of woollens*; 3. *place for sheep-shearing*; 4. *wool-market*; 5. (a. & m.) *teasing shop*.

LAINIEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. (a. & m.) *teaseler*.

LAINIEUSE [lènnèz] n. f. (a. & m.) (pers.) 1. *teaseler (woman)*; 2. (th.) *gig*.

— mécanique, *gig-machine*; *gig-mill*.

LAINIEU-X [lènné] SE, adj. 1. *woolly*; 2. *fleecy*; 3. (bot.) *lanate*; *lanated*; *woolly*; 4. (did.) *lanate*; *lanated*.

Qualité de ce qui est —, *woolliness*.

LAINIER, n. m. 1. *wool-worker*; 2. *wool-stapler*.

LAIN-IER, IÈRE, adj. *± of wool*.

Industrie lainière, *wool-husbandry*.

LAIQUE, adj. *lay*; *laic*; *laical*.

LAÏQUE, n. m. *layman* (not a clergyman).

LAIS, n. m. 1. *standard tree* (left for timber-trees); 2. *alluvion*.

LAISSE, n. f. 1. *string*; *lash*; *leash*; 2. (of dogs) *slip*; 3. (falc.) *tune*.

En —, 1. *tied to a string*; 2. *in a leash*. Mener en —, 1. *to lead by a string*; 2. *to leash*; 3. *to lead by (a. o.) in leading-strings*; 4. *to lead by (a. o.) by the nose*.

LAISSEES, n. f. pl. (hunt.) (of fetic animals) *dung*, sing.

LAISSER, v. a. 1. *to leave*; 2. *to leave by (a. o., a. th.)*; to leave *behind*; 3. *to leave by (a. o.)*; to part with; to leave *behind*; 4. *to leave by*; to quit; to depart from; 5. *to leave by*; to desert; to abandon; 6. *to leave by alone* (undisturbed); 7. *to leave by*; to leave *by*; 8. *to let by (a. o.) have* (a. th. at a certain price); 10. *to discontinue*; to leave *off*; 11. *to omit*; to leave *out*; to pass over; 12. *to discard*; to lay *aside*; to throw *aside*; to give *up*; 13. *to leave by*, to let *alone*; (to let *by*); 14. (negatively) (de) to cease (to); to discontinue (to); to leave *off* (...); 15. (followed by an infinitive) (...; que, (subj.) to allow (to); to permit (to); to suffer (to); (to let (...)).

1. — q. a., q. ch. quelque part. to leave to, o. a. th. any where; — ses papiers à q. u., to leave o.'s papers to a. o.; — son enfant en nourrice, to leave o.'s child at nurse; — sa liberté à q. u., to leave o. his liberty; — q.

ch. intact, to leave o. th. untouched. 8. — des legs à ses amis, to bequeath, to leave legacies to o.'s friends. 10. — l'usage de certaines armes, to discontinue the use of certain arms. 12. Laissez ces vains scrupules, discard, lay aside those vain scruples. 14. Il ne laisse pas d'être honnête homme, he does not cease to be an honest man. 15. Laissez-moi parler, allow, permit, suffer me to speak; let me speak; laissez jouer ces enfants, let these children play; les livres que j'ai laissés tomber, the books I have let fall; le mal qu'ils avaient laissé faire, the evil they had allowed to be committed; laissez que je vous réponde, allow, permit, suffer me to answer you.

Ne pas — de, que de, nevertheless; for all that; yet. — de côté, 1. *to lay by*; 2. *to leave by*; 3. *to leave by*, to let *alone*; — là, (V. senses) 1. to let *alone*; (to let *by*); 2. to abandon; to give *up*, over; 3. to break *off* with. A — ou à prendre! take it or not! laissez donc! nonsense! laissez-le pour ce qu'il est (! do not mind him!

SE LAISSER, pr. v. 1. to allow, to suffer o.'s self (to); to let *o.'s self* (...); 2. (expletive) ...

1. — conduire, to allow, to suffer o.'s self to be led; to let o.'s self be led. 2. — tomber, to fall; — mourir, to die.

LAISSER-ALLER, n. m. unconstrained; unrestrained; ease; freedom.

Avoir du —, to be unconstrained, unrestrained, free, easy.

LAIT [lè] n. m. 1. *milk*; 2. (of eggs) *white*; *glair*.

— caillé, *clotted milk*; — clair, *whely*; — coupé, = and water; — écrémé, *skim* =; gros —, *curd*; petit —, *whely*. — d'ânesse, *ass's* =; — de chaux, (V. CHAUX); — d'œuf, *white of a new-laid egg*; — de poule, *mulled egg*; — de poule à l'eau-de-vie, au rhum, *egg-slip*. Exploitation du — de vache, *dairy-husbandry*; flux de —, (med.) *flow*, *great flow of* =; herbe au —, (bot.) = *weed*; jatte, terrine à —, =-pan; pot à —, =-pot; riz au —, rice =; seau à —, =-pail; serum du —, (did.) *whely*; soupe au —, =-pottage. A —, 1. *with* =; 2. *milky*; 3. (of cows) *mitch*. De la nature du petit —, *whelyish*; au —, 1. *with* =; 2. *made with* =; de —, 1. *of* =; 2. =; 3. (of animals) *sucking*; 4. (of brothers, sisters) *foster*. Bouillir du — à q. u. s., to delight a. o. être au —, 1. (th.) to be made with =; 2. (pers.) to be confined to =-diet.

LAITAGE, n. m. 1. *milk-food* (milk, cream, butter, cheese); 2. *milk-diet*. Régime de —, *milk-diet*.

LAITANCE, LAITE, n. f. (ich.) *milt*; *soft roe*. A —, roed.

LAITE, E, adj. *soft-roed*. Poisson —, = *fish*; *milt*.

LAITERIE [lètri] n. f. 1. *dairy*; 2. *dairy-house*, room; 3. (farm.) *dairy-farm*.

Femme de —, *dairy-woman*; fille de —, =-maid; garçon de —, =-man.

LAITERON [lètron] n. m. (bot.) (genus) *sow-thistle*; *hare's lettuce*.

LAITEU-X [lènné] SE, adj. *milky*; *milk-coloured*.

Nature laiteuse, *milky*.

LAITIER, n. m. *milk-man*.

LAITIER, n. m. (metal.) *slag*; *dross*.

LAITIÈRE, n. f. 1. *milk-maid*; 2. *milk-woman*; 3. *dairy-maid*; 4. *milk-cow*; 5. *woman that has a great deal of milk*.

LAITIÈRE, adj. (of cows) *giving milk*. Vache —, *milk-cow*.

LAITON, n. m. 1. (a. & m.) *brass*; 2. (metal.) *brass*; *yellow brass*.

Fil de —, *brass-wire*; fonderie de —, =-foundry; fondeur de —, =-founder; usine à —, (sing.) (a. & m.) =-works, pl. Couvrir de —, to *brass*.

LAITUE, n. f. (bot.) 1. (genus) *lettuce*; 2. *cabbage-lettuce*.

— frisée, *curled lettuce*; — pommée, *cabbage* =; — romaine, *cos* =; — sauvage, de muraille, *gum-succory*; wall- =. — de lièvre, *hare's* =.

LAIZE, n. f. 1. *width*; 2. (a. & m.) *difference of width* (between the real and the legal width or that agreed on).

LA LA, adv. *indifferently*; *pretty well*; *so so*; *middling*.

LA LA, int. 1. *come come!* 2. *softly!*

LAMA, n. m. *lama* (of the Tartars).

LAMA, n. m. (mam.) *lama*; *glama*.

LANANAGE, n. m. *branch*, *harbour piloting*.

LANANEUR, n. m. *branch*, *harbour pilot*.

Pilote —, =.

LAMANTIN, LAMENTIN, n. m. (mam.) *manatee*; *lamantin*; (sea-cow).

LAMBEAU [lambô] n. m. 1. *shred*; *piece* (torn); *strip*; 2. *rag*, sing.; *tatter*, sing.; *tatters*, pl.; 3. (of flesh) *ribbon*; *strip*; 4. *fragment*; *shred*; *scrap*. — détaché, isolé, (geol.) *outlier*.

En —x, par —x, (V. senses) *in rags*, *tatters*; *tattered*; sans —x, (V. senses) *shredless*. Couper en —x, (V. senses) to *shred*; déchirer en —x, to *tear* *into ribbons*; mettre en —x, to *tear* *into rags*, *ribbons*, *tatters*; to *tear* *into pieces*; tomber en —x, to *go* *into pieces*; to *fall* *into rags*.

LAMBEU [lambel] n. m. (her.) *label*.

LAMBIN [lambin] n. m. E, n. f. *dawdle*; *dawdler*; *creep*; *creep-mouse*.

LAMBIN [lambin] E, adj. *dawdling*; *creepy*.

LAMBINER [lambiné] v. n. to *dawdle*; to *creep* *by*; to *quiddle*.

Passer en lambinant, to *dawdle away*; to *dawdle*; to *dawdle out*.

LAMBOURDE [lambourde] n. f. 1. (carp.) *joist*; 2. (carp.) *summer-tree*; 3. (mas.) *soft stone*.

LAMBREQUIN [lambrikin] n. m. 1. (arch.) *scallop*; 2. (her.) *mantle*.

LAMBRIS [lambri] n. m. 1. *panelling*; 2. (of wood) *wainscot*; *wooden panelling*; 3. *decorations* (of houses), pl.; *roof*, sing.; 4. (arch.) *canopy*.

Céleste —, célestes —, *§ canopy of heaven*; — feint, *imitation wainscot*. Bois de —, *wainscoting*.

LAMBRISAGE [lambriçaj] n. m. 1. *panelling*; 2. (of wood) *wainscoting*; *wooden panelling*.

LAMBRISSE [lambriçé] v. a. 1. to *panel*; 2. (with wood) to *wainscot*.

LAMBRUCHE [lambrouch] n. f. (bot.) *wild vine*.

LAME, n. f. 1. *plate* (of metal); 2. *wash* (of metal); 3. *wire* (of gold, silver); 4. (of sharp instruments) *blade*; 5. *blade*; *brand*; *sword*; 6. *swordsman*; 7. *§* (of women) *jade*; *hussy*; 8. (of the sea) *wave*; *billow*; *surge*; 9. (anat.) *lamina*; 10. (bot.) *gill*, sing.; *gills*, pl.; 11. (did.) *lamina*; 12. (tech.) *blade*.

A ... —s, (of knives) ...-bladed; with ... blades; entre deux —s, (nav.) *trough of the sea*; sans —, (V. senses) *waveless*; *surgeless*. Composé de —s, (V. senses) (did.) *laminar*. S'élever en fortes —s, (nav.) to *surge*; emporter par une —, (nav.) to *wash away*; être entre deux —s, en travers de la —, recevoir la — par le travers, (nav.) to *lie* *in the trough of the sea*. La — use le fourreau, o.'s activity of mind is too great for o.'s body.

LAME, E, adj. *worked with ...-wire*. — d'argent, d'or, *worked with silver, gold-wire*.

LAMELLE, n. f. (did.) *lamel* (plate or scale).

Par —s, *lamellarly*.

LAMELLE [lamel-lè] E,

LAMELLEU-X [lamel-lèd] SE, adj. 1. (did.) *lamellate*; *lamellated*; *lamellar*.

laminated; laminated; 2. (min.) *bladed*; *foliated*.

LAMENTABLE, adj. 1. *lamentable* (deserving of pity); 2. *lamentable*; *mournful*; *rueful*.

LAMENTABLEMENT, adv. *lamentably*; *mournfully*; *ruefully*.

LAMENTATION [—tation] n. f. *lamentation*; *lamenting*; *bewailing*; *"lament"*; *bewailing*; *wailing*.

—s de Jérémie †, *lamentations of Jeremiah*.

LAMENTER, v. a. * *to lament* (a. th.); *to bewail*, *to mourn*; *to mourn over*, *for*.

LAMENTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of LAMENTER.

Non —, *unlamented*; *unmourned*; *unbewailed*.

SE LAMENTER, pr. v. (sur) *to lament* (over); *to mourn* (...); *to mourn* (over, for) *to bewail* (...); *to bemoan* (...); *to moan* (...); *to moan* (over).

Personne qui se lamente, *lamenting*; *mourner*.

LAMENTER, v. n. † V. SE LAMENTER.

LAMENTIN, n. m. V. LAMANTIN.

LAMIE, n. f. 1. (ant.) *lamia* (fabulous being); 2. (ent.) *lamia*; 3. (ich.) *lamia*.

LAMIER, n. m. (bot.) *archangel*.

— blanc, *white* =.

LAMINAGE, n. m. 1. (metal.) *flattening*; 2. (by cylinders) *rolling*.

— de tôle, *plate-rolling*.

LAMINER, v. a. (metal.) 1. *to flatten*; 2. (by cylinders) *to roll*.

LAMINEUR, adj. (metal.) 1. *flattening*; 2. *rolling*.

Cylindre —, (metal.) *roller*.

LAMINOIR, n. m. (metal.) 1. *flattening-mill*; 2. *roll*, *sing*; *rolling-mill*, *sing.*; *rollers*, *pl.*

Cylindre de —, *roller*.

LAMPADAIRE [lanpadair] n. m. 1. *lamp-post*; 2. (ant.) *torch-bearer*.

LAMPADAIRE [lanpadair] adj. † *pertaining to lamps*.

Colonne —, *lamp-post*.

LAMPAS [lanpâ] n. m. (veter.) *lampas*.

Humecter le —, *to wet o.'s whistle*.

LAMPE [lanp] n. f. † *lamp*.

— sinombre, *shadowless*, *sinumbra* =.

— d'Argand, *Argand* =; — Carcel, *Carcel* =; — à courant d'air, *air* =; — de Davy, *de sûreté*, *safety* =; = *of safety*; *wire-gauze-lantern*; *safe lantern*; — à esprit-de-vin, *spirit* =; — à gaze métallique, *wire-gauze lantern*; *safe-lantern*. Dessous de —, = *stand*; pied de —, = *stand*. Allumer une —, *to light a* =; arranger une —, *to trim a* =; éteindre une —, *to extinguish a* =; *to put out a* =; sentir la —, (th.) *to smell of the lamp* (be laboured).

LAMPEE [lanpé] n. f. (b) *tumbler full* (of wine).

LAMPER [lanpér] v. a. ○ *to toss off* (wine); *to swallow down*.

LAMPER [lanpér] v. n. ○ *to guzzle*.

LAMPERON [lanpron] n. m. *wick-holder*.

LAMPION [lanpion] n. m. 1. *illumination-lamp*; 2. *church-lamp*.

LAMPISTE [lanpist] n. m. 1. *lamp-maker*; 2. *lamp-lighter*.

LAMPON [lanpon] n. m. † *lampoon*.

LAMPILLON [lanpriyon] n. m. (ich.) *small lamprey*.

LAMPROIE [lanproi] n. f. (ich.) (genus) *lamprey*.

Grande —, — marbrée, *marine*, *sea* =.

LAMPYRE [lanpir] n. m. (ent.) *glow-bart*; (fire-fly; *glow-worm*.

LANCE, n. f. 1. *lance*; *spear*; 2. † *lancer*; *lance*; 3. *flag-staff*; *staff*.

Hampe de —, *staff of a lance*; *spear-staff*. À tête de —, (her.) *shafted*; en —, en forme de —, *lance-shaped*. Baiser la —, *to strike of o.'s flag* (yield);

mettre une — en arrêt, *to place a lance in the rest*; *percer d'un coup de —*, *to lance*; *to spear*; rompre une — avec q. u. †, *to break of a lance with a o.*; rompre une — pour q. u., † *to take of up the cudgels for a o.*

LANCEOLÉ, E, adj. (bot.) *lanceolate*; *lanceolated*; *lance-shaped*.

LANCER, v. a. 1. † (DE, from; À, CONTRE, to) *to dart*; 2. † *to throw of*; † *to cast of*; 3. † *to lanch*; 4. † *to hurt*; 5. † (with the hand) *to toss*; 6. † *to let of* (a. th.) *fly*; 7. † *to cast of*; *to dart*; 8. † *to shoot of* (arrows); 9. † *to shoot of forth*; *to shoot of out*; 10. † *to issue*; *to send of forth*; 11. † (DANS, in) *to pour in* (throw with force, in profusion); 12. *to lanch* (boats, ships); 13. (build.) *to float off*; 14. (hunt.) *to start*; *to turn out*; 15. (crim. law) *to issue* (warrants); 16. (man.) *to push* (o.'s horse).

1. Le soleil lance ses rayons sur la terre, the sun darts his rays on the earth; — des traits, to dart shafts. 2. — des pierres, to throw stones. 4. — la foudre, to hurl the thunder-bolt. 7. — des regards, to cast, to dart looks. 10. — un pamphlet, to issue, to send forth a pamphlet. 11. — des boulets, to pour in shot.

— en l'air, (V. senses) (of horned cattle) *to toss*; — de côté et d'autre, *to toss about*; — à l'eau, à la mer, *to lanch* (boats, ships); *to launch*; — dans l'espace, *to launch into eternity* (a malefactor about to be hanged); (to turn off).

SE LANCER, pr. v. (V. senses of LANCER) 1. † *to dart*; *to lanch*; *to launch*; *to spring of*; *to fly of*; 2. † *to start*; *to make of a start*; 3. † *to rush*; *to make of a rush*; 4. (DANS, into) *to launch out*; *to run of out*; *to strike of out*.

LANCER, v. n. (nav.) (of the ship) *to yaw*; *to steer wild*.

LANCETTE, n. f. (surg.) *lancet*.

Boîte à —, = *case*; coup de —, *incision with a* =. Donner un coup de — à, *to lanch*.

LANCIER, n. m. 1. *lancer*; 2. *spearman*.

LANCIERE, n. f. (of water-mills) *waste-gate*.

LANCINANT, E, adj. (med.) (of pain) *shooting*.

LANÇOIR, n. m. (of water-mills) *mill-gate*; *mill*.

LANDAMMAN [landamann] n. m. *land-damman* (Swiss magistrate).

LANDAU, n. m. *landau*.

LANDAW, n. m. *landau*.

LANDE, n. f. *waste land*; *waste*; *moor*.

LANDGRAVE, n. m. *landgrave* (German prince).

LANDGRAVIAT, n. m. *landgraviate*.

LANDGRAVINE, n. f. *landgravine* (landgrave's lady).

LANDIER, n. m. *kitchen fire-dog*.

LANERET [lanuré] n. m. (orn.) *shrike*; *female shrike*.

LANGUAGE, n. m. 1. † *language* (power, manner of expressing thoughts, feelings, &c.); 2. † *language* (words, speech); 3. † *language* (idiom of a people); *tongue*; 4. † (of animals) *language*; 5. † (th.) *language*.

— caressant, *blandiloquence*; vieux —, *old language*. — des doigts, *hand language*. Changer de —, *to alter o.'s tone*.

[LANGUAGE must not be confounded with langue.]

LANGE, n. m. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) *swaddling-band*, *sing.*; *swaddling-clothes*, *pl.*

LANGOUREUSEMENT [—reuzman] adv. *languishingly*.

LANGOUREUX [—reù] SE, adj. 1. † (pers.) *consumptive*; 2. † (pers.) *languishing*.

Faire le — auprès de, *to whine to*.

LANGOUSTE, n. f. (canc.) *spiny lobster*; *lobster*.

LANGUE, n. f. 1. † *tongue* (of the mouth); 2. † *tongue* (talkativeness); 3. † *tongue* (thing in the shape of a tongue); 4. † *language* (idiom of a people); *tongue*; 5. † *language* (manner of speaking); 6. † (of the order of Malta) *nation*; 7. (geog.) *neck* (of land).

4. Autant de —s qu'on parle, autant de fois on est homme, as many languages, tongues as a o. speaks so many times is he a man.

— ancienne, *ancient language*; — chargée, (med.) *foul tongue*; double —, *double tongue*; — double, *double* (hypocritical) *tongue*; — délicate, bien pendue, *slippery tongue*; — étrangère, foreign =, *tongue*; — maternelle, naturelle, native, vernacular =, *tongue*; mother-tongue; — matrice, mère, originelle, primitive, original, primitive = (not derived), *tongue*; mauvaise —, *malicious*, *slandering tongue*; — morte, *dead* =; — naturelle, *natural* =; — vivante, *living* =; — vulgaire, *vulgar tongue*. — de bœuf, 1. *ox-tongue*; *neat's tongue*; 2. (hot.) *ox-tongue*; — de cerf, (bot., pharm.) *hart's tongue*; — de chien, (bot.) *hound's tongue*; — de serpent, 1. † *serpent's tongue*; 2. (bot.) *adder's tongue*; *serpent's tongue*; 3. (mus.) *tippling*; — de terre, (geog.) *neck of land*. Coup de —, 1. † *blow with the tongue*; 2. † *reflection* (censure); *bat-taille à coups de —*, *clapper-clawing*; enfant de —, jeune de —, *young gentleman studying the Oriental languages and destined to be an interpreter*; maître, professeur de —, *teacher*, *professor of* =; = *master*; *maitresse de —*, *teacher of* =; = *mistress*; personne qui a la — bien déliée, bien pendue, *slippery person*. À —, 1. ...-tongued; 2. ...-language; à, à la — dorée, *plausible*; *fair-spoken*; *honey-tongued*; à double —, à — double, *double-tongued* (hypocritical); à — de trompette, *trumpet-tongued*; sans —, *without a tongue*; *tongueless*. Faire aller sa —, *to let of o.'s tongue run*; avoir la — bien affilée, *to have a sharp tongue*; avoir la — dorée, *to be a plausible person*; *to be fair-spoken*; avoir la — liée †, *to be tongue tied*; avoir la — bien pendue, *to have a slippery tongue*; *to have o.'s tongue well-hung*, *well-oiled*; *to have the gift of the gab*; avoir sur la —, au bout de la —, *to have at o.'s tongue's end*; délier, dénouer la — à q. u., *to untie a o.'s tongue*; dépourvu de —, *tongueless*; donner des coups de — à, *to reflect on* (censure); *to cast of reflections on*, upon (a. o.); *to clapper-claw*; jeter sa — aux chiens, *to give of it up* (renounce endeavouring to guess); lier, nouer la — à †, *to tongue-tie*; se mordre la —, 1. † *to bite of o.'s tongue*; 2. † *to stop short* (in speaking); 3. (de) *to repent* (having said a. th.); prendre —, *to obtain*. (to get of intelligence; retenir sa —, *to hold of o.'s tongue*; tirer la —, 1. *to put out o.'s tongue*; 2. *to loll o.'s tongue*. La — lui a fourché, *his, her tongue tripped*; sa — va toujours, *o.'s tongue runs*.

[LANGUAGE must not be confounded with langue.]

LANGUETTE, n. f. 1. *tongue* (thing in the shape of a tongue); 2. *cod-piece*.

3. (of a balance) *index*; 4. (of musical instruments) *key*; 5. (tech.) *shoulder*; *tongue*.

À —, (tech.) *tongued*. Munir, pourvoir de —, (tech.) *to tongue*.

LANGUEUR, n. f. 1. † *languor*; *languidness*; *languish*; 2. —s, (pl.) *debility*, *sing.*

Maladie de —, *decline*. Avec —, *languidly*; *languishingly*. Être en —, *to*

be in a decline; tomber en —, to go √ into a decline.

LANGUEYER [langhè-yè] v. a. to examine the tongue of (pigs) to ascertain whether they have the measles.

LANGUEYEUR [langhè-year] n. m. examiner of pigs' tongues.

LANGUIER, n. m. (sing.) pig's tongue and throat smoked, pl.

LANGUIR, v. n. 1. √ § (DE, with) to languish; 2. √ § to droop; 3. √ § (DE, with; APRES, for) to pine; to pine away; 4. √ § to linger.

Personne qui languit, languisher. Faire —, (V. senses) "to pine.

LANGUISSAMENT, adv. 1. languidly; languishingly; 2. droopingly; 3. piningly; lingeringly.

LANGUISSANT, E, adj. 1. √ § languid; languishing; 2. √ § drooping; 3. √ § pining; lingering; 4. (com.) dull; flat.

LANICE, adj. of wool.

LANIER, n. m. (orn.) 1. lanner; lanneret; shrike; 2. female lanner, lanneret, shrike.

LANIERE, n. f. thong.

LANIFERE, adj. (did.) laniferous; lanigerous.

LANISTE, n. m. (ant.) lanista; trainer of gladiators.

LANSQUENET, n. m. 1. † lansquenet (German foot-soldier); 2. (cards) lansquenet.

LANTERNE, n. f. 1. lantern; 2. skylight; 3. √ § secret seat (place from which one can see without being seen); 4. √ § —s, (pl.) trifles, pl.; idle stories, pl.; nonsense, sing.; stuff, sing.; 5. (arch.) lantern; lantern-tower; 6. (arch.) pommel; knob; knot; 7. (assay) glass-case; 8. (gas) flash-pipe; 9. (mach.) wallower; 10. (mill.) lantern; trundle; 11. (spin.) roving-frame; slubbing-machine.

— magique, magic lantern; — sourde, dark =. Faiseur de —, = maker. Mettre à la —, to hang √ up at the lamp-post.

LANTERNER, v. n. (1. to dally; to trifle; 2. to dally, to trifle away the time; 3. to talk nonsense.

LANTERNER, v. a. 1. to trifle with (a. o.); 2. to fool; 3. to talk nonsense to.

LANTERNERIE, n. f. 1. dallying; trifling; 2. —s, (pl.) trifles, pl.; idle stories, pl.; nonsense, sing.; stuff, sing.

LANTERNIER, n. m. (1. † lantern-maker; 2. † lamp-lighter; 3. √ § irrelative person; 4. √ § trisler; 5. √ § prater; babbler.

LANTIPONNAGE, n. m.) nonsensical stuff; nonsense; stuff.

LANTIPONNER, v. n.) to talk nonsensical stuff; to talk nonsense. stuff.

LANTIPONNER, v. a.) to talk nonsensical stuff to; to talk nonsense, stuff to.

LANTURLU.

LANTURELU [lanturlu] adv. fudge! stuff!

LANUGINEUX-X [lanujineù] SE, adj. (bot.) lanuginous; downy.

LAPER, v. n. to lap (drink by licking).

Animal, personne qui lape, lapper. LAPER, v. a. to lap (drink by licking); to lap up; to lick up.

LAPEREAU [laprè] n. m. (mam.) young rabbit (of less than 4 months old).

LAPIDAIRE, n. m. lapidary.

LAPIDAIRE, adj. (of style) lapidary. LAPIDATION [—cación] n. f. lapidation; stoning to death.

LAPIDER, v. a. 1. √ § to stone to death; to stone; 2. √ § to throw √ stones at; (to pelt with stones; (to pelt; 3. √ § to tear √ to pieces (attack with violence); 4. √ § to fall √ foul of.

Personne qui lapide, stoner.

LAPIDIFICATION [—cación] n. f. lapidification.

LAPIDIFIER, v. a. to lapidify.

SE LAPIDIFIER, pr. v. to lapidify.

LAPIDIQUE, adj. lapidific.

LAPIN, n. m. (mam.) 1. rabbit; 2. buck-rabbit.

— sauvage, wild rabbit; burrowing hare. — de clapier, hutch =. Terrier de —, coney-burrow. Chasser les —s, to catch √ a coney.

LAPINE, n. f. (mam.) doe rabbit; rabbit.

LAPIS [lapiss]

LAPIS-LAZULI, n. m. (min.) lapis lazuli.

LAPON, n. m. NE, n. f. Laplander.

LAPS [lapss] n. m. (of time) lapse.

LAPS [lapss] E, adj. (can. law) fallen back to heresy.

— et relaps, =.

LAQUAIS, n. m. footman (in livery); lackey.

Petit —, foot-boy. Faire le —, to lackey; faire le — auprès de, to lackey; servir en —, to serve as a footman; to lackey; suivre en —, to lackey.

LAQUE, n. f. 1. lac; gum-lac; 2. lake (colour).

— en écailles, shell-lac; — en grains, seed =; — à teindre, (dy.) = dye. Tablette de — à teindre, cake of = dye.

LAQUE, n. m. lacker (varnish); lacquer.

Vernisser de —, to lacker; to lacquer.

LAQUELLE, pron. f. sing. (relative or interrogative) V. LEQUEL.

LAQUER, v. a. to lacker; to lacquer.

LAQUETON [lakton] n. m. † foot-boy.

LAQUEU-X [lakeù] SE, adj. 1. of the nature of lac, gum-lac; 2. lake-coloured.

LARAIRE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) lararium (apartment for the household gods).

LARCIN, n. m. 1. larceny; theft; pilfering; 2. theft; thing pilfered; 3. theft (passage, thought stolen).

Auteur d'un —, pilferer. Par —, pilferingly. Commettre, faire un —, to commit larceny; to pilfer; faire un doux —, to steal √, to pilfer a kiss.

LARD [lar] n. m. 1. bacon; 2. pig's fat; 3. (of whales, etc.) blubber.

Flèche de —, slice of bacon; quartier de —, half a slice of =; tranche de —, rasher, slice of =. Faire du —, to sleep √ o's self fat.

LARDE, n. f. rasher.

LARDER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. (culin.) to lard; to stick; 2. √ § to lard (mix); to interlard; 3. √ § to pierce (a. o. with a sword); to run √ through; 4. √ § to assail; 5. (nav.) to thrum (sails).

LARDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of LARDER.

Non —, (V. senses) unlarded.

LARDOIRE, n. f. larding-pin.

LARDON, n. m. 1. √ § piece of pig's fat; 2. √ § thin rasher; thin slice of bacon; 3. √ § jest; jeer.

Donner, jeter à q. u. son —, to jeer, to banter a. o.

LARE, adj. (myth.) (of the gods) household.

Dieu —, = god; dieux —s, lares; = gods.

LARES, n. m. (myth.) Lares; household gods, pl.

LARGE, adj. 1. √ § (of great objects) broad; 2. √ § (of things not great) wide; 3. √ § large; great; 4. √ § great; 5. √ § (b. s.) lax; loose; 6. † √ § liberal; generous; 7. (arts) grand.

1. Une rivière —, a broad river; une rue —, a broad street; une rue — de —, a street ... broad. 2. Un ruban —, a wide ribbon. 3. Des souliers, des bas —s, large shoes, stockings; une part —, a large share. 4. Une — concession, a great concession.

Être —, (V. senses) (of wearing ap-

parel) to sit √ loose; être — de —, 1. to be ... broad; 2. to be ... wide; rendre plus —, 1. to make √ broader; 2. to widen.

LARGE, n. m. 1. breadth; 2. width; 3. (nav.) offing.

1. Une rue qui a ... de —, a street ... in breadth, ... broad.

Au —, 1. √ § spaciously; 2. √ § abroad; 3. √ § at o's ease (in opulence); 4. (nav.) off; in the offing. Au —! (mil., nav.) keep off! au long et au —, (V. LONG); en —, broad-wise; vers le —, (nav.) offward. Avoir ... de —, 1. to be ... broad, in breadth; 2. to be ... wide, in width; courir au —, (nav.) to stand √ for the offing; gagner, prendre le —, 1. (nav.) to stand √ out to sea; 2. √ § to run √ away; mettre q. u. au — √ §, to put √ a. o. at his ease; passer au —, (mil.) to keep √ off; porter au —, (nav.) to bear √ off from the land; tenir le —, 1. (mil., nav.) to keep √ off; 2. (nav.) to keep √ her offing.

LARGE, adv. 1. (arts) grandly; 2. (man.) wide.

LARGEMENT, adv. 1. √ § largely; plentifully; abundantly; 2. √ § copiously; 3. (arts) grandly.

LARGESSE, n. f. 1. largess; bounty; liberality; 2. act of liberality.

Pièce de —, largess-money. Faire des —s, to be liberal, bounteous.

LARGEUR, n. f. 1. √ § breadth; broadness; 2. width; wideness; 3. (rail.) (of the line) gauge.

1. Une rivière qui a ... de —, a river that is ... in breadth.

Dans le sens de la —, broad-wise; d'une — de —, 1. ... broad; ... in breadth; 2. ... wide; ... in width. Avoir ... de —, 1. to be ... broad, in breadth; 2. to be ... wide, in width.

LARGHETTO.

LARGO, n. m. (mus.) larghetto; largo.

LARGO, adv. (mus.) largo.

LARGUE, adj. (nav.) 1. large; 2. flowing.

Aller, courir —, to large; to lask.

LARGUE, n. m. (nav.) V. LARGE.

LARGUER, v. a. (nav.) 1. to cast √ off; to let √ fly; to let √ go √; 2. to let √ (ropes) run; 3. to smite √ (the mizen); 4. to let √ out (reefs).

LARIGOT, n. m. † 1. flute; 2. flageolet.

Boire à tire —, to tope; to bouse.

LARIX [larikss] n. m. (bot.) V. MÉLÈZE.

LARMAIRE, adj. (bot.) tear-shaped.

LARME, n. f. 1. √ § tear; √ § tear-drop; √ § eye-drop; √ § water-drop; √ § drop;

2. (√ § drop; least drop; 3. drop (ornament resembling a tear); 4. (of plants, &c.) tear.

1. Des —s de plaisir ou de joie, tears of sorrow or of joy.

— batavique, de verre, glass-tear; glass-drop. La — à l'œil, les —s aux yeux, with =s in o's eyes; — du Christ, de Job, (sing.) (hot.) Job's tears, pl. Seau de —s, (b. s.) blubbering. De —s, (V. senses) √ § tearful; en —s, in =s; tearful; tout en —, all in =s; sans —s, without =s; tearless; sans laisser de —s, unmourned. S'abreuver de —s, to be drowned in =s; attendre, toucher jusqu'aux —s, to affect, to more to =s; avoir la — à l'œil, avoir les — aux yeux, to have =s in o's eyes; avoir les yeux noyés de —s, to be drowned in =s; avoir le don des —s, to have =s at o's command; essuyer ses —s, to wipe away o's =s; (to wipe o's eyes; fondre en —s, 1. to burst √ into =s; 2. to melt √ into =s; jeter des —s †, to shed √ =s; se noyer dans les —s, to be drowned in =s; pleurer à chaudes —s, to shed √ bitter =s; to weep √ bitterly; répandre, verser des —s, to shed √ =s;

to weep \checkmark ; être rempli de —s, (of the eyes) to be filled with —s; * to be tearful; retenir, (renfoncer ses —s, to refrain from —s; tirer les —s des yeux de q. u., to draw \checkmark = s from a. o.'s eyes; verser des —s, to shed \checkmark = s; to weep \checkmark . Les —s coulent, = s flow; les — lui sont venues aux yeux, = s came into his eyes.

LARMIER, n. m. 1. (arch.) *larmier*; corona; label; drip; drip-stone; water-table; water-moulding; 2. (build.) (of bridges) coping.

LARMIERES, n. f.

LARMIERS, n. m. pl. (of the stag) eye-vein, sing.

LARMIERS, n. m. pl. (vet. anat.) eye-vein, sing.

LARMOIEMENT, n. m. watering of the eyes.

LARMOYANT [larmoi-yan] E, adj. 1. weeping; in tears; 2. (of comedies) tragic, pathetic.

LARMOYANT [larmoi-yan] n. m. pathetic (in comedies).

LARMOYER [larmoi-yé] v. n. (to cry) (shed tears).

LARRON, n. m. NESSE, n. f. 1. thief; 2. \ddagger thief (crucified with Christ); 3. (bind.) dog's ear; 4. (print.) bite.

Au plus — la bourse, donner la bourse à garder au —, trusting the very one to be the most mistrusted.

LARRONEAU, n. m. (thief) (that steals things of little value).

LARVE, n. f. 1. (Rom. ant.) larva; 2. (ent.) larva; larve; (worm; (maggot).

LARYNGE, E, adj. (anat., med.) laryngeal; laryngean.

LARYNGIEN [lariŋji] NE, adj. (anat.) laryngeal; laryngean.

LARYNGITE, n. f. (med.) laryngitis.

LARYNGOTOMIE, n. f. (anat., surg.) laryngotomy.

LARYNX, n. m. (anat.) larynx.

LAS [la] int. \ddagger alas!

LAS [la] SE, adj. (DE, OF) 1. \S fatigued; tired; weary; 2. \S tired (disgusted); weary.

Un — d'aller, a lazy fellow; a lazy-bones.

LASCAR, n. m. lascar (East Indian sailor, gunner).

LASCI-F, VE, adj. lascivious; lustful; lewd; wanton; salacious.

Personne lascive, = person; wanton.

LASCIVEMENT [lascivman] adv. lasciviously; lustfully; wantonly.

LASCIVETE [lascivé] n. f. lasciviousness; lust; lustfulness; wantonness.

LASER [laze] n. m. (bot.) laserwort.

— à larges feuilles, — d'Hercule, broad-leaved =.

LASSANT, E, adj. 1. \S fatiguing; tiring; wearing; 2. \S tiresome (disgusting); wearisome.

LASSER [lase] v. a. 1. \S to fatigue; to tire; to weary; to wear \checkmark out; 2. \S to tire (disgust); to weary.

LASSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of LASSER.

Non —, untired; unwearied.

SE LASSER, pr. v. 1. \S to tire; (to get \checkmark , to grow \checkmark tired; 2. \S to be, to get \checkmark fatigued, tired, wearied.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) to be untiring.

LASSITUDE, n. f. 1. \S lassitude; weariness; 2. \S wearisomeness (disgust).

LAST [lasti]

LASTE, n. m. (com. nav.) last (about 4000 lb.).

LASTING, n. m. lasting (textile fabric).

LATANIER, n. m. (bot.) Bourbon palm.

LATENT, E, adj. 1. \ddagger latent; concealed; 2. (phys.) latent; 3. (veter.) latent.

LATÉRAL, E, adj. 1. lateral; side; 2. (did.) lateral.

LATÉRALEMENT [—ralman] adv. 1. laterally; sideways; 2. (did.) laterally.

LATÈRE [latère] (A) a latere. V. LÉGAT.

LATICLAVE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) laticlave.

LATIN, E, adj. 1. Latin; 2. (nav.) lateen.

LATIN, n. m. Latin.

— de cuisine, dog = Pays —, Latin quarter (part of Paris in which nearly all the colleges and the great public schools are). Employer des mots, des phrases empruntées du —, to latinize; être au bout de son —, perdre son —, to be quite at a loss; to be at o.'s wits' end.

LATINISER, v. n. to latinize.

LATINISME, n. m. latinism.

LATINISTE, n. m. latinist.

LATINITE, n. f. latinity.

La basse —, low Latin.

LATITUDE, n. f. 1. latitude; extent;

2. (astr.) latitude; 3. (geog.) latitude;

4. latitude; climate; * clime.

— australe, méridionale, (astr.)

Southern latitude; — boréale, septentrionale, (astr.) Northern =.

Personne qui laisse, qui se donne beaucoup de —, latitudinarian. De —, 1. of =; 2. latitudinal. Mesurer, prendre une —, (astr.) to take \checkmark a =.

Qui laisse beaucoup de —, (V. senses) latitudinarian.

LATITUDINAIRE, adj. latitudina-

rian.

LATOMIE, n. f. (ant.) latomia.

LATRIE, n. f. latría (adoration of God alone).

LATRINES, n. f. pl. necessary (water-closet); privy, sing.

LATTE, n. f. lath.

Comme une —, lathy; de —, lathy.

LATTER, v. a. to lath.

LATTIS, n. m. lath-work.

LAUDANUM [lòdanomm] n. m. (pharm.) laudanum.

LAUDATI-F [lòdatif] VE, adj. \ddagger (rhet.) laudatory; encomiastic.

LAUDES [lòdd] n. f. pl. (cath. liturg.) laud, sing.

LAUREAT [lòréa] adj. m. 1. laureate

(that has received a laurel crown); 2.

that has obtained a prize; 3. (in England) laureate.

LAURÉAT [lòréa] n. m. (school) prizeman.

LAURÉOLE [lòréol] n. f. (bot.) spurge laurel.

— femelle, mezereon; mezereon

daphne; spurge olive-tree.

LAURIER [lòrie] n. m. 1. (bot.) laurel;

bay-tree; bay; 2. laurel (leaves); 3.

\S —s, (pl.) laurels (honour, glory). pl.

— commun, franc laurel; — faux, (=; — sauvage, laurustin; laurustine.

— amandier, cerise, cherry =; cherry-bay; =, baycherry; — rose, oleander; rose-bay; — tin, laurustin; laurustine.

— d'Apollon, (bot.) =; — au lait, — de Trébizonde, — cherry. Baie de —, bay-berry; couronne de —, crown, wreath of =; = wreath. Ceint, couronné de —, laurelled; cueillir, moissonner des —s, to gather =; flétrir ses —s, to tarnish o.'s =; se reposer sur ses —s, to repose under the shade of o.'s =; tresser une couronne de —, to weave \checkmark a = wreath. Qui n'est pas ceint, couronné de —, unlaurelled.

LAUROSE [lòróz] n. m. (bot.) oleander; rose-bay.

LAVABO, n. m. 1. wash-stand; wash-

hand stand; 2. (cath. rel.) lavabo

(prayer at washing of hands); 3. (cath. rel.) towel.

LAVAGE, n. m. 1. washing; 2. slop

(water spilled); 3. slop (food diluted with too much water); 4. (chem.) wash-

ing; 5. (metal.) washing.

— au crible, (metal.) reddling; — à la cuve, tossing. Cuve à —, tossing-tub.

LAVANCHE,

LAVANGE, n. f. V. AVALANCHE.

LAVANDE, n. f. (bot.) lavender.

— commune, officinale, common =.

LAVANDIER, n. m. (of palaces) gentleman of the eury chamber.

LAVANDIERE, n. f. 1. \ddagger washerwo-

man; 2. (orn.) dish-washer; wag-tail.

LAVANESE, n. f. (bot.) goat's rue.

LAVARET, n. m. (ich.) (species) gwyniad.

Corégone —, =.

LAVASSE, n. f. 1. \ddagger shower; 2. water; wash.

LAVE, n. f. lava.

LAVEMENT [lavman] n. m. 1. \ddagger wash-

ing; 2. (med.) injection.

LAVER, v. a. 1. \S to wash (cleanse

with a liquid); 2. \S to cleanse; 3. \S to

wash away, off; 4. \S to wash off the

dirt from; 5. \S to wash (pass near); to

bathe; * to lave; 6. \S to wash up (the

dishes, glasses, &c.); 7. \S to wash

(linen); 8. (to wash out (wash slightly); 9. (draw.) to wash; 10. (metal.) to

buddle (ore); 11. (paint.) to wash.

1. Se — les mains, to wash o.'s hands.

— bien, 1. to wash well; 2. to =

clean; — et relaver, to = again and

again; to = over and over; (to =

over and over again; — la tête à q. u.),

to scold, to give \checkmark it to a. o.; to blow \checkmark

a. o. up. Caisse à —, (metal.) buddle;

machine à —, (pap.) washer.

LAVÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of LAVER)

(of colours) light.

Non —, unwashed; uncleaned. — à

dos, (of wool) washed on the sheep.

SE LAVER, pr. v. 1. \S (pers. animals)

to wash; to wash o.'s self; * to lave;

2. (pers.) to wash; to wash o.'s hands;

3. \S (pers.) to wash away, off; 4. \S (th.)

to wash.

LAVER, v. n. (pers.) to wash; to

wash o.'s hands.

Donner à — à q. u., to present, to

give \checkmark a. o. water to wash.

LAVETTE, n. f. dish-cloth; dish-

clout.

LAVEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. washer;

2. scullion.

— de vaisselle, scullion.

LAVIS, n. m. (draw.) wash.

LAVOIR, n. m. 1. wash-house; 2. la-

vatory; 3. scullery; 4. (a. & m.) rub-

bing-board; 5. (metal.) buddle.

— de cuisine, scullery.

LAVURE, n. f. 1. dish-water; 2. hog-

wash; 3. (gold, mint) washing; 4. —s,

(pl.) (gold, mint) sweepings, pl.

— de vaisselle, d'écuelles, 1. dish-

water; 2. hog-wash.

LAXATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) laxative;

relaxing.

Qualité laxative, laxativeness.

LAXATIF, n. m. (med., pharm.) laxa-

tive.

LAXER, v. a. to lay \checkmark out a path, paths

in (woods, forests).

LAYETIER [lèyé] n. m. box-maker.

LAYETTE [lè-yett] n. f. 1. baby-linen;

2. \ddagger box; 3. \ddagger drawer (of cupboards).

LAYEUR [lè-year] n. m. person that

lays out paths (in woods, forests).

LAZARET, n. m. lazaretto; lazare-

house.

LAZULI, n. m. V. LAPIS.

LAZULITE, n. f. (min.) lazulite;

azurite; azure-stone.

LAZZI, n. m., pl. —, —s, 1. (theat.)

pantomime (in the representation of

Italian comedies); 2. buffoonery; 3. jest.

LE, definite art. m. sing. (LA, fem.

sing.; LES, m. f. pl.) 1. the; 2. (expletive)

...; 3. a; an; 4. (com.) (in accounts, in-

voices) per.

1. — père, la mère et les enfants, the father,

mother and children. 2. — Portugal, Portugal.

3. A 50 centimes — mètre, at 50 centimes a mètre.

[Lx is contracted into *r* before a vowel or silent *h*. The article is generally repeated before each noun. *V. Ex. 1*]

LE, pr. (personal) m. sing. accusative case except with the verb *être* (f. sing. LA; m. f. pl. LES) 1. him, m. sing.; her, f. sing.; it, n. sing.; them, m. f. n. pl.; 2. (with the verb *être*) he, m. sing.; she, f. sing.; they, m. f. n. pl.; so; ...; 3. (with *voici & voilà*) he, m.; she, f.; it, n.; 4. (th.) it, sing.; they, pl.; 5. (representing an adjective, a verb, an indeterminate noun or a member of a phrase) so; 6. (when used in relation to an objective case preceding the verb) ...

1. Je — mène avec moi, I take him with me; menez — avec vous, take him with you; ne menez pas avec vous, do not take him with you; Je vous l'amène, I bring him to you; ne me l'amenez pas, do not bring him to me; amenez — moi, bring him to me; je — connais et je l'aime, I know and love him. 2. Êtes-vous le maître? Je — suis, are you the mayor? I am he, so; I am; êtes-vous les hommes que je cherche? nous les sommes, are you the men I am seeking? we are they, we are so. 3. — voici, here he is; là voilà, there she is. 4. Je vous — donne, I give it to you; je — lui donne, I give it to them; dites — leur, tell it to them; ne — leur dites pas, do not tell it to them; je — vois et je — crois, I see and believe it. 5. Êtes-vous les hommes? oui, nous — sommes, are you men? yes we are so; yes we are; le français, elle — parle comme l'anglais, English she speaks like French.

[Lx is contracted to *r* before but not after a verb when it precedes a vowel or an *h* mute. Lx, LA, LES precede in general the verb; in the imperative mood they follow it in affirmative phrases, and precede it in negative ones. (*V. Ex. 1*.) When these pronouns precede the verb, the dative case is placed before the accusative but when they follow the verb the accusative goes before the dative. (*V. Ex. 1* and 2.) When accompanied by *lui* or *leur*, they invariably precede these two datives. (*V. Ex. 4*.) When *le* relates to an adjective, a noun in an indeterminate sense, to a verb or to a member of a phrase it is invariable. (*V. Ex. 5*.)]

LE, n. m. (of textile fabrics) breadth. Une robe qui a 7 ou 8 —s, a gown that has or 8 breadths.

[Lx must not be confounded with *largeur*.]

LECHE, n. f. slice (thin).

LECHE-DOIGTS (Å) adv. just enough o taste; just a taste; enough to make *v* ne desire more.

LECHEFRITE (lèche-frit) n. f. dripping-fat.

LECHER, v. a. 1. || to lick; 2. || to lick up; 3. (|| to finish; to finish off.

1. Se — les doigts, to lick o's fingers.

LÉCHÉ, v. pa. p. V. senses of LÉCHER.

Mal —, unlicked.

LEÇON, n. f. 1. || § lesson; 2. || (DE, m.) lecture (oral or written); —s, (pl.) lectures, pl.; lecturing, sing.; 3. || lesson (task learned by heart); 4. § lecture (reprimand); lesson; 5. (crit.) reading of the text of an author; 6. (lit.) lesson.

Bonne —, 1. || § good lesson; 2. (crit.) rue reading; — particulière, private; —s publiques, (pl.) public lectures, l.; lecturing, sing.; vraie —, (crit.) rue reading. — de morale (§, lecture. De —, (V. senses) lecturing. Apprendre une —, to learn, (to get *v* a =; assister à une —, to attend a =, a lecture; donner une —, 1. || to give *v* a =; 2. || to set *v* (a. o.) a =; 3. (b. s.) to read (a. o.) a lecture; faire une —, 1. || to give *v* a =; 2. (de) to deliver, to give *v* a lecture (on); to lecture (on); § (a) (b. s.) to read *v* (a. o.) a lecture; to lecture (a. o.); faire la — à §, o. s.) to lecture (a. o.); to read *v* (a. o.) a lecture; faire une bonne — à q., 1. || to give *v* a. o. a good =; 2. § o. s.) to lecture a. o. well; 3. to give *v* o. a good =; faire sa — à q. u., 1. to each *v* a. o. his =; 2. § to give *v* a. o. = (reprimand); réciter une —, to recite, to repeat a =; trouver une — (à

donner), to find *v*, to get *v* a =. Il en ferait —, des —s, he could teach it.

LEC-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. reader; 2. lecturer (of the college of France in Paris); professor; 3. (cath. church) lector.

— benévole, ami —, gentle reader; — en général, general reader. Avis au —, 1. || introduction; preface; 2. § hint; 3. § warning. Être un grand —, to be a great, hard reader; to read *v* a great deal; to read *v* hard.

LECTURE, n. f. 1. || reading; 2. § perusal; 3. (part.) (of bills) reading; 4. (print.) reading.

— attachante, intéressante, interesting reading; — attentive, attentive; — perusal; — suivie, hard reading. Cabinet de —, 1. (sing.) reading-rooms, pl.; 2. circulating-library; livre de —, —book. — en première, (print) first =; — en seconde, (print.) second =. S'abonner à un cabinet de —, to subscribe, to be a subscriber to a —room; aimer la —, to be a reader; avoir de la —, to be read; avoir beaucoup de —, to be well read; faire la — de, to read *v*; to read *v* over; — faite de —, ... being read.

LEGAL, E, adj. 1. legal (according to law); 2. lawful (permitted by law); legal; legitimate; 3. (of medicine) forensic; 4. (theol.) legal.

Avoir recours aux voies —es, to take *v* legal measures; rendre —, to legalize.

LEGALEMENT [légalman] adv. 1. legally; 2. lawfully; legally; legitimately.

LEGALISATION [légalisation] n. f. (law) authentication.

LEGALISER, v. a. (law) to authenticate.

LEGALISÉ, E, pa. p. (law) authenticated.

Non —, unauthenticated.

LEGALITÉ, n. f. legality; lawfulness.

LEGAT, n. m. legate (of the pope). — à latere, = a latere. De —, legatine.

LEGATAIRE, n. m. (law) legatee. — universel, residuary =.

LÉGATION [—ación] n. f. 1. legateship (functions, duration); 2. legation (of Bologna & Ferrara); 3. (dipl.) legation.

LEGE, adj. (nav.) light.

LEGENDAIRE, n. m. legendary.

LEGENDE, n. f. 1. || § legend; legendary; 2. § legend; legendary story; 3. (of medals) legend.

De —, des —s, (V. senses) legendary.

LEG-ER, ÈRE, adj. 1. || light (not heavy); 2. || light; nimble; agile; tripping; 3. || light (not thick); slender; slim; 4. || slight (thin, not strong); 5. § light; airy; buoyant; 6. § slight; feeble; faint; 7. § slight (unimportant); trifling; 8. § (b. s.) slight; volatile; frivolous; trifling; 9. § (b. s.) inconsiderate; thoughtless; 10. (of poetry) light; 11. (of style) light; 12. (agr.) fleet; 13. (arts) light; 14. (mil.) light.

1. Un corps —, a light body; monnaie légère, light coin; des aliments —s, light food. 2. Marcher d'un pas —, to walk with a light, nimble step. 3. Une vapeur légère, a light vapour. 4. Un tissu —, a slight textile fabric. 6. Un effort —, a slight, feeble, faint effort; une faute légère, a slight fault.

— comme l'air, as light as air; *airy =; — comme une plume, as = as a feather. — à la course, swift of foot; — sur l'eau, (nav.) buoyant; — à la main, (man.) light-borne. À la légère, 1. || lightly (clad); 2. § slightly; inconsiderately; 3. § unsoundly; 4. (mil.) light. Faire à la légère, 1. to slight over; 2. to do *v* inconsiderately.

[Léger in the 6th sense may precede the noun]

LÉGEREMENT [léjerman] adv. 1. || lightly (not heavily); 2. || lightly; nimbly; trippingly; 3. || lightly (not thickly); 4. || slightly (thin, not strongly); 5. § lightly; airily; buoyantly; 6. § slightly; feebly; faintly; 7. § slightly (without importance); triflingly; 8. § (b. s.) with levity; slightly; frivolously; 9. § (b. s.) inconsiderately; thoughtlessly.

LÉGERETÉ [léjéreté] n. f. 1. || lightness (not being heavy); 2. || lightness; nimbleness; 3. || lightness (not being thick); 4. || slowness (thinness, want of strength); 5. § lightness; airiness; buoyancy; 6. § slowness; feebleness; faintness; 7. § slowness (want of importance); triflingness; 8. § (b. s.) levity; volatility; volatileness; slowness; frivolity; triflingness; 9. § (b. s.) act of levity, volatility; 10. § (b. s.) inconsiderateness; thoughtlessness; 11. (of conversation, style) lightness; 12. (arts) lightness; 13. (did.) levity (lightness).

— à la course, fleetness. Par —, (V. senses) out of levity, volatility.

LEGION, n. f. 1. || § legion; 2. (Rom. ant.) legion.

— d'honneur, legion of honour (order of knighthood military & civil in France); chevalier, membre de la — d'honneur, knight of the = of honour. De —, —s, d'une —, legionary.

LEGIONNAIRE, n. m. 1. legionary (one of a legion); 2. knight of the legion of honour; 3. (Rom. ant.) legionary.

LEGIONNAIRE, adj. legionary (of a legion).

Soldat —, legionary.

LEGISLATEUR, n. m. || § legislator; law-giver; law-maker.

LEGISLATEUR, TRICE, adj. (pers.) legislating; law-giving.

LEGISLATIF, VE, adj. (th.) legislative.

LÉGISLATION [—ación] n. f. legislation.

De la —, legislative. Faire de la —, (b. s.) to legislate.

LEGISLATRICE, n. f. legislatress; legislatrix.

LÉGISLATURE, n. f. legislature.

LEGISTE, n. m. 1. legist; jurisconsult; lawyer; 2. civilian.

— en droit civil, civilian.

LÉGITIMAIRE, adj. || (law) 1. (th.) secured by law to the heir; 2. (of the heir) entitled to the portion secured by law.

LÉGITIMATION [—ación] n. f. 1. legitimation (of children); 2. recognition (of envoys, deputies).

LEGITIME, adj. (DE, to) 1. || legitimate (conformable to law); lawful; legal; 2. § (de, to) legitimate; lawful; 3. § justifiable; warrantable; 4. (of children) legitimate; born in wedlock.

LEGITIME, n. f. || (law) portion secured by law to the heir.

LÉGITIMEMENT, adv. 1. || legitimately (conformably to law); lawfully; legally; 2. § legitimately; lawfully; 3. § justifiably; warrantably.

LEGITIMER, v. a. 1. || to legitimate (render lawful); 2. || to legitimate (children); 3. || to recognize (as authentic); 4. § to justify; to warrant.

LEGITIMISTE, n. m. f. legitimist.

LEGITIMITÉ, n. f. 1. || legitimacy; lawfulness; legality; 2. § legitimacy; lawfulness; 3. § justifiableness; warrantableness; 4. || (of children) legitimacy.

LEGS [lè] n. m. 1. legacy; 2. (law) legacy; bequest; gift by will.

— caduc, lapsed legacy; — dévolu, vested =; — éventuel, contingent =; — pieux, charitable bequest induced by a motive of piety. Coureur de —,

=-hunter. Faire un — à q. u., to leave / a. o. a =.

LEGUER, v. a. 1. § to bequeath; (to leave); 2. (law) to bequeath; to demise.

LÉGUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of LÉGUER.

Qui peut être —, (law) testable.

LEGUME, n. m. 1. vegetable; pot-herb; 2. legumen (plant the pericarp of which is a pod); legume; pulse; 3. (bot.) legumen (pod); —s, (pl.) (bot.) legumes, pl.

LÉGUMINEUSE [—neûz] n. f. (bot.) leguminous plant; pulse.

LÉGUMINEUX [—neû] SE, adj. leguminous.

Plante légumineuse, = plant; (pulse).

LEGUMINEUX [—neû] n. m. leguminous plant; (pulse).

LEMME, n. m. (math.) lemma.

LEMURES, n. f. (Rom. ant.) lemures, pl.

LEMURIEN [—riin] n. m. (mam.) lemur.

LENDEMAIN [landmin] n. m. following day; (next day); (day after; tomorrow).

Jusqu'au —, 1. till the =; 2. till tomorrow. Le —, on the =; (the =; next day. Du soir au —, in the night; over night. Ne penser, ne songer jamais au —, never to think of the morrow.

LENDRE, n. m. f. (dawdle; creep; creep-mouse).

LENIFIER, v. a. (med.) to lenify.

LENITI-F, VE, adj. (med.) lenitive.

LENITIF, n. m. 1. § (à, to) lenitive; 2. (med.) lenitive; lenient.

LENT, E, adj. 1. (à, in) slow; 2. remiss; 3. (of fever) slow; low.

— à s'écouler, fly-slow; — comme une tortue, snail-slow; snail-like.

LENTE, n. f. (ent.) nit.

LENTÉMENT [lantman] adv. 1. slowly; 2. remissly.

LENTEUR, n. f. 1. slowness; 2. remissness.

Avec —, 1. slowly; 2. remissly. D'une — de tortue, snail-slow; snail-like.

LENTICULAIRE, adj.

LENTICULE, E, adj. (did.) lenticular; lentiform; lens-shaped.

De forme lenticulaire, lentillee, =.

LENTICULE, n. f. (bot.) duck-weed; duck-meat; duck's-meat.

LENTIFORME, adj. (anat., med.) lenticular; lentiform; lens-shaped.

Éphélide —, (med.) lenticula; verre —, (opt.) lens.

LENTILLE [lanti-y'] n. f. 1. (bot.) lentil; 2. lentigo; (freckle; (summer-freckle); 3. (horol.) (of pendulums) ball; bob; 4. (med.) lenticula; 5. (opt.) lens; burning-glass.

— d'eau, (bot.) duck-weed; duck-meat; duck's-meat; — de pendule, (horol.) pendulum-ball, bob.

LENTILLEUX [lanti-yeû] SE, adj. freckled; summer-freckled.

LENTISQUE, n. m. (bot.) lentiscus; lentisk; mastic; mastic-tree.

LEONIN, E, adj. 1. leonine (by which some have the lion's share); 2. (lat. vers.) leonine.

LEONURUS [—russ] n. m. (bot.) mother-wort.

LEOPARD, n. m. 1. (mam.) leopard; 2. * Leopard (England).

LÉPAS [lépass] n. m. (conch.) limpet.

LÉPIDOPTÈRE, n. m. (ent.) lepidopter; lepidoptera; (butterfly).

LÉPIDOPTÈRE, adj. (ent.) lepidopteral; lepidopterous.

LÉPISME, n. m. (ent.) book-worm; book-moth.

— de sucre, sugar-mite.

LÈPRE, n. f. 1. (med.) leprosy; 2. + § leprosy.

— des juifs, (med.) leprosy. En —, leprously.

LÈPREUX [lèpreû] SE, adj. (med.) leprous.

LÈPREUX [lèpreû] n. m. SE, n. f. leper.

LÈPROSERIE [lèprôzri] n. f. hospital for the leprous.

LEPTE, n. m. (ent.) leptus.

— automnal, wheat-worm.

LEQUEL, pron. (relative or interrogative) m. sing.; (fem. sing. LAQUELLE; m. pl. LESQUELS; f. pl. LESQUELLES) 1.

(pers.) who; whom; that; 2. (th.) which; that; 3. (interrogatively) (pers., th.) which; which one.

[Lequel is contracted into Duquel, of, from whom, which, etc.; into Auquel, at, to whom, which.]

LÉROT, n. m. (mam.) garden dormouse.

LES, definite art. m. f. pl. 1. the; 2. ...

[Le is contracted into Des, of, from the and into Aux, at, to, the. For other grammatical observations V. Le, art.]

LES, pron. (personal) m. f. pl. (accusative case except with the verb être & voici) 1. (pers.) (th.) them; 2.

(with the verb être) they; so; ...; 3. (with voici & voilà) they, m. f. n.

[For grammatical observations on Les V. Le, pron.]

LESE-... high treason against ...

LESE-FACULTE, n. f. (high treason against the faculty).

LESE-HUMANITE, n. f. high treason against humanity.

LESE-MAJESTE, n. f. 1. high treason; 2. (law) lese-majesty.

LESE-NATION, n. f. high treason against the nation.

LESER, v. a. 1. (de, in) to injure; to wrong; 2. (surg.) to injure.

Personne qui lèse, injurer (of).

LÉSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of LESER.

Qu'on n'a pas —, 1. uninjured; unwounded; 2. (med.) uninjured.

LESINE, n. f. (meanness;) stinginess;) niggardliness.

LESINER, v. n. to be mean;) to be stingy, niggardly.

LESINERIE [lezinnri] n. f. 1. meanness;) stinginess;) niggardliness; 2.

act of meanness, stinginess, niggardliness; mean, stingy, niggardly act.

Faire des —s, to be mean, stingy, niggardly.

LESION, n. f. 1. injury; wrong; 2. (med.) lesion; injury; hurt.

Grave —, serious =; légère —, slight =.

Eprouver une —, to receive, to sustain an =; faire une — à, (med.) to injure; to do / an injury to; to hurt; se faire une —, (med.) to meet / with an injury; to hurt o's self.

LESQUELS [lèkel] pr. (relative or interrogative) m. pl. V. LEQUEL.

LESQUELLES [lèkel] pr. (relative or interrogative) f. pl. V. LEQUEL.

LESSE, n. f. V. LAISSE.

LESSE, n. f. (falc.) lunc.

LESSIVE, n. f. 1. lye; 2. washing (in lye); 3. wash (linen to be washed); 4. § lye (at play); 5. (chem.) lixivium.

— caustique, caustic lye. Baquet à —, = -trough. Faire la —, to wash (in lye); faire une — §, to sustain a loss (at play).

LESSIVER, v. a. 1. to wash (in lye); 2. (chem.) to lixivate.

LESSIVÉ, E, pa. p. 1. washed (in lye); 2. (chem.) lixiviated; lixiviated.

LESSIVEUR-R, n. m. SE, n. f. lye-washer.

LEST [lestu] n. m. (nav.) ballast.

Sur —, sur son —, in =. Aller sur —, to sail in =.

LESTAGE, n. m. (nav.) ballasting.

LESTE, adj. 1. § brisk; nimble; 2. § light (not heavy); 3. § (pers.) skilful; clever; 4. § (pers.) (b. s.) regardless of propriety, decorum; indecorous; 5. (th.) (b. s.) improper; unbecoming; indecorous.

LESTEMENT, adv. 1. § briskly; nimbly; 2. § lightly (not heavily); 3. § skilfully; cleverly; 4. § (b. s.) improperly; unbecomingly; indecorously.

LESTER, v. a. (nav.) to ballast.

Se — l'estomac, to lay /, to take / in provisions, store.

Se Lester, pr. v. 1. (nav.) to take / in ballast; 2. § to take /, to lay / in provisions, store.

LESTEUR, n. m. ballast-boat; ballast-lighter.

LETHARGIE, n. f. § lethargy.

Avec —, with =; lethargically. Être en —, § to be, to lie / in a =; frapper de —, to lethargy; plonger dans la — §, to throw / into a =; to lethargy; être plongé dans une — §, to lie / in a =; sortir de —, to recover from a =; tomber en — §, to fall / into a =; faire tomber en — §, to lethargy.

LETHARGIQUE, adj. § lethargic; lethargical.

Sommeil —, entrancement. D'une manière —, lethargically. Être dans un sommeil — §, to be entranced; jeter dans un sommeil — §, to entrance.

LETHIFERE, adj. lethiferous.

LETTRE, n. f. 1. letter; 2. —s, (pl.) letters, pl.; literature, sing.; 3. (sing.) respects (o's own letter), pl.; 4. favour (correspondent's letter); 5. (print.) type.

— affranchie, paid, post paid letter; — affranchie jusqu'à destination, = paid to its destination; — non affranchie, unpaid =; belles-—s, (pl.) polite literature, learning, sing.; belles-lettres, pl.; — binaire, (print.) two-line =; — capitale, capital =; — caractéristique, (Gr. gr.) characteristic; — chargée, (post.) registered =; = of value; — close, = clause; close writ; writ close; — dominicale, dominical, Sunday =; — figurative, (Gr. gram.) characteristic; — gothique, black =; — majuscule, capital =; mauvaise —, (print.) battered =; — missive, missive; — morte, dead =; — muette, (gram.) silent =; —s patentes, =s patent; —s patentes du roi, charter of the king; — recommandée, (post.) registered =; — refusée, (post.) dead =; saintes —s, (pl.) biblical literature, sing; — simple, single =; — tortue, 1. crooked =; 2. pot-hook (scribbling); — de change, bill of exchange; bill (V. CHANGE); — de crédit, 1. = of credit; 2. (sing.) credentials, pl.; — de faire part, 1. circular (to announce births, deaths or marriages); 2. (for funerals) funeral =; —s de grâce, (pl.) charter of pardon, sing.; —s de mer, (pl.) (nav.) pass, sing; — à queue, = with a tail to it; — au rebut, — tombée en rebut, (post.) dead =; — de voiture, 1. booking-office ticket; 2. wagon-office ticket. Auteur d'une —, 1. writer of a =; 2. author of a = (printed); auteur de —s, epistolizer; balance aux —s, = -balance; boîte aux —s, 1. letter-box; 2. (post.) receiving-house; destinataire d'une —, receiver of a =; expédition des —s, (post.) dispatch of =; homme de —s, literary man; man of =s; livre de copies de —s, (com.) = -book; personne qui aime à écrire les —s, = -writer. À la —, 1. § to the =; literally; in a literal sense; 2. verbatim; à la —, au pied de la —, to the =; literally; au moyen de —s, literal; de —s, (V. senses) epistolary; en toutes —s, at full length; all out; par des —s, (V. senses) literal; sans —s, (V. senses) unlettered; illiterate; untaught.

Adresser une — (à), to address a = (to); affranchir une —, 1. to pay \checkmark the postage of a =; 2. to frank a =; aider à la —, 1. to add what is wanting to an obscure text; 2. \checkmark to endeavour to ascertain the intention of a writer; 3. \checkmark to add a little of o's own; déposer une — à la poste, to post a =; écrire des —s, 1. to write \checkmark = s; 2. to epistolize; faire la distribution des —s, (post.) to distribute = s; fermer une —, to close a =; jeter une — à la poste, to post a =; to put \checkmark a = in the post, post-office; mettre l'adresse à une —, to address, to direct a =; mettre une — à la poste, to post a =; to put \checkmark a = in the post, post-office; payer le port d'une —, to pay \checkmark the postage of a =; plier une —, to fold, to fold up a =; recevoir une —, 1. to receive a =; 2. to take \checkmark in a =. La — tue et l'esprit vivifie, the letter killeth but the spirit giveth life.

LETTRE, E. adj. (pers.) lettered; literary; of letters.

LETTRE, n. m. literary man (of China).

LETTRE, n. f. (print.) 1. reference; 2. heading; head-lettering; 3. initial heading (to a chapter, subject).

LEUCORRHEE, n. f. (med.) leucorrhœa, sing.; fluor albus, sing.; (whites), pl.

LEUDE, n. m. (feud.) "leude" (great vassal that voluntarily followed the king in war).

LEUR, pr. (personal) m. f. pl. (dative) 1. (pers.) to them; them; 2. (of animals, th.) to them; them.

1. Je — dois la vie, I owe them, to them my life; je — donne cela, I give them that; je — en donne, I give them some; donnez —, —en, give them some; ne — en donnez pas, do not give them any; donnez-le —, give it to them; ne le — donnez pas, do not give it to them.

[LEUR generally precedes the verb except in the imperative conjugated affirmatively. Attended by another pronoun that likewise precedes the verb, leur is placed before it, but it follows le, la, les. F. Ex. 1.]

LEUR, pr., adj. (possessive) m. f. sing., pl. —s, 1. \downarrow (pers.) their; 2. (of animals, th.) their.

1. — père, their father; —s frères et —s sœurs, their brothers and sisters; —s père et mère, their father and mother.

Le —, m. sing., theirs; la —, f. sing., theirs; les —s, m. f. pl., theirs.

[LEUR is generally repeated before each noun of a different signification, except in the case of père et mère. F. Ex. 1.]

LEURRE, n. m. 1. (falc.) lure; 2. \checkmark (b. s.) lure; decoy; 3. \checkmark decoy-duck; 4. (mil.) decoy

Oiseau de —, decoy-duck.

LEURER, v. a. 1. (falc.) to lure; 2. \checkmark (b. s.) (DE, with.) to lure; to decoy.

SE LEURER, pr. v. (DE, with) to delude o's self.

LEVAIN, n. m. 1. \checkmark leaven; 2. \checkmark yeast; barm; 3. \checkmark leaven (bad impression); 4. \checkmark (b. s.) (sing.) remains, pl.; 5. \checkmark (b. s.) germ (origin).

Sans —, \checkmark unleavened. Où il y a du —, leavened; qui contient du —, \checkmark leavenous.

LEVANT, adj. m. (of the sun) rising; \checkmark orient.

LEVANT, n. m. 1. East; 2. (geog.) Levant.

— d'été, direction of sun-rise in summer; — d'hiver, direction of sun-rise in winter. Du —, 1. of the East; Eastern; 2. (th.) Levant; levantine. Négociant qui fait le commerce du —, Levant-trader.

LEVANTIN, E. adj. (pers.) Levantine; Levant.

LEVANTIN, n. m. E., n. f. native of the Levant.

LEVANTINE, n. f. levantine (silk cloth).

De —, levantine.

LEVE, n. m. (mus.) rise (of the foot).

LEVEE, n. f. 1. \checkmark raising; 2. \checkmark gathering; 3. \checkmark crop (of grain, &c.); 4. \checkmark removal; taking off; 5. (of assemblies) rising; (breaking up); 6. (of sieges) raising; 7. (of soldiers) raising; levy; 8. (of taxes) raising; levying; 9. (cards) trick; 10. (cards) odd trick; 11. (engin.) embankment; 12. (law) removal (of the official seals); 13. (nav.) (of the sea) heaving; 14. (post.) collection; 15. (surg.) removal.

— hydrographique, (engin.) marine surveying; petite —, (of canals, roads) (for fences) border; — topographique, (engin.) land —. — des boîtes, (post.) collection; — faite pour planter les haies, (engin.) mound; — à la planchette, (engin.) = with the plane-table; — des plans, (engin.) 1. =; 2. survey; — de terre, (engin.) embankment; bank. Avoir la —, faire la —, (cards) to make \checkmark the odd trick; faire une —, 1. to make \checkmark a stand; 2. (cards) to make \checkmark , to take \checkmark a trick; 3. (engin.) to embark.

LEVER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. \checkmark to raise; (to raise up; * to elevate: * to unraise; 2. \checkmark (to lift; (to lift up; * to uplift; (to get \checkmark up; 3. \checkmark to heave; (to heave up; * to upheave; to upturn; 4. \checkmark to hold \checkmark up; * to uphold \checkmark ; 5. \checkmark to pull up; (to take \checkmark up; 6. \checkmark to help (a. o.) up (aid a. o. to rise); (to get \checkmark up; 7. to dress (aid a. o. to rise and dress); (to get \checkmark up; 8. \checkmark to remove; to take \checkmark away, off; 9. \checkmark to remove; to clear; (to clear away; to take \checkmark away; 10. \checkmark to remove (difficulties, obstacles, &c.); 11. \checkmark to revoke (annul official acts); to recall; 12. \checkmark to break \checkmark up (assemblies); 13. to remove (corpses); to lift; 14. to take \checkmark up (foundlings); 15. to begin \checkmark (house-keeping, shop-keeping); 16. to remove (masks); to take \checkmark off; 17. to gather (the produce of the ground); (to get \checkmark in; 18. to shrug (o's shoulders); to shrug up; 19. to levy (soldiers); to raise; 20. to levy (taxes); to raise; 21. (engin.) to embark; 22. (hunt.) to start; 23. (law) to cause a copy (of a judgment, sentence, &c.) to be delivered; 24. (mil.) to break \checkmark up (camps); 25. (mil.) to relieve (guard); 26. (mil.) to raise (sieges); to break \checkmark up; 27. (nav.) to weigh (anchor); 28. (print.) to pick up (letters); 29. (surg.) to remove (dressings).

1. — un fardeau, to raise a burden; — un pont-levis, to raise a draw-bridge; — la main, to raise o's hand. 2. — le pied, la main, la tête, to lift o's foot, hand, head; — q. ch. de terre, to lift a. th. from the ground. 6. — un malade, to help an invalid up. 7. — un enfant, to dress a child; un domestique qui lève son maître, a servant who dresses his master. 8. — le couvercle de q. ch., to remove the lid from a. th.; — une serrure, to remove, to take off a lock. 9. — la nappe, to remove, to clear the cloth.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) to keep \checkmark down. — et coucher q. u., to carry a. o. to and from his bed. Lève...! levez...! qu'on lève...! up with...!

LEVÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of LEVER) 1. (th.) up (above the horizon); 2. (pers.) up (out of bed).

Non —, (V. senses) 1. \checkmark unraised; 2. \checkmark unlifted; 3. \checkmark (pers.) undressed; 4. \checkmark \checkmark unremoved; 5. \checkmark unrevoked; unrecalled; 6. (of soldiers) unlevied; unraised; 7. (of taxes) unlevied; unraised; 8. (fin.) uncollected; 9. (surg.) (of dressings) unremoved. Être —, (V. senses) 1. (of assemblies, camps, sieges, &c.) to break \checkmark up; 2. (pers.) to be up; (to be stirring; rester —, to remain, to keep \checkmark up.

SE LEVER, pr. v. (DE, from) 1. \checkmark \checkmark to arise \checkmark ; to rise \checkmark ; 2. \checkmark (pers.) to arise; (to rise \checkmark ; (to rise \checkmark up; (to stand \checkmark up; 3. \checkmark (pers.) to arise \checkmark (from o's bed); to rise \checkmark ; (to get \checkmark up;) to turn out;

4. \checkmark to start; to start up; 5. \checkmark (th.) to rise \checkmark (above the horizon); * to uprise; 6. \checkmark (of courts, public bodies) to rise \checkmark ; 7. \checkmark (poun) to rise \checkmark up (to); to make \checkmark a stand (for); to stand \checkmark up (for); 8. (of the wind) to rise \checkmark ; 9. (nav.) (of the sea) to heave \checkmark .

— précipitamment \checkmark , to start; to start up; * to upstart; — subitement, to pop up. Faire lever, (V. senses of SE LEVER) 1. \checkmark \checkmark to call up; to force up; 2. \checkmark to force (a. o.) up (out of bed); to get \checkmark up; to turn out; 3. (by force) to drive \checkmark up; faire lever de force \checkmark , to drive \checkmark up. Qui se lève, (of the sun) rising; * orient.

LEVER, v. n. 1. (of plants) to come \checkmark up; to spring \checkmark up; 2. to rise \checkmark (ferment); 3. (hunt.) to bolt out.

Faire —, 1. to make \checkmark (plants) come \checkmark , spring \checkmark up; to force up; 2. to leaven (ferment); 3. to raise (dough); 4. (hunt.) to start; to bolt; to rear.

LEVER, n. m. 1. rising (from bed); 2. rising (appearing above the horizon); 3. (of sovereigns) levee (on rising).

Le — du soleil, sun-rise.

LEVER-DIEU, n. m., pl. —, (cath. rel.) raising of the host.

LEVIATHAN, n. m. \checkmark leviathan.

LEVIER, n. m. 1. \checkmark lever; 2. \checkmark hand-spike; 3. (horol.) arm; 4. (mech.) lever; 5. (tech.) crow; crow-bar.

— coudé, (tech.) bent lever; — coudé à angle droit, rectangular =; — droit, straight =; — régulateur, standard =. — en croix; cross =; — de fer, crow-bar; crow; — de mise en train, starting =.

LEVIS, adj. \checkmark for drawing up.

Pont —, draw-bridge.

LEVITE, n. m. 1. Levite (one of the tribe of Levi); 2. Levite; priest.

Relatif aux —s, Levitical. À la manière des —s, Levitically; des —s, Levitical; en —, Levitically.

LEVITE, n. f. 1. \checkmark frock-coat; sur-tout; 2. "levite" (woman's dress).

LEVITIQUE, n. m. (Bible) Leviticus.

LEVRAUDER [levrôde] v. a. to harass; to worry.

LEVRAUT [levrô] n. m. (mam.) leveret; young hare.

LEVRE, n. f. 1. lip; 2. (anat.) (of the vulva) labia pudendi; 3. (bot.) (of corals) lip; 4. (med.) (of wounds) lip.

Grosse —, large =; blobber =; — incarnate, vermeille, rosy =; — pendante, (veter.) flap. — de corail, coral =. Aux —s ..., —-lipped; aux —s pendantes, flap-mouthed; aux —s vermeilles, de corail, coral-lipped; sans —s, lipless. Avoir sur le bord des —s, to have at o's tongue's end; découler, tomber de ses —s, to fall \checkmark from o's lips, from o's tongue; se mordre les —s de q. ch., to repent of a. th.; toucher du bord des —s, to touch with o's = s. Qui a des —s ..., —-lipped; qui a des —s pendantes, flap-mouthed.

LEVRETTE, n. f. (mam.) harrier-bitch; harrier; greyhound.

LEVRETTE, E. adj. like a greyhound.

LEVRIER, n. m. 1. (mam.) greyhound; harrier; hare-hound; 2. \checkmark (pers.) blood-hound (pursuer).

Chien —, greyhound; harrier. Laisse de —s, brace of = s.

LEVRON, n. m. 1. young greyhound, harrier (not 6 months old); 2. little greyhound, harrier.

LEVURE, n. f. 1. yeast; barm; 2. (of beer, &c.) yeast; barm; head; 3. leaven.

Où il y a de la —, barmy.

LEXICOGRAPHE, n. m. lexicographer.

LEXICOGRAPHIE, n. f. lexicography.

LEXICOGRAPHIQUE, adj. lexicographic.

LEXICOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) *lexicology*.
LEXIQUE, n. m. 1. *lexicon*; *dictionary*; 2. *Greek lexicon*.

LEZ (le) adv. † *near*; *by*.

LEZARD, n. m. (erp.) *lizard*.

— commun, gris, swift; — gris des murailles, *mankeeper*.

LEZARDE, n. f. *crack* (in masonry); *crevice*.

LEZARDELLE, n. f. (bot.) *lizard-tail*.

LEZARDER, v. n. *to crack* (masonry); *to crevice*.

SE LEZARDER, pr. v. (of masonry) *to crack*; *to crevice*.

LIAIS, n. m. (geol., min.) *lias*.

LIAISON, n. f. 1. † (th.) *joining*; *junction*; 2. † (th.) *connexion*; 3. † (pers.) *connexion* (union between persons); 4. —s, (pl.) (pers.) *connexion* (acquaintance), *sing.*; 5. (culin.) *thickening* (yolks of eggs, &c.); 6. (gram.) *connective*; 7. (mus.) *binding-note*; *ligature*; *slur*; *slurring*; 8. (writ.) *up-stroke*.

— étroite, *close connexion*. De —, (gram.) *connective*; sans —, *unconnected*. Rompre une —, *to break* †, *to break* † off a =.

LIAISONNER, v. a. (mas.) 1. *to bind* †; 2. *to grouch*; *to point*.

LIANE, n. f. (bot.) *liane*.

— à cœur, — à glacer l'eau, *wild vine*.

LIANT, E, adj. 1. † *supple*; *pliant*; *flexible*; 2. † *that easily forms connexions* (union between persons); *gentle*; *mild*.

LIANT, n. m. † *gentleness*; *mildness*; *fitness for forming connexions* (union between persons).

LIARD (liâr) n. m. 1. † (French money) *liard* (.125 penny); 2. † *farthing* (very small value).

Herbe aux —s, (bot.) *money-wort*. N'avoir pas un —, le —, 1. *not to have a farthing, a penny*; 2. *not to be worth a farthing, a straw*.

LIARDER, v. n. (1. *to club together*; 2. *to pay* † *farthing by farthing*.

LIASSE, n. f. 1. (of papers) *bundle*; 2. *file*.

LIBAGE, n. m. (mas.) *ashlar*.

Maçonnerie de —, = *work*.

LIBATION (—âcion) n. f. *libation*.

Faire des —s †, *to offer up* = s.

LIBELLE, n. m. 1. *libel* (defamatory writing); 2. *lampoon*; *squib*.

Diffamer par des —s, *to libel*: écrire un — contre, *to lampoon*; faire un —, 1. *to write* † *a libel*; 2. *to make* † *a lampoon, squib*; faire des —s, *to libel*; lancer un —, 1. *to send* † *forth a libel, squib, lampoon*; 2. *to squib*.

LIBELLER (libel-lê) v. a. 1. (law) *to draw* † (judicial documents); *to draw* † up; 2. (fin.) *to specify the destined use of*.

LIBELLISTE, n. m. *libeller*.

LIBELLULE, n. f. (ent.) *libellula*; (dragon-fly).

LIBER (libêr) n. m. (bot.) *endophytum*; *liber*.

LIBERA (libêra) n. m. (cath. lit.) *libera* (prayer for the dead).

LIBERAL, E, adj. 1. † (ENVERS, POUR, to, towards) *liberal*; *generous*; *unsparring*; *free-hearted*; *open-handed*; * *bounteous*; 2. † *liberal*.

2. Principes libéraux, *liberal principles*; éducation —e, *liberal education*; arts libéraux, *liberal arts*.

Peu —, *illiberal*; *ungenerous*; * *unbounteous*. Caractère —, *nature* —e, *liberality*. Devenir —, (V. senses) *to become liberalized*; rendre —, (V. senses) *to liberalize*.

LIBÉRALEMENT (—ralman) adv. 1. † *liberally*; *generously*; *largely*; * *bounteously*; 2. † *liberally*.

LIBÉRALISME, n. m. † 1. *liberality* (of sentiments, principles); 2. (sing.) *liberal party*, *sing.*; *liberals*, *pl.*

LIBÉRALITÉ, n. f. 1. (ENVERS, POUR, to, towards) *liberality*; *free-heartedness*; *bounty*; * *bounteousness*; 2. *liberality* (act); *gratuity*; *donation*.

LIBÉRA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. *liberator*; *deliverer*.

LIBÉRATION (—âcion) n. f. 1. (DE, of; DE, from) *deliverance*; *discharge*; 2. *discharge* (from debt); *acquittance* (of).

— légale, (com. law) *due protection* (of the drawer). Opérer une —, *to effect a discharge*.

LIBÉRER, v. a. (law) *to discharge*; *to liberate*.

LIBÉRÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (law) *liberated*; *discharged*; 2. (of convicts) *discharged*; (out of o.'s time).

SE LIBÉRER, pr. v. (law) 1. (DE, form) *to be liberated*, *discharged*; 2. (of debtors) *to liquidate*, *to discharge o.'s debt*; (to clear off o.'s debt).

LIBERTÉ, n. f. 1. *liberty*; 2. *freedom*; 3. (b. s.) (de, to) *liberty*; *freedom*; 4. † *liberty*; *franchise*; *immunity*; 5. (metaph.) *liberty*; 6. (myth.) *liberty*.

— religieuse, des cultes, *religious liberty*. Mise en —, (of prisoners) *liberation*. En —, at =; at large; en pleine —, en toute liberté —, at perfect =. Avoir la — (de), to be at = (to); être en —, to be at =; mettre en —, 1. *to liberate* (prisoners); *to set* † *at* =; *to set* † *free*; 2. (law) *to discharge out of custody*; prendre la — (de), to take † the = (to); to beg (to); to be, to make † bold; prendre des —s (avec), to take † liberties (with); to make † bold, free (with); prendre de grandes —s, prendre bien des —s, to take † great liberties; to make † very free; prendre trop de —, to be rather too free; remettre en —, 1. *to set* † *at* = again; (to set † free again; 2. (law) *to discharge out of custody*; rendre q. u. à la —, rendre la — à q. u., to restore a. o. to =; to set † a. o. free again. Où il règne un esprit de —, *free-spirited*.

LIBERTIN, E, adj. 1. *libertine*; *licentious*; *dissolute*; *debauched*;) *rakish*; 2. (of the imagination, mind) *unrestrained*; *riotous*; *wild*; *flighty*; 3. (of children) *idle*; *truant*; 4. † *irreligious*.

LIBERTIN, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *libertine*; *debauchee*;) *rake*; 2. *idle child*; *truant*; 3. † *irreligious person*.

LIBERTINAGE, n. m. 1. † *libertinism*; *debauchery*;) *rakishness*; 2. (of the imagination, mind) *unrestrainedness*; *riotousness*; *wildness*; *flightiness*.

LIBERTINER, v. n. (1. *to be libertine*, *dissolute*, *debauched*; 2. (of children) *to be idle*, *truant*.

LIBERTINER (SE), pr. v. V. LIBERTINER.

LIBIDINEUX (—neû) SE, adj. *libidinous*.

LIBRAIRE, n. m. *bookseller*.

— éditeur, = *and publisher*.

LIBRAIRIE, n. f. 1. *book-selling*; 2. *bookseller's shop*; *book-shop*.

Commerce de la —, 1. *book-selling*; 2. *book-market*. — de, (book.) *printed for*; *published by*.

LIBRATION (—âcion) n. f. (astr.) *libration*.

LIBRE, adj. 1. † *free*; 2. *free*; *at liberty*; *at large*; 3. † (DE, from) *free*; *freed*; *exempt*; 4. (DE, to) *free*; *at liberty*; 5. † *unrestrained*; *free*; 6. † (b. s.) *free*; *bold*; 7. (pers.) *disengaged*; *at leisure*; *at liberty*; 8. (of paper) *unstamped*; 9. (of funds) *unengaged*; 10. (mach.) *out of gear*; 11. (philos.) (of the will) *free*; 12. (theol.) (of the will) *free*.

1. L'homme né —, *man is born free*; un peuple —, *a free people*. 2. Le prisonnier d'hier est — aujourd'hui, *the prisoner of yesterday is free*, *at liberty to day*. 3. — de soucis, *free, exempt from care*.

Homme —, *freeman*. Né —, *born-free*; * *free-born*.

LIBREMENT, adv. 1. *freely*; *without restraint*; 2. *freely*; *boldly*; 3. (philos., theol.) *freely*.

LICE, n. f. 1. † *tilt-yard*; 2. † *list* (place inclosed for combat, racing); 3. † (sing.) *lists* (contest), *pl.*

Entrer en —s, *to enter the lists*.

LICE, n. f. *hound-bitch*.

LICENCE, n. f. 1. † *license* (permission); 2. † *license* (permission granted by government); 3. † *license*; *licentiousness* (excessive liberty); 4. † *liberty*; *freedom*; 5. † *license*; *licentiousness*; *dissoluteness*; 6. (of tobaccoists) *license*; 7. (arts) *license*; 8. (university) *degree of licentiate* (intervening degree between those of bachelor & doctor); 9. —s, (pl.) (writ.) *flourishes*, *pl.*

Se donner des —s, *to take* † *liberties*; *to be free, bold*.

LICENCIE, adj. m. (univ.) *that is a licentiate*; *that has the degree of licentiate*.

LICENCIE, n. m. (univ.) *licentiate* (intervening degree between bachelor and doctor).

LICENCIEMENT [licanciman] n. m. (mil.) *disbanding*.

LICENCIER, v. a. (mil.) *to disband*.

LICENCIE, E, pa. p. (mil.) *disbanded*. Non —, (mil.) *undisbanded*. Être —, (mil.) 1. *to be disbanded*; 2. *to disband*.

SE LICENCIER, pr. v. † *to be bold*; *to make* † *bold, free*; *to take* † *liberties*.

LICENCIEUSEMENT [licancieuzman] adv. *licentiously*; *dissolutely*.

LICENCIEUX (licancieû) SE, adj. *licentious*; *dissolute*; *debauched*.

LICET [licett] n. m. † *permission*.

LICHEN [likenn] n. m. (bot.) (genus) *lichen*.

— d'Islande, *Iceland liver-wort*; *Iceland, Island moss*.

LICITATION (—âcion) n. f. (law) *sale by auction of property belonging to coproprietors*.

LICITE, adj. *licit*; *lawful*; *allowable*.

LICITEMENT [licitman] adv. *licitly*; *lawfully*; *allowably*.

LICITER, v. a. (law) *to sell* † *by auction property belonging to coproprietors*.

LICOL, n. m. † V. LICOU.

LICORNE, u. f. *unicorn* (fabulous animal).

— de mer, (mam.) *narwal*; *narwhal*; (sea unicorn); (unicorn-fish).

LICOU, n. m. *halter* (for horses). Mettre le — à, *to put* † *a halter on* (a horse); *to halter*.

LICTEUR, n. m. (Rom. hist.) *lictor*.

LIE, n. f. (sing.) 1. † (of liquids) *lees*; *dregs*, *pl.*; 2. † *dregs*, *pl.*; *refuse*, *sing.* Qualité de ce qui a beaucoup de —, *dregginess*. Jusqu'à la —, *to the dregs*.

LIE, adj. † *gay*; *merry*.

Faire chère —, *to live merrily*.

LIEGE, n. m. 1. (bot.) *cork*; *cork-tree*; 2. *cork* (bark of the cork-tree).

— brûlé, calciné, *burned cork*. Chemise de —, = *jacket*; *chemise* —, (bot.) = *-tree*; planche de —, *board*, *cake of* =; = *-board*. À —, *corked*; de —, 1. of =; 2. *corky*.

LIEN [lyin] n. m. 1. † *band*; *bond*; 2. † (of iron) *band*; *strap*; 3. † —s, (pl.) *bonds*; *shackles*; *trammels*, *pl.*; 4. † —s, (pl.) *bonds* (cause of union), *pl.*; 5. (carp.) *truss*; 6. (falc.) *jess*.

— conjugal, *matrimonial bond*. Sans —s, (V. senses) *unshackled*; *untrammelled*. Briser un —, *to break* † *a* =; briser les —s de, *to unsettle*; *to unshackle*; resserrer les —s, *to strengthen the* =s; rompre un —, *to break* † *a* =; trainer ses —s, *not to be extricated*.

LIER, v. a. (À, to; DE, with) 1. † *to*

bind \checkmark ; 2. \parallel to fasten; 3. to bind \checkmark fast; to make \checkmark fast; 4. \parallel to tie; 5. \parallel to tie up; to tie down; 6. \parallel to truss; to truss up; 7. \parallel (a, to, with) to connect (to, with); to join (with); to unite (with); 8. \parallel to give \checkmark consistence to; to thicken; 9. \parallel to bind \checkmark (obligé by a moral tie); 10. \parallel to bind \checkmark down; 11. \parallel (a) to connect (with, to); to bind \checkmark (to); to unite (to); to knit (with, to); 12. \parallel to form; (to get \checkmark up; 13. \parallel to engage in; to enter into; 14. (mus.) to slur; to tie (with a slur); 15. (surg.) to tie; to tie down; 16. (sing.) to tie up (arteries); to take \checkmark up.

1. — les mains, les pieds à q. u., to bind a. o.'s hands, feet. 2. — q. ch. avec une corde, to fasten a. th. with a rope. 4. — q. ch. avec un ruban, de la ficelle, to tie a. th. with a ribbon, with twine. 5. — un animal, to tie up an animal; — un fou, to tie down a madman. 12. — une partie de plaisir, to form a party for pleasure. 13. — conversation avec q. u., to engage in conversation with a. o.

— ensemble, (V. senses) (did.) to colligate; — étroitement, fort, serré, 1. to bind \checkmark fast; 2. to tie fast, tight, hard; — inseparablement \checkmark , (V. senses) to wed; — lâche, 1. to bind \checkmark loose, slack; 2. to tie loose, slack.

LIE, E, pa. p. V. senses of LIER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. \parallel unbound; 2. \parallel unfastened; 3. \parallel untied; 4. \parallel unconnected. Partie — e, (play) rubber. Être — avec q. u., (V. senses) to be intimately acquainted with a. o.; être — inseparablement (à), \parallel to be wedded (to); jouer en partie — e, (play) to play rubbers.

SE LIER, pr. v. (V. senses of LIER) 1. \parallel to bind \checkmark ; 2. \parallel to be fastened; 3. \parallel to tie; 4. \parallel (a) to be connected (to, with); to be joined (with); to be united (with); 5. \parallel to become \checkmark consistent; to thicken; 6. \parallel (pers.) to become \checkmark intimately acquainted with (a. o.); to become \checkmark , (to get \checkmark intimate; 7. (engin.) (of roads) to bind \checkmark .

LIERRE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) ivy.
— grimpant, tree ivy; — terrestre, ground; — ale-hoof; cat's-foot; (gill) Grain de —, —berry; plantation de —, —coppice. Couronne de —, —crowned; couvert de —, ivyed; — —maniled.

LIESSE, n. f. + jollity; mirth; merriment.

LIEU, n. m. 1. \parallel place (space); 2. \parallel place (with regard to dimension, situation, destination); 3. \parallel spot; place; 4. \parallel — x, (pl.) premises, pl.; 5. \parallel — x, (pl.) water-closet; necessary; privy, sing.; 6. \parallel place (passage of a book); part; 7. \parallel occasion; cause; reason; motive; 8. \parallel place; stead; lieu; room; 9. \parallel family; extraction; 10. \parallel place; order; turn.

1. Tout corps occupe un —, all bodies occupy a place.

— commun, 1. common-place; 2. (rhet.) common-place; — écarté, retiré, by —; hauts — x, (pl.) high —, sing.; mauvais —, 1. bad —; 2. disorderly house; — saint, saint —, holy — (church); les saints — x, the holy — (in Holy Land). — x d'aisance, (pl.) necessary;) privy, sing.; 2. water-closet, sing. — x à l'Anglaise, (pl.) water-closet, sing. Etat des — x, inventory of fixtures; recueil de — x communs, common — book. Au — de, instead of; in lieu of; au — de cela, instead of which; au — que, instead of which; dans quelque — que ce soit, any where; en dernier —, in the last —; en — sûr, in a safe —; in a — of safety; en premier —, in the first —; en son — e place, (law) in a. o.'s —; sur le —, les — x, 1. on, upon that spot; 2. on, upon the premises. Avoir —, 1. (th.) to take \checkmark ; to go \checkmark forward; 2. (pers.) (de) to have authority,

reason, room (to); avoir tout — (de), to have every reason (to); y avoir — (de), to be expedient (to); n'y avoir pas — (de), to be inexpedient (to); donner — à, to give \checkmark rise, birth to; laisser — (de), to afford reason, room (to); tenir — de, 1. to perform the office of; to do \checkmark instead of; 2. to be like a....

LIEUE, n. f. league (measure of length that varies).

Bonne, grande —, good, full —; — carrée, square —; — marine, marine —; petite —, short —. — de pays, = of the place; — de poste, post —. Une — à la ronde, a = round. Être à cent —s, à mille —s de q. ch., \parallel to be far off, out; sentir q. u., q. ch. d'une —, to know \checkmark a. o., a. th. is coming from miles off.

LIEUR, n. m. binder (of corn, hay, &c.).

LIEUTENANCE [lieutnans] n. f. lieutenantancy; lieutenantship.

LIEUTENANT [lieutnant] n. m. 1. + lieutenant; 2. (mil.) lieutenant.

— général, 1. = general (of a kingdom); 2. (mil.) = general; sous —, (mil.) ensign. — en premier, (mil.) first —; — en second, second —.

LIEUTENANTE [lieutenante] n. f. + lieutenant's lady.

LIEVRE, n. m. 1. (mam.) hare; 2. (astr.) hare.

— marin, de mer, (moll.) sea —; lump-fish; sea-owl. Bec de —, (bot.) =-lip; bois de —, (bot.) cytissus; oreille de —, (bot.) =-ear. À bec de —, =-lipped; à cœur de —, =-hearted. Avoir un bec de —, être bec de —, to be =-lipped; courir le —, to course the —; lever le —, 1. \parallel to start the —; 2. \parallel to start a subject. C'est là que git le —, that is the main point; (there is the rub).

LIGAMENT, n. m. (anat.) ligament.

LIGAMENTEUX [-teux] SE, adj. (did.) ligamentary; ligamentous.

LIGATURE, n. f. 1. (math.) ligature; 2. (print.) ligature; 3. (surg.) ligature; 4. (writ.) ligature.

Attacher avec une —, (surg.) to tie with a —; to take \checkmark up.

LIGE, adj. (feud.) (of fiefs, vassals) liege.

Homme —, liege-man; vassal —, liege.

LIGNAGE [liân-yaj] n. m. + lineage.

LIGNAGER [liân-yajé] n. m. (law) person of the same lineage.

LIGNE [liân-y] n. f. 1. \parallel line; 2. \parallel (of conduct) line; way; path; 3. (for fishing) angle; 4. (of mowed grass) swath; 5. (chess) (of pawns) chain; 6. (fort.) line; 7. (geneal.) line; 8. (geom.) line; 9. (geogr.) line; equator; 10. (meas.) line; 11. (mil.) line; 12. (rope-walk) line; 13. (tech.) line.

— blanche, (anat.) white line; dernière —, concluding —; — dormante, (fish.) dead —; — droite, right, straight —; — parcourue, sweep; — perdue, (print.) catch —; — posiche, (mus.) leger —; — principale, main —; — de blanc, (print.) white —; — d'eau, (nav.) water —; — de pied, (print.) foot white; — de sol extérieur, — de terre, (geom., persp.) ground —. Bout de —, 1. (fish.) dropper; 2. (print.) fat —; troupe de —, (sing.) troops of the —, pl.; vaisseau de —, ship of the —. À la —, in a new —; in another —; dans les —s, (mil.) in quarters; en —, 1. in a —; 2. (mil.) fall in! en — directe, droite, (genealogy) 1. lineal; 2. lineally; in a direct —; en droite —, in a straight —; straight; en première —, in the first rank; hors —, beyond comparison; (out of the way; hors de —, 1. \parallel without the —; out of the —; 2. \parallel in the margin; 3. \parallel beyond comparison; (out of the way; hors les —s,

(mil.) out of quarters. Conduire la —, (mil.) to head the —; couper, passer la —, to cross the —, equator; décrire une —, to describe a —; to take \checkmark a sweep; être en première —, to hold \checkmark the first rank; marcher sur la même —, 1. \parallel to go \checkmark abreast; 2. \parallel to hold \checkmark the same rank; mettre à la —, (print., writing) 1. to begin \checkmark a new —, another —; 2. to begin \checkmark a new paragraph; mettre en première —, to place in the first rank; se mettre en —, (mil.) to draw \checkmark up; passer la —, to cross the —, equator; rompre la —, (mil.) to break \checkmark the —; serrer la —, to close the —; suivre la — de \checkmark , to follow, to tread \checkmark the path of; tirer une —, to draw \checkmark a —.

LIGNÉE [liân-yé] n. f. + lineage; progeny.

LIGNER [liân-yé] v. a. to draw \checkmark lines on.

LIGNEROLLE [liân-y'rol] n. f. (nav.) twine (made by hand).

LIGNETTE [liân-yett] n. f. net-twine.

LIGNEUL [liân-yeul] n. m. shoe-maker's thread.

LIGNEUX [liân-yeux] SE, adj. ligneous; woody.

LIGNITE [liân-nitt] n. m. (min.) lignite; brown coal.

— terreux, earth-coal.

LIGUE, n. f. 1. league (union); 2. (b. s.) league; confederacy; 3. (Fr. hist.) league.

— s grises, (pl.) league of the Grisons, sing. Faire, former une —, to form a —; se joindre à une —, to enter, to join a —; unir dans une —, to unite in a —.

LIGUER, v. a. to unite in a league.

SE LIGUER, pr. v. (pour, to) (b. s.) to league; to combine.

LIGUEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (Fr. hist.) leaguer.

LIGULE, E, adj. (bot.) ligulate; (strap-shaped).

LILAS [lilâ] n. m. (bot.) (genus) lilac.

LILAS [lilâ] adj. lilac.

LILIACÉ, E, adj. (bot.) liliaceous.

Plante — e, liliaceous plant.

LILIACÉE, n. f. (bot.) liliaceous plant.

LILIACÉES, n. f. (pl.) (bot.) lily-tri-be, sing.

Famille des —, =.

LIMACE, n. f. 1. (mol.) slug; 2. (mech.) Archimedes' screw; water-screw.

LIMAÇON, n. m. 1. (mol.) snail; 2. (anat.) cochlea of the ear; cochlea; 3. (anat.) helix; 4. (horol.) snail.

De —, (V. senses) snail-like; en —, 1. =-like; 2. (of stairs) cockle; pièce en —, (horol.) =-piece.

LIMAILLE [limâ-y'] n. f. (sing.) filings, pl.

LIMANDE, n. f. (ich.) mud-fish; dab.

LIMAS [limâ] n. m. (mol.) slug.

LIMBE [limb] n. m. 1. (astr.) limb; 2. (bot.) (of corols, leaves, petals) limb; lamina; blade; border; circumstance;

3. (mach.) limb; 4. (math.) limb.

LIMBES [limb] n. m. (pl.) (theol.) limbo; limbus, sing.

LIME, n. f. (bot.) lemon (sweet); lime.

— douce, sweet —.

LIME, n. f. 1. \parallel file; 2. \parallel file (hand that corrects).

— douce, smooth —; — forte, rough —; — ronde, round-joint —; — sourde,

1. \parallel dead —; 2. \parallel sly hypocrite. — à la main, hand —; — à scie, saw —. Coup de —, 1. stroke, touch of the —; 2. (tech.) =-stroke; fabrication de —s, =-making; taille des —s, =-cutting; tailleur de —s, =-cutter.

LIMER, v. a. 1. \parallel to file; 2. \parallel to file off.

LIMEUR, n. m. *filer*.
 LIMIER, n. m. 1. *lime-hound*; *blood-hound*; 2. *blood-hound* (spy).
 LIMITATIF, VE, adj. 1. *limiting*; *limitarian*, 2. (law) *specific*.
 LIMITATION [—acion] n. f. *limitation*.

LIMITE, n. f. 1. *limit*; *boundary*; 2. *land-mark*; 3. *limit*; *boundary*; *bound*; 4. *limit*; *extremity*; *confine*; *verge*.

Dernière —, *extreme limit*; (*sticking place*). Susceptible des mêmes —s, *conterminable*. À la — de, *on*, *upon the verge of*; au delà des —, *extra-liminary*; avec des —s, *limitedly*; dans les —s, 1. *in bounds*; 2. *within bounds*; dans les —s de la loi, *within the purview of the law*; hors des —s, *out of bounds*; sans —s, (V. senses) 1. *unlimited*; 2. *limitless*; 3. *unconfined*; 4. *unconfinedly*. Dépasser les —s, 1. *to go out of bounds*; 2. *to exceed all bounds*; excéder les —s de, *to exceed the — of*; mettre des —s à, *to set —s to*; se renfermer dans de justes —s, *to keep within due bounds*; —s; *to keep within compass*.

LIMITEUR, v. a. (à, to) 1. *to limit*; 2. *to bound*; 3. *to limit*; *to confine*; 4. *to stint*.

LIMITE, E, pa. p. V. senses of LIMITEUR.

Temps —, 1. *limited time*; 2. (law) *limitation*. Pouvoir être —, *to be limitable, terminable*.

LIMITROPHE, adj. 1. (DE, upon) *bordering*; 2. *neighbouring*.

LIMON, n. m. 1. *slime*; *ooze*; 2. *earth*; *clay*.

LIMON, n. m. 1. (of carriages) *shaft*; *thill*; 2. (of staircases) *notch-board*; 3. (of staircases) *string-board*.

— intérieur, (of staircases) *string-board*.

LIMON, n. m. (bot.) *lemon*; *lime*.
 Ecorce de —, *lemon-peel*.

LIMONADE, n. f. *lemonade*.
 — gazeuse, *effervescing* —.

LIMONADIER, n. m. 1. *dealer in lemonade*; 2. *coffee-house keeper*.

LIMONEUX [—neù] SE, adj. *slimy*; *oozy*; *muddy*.

LIMONIER, n. m. *shaft-horse*.

LIMONIER, n. m. (bot.) *lime-tree*.

LIMONIERE, n. f. *four-wheeled carriage with shafts*.

LIMOSINAGE, n. m. *ashlar-work*.

LIMPIDE [limpid] adj. *limpid*.

LIMPIDITE [limpidite] n. f. *limpidness*.

LIMURE, n. f. 1. *filings*; 2. (sing.) *filings*, pl.

LIN, n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) *flax*; 2. *flax*.

— commun, cultivé, (bot.) =; — cru, *raw*, *undressed*; — minéral, *earth*, *mountain*; — préparé, *dressed*; — sauvage, *toad*; — cultivateur de —, = *grower*, *raiser*; culture de —, = *growing*, *raising*; farine de graine de —, *linseed-meal*; fil de —, *linen-yarn*; graine de —, *linseed*; huile de —, *linseed-oil*; manufacture de —, = *mill*; moulin à —, = *lin-mill*; peignage de —, = *dressing*; séranceur de —, = *dresser*; toile de —, *linen*; *linen-cloth*; tourteau de —, *linseed-cake*. De —, 1. *flax*; 2. *linen*; 3. *flaxen*; 4. *flaxy*. Broyer le —, *to break up*.

LINACEES, n. f. pl. (bot.) *flax-tribe*, sing.

LINAIRE, n. f. (bot.) *toad-flax*.

— bâtarde, *spurious*; — commune, =; — élatinée, *fluellen*.

LINCEUL, n. m. *shroud*; *winding-sheet*; *sheet*.

Sans —, *without a*; * *shroudless*. Envelopper d'un —, *mettre dans un* —, *to wrap in a*; *to shroud*.

LINEAIRE, adj. 1. *linear*; 2. *lineal* (composed of lines); 3. (of measure) *lineal*; 4. (bot.) *linear*; 5. (math.) *linear*.

LINEAL, E, adj. (general.) (th.) *lineal*; in a direct line.

Non —, (general.) (th.) *unlineal*; not in a direct line.

LINEAMENT, n. m. 1. *trace*; *rudiment*; 2. (of the countenance) *lineament*.

LINEES, n. f. (pl.) (bot.) *flax-tribe*, sing.

LINETTE, n. f. *flax-seed*.

LINGE, n. m. 1. *linen* (wearing apparel of flax, hemp, cotton); 2. *linen*; *cloth*.

— blanc, *clean*; — ouvert, *diaper*; — sale, *dirty*. Armoire de —, = *press*. Du — de rechange, *a change of*.

Changer de —, *to change o's*; mettre du —, *to put on clean*.

LINGER, n. m. *linen-drapery*.

LINGERE, n. f. 1. *linen-drapery*; 2. *laundress*.

LINGERIE [linjri] n. f. 1. *linen-drapery*; 2. *laundry*.

LINGOT, n. m. 1. *ingot*; 2. *bullion*; 3. (for guns) *slug*.

LINGOTIERE, n. f. 1. *ingot-mould*; 2. (metal.) *foss*; 3. (iron-man.) *iron-mould*.

LINGUAL [lingual] E, adj. 1. (anat.) *lingual*; 2. (gram.) *lingual*.

Nerf —, = *gustatory nerve*.

LINGUALE [lingual] n. f. (gram.) *lingual*.

LINGUAL [lingual] E, adj. 1. (anat.) *lingual*; 2. (gram.) *lingual*.

LINGUIFORME [linguiform] adj. (did.) *linguiform*; *tongue-shaped*.

LINGUISTE [linguist] n. m. *linguist*.

LINGUISTIQUE [linguistik] n. f. *philology*; *comparative study of languages*.

LINIER, IERE, adj. + of *flax*.

Industrie linière, *flax-husbandry*.

LINIERE, n. f. *flax-field*.

LINIMENT, n. m. (med., pharm.) *liniment*; *embrocation*.

LINON, n. m. *lawn*.

LINOT, n. m. TE, n. f. (orn.) *linnet*.

À tête de —, *bird-witted*. Avoir une tête de —, *to be bird-witted*; siffler la linotte, 1. *to drink hard*; 2. *to be in gaol*.

LINTEAU, n. m. (carp.) *lintel*; *head-piece*.

LION, n. m. 1. (mam.) *lion*; 2. *lion* (pers.) *dandy*; 3. (astr.) *lion*; *leo*.

Jeune —, *young lion*; = *s cub*, *whelp*; — marin, *sea-wolf*. Cœur de —, (Engl. hist.) = *hearted*; part du —, = *s share*; partage du —, = *s portioning out the shares*. De —, (V. senses) 1. = *like*; *leonine*; 2. = *hearted*; en —, = *like*; *leoninely*. Qui a le courage d'un —, = *hearted*; = *mettled*.

LIONCEAU, n. m. (mam.) *young lion*; *lion's cub*, *whelp*.

LIONNE, n. f. (mam.) *lioness*.

LIPGRAMMATIQUE, adj. *lipogrammatic*.

Ouvrage —, *lipogram*.

LIPGRAMMATISTE, n. m. *lipogrammatist*; *letter-dropper*.

LIPOME, n. m. (med.) *lipoma*; (*adipose wen*).

LIPOTHYMIE, n. f. (med.) *lipothymia*; *syncope*.

LIPPE, n. f. *blobber lip*.

Faire sa —, une grosse, vilaine —, *to put up a lip*.

LIPPEE, n. f. 1. + *mouthful*; 2. *meal*.

Franchise —, *good meal for nothing*, *at free cost*. Chercheur de franchises —s, *spunger*.

LIPPITUDE, n. f. sing. (med.) *lippitude*, sing.; (*bleared eyes*, pl).

LIPPU, E, adj. *blobber-lipped*.

LIQUATION [likouacion] n. f. 1. (chem.) *eliquation*; 2. (metal.) *eliquation*; *li-*

quation. Pain, pièce de —, (metal.) *liquation-cake*. Soumettre à la —, (chem., metal.) *to eliquate*.

LIQUEFACTION [likéfaçion] n. f. (did.) 1. *liquefaction*; 2. *colligation*.

Susceptible de —, *liquable*.

LIQUEFIER [likéfe] v. a. (did.) *to liquefy*.

Chose qui liquéfie, *liquefier*.

LIQUEFIE, E, pa. p. (did.) *liquefied*. Non —, *unliquefied*.

SE LIQUEFIER, pr. v. (did.) *to liquefy*; *to deliquate*.

LIQUEUR, n. f. 1. *liquor*; *liquid*; 2. *liquor* (spirituous); *spirit*; 3. *liqueur*; *cordial*; 4. *syrop*.

— fraîche, *refreshing syrop*; — spiritueuse, *spirituous liquor*; *spirit*.

— à distiller, (distil.) *wash*. Marchand de —s spiritueuses, *dealer in spirits*, *spirituous liquors*; vin de —, *sweet wine*, *liqueur*; *cordial*.

LIQUIDATEUR, n. m. (com., fin., law) *liquidator*.

LIQUIDATION [likidacion] n. f. 1. (com., fin.) *settlement*; *settling*; *liquidation*; 2. (law) *liquidation*.

Nouvelle —, *reliquidation*. Bureau de —, *clearing-house* (at the exchange of Paris). En —, 1. *in liquidation*; 2. (com.) *selling off*.

LIQUIDE, adj. 1. *liquid*; 2. *watery*; of the waters; 3. *of money*, property; *net*; *neat*; 4. (gram.) *liquid*.

Clair et —, *net*; *clear*. Aliment —, *liquid food*; (*spoonmeat*).

LIQUIDE, n. m. 1. *liquid*; 2. *spirituous liquor*; *spirit*; 3. (did.) *liquid*; 4. (gram.) *liquid*; 5. (physiol.) *fluid*.

LIQUIDER, v. a. 1. *to liquidate*; *to discharge*; *to pay up*; 2. (com.) *to liquidate*; *to wind up*; 3. (com.) *to sell off*; 4. (fin.) *to liquidate*; 5. (law) *to liquidate*.

— de nouveau, (com., fin., law) *to reliquidate*.

LIQUIDE, E, pa. p. V. senses of LIQUIDER.

Non —, 1. *unliquidated*; *unpaid*; *unsettled*; 2. (com.) *unliquidated*; *unsettled*; 3. (fin.) *unliquidated*; 4. (law) *unliquidated*.

SE LIQUIDER, pr. v. 1. *to liquidate*, *to discharge*, *to pay up o's debts*; 2. (com.) *to settle up o's affairs*; (*to wind up o's affairs*).

— avec q. u., *to liquidate a debt to a o.*

LIQUIDITE, n. f. *liquidness*; *liquidity*.

LIQUOREUX [likoreù] SE, adj. *like liquor*, *cordial*.

LIQUORISTE, n. m. f. *dealer in liquors*, *cordials*.

LIRE, v. a. (LISANT; LU; ind. pres.) LIS; NOUS LISONS; pret. LUS; subj. pres. LISE (à, to) 1. *to read*; 2. *to read* (understand); 3. *to read* (penetrate into); 4. *to spell* (discover); *to spell out*.

2. — une langue étrangère, *to read a foreign language*.

— attentivement, avec attention, *to read attentively*; *to peruse*; *to give* (a. th.) *a perusal*; — tout bas, *to softly*; — jusqu'au bout, 1. *to on*; 2. *to out*, *through*; — couramment, *to fluently*, *off hand*; — en entier, *to out*; — tout haut, à haute voix, *to aloud*, *loud*, *out*; — pour soi, *to to o's self*; — toujours, *to on*. — et relire, *to over and over*; *to over and over again*; se faire, se laisser — q. ch., *to have*, *to get* (a. th. read) *to one*. Apprenti qui lit la copie, (print.) *reading boy*; qui peut se —, qu'on peut —, *legible* (that may be penetrated into).

LU, E, pa. p. V. senses of LIRE.

Digne d'être —, *worthy of perusal*. Qui n'a pas été —, que l'on n'a pas —, *unread*.

LIRON, n. m. (mam.) garden dormouse.

LIS [liss] n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) *lily*; 2. (bot.) (species) *lily* (white); 3. § *lily*; whiteness; 4. * *Lily*; France. — blanc, *lily*; — asphodèle, jonquille, day —, — de mai, des vallées, May =; = of the valley. Fleur de —, (her.) flower of *lis*, de *luce*.

LISÈRE, n. m. 1. piping; 2. narrow border (of ribbons).

LISERON [lizon] n. m. (bot.) bindweed.

— méchoacan, white jalap; — solanelle, sea bear-bind; sea-cole; — sarbith, turbith-root. — des haies, bear-bind.

LISET, n. m. (bot.) *V. LISERON*.

LISEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. (reader (person that reads for instruction or pleasure)).

LISIBLE, adj. 1. § *legible* (easily read, deciphered); 2. § *readable* (not tiresome).

LISIBLEMENT, adv. § *legibly*.

LISIÈRE, n. f. 1. binding (edge); 2. (of cloths) *sealage*; 3. (of woollen cloths) *list*; 4. leading-string; 5. border; extremity; skirt; 6. (of forests, woods) *verge*.

À —, *selvaged*. Être à la —, être mené à, par la —, to be in leading-strings; garnir de —, to *list*.

LISSE, adj. 1. smooth; sleek; 2. glossy; shining; sleek.

LISSE, n. f. 1. hand-railing; 2. (build.) hand-rail; 3. (nav. arch.) bend; cross-pawl; wale; 4. (nav.) ribband; riband; 5. (nav.) rail (for support).

LISSE, n. f. (of tapestry) *warp*. Basse —, à, de basse —, low =; haute —, à, de haute —, high =.

LISSER, v. a. 1. to smooth; 2. to gloss; to polish.

LISSEUR, n. m. polisher (thing).

LISTE, n. f. 1. list (catalogue); 2. (sing.) roll (list of persons), sing.; rolls, pl.; 3. (law) (of jurors) *panel*.

— alphabétique des causes pendantes à un tribunal, (law) *docket*; — civile, civil list. Dresser une —, 1. to draw up, up a list; 2. (law) to array a panel (of jurors); faire une —, to make a list; former une —, (law) to impanel (jurors); to array a panel; rayer de la —, to strike off the lists.

LISTEL, n. m., pl. LISTEAUX, (arch.) listel; fillet; annulet; list.

LISTON, n. m. (her.) scroll.

LIT, n. m. 1. bed; 2. bedstead; 3. marriage; 4. layer; 5. (of channels, rivers) *bed*; 6. (build.) *bed*; 7. (engin.) *bed*; 8. (nav.) (of the current) *gate*; 9. (nav.) (of the wind) *eye*.

Méchant —, sorry, miserable bed; — volant, (nav.) *cot*; — à, en armoire, en forme d'armoire, box =; press =; turn-up bedstead; — à auge, crib bedstead; crib; — à baldaquin, canopy =; — de bord, (nav.) *cot*; — de camp, camp, field =; — à canapé, sofa bedstead; — à colonnes, four-post bedstead; — de douleur, sick =; — de fer, iron bedstead; — de justice, (V. JUSTICE); — de mort, death =; — de parade, 1. = for ornament, show; 2. = of state; — à pavillon, canopy =; — à quenouilles, four-post bedstead; — de repos, couch; — de sangle, folding =; — qui sert de table, table =; — à tombeau, tent =; — de veille, nurse's =; *pallet*. Bois de —, bedstead; bord du —, = side; camarade de —, = fellow; chevet du —, head of the =; colonne de —, = post; compagne de —, = fellow; descende de —, carpet for the = side; écrou de —, = screw. Personne qui fait le —, = maker; quenouille de —, = post; ruelle de —, = side; tenture de —, tour de —,

(sing.) = hangings, pl.; tête de —, head of the =. Au — de mort, de la mort, à son — de mort, on o.'s death =; à — —s, ...-bedded; à deux —s, double-bedded; du même —, 1. by the same marriage; 2. (law) by one venter; vers le —, bedward. Basiner un —, to warm a =; défaire, découvrir un —, to turn down a =; démonter un —, to take down a bedstead; descendre à bas de son —, to get out of =; dresser un —, to make up a =; être au —, to be in =; faire un —, to make a =; faire — à part, to have separate =s; ne faire qu'un —, not to have separate =; garder le —, to keep o.'s =; mettre au —, to put to =; se mettre au —, to get into =; ne pas se mettre au —, to remain up; to stay up; monter un —, 1. to make up a =; 2. to put up a bedstead; prendre le —, to take to o.'s =; rester au —, to lie in =; rester tard au —, to lie in = late; to lie in = late in the morning; retenir au —, to confine to o.'s =; sauter à bas de son —, to jump out of o.'s =; sortir du —, to get out of =; se tenir au —, to lie in =.

LITANIES, n. f. (pl.) 1. § *litanies*, pl.; litany, sing.; 2. § *endless account*, story, sing.

LITEAU, n. m. blue stripe (in table linen).

À —x, with blue stripes.

LITEAU, n. m. (hunt.) (of wolves) *lair*.

LITÉE, n. f. (hunt.) *haunt*.

LITHARGE, n. f. (min.) *litharge*.

LITHARGE, E.

LITHARGYRE, E, adj. adulterated with litharge.

LITHIASIE, n. f. (med.) *lithiasis*.

LITHOCLASTE, n. m. (surg.) *lithoclast*.

LITHOCOLLE, n. f. (jewel.) *lithocolla*.

LITHOGRAPHE, n. m. lithographer. Imprimeur —, lithographic printer.

LITHOGRAPHIE, n. f. 1. lithography; lithographic printing; 2. lithograph (print); 3. lithographic printing-office. Par la —, lithographically.

LITHOGRAPHIER, v. a. to lithograph.

LITHOGRAPHIÉ, E, pa. p. lithographed; lithographic; lithographical.

LITHOGRAPHIQUE, adj. lithographic; lithographical.

LITHOLOGIE, n. f. lithology.

De —, lithologic; lithological.

LITHOLOGUE, n. m. lithologist.

LITHONTRIPTIQUE, adj. (med.) lithontriptic.

LITHONTRIPTIQUE, n. m. (med.) lithontriptic.

LITHOPHAGE, adj. (nat. hist.) lithophagous.

LITHOPHAGE, n. m. (ent.) stone-borer.

LITHOPHYTE, n. m. (foss.) lithophyte.

LITHOSPERME, n. m. (bot.) *gromwell*; *gromil*.

— tinctorial, dyer's =.

LITHOTOME, n. m. (surg.) *lithotome*.

LITHOTOMIE, n. f. (surg.) *lithotomy*.

LITHOTOMIQUE, adj. (surg.) lithotomic.

LITHOTOMISTE, n. m. (surg.) lithotomist.

LITHOTRITEUR, n. m. (surg.) lithontriptor; lithontritor.

LITHOTRITIE [lithotrici] n. f. (surg.) lithotritry; lithontripty.

LITIÈRE, n. f. 1. horse-litter; litter; 2. litter (for stables).

Être sur la —, 1. (of animals) to be in the straw; 2. (pers.) to be in o.'s bed; faire la — à, to litter (animals); faire — de, to squander (a. th.); pourvoir de —, to litter (stables).

LITIGANT, E, adj. † (law) in litigation.

LITIGE, n. m. 1. (law) litigation; 2. § contestation.

Excitation au —, (law) barratry; personne qui excite au —, (law) barrator. Avec —, litigiously; en —, 1. at issue; 2. (th.) litigious; unadjusted; 3. (law) litigant. Être en —, to be at issue; mettre en —, to litigate (a. th.).

LITIGIEU-X [—jieu] SE, adj. (th.) litigious.

Esprit —, humeur litigieuse, litigiousness.

LITISPENDANCE, n. f. † (law) pendency.

LITORNE, n. f. (orn.) *litorn*; fieldfare; fieldfare thrush.

LITOTE, n. f. (rhet.) *litote*; extenuation.

LITRE, n. f. "litre" (band of black cloth with the armorial bearings of a person deceased).

LITRE, n. m. (Fr. measure) *litre* (61,028 cubic inches or 1,760 pint).

LITRON, n. m. † (Fr. meas.) "litron" (36 cubic inches or 2 1/9 pints).

LITTÉRAIRE, adj. literary.

LITTÉRAIREMENT [—rèrman] adv. literarily.

LITTÉRAL, E, adj. 1. § *literal*; verbal; 2. *literal* (word for word); 3. (of the Greek and Arabic language) *literal*.

Grandeur —e, (alg.) algebraical magnitude; signification —e, literal signification, meaning; verbality.

LITTÉRALEMENT [—rèrman] adv. 1. literally; verbally; 2. literally; word for word.

LITTÉRALITÉ, n. f. literalness.

LITTÉRATEUR, n. m. literary man; man of letters; —s, (pl.) *literati*, pl.

LITTÉRATURE, n. f. 1. literature; learning; 2. knowledge of literature.

— biblique, biblical literature.

LITTORAL, E, adj. of the coast; of the sea-shore.

LITTORAL, n. m. coast; sea-shore; shore.

LITURGIE, n. f. liturgy.

LITURGIQUE, adj. liturgical.

LITURGISTE, n. m. writer on the liturgy.

LIÈRE, n. f. 1. cart-rope; rope; 2. (nav.) (of bowsprits) *gammoning*.

Faire des —s à, (nav.) to gammon.

LIVARDE, n. f. (nav.) *sprit*.

Voile à —, = sail.

LIVIDE, adj. livid.

LIVIDITE, n. f. lividness.

LIVRAISON, n. f. 1. (com.) delivery; 2. (book-s.) part; number.

En, sur —, (com.) on delivery; par —, (book-s.) in parts; in numbers. Faire — de, (com.) to effect the delivery of;

to deliver; prendre, recevoir — de, (com.) to receive (goods).

LIVRE, n. m. 1. § *book*; 2. —s, (pl.) bookishness, sing.

— auxiliaire, (com.) subsidiary book;

— blanc, blank =; — broché, stitched =; — cartonné, = in boards; — clas-

sique, 1. school =; 2. standard =; — cliché, stereotyped =; — épuisé, = out of print; grand —, 1. large =; 2. (book-k.) ledger; 3. (lin.) great =;

vieux —, old =. —s d'assortiment, (pl.) (book-s.) bookseller's miscellaneous stock;

sing.; — de bord, (nav.) ship's journal; journal; — de commerce, mercantile =;

— en demi-reliure, half-bound =; — de dévotion, religious =; petit — de dévotion, 1. religious =; 2. religious tract; — de fonds, (book-s.) = of the publisher's own publication;

— journal, (com., book-k.) journal; — de piété, religious =; — sous presse, = in the press. Amateur de —s, = collector; collection de —s, set of =s; dév-

oteur de —s, = toorm; étalage de —s,

= -stall; fabrication de -s, (b. s.) = -making; faiseur de -s, (b. s.) = -maker; magasin de -, = -store; marchand de -s d'occasion, a second-hand bookseller; personne qui pâlit sur les -s, = -worm; teneur de -s, 1. (com.) accountant; 2. = -keeper; tenue des -s, (sing.) = -keeping, sing.; merchants' accounts, pl.; tenue des -s en partie double, = -keeping by double entry; tenue des -s en partie simple, = -keeping by single entry. À -ouvert, à l'ouverture du -, at sight; on opening the -, des -s, (V. seuses) (th.) bookish; sans -, 1. without a =; 2. out of =. S'adonner aux -s, to be bookish; être brouillé avec les -s, never to read; couper un -, to cut open a =; dévorer un -, to devour the contents of a =; exhiber ses -s, to produce o.'s =s; feuilleter un -, to look through a =; to turn over the leaves of a =; to dip into a book; imprimer un -, to print a =; faire imprimer un -, to print a =; inscrire sur un -, to enter in a =; mettre un - au jour, faire paraître un -, to publish a =; to bring out a =; mettre un - sous presse, to send a = to press; ne jamais mettre le nez dans un -, never to look into a =; parcourir un -, to look over a =; porter au grand -, (book-k.) to post; to post into the ledger; rayer q. ch. de ses -s, to cross a th. off o.'s =; recevoir un -, 1. to see a = again; 2. to revise a =; tenir les -s, (com.) 1. to keep a =; 2. to keep the accounts.

LIVRE, n. f. 1. pound (weight of 1 lb. 1 oz. 10 1/4 dr. avoirdupois or 1 lb. 4 oz. 1 dwt. 13 gr. troy); 2. + livre (coin); franc.

— parisis †, Paris livre (1 shilling); — sterling, pound sterling; pound; — tournois †, Tours livre (10 pence). À la —, by the pound. Avoir ... de rente, to have ... francs a year; to be worth ... francs a year.

LIVRÉE, n. f. 1. livery (servant's dress); 2. livery-servants, pl.; 3. livery, appearance, sing.; external signs, pl.

Grande —, full livery; petite —, undress =. — de noce, (sing.) wedding-favours, pl. Domestique en —, = -servant; gens de —, = -servants; homme qui porte la —, = -man. Habiller, mettre en —, to dress a = in; to put a = in; porter la —, 1. to wear a =; 2. to bear the signs (of).

LIVRER, v. a. (λ, to) 1. to deliver (transfer, give); to give a = in; 2. to deliver up, over; to abandon; to give up, over; 3. to surrender; to give up; 4. (b. s.) to deliver over; to give up, over; to betray; 5. to give up; 6. (b. s.) to yield; to devote; to give up; 7. to confide; to trust; 8. (b. s.) to hold up (to contempt, ridicule); 9. to warrant; 10. to give a = (battle); to fight a = (battle); 11. (com.) to deliver; 12. (mil.) to surrender.

1. — q. ch. à q. u. en main propre, to deliver a th. into a. o.'s own hands. 2. — un prisonnier, to deliver over a prisoner. 3. — q. ch. à l'impression, to give a th. to be printed. 6. — une ville au pillage, to yield, devote, to give up a city to plunder; — son âme à la douleur, to yield o.'s soul to sorrow. 7. — ses secrets à un imprudent, to confide, to trust o.'s secrets to an imprudent person.

À —, (V. senses) (com.) 1. to be delivered; 2. deliverable.

LIVRE, E, pa. p. V. senses of LIVRER. — à soi-même, (V. senses) undirected. Non —, (V. senses) 1. undelivered; 2. unsundered; 3. (of battles) unfought. Être — à soi-même, 1. to be undirected; 2. to be left to o.'s self. Qui doit être —, (com.) deliverable.

SE LIVRER, pr. v. (λ, to) 1. to deliver o.'s self up, over; to abandon o.'s self; to give up o.'s self up, over; 2. to surrender

o.'s self; to give up o.'s self up; 3. (b. s.) to betray o.'s self; 4. to yield; to yield o.'s self; to devote o.'s self; to give up o.'s self up; to give up o.'s self; 5. to confide o.'s self; to trust o.'s self; 6. to apply o.'s self (to); to give up o.'s application (to); to devote o.'s self (to); to engage (in); to take up (to); 7. to indulge (in); to indulge o.'s self (in); to give up o.'s self up (to); to take up (to); 8. (b. s.) to yield (to); to give up way (to); to give up loose (to); 9. (play) to commit o.'s self.

6. — à l'étude, to apply o.'s self to study. 7. — à l'espoir, to indulge in hope. 8. — au désespoir, to yield, to give way to despair.

LIVRET, n. m. 1. book (small); 2. (of soldiers) "livret" (book containing an account of the arms, clothing, &c. delivered); 3. (of workmen) "livret" (book required by the police & which contains what is usually in a passport and the date of entering and leaving the places at which they work); 4. (arith.) multiplication-table.

— de déposant, depositor's book (at a savings' bank).

LIXIVIATION [—i-acion] n. f. (chem., pharm.) lixiviation.

De —, (chem.) 1. of =; 2. lixivate; lixiviated.

LIXIVIEL, LE, adj. (chem., pharm.) lixivial; lixivious.

LIXIVUM [—viomm] n. m. (chem.) lixivium.

LL abbreviation of LEURS.

LLAMA [lama] n. m. V. LAMA.

LOBE, n. m. 1. lobe of the ear; (ear-lap); 2. (anat.) lobe; 3. (arch.) foil; 4. (arch.) cusp; 5. (bot.) lobe.

— arrondi, (arch.) cusp.

LOBE, E, adj. (bot.) lobate; lobed.

LOBELIE, n. f. (bot.) 1. lobelia; 2. cardinal-flower.

— cardinale, cardinal-flower; — enflée, Indian tobacco; emetic weed.

LOBULE, n. m. (anat.) 1. lobule; 2. lobule; lobe of the ear.

LOCAL, E, adj. § local.

LOCAL, n. m. 1. place (with regard to its use & state); 2. habitation; 3. (sing.) premises, pl.

LOCALEMENT [lokalman] adv. § locally.

LOCALITÉ, n. f. 1. local circumstance; 2. locality; place.

LOCATAIRE, n. m. f. 1. tenant; —s, (pl.) tenants, pl.; tenantry, sing.; 2. renter; 3. lodger; 4. (law) lessee.

Sous —, under-tenant. — en vertu d'un bail, lease-holder. Sans —, untenanted; tenantless. Être — de, to be the = of; to tenant; recevoir des —s, 1. to take a = in tenants; 2. to take a = in lodgers.

LOCATI-F, VE, adj. 1. (of repairs) tenatable; 2. (of value) in rent.

LOCATION [—acion] n. f. 1. letting; hiring; hiring out; renting; 2. hiring (taking); renting; 3. (law) location.

Sous —, under-letting. Avoir en —, to tenant (a. th.).

LOCATIS [lokatiss] n. m. hired jade (sorry horse).

LOCH [lok] n. m. (nav.) log; log-line.

Bateau de —, log-ship; journal. table de —, = -board; traverse-table; ligne de —, = -line; livre de —, = -book. Jeter le —, to heave the =.

LOCHE, n. f. (ich.) loach; loche; groundling.

LOCHER, v. n. (of horse-shoes) to be loose.

Avoir quelque fer qui loche, § (pers.) to have a screw loose; il y a quelque fer qui loche, there is a screw loose.

LOCHIAL, E, adj. (med.) lochial.

LOCHIES, n. f. (med.) lochia, pl.

LOCMAN, n. m. V. LAMANEUR.

LOCOMO-TEUR, TRICE, adj. (anat.) of locomotion.

LOCOMOTIF, VE, adj. locomotive.

Force, puissance locomotive, = power; machine locomotive, = engine.

LOCOMOTION [—moción] n. f. locomotion.

Force, puissance de —, power of =; locomotive power.

LOCOMOTIVE, n. f. locomotive; locomotive engine.

LOCRONAN, n. m. lockram (coarse cloth).

LOCUSTE, n. f. (ent.) locust.

LOCUTION [lokucion] n. f. form of speech; form; turn of expression.

LODS [lô] n. m. pl. (feud.) lord's due (on sales of inheritances).

LOF, n. m. (nav.) loof; luff.

— tout, luff alee. Au —, aloof. Venir au —, to luff.

LOFER, v. n. (nav.) to luff.

LOGARITHME, n. m. (math.) logarithm.

Table de —s, table of =s.

LOGARITHMIQUE, adj. (math.) logarithmic; logarithmical; logarithmic.

LOGARITHMIQUE, n. f. logarithmic logarithmical, logarithmic curve.

LOGE, n. f. 1. cell; 2. (of dogs) kennel; 3. (of gardens) alcove; 4. (of free-masons) lodge; 5. (of fairs) standing; booth; 6. (of lunatics) cell; 7. (of menageries) den; 8. (of organs) lodge; 9. (of porters) lodge; 10. (bot.) (of pericarps) loculament; 11. (theat.) box; 12. (theat.) dressing-room.

— découverte, (theat.) open box; — grillée, close =. — de devant, front =.

Coupon de —, = ticket; jour de —, = night; ouvrier, ouvreuse de —, = keeper. Être aux premières —s, 1. to be in the first tier of boxes; 2. to have the best places for seeing.

LOGEABLE [lojabl'] adj. 1. inhabitable; 2. tenatable; 3. lodgeable.

Non —, 1. uninhabitable; 2. untenatable.

LOGEMENT [lojman] n. m. 1. lodging; 2. house-room; 3. (mil.) lodgment; 4. (nav.) room.

— garni, (sing.) furnished lodgings, pl.; — militaire, (mil.) quartering. —s et emménagements, (pl.) (nav.) accommodation, sing. Billet de —, billet (for troops). Délivrer des billets de — à, to billet.

LOGER, v. n. 1. to lodge; to stay; 2. to lodge (at an inn); to stay; to put up; 3. to dwell; to have o.'s abode; 4. (of animals) to stable; 5. (of troops) to be billeted; 6. (schools) to room.

— à la belle étoile, to lodge in the open air; — en garni, to live, to stay at a lodging house. On loge à pied et à cheval, entertainment for man and horse.

LOGER, v. a. 1. to lodge (a. o.); 2. to harbour (a. th.); to entertain; 3. to stable (animals); 4. (chez, upon) to billet (troops).

LOGÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of LOGER.

Être —, to be lodged; to lodge; en être — là (§. 1. to be so prejudiced; 2. to be so credulous; 3. to be so unenlightened; 4. to be so obstinate; 5. to be so reduced. Nous voilà bien —s (§. we are in a fine pickle, in a nice mess.

SE LOGER, pr. v. 1. to lodge; to take up o.'s lodgings; 2. to take up, to take up o.'s abode; 3. (dogs) to kennel.

LOGETTE, n. f. little cell.

LOGEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. lodging-house keeper (for poor people).

LOGICIE [—cia] n. m. logician

LOGIQUE, n. f. logic.

De —, de la —, logical. Faire de la —, (to chop logic.

LOGIQUE, adj. logical.

LOGIEMENT [lojikman] adv. logically.

LOGIS, n. m. 1. habitation; house;

dicelling; 2. lodging; lodging-house; 3. home; house.

Bon — à pied et à cheval, good entertainment for man and horse. Corps de —, 1. main building; 2. detached building. Au —, at home. Demeurer au —, garder le —, to stay at home. Il n'y a plus personne au —, his senses are gone.

LOGOGRIPE, n. m. logograph (rid-dle).

LOGOMACHIE, n. f. (did.) logomachy; wordy war.

LOI, n. f. 1. § law; 2. § dominion; rule; power; authority; 3. § law; rule; precept; 4. § law; Mosaic law; 5. (law) statute.

— cérémoniale, cérémonielle, ceremonial law; — coutumière, customary; — écrite, statute; — impérative, imperative, mandatory; — locale, particulière, réglementaire, by, bye; — martiale, martial; — du bâton, club; — d'exception, exceptional; — de grâce, Gospel dispensation; — de la nature, physical; — des nations, of nations; international; — du sabre, sword. Homme de —, lawyer; projet de —, (parl.) bill; projet de — d'intérêt local, (parl.) private bill; projet de — d'intérêt public, (parl.) public bill; tables de la —, pl. testimony, sing.; transgresseur de la —, breaker. Comme un homme de —, lawyer-like; conformément à la —, statutorily; contraire à la —, unstatutable; contrel'esprit de la —, 1. against the spirit of the law; 2. (law) out of the equity; dans l'esprit de la —, 1. in the spirit of the law; 2. (law) in the equity; dans, selon les formes déterminées par la —, by course of; sans —, 1. lawless; 2. lawlessly. Avoir force de —, 1. to be =; 2. to be of authority; établi par la —, (law) statutory; expliquer, exposer la —, to lay down the law; faire —, to be =; faire la —, to give the law; faire une —, to enact, to make law, to pass a law; se faire une — (de), to make law a point (of); to make law a point (to); passer en —, to become law; présenter un projet de —, (parl.) to bring in a bill; prévu par la —, (law) statutable; recevoir, subir la —, to receive the law; rejeter un projet de —, (parl.) to reject a law; to throw out a bill. Qui ne connaît pas de —, lawless; unruly.

LOI, n. f. (coin) standard.

LOIN, adv. (de, from; à, to) 1. (of place) far; (far off; distant; at a distance; remote; 2. § (of time) far; 3. § far (from purpose); remote.

Bien — §. 1. very far, distant; at a great distance; 2. = away, off; a great way off; bien — de la §, = from it; si —, 1. § so =; 2. § so =; to such an extent; — à —, (V. De — en —). — l'un de l'autre, 1. =, distant from each other; asunder; 2. asunder; bien — l'un de l'autre, 1. very =, distant from each other; 2. =, wide asunder; — de ... away with ...! — de moi (de)! = be it from me (to)! — que ... (subj.) = from ... from o's ... Au —, 1. =; afar; (= away, off; at a distance; 2. remotely; 3. = and wide; bien au —, = and wide; au plus —, (of place) at farthest; at the greatest distance; de —, 1. § from =; from afar; afar; (= off; from a distance; at a distance; a great way off; 2. § (of time) at a great distance; a long time; a long, (good while; 3. § remotely; 4. § (of relations) distant; de — à —, de — en —, 1. § wide apart, asunder; at distant, great intervals; at a distance from each other; 2. § (of time) at distant, long intervals. Aller —, 1. § to go far; 2. § (pers.) to make v.o.'s way; to get v.o.; ne pas aller —, (V. senses of Al-

ler —) not to have long to live; aller bien — §, to go far to great lengths (with a th.); y avoir —, être —, (V. senses) § to stand v. wide; porter q. ch. bien — §, to carry a th. to great lengths; revenir de —, de bien —, (V. senses) § to escape great danger. — des yeux — du cœur, out of sight out of mind.

LOINTAIN, E, adj. 1. (of place) remote; distant; far; 2. distant; far off.

LOINTAIN, n. m. 1. distance (within sight); 2. (paint.) distance.

1. Apercevoir q. ch. dans le —, to perceive a th. in the distance.

Dans le —, in the =.

LOIR, n. m. (mam.) 1. (genus) dormouse; 2. (species) fat, hoary aormouse.

LOISIBLE, adj. + lawful; allowable.

LOISIR, n. m. 1. (de, to) leisure; leisure-time; 2. —s, (pl.) leisure-hours, pl.; leisure, sing.

À —, at leisure. Avoir du —, 1. to have =; 2. to be at =; avoir le — (de), to be at (to).

LOK, n. m. (pharm.) lock.

LOMBARD [lonbãr] adj. (anat.) lumbar; lumbar.

LOMBARD [lonbãr] n. m. 1. Lombard (native of Lombardy); 2. + Lombard (money-lender); 3. pawn-broking establishment; pawn-broker's shop.

LOMBES [lonb] n. m. pl. (anat.) lumbar; lumbar region, sing.; loins, pl.

LOMBRIK [lonbrik] n. m. (ent.) deworm; earth, ground garden, lo-worm.

— terrestre, =.

LOMBRIKAL [lonbrikal] E, adj. (anat.) lumbrical.

Muscle —, = muscle.

LOMENTACE, E, adj. (bot.) lomentaceous; vertebrate; vertebrate.

LOMPE [lonp] n. m. (ich.) lump-fish; (sea-owl) (sea-hare).

LONG, UE, adj. 1. § long; * lengthful; 2. § (de, to) long (in time); 3. § (A, EN, in; à, ...) long; slow; 4. (gram.) long; 5. (mus.) long.

1. Une —ue robe, une robe —ue, a long gown; un bâton — de ... a stick ... long; un terrain — de ... sur ... de largeur, a piece of ground ... long by ... broad. 3. Être — à tout ce qu'on fait, to be long, slow in every thing one does; être — à croître, to be long growing.

Assez, passablement —, tolerably, pretty long; longish; un peu —, lengthy. Devenir plus —, § to lengthen; to become v., to get v. longer; être — de ... , to be ... =; prendre le plus —, son plus —, to go v., to take v. the longest way.

[Long in the 1st sense may precede the noun.]

LONG, n. m. § length.

Avoir ... de — sur ... de large, to be ... in length by ... in breadth.

Le —, along; le — de, 1. along; 2. (of time) long; 3. (nav.) along; tout le — de, tout du — de, 1. § all along; 2. § all the time of; during the whole of; au —, tout au —, 1. § § along; 2. § at large; largely; at length; at full length; au — de §, along; fort au —, at great length; plus au —, at greater length; more at length; tout au —, at great length; all out; au — et au large, 1. § both in length and breadth; 2. § § in every direction; (every way; 3. § far and wide; de —, lengthwise; de — en large, (V. En — et en large); de son —, tout de son —, at o's length, at full length; all along; en —, lengthwise; en — et en large, 1. backwards and forwards; 2. up and down. Avoir ... de —, to be ... long, in length; se promener en — et en large, to walk up and down. Il en a eu, on lui en a donné ... et du large, 1. he has been beaten soundly; 2. he has been laughed at well.

LONG, adv. much; a great deal.

En dire —, bien —, to say v. = about it; en savoir —, bien —, to know v. =, all about it.

LONGANIMITÉ, n. f. 1. longanimity, forbearance; 2. long-suffering; 2. equanimity; even-mindedness.

Plein de —, long-suffering.

LONGE, n. f. 1. tether (to tie animals to); 2. (butch.) loin; 3. (mus.) longe.

Lier par une —, to tether (animals); mettre à la —, (man.) to longe.

LONGER, v. a. 1. (pers., animals) to go v. along (a place); 2. (th.) to run v. along (a place).

LONGEVITÉ, n. f. longevity.

LONGIMÉTRIE, n. f. (geom.) longimetry.

LONGITUDE, n. f. (astr., geog.) longitude.

— estimée, = by account; — observée, = by observation. Bureau des —s, board of =; différence de —, (geogr.) meridional, meridian distance; membre du bureau des —s, member of the board of =. Prendre les —s, to take v. the =.

LONGITUDINAL, E, adj. (did.) longitudinal.

LONGITUDINALEMENT [—nalman] adv. longitudinally.

LONG-JOINTE, E, adj. (man.) long-jointed.

LONGRINE, n. f. (build.) girder.

LONGTEMPS [lontan] adv. long; a long time; a length of time; a great, (good while).

Aussi — que, 1. as long as; so = as; 2. coeval with; depuis —, 1. = since, ago; 2. for a length of time; for a long time; this length of time; this great while; pendant —, = for a long time; for a length of time; (for a great, (good while. Il y a —, = ago; a length of time ago; a long, great, (good while since, ago; il n'y a pas —, not = since, ago; no great while since, ago).

LONGUE, n. f. 1. § long time; (long run; 2. (gram.) long.

À la —, in time; in the end; (in the long run. En savoir les —s et les brèves (§, to be a skilful, clever fellow; observer les —s et les brèves, 1. to be most circumspect, wary; 2. to be most ceremonious.

LONGUEMENT [long'man] adv. 1. long, a long time; a great length of time; 2. at length.

LONGUET, TE, adj. (longish, somewhat long).

LONGUEUR [longheur] n. f. 1. § length; 2. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) slowness, sing.; 3. § tedious part, passage (in books).

1. Un mur qui a ... de — sur ... de hauteur, a wall that is ... in length by ... in height.

En —, 1. § lengthwise; 2. § at great length. Avoir ... de, en —, to be ... long, in length; tirer, trainer en —, to spin v. out; trainer en —, 1. to be spun out; 2. to linger; to be dilatory.

LONGUE-VUE, n. f. telescope (small); glass;) spy-glass.

— de nuit, night telescope, glass.

LOOCH [lok] n. m. (pharm.) lock.

LOPIN, n. m.) 1. (of estates) piece, bit; 2. § portion; share.

LOQUACE [lokouass] adj. loquacious, talkative.

LOQUACITÉ [lokouacité] n. f. loquacity; loquaciousness; talkativeness.

LOQUE, n. f. (rag (of a th. torn, worn out); tatter; piece.

S'en aller en —s, tomber en —s, to fall v. into tatters.

LOQUELE [lokuel] n. f. small talk.

LOQUET, n. m. latch.

Fermer au —, to latch; hausser, lever le —, to raise the latch; to lift up the latch; lever, ouvrir le — de, to unlatch (doors).

LOQUETEAU [lokte] n. m. *latch*; *spring and crank shutter latch with a lever*.

LOQUETEU-X [lokteu] n. m. SE, n. f. *ragamuffin*; *tatterdemalion*.

LOQUETTE, n. f. (of catables) *little piece*.

LORD, n. m. *lord* (English).

Petit —, *lordling*; riche —, *rich lord*. Chambre des —s, *house of lords*.

LORETTE, n. f. *lady of easy virtue*.

LORNADE [lor-nad] n. f. 1. *side look, glance*; 2. *ogle*.

LORNER, v. a. 1. *to look side-wise at*; *to cast a glance at*; *to eye*; 2. *to quiz*; 3. *to ogle*; 4. *to have an eye on*; *not to lose sight of*.

LORNERIE [lor-n'ri] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. *side glance*; 2. *quizzing*; 3. (b. s.) *ogling*.

LORNEITE [lor-n'yeit] n. f. *opera-glass*; *glass*.

— de spectacle, =.

LORNGEU-R [lor-n'yeur] n. m. SE, n. f. *ogler*.

LORNGON, n. m. *eye-glass*; *quizzing-glass*; *quiz*.

— à deux branches, *double eye-glass*.

LORIOT, n. m. (orn.) *loriot*; *oriole*, *gold-hammer*; *goldfinch*.

— vulgaire, *golden oriole*.

LORS, adv. $\frac{1}{2}$ then.

Depuis —, *thence*; *since then*; dès —, *thence*; *since then*; *thenceforth*. — de, *at the time of*; — que, *when*; — même que, *when even*.

LORSQUE, conj. 1. *when* (on the occasion on which); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *when* (at the time that).

1. *Lorsqu'on agit de la sorte, when one acts in that way*.

[Lorsque becomes *lorsqu'* before *il, elle, on, un and une*; it cannot be joined to participles without an auxiliary verb.]

LOS [lô] n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ *praise*; *laud*; *eulogy*.

LOSANGE, **LOZANGE**, n. f. m. 1. (geom.) *lozenge*; 2. (arch.) *lozenge*; *lozenge-moulding*; 3. (arts) *lozenge*; 4. (her.) *lozenge*.

En —, 1. *in the form of a lozenge*; 2. (arts) *lozenged*; 3. (her.) *lozengeed*; *lozengey*.

LOSANGÉ, E, adj. (her.) *lozengeed*; *lozengey*.

LOT [lô] n. m. 1. *lot* (portion); 2. (of things for sale) *lot*; 3. (of lotteries) *prize*; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ *lot*; *fate*.

Gros —, (of lotteries) *first, highest prize*. Être son —, *to fall to o.'s lot*.

LOTÉRIE [lot'ri] n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *lottery*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *raffle*.

Billet de —, 1. *lottery-ticket*; 2. *ticket in a raffle*; lot de —, *prize in the*; personne qui met à la —, 1. *person that puts in the*; 2. *raffler*. À la —, 1. *in the*; 2. *in the raffle*. Faire une —, *to raffle*; *to make a raffle*; mettre à la loterie —, 1. *to put a, the*; 2. *to put a, the raffle*; *to be a raffler*; mettre q. ch. en —, *to raffle for a. th.*

LOTIER, n. m. (bot.) *lotus*; *lotos*.

LOTION [lôcion] n. f. 1. *lotion*; 2. (chem.) *washing*; 3. (hyg.) *ablution*; 4. (med.) *wash*; 5. (pharm.) *lotion*.

LOTIR, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to lot*; *to portion*; 2. (com.) *to lot*.

LOTI, E, pa. p. V. senses of **LOTIR**.

Bien —, *favoured*. Le voilà bien —, *he has been favoured in his choice*.

LOTISSAGE, n. m. (docim.) *averaging*; *taking averages*; *sampling*.

LOTISSEMENT [lotisman] n. m. (com.) *lotting*.

LOTO, n. m. *loto* (game).

LOTOPHAGES, n. m. *Lotophagi* (people of ancient Africa who fed on lotus berries), pl.

Arbre des —, (bot.) *lote*; *lote-tree*.

LOTOS [lotoss]

LOTUS [lotuss] n. m. (bot.) *lote*; *lote-tree*.

— des anciens, *lotos*; *lotus*.

LOTTE, n. f. (ich.) *lote*.

— commune, — de rivière, *eel-pout*; *burbot*.

LOUABLE, adj. (de, to) *praise-worthy*; *laudable*; *commendable*.

Non, peu —, *uncommendable*. Nature —, *praise-worthiness*; *laudableness*. D'une manière —, *praise-worthily*; *laudably*; *commendably*.

LOUABLEMENT, adv. $\frac{1}{2}$ *praise-worthily*; *laudably*; *commendably*.

LOUAGE, n. m. 1. *letting*; *letting out*; *hiring*; *hire*; *renting*; 2. (law) (of personal property) *hiring*.

Prix de —, *hire*. Propriétaire qui donne à —, *renter*. À —, *on hire*; de —, (V. senses) *hired*. Donner à —, 1. *to let*; 2. *to let out*; *to hire*; *to hire out*; prendre à —, 1. *to rent*; 2. *to hire*.

LOUAGE, n. f. 1. *praise*; 2. *laud*; *commendation*; 3. *encomium*; *eulogy*.

Chant de —, *laud*; hymne de —, *doxology*. À la — de, *in praise of*; sans —, *unpraised*; *praiseless*; *uncommendable*; *without praise*. ligne de —, *praiseworthy*. Célébrer, chanter les —s de q. u., *to praise*, *to laud a. o.*; donner des —s à, *to bestow praise on*; tourner à la — de q. u., *to redound to a. o.'s praise*.

LOUANGER, v. a. (jest.) 1. *to praise*; 2. (b. s.) *to bepraise*; *to laud*.

LOUANGEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. *encomiast*; *praiser*.

LOUANGEU-R, SE, adj. *encomiastic*; *encomiastical*; *laudatory*.

LOUCHE, adj. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *squint*; 2. (pers.) *squint*; *squint-eyed*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *not clear*; *not transparent*; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ *equivocal*; *ambiguous*.

Regard —, *squint*. D'un regard —, *squintingly*.

LOUCHE, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ *equivocalness*; *ambiguity*.

Y avoir du — dans $\frac{1}{2}$, *to be equivocal*, *ambiguous*; jeter du — dans $\frac{1}{2}$, *to render*, *to make* $\frac{1}{2}$, *ambiguous*.

LOUCHER, v. n. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to squint*; *to have a cast with the eye*.

Habitude de —, *squinting*. En louchant, *squintingly*.

LOUCHET, n. m. (hort.) *grafting-tool*.

LOUER, v. a. 1. (à, to) *to let* (give); *to hire*; *to rent*; 2. (à, to) *to let out*; *to hire out*; 3. (DE, of) *to hire* (take); *to rent*.

1. Un propriétaire loue une maison à un locataire, a landlord lets a house to a tenant. 2. — des chevaux, des livres, des chaises, to let out, to hire out horses, books, chairs. 3. Un locataire loue un appartement d'un propriétaire, a tenant hires a suit of apartments of a landlord.

— au-dessous de la valeur, *to underlet*. Personne qui loue, *hirer*. À —, 1. *to let*; *to be let*; 2. *for hire*.

LOUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **LOUER**. En état d'être —, (V. senses) *tenantable*. Qui n'est pas en état d'être —, *untenantable*; qui peut être —, *rentable*.

SE LOUER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) *to hire o.'s self*; 2. (pers.) *to hire o.'s self out*; 3. (th.) *to be let*; *to rent*.

LOUER, v. a. (DE, for; de, pour, for) 1. *to praise*; *to laud*; *to commend*; *to eulogize*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to praise*.

— jusqu'aux nues, *to laud to the skies*; (f. to praise up; — trop peu, *to underpraise*.

LOUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **LOUER**.

Non —, peu —, *unpraised*; *uncommendable*; *unglorified*. — tous, all-praised. Sans être —, *unpraised*; *uncommendable*; *unglorified*.

SE LOUER, pr. v. 1. *to praise*, *to com-*

mend, to laud o.'s self; 2. (DE, for) *to be satisfied* (with a. o.).

2. — de q. u. de q. ch., *to be satisfied with a. o. for a. th.*

LOUEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. *hirer*; *person that lets out*.

— de carrosses, *hackney-man*; *de chevaux, livery-stable keeper*.

LOUEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ (b. s.) *praiser*; *lauder*.

LOUGRE, n. m. (nav.) *lugger*.

LOUIS, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ *louis* (old French coin worth 19 shillings).

— d'or, = *d'or*.

LOUP [lou] n. m. 1. (mam.) *wolf*; 2. *packing-stick*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *black velvet mask*; 4. (a. & m.) *willow*; *willy*; 5. (astr.) *wolf*; 6. (med.) *lupus*.

— doré, (mam.) *golden wolf*; — marin, 1. (ich.) *cat-fish*; 2. (mam.) *sea-wolf*; *wolf-fish*. — garou, *bugbear*; *raw-head*; — de mer, 1. (V. — marin)

2. *tar* (experienced mariner); *jack-tar*. Griffes de —, *patte-de-*, *pie-de-*, (bot.) (wolf's-claw; *club-moss*;

de —, (V. senses) *wolfish*; *wolcish*. Avoir vu le —, *to have seen the world*;

enfermer le — dans la bergerie, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to shut up the* = *in the sheep-fold*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to heal up a wound prematurely*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to drive in a disease*; *tenir le* — par les oreilles $\frac{1}{2}$, *to see a peril on all sides*.

Il faut hurler avec les —s, *at Rome one must do as Rome does*; le — mourra dans sa peau, *a bad man will never amend*.

LOUP-CERVIER, n. m., (pl. **LOUPS-CERVIERS**, (mam.) *lynx*.

LOUPE, n. f. 1. *magnifying-glass*; 2. *eye-glass*; 3. (jewel.) *lens*; 4. (med.) *wen*; 5. *knob* (excrescence in trees).

— grasseuse, (med.) *adipose wen*. De la nature de la —, (med.) *wenny*.

LOUPEU-X [loupeu] SE, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ *wenny*.

LOUP-GAROU, n. m., pl. **LOUPS-GAROUS**, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *were-wolf* (human wolf); 2. *bugbear*; *raw-head*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *churl*; *surlly fellow*, *dog*.

Effrayer par le —, *to bugbear*.

LOURD [lour] E, adj. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *heavy*; *weighty*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *heavy* (inactive); 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *dull*; *unlively*; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ *heavy* (unintelligent); *dull*; *torpid*; 5. (pers.) *heavy* (unintelligent); *dull*; *dull-witted*; *dull-brained*; *thick-headed*; *thick-skulled*; 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ *grave* (great); *gross*; 7. (of falls) *heavy*; 8. (of the weather) *heavy*; *close*.

Trop — par le haut, *top-heavy*. Esprit —, *dull-head*; *dullard*; état —, (V. senses) (of the weather) *closeness*.

À l'esprit —, *dull*; *dull-witted*; *dull-brained*; *thick-headed*; *thick-skulled*.

Avoir l'esprit —, *to be dull-witted*, *dull-brained*, *thick-headed*; rendre —, (V. senses) *dull*.

LOURDAUD [lourdô] n. m. E, n. f. *blockhead*; *loggerhead*; *dullard*; *lubber*.

LOURDEMENT, adv. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *heavily*; *weightily*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *heavily* (inactively); 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ *dully* (without liveliness); 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ *heavily* (unintelligently); *dully*; *torpidly*; 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ *gravely* (greatly); *grossly*; 6. (of talking) *heavily*.

LOURDERIE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *gross blunder*.

LOURDEUR, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. *heaviness*; *unliveliness*; 2. *heaviness* (want of intelligence); *dullness*; *torpidness*; *torpor*.

LOURDISE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *gross blunder*.

LOURE, n. f. 1. (mus.) *loure*; 2. *loure* (dance).

LOURER, v. a. (mus.) *to join* (notes).

LOUTRE, n. f. (mam.) *otter*.

— mâle, *dog* =.

LOUVAT [louvâ] n. m. *young wolf*; *whelp*.

LOUVE, n. f. 1. (mam.) *she-wolf*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pers.) *debauchee* (woman); 3. (tech.) *sling*.

LOUVER, v. a. (tech.) *to sling*.

LOUVET, TE, adj. (of horses) fox-coloured.

LOUVETEAU [louvé] n. m. young wolf; whelp.

LOUVETER [louvé] v. n. (of wolves) to whelp.

LOUVERIE [louvé] n. f. 1. wolf-hunting train; 2. lodge of the wolf-hunting train.

LOUVETIER [louvé] n. m. 1. head of the wolf-hunting train; 2. person that keeps a wolf-hunting train.

LOUVIERS, n. m. Louviers cloth.

LOUVOYER [louvoi-ye] v. n. 1. (nav.) to tack about; 2. (nav.) to ply by boards; 3. § to tack; to manoeuvre.

LOUVRE, n. m. 1. Louvre (public edifice of Paris principally employed as the national museum); 2. § palace (magnificent house).

LOVER, v. a. (nav.) to coil.

LOXODROME, n. f. (sing.) (nav.) loxodromes, pl.

LOXODROMIQUE, adj. (nav.) loxodromic.

LOYAL [loi-yai] E. adj. 1. (th.) honest; fair; faithful; straight-forward; 2. (pers.) honest; upright; fair; fair-dealing; plain-dealing; straight-forward; 3. † bonâ fide; 4. (law) bonâ fide.

LOYALEMENT [loi-yai-man] adv. honestly; uprightly; fairly; faithfully; straight-forward.

LOYAUTE [loi-yôte] n. f. 1. (th.) honesty; probity; fairness; 2. (pers.) honesty; probity; integrity; fairness; fair-dealing; plain-dealing.

LOYER [loi-ye] n. m. 1. hire (price); 2. (of apartments, grounds, houses) rent; 3. † reward; recompense.

— élevé, high rent; faible —, low —; gros —, heavy —. Refus de payer le —, (law) denial of —; stipulation de —, (law) reddendum. Donner à —, to let; to rent; to hire; donner, rendre un — (de), to let (at); to rent (at); prendre à —, to hire; to rent.

LOZANGE, n. f. V. LOSANGE.

LUBIE, n. f. (whim; crotchety; maggot.

Sujet aux —s, crotchety. Avoir des —s, to be full of whims; to be whimsical. Quand la — prend à q. u., quand q. u. a ses —s, when the maggot bites a. o.

LUBRICITE, n. f. lubricity; lust; lewdness; lechery.

LUBRIFIER, v. a. (did.) to lubricate. Action de —, (did.) lubrication; lubrication; chose qui lubrifie, 1. lubricant; 2. (did.) lubricator.

LUBRIQUE, adj. lustful; lewd; lecherous; salacious.

LUCARNE, n. f. (arch.) dormer; dormer-window; (garret-window).

LUCET, n. m. (bot.) (bilberry; whortle-berry).

LUCIDE, adj. § 1. lucid (clear); 2. (med.) lucid.

1. Un esprit —, a lucid mind; des idées —s, lucid ideas.

LUCIDITE, n. f. lucidness (clearness).

LUCIFER, n. m. 1. Lucifer; 2. (astr.) Lucifer; phosphor.

De —, of Lucifer; Luciferian.

LUCRATI-F, VE, adj. lucrative.

LUCRE, n. m. lucre.

LUCUBRATION [—acion] n. f. V. ELUCUBRATION.

LUNETTE, n. f. (anat.) uvula; cion.

LUEUR, n. f. 1. § glimmer; glimmering; gleam; glimpse; light; 2. § glimmering (appearance); gleam; glimpse.

Faible —, faint glimmer, glimmering; — fugitive, passagère, fâcheux glimmer. Jeter une faible —, to glimmer; to gleam; paraître par —, to glimpse.

LUGUBRE, adj. mournful; melancholy; dismal; dreary; drear.

LUGUBREMENT, adv. mournfully; dismally; drearily.

LUI, pr. (personal) m. f. sing. 1. † (pers.) (objective) him, m.; 2. † (pers.) (dative) to him, m.; him, m.; to her, f.; her, f.; 3. (of animals, th.) him, m.; her, f.; it, n.; 4. (of animals, th.) (dative) to him, m.; him, m.; to her, f.; her, f.; to it, n.; it, n.; 5. (pers.) (nominative) he, m.; 6. (pers.) (expletive) ...

1. Je parle de —, I speak of him. 2. Je — dois la vie. I owe him, to him, her, to her my life; je — donne cela, I give him, her that; je — en donne, I give him, her some; donnez — en, give him, her some; ne — en donnez pas, do not give him, her any; donnez-le —, give it to him, her; ne le — donnez pas, do not give it to him, her. 3. C'est — qui le dit, it is he who says so. 6. Il ne le croit pas —, he does not believe it.

[Lui, being a dative case, precedes the verb except in the imperative conjugated affirmatively. Attended by another pronoun that likewise precedes the verb, lui is placed before it; but it follows le, la, les. V. Ex. 2.]

LUIRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like CONDUIRE) 1. § to shine (give light); 2. § to glitter; to gleam; 3. § to shine (appear).

[Luire has no pret. of the indie. or subj.]

LUISSANT, E, adj. § 1. shining; 2. glittering; gleaming; 3. glossy.

LUISSANT, n. m. gloss (of textile fabrics).

LUISSANTE, n. f. (astr.) brilliant star.

LUMACHELLE, n. f. (min.) lumachella; lumachel; shell-marble; fire-marble.

LUMBAGO [lonbagô] n. m. (med.) lumbago.

LUMIERE, n. f. 1. § light; 2. § torch-light; 3. § enlightenment; intelligence; 4. § knowledge; information; insight (into); 5. § luminary (person of transcendent merit); light; 6. (of mathematical instruments) sight; 7. (of organs) mouth; 8. (artil.) touch-hole; vent; 9. (paint.) light.

— éclatante, glaring light. — de flambeau, de torche, torch —. Accident de —, accidental —; gleam of —; champ de la —, (artil.) vent-field. A la — de, by the — of; sans —, 1. § unlighted; lightless; 2. § torchless; 3. § unenlightened. Couvrir la —, (artil.) to cloy the touch-hole; éteindre une —, to extinguish a —; to put (out) a —; jouir de la —, to enjoy the — of day; mettre en — §, 1. to demonstrate; 2. to diffuse; naître à la — du jour, to spring (to) —; perdre la —, être privé de la —, 1. to lose (one's) sight; 2. to die; voir la —, to see (the) — of day.

LUMIGNON [luminn-yon] n. m. 1. snuff of a candle; 2. candle-end; little bit of candle.

LUMINAIRE, n. m. 1. § luminary; light; 2. (sing.) lights (for church service), pl.

LUMINEUX [—neû] SE, adj. § luminous.

Caractère —, luminousness; corps —, luminary; éclat —, luminousness; propriété lumineuse, luminousness. D'une manière lumineuse, luminously.

LUNAIRE, adj. lunar.

Rayon —, (did.) moon-beam.

LUNAIRE, n. f. (bot.) 1. (genus) lunary; moon-wort; 2. honesty.

Grande —, (honesty).

LUNATION, n. f. lunation.

LUNATIQUE, adj. 1. § moon-struck; 2. § whimsical; crotchety; 3. (veter.) moon-eyed.

Cécité —, (veter.) moon-blindness; œil —, moon-eye. Aux yeux —s, moon-eyed.

LUNDI, n. m. Monday.

— gras, shrove —; — saint, = before Easter; = in Passion-week. Faire le —, to make (a) Saint —.

LUNE, n. f. 1. moon; 2. ** moon

(month); 3. (fort.) moon; 4. (ich.) sun-fish; 5. (mil.) lune.

Demi —, 1. half moon; 2. (fort.) demi —; demi-lune; nouvelle —, new —; prime of the —; change of —; pleine —, full —; — rousse, April —; — d'août, harvest —; — de miel, honey —. Clair de —, = light; = — shine; habitant de la —, lunarian; rayon de la —, = beam. Au clair de —, by — light; = shine; de la —, moon; de clair de —, = — shine; = — shiny; en demi —, lunated; en forme de —, lunar; = — shaped; par le clair de —, by — light; = light; sans —, sans clair de —, moonless. Avoir des —s, to be whimsical; to have whims, crotchets; faire un trou à la —, to decamp; to run (away); prendre q. u. dans sa bonne, dans sa mauvaise —, to take (a. o.) in his good, bad moments; vouloir prendre la — avec les dents, to attempt impossibilities.

LUNETTE, n. f. 1. telescope; 2. telescope; spy-glass; 3. eye-glass; 4. —s, (pl.) spectacles, pl.; 5. § spectacles (light, intelligence), pl.; 6. (of close stools, water-closets, &c.) seat; 7. (of poultry) merry thought; 8. (of watch-cases) rim; 9. (arch.) lunette; 10. (fort.) lunet; lunette; 11. (man.) lunet; lunette.

— jumelle, double eye-glass; — méridienne, (astr.) transit instrument. — d'approche, — à, de longue vue, telescope; (spy-glass. Porter des —s, to wear (spectacles).

LUNETIER, n. m. spectacle-maker.

LUNIFORME, adj. (did.) luniform; moon-shaped.

LUNI-SOLAIRE, adj. (astr.) lunisolar.

LUNULE, n. f. (geom.) lune.

LUNULE, E, adj. (bot.) lunulate; moon-shaped.

LUPERCALES, n. f. pl. (Rom. ant.) lupercalia, pl.; lupercals, pl.; lupercal, sing.

LUPIN, n. m. (bot.) lupine.

LURON, n. m. 1. jolly, hearty fellow; 2. determined fellow, dog.

LURONNE, n. f.) buxom woman.

LUSIADE, n. f. Lusiad (Camoens' epic poem).

LUSTRAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) lustring.

LUSTRAL, E, adj. (ant.) lustral.

LUSTRATION [—acion] n. f. (ant.) lustration.

De —, lustrical. Purifier par la —, to lustrate.

LUSTRE, n. m. 1. § lustre (artificial brightness); 2. § gloss; 3. § lustre, splendour; brilliancy; 4. § lustre (candlestick); 5. (a. & m.) lustre (of textile fabrics).

LUSTRE, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) lustrum; 2. (chron.) lustre (space of five years).

LUSTRE, v. a. 1. § to give (a) lustre to; 2. § to give a gloss to; 3. (a. & m.) to glaze (textile fabrics); 4. (cloth.) to dress.

LUSTRE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of LUSTRE) 1. having a lustre; 2. glossy.

Non —, (a. & m.) unglazed.

LUSTRE, n. f. lustring (silk-stuff).

LUSTUCRU, n. m. (1. what do you call him; 2. simpleton; ninny.

LUT [lut] n. m. (chem.) lute; luting.

LUTER, v. a. (chem.) lute; ** shell.

LUTH, n. m. (mus.) lute; ** shell.

Corde de —, lute string; étui de —, = — case; joueur de —, lutist; lutanist.

Jouer du —, to play the —.

LUTHERANISME, n. m. Lutheranism.

LUTHERIEN [lutériin] NE, adj. Lutheran.

LUTHERIEN [lutériin] n. m. NE, n. f. Lutheran.

LUTHIER, n. m. lute-maker.

LUTIN, n. m. 1. § goblin; hobgoblin; ** elf; 2. § (pers.) most lively person; 3. § (pers.) wild child.

Faire le —, to play the deuce.
 LUTIN, E, adj. wanton; waggish; roguish.
 LUTINER, v. a. 1. to bedevil; 2. to plague; to torment; to tease.
 LUTINER, v. n. to play the deuce.
 LUTRIN, n. m. 1. lectern; leiter; (reading-desk; (eagle; 2. (sing.) choristers, pl.
 LUTTE, n. f. 1. || wrestling; 2. || scuffle; 3. || struggle; 4. § contest; 5. § strife.
 — vigoureuse, 1. vigorous struggle; 2. fierce grapple. — corps à corps, wrestling. En —, at strife. De bonne —, fairly; by fair means; de haute —, by main strength, force; sans —, (V. senses) unfought. Refuser la —, (V. senses) to decline a contest; soulever une —, (V. senses) to raise a contest.
 LUTTER, v. n. (AVEC, CONTRE, with; pour, to) 1. || to wrestle; 2. || to scuffle; 3. || to have a match; 4. || § to struggle; to fight; 5. § to strive; 6. § (CONTRE, ...) to buffet; 7. § (DE, in) to vie.
 — ensemble, (V. senses) (de) to vie with each other (in); — ferme (, fort, (V. senses) || § to struggle hard; (to fight) hard. Personne qui lutte, (V. senses) 1. || § struggler; 2. § striver.
 LUTTEUR, n. m. || 1. wrestler; 2. scuffer.
 LUXATION [—acion] n. f. (surg.) luxation; dislocation.
 LUXE, n. m. luxury.
 Objet de —, superfluity; objets de —, (com.) fancy goods, pl. Avec —, luxuriously; with —, de —, (V. senses) luxurious. Adonné au —, luxurious; être du — (pour), to be a luxury (to).
 LUXER, v. a. (surg.) to luxate; to dislocate; (to put) out of joint.
 LUXÉ, E, pa. p. (surg.) luxated; dislocated; (out of joint).
 SE LUXER, pr. v. (surg.) to become luxated.
 LUXURE, n. f. || lust; lewdness.
 LUXURIANCE, n. f. || § luxuriance.
 LUXURIANT, E, adj. || § luxuriant.
 LUXURIER, v. n. || to luxuriate.
 LUXURIEUSEMENT [luxuriéuzman] adv. || lustfully; lewdly.
 LUXURIEUX [luxuriéu] SE, adj. lustful; lewd.
 LUZERNE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) lucern; lucern-grass; Burgundian hay.
 — aborescente, moon trefoil; — commune, cultivée, lucern.
 LUZERNIERE, n. f. lucern-field.
 LYCANTHROPE, n. m. person affected with lycanthropy.
 LYCANTHROPIE, n. f. || (med.) lycanthropy.
 LYCÉE, n. m. 1. (Gr. ant.) Lyceum; 2. lyceum; college.
 LYCÉEN [licéin] n. m. collegian.
 LYCHNIDE [liknida] n. f. (bot.) lychnidea.
 — visqueuse, catch-fly.
 LYCOPODE, n. m. (bot.) 1. (genus) lycopodium; wolf's claw; 2. club-moss.
 — commun, =. — en massue, club-moss.
 LYDIEN [lidin] NE, adj. Lydian.
 LYMPHATIQUE [limfatik] adj. (physiol.) lymphatic; globate; globated.
 Ganglion, glande —, =gland; vaisseau —, = lymph-duct.
 LIMPHE [linf] n. f. 1. (physiol.) lymph; 2. (bot.) lymph; sap.
 LYNX, n. m. (mam.) lynx.
 LYRE, n. f. 1. lyre; ** shell; 2. (astr.) lyra; harp; 3. (anat.) lyra; 4. (anc. mus.) dulcimer.
 Joueur, joueuse de —, lyrist. Jouer de la —, to play the lyre.
 LYRIQUE, adj. 1. lyric; lyrical; 2. tunable.
 Ouvrage —, lyricism.

LYRIQUE, n. m. lyric.
 LYSIMACHIE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) loose-strife.
 — rouge, purple willow; small loose-strife.
 LYSIMAQUE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) loose-strife.
 — nummulaire, money-wort.

M

M [emm] n. f. [me] n. m. 1. (thirteenth letter of the alphabet) m; 2. (Roman character representing 1000) M.
 M, 1. (initial letter of MAJESTÉ, Majesty) M; 2. (initial letter of MONSIEUR) Mr. (Mister).
 M' 1. contraction of ME (V. ME); 2. f. my.
 2. — amour, — amie, my love.
 MA, adj. (possessive) f. sing, pl. MES, my.
 [Ma is used before consonants only. Before a vowel or a silent h, mon is used in the f. For other grammatical observations V. MON.]
 M. A. initial letters of MAISON ASSURÉE.
 MAB, n. f. (North. myth.) Mab (queen of the fairies).
 MACADAMISER, v. a. (engin.) to macadamize.
 MACAQUE, n. m. (mam.) macacus; macaquo; dog-faced baboon; ap-baboon.
 MACARON, n. m. macaroni (small cake); macaroon.
 MACARONÉE, n. f. (poes.) macaronic.
 MACARONI, n. m. macaroni (fine paste).
 MACARONIQUE, adj. (poes.) macaronic.
 MACÉDOINE, n. f. 1. || medley (dish of different vegetables, fruits); 2. § medley (confused mass).
 MACER, V. MASSER.
 MACÉRATION [—racion] n. f. 1. maceration; 2. (chem.) maceration.
 MACÉRER, v. a. 1. to macerate; 2. (chem.) to macerate.
 MACHABÉES [makabé] n. m. (Bible) Maccabees, pl.
 MÂCHE, n. f. 1. mash (mixture for horses); 2. (bot.) lamb's lettuce; corn salad.
 MÂCHECOULIS [machkouli] n. m. MÂCHICOU LIS, (fort.) machicolation.
 Défense par les —, =. À —, machicolated.
 MÂCHEFER [machferr] n. m. 1. (sing.) scales of iron, pl.; 2. (metal.) hammerslag; puddler's offal; offal.
 MACHELIÈRE [machlièr] adj. || (of teeth) of the jaw.
 Dent —, jaw tooth; mill tooth.
 MACHELIÈRE [machlièr] n. f. 1. jaw-tooth; mill-tooth; 2. (of animals) grinder.
 MACHEMOURE [machmour] n. f. (sing.) remains of ship biscuit, pl.
 MÂCHER, v. a. 1. || to masticate; to chew; 2. § (à, for) to prepare; to cut; 3. § (à, to) to explain; 4.) to munch; 5. + to eat with gluttony; 6. (did.) to manducate; 7. (man.) to champ (o.'s bit).
 — de haut, to eat without appetite; — à vide, to delude o.'s self with unfounded hope.
 MÂCHÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of MÂCHER.
 Non —, (V. senses) unmasticated; unchewed. Ne l'avoir point — §, not to mince the matter.
 MÂCHEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. chewer; 2.) muncher; 3. eater.
 — de tabac, tobacco-chewer.
 MACHIAVÉLIQUE, adj. Machiavelian.
 MACHIAVÉLISME, n. m. machiavelism.
 MACHIAVÉLISTE, n. m. machiavelian.

MÂCHICATOIRE, n. m. masticatory.
 MACHICO, n. m.
 MÂCHICOT, n. m. + (b. s.) singer (in churches).
 MACHICOULIS, n. m. V. MÂCHECOULIS.
 MACHINAL, E, adj. mechanical (produced by the mere laws of motion & not intentional).
 Un effet purement —, an effect merely mechanical.
 Nature —e, mechanicalness.
 MACHINALEMENT [—nalman] adv. mechanically (by the mere laws of motion and not intentionally).
 MACHINATEUR, n. m. machinator; plotter.
 MACHINATION [machinacion] n. f. 1. machination; plot; 2. tampering.
 MACHINE, n. f. 1. || machine; 2. || engine (powerful machine); 3. || —s, (pl.) machinery, sing.; 4. || § piece of mechanism, machinery; 5. § work of art; 6. § machination; intrigue; 7. —s, (pl.) (theat.) machinery, sing.
 — auxiliaire, assistant engine; — fixe, fixed, stationary =; — fonctionnant à terre, land =; — locomotive, locomotive =; locomotive; — ronde, globe (earth); ball; — soufflante, blast =; blowing =. — de bateau, marine =; — à colonne d'eau, water-pressure =; — à détente de vapeur, expansion steam =; — à double effet, double acting =; — à simple effet, single acting =; single-stroke =; — de la force de ... chevaux, ... horse-power =; — de guerre, = of war; — à la main, hand machine; — à basse, haute, moyenne pression, low, high, mean pressure =; — de renfort, assistant =; — à ... roues, ...-wheeled =; — à vapeur, steam =; — à vapeur fixe, fixed, stationary =; — à vapeur de la force de ... chevaux, ... horse-power steam =. Atelier de construction pour les —s, 1. machine-factory; 2. =-manufactory; bâtiment pour la —, =-house; chambre de la —, =-room; conducteur de —s, (rail.) =-driver; constructeur de —s, 1. machine-maker; 2. =-builder; =-maker, manufacturer; construction de —s, =-building, making; puits de —, (mining) =-pit, shaft; surveillant de —, machine-minder; tender de —, (rail.) =-tender. Far une —, des —s, (V. senses) by machinery. Démonter une —, to take an —, a machine to pieces; fonctionner au moyen de —s, to be worked, to work by machinery; faire fonctionner, jouer une —, to work an —; monter une —, to put an —, a machine together; être mû, mis en mouvement par des —s, to be worked, to work by machinery; remonter une —, to put an —, a machine together again. La — fonctionne, va bien, the —, machine works well; c'est une pure —, une — ambulante, ce n'est qu'une —, he, she is a mere machine.
 MACHINER, v. a. to machinate; to plot.
 MACHINISTE, n. m. 1. machinist; 2. engineer; engine-man.
 MÂCHOIRE, n. f. 1. || jaw; jaw-bone; 2. (of animals) jaw-bone; (chop); 3. (b. s.) (pers.) blockhead; dolt; 4. (sing.) (of fire-arms) chops; claws, pl.; 5. (tech.) jaw; 6. (tech.) (of vices) chop.
 À — tombante, chop-fallen; chop-fallen.
 MÂCHONNER, v. a. 1. to mumble (chew); 2. to mumble (speak indistinctly).
 Ne faire que — ses paroles, to mumble (speak indistinctly). En mâchonnant, mumbly. Personne qui mâchonne, mumbler.
 MÂCHURER, v. a. 1. to blacken; to black; 2. + (print.) to macule.

MACIS, n. m. *mace* (spice).
M. A. C. L. initial letters of **MAISON ASSURÉE CONTRE L'INCENDIE**.
MACLE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *water-calthrop*; 2. (her.) *mascle*; 3. (min.) *macle*; *chiastolite*; *hollow spar*.
MAÇON, n. m. 1. *mason*; 2. *mason*; *free-mason*; 3. § (b. s.) *bungler*; *bad, clumsy workman*.
Aide-, *mason's labourer*; *franc-*, =, *free*; *maître* —, *master* = — en briques, *bricklayer*; — en pierre, *stone-*. *Etat*, profession de —, *masonry*.
MAÇONNAGE, n. m. *masonry*; *mason's work*.
MAÇONNER, v. a. 1. *to do* *mason's work*, *masonry* to; 2. *to blunder*; 3. *to wall*; *to wall up*; *to block up*; 4. (mas.) *to stone*.
MAÇONNERIE [maçonneri] n. f. 1. *masonry*; *mason's work*; *stone work*; 2. *masonry*; *free-masonry*.
 — brute, (mas.) *ashlar*; *rubble-work*: — mailée, (build.) *net masonry*. — de blocaille, *rubble-work*: — de libage, *ashlar*; — pour murs, (mason.) *walling*. *Ouvrage* de —, *masonry*; *mason's work*; *stone work*.
MAÇONNIQUE, adj. *masonic*.
MACQUE, n. f. *brake* (instrument for breaking hemp).
MACQUER, v. a. *to break* *hemp*.
MACRE, n. f. (bot.) *water caltrop*, *caltrop*.
MACREUSE [makreüz] n. f. (orn.) *scoter*; (king-duck); *black diver*.
 Double —, *velvet scoter*. *Avoir un sang de* —, *to be frigid* (unmoved at a th.).
MACROURE, n. m. (crust.) *macroueran*.
 Décapode —, (carcin.) *crayfish* (family).
MACULATURE, n. f. (book-s., print.) *macule*, *waste paper*.
MACULE, n. f. 1. *spot*; *stain*; *blemish*; 2. (astr.) *macula*.
 Agneau sans —, *spotless lamb*.
MACULER, v. a. (print.) *to macule*; *to cloud*.
MACULER, v. n. (print.) *to macule*; *to set* *off*.
MADAME, n. f., pl. **MESDAMES**, 1. (before a noun) *Mrs.* (mistress); 2. (addressing a lady) *Madam*; (Ma'am); 3. (speaking of a lady present) *this lady*; 4. (of titled ladies) *my Lady*; *your, her Ladyship*; 5. (of princesses) *lady*; 6. *Madame* (king of France's, dauphin's eldest daughter; wife of the king's brother).
 [Madame in superscriptions is often used twice.]
 Faire la —, *to play the great lady*. C'est une grosse —, *she is a great (rich) lady*. — vaut bien monsieur, *the wife is as good as the husband*.
MADEFACTION [—fakcion] n. f. (pharm.) *madefaction*.
MADEFIER, v. a. (pharm.) *to madefy*.
MADELONNETTE [madlonett] n. f. *Magdalen* (repentant woman).
MADEMOISELLE [madmoizel] n. f., pl. **MESDEMOISELLES**, 1. *Miss*; 2. (in letters) *Madame*; 3. *Mrs.* (mistress, a title given formerly to married ladies not noble); 4. *Mademoiselle* (eldest unmarried princess of the blood royal, eldest daughter of the king's brother).
MADERE, n. m. *Madeira*; *Madeira wine*.
MADONE, n. f. *madona*; *madonna*.
MADRAGUE, n. f. (fish.) *tunny-net*.
MADRAS [madràss] n. m. 1. *madras*; *madras handkerchief*.
 Mouchoir de —, *madras handkerchief*.
MADRE, E, adj. 1. *spotted*; 2. *speckled*; 3. *mottled*; 4. § (pers.) *crafty*; *cunning*; *sly*.

MADREPORE, n. m. (polyp.) *madrepore*.
MADRIER, n. m. 1. (build.) *joist*; 2. (fort.) *madrier*.
 Poser des —s, (build.) *to joist*.
MADRIGAL, n. m. 1. *madrigal*; 2. (mus.) *madrigal*.
MADRURE, n. f. 1. *spotting*; 2. *speckling*; 3. *mottling*.
MAESTRAL, n. m. *maestral* (north-west wind in the Mediterranean).
MAÏLE, E, adj. *chubby*; *chub-faced*.
MAGASIN, n. m. 1. *warehouse*; *storehouse*; *store-room*; 2. *shop*; 3. (for military stores) *magazine*; 4. *provision*; *store*; *stock*; 5. *magazine* (periodical publication); 6. (of coaches) *basket*.
 Auteur d'un vol dans un —, *shop-lifter*; *commis* de —, = *man*; *jeune commis* de —, = *boy*; *dame* de —, = *woman*; *demoiselle* de —, = *girl*; *garçon* de —, 1. *warehouse-man*; 2. *porter*; *marchandise* en —, (com.) *stock*; *vol* dans un —, = *lifting*. En —, 1. *in store*; 2. *in o's*; 3. *in hand*; *on hand*. *Courir* les —s, *to shop*; *fermer* le —, *to shut* *up*; *garder* un —, *to attend* a; (to mind a; *mettre* en —, *to warehouse*; *monter* ses —s, (com.) *to lay* *in*, *to take* *in* *stock*; *ouvrir* le —, *to open*; *remettre* en —, (com.) *to rewarehouse*; *tenir* un —, *to keep* *a* = —.
MAGASINAGE, n. m. (com.) 1. *warehousing*; 2. *warehouse-rent*.
MAGASINIER, n. m. 1. *warehouseman*; 2. (com.) *stock-book*; 3. (nav.) *yeoman*.
MAGE, n. m. 1. *magian*; 2. —s, (pl.) *magians*; *magi*, pl.; 3. —s, (pl.) *wise men of the East*, pl.
 Des —s, (V. senses) *magian*.
MAGE, MAJE, adj. † (of judges) *chief*.
 Juge —, *chief justice*.
MAGICIEN [—ciin] n. m. NE, n. f. *magician*.
 Herbe aux —s, (bot.) (woody nightshade).
MAGIE, n. f. § *magic*.
 — blanche, *naturelle*, *natural* =; — noire, *black art*. *Livre* de — noire, *black book*. Par —, *magically*.
MAGIQUE, adj. 1. § *magic*; 2. § *magic*; *magical*.
MAGISME, n. m. *magianism*.
MAGISTER [majistèr] n. m., pl. —, 1. *school-master* (of a village); 2. *pedant*.
MAGISTÈRE, n. m. 1. *grand mastership* (of the order of Malta); 2. † (chem.) *magistry*; 3. † (pharm.) *magistry*.
MAGISTRAL, E, adj. 1. *magisterial* (of a master); 2. (of lines, of plans) *principal*; 3. (pharm.) (of medicines) *prepared according to prescription*.
 Air —, *magisterial air*; *magisterialness*; ton —, = *tone*; *magisterialness*.
MAGISTRALEMENT [—tralman] adv. *magisterially*.
MAGISTRAT, n. m. 1. *magistrate* (member of a court of justice); 2. † *town-council*.
 De —, *of a magistrate*; *magisterial*; *magistratic*.
MAGISTRATURE, n. f. *magistracy*.
 — assise, *judicial* = (judges); — debout, *body of public prosecutors*.
MAGNANERIE [mann-yannri] n. f. *silkworm nursery*.
MAGNANIER [mann-yanièr] n. m. *owner, proprietor of a silkworm nursery*.
MAGNANIME [mann-yanim] adj. (de, to) *magnanimous*; *high-minded*.
MAGNANIMEMENT [mann-yanim'man] adv. *magnanimously*.
MAGNANIMITÉ [mann-yanimité] n. f. *magnanimity*; *greatness of mind*.
 Avec —, *with* =; *magnanimously*.
MAGNAT [maghna] n. m. *magnate*

(nobleman of Hungary and formerly of Poland).
MAGNE [mann-y'] adj. † *great*.
MAGNESIE [mann-yézi] n. f. (chem.) *magnesia*.
MAGNETIQUE [mann-yétik] adj. (phys.) *magnetic*.
 Propriété —, *magneticalness*.
MAGNETISER [mann-yétizé] v. a. (phys.) *to magnetize*.
MAGNETISEUR [mann-yétiseur] n. m. *magnetizer*.
MAGNETISME [mann-yétissm] n. m. *magnetism*.
 — animal, *animal* =. *Science*, (sing.) *principles* (pl.) du —, *magnetics*, pl. Par le —, *magnetically*.
MAGNIFICAT [maghnifikatt] n. m. (cath. lit.) *magnificat* (hymn to the Virgin Mary).
MAGNIFICENCE [mann-yiféanss] n. f. 1. § *magnificence*; *grandeur*; 2. § *magnificent thing*; 3. § *great expense*.
MAGNIFICO [mann-yifikò] n. m. *magnifico* (grandee of Venice).
MAGNIFIER [mann-yifié] v. a. † *to glorify* (God); *to praise*.
MAGNIFIQUE [mann-yifik] adj. 1. § *magnificent*; *grand*; *gorgeous*; *stately*; 2. § *magnificent*; *grand*.
MAGNIFIQUEMENT [mann-yifikman] adv. 1. § *magnificently*; *grandly*; *gorgeously*; 2. § *magnificently*; *grandly*; 3. (§ in fine style).
MAGNOLIA [mann-yolia] n. m.
MAGNOLIER [mann-yolièr] n. m. (bot.) (genus) *magnolia*.
 — parasol, *umbrella-tree*.
MAGOT, n. m. 1. (mam.) *magot*; *Barbary ape*; 2. § (bot.) (pers.) *rude*, *awkward clown*; 3. *grotesque figure*; 4. *hoard of money*; *hoard*.
MAHALEB, n. m. (bot.) *mahaleb*.
 Cerisier —, =.
MAHEUTRE, n. m. f. †
MAHOITRE, n. m. f. † *sleeve*.
MAHOGON
MAHOGONI, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *mahogany*.
 — d'Amérique, *mahogany* (species).
MAHOMÉTAN, E, adj. *Mahometan*, *Mohammedan*.
MAHOMÉTAN, n. m. E, n. f. *Mahometan*; *Mohammedan*.
MAHOMETISME, n. m. *Mahometanism*; *Mohammedanism*.
MAI, n. m. 1. *May* (month); 2. *May-pole*.
 La mi —, *the middle of May*; *premier* —, 1. *first of*; 2. = *day*. *Bois* de —, (bot.) *hawthorn*; *champ* de —, (Fr. hist.) "*champ de Mai*" (assembly of the nation held in May); *divertissement*, *jeu* de —, = *game*; *matinée* du premier —, = *morn*. *Cueillir* de l'aubépine du mois de —, *to may*; *planter* le —, *to set* *up* the = *pole*.
MAIGRE, adj. 1. § *lean*; *meagre*; 2. § (pers.) *thin*; *spare*; 3. § *meagre*, *poor*; *sorry*; 4. § *barren*; *dry*; *jejune*; 5. (of coal) *close-burning*; 6. (of writing) *slender*; 7. (arts) *meagre*; 8. (print.) *thin*.
 Jour —, 1. *fish-day*; 2. † *day of abstinence from flesh meat*; *repas* —, *fish-meal*; *soupe* —, 1. *vegetable soup*; 2. *fish-soup*. — comme un chat, comme un hareng, *as thin as a lath*, *as a whipping-post*.
MAIGRE, n. m. 1. *lean* (not fat); 2. *food other than meat*.
 Faire —, *to abstain from meat*; *not to eat* *flesh*; *to eat* *no flesh*.
MAIGRE, n. m. (ich.) *umbra*; *chromis*; *corvo*.
MAIGRELET, TE, adj. § *thin*; *spare*.
MAIGREMENT, adv. § *meagrely*; *poorly*; *sorribly*.
MAIGRET, TE, adj. § *thin*; *spare*.
MAIGREUR, n. f. 1. § *leanness*; *meagreness*; 2. § (pers.) *thinness*; *spareness*; 3. § *meagreness*; *poorness*; *sor-*

riness; 4. § barrenness; dryness; jeuneness; 5. (arts) meagreness.

MAIGRIR, v. n. 1. to become *✓*, to get *✓*, to grow *✓* lean; (to fall *✓* away; 2. (pers.) to become *✓*, to get *✓*, to grow *✓* thin, spare; (to fall *✓* away.

MAIL [ma-y] n. m., pl. -s, 1. mail (game); 2. mail (place).

MAIL [ma-y] n. m. V. MAILLOGHE.

MAILLE [mā-y] n. f. 1. stitch; 2. mesh; 3. ring of mail; 4. "maille" (old French coin worth 083 farthing); 5. straw (least possible value).

— tombée, loose stitch. Avoir — à partir ensemble, to pluck, to pull a crow together; avoir — à partir avec q. u., to have a crow to pluck with a. o.; laisser échapper, tomber une —, to let *✓* down a =; relever, reprendre une —, to take *✓* up a =. Dont la — est tombée, = fallen.

MAILLER [mā-yé] v. n. (of partridges) to become *✓*, to get *✓*, to grow *✓* speckled.

Se —, =.

MAILLET [ma-yé] n. m. 1. mallet; wooden hammer; beetle; 2. (tech.) stock.

Gros —, mail. Manche de —, beetle-stock. Frapper d'un gros —, to mall.

MAILLOCHE [mā-yoch] n. f. (tech.) beetle.

Manche de —, = stock.

MAILLOT [mā-yô] n. m. long-clothes, pl.; swaddle, sing.; swaddling-band, sing.; swaddling-clothes, pl.

Au —, en —, in swaddling-clothes. MAIN, n. f. 1. hand; 2. (of certain animals) paw; 3. hand-writing; hand; writing; 4. handle; 5. hook (of the bucket of a well); 6. hand-shovel (for money); shovel; 7. (of carriages) body-loop; 8. (of paper) quire; 9. (bot.) cirrus; cirrus; (clasper); 10. (cards) trick; 11. (cards) lead; 12. (meas.) hand.

Avant —, (man.) fore-hand; — chaude, (sing.) hot cockles (game), pl.; — courante, (hook-k.) waste-book; la dernière —, the finishing —, stroke; — droite, right =; — forte, 1. large =; 2. strong =; 3. (law) assistance; — gauche, left =; haut la —, off =; les —s nettes, with clean =; les —s pleines, with o.s. = full; with full =; les —s vides, empty-handed; with o.s. = empty. — de beurre, (play) butter-fingers, pl.; — de corde, (stat.) cassic, cording quire. Adresse, agilité de la —, sleight of =; arts de la —, manual arts; battement de —s, clapping of =; coup de —, 1. (mil.) sudden attack; "coup de main"; 2. § bold stroke; 3. § surprise; homme de —, bold, enterprising man; jeu de —, game in which the players strike each other; jeux de —, (pl.) romping, sing.; longueur de la —, span; ouvrage fait délicatement à la —, fingering; poignée de —, shake of the =; revers de —, blow with the back of the =; revers de la —, back of the =; tour de —, leger demain; sleight of =. La — dans la —, = in =. À la —, 1. to o.s. =; ready, nigh at =; (handy); 2. by =; 3. in =; 4. on =; 5. by guess (without weighing); 6. (of letters, &c.) by private =; à bas les —s! = off! à — armée, 1. with arms in =; armed; 2. by force of arms; à belles —s, (V. À pleines —s); aux — crochues, légères, (b. s.) light-fingered (thievish); à deux —s, 1. with both =; 2. two-handed; 3. (of saws) cross-cut; 4. (man.) (of horses) fitted to drive and ride; à — droite, on the right =; at, to the right; à — gauche, on the left =; at, to the left; à —s jointes, with clasped =; à — levée, (of writing) off =; à pleines —s, 1. by hand-fuls; 2. § profusely; à toutes —s, 1. (man.) (of horses) fitted to drive and ride;

2. § (pers.) fit for any and every thing; à une —, (man.) (of horses) fitted for one purpose only; à la portée de la —, nigh at =; (handy); aux —s de beurre, butter-fingered; avec le revers de la —, back-handed; dans sa —, (V. sensés) within o.s. =; de la —, (V. sensés) manual; de la — à la —, from = to =; de — en —, 1. from = to =; 2. § from one (person) to another; de la —, des —s de q. u., at o.s. =; de la — de quique ce soit, at any =; des deux —s, with both =; de longue —, 1. for a length of time; 2. of old; 3. of long standing; old; de — d'homme, by the = of man; de la longueur de la —, spanlong; de la première —, from the first =; de sa propre —, 1. with o.s. own =; 2. in o.s. own = writing; de seconde —, second =; en — § 1. § in =; 2. § at o.s. disposal; en — propre, in, into a. o.s. own =; en — tierce, in the =s of a third party; en un tour de —, in a trice; in an instant; entre les —s, in o.s. =; in =; hors —, hors la —, (man.) off-side; off; par la — de q. u., 1. by a. o.s. =; 2. (law) under a. o.s. =; sans — mettre, without labour or expense; sous —, under =; sous la —, 1. at =; ready, nigh at =; 2. under-hand; 3. (man.) near side; near. Ne pas y aller de — morte, 1. to strike *✓* hard; 2. to handle a. o. without mittens; arracher des —s de q. u. to snatch out of a. o.s. =; avoir la —, (cards) 1. to play first; 2. to deal; avoir de la —, (mus.) to execute well; avoir une belle —, (writing) to write *✓* a good =; avoir la — bonne, 1. to be handy; to be skilful with o.s. =; 2. § to be fortunate, lucky; avoir la — crochue, to be light-fingered (thievish); avoir la — dressée, faite, rompue à q. ch., to have o.s. = in; avoir la — forcée, 1. to be compelled; 2. not to be free; avoir la grande, la haute —, to have the most authority; avoir la — heureuse, to be fortunate, lucky; avoir la — légère, 1. to have skilful =; 2. to be free with o.s. = (inclined to strike); 3. § to be light-fingered (thievish); avoir les —s longues, to have long arms; to be powerful; avoir les —s nettes, to have o.s. = clean (uncorrupted); il a les —s nettes, his = are clean (uncorrupted); avoir les —s nettes de q. ch., to have o.s. = clean of a. th.; avoir la — sûre, to have a firm =; avoir q. ch. entre les —s, to have a. th. in o.s. =; avoir des —s de beurre, (play) to be butter-fingered; baiser la — de q. u., to kiss a. o.s. =; baiser les —s à q. u., to kiss a. o.s. =; battre des —s, to clap o.s. =; changer de —, to change =; donner la —, 1. to shake *✓* = (with a. o.); 2. (cards) to give *✓* o.s. adversary the lead; donner la — à, 1. to give *✓* o.s. = to; 2. to hand (a. o.); 3. § to assist; to lend *✓* a = to; donner les —s à q. ch., to consent to a. th.; donner un coup de —, to lend *✓* a =; to give *✓* a lift; to do *✓* a turn; faire donner un coup de — à q. u., to give *✓* a. o. a spell; donner une poignée de — à q. u., to shake *✓* a. o. by the =; to shake *✓* = with a. o.; donné avec le revers de la —, (of blows) back-handed; être à la —, to be at =; élever à la —, to bring *✓* up (children) by the =; être en —, 1. (th.) to be in =; 2. § (pers.) to have a. th. at =; 3. (bil.) to have o.s. ball in o.s. =; être sous la —, to be at =, in the way; être haut à la —, 1. to be imperious; 2. to come *✓* to blows easily; être comme les deux doigts de la —, to be like = and glove; faire une —, (cards) to make *✓* a trick; faire la —, (cards) 1. to make *✓* the trick; 2. to deal; fait à la —, 1. done by =; 2. § by concert; on purpose; faire — basse sur, to lay *✓* violent = on; forcer la

— à q. u., to compel a. o. to do a. th., se froter les —s de, (to rub o.s. = at; graisser la — à §, to bribe; to throw *✓* a sop to; joindre les —s, to clasp o.s. =; gagner q. u. de la —, to fore-stall a. o.; lâcher la — à q. u., 1. § to relax o.s. strictness to a. o.; 2. § to lower o.s. pretensions; se laver les —s de, to wash o.s. = of; lever la — contre q. u., to raise, (to lift o.s. = against a. o.; en lever la —, (to take *✓* o.s. oath of it; levé, soulevé avec la —, 1. upraised; 2. uplifted; 3. uphand; lier les —s à q. u., 1. § to tie a. o.s. =; to bind *✓* a. o. down; to tie a. o. down; 2. § to bind *✓*, to tie a. o. down; mesurer de la —, to span; mettre aux —s, to engage in a contest; mettre la — à q. ch., to put *✓*, to set *✓* o.s. = to a. th.; mettre q. ch. à la — à q. u., to put *✓* a. th. into a. o.s. =; mettre la — sur, to lay *✓* o.s. = upon; mettre la dernière — à, 1. to put *✓* the finishing stroke to; 2. (tech.) to trim; mettre la — au feu pour q. ch., to lay *✓*, to stake o.s. life upon a. th.; mettre la — à l'œuvre, à l'ouvrage §, to set *✓* to work; mettre la — à la pâte, to put *✓* o.s. shoulder to the wheel; mettre la — à la plume, to put *✓* pen to paper; mettre, porter la — sur, to lay *✓* o.s. = upon; passer de — en —, to hand about; se payer par ses —s, to pay *✓* o.s. self by o.s. own =; peser à la —, 1. (man.) to lean upon the =; 2. § too be heaviness, dullness itself; porter la — sur, to lay *✓* o.s. = upon; posé à la —, (build.) = set; prendre à la —, too take *✓* in o.s. =; prendre q. u. par la —, to take *✓* a. o. by the =; prendre q. ch. en —, to take *✓* in =; prendre q. u. la — dans le sac, to take *✓* a. o. in the very act (of stealing); prêter la — à q. u., 1. to lend *✓* a. o. a = (assist); 2. too countenance (favour) a. o.; saisir entre les —s de q. u., to seize in a. o.s. =; serrer la — à q. u., to shake *✓* a. o. by the =; to shake *✓* = with a. o.; signée de la — de q. u., 1. signed with a. o.s. =; 2. (law) under a. o.s. sign manual; sortir des —s de q. u., to go *✓* out of a. o.s. =; tendre la —, too hold *✓* out o.s. =; tendre la — à q. u., to hold *✓* out a helping = to a. o.; tenir la — à, to attend to the execution of (orders); (to attend to; to see *✓* to; tenir q. u. d'une — ferme, to keep *✓* a tight = over a. o.; tenir de bonne —, to have (a. th.) from good authority; se tenir par la — §, to go *✓* = in =; se tenant par la —, = in =; tenir la — haute à q. u., 1. § to keep *✓* a tight = over a. o.; 2. § to be difficult as to conditions; tirer à la —, (man.) to bear *✓* upon the =; tomber sous la — à q. u., to fall *✓* in a. o.s. way; toucher dans la — à q. u., (to shake *✓* = with a. o.); transmettre de — en —, to hand down; en venir aux —s, 1. to come *✓* to blows; 2. (mil.) to fall *✓* to logger heads; 2. (mil.) (avec) to close (with); vider ses —s, 1. § to empty o.s. =; 2. § to give *✓* up money one has in =. Les —s m'en tombent! I am most surprised at it! Quin la — crochue, légère, (b. s.) light-fingered; à quoi on n'a pas mis la dernière —, (tech.) untrimmed. J'ai perdu la — §, my = is out.

MAIN-D'OEUVRE, n. f. 1. workmanship; 2. manual, hand labour.

MAINETTE, n. f. (bot.) (coral club-top).

MAIN-FORTE, n. f. (law) assistance (rendered to officers of justice).

Demander —, to demand =; prêter — à, to assist; to give *✓*, to lend *✓* = to.

MAIN-LEVEE, n. f. (law) 1. withdrawal; 2. (of distress) replevin.

Accorder, donner — de, 1. to order a withdrawal; 2. to replevy, obtenir la

—, 1. to obtain a withdrawal; 2. to replevy. Dont on peut obtenir la —, (of distresses) replevable; replevisable; dont on ne peut obtenir la —, (of distresses) irreplevable.

MAINMISE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ (feud.) seizure.

MAINMORTABLE, adj. (law) subject to mortmain.

MAINMORTE, n. f. (law) (of lands) mortmain.

Bien de —, mortmain. En —, in mortmain.

MAINT, E, adj. many; many a.

— et —, many and many; many and many a.

MAINTENANT [mintan] adv. 1. now; (now then); 2. by this, that time.

—à ..., voyons — ..., now for ... — donc, now then. — que, now that; now.

MAINTENIR [mintair] v. a. irr. (conj. like TENIR) 1. || to sustain (keep fixed); to uphold; to support; (to hold up; to keep up; to bear up; 2. || to maintain (keep in the same state); to keep up; 3. § to maintain; to preserve; to keep; 4. § to maintain; to be a maintainer of; to keep alive; to keep up; 5. § to maintain (affirm); to sustain; to abide by; to keep by; 6. § to maintain (prove to be just); to vindicate; 7. (build.) to secure; 8. (com.) to sustain (prices); to keep up; 9. (mach.) to secure.

1. — une barre de fer, to sustain, to uphold an iron bar. 2. — un degré de chaleur, to maintain, to keep up a degree of heat.

— bas ||, 1. to keep down; 2. (com.) to keep down. — à bas prix, (com.) to keep down. Pour —, (V. senses) 1. § for the maintenance, preservation of; 2. § in vindication of.

MAINTENU, E, pa. p. V. senses of MAINTENIR.

Qui peut être —, (V. senses) § maintainable; sustainable.

SE MAINTENIR, pr. v. 1. || (th.) to maintain o.'s state; to keep up; 2. § (th.) to be maintained, preserved, kept; to keep up; 3. § (pers.) to keep up, to stand up o.'s ground; 4. § (pers.) to maintain o.'s position; 5. § (pers.) to keep up in (with a o.); 6. (com.) (of prices) to be well-sustained; to keep up.

— bas, 1. || to keep down; 2. (com.) to keep down; — à bas prix, (com.) to keep down.

MAINTENUE [mintu] n. f. (law) confirmation by judgment of the possession of a litigious right.

— définitive, pleine, definitive =; — provisoire, interlocutory =.

MAINTIEN [mintin] n. m. § 1. maintenance; preservation; keeping; keeping alive, up; 2. deportment; carriage; bearing; address.

N'avoir point de —, to have an awkward deportment, carriage, bearing.

MAIRAIN, n. m. V. MERRAIN.

MAIRE, n. m. 1. mayor; 2. (of London & York) lord mayor.

— adjoint, adjoint du —, deputy =.

Femme du —, mayoress.

MAIRESSE, n. f. (jest.) mayoress.

MAIRIE [méri] n. f. 1. mayoralty (functions, duration); 2. mayoralty; mayoralty-house.

MAIS [mè] conj. 1. but; 2. but; why; 3. (adverb.) ...; 4. (substant.) but.

Parler par des —, to but. N'en pouvoir —. cannot help it. En puis-je —, can I help it?

MAIS [ma-iss] n. m. (bot.) maize; Indian corn, wheat.

MAISON, n. f. 1. || § house; 2. || house (house one inhabits); 3. house; house-keeping; 4. house; family; household; 5. (of sovereigns) household; household-establishment; 6. house; family;

race; 7. (astrolog.) house; 8. (com.) house; firm.

— commune, de ville, town-house; common-hall; — éternelle, long home; — garnie, private lodging =; — habitée, 1. = inhabited; 2. (law) dwelling =; petite —, 1. small =; 2. + retired =; petites — s, Bedlam (of Paris) =; — publique, disorderly =; = of bad fame; — religieuse, religious =; — rustique, farm; — seigneuriale, mansion; mansion =; manor =. — de campagne, country =, seat; — des champs, country = (with appurtenances); — de commerce, 1. commercial, mercantile =, establishment; 2. (com.) firm; — de commission, commission-agency; — de correction, Bridewell; — de Dieu, Lord's =; — d'été, summer =; — de son éternité, long home; — servant à l'habitation, (law) dwelling =; — de plaisance, pleasure =; villa; — de la reine, du roi, queen's, king's household, household-establishment; — de santé, private hospital; — de ville, town =; common hall; — en ville, town =; — et dépendances, (pl.) messuage, sing. Ami, amie de la —, friend of the family; associé d'une —, (com.) member of a firm; chef de —, = keeper; householder; état de —, establishment; gens de —, servants; gens de la —, servants of the =, family; homme de bonne —, man of a good family; maîtresse de —, 1. mistress of a =; 2. wife; personne qui tient une —, = keeper. À la —, 1. at home; within; 2. in doors; within doors; de la —, (V. senses) 1. home; 2. household; 3. homely; de sa —, (astrolog.) domal; hors de la —, out of doors; without doors; par-dessus les — s, beyond all reason, measure; sans —, (V. senses) without a =; "houseless; vers la —, homeward; homewards. Aller à la —, 1. to go home; 2. to go homeward; avoir un grand état de —, to keep up a large establishment; être chef de —, to be a = keeper; être à mesure aux petites — s, to be a fit subject for Bedlam; être un échappé des petites — s, to be a madman broke loose; faire sa —, to form o.'s household, establishment; fait à la —, 1. home-made; 2. § home-spun; faire — nette, to make a clear =; faire — neuve, to have all new servants; faire les honneurs de la —, to do the honours of the =; garder la —, 1. to keep o.'s =; 2. to mind the =; jeter la — par les fenêtres, to turn the = out of window; rester à la —, to remain at home; to remain in; to keep in doors; s'en retourner à la —, to return home; to go homeward; sortir de la —, to go from home; to go out of doors; to go out; tenir —, to keep up; tenir une —, to be a = keeper.

MAISONNEE, n. f.) whole house (persons).

MAISONNETTE, n. f. small house.

MAÎTRE, n. m. 1. || § master; 2. + task-master; 3. "ruler; lord; master; 4. master; owner; proprietor; 5. master; teacher; instructor; 6. head; chief; 7. (of attorneys, barristers, notaries in the exercise of their profession) Mr. (Mister); 8. (of inns) landlord; master; 9. (of operatives) master; 10. (fable) master; squire; 11. (nav.) master; 12. (nav.) boatswain; 13. (univ.) master.

Grand —, grand master; passé —, (= of the trade; petit —, spark; fop; coxcomb; sous —, assistant at a school; assistant; (usher) — d'armes, fencing =; — ès arts, = of arts; — d'équipage, (nav.) =; boatswain; — d'étude, usher; — d'hôtel, steward; office de — d'hôtel, stewardship; — de pension,

= of a boarding-school; school =. Coup de —, 1. = stroke; 2. = touch; fonction de —, mastership; pouvoir de —, mastership; mastery; talent de —, masterliness; trait de —, = touch. De —, (V. senses) masterly; de main de —, masterly; en —, masterly; sans —, (V. senses) masterless. Changer de —, (V. senses) to change o.'s allegiance (to a sovereign); chercher —, to be undecided; être — de, (V. senses) § to be a = of; être parfaitement — de, to be thoroughly = of; être le — §, (V. senses) to have the option, choice (of); faire le — avec q. u., to lord it over a o.; se rendre — de, 1. to make o.'s self = of; to master; 2. to get (the) under; trouver son —, (V. senses) to find o.'s match. Tel — tel valet, like = like man.

MAÎTRESSE, n. f. 1. mistress; 2. "ruler; lady; mistress; 3. mistress; owner; proprietor; 4. mistress; teacher; instructress; 5. mistress (lady promised in marriage); 6. (h. s.) mistress; 7. (of inns) landlady; mistress; 8. (of schools) governess; mistress.

Petite —, "petite-maitresse" (lady of studied elegance); sous —, under-governess (of schools); governess. — lemme, superior woman.

MAÎTRISE, n. f. 1. freedom (of a trade company); 2. mastership (of military orders).

MAÎTRISER, v. a. 1. || § to master; 2. || (h. s.) to domineer over; to lord it over; 3. || to overmatch; 4. § to master; to subdue; to overcome; to get under; 5. § to master; to keep under; 6. § to command (overlook); 7. to subdue (a fire); to be master of; to get under.

MAÎTRISÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of MAÎTRISER.

Non —, qu'on n'a pas —, (V. senses) 1. || § unmastered; 2. § unsubdued.

MAJESTÉ, n. f. 1. majesty; 2. majesty (title).

Sa —, 1. his = (the king, emperor); 2. her = (the queen, empress).

MAJESTUEUSEMENT [—tueüzman] adv. majestically.

MAJESTUEUX [—tueü] SE, adj. majestic.

MAJEUR, E, adj. 1. greater (part); major; 2. important; great; 3. (pers.) of age; 4. (cards) major; 5. (law) of full age; 6. (mus.) major.

Personne — e, 1. person of age; 2. (law) major.

MAJEUR, n. m. 1. + — s, (pl.) ancestors; forefathers, pl.; 2. (mus.) major.

MAJEURE, n. f. (log.) major.

MAJOR, adj. m. 1. (cards) major; 2. (mil.) major.

État —, staff (V. ÉTAT); sergent —, sergeant major; tambour —, drum-major.

MAJOR, n. m. (mil.) major (field officer who directs the administration and accounts of a regiment and the recruiting department).

— général, major general (officer who directs the administration, accounts and recruiting department of a whole army and who dispatches the orders of the general in chief).

MAJORAT, n. m. "majorat" (landed property attached to a title so as to descend with it).

Constituer, établir, fonder un —, to settle a =.

MAJORDOME, n. m. major-domo.

MAJORITÉ, n. f. 1. majority; 2. age (period at which persons cease by law to be under the control of parents or guardians); 3. (of sovereigns) majority.

Faible —, small majority; forte —, large =; — simple, bare =. Entrée en —, coming of age; au-dessous de la

—, *under age*. Arriver à sa —, *to come of age*; atteindre sa —, 1. *to be of age*; 2. (of sovereigns) *to attain o.'s*; *to come of age*.

MAJUSCULE, adj. (of letters) *capital; large*.

Lettre —, = *letter; capital*.

MAJUSCULE, n. f. (of letters) *capital; capital letter*.

Grande —, *large capital*; petite —, *small*.

MAKI, n. m. (mam.) *lemur; makis*.

MAL, n. m. 1. *evil; ill*; 2. *evil (moral)*; 3. *harm; wrong-doing*; 4. *evil; injury; harm; hurt*; 5. *mischievousness; evil; misfortune*; 6. (sing.) *trouble, sing.*; 7. *pain*; 8. *ache*; 9. *soreness*; 10. *disease; distemper; illness; complaint*.

1. Le bien et le —, *good and evil*; les maux de la vie, *the evils, ills of life*. 2. Apprendre à faire le bien et à éviter le —, *to learn to do good and avoid evil*. 3. Le mensonge fait toujours plus de — que de bien, *lying always does more injury than good*. 7. Avoir — aux dents, à la tête, *to have a pain in o.'s teeth, in o.'s head*; *to have the tooth-ache, the head-ache*. 8. — au doigt, *a sore finger*; — aux genives, *sore gums*; — aux oreilles, *oreille, sore ears*; — aux yeux, *d'yeux, sore eyes*.

— *atrocious, exquisite pain; agony of pain*; — *caduc* †, de saint †, de saint Jean †, (falling-sickness; grand —, 1. *serious evil, injury*; 2. *great, violent*; haut —, (falling-sickness; — *imaginaire, imaginary evil, ill*; léger —, 1. *slight*; 2. *slight hurt*; petit —, 1. *slight evil, ill*; 2. *slight injury*; — *physique, physical, natural evil*; violent —, *violent* — d'âne, (veter.) *scratch*; — d'aventure, *whitlow*; — au cœur, du cœur, *sickness; sickness of stomach*; — de mer, *sea-sickness*; — d'opinion, *imaginary evil*. Auteur d'un —, (V. senses) *hurter*; disposition pour le —, *mischievousness*; herbe aux cent maux, (bot.) *money-wort*. Enclin au —, *inclined to evil; evil-inclined*; ill-inclined; en —, 1. *for the worse*; amiss; 2. *unfavourably*; in an unfavourable manner; 3. *in a bad sense*; sans avoir de —, *harmless*; sans faire du —, 1. *harmless*; 2. *harmlessly*. Accuser un —, (med.) *to complain of a*; arriver au —, *to come to mischief*; s'attirer du —, *to get into mischief*; avoir — à ..., 1. *to have a*; to have — in o.'s ...; *to have the ...* — ache; 2. *to have sore ...*; avoir — partout, *to feel ill all over*; avoir du — à faire q. ch., 1. *to have some trouble to do a. th.*; 2. *to be painful to a. o. to do a. th.*; avoir le — caduc, *to have the falling-sickness*; dire du — de, *to speak ill of*; dire tout le — *imaginable de q. u.*, *to say all imaginable harm of a. o.*; *to say every thing that is bad of a. o.*; se donner du —, 1. *to take* † = *trouble*; 2. (pour) *to have a great deal of trouble (to)*; entraîner q. u. au —, *to bring q. u. to evil*; expliquer en —, *to misinterpret*; *to misconstrue*; éviter, fuir le —, *to avoid, to shun* † *evil*; † *to eschew evil*; faire —, 1. *to be injurious*; 2. *to pain*; 3. *to hurt*; faire le —, 1. *to do ill, evil*; 2. *to do mischief*; faire quelque —, *to be in mischief*; faire un —, *to inflict an injury*; faire — à, 1. *to injure (a. o.)*; *to be injurious to*; 2. *to pain (a. o.)*; 3. *to hurt (a. o.)*; faire du —, *to do wrong*; *to do ill*; faire du — à, (V. Faire — à); faire —, du — à q. u., 1. *to injure a. o.*; *to do a. o. harm, an injury*; *to be injurious, prejudicial to a. o.*; *to hurt a. o.*; 2. *to do q. u. a mischief*; se faire —, du —, *to injure o.'s self*; *to hurt o.'s self*; se faire un — *grave*; *to meet q. u. with an injury*; induire à —, *to lead q. u. to evil*; *to lead q. u. astray*; prendre en —, *to take q. u. amiss*; penser à —, 1. *to think q. u. of harm*; 2. *to*

mean q. u. harm; 3. *to think q. u. amiss*; penser du — de, *to think q. u. ill of*; être porté au —, *to be inclined to evil*; to be evil-inclined, ill-inclined; prendre en —, *to take (a. th.) amiss*; *to take q. u. offense at*; préserver q. u. de —, *to keep a. o. out of evil, of harm's way*; ressentir, sentir un —, *to feel q. u.*; tomber dans le —, *to come q. u. to evil*; to get q. u. into harm; tomber de — en pis, *to go q. u. further and fare worse*; tomber du haut —, (to have the falling-sickness; tourner en —, *to misinterpret*; *to misconstrue*; to put q. u. a bad, wrong construction on; vouloir du — à q. u., *to bear q. u. malice*; to bear q. u. to once a. o. ill will. Il n'y a pas de —, 1. *there is no harm done*; 2. *there is no offense*. Qui fait toujours le —, (V. senses) *mischievous*; qui ne fait point de —, 1. *unharmful*; *unharming*; *unhurtful*; 2. *unpainful*; *unaching*; qui n'éprouve pas de —, *hurtless*; qui projette le —, *ill-designing*. Aux grands maux les grands remèdes, *extraordinary, great evils require extraordinary remedies*.

MAL, adv. (comp. & sup. pis; PLUS MAL) 1. *ill; badly*; 2. *wrong*; 3. *amiss*; 4. *uncomfortable*; 5. *ill (having an illness)*; 6. *bad*; 7. *fainting*; 8. (pers.) *at variance*; *unfriendly*; on bad, ill terms.

3. — *agir*, — *faire*, *to do amiss*.

Pas —, (V. senses) 1. *not a little*; 2. *not a few*; plus —, *worse*; beaucoup, bien plus —, *much worse*; a great deal worse; un peu plus —, *rather, somewhat*; (something, a little worse — ensemble, at variance; unfriendly; on bad, ill terms. De — en pis, *worse and worse*. Aller —, (V. senses) *to come q. u. amiss*; aller, se porter plus —, *to become q. u. to get q. u. to grow q. u. worse*; être —, être fort —, *to be ill, bad, very ill, very bad*; être — avec q. u., *to be at variance with a. o.*; *to be on bad, ill terms with a. o.*; mettre — ensemble, *to set q. u. at variance*; — parler (de), *to speak q. u. ill of*; trouver —, *to find q. u. amiss*; se trouver —, 1. *to be uncomfortable*; 2. *to fare ill*; 3. (de) *to be the worse (for)*; 4. *to swoon*; *to faint*; (to faint away; avoir envie de se trouver —, *to feel q. u. faint*; *to be faint, faintish*; être — à q. u. (de), *to be wrong of a. o. (to)*. C'est — à lui, à vous (de), *it, that is wrong of him, of you (to)*.

[MAL in the infinitive may precede the verb.]

MALACHITE [malakiti] n. f. (min.) *malachite; mountain green*.

MALACIE, n. f. (med.) *malacia*; depraved, vitiated appetite.

MALACOLOGIE, n. f. (nat. hist.) *malacology (science of the mollusks)*.

MALADE, adj. 1. *ill (having an illness)*; 2. *bad*; 3. *sick (ill)*; 3. *unwell*; 4. *poorly*; 4. (of parts of the body) *diseased*; *bad*.

1. Cette personne est —, *that person is ill*; les gens —, *people that are ill*. 2. Les gens —, *sick people*; une mère —, *a sick mother*. 4. Un pied —, *a diseased foot*.

Dangereusement —, — à mourir, à la mort, *dangerously ill*. Avoir l'air —, *to look ill*; rendre —, 1. *to render*, *to make q. u.*; 2. *to diseased*; se rendre —, *to make q. u. self ill*; se sentir —, *to feel q. u. unwell*; *to feel q. u. self* —, *unwell*; tomber —, *to be taken q. u. ill*; to sicken. Vous voilà bien —! *you complain without being hurt!*

MALADE, n. m. f. 1. *invalid*; person that is ill; sick person; —s, (pl.) *sick*; 2. (with regard to the physician) *patient*.

Poste des —s, (nav.) *sick-birth*; rôle des —s, *sick-list*. Être mis sur le rôle des —s, *to be on the sick-list*.

MALADIE, n. f. 1. (in general) *illness; malady; disease; distemper; sick-*

ness; 2. (local) *disease*; (complaint); 3. *illness*; fit of sickness; 4. (of plants) *disease*; 5. § *disease (moral)*; 6. § (DE, for) *passion (excessive fondness)*; 7. (veter.) (of horses, dogs) *distemper*.

2. — du cœur, *a disease of the heart*. 5. Une — des affections, de l'imagination, *a disease of the affections, of the imagination*.

— *fâcheuse, grave, serious illness, disease*; — *légère, slight* —, *disease*. — du pays, *home-sickness*. Avoir la — du pays, *to be home-sick*; faire une —, *to be ill*; *to have a fit of sickness*; gagner une —, *to be taken ill*; passer dans la —, *to sicken away (time)*; relever de —, *to recover from*.

MALADI — F, VE, adj. *sickly; unhealthy*; (ailing).

État —, 1. (pers.) *sickliness*; 2. (th.) *unhealthiness; unsoundness*. D'une manière malade, *unhealthily*. Devenir —, *to become q. u. to get q. u. to grow q. u. sickly, unhealthy*.

MALADIVETE [maladivete] n. f. *sickliness; unhealthiness*.

MALADRERIE, n. f. † *hospital for the leprous*.

MALADRESSE, n. f. 1. § *awkwardness; unskillfulness; inexterity; unhandiness; clumsiness*; 2. § *awkward thing, (trick)*; 3. § *unskillfulness*.

MALADROIT, E, adj. 1. § *awkward; unskillful; unhandy; ungainly; clumsy*; 2. § (de, to) *awkward; unskillful*.

MALADROITEMENT [—droitman] adv. 1. § *awkwardly; unskillfully; unhandily; clumsily*; 2. § *awkwardly; unskillfully*.

MALAGA, n. m. *Malaga; Malaga wine*.

MALAI, n. m.

MALAIS, n. m. *Malay*.

MALAIRE, adj. (anat.) *of the cheek*.

Os —, (anat.) *cheek-bone*.

MALAIS, E, adj. *Malay*.

MALAISE, n. m. *uncomfortableness; uneasiness*.

Avec —, *uneasily*. Dans le —, *uncomfortably*. Avoir du —, sentir du —, un —, *to feel q. u. uncomfortable*; être dans le —, *to be straitened in o.'s circumstances*.

MALAISE, E, adj. 1. (de, to) *difficult; hard*; 2. *inconvenient; incommodious*; 3. (pers.) *straitened in o.'s circumstances*.

MALAISEMENT, adv. *difficultly; with difficulty; with trouble*.

— réussirai-je à cela, *I shall succeed in that with difficulty*.

[MALAISEMENT preceding the verb admits in affirmative phrases of the nominative following the verb.]

MALANDRE, n. f. 1. (carp.) *dead, rotten knot*; 2. (sing.) (veter.) *mal-lenders, pl.*; grease, sing.

MALANDREU — X [—dreu] SE, adj. (carp.) *that has dead, rotten knots*.

MAL-ANIME, E, adj. *ill-spirited*.

MAL-APPRIS, E, adj. *unmannerly; unmannered; under-bred*.

MALART, n. m. (orn.) *wild drake*.

MALAVISE, E, adj. (pers.) *ill-advised; ill-judged*.

MALAXER, v. a. (pharm.) *to work up*.

MALBÂTI, E, adj. (pers.) *ill-shaped*.

MALCONTENT, E, adj. † *dissatisfied; discontented*.

MALDISANT, E, adj. † *slandering*.

MÂLE, n. m. 1. *male*; 2. (of certain animals) *male*; (he); 3. (of birds) *male*; (cock); 4. (bot.) *male*.

MÂLE, adj. 1. § *male*; 2. § *manly; manful; manlike*; 3. § (th.) *masculine*; 4. (bot.) *male; sterile*.

Peu —, 1. *unmanly*; 2. (th.) *unmasculine*. Air —, *manliness; caractère* —, 1. *manliness*; 2. (th.) *masculineness; virility*; ton —, *manliness*.

MALEBÊTE [malbeu] n. f. † *dangerous person*.

MALEBOSSE [malboss] n. f. + great hump.

MALEDICTION [-dikcion] n. f. curse; malediction; + curse.

Exempt de —, uncursed. Proférer, prononcer des —s, to curse.

MALEFAIM [malfa] n. f. + cruel hunger.

MALEFICE, n. m. witchcraft.

MALEFICIE, E, adj. bewitched.

MALEFIQUE, adj. (astrol.) malevolent; malefic.

MALEMORT [malmor] n. f. + tragic death; bad end.

MALENCONTRE, n. f. mischance; mishap.

MALENCONTREUSEMENT [-treüzman] adv. (untowardly; unluckily; by mischance).

MALENCONTREU-X [-treü] SE, adj. untoward; unlucky.

Caractère —, untowardness; unluckiness.

MAL-EN-POINT, adv. in a sorry plight.

MALENTENDU, E, adj. ill-conceived; ill-judged.

MALENTENDU, n. m. misunderstanding; misconception; misapprehension.

Il y a du — dans... , there is a — in...

MALEPESTE, int. plague on it!

MAL-ÊTRE, n. m. 1. uncomfortableness; uneasiness; 2. (sing.) narrow circumstances, pl.

MALEVOLE, adj. + malevolent; evil-disposed.

MALFAÇON, n. f. 1. || bad work; 2. § deceit; trickery.

MALFAIRE, v. n. to do evil.

[MALFAIRE is used in the infinitive only.]

MALFAISANCE [malfezans] n. f. 1. evil-doing; wrong-doing; 2. (law) malfeasance.

MALFAISANT [malfezan] E, adj. 1. (pers.) malevolent; malignant; 2. mischievous; 3. (th.) unhealthy; unwholesome; injurious; prejudicial; hurtful; noxious.

Air —, malaria; caractère —, nature

—e, 1. malevolence; malignancy; 2. mischievousness. D'une manière —e,

1. malevolently; malignantly; 2. mischievously; 3. injuriously.

MALFAIT, E, adj. 1. (pers.) deformed; 2. (th.) ill-advised; ill-judged.

MALFAI-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. malefactor; evil-doer.

MALFAME, E, adj. ill-famed.

MALGRACIEUSEMENT [-cieüzman] adv. + rudely; uncivilly.

MALGRACIEU-X [-cieü] SE, adj. + rude; incivil.

MALGRE, prep. 1. in spite of (a. o.); against the will of; 2. in spite of (a. th.); notwithstanding.

— cela, in spite of that; notwithstanding; nevertheless; (for all that.

— que, + (subj.) although; — que j'en aie, — qu'il en ait, etc, in spite of me, him, etc.

MALHABILE, adj. § (DANS, in; de, to) unskilful (morally); unskilled; awkward.

MALHABILEMENT [malabilman] adv. unskilfully; awkwardly.

MALHABILETE [malabilite] n. f. unskilfulness; want of skill; awkwardness.

MALHERBE, n. f. (bot.) deadly carrot.

MALHEUR, n. m. 1. misfortune; ill-fortune; 2. unhappiness; 3. unlikelihood; ill-luck; bad luck; 4. misfortune; (piece of ill-fortune; unfortunate event.

— à...! woe to...! — à moi, ** woe is me! De —, (V. senses) woeful; par

—, 1. unfortunately; 2. unhappily; 3. unluckily; (by ill-luck;) as ill-luck

would have it. Arriver à —, to get into harm; jouer de —, 1. || to have a run of ill-luck; 2. § to be unlucky;

porter —, to bring ill luck. C'est un petit —, it is no great misfortune. A

quelque chose — est bon, it is an ill wind that blows nobody good; un —

ne vient jamais seul, misfortunes never come alone.

MALHEUREUSEMENT [maleureüzman] adv. 1. unfortunately; 2. unhappily; 3. unluckily.

MALHEUREU-X [maleureü] SE, adj. (de, to) 1. unfortunate; 2. unhappy; 3. unlucky; 4. unsuccessful; 5. wretched; miserable; 6. poor; wretched; destitute; needy; indigent; 7. wretched (unimportant); poor; pitiful.

Être —, (V. senses) (pers.) to be in bad circumstances; to be badly off.

MALHEUREU-X [maleureü] n. m. SE, n. f. (V. senses of MALHEUREUX, adj.) 1. poor, wretched, destitute, needy, indigent person; poor wretch; 2. (b. s.) wretch (bad person); wretched being, creature.

MALHONNÊTE, adj. 1. dishonest; 2. (POUR, to) impolite; unpolite; uncivil; unhandsome; rude.

1. Une action —, a dishonest action; un — homme, a dishonest man. 2. Un homme —, an impolite man.

[MALHONNÊTE in the 1st sense applied to persons precedes the noun.]

MALHONNÊTEMENT [malonêtman] adv. 1. dishonestly; 2. impolitely; unpolitely; uncivilly; rudely.

MALHONNÊTETE, n. f. 1. impoliteness; unpoliteness; incivility; rudeness; scurrility; 2. impolite, unpolite, uncivil, rude thing.

Faire une — à q. u., to behave impolitely, uncivilly, rudely to a. o.

MALICE, n. f. 1. malice; maliciousness; malignancy; malignity; 2. malicious, malignant act, action, thing; (piece of malice, malignancy; 3. archness; arch, sly humour; roguery; knavery; 4. arch, sly thing; 5. acuteness; sharpness; 6. trick; prank.

Un innocent fourré de —, a malicious person who assumes the appearance of simplicity and goodness. Avec —, (V. MALICIEUSEMENT). Avoir de la —, 1. to be malicious, malignant; 2. to be arch, sly; ne pas entendre — à q. ch., to mean no harm by a. th.; faire une — à q. u., to play a. o. a trick, prank.

MALICIEUSEMENT [-cieüzman] adv. 1. maliciously; malignantly; malignly; 2. archly; slyly; knavishly; 3. acutely; sharply.

MALICIEU-X [-cieü] SE, adj. 1. malicious; malignant; malign; 2. arch; sly; knavish; 3. acute; sharp; 4. (of horses) vicious.

MALIGNEMENT [malinn-y'man] adv. malignantly; malignly; maliciously; malevolently.

MALIGNITE [malinn-yité] n. f. 1. malignancy; malignity; malice; 2. (med.) malignancy; malignity.

Avec —, with —: malignantly; malignly; maliciously; malevolently.

MAL-IN, IGNE, adj. 1. malignant; malign; malicious; malevolent; 2. arch; sly; 3. acute; sharp; knavish; 4. (med.) malignant; malign.

Esprit —, — esprit, evil spirit; — vouloir, malevolence. Avoir l'air, le regard —, to look arch, sly, knavish.

MAL-IN, n. m. IGNE, n. f. 1. malignant, malign, malicious, malevolent person; 2. evil spirit; 3. arch, sly, knavish person; (rogue; 4. acute, sharp person.

MALINE, n. f. (nav.) spring-tide.

Grande —, equinoctial =.

MALINES, n. f. Mechlin lace; mechlin.

MALINGRE, adj. 1. ailing; poorly; 2. weakly.

MALINTENTIONNÉ [malintancioné] E,

adj. evil-disposed; evil-minded; ill-meaning; ill-designing.

MALITORNE, adj. awkward; uncouth; clumsy.

MAL-JUGE, n. m. (law) erroneous judgment.

MALLARD, n. m. small grindstone.

MALLE, n. f. 1. trunk; 2. peddler's basket; 3. mail (dispatches); 4. mail (coach).

Courrier de la —, mail-guard. Défaire sa —, to unpack o.'s trunk; faire sa —, ses —s, to pack o.'s trunk, trunks; to pack up.

MALLEABILITÉ [mal-leabilité] n. f. malleability; malleableness.

Non —, unmalleability.

MALLEABLE [mal-leabl'] adj. malleable.

Non —, unmalleable.

MALLEOLE [mal-leol] n. f. (anat.) malleolus; (ankle).

MALLE-POSTE, n. f., pl. MALLES-POSTES, mail (coach).

MALLETIER [mal-tié] n. m. + trunk-maker.

MALLETTE, n. f. small trunk

MALLIER, n. m. wheeler (horse).

MALMENER, v. a. 1. to maltreat; 2. to hector; to abuse; ○ to bully.

MALOTRU, n. m. E, n. f. rude, uncouth, ill-bred person.

MALPEIGNE [malpenn-yé] n. m. dirty, unwashed fellow;) dirty dog, pig.

MALPLAISANT, E, adj. (th.) unpleasant; disagreeable.

MALPROPRE, adj. 1. dirty; unclean; 2. slovenly; squalid; 3. + unfit (for).

Homme —, sloven; femme —, slut.

MALPROPREMENT, adv. 1. dirtily; uncleanly; 2. slovenly; squalidly; 3. badly; grossly; clumsily.

MALPROPRETE, n. f. 1. dirtiness; uncleanness; 2. slovenliness; squalidness.

MALSAIN, E, adj. 1. (pers.) unhealthy; sickly; 2. (th.) unwholesome; unhealthy.

Côte —e, (nav.) foul coast; état —, nature —e, 1. unhealthiness; sickliness; 2. unwholesomeness; unhealthiness.

MALSEANT, E, adj. (POUR) unbecoming (in); indecorous (in); ill-suited (in); improper (for); unseemly (in).

MALSONANT, E, adj. 1. || § ill-sounding; 2. § offensive (to propriety).

MALT [malt] n. m. malt.

MALTAGE, n. m. malting.

MALTE, E, adj. malted.

Non —, unmalted.

MALTEUR, n. m. maltman; maltster.

MALTOTE, n. f. + 1. exaction; extortion; 2. tax-gathering.

MALTOTIER, n. m. + 1. exactor; extorter; 2. tax-gatherer.

MALTRAITER, v. a. 1. (DE, in) to maltreat; to ill-treat; to treat ill; to use ill; 2. to treat harshly, hardly; to deal hardly with; to deal hard measure to.

MALTRAITÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of MALTRAITER.

Être —, (V. senses) to have hard measure

MALVACÉ, E, adj. (bot.) malvaceous.

Plante —e, = plant.

MALVACÉE, n. f. (bot.) malvaceous plant; —s, (pl.) mallow-tribe, sing.

MALVEILLANCE [malvé-yans] n. f. malevolence; ill-will.

Avec —, with —: malevolently.

MALVEILLANT [malvé-yant] E, adj. malevolent; evil-disposed; ill-disposed.

MALVERSATION [-sacion] n. f. malversation; malpractice.

MALVERSER, v. n. to commit malversation, malpractices.

MALVOISIE, n. f. malmsey.

MALVOULU, E, adj. + disliked.

MAMAN, n. f. mamma; mother

Bonne — (, grand' —, grand —; grosse —, fat woman.

MAMELLE, n. f. 1. (pers.) breast (soft protuberant part adhering to the thorax); 2. (of animals) udder.

Enfant à la —, infant, child at the breast.

MAMELON [mamelon] n. m. 1. (pers.) nipple; 2. (of animals) nipple; 3. (of mountains) pap.

MAMELONNE [mamelon] E, adj. mamilated.

MAMELU [mamelu] E, adj. full-breasted.

MAMELUK [mammluk] n. m. Mameluke.

MAMILLAIRE [mamill-èr] adj. mamilary.

MAMMAIRE, adj. (anat.) mammary.

MAMMALOGIE, n. f. mammalogy.

MAMMALOGISTE, n. m. mammalogist.

MAMMIFÈRE, adj. (nat. hist.) mammiferous.

MAMMIFÈRE, n. m. (nat. hist.) mammal; mammifer; —s. (pl.) mammalia; mammals; mammifers, pl.

MAMMIFORME, adj. (nat. hist.) mamiform.

MAMMOLOGIE, n. f. V. MAMMALOGIE.

MAMMON, n. m. † Mammon (god of riches).

Adorateur de —, mammonist; worshipping of Mammon.

MAMMOUTH, n. m. (foss.) mammoth.

MANANT, n. m. 1. † peasant; 2. (b. s.) clown; rustic; clodpoll.

Rusticité de —, clownishness. En —, clownishly.

MANATE, n. m. (mam.) manatee; lamantin: (sea-cow).

MANCENILLE [mansni-y] n. f. (bot.) manchineel.

MANCENILLIER [mansni-yé] n. m. (bot.) manchineel; manchineel-tree.

— vénéneux, manchineel-tree.

MANCHE, n. m. 1. handle; 2. stick (handle); 3. (of musical instruments) neck; 4. (of ploughs) tail; 5. (of violins) finger-board.

— universel, (tech.) pad. — à balai, broom-stick; — de barreau, (print.) rounce. Branler au —, dans le —, 1. to hesitate; to waver; 2. to totter; jeter le — après la cognée, to throw √ the helve after the hatchet.

MANCHE, n. f. 1. sleeve; 2. (geog.) channel; 3. (geog.) British canal, channel; 4. (nav.) hose.

— courte, short sleeve; grandes —s, 1. large —s; 2. pudding —s; longue —, 1. long —; 2. side —; — pendante, hanging —. — à vent, (nav.) wind-sail. Bout de —, half —. Sans —, sleeveless. Avoir q. u. dans sa —, to have a. o. at o.'s disposal; se faire le garde de la — de q. u., to be always at a. o.'s side; mettre des —s à. o. to put √ —s to; to sleeve; ne pas se faire tirer la —, par la —, to do √ a. th. willingly. C'est une autre paire de —s, that is another thing.

MANCHETTE, n. f. 1. ruffle; 2. (print) side-note.

Faire de belles —s à q. u., to do √ a nice thing for a. o. (cause a. o. embarrassment).

MANCHON, n. m. muff.

MANCHOT, E, adj. 1. one-handed; 2. one-armed.

Ne pas être —, (V. senses) √ to be very skilful.

MANCHOT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. one handed person; 2. one-armed person; 3. (orn.) penguin.

MANCIENNE, n. f. (bot.) mealy-tree; wayfaring-tree.

Viorne —, wayfaring-tree.

MANDANT, n. m. 1. (law) employer; warrantor; 2. (com. law) principal.

MANDARIN, n. m. mandarin.

MANDAT, n. m. 1. mandate (injunc-

tion); commission; 2. mandate (pope's rescript); 3. (com.) order; 4. (com.) check; cheque; 5. (com., com. law) commission (power of attorney); 6. (law) letter, power, warrant of attorney; 7. (civ. law) mandate; 8. (com. law) mandate.

— d'amener, (crim. law) warrant; — d'arrêt, warrant; capias; — de comparution, summons; — de dépôt, mittimus; commitment; warrant of commitment; — de perquisition, search-warrant. Livre de —s, (bank.) check-book; cheque-book. Convertir le — d'amener en — de dépôt, (crim. law) to commit; se faire délivrer un — de comparution, (law) to take out a summons; lancer un —, (law) 1. to issue a warrant; 2. to issue a summons.

MANDATAIRE, n. m. 1. mandatory; 2. proxy; 3. (law) attorney.

Fonctions de —, proxyship.

MANDATER, v. a. (adm.) to deliver an order for the payment of; to deliver an order for.

MANDEMENT (mandman) n. m. 1. mandate (injunction); 2. † order (for payment); 3. (of bishops) charge; 4. (law) mandamus.

Donner en —, (law) to order.

MANDER, v. a. (à, de, to) 1. to send √ (by message or letter) (to); to acquaint (with); to inform (of); 2. to write √ (to); to write √ word (to); 3. to send √ word (to); 4. to send √ for.

1. — une nouvelle à q. u., to send a piece of intelligence to a. o.; to acquaint a. o. with a piece of intelligence; Je lui ai mandé de venir, qu'il vint, I sent to him to come.

MANDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of MANDER.

Sans être —, unsent for.

MANDIBULE, n. f. 1. mandible; jaw; 2. (nat. sc.) mandible.

De la —, des —s, mandibular.

MANDILLE [—di-y] n. f. † mandil (footman's mantle).

MANDOLINE, n. f. mandolin.

MANDORE, n. f. mandura (kind of lute); mandore.

MANDRAGORE, n. f. (bot.) mandrake; mandragora.

— officinale, —.

MANDRILLE [mandri-y] n. m. (mam.) mandrill.

MANDRIN, n. m. (tech.) 1. mandrel; 2. former; 3. strike.

MANDUCATION [mandukàcion] n. f. 1. (did.) manducation (eating); 2. (of the Eucharist) manducation.

MANÈGE, n. m. (nav.) hand-work.

MANÈGE, n. m. 1. † manege; training (of horses); 2. † manege; horsemanship; riding; 3. manege; riding-school; 4. √ (sing.) manœuvres (artful manner of acting); proceedings, pl.; 5. (tech.) horse-gin.

Moulin à —, (tech.) horse-mill; sol de —, (tech.) gin-race.

MANÈS, n. m. pl. (myth.) manes, pl.; shade, sing.

MANGANESE, n. m. (min.) manganese.

MANGEABLE [manjabl] adj. eatable.

Non —, uneatable.

MANGAILLE [manjà-y] n. f. 1. food (for certain domestic animals, particularly for poultry); 2. (b. s.) (pers.) eating.

MANGEANT [manjan] E, adj. (eating). Être bien —, to eat √ heartily; to be a hearty eater.

MANGEOIRE [manjoir] n. f. manger; crib.

Tourner le dos à la —, to turn o.'s back to the goal (do the reverse of what is necessary to attain an object); to take √ the contrary direction.

MANGER, v. a. 1. † (DANS, out of; SUR, off) to eat √; 2. (∥ √ to devour; to eat √ up; 3. √ to eat √ away; 4. √ (DE,

with) to eat √ (with caresses, &c.); to eat √ up; 5. √ (th.) to consume; to require; to take √; 6. √ to ruin (a. o.); 7. √ to squander (property); to run √ through; 8. to clip (o.'s words); not to pronounce.

— (en absorbant), to absorb; — (en consumant), to consume; — (en corrodant), to corrode; to eat √ away; — (en détruisant), to destroy; — (entièrement), to eat √ up; — (en lavant), to wash away; — (en minant), to undermine; — (en rongant); to eat √ away.

— avidement, to eat √ greedily; — avidement et en entier, to snabble up; — tout vif, to = up alive; — avec, d'appétit, to = with appetite; — q. u., — la chair sur les os à q. u., to = a. o. out of house and home; — q. u. jusqu'aux os, to strip a. o. to the skin; — des yeux, to devour (a. th., a. o.) with o.'s eyes. Il me mangerait, il me mangerait le blanc des yeux, he would kill me (is very angry); je le mangerais avec un grain de sel, à la croque au-sel, I could = him, = him up (I am stronger than he).

MANGE, E, pa. p. V. senses of MANGER.

Non —, 1. uneaten; 2. undevooured; 3. unsquandered.

SE MANGER, pr. v. 1. † (th.) to be eaten; 2. √ (pers.) (DE, with) to devour each other (with caresses); to eat √ each other up; 3. √ (pers.) (b. s.) to look furious at each other; to look ready to eat each other up; 4. √ (th.) to destroy each other; 5. (gram.) to be elided: to suffer elision; to be cut off.

— des yeux, to look furious at each other; to look ready to eat each other up.

MANGER, v. n. † 1. (DANS, out of; SUR, off) to eat √; 2. † to eat √ o.'s food, victuals; 3. to take √ o.'s meals; 4. (of animals) to feed √.

1. — dans une assiette, to eat out of a plate; — dans de la vaisselle plate, to eat out of plate. 3. — chez un ami, to take o.'s meals at a friend's.

— bien, 1. to eat √ heartily; 2. to live well; to = good things; — chaud, to = o.'s food, victuals warm; — ensemble, 1. to = together; 2. to take √ o.'s meals together; 3. (mil.) to mess; — froid, to = o.'s food, victuals cold. — avec appétit, d'appétit, to = with appetite; — dans la main à q. u., 1. (of animals) to = out of a. o.'s hand; 2. √ (pers.) to be oer familiar; — comme un manœuvre, comme quatre, comme un chancro, to = like a farmer, ploughman; — sur le pouce, to snack. Donner à — a, 1. to give √ (a. o.) something to =; 2. to give √ (a. o.) food, victuals; 3. to feed √ (animals).

MANGER, n. m. (sing.) eating, sing.; food, sing.; victuals, pl.

— de roi, dish fit for a king. Être un bon —, to be good eating.

MANGERIE [manj-èr] n. f. 1. † eating (action); 2.) exaction.

MANGE-TOUT, n. m., pl. —, prodigal; spendthrift.

MANGEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. † eater; 2. † (b. s.) great eater; 3. √ prodigal; spendthrift.

— de charrettes ferrées, de petits enfants, boaster; braggart; — de chrétiens, chicaner; — de noyaux, (orn.) grossbeak; — de soupe, viande apprêtée, idler who would rather eat brown bread than have to earn white.

MANGÈURE [manj-èr] n. f. (DE, by) place eaten (by mice, worms).

MANGIER, n. m. V. MANGUIER.

MANGLE, n. m.

MANGLIER, n. m. (bot.) mangrove; mangle.

MANGOUSTE, n. f. (mam.) (genus) mangouste; ichneumon.

MANGUE, n. f. (bot.) mango.
 MANGUIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) mango-tree.
 MANIABLE, adj. 1. || easy to be handled; 2. || workable; easily worked; 3. || tractable; manageable.
 Peu —, (V. senses) untractable; unmanageable. Nature —, qualité de ce qui est —, tractableness; tractability; manageableness. D'une manière —, tractably.
 MANIAQUE, adj. having a mania.
 Être —, to have a mania.
 MANIAQUE, n. m. f. person that has a mania.
 MANICHÉEN [—chéin] NE, adj. Manichean.
 MANICHÉEN [—chéin] n. m. NE, n. f. Manichean; Manichee.
 MANICHEISME, n. m. Manichaeism.
 MANICHORDION [manikordion] n. m. (mus.) manichord; manicordon; dumb spinet.
 MANICLE, n. f.
 MANIQUE, n. f. hand-leather.
 MANIE, n. f. 1. || (med.) mania; 2. || madness; folly; 3. || (de, for) mania; passion; (rage); 4. (comp.) mania.
 Avoir une —, to have a —.
 MANIEMENT [maniman] n. m. 1. || touch (action); 2. || handling; 3. || management; conduct.
 — des armes, (mil.) manual exercise.
 MANIER, v. a. 1. || to touch (with the hand); 2. || § to handle; 3. § to treat; to deal with; 4. § to manage; to conduct; 5. § to govern; 6. § to administer; 7. (man.) to govern (horses).
 Difficile à —, (V. senses) untractable; unmanageable.
 MANIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of MANIER.
 Non —, (V. senses) 1. || untouched; 2. || § unhandled; 3. § unmanaged; 4. § ungoverned.
 MANIER, v. n. (man.) to be governed.
 MANIER, n. m. § 1. touching; 2. handling.
 Au —, 1. by the touch, feel; 2. by handling.
 MANIERE, n. f. 1. manner; (way; 2.) kind; sort; 3. —s, (pl.) manners, pl.; deportment, sing.; 4. (b. s.) mannerism (affectation); 5. (lit.) manner (style); 6. (paint.) manner.
 La bonne —, the right manner, way; bonnes —s, good =s; la mauvaise —, the wrong way; mauvaises —s, (pl.) ill —s, pl.; unmannerliness, sing. Uniformité de —, mannerism. — d'agir, = of acting; way; — de voir, 1. way; 2. (sing.) opinions, pl. La — dont, the — in which. À la — ..., in the ... =; à la — de, after the = of; aux —s ..., —s —s, mannered; à sa —, in o.'s own =, way; dans sa —, in o.'s =, way; de la même —, in the same =; in like =; d'une — à, in a = that; so as to; de — que, in such a = as; so that; d'aucune —, in no wise; d'une — ou d'autre, by some means or other; de quelle —, in what =, sort; de quelque — que ce soit, in any =; in any wise; de toute —, at all events; en aucune —, by no means; (by no = of means; on, upon no account; en quelque —, in some sort; sans —, unmannered. Avoir des —s ..., to have ... =s; to be ...-mannered.
 MANIÈRE, E, adj. affected.
 Personne —e, mannerist.
 MANIÉRISTE, n. m. mannerist.
 MANIEUR, n. m. (b. s.) handler; person that handles.
 MANIFESTATION [—iacion] n. f. (à, to) manifestation.
 Faire une —, to make √ a =.
 MANIFESTE, adj. manifest.
 Evidence —, manifestness. Facile à rendre —, manifestible. Rendre —, to make √ manifest.

MANIFESTE, n. m. 1. manifesto; 2. (com. nav.) manifest.
 MANIFESTEMENT, adv. manifestly.
 MANIFESTER, v. a. (à, to) to manifest; to make √ manifest; to show √ forth.
 SE MANIFESTER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to manifest o.'s self; 2. (th.) to be made manifest; to evidence o.'s self; to shine √ forth.
 MANIGANCE, n. f. manoeuvre (artful management).
 MANIGANCER, v. a. to concoct (manage artfully).
 MANIHOT, n. m. V. MANIOT.
 MANIOC, n. m. tapioca.
 MANIOT, n. m. 1. (bot.) manioc; manihot; cassava-root; 2. manioc (flour).
 MANIPULAIRE, adj. (Rom. ant.) manipular.
 MANIPULAIRE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) commander of the manipule.
 MANIPULATEUR, n. m. (chem., pharm.) manipulator.
 MANIPULATION [—lacion] n. f. (chem., pharm.) manipulation.
 MANIPULE, n. m. 1. handful; 2. (Rom. ant.) manipule; 3. (cath. rel.) manipule; 4. (pharm.) manipule.
 MANIPULER, v. a. (chem., pharm.) to manipulate.
 MANIPULER, v. n. (chem., pharm.) to manipulate.
 MANIQUE, n. f. hand-leather.
 MANIVEAU, n. m. osier-stand.
 MANIVELLE, n. f. 1. (mach.) crank; 2. (tech.) winch.
 — de la barre du gouvernail, (nav.) whip-staff. Levier de —, (tech.) winch-handle.
 MANNE [männ] n. f. 1. manna; 2. (pharm.) manna.
 — céleste —, = from Heaven; word of God. — en larmes, (pharm.) = in tears; — en sorte, (pharm.) sorted =.
 Frère à la —, (bot.) =-ash; =-tree.
 C'est une bonne, vraie —, it is really food for the people.
 MANNE [mann] n. f. hamper.
 MANNEQUIN [mannkin] n. m. 1. || manikin; 2. || small hamper; hamper; 3. || puppet (insignificant person); 4. (paint.) layman.
 C'est un vrai —, he is a mere puppet, log of wood. Sentir le —, (paint.) to be unnatural.
 MANNEQUINE [mannkiné] E, adj. (paint.) unnatural.
 MANNETTE, n. f. (tech.) hand-gear.
 MANOEUVRE, n. f. 1. manoeuvre; 2. (mil.) drill; drilling; 3. (nav.) working (a ship); 4. (nav.) rope; 5. —s, (pl.) (nav.) rigging, sing.
 — clandestine, secrète, sourde, clandestine manoeuvre; underplot; —s clandestines, secrètes, sourdes, (pl.) underdealing, sing.; — courante, (nav.) running rope; —s courantes, (pl.) (nav.) running rigging, sing.; — dormante, (nav.) standing rope; —s dormantes, (pl.) (nav.) standing rigging, sing. —, (sing) —s, (pl.) de grément, (nav.) rigging; cordage, sing. À la —, (mil.) on, upon drill; à force de —, by manoeuvring. Amarrer une —, (nav.) to make √ a rope fast; faire une — §, to make √ a =; passer une — dans, (nav.) to reeve.
 MANOEUVRE, n. m. 1. || workman; 2. || journeyman-mason; 3. § cobbler; bungler; 4. § artful, deceitful, crafty, cunning person.
 MANOEUVRER, v. a. 1. to manoeuvre; 2. (nav.) to work (a ship); 3. (tech.) to work.
 MANOEUVRER, v. n. 1. to manoeuvre; 2. (mil.) to manoeuvre; to go √ through o.'s evolutions; 3. (mil.) to drill; 4. (nav.) to work the ship.
 Faire —, 1. to manoeuvre; 2. (mil.) to manoeuvre; 3. (mil.) to drill.

MANOEUVRIER, n. m. 1. (mil.) person skilled in manoeuvre; 2. (nav.) able-bodied seaman.
 MANOIR, n. m. 1. manor; 2. manor-house; 3. — domain; region; abode.
 MANOMETRE, n. m. 1. (phys.) manometer; manoscope; pressure-gauge; gauge; 2. (steam-eng.) steam-gauge.
 MANOMETRIQUE, adj. (phys.) manometrical.
 MANOUVRIER, n. m. day, daily labourer.
 MANQUE, n. m. 1. want (absence); 2. failure (absence); fail; 3. fail (omission); 4. (play) miss.
 — de, for want of. S'apercevoir du — de, remarquer le — de, to miss; trouver ... de —, to find √ ... wanting, too little. On s'aperçoit de ... —, there is a miss of ...
 MANQUE-À-TOUCHER, n. m., pl. —, (bil.) miss.
 MANQUEMENT [mankman] n. m. 1. fault of omission; fault; 2. failure; want.
 MANQUER, v. n. 1. to err; to fail; 2. to miss; to miscarry; 3. to fail; to decay; 4. to fail; to give √ way; 5. (th.) (à, ...) to fail; to be wanting; 6. (pers.) (à, from) to be taken; to be taken away; 7. (ds, to) to fail (omit); 8. (de) to escape (...); to miss (...); to have like (to); 9. (impers.) (DE) to want (for); to stand √ in need (of); to lack; to be in lack (of); 10. (à) to be deficient (in); to be wanting (in); to fail √ short (of); 11. (impers.) to be missing; 12. (pers.) (à) to be wanting in respect (to, towards a. o.); to be guilty of indecorum (towards); to put √ a slight (on, upon); 13. (DE) to forfeit (o.'s promise, word); to depart (from); to go √ (from); 14. (of fire-arms) to miss fire; to miss; 15. (com.) to fail; to become √ insolvent; to be a bankrupt; 16. (com.) to be out of (a. th.).
 1. Tous les hommes sont sujets à —, all men are liable to err, fail. 2. Mon arme me manqua, my weapon missed. 3. Cette maison manque par les fondements, this house fails in the foundation. 4. La terre manqua sous leurs pieds, the ground failed, gave way beneath their feet. 5. Les forces lui manquèrent, his strength fails him; le courage lui manque, his courage fails him. 6. Si leur père vient à leur —, if their father should be taken from them. 7. Ne pas — de faire q. ch., not to fail to do a. th.; not to fail doing a. th. 8. Nous avons manqué de verser, we escaped being overturned; we had like to be overturned. 9. — du nécessaire, to want for necessities; ne — de rien, to stand in need of nothing. 10. Ne pas — d'esprit, d'ambition, not to be deficient, wanting in intelligence, ambition. 11. Il manque plusieurs volumes à cet ouvrage, there are several volumes missing of that work.
 Commencer à —, to fall √ short. Se — à soi-même, to be wanting to o.'s self; to be wanting in what one owes to o.'s self; s'apercevoir qu'il manque, to miss; suppléer à ce qui manque (à), to supply the deficiency (in); to make √ good (...); to make √ up (...).
 MANQUER, v. a. to miss (not to meet, not to succeed in); to allow to escape.
 L'avoir manqué belle, to have had a narrow escape.
 MANQUÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of MANQUER) 1. imperfect; defective; that is a failure; 2. abortive; 3. would-be (deficient in the necessary qualifications).
 3. Un peintre —, a would-be painter.
 Affaire —e, failure; miscarriage; coup —, miscarriage. Être —, (V. senses) to fail; to be a failure; to be off.
 MANSARDE, n. f. 1. garret; 2. garret-window.
 Fenêtre en —, garret-window; habitant d'une —, garreteer; toit en —, mansard, curb-roof.
 MANSE, n. f. V. MENSE.
 MANSUÉTUDE, n. f. mansuetude.
 MANTE, n. f. mantle (lady's).

MANTEAU, n. m. 1. *cloak*; 2. *mantle*; 3. *cloak*; *pretext*; 4. (arch.) (of fire-places) *mantle*; 5. (her.) *mantling*; 6. (mol.) *mantle*.

— court, *short cloak*. — de cérémonie, *state mantle*; — de cheminée, (arch.) *mantle-piece*; *mantle-shelf*; *mantle-tree*; (chimney-piece); — de deuil, *mourning*. — En forme de —, *mantle-shaped*; sous le —, *under the rose*; *under hand*; *clandestinely*. Dépouiller de son —, *to unmantle*; s'envelopper de son —, *to resign o.'s self calmly to o.'s fate*; garder les —x, 1. *to stand v. sentinel*; 2. *to take v. no share in it*; ôter son —, *to unmantle*.

MANTELET [mantlè] n. m. 1. *short cloak*; 2. (of ladies) *mantelet*; *mantlet*; 3. (of carriages) *canopy-front*; 4. (fort.) *mantlet*; *mantelet*; 5. (nav.) *lid*. — de sabord, (nav.) *port-lid*.

MANTELIN [mantlin] n. f. † *riding-hood*.

MANTELURE [mantlur] n. f. (of dogs) *hair of the back* (when it is not of the same colour as that of the rest of the body).

MANTILLE [manti-y'] n. f. *mantilla*.

MANUEL, LE, adj. 1. † *manual*; 2. *from hand to hand*.

MANUEL, n. m. 1. *manual*; *hand-book*; 2. *text-book*.

MANUELLEMENT [manuelman] adv. *from hand to hand*.

MANUFACTURE, n. f. 1. *manufacture*; *making*; 2. *manufactory*; 3. (a. & m.) *factory*; *mill*.

De —, *manufacturing*; *manufactural*. Se livrer à la —, *to manufacture*.

MANUFACTURER, v. a. *to manufacture*.

MANUFACTURÉ, E, pa. p. *manufactured*; *wrought*.

Non —, *unmanufactured*; *unwrought*.

MANUFACTURIER, n. m. *manufacturer* (workman).

MANUFACTURI-ER, IERE, adj. *manufacturing*.

Industrie manufacturière, (sing.) *manufactures*, pl.; système —, *factory-system*. Dans, engagé dans l'industrie manufacturière, *engaged in manufactures*.

MANUMISSION, n. f. *manumission*; *emancipation*.

MANUSCRIT, E, adj. *manuscript*.

MANUSCRIT, n. m. 1. *manuscript*; 2. (of works to be printed) *copy*.

Prix du —, *copy-money*.

MANUTENTION [—tansion] n. f. 1. *management*; 2. † *maintenance*; *uphold-ing*; 3. *bake-house* (for the army); 4. (sing.) (cust.) *opening and examining*, pl.

MAPPEMONDE [mapmond] n. f. *map of the world*.

MAQUEREAU [makrò] n. m. 1. *scorch*; 2. (ich.) (genus) *mackerel*.

MAQUEREAU [makrò] n. m. *ELLE*, n. f. † *pander*.

MAQUERELLAGE [makrèlaj] n. m. *panderism*.

MAQUETTE, n. f. (sculp.) *small rough model*.

MAQUIGNON [makinn-yon] n. m. 1. † *horse-dealer*; 2. (b. s.) *horse-jockey*; *jockey*; 3. *jobber*.

MAQUIGNONNAGE [makinn-yonaj] n. m. 1. † *horse-dealing*; 2. (b. s.) *horse-jockeying*; 3. *jobbing*.

MAQUIGNONNER [makinn-yonè] v. a. 1. *to disguise for sale the defects of* (horses); 2. *to bishop*; 2. † *to job*.

MAQUIGNONNÉ, E, pa. p. (of horses) *whose defects are disguised for sale*; 3. *bishoped*.

MARABOUT, n. m. 1. *marabout* (Mehometan priest); 2. *kettle* (of an ugly shape); 3. *ugly person*; 4. (orn.) *argil*; *argill*; *hurgil*.

MARAICHER, n. m. *kitchen-gardener*.

MARAI, n. m. 1. *marsh*; *swamp*; *fen*; *bog*; 2. (in Paris) *ground for a kitchen-garden*.

— mouvant, *flow-bog*; — salant, *salt-marsh*. Coureur de —, *bog-trotter*. Enfoncer dans un —, *to swamp*; se sauver par les —, à travers les —, † *to extricate o.'s self by bad reasons*.

MARASME, n. m. (med.) *marasmus*; *atrophy*; *consumption*.

MARASQUIN, n. m. “*Marasquin*” (liqueur made of Marasca cherries).

MARATRE, n. f. 1. (b. s.) *step-mother*; 2. *hard-hearted mother*.

MARAUD [marò] n. m. E, n. f. *knave*, m.; *rascal*, m.; *scoundrel*, m.; *jade*, f.

MARAUDÉ [maròdè] n. f. *marauding*; *freebooting*.

Aller à la —, en —, *to go v. =*; revenir de la —, *to return from =*.

MARAUDER [maròdè] v. a. *to maraud*.

MARAUDÉUR [maròdèur] n. m. *marauder*; *freebooter*.

MARAVÉDI, n. m. *maravedi* (Spanish coin).

MARBRE, n. m. 1. *marble* (calcareous stone); 2. *marble* (stone with an inscription or sculpture); 3. *slab of marble*; 4. (print.) *slab*; 5. (print.) *imposing-stone*.

— jaspé, *variegated marble*; — statuaire, *statuary*; — travaillé, *manufactured*. — d'Arundel, d'Oxford, *Arundelian*, *Arundel*, *Oxford* =; — à broyer, *grind-stone*; — de Carrare, *Carrara* =; — de plusieurs couleurs, *variegated*; — de luxe, *ornamental*; — de Paros, *Parian*, *Marpesian*. Bloc de —, *block of*; — derrière de —, = *quarry*; plaque de —, *slab of*. De —, = *Tailleur le —, to cut v. =*; travailler le —, *to manufacture, to work =*.

MARBREUR, v. a. *to marble*.

MARBRÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *marbled*; *marble*; 2. (a. & m.) *camleated*.

MARBREURIE, n. f. (a. & m.) 1. *marble-cutting*; 2. (sing.) *marble-mill*, sing.; *marble-works*, pl.; *marble-yard*, sing.

MARBREUR, n. m. (a. & m.) *marbler*.

MARBRIER, n. m. (a. & m.) 1. *marble-worker*; 2. *marble-cutter*; 3. *marble-polisher*; *polisher*.

MARBRIERE, n. f. *marble-quarry*.

MARBRIURE, n. f. (a. & m.) *marbling*.

MARC [mar] n. m. † (Fr. weight) “*marc*” (8 ounces).

Poids de —, *by the marc*. Au — le franc, *so much in the pound*; au — la livre † (V. Au — le franc).

MARC [mār] n. m. 1. *residuum* (of apples, grapes, herbs, olives after expression); 2. *fruit, herb pressed*; 3. *grout*; 4. (brew.) *mesh*.

MARCASSIN, n. m. (mam.) *young wild boar*; *grice*.

MARCASSITE, n. f. (min.) *marcasite*. De —, 1. *of*; 2. *marcasitic*.

MARCATION [markacion] n. f. *démarchation*.

Ligne de —, *line of* = (traced by Pope Alexander VI dividing between Spain & Portugal the countries discovered by them on the west and east of this line).

MARCELINE, n. f. *Persian* (textile fabric).

MARCHAND [—chan] n. m. E, n. f. 1. *tradesman*; *dealer*; 2. *shop-keeper*; 3. (in America) *store-keeper*; 4. *purchaser*; *customer*; 5. (at auctions) *bidder*; 6. ... (master, not a workman); 7. (orn.) *surf-scooter*.

Un — tailleur, *a tailor*; un — libraire, *a bookseller*.

— ambulant, *forain*, *itinerant dealer*; petit —, 1. *petty tradesman*; 2. (b. s.) *chandler*. — à demeure, *resident*; — en détail, *retail*; — *retailer*;

— en gros, *wholesale* =. De petit —, *chandlerly*. Il y a —, (at auctions) *the*; *is a bid*; ya-t-il —? (at auctions) *is there a bidder?* — qui perd ne peut rire, *let him laugh that wins*; n'est pas — qui toujours gagne, *one must expect losses sometimes*.

MARCHAND, E, adj. 1. *merchantable*; *in a merchantable state*; 2. *salable*; 3. *trading*; *commercial*; *mercantile*; 4. *fit for trade, business*; 5. (of prices) *wholesale*; *trade*; 6. (of navigable rivers) *in a fit state for navigation*.

Non —, (V. senses) *unmerchantable*. Bâtiment, navire, vaisseau —, 1. *merchant-ship*; *merchant-man*; 2. (nav.) *trader*; *marine* — e. *merchant-service*. Être —, (of goods) *to be an open trade*.

MARCHANDAGE, n. m. *task-work*; *piece-work*.

MARCHANDAILLER [—dà-yé] v. n. *to haggle*.

MARCHANDER, v. a. 1. † *to cheapen* (contend about the price of); 2. † *to cheapen* (ask the price of); 3. † *to bargain for*; *to haggle for*; *to chaffer for*; 4. † *to hesitate to expose* (a. th.); 5. † *to spare* (a. o.).

Il ne marchandé pas sa vie, *he did not hesitate to expose his life*.

MARCHANDER, v. n. 1. † *to bargain*; *to haggle*; *to chaffer*; 2. † *to hesitate*; *to make v. ceremonies*.

Personne qui marchandé, † (*cheapener*, *bargainer*, *haggler*. Il n'y a pas à —, *there is no room for hesitation*.

MARCHANDEUR, n. m. *task-master*.

MARCHANDISE, n. f. 1. (sing.) *commodity*, sing.; *merchandise*, sing.; *goods*, pl.; *wares*, pl.; 2. † *trade*; *traffic*; 3. (sing.) (com.) *goods*, pl.

— banale, (pol. econ.) *universal equivalent of all commodities*; — bonne et belle, (sing.) (com.) *prime goods*, pl.; *prime*, sing.; — s disponibles, (pl.) (com.) *stock in trade*, sing.; — s mêlées, 1. † *mixed goods*; 2. † *medley*; *mixed medley*. — s de contrebande, *contraband*, *smuggled goods*; — s en magasin, (pl.) (com.) *stock*, *stock in hand*, sing.; — s à la pièce, (pl.) (com.) *piece-goods*, pl. Bien débiter sa —, *to set v. off well what one says*; faire —, † *to trade*; *to traffic*; faire valoir sa —, 1. *to praise o.'s goods*; 2. † *to set v. off o.'s ...*; 3. † *to set v. o.'s self off*.

MARCHE, n. f. (sing.) *marches* (military frontier), pl.

MARCHE, n. f. 1. † *walk*; *gait*; *pace*; *step*; 2. † *walk*; *walking*; 3. † *march* (grave, solemn walk); *procession*; 4. † *advance*; *progress*; 5. † *course* (motion); 6. † *march*; *progress*; *course*; *advance*; 7. † *course*; *conduct*; *manner way of proceeding*; 8. (of staircases) *stair*; *step*; 9. — s, (pl.) † *steps* (point of rising to an eminent situation), pl. 10. † *stepping-stone*; 11. (of watches) *train*; 12. (arts) *treadle* (of lathes looms, &c.); *treadle*; 13. (sing.) (chess drafts) *moves*, pl.; 14. (mach.) *step*; 15. (mil.) *march*; *marching*; 16. (nav.) *sailing*.

1. — lente, rapide, *slow*, *rapid walk*, *step*. 1. Après une heure de —, *after an hour's walk walking*. 3. — triomphale, *triumphant march* *procession*. 5. La — des corps célestes, *the course of the celestial bodies*. 6. La — de l'esprit humain, *the march, progress of the human intellect*; la — d'un poème, *the progress of poem*.

— dérobée, (mil.) *stolen march* *fausse* —, (mil.) *feigned* =; — forcée (mil.) *forced* =; — funèbre, *idea* =; — milliaire, =; — palière, (c staircases) *top step*. Ordre de —, (l senses) (nav.) *order of sailing*; *tringle* de —, *stair-rod*. À —, ... — *gaited*; de —, *lente*, *slow-gaited*; à la — *pe sante*, *heavy-gaited*. Dans la — *régul lière*, *in due course*; d'une — *rapide* (nav.) *fast sailing*; en —, (mil.) *on it*

=, *marching*. Arrêter, contraindre la — (de), to stand *√* in the way (of); avoir la —, to be ...-gaited; avoir la — sur, (nav.) to out-sail; y avoir ... de —, 1. to be ...'s walk; 2. (mil.) to be ... =; il y a ... de —, it is ...'s walk; battre la —, (mil.) to strike *√* up a =; dérober une — (à), to conceal a = (from); être en —, to be on the =; être sur les —s du §, to be on the steps of (an eminent situation); faire une —, to perform, to make *√* a =; fermer la —, to bring *√* up the rear; gagner une — (sur), to steal *√* a = (upon); mettre en —, (mil.) to march; se mettre en —, (mil.) to march; to set *√* forward, (off); faire mettre en —, to march off; sonner la —, (mil.) to strike *√* up a =; suivre une —, to pursue, to take *√*, to hold *√*, to steer a course.

MARCHE, n. m. 1. market; 2. market; market-house; 3. mart (place of sale); 4. market-time; 5. marketing (purchase); 6. bargain (agreement); 7. (com.) market; 8. (com.) emporium. Bon —, cheapness; excellent —, excellent, (dead bargain; — fou, dog cheap; grand —, large emporium; — bien suivi, brisk market; — peu suivi, dull, heavy market. — d'or, bargain; great bargain. Place du —, market-place. Bon pour débattre, faire un —, good at a bargain. À bon —, 1. § cheap; 2. § cheaply; par-dessus le —, to boot; into the bargain. Acheter au —, to market; aller au —, to go *√* to market; to go *√* marketing; aller, courir sur le — d'un autre, 1. § to outbid *√* another; 2. § to tread *√* in another's steps; avoir q. ch. à bon —, to have a th. a bargain; avoir bon — de q. u. §, to obtain cheaply an advantage over a. o.; donner par-dessus le —, to give *√* into the bargain; to throw *√* in; to throw *√* into the bargain; être en —, to be bargaining; en être quitte à bon —, to come *√* off; to get *√* off cheaply; faire — (de, pour), to conclude, (to strike *√* a bargain; to bargain (for); faire bon — de, to hold *√* cheap; faire un bon —, to buy *√* a bargain; faire bien ses —s, to go *√* to market well; faire son —, to market; to go *√* marketing; mettre à q. u. le — à la main, to offer a. o. to break *√* off the bargain; en sortir à bon —, to come *√* off, to get *√* off cheaply; vendre au —, to market. C'est un — donné, it is for nothing; c'est un — d'or, it is a capital bargain; le — tient tous les ..., the market is held every ... Les bons —s ruinent, cheap is dear in the long run; on n'a jamais bon — de mauvaise marchandise, bad things are always dear.

MARCHEPIED, n. m. 1. § step (stair); 2. § stepping-stone; 3. § foot-board; foot-stool; 4. § towing-path; 5. § stepping-boats (means of success); step; 6. (of boats) stretcher; 7. (of carriages) step; 8. (nav.) (of yards) horse; foot-ropes; 9. (tech.) foot-step. Servir de — à q. u. pour ..., to be a. o.'s stepping-stone to.

MARCHER, v. n. 1. § to walk; to go *√*; 2. § (sur, on, upon) to step (place the foot upon); 3. § (sur, on, upon) to tread (walk on); 4. § to travel; to go *√*; 5. § to proceed; to travel on; (to go *√* on; 6. § to proceed; to march on; to move on; to go *√*; 7. § to progress; to make *√* progress; 8. § (AVANT, of) to take *√* precedence; 9. § to be (in rank); 10. (of clocks, watches) to go *√*; 11. (of mechanism) to go *√*; 12. (of steam-boats) to sail; to go *√*; to steam; 13. (man.) to walk; 14. (mil.) to march.

3. — sur un insecte, to tread upon an insect; — sur les talons à q. u., to tread upon a. o.'s heels. 8. Un fonctionnaire qui marche avant un

autre, a functionary that takes precedence of another. 9. — l'égal de q. u., to be a. o.'s equal.

— (en avançant), to go *√* forward; to go *√* on; to move on; — (en avançant péniblement), 1. § to trudge; 2. § to wade; — (en continuant d'avancer), to keep *√* on; — (à cheval), to ride *√*; — (en corps), to troop; — (en se dandinant), to waddle; — (dans l'eau), to wade; — (devant l'ennemi), to go *√* out; — (avec légèreté), to trip; — (pas à pas), to step; — (à pied), to walk. — de front, de pair avec q. u., to keep *√* pace with a. o.; (to keep *√* up with a. o.); to go *√* along with a. o.; — à la dérobée, to stalk; — à pas comptés, mesures, to walk formally; — à quatre pattes, to walk, to go *√* upon all fours; — en avant, 1. (V. senses) to set *√* forward; 2. § to take *√* the lead; — en tête, § to take *√* the lead; to lead *√* on; — mieux que, 1. to walk better than; 2. to outwalk (a. o.); — péniblement, (V. senses) to trudge; — pompeusement, avec pompe, to sweep *√*; — toujours §, to keep *√* on; — seul, (of children) to run *√* alone; — tout seul §, to stand *√* on o.'s own legs; — vite, to walk fast, quickly. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. to get *√* along; 2. (mil.) to march. Marche! marchez! on! marchez! (in travelling) all right! Il n'y a pas moyen de — avec q. ch., there is no doing with a. th.; qui a la faculté de —, ambulatory; qui marche bien, (nav.) 1. fast; swift; 2. fast; swift-sailing.

MARCHER, n. m. 1. walk; gait; 2. walking.

MARCHER, v. a. (tech.) to press.

MARCHEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. pedestrian; walker.

Bon —, (nav.) fast, swift-sailing ship.

MARCOTTAGE, n. m. (hort.) layering.

MARCOTTE, n. f. (hort.) layer.

MARCOTTER, v. a. (hort.) to layer.

MARDELLE, n. f. V. MARGELLE.

MARDI, n. m. Tuesday.

— gras, Shrove —, = saint, = before Easter; = in Passion-week. Faire le — gras, to keep *√* up Shrove —.

MARE [mar] n. f. 1. pond; 2. pool.

MARECAGE, n. m. marsh; moor; fen; swamp; bog.

MARECAGEU-X [—kæu] SE, adj. marshy; moorish; fenney; swampy; boggy.

Pays —, marsh land; terrain —, marsh-land, moor-land.

MARECHAL, n. m. 1. farrier; 2. marshal (high dignitary); 3. (mil.) field-marshal; marshal.

— sergent, farrier; grand —, 1. grand-marshal; 2. (in England) earl-marshal; — vétérinaire, farrier and veterinary surgeon. — de camp, (mil.) major general; — de France, (mil.) field-marshal (in France); — des logis, (mil.) quarter-master. Grade de —, marshalship.

MARECHALE, n. f. field-marshal's lady.

MARECHALERIE, n. f. farriery.

MARECHAUSSEE, n. f. 1. † marshal-sea (court of a marshal); 2. † marshalsea (horse police).

MAREE, n. f. 1. § tide (flow of the waters); 2. salt-water fish; fish.

Basse —, low tide; contre —, eddy

=; — descendante, ebbing of the =; grande —, spring =; high flood; haute —, high =; high flood; mi —, half =; half flood; — montante, rising =; flood =; flowing of the =; morte —, neap =; dead neap; pleine —, high =.

— de morte eau, neap =; — de vive eau, spring =; — des équinoxes, equinoctial =; — des quadratures, neap =.

Changement de la —, turn of the =; échelle de —, =-gauge; écluse à —

montante, =-gate; goulet à forte —, (nav.) =-gate; marchand, vendeur de —, fish-monger; moulin à —, =-mill; œuvres de —, (pl.) (nav.) graving, sing. de toute —, at all times of the =. Aller avec la —, to tide; to go *√* with the =; descendre à la faveur de la —, to tide it down; faire route avec la —, (nav.) to tide; la — descend, the = is going down; la — monte, the = is rising; the = is coming in, up.

MARELLE, n. f. (play) hopscotch; Scotch-hopper.

MARENGO [maringô] n. m. Oxford gray (colour).

MARGAY, n. m. (mam.) margay; Cayenne cat.

MARGE, n. f. 1. (of books, paper) margin; 2. § time (necessary to do a th.).

Note en —, marginal note; note in the margin. À —, margined; à la —, en —, in the =; marginally; de —, marginal. Avoir une —, to be margined.

MARGELLE, n. f. (of wells) kirk; curb.

Mettre une — à, to kirk (wells); to curb.

MARGER, v. a. (print.) to gauge the furniture of.

MARGINAL, E, adj. marginal.

Note —c. = note.

MARGINER, v. a. to margin.

MARGINÉ, E, pa. p. 1. margined; 2. (did.) margined.

MARGOT, n. f. (mag (maggie)).

MARGOTIN, n. m. small bundle of sagots.

MARGOUILLET [margou-yè] n. m. (nav.) truck.

MARGOUILLEIS [margou-yi] n. m. (1. § puddle; 2. § embarrassment; difficulty.

MARGOUILLISTE [margou-yissi] n. m. † blunderhead; mar-all; mar-plot.

MARGRAVE, n. m. f. margrave, m.; margrave, f.

MARGRAVIAT, n. m. margraviate.

MARGUERITE, n. f. 1. † pearl; 2. (bot.) (genus) daisy; 3. (bot.) lesser consoud.

— bleue, (bot.) blue, French, globe daisy; grande —, ox-eye =; petite —, =. Reine —, China aster. Couvert de —s, "daisied. Jeter, semer des —s devant les pourceaux, to cast pearls before swine.

MARGUILLERIE [marghi-y'ri] n. f. church-wardenship.

MARGUILLIER [marghi-yé] n. m. church-warden.

MARI, n. m. (husband; spouse.

— attentif, empressé, attentive husband; — commode, accommodating, easy =. Affranchissement de la puissance de —, (law) discoverure; état de la femme en puissance de —, (law) coverture. En — et femme, matrimonially; en puissance de —, (law) covert; under coverture.

MARIABLE, adj. marriageable.

MARIAGE, n. m. 1. marriage; matrimony; wedding; 2. (sing.) marriage (ceremony) sing.; wedding, sing.; nuptials, pl.; 3. fortune; sum settled in contemplation of marriage.

— bien assorti, sortable, suitable marriage, match; — sous la chemise, = under the rose; — de convenance, de raison, prudent =, match; — en détrempé, — de Jean des Vignes, pretended =; — in extremis, = in which one of the parties is at the point of death; — d'un frère et d'une sœur avec un frère et une sœur, cross =; — d'inclination, love match; — d'intérêt, interested match; — de la main gauche, left-handed =. Contrat de —, (sing.) =-treaty, sing.; =-articles, pl.; clause du contrat de —, =-article;

courtier, courtière de —, *match-maker*; demande en —, *suit*; empêchements au —, (law) *impediments of*; faiseur, faiseuse de —, (b. s.) *match-maker*; publication de —, (law) *ban*; recherche en —, *suit*. D'avant le —, *ante-nuptial*; de —, du —, 1. of =; 2. *matrimonial*; *connubial*; hors du —, *unlawfully*; pendant le —, (law) *in wedlock*. Casser, dissoudre, rompre un —, to annul a =; contracter —, to contract a =; to be joined in matrimony; demander en —, to ask for in =; to ask for; prendre en —, to marry (take as o.'s wife); promettre en —, to contract; rechercher en —, (V. RECHERCHER); unir en —, to join in matrimony.

MARIE, n. m. 1. married man; 2. bridegroom; 3. —s, (pl.) married people; 4. —s, (pl.) new-married couple; bride and bridegroom, pl.

Nouveau —, bridegroom; nouveaux —s, (pl.) bride and bridegroom; new-married couple, pl.

MARIÉE, n. f. 1. married woman; 2. bride.

Nouvelle —, bride. Se plaindre que la — est trop belle, to complain of too good a bargain.

MARIER, v. a. 1. (à, to) to marry (join in matrimony); to espouse; to wed; 2. (à, to, with) to marry (dispose of in marriage); to match; 3. (à, to) to marry; to espouse; to ally; to unite; 4. § to pair (colours).

1. En France le maire marie les gens d'abord et l'ecclésiastique ensuite, in France the mayor marries people first and the clergyman afterwards. 2. — ses enfants avantageusement, to marry o.'s children advantageously. [MARIER must not be confounded with épouser or se marier.]

MARIÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of MARIER. Non —, (V. senses) 1. unmarried; 2. (of colours) unpaired. Femme non —e, unmarried woman; vie —e, married state. N'être pas —, to be unmarried; not to be married.

SE MARIER, pr. v. 1. (to) to marry (to take a husband or wife); to wed; 2. (AVEC, ...) to marry ...; to be married (to); to wed (...); 3. (to) to marry each other; 4. § to marry; to match; to ally; to unite.

1. Les prêtres catholiques ne peuvent —, catholic priests cannot marry. 2. On ne peut — avec un très-proche parent, one cannot marry a very near relation; one cannot be married to a very near relation.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) to be unmarried. Homme qui va —, bridegroom.

[SE MARIER must not be confounded with marier.]

MARIEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. match-maker.

MARIN, E. adj. 1. marine; sea; 2. (pers.) sea-faring.

Herbe, plante —e, sea-weed; monstre —, sea-beast.

MARIN, n. m. sailor; mariner; sea-man; sea-faring man.

— expert, habile, able-bodied sailor, sea-man. — d'eau douce, fresh-water sailor; lubber; land-lubber.

MARINADE, n. f. "marinade" (pickled meat fried).

MARINE, n. f. 1. navigation; marine; 2. navy; naval, sea-service; marine; 3. (sing.) navy, sing.; naval forces, pl.; 4. odour of the sea; 5. taste of the sea; 6. (paint.) sea-piece.

— marchande, 1. mercantile navy; 2. merchant-service; — militaire, royal, royal =. Agence pour la —, = agent; bureaux de la —, (pl.) = office, sing.; conseil de la —, = board; science de la —, marine; service de la —, naval, sea-service; soldat de la —, marine (soldier); soldats, troupes de la —, marines, pl.; terme de —, sea-term. De —,

1. naval; 2. (pers.) naval; marine; of the navy; de la —, naval. Avoir un goût de —, sentir la —, to taste of the sea.

MARINER, v. a. 1. to cure (fish, meat); 2. (to) to sous; 3. to pickle; 4. (nav.) to jerk.

MARINGOUIN, n. m. (ent.) muskito.

MARINIER, n. m. bargeman.

MARIONNETTE, n. f. 1. § puppet; 2. —s, (pl.) puppet-show, sing.

Joueur de —s, puppet-player; spectacle de —s, puppet-show; maître d'un spectacle de —, puppet-man; puppet-master. Faire jouer les grandes —s, to play the strongest engines (employ the strongest means).

MARITAL, E. adj. (law) marital (pertaining to a husband).

MARITALEMENT [—talman] adv. 1. maritally; 2. matrimonially; like husband and wife.

MARITIME, adj. 1. maritime; 2. naval.

Affaires, intérêts —s, maritime affairs, interests; shipping concerns; code —, = code; legislation —, 1. maritime law; law of shipping; 2. (sing.) (for the navy of the state) articles of war, pl.; 3. (sing.) (for the merchant service) navigation laws, pl.

MARITORNE, n. f. masculine woman.

MARIVAUDAGE, n. m. excessive refinement (of ideas and expression).

MARJOLAINE, n. f. (bot.) sweet marjoram.

— commune, =.

MARJOLET, n. m. + little cowcomb.

MARLI, n. m. cat-gut (thread gauze).

MARMAILLE [marmâ-y'] n. f. (sing.) troop, lot of little brats, sing.; little brats, pl.; brats, pl.

MARMELEADE, n. f. 1. marmalade; 2. § jelly (a. th. cooked to softness); 3. § jelly (a. th. bruised).

En —, in a jelly. Mettre en —, to beat √ a =.

MARMENTEAU, adj. (of timber) reserved.

Bois —x, reserved timber.

MARMENTEAUX, n. m. reserved timber-trees, pl.

MARMITE, n. f. 1. pot (for culinary purposes); 2. saucepan.

— de Papin, (phys.) digester; Papin's digester. Ecumeur de —s, spunger.

Faire aller, bouillir la —, to make √ the pot boil.

MARMITEU-X [—teù] SE, adj. 1. poor; wretched; 2. complaining.

MARMITEU-X [—teù] n. m. SE, n. f. poor wretch.

MARMITON, n. m. scullion; scullery-servant.

MARMONNER, v. a. ○ to mutter; to mumble.

MARMOSE [marmóz] n. f. (mam.) marmose.

MARMOT, n. m. 1. (mam.) marmoset; 2. grotesque figure; 3. brat (little boy).

Croquer le —, to kick o.'s heels (wait).

MARMOTTE, n. f. 1. (mam.) marmot; 2. brat (little girl); 3. "marmotte" (woman's head-dress).

— commune, des Alpes, (mam.) Alpine marmot.

MARMOTTER, v. a. to mutter; to mumble.

Personne qui marmotte, mumbler.

MARMOUSET, n. m. 1. grotesque figure; 2. monkey (ugly little boy); minims; 3. andiron (with a figure).

MARNAGE, n. m. (agr.) marling; clay; chalking.

MARNE, n. f. 1. marl; 2. (agr.) marl; clay; chalk.

— dure, endurcie, (min.) marl-stone.

MARNER, v. a. (agr.) to marl; to clay; to chalk.

MARNERON, n. m. marl-digger.

MARNEU-X [—neù] SE, adj. marly; marlaceous.

MARNIERE, n. f. mari-pit; clay-pit.

MARONITE, adj. Maronite.

MARONITE, n. m. f. Maronite (Catholic of the Syrian rite).

MAROQUIN, n. m. morocco; morocco-leather.

Papier —, Morocco-paper; peau de —, = leather.

MAROQUINER, v. a. to manufacture morocco-leather of (skins).

— du papier, to manufacture Morocco-paper.

MAROQUINERIE [marokinri] n. f. Morocco-leather manufacture.

MAROQUINIER, n. m. Morocco-tanner.

MAROTIQUE, adj. Marotic (gay, agreeable, simple and natural in imitation of Marot).

MAROTISME, n. m. 1. Marotism (manner or style of Marot); 2. Marotism (imitation of the style of Marot).

MAROTTE, n. f. 1. § fool's cap; 2. § hobby-horse; hobby.

Caresser sa —, to ride √ o.'s hobby-horse.

MAROUFLE, n. m. 1. ragamuffin; rascallion; 2. rustic; clown; clodhopper.

MAROUFLE, n. f. (paint.) lining-paste.

MAROUFLER, v. a. (paint.) to line.

MARQUANT, E. adj. 1. (th.) striking; 2. (pers.) of note; 3. (of colours) striking.

MARQUE, n. f. 1. § mark; 2. § mark; token; indication, sign; 3. § token; mark; testimony; 4. § land-mark (guide); 5. § proof; evidence; 6. marque (privateer's commission); 7. —s, (pl.) insignia (of an order), pl.; 8. (with a hot iron) brand; stigma; 9. (of blows) dint; 10. (of the small pox) pit; 11. (play) marker; 12. (print.) token.

— de la main, manual mark. Lettres de —, (pl.) letters of marque, pl.

marque, sing.; ville de —, coinage-town. De —, of note; of distinction.

— de, (V. senses) (pers.) as a proof; of; — que, as a proof that. Faire une —, to make √ a =; mettre une marque sur, to set √ a = on, upon.

MARQUER, v. a. 1. § to mark; 2. § to mark out; 3. § to trace out; 4. § to note down; 5. § to stamp; 6. § to brand; to stigmatize; 7. § to appoint; to assign; to determine; to fix; 8. § to denote; to indicate; to mark; to show √ 9. § (à) to state (to); to acquaint (with) to inform (of); 10. (à, to) to testify; to give √ a testimony, token, mark of. 9 — à q. u. ce qu'il doit faire, to state to o. what he is to do; to acquaint a. o. of what he is to do; to inform a. o. of what he is to do. 10. — à q. u. sa reconnaissance, son estime, testify to a. o. o.'s gratitude, esteem.

MARQUE, E. pa. p. (V. senses of MARQUER) 1. appointed; set; 2. marked; remarkable; decided; 3. marked (remarkable); 4. (of features) strong; (of paper, parchment) stamped.

2 Goût —, decided taste. 3. Attentions —, marked attentions.

Non —, (V. senses) § unmarked.

au bon coin, of the right stamp; excellent. Être né —, to be born marked with a mark.

MARQUER, v. n. 1. (th.) to appear (cause to be remarked); to make appearance; 2. § to be remarked; § to be obvious, evident; 4. § (th.) to be remarkable, particular; 5. (pers.) be of note, distinction; to make figure; 6. (of horses) to be marked; 7. (of sun-dials) to be shone upon.

MARQUETER [mark'ie] v. a. 1. checker (variegated); 2. to speckle to inlay.

MARQUETERIE [mark'et'ri] n. f. 1. *checker-work*; 2. *marquetry*; *inlaid-work*; 3. *mosaic* (unconnected pieces); *patch-work*.

Art de la —, *inlaying*; ouvrage de —, (V. senses) *piece of mosaic, patch-work*. De —, (V. senses) *inlaid*. Travailler en —, (V. senses) *to produce mosaic, patch-work*.

MARQUETEUR [mark'et'ur] n. m. *in-layer*.

MARQUETTE, n. f. (of virgin wax) *cake*.

MARQUEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *marker*; 2. *scorer*; 3. (play) *marker*.

MARQUIS, n. m. 1. *marquis*; *marquess*; 2. *grand personage*.

Un — de Carabas, a great land-owner.

MARQUISAT, n. m. *marquisate*.

MARQUISE, n. f. 1. (pers.) *marchioness*; 2. (th.) *marquee* (tent).

MARRAINE, n. f. *god-mother*.
Être la — de, to be to.

MARRON, n. m. 1. (bot.) *large French chestnut*; *chestnut*; 2. *curl* (of hair) *tied with a ribbon*; 3. (fireworks) *cracker*; 4. (mil.) *mark*.
— glacé, *iced chestnut*. — d'Inde, *horse* —.

MARRON, adj. *maroon*; *marone*; *chestnut-coloured*.

MARRON, NE, adj. 1. (of negroes) *fugitive*; *runaway*; 2. (of animals) *wild* (after having been tame); 3. (com.) *unlicensed*; 4. *interloping*.

Courtier —, (com.) *unlicensed broker*; 5. *interloper*.

MARRON, n. m. NE, n. f. 1. *maroon* (free black of the West Indies); 2. *run-away slave*; 3. (print.) *work printed clandestinely*.

MARRONAGE, n. m. (of slaves) *running away*.

MARRONNER, v. n.) to murmur;
to grumble.

MARRONNIER, n. m. (bot.) *large French chestnut-tree*; *chestnut-tree*; *chestnut*.

— d'Inde, *horse chestnut-tree*; *chestnut-tree*.

MARRUBE, n. m. 1. (bot.) *bugle-weed*; 2. (genus) *horehound*.

— aquatique, *water horehound*; — blanc, commun = (species); — noir, *black, stinking* =.

MARS [marss] n. m. 1. (myth.) *Mars*; 2. *March* (month); 3. —, (pl.) *spring grain*, sing.; 4. (astr.) *Mars*; 5. † (chem.) *Mars* (iron).

La mi —, the middle of *March*.
Champ de —, 1. *field of Mars* (place devoted to military exercises); 2. (of Fr. hist.) "*champ de Mars*" (assembly of the nation holden in *March*).

MARSEILLAISE [mar'se-jèz] n. f. *Marseillaise hymn* (French national anthem); *Marseillaise*.

MARSOUIN, n. m. 1. (mam.) *porpoise*; *porpus*; *herring*, *sea-hog*; 2. § (pers.) *ugly wretch*.

MARSUPIAL, adj. (nat. hist.) *marsupial*.

MARSUPIAL, n. m. (nat. hist.) *marsupial*.

MARTAGON, n. m. (bot.) *martagon* (lily).

MARTE, n. f. V. **MARTRE**.

MARTEAU, n. m. 1. *hammer*; 2. (of astronomical instr.) *vane*; 3. (of clocks) *hammer*; *clapper*; 4. (of doors) *rapper*; *knocker*; 5. (of musical instr.) *hammer*; 6. (anat.) *hammer*; 7. (ich.) *hammer-head*; 8. (tech.) *stock*.
— à main, *hand, up-hand hammer*; — à deux mains, (tech.) *sledge*; — à pied de biche, *claw*, *Kent* =; — à river, *rivet*, *riveting* =. Artisan qui travaille au —, *hammerer*; bruit de —, *hammering*; personne qui emploie le —, *hammerer*. Avoir un coup de —, to be

a strange, queer person; dégrossir au —, (tech.) to hammer roughly; to hammer-dress; durcir au —, = hard; étendre sous le — §, to hammer out; n'être pas sujet aux coups de —, to be o.'s own master; faire à coups de —, to hammer up; fait au —, hammered; graisser le —, to throw a sop to Cerberus; travailler au —, to hammer.

MARTEL, n. m. † 1. § *hammer*; 2. § *care*; *uneasiness*.

Avoir — en tête, to be tormented to death (with care, uneasiness); donner, mettre — en tête à q. u., to torment a. o. to death.

MARTELAGE [martla] n. m. (tech.) *hammering*.

— au martinet, (tech.) *tilting*.

MARTELER [martlè] v. a. 1. § to hammer; 2. § to torment to death (give great uneasiness to); 3. (tech.) to tilt.

MARTELÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **MARTELER**) (of mus., of cadences) *brilliant and distinct*.

MARTELET [martlè] n. m. *hammer* (small).

MARTELEUR [martleur] n. m. *hammer-man*.

MARTIAL [marcial] E, adj. *warlike*; *martial*.

Code —, législation — e, (sing.) *articles of war*, pl.

MARTIN, n. m. (orn.) *pastor*.

MARTINET, n. m. 1. *tilt-hammer*; 2. *flat candlestick*; 3. *cat o'nine tails*; 3. (orn.) *martin*; *martinet*; *swift*.
— des forges, (tech.) *tilt-hammer*.

Forger au —, (tech.) to tilt.

MARTINET-PÊCHEUR, n. m., pl.

MARTINETS-PÊCHEURS,

MARTIN-PÊCHEUR, n. m., pl. **MARTINS-PÊCHEURS**, (orn.) *king-fisher*.

MARTINEUR, n. m. (tech.) *tilter*.

MARTINGALE, n. f. 1. (mam.) *martingale*; 2. (nav.) *martingale*; 3. (play) *double or quits*.
Jouer la —, à la —, to play double or quits.

MARTRE, n. f. (mam.) 1. (genus) *martin*; 2. *sable*; *fisher-weasel*.
— domestique, des hêtres, *beech* =; — sauvage, des sapins, *pine* =; — zibeline, *sable*; *fisher weasel*. Prendre — pour renard, to take a cow for a bull.

MARTYR, n. m. E, n. f. § § (DE, to) *martyr* (person).

Le commun des — s, (the common herd : histoire des — s. *martyrology*.

MARTYRE, n. m. § § *martyrdom*.
Souffrir le —, to suffer =; faire souffrir le — à q. u., to make a. o. suffer =.

MARTYRISER, v. a. to make a. o. suffer *martyrdom*.

MARTYROLOGE, n. m. *martyrology*.

MARUM [maromm] n. m. (bot.) *marum*; (cat-thyme).

— vrai, *germander*; *Syrian marum*, *mastic*.

MASCARADE, n. f. 1. *masquerade*; 2. *mask* (disguise).

Amateur de — s, *masquerader*. Faire une —, to *masquerade*.

MASCARET, n. m. *bar* (of harbours).

MASCARON, n. m. (arch.) *mask*.

MASCULIN, E, adj. 1. (th.) *masculine*; *male*; 2. (gram.) *masculine*; 3. (vers.) (of rhymes) *male*.

Au genre —, (gram.) in the *masculine gender*.

MASCULIN, n. m. (gram.) *masculine*.

Au —, in the =; in the *masculine gender*.

MASCULINITE, n. f. *masculineness*; *masculinity*.

MASQUE, n. m. 1. § § *mask*; *visor*; 2. § (pers.) *mask*; *masker*; 3. § *mask*; *cloak*; *pretence*; *pretext*; 4. (arch.) *mask*; 5. (lit.) *mask* (dramatic performance).

A —, 1. with a *mask, visor*; 2. (zool.)

masked; en —, § in a =; *masked*; sans —, *unmasked*. Sous le — de, under the =, *cloak of*. Se couvrir du — de, § to put a on the = of; jeter le —, to throw off the =; lever le —, 1. § to unmask; 2. § to take off the =; mettre un — §, so put a on a =; ôter un —, to unmask: to take off a =; prendre un — §, to put a on a =.

MASQUE, n. f. § *ugly mask of a face*; *ugly witch, wretch*.

MASQUER, v. a. 1. § to mask; 2. § to mask; to cloak; 3. § to conceal; to hide; 4. (mil.) to mask.

MASQUE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **MASQUER**) 1. § (pers.) *masked*; in a *mask*; 2. (zool.) *masked*.

Être toujours —, 1. § to be always *masked*; to wear a *mask constantly*; 2. § to dissemble always.

SE **MASQUER**, pr. v. 1. § to mask; to put a on a *mask*; 2. § to mask; to disguise o.'s self.

MASSACRANT, E, adj. *cross*; *peevish*.

MASSACRE, n. m. 1. § *massacre*; *slaughter*; *butchery*; 2. § (th.) *spoiling* (a. th. precious); 3. § (pers.) *bungler* (bad workman); *cobbler*; *botcher*; 4. (hunt.) *head*.
C'est un — §, it is *spoiling* (a. th. precious).

MASSACRER, v. a. 1. § to massacre; to slaughter; to slay; to butcher; 2. § to massacre; to spoil; 3. § to bungle; to cobbler; to botch; 4. to strum (music).

MASSACRÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **MASSACRER**.

Non — §, (V. senses) *unslaughtered*; *unslain*.

MASSACREUR, n. m. *slayer*; *slaughterer*; *massacrer*.

MASSAGE, n. m. *shampooing* (pressing the joints and rubbing the limbs).

MASSE, n. f. 1. § § *mass*; 2. § *heap*; 3. § *lump*; 4. § *bulk*; *magnitude*; 5. § *hoard*; 6. § *fund* (of money); *stock*; 7. § *mace* (sign of authority); 8. § *body* (assemblage); 9. § *whole*; 10. (of steel-yards) *weight*; 11. (arch.) *mass*; 12. (bill.) *mace*; 13. (com.) *mass* (number, quantity that varies); 14. (com.) *capital*; *capital-stock*; 15. (law) (of bankrupts) *estate*; 16. (mining) *block*; *heap*; 17. (paint.) *mass*; 18. (phys.) *mass*; 19. (tech.) *cake*; 20. (tech.) *sledge-hammer*.
— confuse, (V. senses) *mob*; *grosse* —, *clump*; — informe, 1. *shapeless mass*; 2. (did.) *congeries*. — des biens, (law) *estate*; — des biens immeubles, (law) *real estate*; — des biens meubles, (law) *personal estate*; — d'eau, (bot.) *Indian grass*; *great cat's tail*. Levée en —, rising in a *body*. En —, 1. in a *mass*; 2. (pers.) in a *body*; 3. *at large*; 4. *by*, in the *gross*; 5. *coloured*; par —, par — de travaux, (of contracts) *by the lump*. Mettre en —, (V. senses) to *lump*.

MASSE, n. f. † (play) *stake*.

MASSEMENT [massman] n. m. *shampooing* (pressing the joints & rubbing the limbs).

MASSEPAIN [masspin] n. m. *marchpan* (cake).

MASSER, v. a. 1. to dispose in *masses*; 2. to *shampoo* (press the joints & rub the limbs).

MASSE, v. a. (play) † to *stake*.

MASSETTE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *mace-reed*; *reed-mace*; (cat-tail; cat's tail).

— à larges feuilles, *Indian grass*; (great cat-tail).

MASSICOT, n. m. (chem.) *massicot*; *masticot*.

MASSIER, n. m. 1. *mace-bearer*; 2. *esquire bedel*.

Fonctions de —, *bedelry*.

MASSI-F, VE, adj. 1. *massive*; *massy*; *heavy*; 2. *massive* (not hollow); *solid*;

3. || (pers.) *clumsy*; 4. § (pers.) *heavy*; *dull*; 5. (mining) *massive*; *massy*.

Nature massive, *massiveness*; *massiness*. À l'état —, *solidly*.

MASSIF, n. m. 1. (of flowers, trees, &c.) *group*; 2. (of ovens) *wall*; 3. (arch.) *pier*; 4. (build.) *wall*; 5. (build.) *backing*; 6. (carp.) *dead-wood*; 7. (mas.) *solid mass*.

— de verdure, *block of foliage*.

MASSIVEMENT [masivman] adv. *massively*; *massily*; *heavily*.

MASSORAH,

MASSORE, n. f. *massora* (Rabbinical work on the Bible); *masora*; *masorah*.

MASSORETE, n. m. *massorite*.

MASSORETIQUE, adj. *massoretic*; *masoretic*.

MASSUE, n. f. *club*.

Coup de —, 1. || *blow with a* =; 2. § *heavy blow* (unpleasant event). Gros et lourd comme une —, *clubbed*; en —, en forme de —, *club-shaped*.

MASTIC, n. m. 1. *mastic* (resin, cement); *mastich*; 2. (bot.) *mastic*; *mastich*; 3. (glazery) *putty*; 4. (jewel., lapid.) *cement*.

— français, thym —, (bot.) *mastic*; *mastich*.

MASTICATION [—câcion] n. f. (did.) *mastication*; *manducation*.

MASTICATOIRE, adj. (med.) *masticatory*.

MASTICATOIRE, n. m. (med.) *masticatory*.

MASIGADOUR, n. m. (veter.) *masigadour*; *slabbering-bit*.

MASTIQUEUR, v. a. 1. (glazery) *to putty*; 2. (jewel., lapid.) *to cement*.

MASTODONTE, n. m. (foss.) *mastodon*.

MASTOÏDE, adj. (anat.) *mastoid*.

MASFOÏDIEN [masfo-idiin] NE, adj. (anat.) *mastoid*.

MASFURBATION [—bâcion] n. f. V. ONANISME.

MASTURBER, v. a. *to pollute*.

MASURE [mâzur] n. f. 1. (sing.) *ruins* (of building); pl.; 2. *hovel* (bad habitation); *hut*.

MAT [mat] E, adj. 1. (of bread, paste, &c.) *heavy* (compact); 2. (of colours) *dead*; *dull*; 3. (of embroidery) *heavy*; 4. (of metals) *dead*; 5. (paint.) *dead*.

MAT [mat] n. m. (tech.) *deadening*.

MAT [mat] n. m. (chess) *mate*.

— du berger, *scholar's* =.

MAT [mat] adj. (chess) *mated*; *check-mated*.

Faire —, *to mate*; *to check-mate*.

MÂT, n. m. 1. *mast*; *poie*; 2. (nav.) *mast*.

Grand —, (nav.) *main mast*. — d'artimon, *mizen* =; — de cocagne, *greasy pole*; — de fortune, *jury* =; — de hune, *top* =; — de misaine, *fore* =; — de recharge, *spare* =. À — s et à cordes, *ahull*; à mi —, *half* = *high*. Abaisser un —, *to strike* √ *a* =; couper un —, *to cut* √ *away a* =; dématier d'un —, *to carry away a* =; dématier d'un — de ..., *to lose* √ *her* ... =; être à — s et à cordes, *to be ahull*; guinder un —, *to sway up a* =.

MATADOR, n. m. 1. *matador* (bull-killer); 2. (play) *matadore*; 3. § *big wig* (great personage).

MATAGRABOLISER, v. a. ‡ (jest.) *to give* √ *o's self more trouble than it is worth with* (a. th.).

MATAMORE, n. m. *hector*; *bully*.

De —, *hectorly*. Faire le —, *to hector*; *to bully*; obtenir q. ch. de q. u. à force de faire le —, *to hector*, *to bully a. o. out of a. th.*

MATASSIN, n. m. † *matassin* (dance, dancing).

MATELAS [matla] n. m. 1. *mattress*; 2. (of carriages) *squab*; *squabbed back*; 3. (mach.) *cushion*; *mattress*.

— d'air, (mach.) *air-cushion*, *mat-*

tress; — de vapeur, (mach.) *steam-mattress*.

MATELASSER [matlace] v. a. *to trim* (carriages); *to line*.

MATELASS-IER [matlacié] n. m. IERE. n. f. 1. *mattress-maker*; 2. *trimmer* (of carriages).

MATELOT [matlô] n. m. 1. *sailor*; 2. (jest.) *canvass-climber*; 3. (nav.) *seaman*; 4. (nav.) *ship* (with regard to the vessel before or behind).

— de première classe, *able-bodied seaman*. Logement des —s, *steerage*.

MATELOT [matlô] adj.

Vaisseau —, (nav.) *ship*.

MATELOTAGE [matlotaj] n. m. *seaman-ship*.

MATELOTE [matlott] n. f. (culin.) "*matelote*" (dish of different sorts of fish).

À la —, 1. *sailor-fashion*; *sailor-like*; 2. (culin.) "*a la matelote*".

MATER, v. a. 1. (chess) *to check-mate*; *to mate*; 2. § *to enervate*; *to subdue*; 3. § *to mortify* (weaken by austerity); 4. § *to humble*; *to cow*.

MÂTER, v. a. (nav.) 1. *to mast*; 2. *to toss up* (the oars).

Machine à —, (sing.) *sheers*, pl.; machine à — flottante, en ponton, *sheer-hulk*.

MÂTÉ, E, pa. p. (nav.) *masted*.

Trop —, *overmasted*.

MÂTEREAU [mâtrô] n. m. (nav.) *small mast*; *staff*.

MATERIALISER, v. a. *to materialize*.

MATERIALISME, n. m. *materialism*.

MATERIALISTE, n. m. *materialist*.

MATERIALISTE, adj. *materialist*.

MATERIALITE, n. f. *materiality*; *materialness*.

MATÉRIAUX, n. m. || § *materials* (matter of which a. th. is made), pl.

— en décomposition, (build.) *rotten materials*. Résistance des —, *strength of* =.

MATÉRIEL, LE, adj. 1. || *material* (consisting of matter); *corporeal*; *substantial*; 2. || *material* (relating to matter); 3. || *gross*; *coarse*; *rude*; *rough*; 4. § (pers.) *heavy*; *dull*; 5. (law) (of forgery) *in fact but without intent*; 6. (philos.) *material*.

Existence —le, *substantiality*. Partie —le, *materiality*.

MATÉRIEL, n. m. 1. (adm.) *stock*; *working-stock*; 2. (sing.) (adm.) *stores*, pl.; 3. (pub. works) *stock*; 4. (sing.) (mil.) *stores*, pl.

— de guerre, (sing.) (nav., mil.) *stores*, pl. Chef du —, (adm.) *store-keeper*.

MATÉRIELLEMENT [matérielman] adv.

1. || *materially*; *corporeally*; 2. || *grossly*; *coarsely*; *rudely*; *roughly*; 3. (philos.) *materially*.

MATERNEL, LE, adj. 1. *maternal* (natural to a mother); *motherly*; *of a mother*; 2. *maternal* (related by the mother's side); 3. § *motherly*; *fostering*; *cherishing*.

Peu —, *unmotherly*. Langue —le, *mother*, *native*, *vernacular tongue*.

MATERNELLEMENT [—nelman] adv. *maternally*; *motherly*.

MATERNITE, n. f. *maternity*.

MÂTEUR, n. m. (nav.) *mast-maker*.

MATHÉMATICIEN [—ciin] n. m. *mathematician*.

MATHÉMATIQUE, n. f. ‡ (sing.) V. MATHÉMATIQUES.

MATHÉMATIQUE, adj. *mathematical*.

Boîte, étui d'instruments —s, *box*, *case of* = *instruments*.

MATHÉMATIQUÉMENT [matématikman] adv. *mathematically*.

MATHÉMATIQUES, n. f. *mathematics*, pl.

— appliquées, *practical* =; — mixtes, *mixed* =; — pures, *abstract*, *pure*, *speculative* =. Boîte, étui de —, *box*,

case of mathematical instruments; *instrument de* —, *mathematical instrument*.

MATIERE, n. f. 1. || § *matter*; 2. || *material* (matter of which a. th. is made); (stuff); 3. § *matter*; *subject*; *topic*; 4. § (DE, for) *cause*; *reason*; *motive*; *occasion*; 5. (med.) *pus*; *matter*; 6. (philos.) *matter*; 7. (phys.) *matter*.

— brute, *raw material*; — médicale, (med.) *material medica*; — pleine, *solid matter*; — première, (a. & m.) *raw material*. —s d'or et d'argent, (pl.) *bullion*, sing. Table des —s, (of books) *table of contents*; *index*. De même — (que). (V. senses) (did.) *commaterial* (with); en — de, 1. *in affairs of*; 2. *in point of*; in. Avoir la forme enfoncée dans la —, être enfoncé dans la —, (pers.) *to be heavy*, *dull*; entrer en —, *to enter on*, *upon the matter*, *subject*.

MATIN, n. m. 1. || *morning* (half the day from midnight to mid-day); 2. || *morning* (part of the day from sun-rise to mid-day); in. *morn*; (forenoon); 3. || *morning* (from rising to dinner-time); 4. || *morning*; *morn*; *east*; *prime*; *Aurora*; 5. § *morning* (early part); *prime*; || *blossom*; *bud*.

Le —, 1. *the morning*; 2. *in the* =; le — de bonne heure, *early in the* =; *early*. Demain —, au —, *to-morrow* =; le lendemain —, *the following* =; *next* =. Un beau —, un de ces —s, *some fine* =, *day: one of these* = *s, days*. Du —, (V. senses) 1. =; 2. (of the star) =; 3. (of time) *in the* =; du — au soir, *from* = *till night*; de bon, grand —, *early in the* =. Être à, dans son — § **, *to be in o's blossoms*, *bud*.

[MATIN must not be confounded with *matinée*.]

MATIN, adv. || *early in the morning*; *early*; (betimes).

MÂTIN, n. m. (mam.) 1. *great French cur*; *cur*; (mastiff); 2. O (pers.) *cur*; *dog*; *rascal*.

MATINAL, E, adj., pl. m. —s, 1. *early* (rising early by chance); 2. || *morning* (of the break of day); *early*.

Être —, (pers.) *to be*, *to rise* √ *early in the morning*, *early*.

MATINALEMENT [—nalman] adv. *early in the morning*; *early*.

MÂTINEAU, n. m. *little mastiff*.

MATINÉE, n. f. *morning* (part of the day from sun-rise to midday).

Dormir, faire la grasse —, *to rise* √ *late: to lie* √ *late in bed in the* =.

[MATINÉE must not be confounded with *matin*.]

MÂTINER, v. a. 1. || (of mastiffs) *to serve*; 2.) § *to abuse* (revile).

MATINES, n. f. pl. (cath. lit.) *matins*, pl.; *matins*, pl.; *matin orison*, sing.

Des —, *matin*.

MATINEU-X [—neû] SE, adj. *early* (rising early by habit).

Personne matineuse, *early riser*.

MATIN-IER, IERE, adj. *of the morning*; *morning*.

Etoile matinière, *morning star*.

MATIR, v. a. *to deaden* (metals).

MATOIS, E, adj. (cunning; crafty; sly; deep).

MATOIS, n. m. E, n. f. *cunning*, *crafty*, *sly* *deep person*;) *file*;) *blade*;) *cove*.

Fin —, *cunning file*; *sly-boots*; *sly dog*; *deep dog*; *fine* — *cunning file*.

MATOISERIE [matoizii] n. f. (cunning; craftiness; sliens).

MATOU, n. m, pl. —s, 1. *tom cat*; 2. O (pers.) *monkey* (ugly person); *ba-boon*.

MATRAS [matrà] n. m. (chem.) *matrass*.

MATRICIAIRE, n. f. (bot.) *matricaria*; *feverfew*.

MATRICE, n. f. 1. *matrix*; womb; 2. (of measures) *standard measure*; 3. (of registers for taxes) *original register*; 4. (of weights) *standard weight*; 5. (anat.) *matrix*; uterus; 6. (arts) *matrix*; *ma. rice*; 7. (of certain arts) *block*; 8. (coin) *matrice*; 9. (min.) *matrix*.

MATRICE, adj. *mother* (from which others are formed).

Couleur —, *matrix*; *matrice*; église —, *mother-church*; langue —, *tongue*, language from which others have been formed.

MATRICULAIRE, n. m. *matriculate*.

MATRICULE, n. f. 1. *matriculation*;

2. *certificate of matriculation*.

Registre —, *matriculation-book*.

MATHIMONIAL, E, adj. (law) 1. *matrimonial*; 2. *conjugal*.

MATRONE, n. f. 1. (Rom. ant.) *matron*;

2. (jest.) *matron* (lady of a certain age); 3. (law) *matron*.

De —, (jest.) *matron-like*; *matronal*.

MATTE, n. f. (metal.) *mat*.

MATURATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) *maturative*.

MATURATIF, r. m. (med.) *maturant*.

MATURATION [—râcion] n. f. 1. *ripening*;

2. (did.) *maturation*; 3. (med.) *maturation*; *ripening*.

MÂTURE, n. f. 1. (sing.) *masts*, pl.;

2. *wood for masts*; 3. *masting*; 4. *mast-store*; 5. (sing.) *sheers* (for masting), pl.

MATURITÉ, n. f. 1. (of fruits, grain, vegetables) *maturity*; *ripeness*; 2. (of persons) *maturity*;

3. (of things) *maturity*.

Début de —, *unripeness*; progrès vers la —, *ripening*. Avec —, *with maturity*;

maturely; sans —, *unripe*. Arriver à la —, (th.) *to arrive at maturity*;

to grow up.

MATUTINAL, E, adj. *of the morning*;

morning.

MATUTINEL, LE, adj. & V. *MATUTINAL*.

MAUBÈCHE, n. f. (orn.) *knot*.

MAUDIRE [môdir] v. a. irreg. (MAU-

DISSANT; MAUDIT; ind. pres. MAUDIS;

NOUS MAUDISSONS; pret. MAUDIS; subj. pres. MAUDISSE) 1. (to curse);

(to imprecate); 2. (to curse (devote to evil)).

Personne qui maudit, *curser*.

MAUDIT, E, pa. p. 1. *curst*; *curst*;

2. (abominable (very bad); *detestable*;

horrible; miserable; terrible; dreadful; confounded; *curst*.

2. Un — chemin, livre, enfant, *an abominable*;

a *detestable road, book, child*; un temps —, *horrible weather*.

— soit! soit! — 1. *curst be ...!*

(curse ...! "ruin seize ...! 2. *seize thee*,

you! Non —, *uncursed*; *uncurst*.

[Maudit in the 2nd sense generally precedes the verb]

MAUDISSON [môdison] n. m. & curse.

MAUGREER [môgré] v. n. & (pers.) *to storm*;

to rage; *to fume*.

MAUGREER [môgré] v. a. & *to curse*.

MAUPITEU-X [môpitéu] SE, adj. & *pitiless*;

merciless.

MAURE [mor] V. *MORE*.

MAUSOLEE [môzolé] n. m. *mausoleum*.

De —, *mausolean*.

MAUSSADE [môcad] adj. 1. *unpleasant*;

disagreeable; 2. (pers.) *sullen*;

cross; *sour*; 3. (th.) *awkward*; *clumsy*;

nasty; 4. (th.) *dull*; *tedious*; 5. (of the weather) *dull*.

MAUSSADEMENT [môcadman] adv. 1. *unpleasantly*;

disagreeably; 2. *sullenly*;

crossly; *sourly*.

MAUSSADERIE [môcadri] n. f. 1. *unpleasantness*;

disagreeableness; 2. *sullenness*;

crossness; *sourness*.

MAUVAIS [mové] E, adj. 1. (of things) *bad*;

2. (of persons) *evil*; 3. (of things) *ill* (of illness); 5. (pers.) *mischievous*; 6. (of things) *injurious* (to); *prejudicial* (to); *hurtful*

(to); *bad* (for); 7. (of things) *unsound*; 8. (of things) *wrong*; 9. (of things) *unhindsome*; 10. (of letters) *battered*.

2. — exemple, *ill example*; — e humeur, *ill-humour*; — e étoile, *ill star*. 3. — jours, *evil times*, days. 4. Avoir — e mine, *to look ill*. 6. — à, pour la santé, *injurious*, *prejudicial to health*.

— état, 1. *bad*, *ill state*; *badness*;

2. (of things) *unsoundness*; — e qualité, *badness*.

Plus —, (V. senses) *worse*; le plus —, (V. senses) *the worst*; de plus en plus —, *worse and worse*; en — état, 1. *in a bad*, *ill state*; 2. *ill-conditioned*; *out of condition*; 3. *illappointed*; 4. *unsound*.

[MAUVAIS generally precedes the noun.]

MAUVAIS [mové] n. m. *bad* (quality).

Faire le —, *to be malicious*, *malignant*.

MAUVAIS [mové] adv. 1. *bad*; 2. *wrong*;

amiss.

Faire —, (impers.) 1. *to be bad*; 2. *to be bad weather*; il fait —, *it is bad weather*;

la météo est —, *the weather is bad*; trouver — que, (subj.) *to find it amiss that*.

MAUVE [môv] n. f. 1. (bot.) (genus) *mallow*;

mallows; 2. (orn.) (genus) *gull*;

3. (orn.) (species) *wagel*; *wagel-gull*.

— musquée, (bot.) *musk mallow*, *mallows*.

MAUVIETTE [môviet] n. f. 1. *lark* (fat);

2. (of persons) *lath* (thin person).

MAUVIS [môvi] n. m. (orn.) *redwing*;

wind-thrush; *swine-pipe*.

MAXILLAIRE [maksilêr] adj. (anat.) *maxillar*;

maxillary.

Os —, (anat.) *maxilla*; *jaw-bone*;

os — inférieur, *inferior jaw-bone*; os — supérieur, *superior jaw-bone*.

MAXIME, n. f. 1. *maxim*; 2. (mus.) *maxim*.

Tenir pour —, *to hold it as a*.

MAXIMUM [maksimomm] n. m. 1. *maximum*;

2. (of things) *acme*; *height*; 3. (math.) *maximum*.

MAZETTE, n. f. 1. *little tit* (sorry horse);

2. (of persons) *wanting in strength* or *ardour*; 3. (of things) *unskilful*, *awkward* person (at play).

Mo, abbreviation of *MARCHAND*.

ME, abbreviation of *MARCHANDE*.

ME, pr. (personal) 1. (acc.) *me*; 2. (dat.) *to me*; *me*; 3. (with voice & vowel) *me*.

1. Il — voit, *he sees me*. 2. Il — parle, *he speaks to me*; il m'en donne, *he gives me some*; ne m'en donnez pas, *do not give me any*; donnez-m'en, *give me some*; vous — le direz, *you will tell it to me*.

[Me becomes m' before a vowel or a silent h. It precedes the verb except in the imperative conjugated affirms, and followed by en. When me, dative, is accompanied by another pronoun in the accusative, me is placed before it. V. Ex. 2.]

ME (prefix having a privative sense and generally used in a bad sense: *MEPRENDRE*, *to mistake*) *mis*; *dis*.

ME, abbreviation of *MAÎTRE* in the senses of *Mr.* applied to lawyers.

MEANDRE, n. m. ** (of things) *meander* (winding course).

MEAT, n. m. (anat.) *meatus*.

MECANICIEN [—nicien] n. m. 1. *mechanician*;

mechanic; 2. *engine-builder*; *engine-maker*; *engine-manufacturer*; 4. (steam-eng.) *engine-man*;

engineer.

Ouvrier —, (steam-eng.) *engine-man*;

engineer.

MECANIQUE, n. f. 1. (sing.) *machinery*;

sing.; *mechanics*, pl.; 2. *mechanism*;

3. *machinery*; 4. *piece of mechanism*, *machinery*; 5. *machine*.

Conformité avec les lois de la —, *mechanicalness*. À la —, *fait à la —*, *machine-made*; *by machinery*; *engine*.

MECANIQUE, adj. 1. (of things) *mechanic*;

mechanical; 2. (of things) *machine-made*.

Action —, 1. *mechanism* (action of a machine); 2. (of things) *mechanical action* (produced by the mere laws of motion &

not intentionally); *nature* —, *mechanicalness*.

MECANIQUEMENT [—nikman] adv. *mechanically*.

MECANISME, n. m. (of things) *mechanism*.

MECHANMENT, adv. 1. *maliciously*;

spitefully; 2. *waywardly*; *frowardly*;

peevishly; 3. (of things) *ill-naturedly*;

4. *unkindly*; 5. *mischievously*.

MECHANCETE [mekhâsté] n. f. 1. *wickedness* (inclination to evil); *badness*;

2. *wicked*, *bad action*; 3. (of children or of their actions) *naughtiness*;

4. *naughty thing*; 5. *malice*; *maliciousness*; *spite*; *spitefulness*; 6. *malicious*;

spiteful thing; 7. (of things) *waywardness*; *frowardness*; *peevishness*; 8. (pers.) *ill-nature*; 9. *ill-natured thing*;

piece of ill-nature; 10. *unkindness*; 11. *unkind action*, *thing*; 12. *arch*, *sly*, *roguish trick*.

Avec —, (V. senses) 1. *wickedly*; 2. *naughtily*;

3. *maliciously*; *spitefully*; 4. *waywardly*;

frowardly; *peevishly*; 5. *ill-naturedly*; 6. *unkindly*; 7. *archly*;

slyly; *roguishly*.

MECHANT, E, adj. 1. & (of things) *bad*; 2. (of things) *bad*;

sorry; *wretched*; *paltry*; *sad*; 3. (of children or their actions) *naughty*; 5. (of things) *malicious*;

spiteful; 6. (of things) *wayward*; *froward*; *peevish*; 7. (of things) *ill-natured*; 8. (of things) *unkind*; 9. (of things) *mischievous*; 10. (of animals) *vicious*.

2 C'est une — épigramme plutôt qu'une épigramme — e, *it is a bad, sorry, wretched epigram rather than a malicious one*. 3 Un — homme, *a wicked, bad man*. 7. Une femme — e, *an ill-natured woman*; une réponse — e, *an ill-natured reply*.

Plus —, 1. *more*; 2. *worse*. De plus en plus —, 1. *more and more*; 2. *worse and worse*. Être —, (V. senses) (of children) *to be naughty*; *to be a naughty child*; *trouver plus — que soi*, *to catch a Tartar*.

[MECHANT in the 2nd and 3rd senses precedes the noun. V. Ex. 2.]

MECHANT, n. m. E, n. f. (V. senses of MECHANT, adj.) 1. *wicked*, *bad person*;

evil-doer; *wrong-doer*; 2. (of children) *naughty child*.

Faire le —, la — e, 1. *to break out into threats*; 2. (of children) *to be naughty*.

MECHE, n. f. 1. *wick* (of candles, lamps); 2. *tinder*; 3. *match* (combustible matter); 4. *black match*; 5. (of cork-screws, wimbles, &c.) *screw*; 6. (of hair) *lock*; 7. (of whips) *whip-lash*;

lash; 8. (artil.) *match*; *lunt*; 9. (carp., join.) *bit*; 10. (nav.) (of rudders) *chock*;

11. (tech.) *auger*.

— anglaise, (tech.) *centre-bit*. — à chandelle, *candle-wick*; — à vis, (tech.) *worm-bit*. Inflammable comme la —, *tinder-like*. Baril à — s, (artil.) *match-tub*; coton à — s, *candle-wick*; fusil à —, *match-lock*; platine à —, *match-lock*. Découvrir, éventer la —, 1. (mil.) *to discover and carry off the enemy's match by means of a countermine*; 2. (of things) *to discover the secret of a plot*.

MECHEF, n. m. & *mischievous*; *misfortune*; *harm*.

MECHER, v. a. *to smoke with brimstone*.

MECOMPTE [mekonté] n. m. 1. (of things) *miscalculation*; 2. (of things) *disappointment*; *hope deceived*.

Trouver du —, *to find one's self disappointed, deceived*.

MECOMPTER [mekonté] v. n. (of things) *to strike wrong*.

MECOMPTER [mekonté] (SE) pr. v. 1. (of things) *to miscalculate*; *to miscount*; 2. (of things) *to be disappointed, deceived*; *to be out in one's reckoning*.

MECONIUM [—niomm] n. m. (med.) *meconium*.

MECONNAISSABLE, adj. 1. (pers.)

unknownable; 2. (th.) not to be recognized.

Il, elle est —, you would not know him, her again.

MÉCONNAISSANCE, n. f. + unthankfulness; thanklessness; disregard.

MÉCONNAISSANT, E, adj. (DE) unthankful (for); thankless (for); unmindful (of); disregarding (of); regardless (of).

MÉCONNAÎTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like CONNAÎTRE) 1. not to recognize; not to know √ again; 2. to disown (pretend not to know); to deny; 3. (DE, by) to disregard; to slight; 4. to call to naught.

MÉCONNU, E, pa. p. 1. unrecognized; unknown; 2. disowned; denied; 3. disregarded; unappreciated; unrequited; unheeded.

SE MÉCONNAÎTRE, pr. v. not to know √ o.'s self; to forget √ o.'s self.

MÉCONTENT, E, adj. (DE, with; que [subj.]) 1. discontented; dissatisfied; 2. displeased; 3. (with the government) malcontent; malcontented.

MÉCONTENT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. discontented, dissatisfied person; 2. person displeased; 3. (with the government) malcontent.

MÉCONTENTEMENT [—tantman] n. m. 1. (DE, with) discontent; discontentedness; discontentment; dissatisfaction; 2. displeasure; 3. (with the government) malcontentedness.

Avec —, 1. with discontent; discontentedly; 2. malcontentedly.

MÉCONTENTER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. to discontent; to dissatisfy; 2. to displease.

Qui mécontente, (V. senses) discontenting.

MÉCREANT, n. m. unbeliever; infidel; misbeliever.

MÉCROIRE, v. n. ≠ to disbelieve.

Croire et —, to believe and =.

MÉDAILLE [méda-y'] n. f. 1. medal; 2. (arch.) medallion.

— de Judas (, (bot.) honesty. Cabinet de —s, cabinet of medals; revers de la —, 1. || reverse of the medal; 2. § dark side of the picture. De, des —s, (V. senses) medallion. Frapper une —, to strike √ a medal; tourner la — §, to turn the tables. C'est une vieille —, (of old women) she is old; she is an old woman; toute — a son revers, every thing has its good and its bad side; la — est renversée, retournée, the tables are turned.

MÉDAILLIER [méda-yé] n. m. cabinet of medals

MÉDAILLISTE [méda-yist] n. m. medallist.

MÉDAILLON [méda-yon] n. m. 1. medallion (large medal); 2. locket (jewel); 3. (arch.) medallion.

MÉDECIN [médisin] n. m. 1. || physician; 2. || surgeon; medical practitioner; general practitioner; 3. § physician (cure); (doctor).

— d'eau douce, water-gruel doctor; — pour les chiens, dog-doctor. Corps des —s, (mil.) medical staff. De —, (V. senses) medical.

MÉDECINE [médisin] n. f. 1. medicine (substance used in the treatment of disease); (physic; 2. medicine (purgative);) physic; 3. medicine (science); physic.

— légale, forensic medicine. Étudiant en —, medical student; student of =. Dans la —, 1. in =; 2. medicinally: de —, (V. senses) medical; en —, medicinally; medicinally. Avaler la — §, to swallow the pill; donner une odeur de — à, to medicate; faire de la —, to doctor; prendre —, to take √ physic; sentir la —, to have a taste of medicine, physic.

MÉDECINER [médisin] v. a. to doctor (a. o.); to physic.

SE MÉDECINER, pr. v. to doctor, to physic o.'s self.

MÉDIAL, E, adj. (gram.) medial.

MÉDIAN, E, adj. (anat.) median; mesial.

Nervure —e, (bot.) (of the leaf) midrib.

MÉDIANOCHÉ, n. m. meat-supper after midnight; supper.

MÉDIANTE, n. f. (mus.) mediant.

MÉDIASTIN, n. m. (anat.) mediastine.

MÉDIAT, E, adj. mediate.

MÉDIATEMENT [médiatman] adv. mediately.

MÉDIA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. mediator, m.; mediatrix, f.; mediatress, f.; 2. + mediator (game).

Fonctions, office de —, mediatorship. De —, (V. senses) mediatorial. Agir en —, to mediate; être —, servir de —, to mediate; to be a mediator.

MÉDIATION [—âcion] n. f. mediation. Obtenir par la —, to mediate.

MÉDIATISATION [—tizâcion] n. f. mediatization.

MÉDIATISER, v. a. to mediatize (annex a smaller German sovereignty to a larger contiguous state).

MÉDICAL, E, adj. medical.

Matière —e, materia medica. Au point de vue —, sous le rapport —, medically. Donner des propriétés —es à, to medicate.

MÉDICAMENT, n. m. medicine (substance used in the treatment of disease).

Coffre de —s, (nav.) medicine-chest.

MÉDICAMENTAIRE, adj. that treats of medicines.

MÉDICAMENTER, v. a. 1. to doctor (a. o.); to physic; 2. to physic (animals).

SE MÉDICAMENTER, pr. v. to doctor, to physic o.'s self.

MÉDICAMENTEUX [-teu] SE, adj. medicinal.

MÉDICINAL, E, adj. medicinal.

MÉDIMNE [médimna] n. m. (Gr. ant.) medimnus (measure).

MÉDIOCRE, adj. 1. middling; 2. ordinary; passable; 3. indifferent (less than ordinary).

Personne —, de talents —s, mediocrity.

MÉDIOCRE, n. m. mediocrity.

Au-dessous du —, below =.

MÉDIOCREMENT, adv. 1. middlingly; 2. ordinarily; passably; 3. indifferently.

MÉDIOCRIÉTÉ, n. f. 1. mediocrity; 2. competence (of fortune); competency; 3. + medium.

MÉDIRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like DIRE) (ind. pres. VOUS MÉDISEZ; imperat. MÉDISEZ) (DE, of) 1. to speak √ ill; to say √ harm; 2. to traduce; to slander; to scandalize; (to backbite).

Sans — de, (V. senses) without disparagement to.

MÉDISANCE, n. f. 1. slander; scandal; (backbiting); 2. slanderous thing.

Colporteur, colporteuse de —s, scandal-monger. Avec —, 1. slanderously; scandalously; backbitingly; 2. disparagingly; de —, (V. senses) slanderous. Dire une —, des —s, to slander; to traduce; (to backbite).

MÉDISANT, E, adj. slanderous; scandalous; + backbiting.

MÉDISANT, n. m. E, n. f. slanderer; traducer.

— par état, scandal-monger.

MÉDITATI-F, VE, adj. meditative.

MÉDITATI-F, n. m. VE, n. f. meditative person; person given to meditation.

MÉDITATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. meditation; cogitation; 2. meditation (work); 3. meditation (mental prayer).

De —, 1. of =; 2. meditative. Faire la —, to meditate; trouver à force de —, to excogitate.

MÉDITER, v. a. 1. to meditate; to meditate on, upon; 2. to meditate; to contemplate; to project.

— par avance, to premeditate.

MÉDITÉ, E, pa. p. 1. meditated; 2. contemplated; projected.

Non —, 1. unmeditated; 2. unpremeditated.

MÉDITER, v. n. 1. (SUR, on, upon) to meditate; 2. (de) to meditate (...); to contemplate (...); to have in contemplation (to).

2. — de faire q. ch., to meditate doing a. th.; to contemplate doing a. th.; to have in contemplation to do a. th.

— par avance, to premeditate.

MÉDITERRANÉ, E, adj. Mediterranean.

Mer —e, = sea.

MÉDITERRANÉE, n. f. Mediterranean; Mediterranean sea.

MÉDIUM [médiom] n. m. 1. medium; compromise; 2. (mus.) (of the voice) middle.

MÉDULLAIRE [médu-lèrr] adj. (did.) medullary; medullar.

MÉFAIRE, v. n. + (pa. p. MÉFAIT) to do √ evil, harm.

MÉFAIT, n. m. + misdeed; misdoing; bad deed.

MÉFIANCE, n. f. 1. mistrust; 2. distrust.

Avec —, 1. with =; 2. mistrustfully; mistrustingly; 3. distrustfully; sans —, 1. without =; 2. mistrustless; unsuspicious; 3. distrustless.

MÉFIANT, E, adj. 1. mistrustful; 2. distrustful.

MÉFIER (SE) pr. v. (DE, ...) 1. to mistrust; 2. to distrust.

Qui ne se méfie pas, 1. mistrustless; 2. distrustless.

MÉGARDE, n. f. + inadvertence.

Par —, 1. inadvertently; from, through inadvertence; 2. unawares.

MÉGERE, n. f. 1. (myth.) Megera (one of the Furies); 2. § (pers.) vixen; shrew.

Humeur de —, shrewishness. En —, shrewishly. Avoir un caractère de —, to be vixenly; mettre une — à la raison, to tame a shrew.

MÉGIE, n. f. (a. & m.) leather-dressing; tawing.

Passer en —, to taw.

MÉGISSER, v. a. (a. & m.) to taw.

MÉGISSÉ, E, pa. p. (a. & m.) tawed.

MÉGISSERIE [mégisari] n. f. (a. & m.) leather-dressing; tawing.

MÉGISSIER, n. m. (a. & m.) leather-dresser; tawer.

MEILLEUR [-mè-year] E, compar. & sup. of BON, (V. senses of BON) 1. (compar.) better; 2. (sup.) best.

1. Un — homme. Qu'un autre, a better man than another. 2. Le — homme qui soit au monde, the best man there is in the world.

Le —, le — de tous, the very best; the = of all; le — de, the = of; * o.'s = of. Le — n'en vaut rien, bad is the =; the = is good for nothing.

[MEILLEUR precedes the noun (V. Ex. 1 and 2). As a superlative and followed by a verb, the latter is in the subj. (V. Ex. 2).]

MEILLEUR [mè-year] n. m. 1. best; 2. best wine.

MEISTRE,

MESTRE, n. m. + (nav.) (in the Mediterranean) main mast.

Arbre, mât de —, =.

MELAMPYRE [mèlampir] n. m. (bot.) (genus) cow-wheat.

MELANCOLIE, n. f. 1. melancholy; melancholiness; 2. (med.) melancholy.

Ne pas engendrer de —, to be a merry soul.

MELANCOLIQUE, adj. 1. melancholy; 2. dismal; dull; dull-eyed.

MELANCOLIQUEMENT [—likman] adv. melancholically; with melancholy.

MELANGE, n. m. t. § mixture; 2.

§ mingling; intermixture; 3. § mash; 4. § (b. s.) medley; 5. § alloy; 6. § miscellaneousness; 7. — s., (pl.) (lit.) miscellany, sing.; miscellaneous works, pl.; 8. (brew.) mash; mashing.

— confus., 1. confused medley; 2. jumble. Auteur de — s., miscellanarian; règle de —, (arith.) alligation. Avec —, (V. senses) mixedly; de — s., (V. senses) miscellaneous; sans —, 1. § unmixed; 2. § unmingled; 3. § un-mashed; 4. § unblended; 5. § unalloyed; without alloy; 6. § undefiled; sans — d'impuretés, undrossy.

MÉLANGER, v. a. § (AVEC, with) 1. to mix (with the intention of producing a new whole); 2. to intermix; 3. to work up (by mixing); 4. to mingle; 5. to intermingle; 6. to blend; 7. to dash; 8. to mash.

1. En mélangeant le cuivre et l'étain on produit le bronze, by mixing copper and tin bronze is produced. 3. — les vins, to mingle wines. 4. — les couleurs avec art, to blend colours with art.

Personne qui mélange, 1. mixer; 2. mingler.

SE MÉLANGER, pr. v. § (AVEC, with) 1. to mix; 2. to intermix; 3. to work up; 4. to mingle; 5. to intermingle; 6. to blend; 7. to be mashed.

MÉLASSE, n. f. (sing.) 1. melasses, pl.; treacle, sing.; 2. molasses, pl.

MELEE, n. f. 1. § "mêlée" (fight when the troops mingle); fight; conflict; 2. § affray; 3. § contest.

Au fort de la —, in the thick of the fight.

MÊLER, v. a. 1. § (AVEC, with) to mix (with or without order); 2. § (à, with) to mix; 3. § (à, with) to mingle; 4. § (à, AVEC, with) to dash; 5. § (AVEC, with) to mash; 6. § (à, AVEC, with) to blend; 7. § (à, in) to implicate (in an accusation); to mix up; 8. to entangle (hair, thread, &c.); 9. to force (locks); 10. (cards) to shuffle (the cards).

1. — l'eau avec le vin, to mix water with wine; — des drogues, to mix drugs; on peut — des liquides qui ne peuvent se mélanger, one may mix liquids that cannot blend. 3. — ses larmes à celles d'un ami, to mingle o.'s tears with those of a friend.

— confusément, to jumble; to jumble together; — ensemble, (V. senses) to shuffle together.

SE MÊLER, pr. v. 1. § (AVEC, with) to mix; 2. § (à, AVEC, with) to mix; 3. § (à, with) to mingle; to be mingled; 4. § (AVEC, with) to intermix; 5. § (AVEC, with) to commingle; 6. § (à, AVEC, with) to blend; 7. § (à, with, about) to concern o.'s self; (to trouble o.'s head); 8. § (b. s.) (DE, with) to intermeddle; 9. § (b. s.) (DE, with) to tamper.

— ensemble, (V. senses) § to commingle; ne pas — de, (V. senses) not to concern o.'s self with, about; to have nothing to do with; to let v. alone; not to trouble o.'s head about. De quoi vous mêlez-vous? what business is that of yours?

MÊLEZE, n. m. (bot.) (genus & species) larch; larch-tree.

— d'Europe, sapin —, (species) =.

MÉLIANTHE, n. m. (bot.) honey-flower.

Grand —, =.

MÉLILOT, n. m. (bot.) (genus) melilot.

— bleu, vrai, blue =.

MÉLINET, n. m. (bot.) (genus) honey-work.

MÉLISSE, n. f. (bot.) balm; balm-mint.

— officinale, balm.

MELLE, abbreviation of MADemoiselle.

MELLIFERE, adj. melliferous.

Pore —, (bot.) honey-pore.

MELLIFERE, n. m. (ent.) melliferous insect.

MELLIFICATION [—action] n. f. mellification.

MÉLODIE, n. f. 1. melody; 2. melodiousness.

Avec —, melodiously; musically; sans —, unmelodious; unmusical; non sans —, not unmelodious; not unmusical.

MÉLODIEUSEMENT [—dieûzman] adv. melodiously; musically.

MÉLODIEUX [—dieû] SE, adj. 1. melodious; not unmelodious; musical; not unmusical; 2. tuneful; 3. mellow (soft to the ear).

Non, peu —, unmelodious; unmusical. Douceur mélodieuse, melodiousness.

Aux accents —, à la voix mélodieuse, tuneful. Rendre —, to melodize; to render melodious.

MÉLODRAME, n. m. melodrama; melodrame.

MÉLOMANE, n. m. melomaniac; person music-mad.

MÉLOMANIE, adj. music-mad.

MÉLOMANIE, n. f. melomania.

MELON, n. m. (bot.) melon.

— musqué, musk melon. — cantaloup, cantaloup =; — d'eau, water =; citrui.

MÉLONGÈNE, n. f. (bot.) egg-plant;

mad-apple.

Morelle —, =.

MÉLONNIÈRE, n. f. melon-bed.

MÉLOPEE, n. f. (mus.) melopæia.

MÉLOPHONE, n. m. (mus.) melo-

phone.

MÉLOPLASTE, n. m. (mus.) meloplast (board representing the lines of a stave).

MÉMARCHURE, n. f. (veter.) sprain.

MEMBRANE [manbrann] n. f. 1. film; 2. (anat.) membrane; 3. (orn.) (of palmipedes) web.

Fausse —, (anat.) adventitious membrane; — fructifère, (bot.) curtain.

Réuni par une —, (orn.) webbed.

MEMBRANEUX [manbranné] SE, adj. 1. filmy; 2. (anat.) membranous; membranaceous; 3. (bot.) membranous; membraneous.

MEMBRE [manbr] n. m. 1. § limb (of an animal body); 2. § limb (part); 3. § (pers.) member; 4. (alg.) (of equations) member; 5. (arch.) member; 6. (nav.) rib; timber.

Le plus ancien —, the oldest member.

— d'une même association, société, fellow =. Qualité de —, membership.

Avoir des — s., to be ...-membered; to be ...-limbed.

MEMBRE [manbré] E, adj. ...-limbed; ...-membered.

MEMBRU [manbru] E, adj. large limbed, membered.

MEMBRURE [manbrur] n. f. 1. measure for fire-wood; 2. (carp.) split-board; 3. (sing.) (nav.) ribs; timbers, pl.

MÊME, adj. 1. same; 2. very; very same; self-same; 3. (with personal pronouns) self; 4. one's self, m. f.; him-self, m. sing.; herself, f. sing.; itself, n.; ourselves, m. f. n. pl.

1. Les — s. personnes, choses, the same persons. 2. La personne — dont je parle, the very same, very, self same person I am speaking of. 3. Moi —, nous — s., my self, our selves. 4. C'est le roi —, it is the king himself; c'est la bonté —, she is goodness itself.

Précisément le, la —, precisely the same; the self =; the very =; the =. chose, = thing; =; la chose, the = thing; the =; (all one. Un seul et —, one and the =.

[MÊME, adj., is declinable in all these senses; in the 1st sense it precedes the noun.]

MÊME, adv. 1. even; 2. even; likewise; also.

1. Les plus sages —, even the wisest.

À — (de), 1. able (to); 2. enabled (to);

3. (at pleasure; at o.'s pleasure; peu à — (de), unable (to); à peu près de —, much the same; (much about the same; de —, 1. the same; 2. so; *even so; tout de —, in the same manner; just, all the same; de — que, 1. as; so as; in the same manner as; 2. with; (along with; de — que ... de —, as ... so ...; (the same as ... so ... Être à — (de), 1. to be = (to); 2. to be enabled (to); faire de —, to do v. the same; mettre à — (de), 1. to enable (to); 2. to capacitate (to).

[MÊME, adv., like all other adverbs is indeclinable.]

MÊME, n. m. same; (same thing).

Revenir au —, to amount to the =; (to come to the =; (to be all one).

MÊMEMENT [mêmm-man] adv. † in the same manner; the same.

MEMENTO [méminto] n. m. 1. memento (hint); 2. (cath. lit.) (DE, for) memento.

MEMOIRE, n. f. 1. memory; 2. remembrance; recollection.

— labile, mauvaise —, bad memory.

— de lièvre, short =. À la — de, to the = of; de —, by, from =; by heart;

(out of book; de la —, (V. senses) memorial; d'heureuse —, of happy, blessed =; de sainte —, of blessed =;

de — d'homme, from time immemorial; within the = of man; from time out of mind; en — de, in commemoration of; in remembrance of. Avoir,

conserver, garder dans sa —, to bear v. in remembrance; avoir la — courte, to have a short =; avoir la — récente de q. ch., to have a recollection of a. th.

as if it were of recent occurrence; avoir une — de lièvre, to have a short =; confier à la —, to commit to =; con-

server la — de, (V. senses) to memorize; échapper de la — de q. u., to escape a. o.'s =; effacer de la —, to erase, to obliterate from the =; rap-

peler q. ch. à la — de q. u., to bring v. a. th. to a. o.'s remembrance, recollection; to remind a. o. of a. th.; sortir à q. u. de la —, to escape a. o.'s =. Si j'ai bonne —, if I remember

rightly; if my = does not fail me.

MEMOIRE, n. m. 1. memorandum; 2. memorial (representation of facts); 3. memoir (to a court of justice); 4. memoir (relation, dissertation); 5. — s. (pl.) memoirs, pl.; 6. (com.) bill; account.

— acquitté, bill receipted. — d'apothicaire, exorbitant, extravagant =.

— de fournisseur, tradesman's =.

Auteur de —, memorialist; livre de — s. acquittés, (com.) receipt-book.

Adresser un — (à), (V. senses) to memorialize; to address, to send v. a memorial to.

MEMORABLE, adj. memorable.

D'une manière —, memorably.

MEMORANDUM [mémorandum] n. m. 1. memorandum (diplomatic); memo-

rial; 2. memorandum-book.

MEMORATI-F, VE, adj. (remembering; recollecting.

Être — de q. ch., to remember (a. th.); to recollect.

MEMORIAL, n. m. 1. memorial (to the court of Rome or Spain); 2. (com.) waste-book.

MENACANT, E, adj. threatening; menacing.

D'une manière — e, threateningly; menacingly.

MENACE, n. f. (DE, of; de, to) threat; menace.

— impuissante, impotent =. — en l'air, empty =; — s. du courroux de Dieu, commination. Paroles de —, threatening, menacing words. Avec —, threateningly; menacingly; de —, 1. of =; threatening; menacing; 2. comminatory. Sans —, 1. without

=s; 2. *unthreatened*. Faire des —s, to threaten; to employ, to use =s; user de —, to employ, to use =s.

MENACER, v. a. 1. § (DE, with; de, to) to threaten; ** to threat; to menace; 2. § to portend; to prognosticate.

— ruine, to totter; — de tomber, to totter; to threaten to fall. Personne qui menace, threatener; menacer.

MENACÉ, E, pa. p. threatened; menaced.

Non —, *unthreatened*; *unmenaced*.

MENADE, n. f. (ant.) bacchanal (woman who celebrated the feasts of Bacchus).

MENAGE, n. m. 1. *house-keeping*; *household*; *house*; 2. *house* (furniture); 3. *household*; (family; house; 4. (sing.) couple; husband and wife, pl.; 5. *house-keeping*; *keeping house*; 6. *domestic economy*; *husbandry*; *housewifery*; *saving*.

Economie du —, *housewifery*; femme de —, *charwoman*; livre de —, *family receipt-book*. De —, (V. senses) 1. *housewifery*; 2. *household*; 3. *home-made*; 4. *home-spun*. Ne plus avoir de —, to give up *house-keeping*; conduire bien son —, to be a good *house-keeper*; diriger, gouverner le —, to keep *house*; entrer en —, to begin *house-keeping*; to enter on *house-keeping*; être dans son —, to keep *house*; to be a *house-keeper*; n'être plus en —, to give up *house-keeping*; faire —, to keep *house*; faire bon —, (of married people) to live happily together; faire mauvais —, (of married people) to live unhappily together; mettre en —, to settle (cause to begin *house-keeping*); se mettre en —, to begin *house-keeping*; to enter on *house-keeping*; tenir —, to be a *house-keeper*; vivre de —, 1. to live economically; 2. (jest.) to live on the produce of the sale of o.'s furniture.

MENAGEMENT [ménajman] n. m. 1. *consideration* (care not to injure, offend); *regard*; *tenderness*; 2. *care*; *caution*; *circumspection*.

Sans —, (V. senses.) 1. *unsparing*; 2. *unsparingly*.

MENAGER, v. a. 1. § to husband (manage with frugality); to husband out; to be saving of; 2. § to husband; to spare; to be sparing of; 3. § to take *care of*; to be careful of; 4. § to manage carefully; to manage; 5. § to dispose, to arrange carefully, with care; 6. § to reserve; 7. § to prepare; 8. § to procure; 9. § to treat gently, with gentleness, with tenderness; 10. to treat (a. o.) with consideration (care not to injure, offend), regard, tenderness; 11. § to treat with care, caution, circumspection; 12. (nav.) to favour (masts).

— la chèvre et le chou, to hold *house* with the hare and run with the hounds.

MÉNAGE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **MENAGER**.

Non —, qu'on n'a pas —, (V. senses) 1. *unhusbanded*; 2. *unspared*.

SE **MENAGER**, pr. v. 1. to take *care of* o.'s self; 2. to spare o.'s self; to spare trouble; 3. to conduct o.'s self carefully, cautiously; (to steer cautiously; 4. to remain friends; (to keep *in*).

MENAGER-ER, ÈRE, adj. 1. § *economical*; *saving*; (careful; 2. § *sparing*.

MENAGER, n. m. *economist*; *economical*, *saving*, *careful man*.

MENAGÈRE, n. f. 1. *economist*; *economical housewife* (person); *saving*, *sparing*, *careful woman*; 2. *housewife* (person); 3. (th.) *housewife* (case).

MENAGERIE [ménajri] n. f. 1. *menagerie*; 2. *poultry-yard*.

MENAGEU-R, SE, adj. *treating with care*, *caution*, *circumspection*.

MENDIANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. § beg-

gar, m. f.; *beggar-woman*, f.; 2. § *mendicant* (habitual beggar); 3. (law) *vagrant* (beggar); 4. (rel. ord.) *mendicant*; *mendicant friar*.

Les quatre —s, 1. § the four orders of *mendicant friars*; 2. § *almonds*, *raisins*, *figs* and *nuts*. De —, 1. § *beggarly*; 2. *mendicant*. Faire un — de, to beggar; to make *a beggar* of.

MENDIANT, E, adj. 1. *begging*; 2. *mendicant*.

Moine, religieux —, *mendicant friar*; *mendicant*.

MENDICITE, n. f. 1. § *begging*; 2. § (state) *beggary*; 3. § *mendicancy* (habitual beggary); *mendicity*; 4. (law) *vagrancy* (*mendicity*).

Dépôt de —, *place of confinement for vagrants*. De —, (V. senses) *mendicant*. Réduire à la —, to beggar.

MENDIER, v. a. (à, of) 1. § to beg (ask alms of); 2. (b. s.) to beg; to implore; to seek *out*.

MENDIER, v. n. § to beg (ask alms); to go *begging*.

MENEAU, n. m. (arch.) *mullion*.

Former en —s, to *mullion*.

MENEE, n. f. 1. *intrigue*; *underhand practice*, *dealing*; *practice*; 2. *trick*. — clandestine, secrète, sourde, 1. *clandestine practice*; 2. *underplot*; *underdealing*. Nuire par des —s secrètes à, to undermine (a. o.); suivre la — de, (hunt.) to track; to follow the track of.

MENER, v. a. (à, to; DE, from) 1. § to take *care* (cause to go without being carried); 2. § to lead *care*; to conduct; 3. § to lead *care*; to lead *care* on; to lead *care* along; 4. § to carry (compel to go); to take *care*; 5. § to drive *care* (animals); to take *care*; 6. § to drive *care* (carriages); 7. § to convey; to carry; 8. § to conduct; to carry on; 9. § to direct; to govern; to lead *care*; 10. § to direct; to guide; 11. § (b. s.) to amuse; to deceive; 12. to lead *care* off (a dance); 13. to lead *care* (a life).

1. — quelque part un enfant, un animal, une voiture, un bateau, to take *a child*, *an animal*, *a carriage*, *a boat* any where. 2. — une dame, to lead, to conduct *a lady*. 4. — q. u. en prison, to carry, to take *a. o.* to prison.

— battant, to drive *care* before one; — à droite et à gauche, — partout, to carry about; — rondement, tambour battant, to carry it with a high hand over; — q. u. en laisse, to keep *care* a. o. in leading-strings; — q. u. par le nez, to lead *care* a. o. by the nose. Difficile à —, (man.) difficult to ride; facile à —, (man.) easy to ride.

[MENER must not be confounded with porter.]

MÈNE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **MENER**.

Non —, (V. senses) (of horses) *undriven*.

MENER, v. n. 1. § to drive *care* (guide horses); 2. § (of roads) to lead *care*; to take *care*; to go *care*; 3. § (à, to) to lead *care* (to a result).

— loin, (V. senses) § 1. to lead *care* to a great result; 2. § to be of good service; ne — à rien §, 1. to lead *care* to no result; 2. § to be of no use. À quoi cela mène-t-il? 1. to what result does it lead? 2. of what use will it be?

MENESTREL, n. m. *minstrel*.

Art de —, *minstrelsy*; chant de —, *minstrelsy*. Comme un —, de —, *minstrel-like*.

MENESTRIER, n. m. (b. s.) *fiddler*.

MENEUR, n. m. 1. *person that conducts*; 2. *driver* (of animals); *leader*; 3. *agent* (man) for wet nurses; 4. (b. s.) *ring-leader*.

MENEUSE, n. f. *agent* (woman) for wet nurses.

MENIANTHE, n. m. (bot.) *marsh trefoil*; *bog-bean*.

MENIN, n. m. + *gentleman attached to the person of the dauphin*.

MENINGES, n. f. (anat.) *meninges*, (coats of the brain, pl).

MENISPERME, n. m. (bot.) *menispermum*; (moon-seed).

MENISQUE, n. m. (opt.) *meniscus*.

MENOLOGE, n. m. *menology*.

MENOTTE, n. f. 1. *little hand*; (hand; 2. *handcuff*; *manacle*; 3. (bot.) *coral club-top*.

Mettre les —s à, to handcuff; to manacle.

MENSE, n. f. 1. + § *table* (food); board; 2. + § *table*; food; 3. *revenue* (of abbeys).

MENSONGE, n. m. 1. *untruth*; *falsehood*; (lie; (story;) fib; 2. *lying*; *untruth*; 3. *fiction*; *fable*; (lie; 4. § *illusion*.

Tout petit —, *white lie*; petit — de rien, de marchand, *white* =. Dire un —, to tell *a* *untruth*, *a* *falsehood*, *a* *story*, *a* *lie*.

MENSONG-ER, ÈRE, adj. (th.) 1. *untrue*; *false*; *lying*; 2. *delusive*; *deceitful*.

MENSTRUE, n. f. + (chem.) *menstruum*.

MENSTRUUEL, LE, adj. (med.) *menstrual*.

Flux —, (sing.) (physiol.) *menses*; *catamenia*, pl.

MENSTRUUES, n. f. (physiol.) *menses*, pl.; *catamenia*, pl.

MENSUEL, LE, adj. *monthly*.

MENSUELLEMENT [mansuelman] adv. *monthly*.

MENSURABILITÉ, n. f. (did.) *mensurability*.

MENSURABLE, adj. (did.) *mensurable*.

MENTAL, E, adj. *mental*.

Maladie —e, = *disease*; *disease of the mind*.

[MENTAL has no m. pl.]

MENTALEMENT [mantalman] adv. *mentally*.

MENTERIE [mantri] n. f. (untruth; falsehood,) fib.

Surprendre q. u. en —, to catch *a* *o.* out in a —.

MENTEU-R, SE, adj. 1. (pers.) *lying*; 2. (th.) *deceitful*; *false*.

Être —, (pers.) not to speak *a* *truth*; (to lie).

MENTEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. *liar*; *story-teller*.

Un — de profession, *a well-known* =.

MENTHE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *mint*.

— poivrée, *pepper* =; — verte, *spear* =.

— de coq, *costmary*.

MENTION [mansion] n. f. (à, to) *mention*.

— honorable, *honourable mention*.

Avoir une — honorable, to be *honourably mentioned*; faire — de, to mention; to make *care* of; faire — honorable de, to mention with honour; faire une nouvelle — de, to mention again; ne plus faire — de, to make *care*, no further = of.

MENTIONNER [mansioné] v. a. to mention; to make *care* mention of.

— de nouveau, to mention again; ne plus —, to make *care* no further mention of.

MENTIONNÉ, E, pa. p. *mentioned*.

Ci-dessus —, — ci-dessus, *above-mentioned*; déjà —, *fore-*; non —, *unmentioned*.

MENTIR, v. n. (MENTANT; MENTI; ind. pres. MENS, NOUS MENTONS; subj. pres. MENTE) to lie; not to speak *a* *truth*; to tell *a* *untruth*;) to tell *a* *story*.

En avoir menti, to lie; en avoir menti par sa gorge, to lie in o.'s throat. Ne pas se déchausser, ne pas s'enrager pour —, not to stick at a lie; faire — q. ch., to belie a. th.; to prove a. th. false; — à la journée, to be in the habit

MERISE, n. f. (bot.) wild cherry.
MERISIER, n. m. (bot.) wild cherry-tree.

MÉRITANT, E, adj. (pers.) deserving; meritorious.

Non, peu —, undeserving
MÉRITE, n. m. 1. merit; 2. desert; 3. worth; 4. (sing.) accomplishment, sing.; attainments, pl.; cleverness, sing.

Défaut de —, 1. want of merit; 2. unworthiness. Peu de —, 1. slight; 2. slender attainments. Avec —, cleverly. De —, (V. senses) clever; de peu de —, (V. senses) uningenious; sans —, (V. senses) 1. undeserving; 2. undeservingly; 3. unworthy. Se donner le — de q. ch. auprès de q. u., to assume the — of a. th. with a. o.; se faire un — de q. ch., to make a. th. of a. th.; to value o.'s self for a. th.; faire valoir tous ses —s, to exaggerate o.'s services; il y a du — à ..., there is = in ...

MÉRITER, v. a. 1. to deserve; to merit; 2. to require (confirmation); to need.

Sans le —, (V. senses) unworthily; ce qu'on mérite, o.'s desert; qui ne mérite pas, undeserving (of).

MÉRITE, E, pa. p. deserved; merited; earned.

Non, peu —, undeserved; unmerited; unearned. Caractère de ce qui n'est pas —, unmeritedness. D'une manière non —, undeservedly.

MÉRITER, v. n. (de, to; que [subj.]) to deserve.

Bien — de, to deserve well of.

MÉRITHALLE, n. m. (bot.) internode.

MÉRITOIRE, adj. (th.) meritorious; + thank-worthy.

D'une manière —, meritoriously.

MÉRITOIREMENT, adv. + meritoriously.

MERLAN, n. m. 1. (ich.) whiting (species); 2.) (b. s.) hair-dresser; barber.

— noir, (ich.) coal-fish.

MERLE, n. m. 1. (orn.) blackbird; 2. (orn.) ousel; 3. § (pers.) blade (person); fellow.

— buissonnier, (orn.) ring-ousel; — commun, noir, black =; fin — §, cunning fellow, blade. — d'eau, water- =; — à plastron, terrier, ring =. Dénicheur de —s, 1. person intent on his own interest or pleasure; 2. person not to be trusted.

MERLETTE, n. f. (her.) martlet.

MERLIN, n. m. marline.

MERLON, n. m. (fort.) merlon.

MERLUCHE, n. f.

MERLUS, n. m. 1. (ich.) hake; 2. salt-cod.

MERRAIN, n. m. 1. horn (of certain animals); 2. (coop.) clap-board.

MERVEILLE [—vè-yè] n. f. (DE, at) 1. wonder; marvel; 2. "wonder-work."

— d'un jour, one day's wonder; — du Pérou, (bot.) marvel of Peru. Pas tant que de —, not an astonishing deal; not over much. À —, marvelously; wonderfully well; to admiration. Faire —s, des —s, 1. (th.) to do √ wonderfully, marvellously well; 2. (pers.) to perform, to do √ wonders; faire des —s de q. ch., (pers.) to make √ a wonder of a. th.; promettre monts et —s, to promise wonders. Qui fait des —s, wonder-working.

MERVEILLEUSEMENT [mervè-yèz-mau] adv. 1. wonderfully; wondrously; marvellously; 2. wonderfully well.

MERVEILLEUX [mervè-yè] SE, adj. 1. (de, to) wonderful; wondrous; marvellous; 2. wonderful (admirable, excellent); wonderfully good. 3. (pers.) strange; odd; 4. (of an escape) wonderful; hair-breadth.

Caractère —, wonderfulness, marvellousness.

MERVEILLEUX [mervè-yè] n. m. 1. (th.) marvellous; 2. marvellous part; 3. (of poems) machinery.

MERVEILLEUX, n. m. SE, n. f. (pers.) coöcomb, m.; fop, m.; affected lady, f.

MES [mè] pr. (adjective or possessive) m. f. pl. my.

[For grammatical observations V. Mon.]

MES [mèz] prefix now used before words beginning with vowels only and anciently before all in the sense of the prefix MÈ. V. MÈ.

MESAISE, n. m. V. MALAISE.

MESALLIANCE, n. f. misalliance (marriage with a person of inferior rank); disparagement.

MESALLIER, v. a. § to disparage (marry to one of inferior rank).

SE MESALLIER, pr. v. 1. § to disparage o.'s self; to make √ a misalliance; 2. § to degrade o.'s self.

MESANGE, n. f. (orn.) pincock; (titmouse); (tomtit).

— bleue, à tête bleue, willow-biter; grosse —, greater, garden titmouse; — huppée, crested titmouse; topet. — à moustaches, butcher-bird; reed-bird; bearded titmouse; — à longue queue, long-tailed titmouse; bottle-tit; huck-muck; long-tail mag.

MESARRIVER, v. n. (impers.) to happen ill.

Il vous en mesarrivera, something ill will happen to you.

MESAVENIR [mèzavni] v. n. V. MÉSARRIVER.

MESAVENTURE, n. f. misadventure; mischance; mishap.

MESDAMES [mèdamm] n. f. (pl. de MADAME) 1. (when the name follows) Mesdmes; 2. (when addressing ladies without mentioning their names) Ladies.

MESEMBRYANTHEME [mèzembrian-tème] n. m. (bot.) fig-marigold.

MESENTERIE, n. m. (anat.) mesentery.

MESENTERIQUE, adj. (anat.) mesenteric.

MESESTIMER, v. a. 1. § to undervalue; to underrate; to underprize; 2. § to disesteem.

MESINTELLIGENCE, n. f. misunderstanding.

En — avec, at variance with (a. o.).

MESINTERPRÊTER, v. a. + to misinterpret; to misconstrue.

MESMERISME, n. m. mesmerism (animal magnetism).

MESOFFRIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like OFFRIR) to underbid √.

MESQUIN, E, adj. 1. § (pers.) mean; (shabby); 2. § (th.) mean; paltry; (shabby); 3. § (th.) mean; little; narrow; poor.

MESQUINEMENT [mèskinnman] adv. meanly; (shabbily).

MESQUINERIE [mèskinnri] n. f. 1. meanness; (shabbiness); 2. mean, shabby thing, trick.

MESSAGE, n. m. 1. message; 2. errand.

— impertinent, sleeveless, fool's errand. — du roi, de la reine, (parl.) message from the king, the queen. S'acquitter d'un —, 1. to deliver, to perform a message; 2. to perform an errand; aller, envoyer faire un —, to go √, to send √ on a message, an =; faire un —, 1. to deliver, to perform a message; 2. to perform an =; porter un —, to bear √, to carry a message; to be the bearer of a message.

MESSAG-ER, n. m. ERE, n. f. 1. messenger; 2. messenger; harbinger; forerunner; 3. § carrier; 4. (orn.) secretary; secretary falcon; (serpent-eater).

— d'Etat, state messenger; — de malheur, harbinger of misfortune.

MESSAGERIE [mècèrè] n. f. 1. coach-establishment; establishment of stage-coaches; 2. coach-office; 2. stage-coach; stage; coach.

Bureau de la —, des —s, coach-office.

Entrepreneur de —s, coach-proprietor.

MESSE, n. f. 1. (cath. rel.) mass; 2. mass (music for a mass).

— basse, petite —, low mass; grand —, grande —, — haute, grand, high =; — votive, votive =. — des morts, de requiem, des trépassés, = for the dead; — du Saint-Esprit, = for the holy Ghost; — de la Vierge, = for the Virgin Mary. Livre de —, = -book. Assister à la —, to attend =; dire la —, to say √ =.

MESSEANCE, n. f. indecorousness; unbecomingness; unseemliness.

MESSEANT, E, adj. (de, to) indecorous; unbecoming; unseemly.

D'une manière —e, indecorously; unbecomingly; unseemly.

MESSEIGNEURS [mècènu-yèur] n. m., pl. of MONSIEUR.

MESSEOIR, v. n. [mèçoir] irreg. (ind. pres. MESSIED; fut. MESSIERA) to be unbecoming; not to become √; not to befit.

Qui messied (à), unbecomingly; unbecomingly; unseemly.

MESSER [mècèr] n. m. + mister; master; squire.

MESSIADE, n. f. messiah (title of a work).

MESSIDOR, n. m. Messidor (tenth month of the calendar of the first French republic from 19 June to 18 July).

MESSIE, n. m. messiah.

Mission de —, messiahship.

MESSIER, n. m. keeper of a standing crop.

MESSIEURS [mècièu] n. m. (pl. de MONSIEUR) 1. (when the name follows) Messieurs; Messrs; 2. (when addressing people and not mentioning their names) Gentlemen.

MESSIRE, n. m. 1. + "Messire" (title of the chancellor); 2. + Mr (Mister); Master; squire.

MESTRE, n. m. (nav.) V. MEISTRE.

MESTRE DE CAMP, n. m. + 1. commander (of a regiment); 2. first company (of a regiment).

MESURABLE, adj. 1. measurable; 2. (did.) mensurable.

Qualité de ce qui est —, measurable ness.

MESURAGE, n. m. 1. measuring measurement; 2. (of coal) metage; 3. (did.) mensuration.

MESURE, n. f. 1. § measure; 2. § measurement; dimension; 3. § bound limit; extent; compass; 4. § moderation; 5. § propriety; decorum; 6. (arith., geom.) measure; 7. (danc.) measure; 8. (fenc.) proper distance; distance; 9. (mus.) measure; bar; 10. (vers.) metre; measure.

— comble, heaped measure; — commune, (math.) common =; — linéaire, linear =; — rase, strike =. — pour les liquides, liquid =; — pour les longueurs, long =; = of length; — pour les matières sèches, dry =; — pour les solides, solid =; — de superficie, superficial, square =; = of superficie.

Lever et baissément de la main pour battre la —, (mus.) beat. Réductible à une — commune, (math.) commensurate; reducible to a common =; relative la —, mensural. À —, 1. in proportion (to the part performed); 2. accordingly; à — de, in proportion to; accordingly; à — que, 1. in proportion as; according as; à contre —, (mus.) c.

of time, avec —, 1. in =; 2. in modulation; 3. with propriety, decorum conformément à la —, (vers.) metrically; de —, (V. senses) (vers.) metrically; outre —, immeasurably; beyond.

=, all =; out of =; sans —, (V. senses) 1. immeasurably; beyond =, all =; out of =; without =; 2. unmeasured; 3. § unguardedly; 4. (of verses) doggerel; doggerel. Aller en —, (mus.) to keep ✓ time; battre la —, (mus.) to beat ✓ time; combler la —, 1. § to heap the —; 2. § to fill the cup to the brim; déterminer, préserver la — de, to measure out; donner la —, (mus.) to time; être en — (de), to be in a posture (of, to); être hors de — (de), not to be in a posture (of, to); garder la —, 1. § to keep ✓ within the bounds of moderation; (to) to keep ✓ within bounds; 2. (mus.) to keep ✓ time; jouer en —, (mus.) to crotchet; se mettre en — de, to put ✓ o's self in an attitude to; passer toute —, to exceed all bounds; préciser la — de, to measure out; prendre la — de, 1. § to take ✓ the = of; 2. § to take ✓ the gauge of; prendre la — à q. u. de, to take ✓ a. o.'s = for (garments).

MESURER, v. a. 1. § (à, by) to measure; 2. § to measure out; to mete; to mete out; 3. § to weigh (examine); to consider; 4. § (à, to) to proportion; 5. § (à, with) to compare.

1. § — au litre, au mètre, etc., to measure by the litre, the metre, etc.

— à l'œil, des yeux, to measure by the eye. Que l'on ne peut pas — §, 1. § immeasurable; 2. § fathomless. — les autres à son aune (to measure other people's corn by o's own bushel).

MESURE, E. pa. p. (V. senses of MESURER) 1. measured; moderate; 2. cautious; circumspect; 3. (mus.) crotcheted.

Non, peu —, (V. senses) 1. § unmeasured; 2. § unguarded. Qu'on n'a pas —, 1. § unmeasured; 2. § unscanned. Qui ne peut pas être —, 1. § immeasurable; 2. § fathomless.

SE MESURER, pr. v. 1. § to measure o's self; 2. § to be measured; 3. § to measure o's strength (with a. o.); 4. § (pers.) to measure swords (fight); 5. § to contend; 6. § to vie; 7. § to bandy.

MESUREUR, n. m. 1. measurer; 2. (for coal) meter.

— de la vapeur, (steam.) steam-measurer.

MESUSER, v. n. (DE, ...) to misuse; to abuse.

METABOLE, n. f. (rhet.) metabola (accumulation of several synonymous expressions).

METACARPE, n. m. (anat.) metacarpus.

METACARPIEN [—pien] NE, adj. (anat.) metacarpal.

METACHRONISME [métakronism] n. m. metachronism.

METAIL [méta-y] n. m. +, pl. MÉTAUX, 1. metal; 2. metal (composition).

METAIRIE, n. f. 1. metairie (land held on condition of the proprietor's receiving one half of the produce or some other portion agreed on); 2. small farm.

MÉTAL, n. m. metal.

— appliqué sur un autre, charge; — blanc anglais, Britannia metal; — brut, (metal.) coarse metal; demi—, (chem.) semi-metal; — précieux, precious metal; bullion. — de cloche, bell-metal; — du prince Robert, Bath, prince's metal. Application d'un — sur un autre, charging; ouvrier en métaux, metal-man; personne qui travaille les métaux, metallist. Appliquer un — sur (un autre), to charge.

MÉTALÉPSE, n. f. (rhet.) metalepsis. De —, metaleptic; par —, metaleptically.

MÉTALLIFÈRE [métal-lifère] adj. metalliferous.

MÉTALLIQUE [métal-lik] adj. metallic.

Non —, unmetallic. Gaze, tissu, toile —, (tech.) wire-gauze; gauze.

MÉTALLIQUE [métal-lik] n. f. + V. MÉTALLURGIE.

MÉTALLISATION [métal-lizasion] n. f. (chem.) metallization.

MÉTALLISER [métal-lizé] v. a. (chem.) to metallize.

MÉTALLOGRAPHIE [métal-lografi] n. f. (did.) metallography.

MÉTALLURGIE [métal-lurji] n. f. metallurgy.

MÉTALLURGIQUE [métal-lurjik] adj. metallurgic.

MÉTALLURGISTE [métal-lurjist] n. m. metallurgist.

MÉTAMORPHOSE [—morfôz] n. f. 1. § (EN, into) metamorphosis; 2. § transformation; 3. (ent.) metamorphosis.

Faire une —, to make ✓ a metamorphosis.

MÉTAMORPHOSER [—morfôzé] v. a. (EN, into) to metamorphose; to transform.

Personne qui métamorphose, metamorphoser.

SE MÉTAMORPHOSER, pr. v. (EN, into) 1. (pers.) to metamorphose o's self;

2. (of animals, th.) to be metamorphosed, transformed; 3. (th.) to be transmigrant.

MÉTAPHORE, n. f. (rhet.) metaphor.

Personne qui emploie la —, metaphorist. Faire une —, to make ✓ a metaphor.

MÉTAPHORIQUE, adj. (rhet.) metaphoric.

MÉTAPHORIQUEMENT [métaforikman] adv. (rhet.) metaphorically.

MÉTAPHYSICIEN [—ciin] n. m. metaphysician.

MÉTAPHYSIQUE, n. f. (sing.) metaphysics, pl.

MÉTAPHYSIQUE, adj. 1. metaphysical; 2. too abstract; 3. (of certainty) founded on evidence.

MÉTAPHYSIQUEMENT [métafizikman] adv. metaphysically.

Raisonner trop —, to reason too =.

MÉTAPHYSIQUER, v. n. (to reason too metaphysically).

MÉTAPLASME, n. m. (gram.) metaplasma.

MÉTASTASE, n. f. (med.) metastasis.

MÉTATARSE, n. m. (anat.) metatarsus.

MÉTATHÈSE, n. f. (gram.) metathesis.

MÉTAY-ER [mété-yé] n. m. ÈRE, n. f. 1. metayer (farmer holding land on condition of yielding to the proprietor one half or some other portion agreed on of the produce); 2. petty farmer.

METEIL [mété-y] n. m. meslin (mixture of wheat & rye).

METEIL [mété-y] adj. mixed with rye.

METEMPSYCOSE [métampsikôz] n. f. metempsychosis; transmigration of souls.

Faire subir la —, to metempsychose.

MÉTÉORE, n. m. 1. meteor; 2. fire-ball.

— lumineux, (meteorol.) 1. luminous meteor; 2. fire-ball. Comme un —, en —, meteor-like.

MÉTÉORIQUE, adj. meteoric.

Pierre —, = stone.

MÉTÉORISATION [—âcion] n. f. (veter.) wind.

MÉTÉORISE, E. adj. (med.) flatulent; distended with flatus.

MÉTÉORITE.

MÉTÉOROLITHE, n. m. (min.) meteorolite; meteorolite; atmospheric, meteoric stone.

MÉTÉOROLOGIE, n. f. meteorology.

MÉTÉOROLOGIQUE, adj. meteorological; meteorological.

MÉTHODE, n. f. 1. method; 2. habit;

custom; way; 3. grammar (book), sing.; rudiments, pl.

Absence, manque de —, unmethodicalness. Sans —, 1. unmethodical; 2. unmethodically. Donner de la — à, to methodize.

MÉTHODIQUE, adj. methodic; methodical.

Peu —, unmethodical.

MÉTHODIQUEMENT [métodikman] adv. methodically.

Ranger —, to methodize.

MÉTHODISME, n. m. methodism.

MÉTHODISTE, n. m. 1. methodist;

2. methodist (member of a sect of Christians).

Devenir —, to become ✓, (to turn methodistic. Qui ressemble aux —s, methodistic.

MÉTICULEUX [—lèu] SE, adj. fastidious; over-scrupulous.

MÉTIER, n. m. 1. § trade (mechanical employment); handicraft; 2. § profession; business; calling; 3. § (b. s.) trade (custom); business; 4. (a. & m.) frame-work; organ; 5. (spin.) frame; 6. (weav.) loom.

— continu, (spin.) throstle-frame; throstle; — mécanique, (weav.) power-loom; — ordinaire, à la main, (weav.) hand-loom. — à bas, stocking-frame; — à fabriquer le tulle, bobbin net lace frame; — à filer en fin, (a. & m.) mule jenny; — à mule jenny en fin, fine spinning mule; — à ourdir, warping-frame; — à tirer, (weav.) draw-loom; — à tisser, weaving-loom. Atelier de —s, loom-shop; corps de —, trade; corporation; fabricant de —s, frame-maker; homme de tous —s, man capable of a. th.; propriétaire de — à bras, (a. & m.) hand-owner. Sur le — §, upon the anvil; in embryo.

Avoir cœur, le cœur au —, to have o's heart in a. th.; donner, servir un plat de son —, 1. § to show ✓ o's trade;

2. § to play a trick; être du —, 1. § to be in the same trade; 2. § to belong to the fraternity; faire un — de q. ch., to make ✓ a trade of a. th.; faire — et

marchandise de q. ch. §, (b. s.) 1. to make ✓ a trade of a. th.; 2. to be in the habit of doing a. th.; gâter le — §, to spoil the trade; jouer un tour de son — §, to play a trick; mettre en —, to put ✓ to a trade. Chacun son — et les vaches sont bien gardées, every one to his trade.

MÉTIF, VE, adj. ‡ V. MÉTIS.

MÉTIS [métis] SE, adj. 1. (pers.) of a mixed breed; 2. (of animals) half-bred; mongrel; 3. (of plants) hybrid; (mule).

MÉTIS, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. (pers.) person of a mixed breed; 2. (of animals) mongrel.

MÉTONOMASIE, n. f. (did.) metonymasia (translation of proper names).

MÉTONYMIE, n. f. (rhet.) metonymy.

Par —, metonymically. Employé par —, metonymic; metonymical.

MÉTOPE, n. f. (arch.) metopa.

MÉTOPOSCOPIE, n. f. metoposcopy (art of conjecturing).

MÉTOPOSCOPIQUE, adj. metoposcopical.

MÈTRE, n. m. 1. (Fr. meas.) metre (1.093633 yard); 2. (vers.) metre.

— carré, square metre (1.196033 square yard); — cube, cubic = (35 cubic feet 547 cubic inches).

MÉTRER, v. a. to measure by the metre; to measure.

MÉTRIQUE, adj. 1. (of measures) metrical; 2. (vers.) metrical.

D'après le système —, (meas.) metrically; d'une manière —, (vers.) metrically.

MÉTRIQUE, n. f. 1. versification; prosody; 2. (vers.) scansion.

MÉTROMANE, n. m. f. metromaniac.

De —, *metromaniac*.

METROMANIE, n. f. *metromania*.

METROPOLE, n. f. 1. *metropolis* (parent state of colonies); 2. *metropolis* (city of an archiepiscopal seat); 3. *metropolis*; *capital*.

METROPOLE, adj. (of churches) *metropolitan*; *mother*.

METROPOLITAIN, E, adj. *metropolitan*.

Eglise —e, =, *mother church*.

METROPOLITAIN, n. m. *metropolitan*.

METORRHAGIE, n. f. (med.) *metorrhagia*; *uterine hæmorrhage*.

METS [mè] n. m. *dish* (food); *viand*. — friand, *dainty dish*.

METTABLE, adj. *wearable*; *fit to be worn*.

METTEUR, n. m. *putter*.

— en œuvre, 1. *set* (arts) *setter*; *moulder*; 2. *person* (that carries out the ideas of others); — en pages (print.) *clicker*, *maker up*.

METTRE, v. a. (METTANT; MIS; ind. pres. METS; NOUS METTONS; pret. MIS; subj. pres. METTE) 1. *to put* *to*; 2. *to place*; 3. *to lay* *to*; 4. *to set* *to*; 5. *to place* (a. o.); 6. *to devote* (to); 7. *to reduce*; 8. *to bring* *to*; 9. *to employ*; 10. *to use*; 11. *to make* (cause to consist); 12. *to put* *on* (wearing apparel, ornaments); 13. *to carry* (into effect, execution); 14. *to step* (o.'s foot); 15. *to invest* (funds); 16. *to put* *to*; 17. *to put* *out*; 18. (com.) *to put* *in*; 19. (culin.) *to dress*.

2. — q. ch. quelque part, *to place* a. th. any where; — un roi sur le trône *to place* a king on a throne. 3. — la main sur q. ch., *to lay* o.'s hand upon a. th.; — le couvert, *to lay* the cloth. 4. — q. ch. sur le bout ou sur sa base, *to set* a. th. on its end or base. — q. u. à l'aise, *to set* a. o. at ease. 5. — de temps à un travail, *to bestow* ... time on a labour. 6. — à la raison, *to bring* to reason. 7. — de la douceur, *de la sévérité*, *to employ*, *to use* gentleness, severity. 8. — sa gloire, son plaisir, son orgueil à faire q. ch., *to make* it o.'s glory, o.'s pleasure, o.'s pride to do a. th.

— (en dedans), *to put* *in*; — (à force d'efforts), *to work* (into); — (hors de q. u.), *to turn* out; *to put* *out*; — (sur un objet pointu), *to stick*; *to stick* on; — dehors, 1. *to put* *out*; 2. *to turn* out (cattle); 3. (b. s.) *to turn* (a. o.) out; — bas, (V. BAS); — de côté (V. CÔTÉ); &c., &c.; — dedans, 1. *to put* *in*; 2. *to throw* *in*; 3. *to take* *in* (deceive); *to trick*; — dehors, 1. *to turn* out; *to put* *out*; 2. *to dismiss*; *to discharge*; *to turn* away; — hors de, *to turn* out of; — hors de soi, *to put* *out* of temper.

SE METTRE, pr. v. (V. senses of METTRE) 1. *to stand* *to*; 2. *to set* *to*; 3. *to sit* *down*; 4. *to dress* (wear clothes); 5. *to get* *to* (come, become); 6. *to occupy* o.'s self (with); (to set *to* (about); (to go *to* (about); 7. *to begin* *to* (a. th.); *to set* *to* (about); *to go* *to* (about); *to betake* *to* o.'s self (to); *to take* *to* (to); *to turn* (to); 8. *to begin* *to*; 9. *to give* o.'s self up (to); (to turn (...); 10. *to manifest* o.'s self; *to show* o.'s self; *to break* *out*; 11. *to run* *to* (into danger); *to get* *to*; *to come* *to*; 12. *to run* o.'s self (into expense); 13. *to fall* *to* (at a. o.'s feet); *to throw* o.'s self; 14. (EN) *to get* *to* (in a passion); *to fall* (into); 15. (of the weather) *to set* *in*; 16. (nav.) *to put*.

3. — a table, *to sit* down to table. 4. — bien, mal, *to dress* well, badly. 5. — en danger, *to get* into danger; — à couvert, *to get* under shelter. 8. — à parler, *to begin* to speak, *to laugh*; *to begin* speaking, laughing.

— dedans, 1. *to get* *in*; 2. *to get* *to* o.'s self into difficulty, into a scrape; — bien avec q. u., *to get* *to*

on good terms with a. o.; — mal avec q. u., *to get* *to*, *to be* on bad terms with a. o.; — à tout, *to do* *to* every thing; (to turn o.'s hand to every thing. S'y mettre, (V. senses) *to set* *to* (begin); *to fall* *to*; *to turn* *to*.

METTRE, v. n. (conj. like METTRE) (nav.) 1. *to put* *to*; 2. *to set* *to*. — à la mer, — en mer, *to put* *to* *to* sea; — à la voile, *to set* *to* sail.

MEUBLANT, E, adj. 1. *adapted* *to* furniture; 2. *fit* *to* furniture.

Meubles —s, (pl.) (law) household furniture; household-stuff, sing.

MEUBLE, adj. 1. *moveable*; 2. (agr.) (of land) *mellow*; 3. (law) *personal*; *movable*.

Biens —s, (pl.) (law) *personal property*, sing.; *chattels personal*; *movables*, pl. Qualité de ce qui est —, (agr.) (of land) *mellowness*. Devenir —, (agr.) *to mellow*.

MEUBLE, n. m. 1. *piece* *of* furniture; —s, (pl.) furniture; household furniture, sing.; 2. *set* *of* furniture; furniture; 3. *utensil*; 4. (law) *chattel personal*; —s (pl.) *personal property*, sing.; *chattels personal*, pl.

—s meublants, (V. MEUBLANT). — à demeure fixe, *fixtured*; — de famille, *heir-loom*; —s par leur nature, (law) *chattels personal*, pl.; — immobilisés et qui sont le sort du fond, (law) *heirloom*. Être dans ses —s, *to have* o.'s own furniture; je suis dans mes —s, *the furniture is* my own; meure dans ses —s, *to furnish* apartments, a house for (a. o.); se mettre dans ses —s, *to furnish* o.'s apartments, house.

MEUBLER, v. a. (DE, WITH) 1. *to furnish* (supply with furniture); 2. *to furnish* (o.'s head, memory); *to store*; 3. *to stock*; *to store*; 4. *to stock* (farms).

1. — un appartement, une maison, *to furnish* apartments, a house.

— complètement, *to furnish* out.

MEUBLE, E, pa. p. V. senses of MEUBLER.

Non —, 1. *unfurnished*; 2. *unstored*. SE MEUBLER, pr. v. 1. (th.) *to be*, *to get* *to* furnished; 2. (pers.) *to get* *to*, *to have* o.'s furniture.

MEUBLER, v. n. *to be* ornamental furniture; *to be* ornamental.

MEUGLER, v. n. V. BEUGLER.

MEULARD [meulard] n. m. *large-stone*; *grinding-stone*.

MEULE, n. f. 1. *mill-stone*; *stone*; 2. *grind-stone*; 3. (agr.) *cock*; 4. (agr.) *mow*; 5. (hunt.) *burr*; *cabbage*; *knag*; 6. (mill.) *mill-stone*; *stone*.

— gisante, (mill.) *bed*; *bedder*; — inférieure, *lower mill-stone*; — mobile, *running mill-stone*; — supérieure, *de dessus*, upper, top mill-stone; runner; runner-stone. — à écraser, *grind-stone*; — de fromage, *round*, flat cheese; — à, de moulin, *mill-stone*. Atelier des —s, (tech.) *mill-house*. Brûler dans la —, (agr.) *to mow*-burn; mettre en —, (agr.) 1. *to cock*; 2. *to mow*; non mis en —, (agr.) 1. *uncocked*; 2. *unmowed*.

MEULIER, n. m. *mill-stone maker*.

MEULIERE, n. f. 1. (min.) *mill-stone*; 2. *mill-stone-quarry*.

MEULIER, IERE, adj. *to* 1. *for* mills; 2. *for* grinding.

Pierre meulière, 1. *mill-stone*; 2. *grind-stone*.

MEUNIER, n. m. 1. *mill* (man); 2. (ich.) *pollard*; *cabos*; *chub-fish*; (miller's) *thumb*.

MEUNIÈRE, n. f. 1. *mill* (woman); 2. *mill*'s wife; 3. (orn.) *long-tailed titmouse*.

MEURTRE, n. m. 1. *murder*; 2. (pr., to) *sin* (wrong action); *crime*; 3. (law) (without premeditation) *homicide*;

man-slaughter; 4. (law) (with premeditation) *murder*; *felonious homicide*; *voluntary man-slaughter*.

— excusable, (law) *excusable homicide*. Au —! *murder!* Par le —, *murderously*. Commettre, faire un —, *to commit*, *to perpetrate* a murder; crier au —, 1. *to cry* out, *to cry* murder; 2. *to cry* aloud; *to complain* loudly, *bitterly*.

MEURTRIER, n. m. *murderer*.

MEURTRIER, IERE, adj. (th.) *murderous*; *slaughterous*; ** *all-murdering*.

D'une manière meurtrière, *murderously*.

MEURTRIÈRE, n. f. 1. *loop-hole* (aperture through which small arms may be fired at an enemy); 2. (goth. arch.) *balistraria*; *arbalisteria*; *arbalistina*.

MEURTRIR, v. a. 1. (DE, WITH) *to bruise* (make a contusion in); 2. *to make* *to* (a. o.) *black* and *blue*; 3. *to bruise* (affect painfully); 4. *to kill*; *to slay* *to*; *to slaughter*.

1. — la chair, le fruit, *to bruise* flesh, fruit; se — le bras, *to bruise* o.'s arm.

MEURTRI, E, pa. p. 1. *bruised*; 2. (pers.) *black* and *blue*; 3. *to* *to* killed; *slain*; *slaughtered*.

Non —, *unbruised*; tout —, 1. *bruised* all over; 2. (pers.) *black* and *blue* all over.

MEURTRISURE, n. f. *bruise* (in animal flesh or fruit).

MEUTE, n. f. *pack* (of hounds).

Chef de —, 1. (hunt.) *whipper* in; 2. *to* (jest.) *whipper* in; 3. *leader* of the band; chef de —, 1. (hunt.) *leader* of the pack; 2. *leader* of the band.

MEVENDRE, v. a. *to sell* *to* under price.

MEVENTE, n. f. 1. *sale* under price; 2. (com.) *dulness* of sale.

MEZEREON, n. m. (bot.) *mezezon*; *spurge olive-tree*.

Daphné —, =.

MEZZANINE, n. f. (arch.) *mezzanine*.

MEZZO-TERMINE [—né] n. m., pl. —, *mean term*; *compromise*.

MEZZO-TINTO, n. m., pl. —, (fine arts) *mezzo-tinto*.

Mca, abbreviation of MONSIEUR.

MI, (invariable) 1. (joined to the word part) *half*; *one* (of two parts); *equally* (divided); 2. (joined to nouns) *middle*; *mid*; 3. (f.) (joined to the names of the months) *middle*.

1. Les avis sont —partis, les opinions sont —parties, *opinions are* equally divided. 2. A —chemin, *in the middle* of the way; *midway*. 3. La —janvier, février, etc., *the middle* of January, February, etc.

[Mi in the third sense and also with the word *carême* requires the definite article in the feminine gender.]

MI, n. m. (mus.) 1. *e*; 2. (voc. mus.) *mi*.

MIASME, n. m. (med.) *miasma*, *miasm*.

— des marais, *marsh* =; *marshy effluvium*.

MIAULEMENT [miulman] n. m. (of cats) *meowing*.

MIAULER [miul] v. n. (of cats) *to meow*.

MICA, n. m. (min.) *mica*; *glimmer*; *glint*; (Muscovy) *glass*.

MICACE, E, adj. (min.) *micaceous*.

MICHE, n. f. (of bread) 1. *loaf* (weighing 1 or 2 lb.); 2. *round loaf* (of any weight).

MICHEL-MORIN, n. m., pl. —, *Jack* of all trades.

MICMAC, n. m. *intrigue*; *underhand practice*.

MICOCOULIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *celtis*; *nettle-tree*.

MICROCOSME, n. m. (did.) *microcosm*.

MICROGRAPHIE, n. f. *micrography*

(description of objects visible through the microscope).

MICROMÈTRE, n. m. (astr.) *micrometer*.

MICROSCOPE, n. m. *microscope*; (*magnifying glass*).

— compose, compound *microscope*; — simple, simple, single =. Au —, by the =; microscopically. Regarder, voir au —, to look, to see *in the*; voir tout avec un —, to magnify, to exaggerate every thing.

MICROSCOPIQUE, adj. *microscopic*; *microscopical*.

MIDI, n. m. 1. noon; mid-day; noon-day; 2. noon-tide; 2. § noon (middle, midst); 3. (of the hour) twelve o'clock in the day; twelve o'clock; 4. South; 5. South; Southern aspect; 6. (astr.) noon.

— moyen, (astr.) mean noon; — vrai, (astr.) true =. Exposition au —, southern aspect; meridional; heure de —, hour of =; — = tide; position du soleil à —, =-stead; récréation de —, (schools) mid-day. Au —, 1. meridionally; 2. in the South; de —, mid-day; =; meridian; =-tide; en plein —, at —-day; sur le —, towards, about twelve o'clock. Chercher — à quatorze heures, to run *a wild goose chase*.

MIE, n. f. *crum* (soft part of bread).

Qui a beaucoup de —, crummy.

MIE, n. f. † love; angel; dear; honey.

MIE, adv. † not.

MIEL [myèl] n. m. *honey*.

— clarifié, despumé, (pharm.) clarified =; — vierge, virgin =. Bouche de —, =-mouthed; gâteau, rayon de —, =-comb; lune de —, =-moon; récolte de —, =-harvest. Doux comme le —, as sweet as =; * =-sweet. Adoucir, dulcifier avec du —, mettre du — dans, to honey.

[MIEL has no pl.]

MIELLAT [myèla] n. m. (bot.) *honey-dew*.

MIELLE [myèlé] E, adj. *honey-colored*.

Fleur — e, (bot.) *honey-flower*.

MIELLEUX [myèlœ] SE, adj. 1. § (b. s.) *honeyed*; *honed*; 2. § fair-spoken.

Paroles mielleuses, honeyed words, pl.; lip-salve, sing. À la langue mielleuse, honey-tongued. Rendre — §, to sugar. Qui a la langue mielleuse, honey-tongued.

MIEN [myin] NE, adj., pron., pl. m. — s, pl. f. — NES, 1. mine; 2. (of mine).

2. Un — parent, a relation of mine.

Le —, m. sing., la — ne, f. sing., les — s, m. pl., les — nes, f. pl., mine.

[MIEN in the 2nd sense always precedes the noun.]

MIEN [myin] n. m. 1. mine (my property); my own; 2. mine (my production); my own.

Le tien et le —, mine and thine; les — s, 1. mine (my relations); 2. mine (my party). Faire des miennes, to play my prolix, my pranks.

MIETTE, n. f. 1. § *crum* (fragment of bread); 2. § morsel (least quantity); bit.

MIEUX [myèu] adv. (comp. & sup. of BIEN) (V. senses of BIEN) 1. (compar.) better; 2. (sup.) best.

Beaucoup —, (V. senses) much better; a great deal =; le — du monde, as well as possible; le — que, tout le — que, as well as; un peu —, a little =; rather, somewhat =; rien de —, nothing can be =; tant —, 1. so much the =; 2. that is right. — que tout cela, and = still; and what is still =. Gens qui valent —, (pl.) better; gens qui valent — que soi, o's elders and better. À qui —, in emulation of each other. Aimer — que, (subj.) to prefer; to like =; aller —, 1. to be = (in health); 2. to get *√* = (in health); to do *√* =;

3. to go *√* on =; être —, (V. senses) to be =; se porter —, 1. to be = (in health); 2. to get *√* = (in health); se trouver —, (pers.) (V. senses) to be = (in health); valoir —, to be = (preferable); valoir — que q. u., to be a. o's better; j'aime —, I prefer; I had rather; je ferais —, I had =. — vaut, (inf.) — vaut que, (subj.) = (to); it is = (to); — vaudrait, one had =; it would be = (to); — vaut ... que, il vaut — que ..., (subj.) it is = that ... C'est on ne peut —, it cannot be =; it is as well as it can be; disons —, (V. senses) or rather.

MIEUX [myèu] n. m. 1. (de, to) best; 2. improvement.

Ce qu'on a de —, o's best; * = of; son —, o's =. Au —, 1. as well as possible; 2. at =; 3. for the =; du — que, as well as; de son —, to be = of o's ability; de — en —, better and better; en —, for the better; pour le —, for the =; tout au —, as well as possible; tout du — que, as well as. Avoir du —, to be better (in health); y avoir du — (dans), there to be improvement (in); faire de son — (pour), to do *√* o's best endeavour (to); (to do o's = (to); faire le — qu'on peut, to do the = one can; to do the = in o's power; to do as well as one can; faire le — qu'on peut de, to make *√* the = of. Le — est l'ennemi du bien, let well alone.

MIEUX [myèu] adj. better.

Il n'y a rien de —, nothing can be better.

MIEVRE, adj. (of children) arch; roguish.

MIEVRERIE, n. f.

MIEVRETE, n. f. (of children & animals) 1. archness; roguishness; 2. arch, roguish trick.

MIGNARD [minn-yar] E, adj. 1. † delicate; 2. (b. s.) mincing (affectedly delicate).

MIGNARDEMENT [minn-yard'man] adv. mincingly; minionly.

MIGNARDER [minn-yardé] v. a. 1. to nurse up (children); to bring *√* up delicately; 2. to affect delicacy in.

SE MIGNARDER, pr. v. to indulge o's self; to nurse o's self up; to take *√* too much care of o's self.

MIGNARDISE [minn-yardiz] n. f. 1. † delicacy; 2. (b. s.) mincing (affected delicacy); 3. caressing manner; 4. fondling; 5. (bot.) feathered pink.

Avec —, mincingly. Avoir, mettre de la — dans, to be mincing in.

MIGNON [minn-yon] NE, adj. 1. delicate and pretty; 2. favourite; 3. (of money) spare.

MIGNON [minn-yon] n. m. 1. favourite; 2. darling; fondling; 3. (b. s.) minion.

MIGNONNE [minn-yonna] n. f. 1. favourite; 2. darling; fondling; 3. "mignonnette" (pearl); 4. (print.) minion; 5. (print.) emerald.

MIGNONNETTE [minn-yonnnet] adv. (delicately).

MIGNONNETTE [minn-yonnnet] n. f. 1. "mignonnette" (lace); 2. ground pepper; 3. (bot.) feathered pink.

MIGNOTER [minn-yoté] v. a. to nurse up.

SE MIGNOTER, pr. v. to indulge o's self; to nurse o's self up.

MIGNOTISE [minn-yotiz] n. f. † 1. flattery; 2. caress.

MIGRAINE, n. f. 1. (med.) *megrim*; head-ache; 2. (veter.) *megrim*.

MIGRATION [migracìon] n. f. 1. migration; 2. (of animals) migration.

Faire une —, (pers.) to migrate.

MIGRATOIRE, adj. (zool.) migratory.

MIAUREE [mijoré] n. f. (affected lady).

MIJOTER, v. n. (culin.) to let *√* simmer.

MIJOTER, v. a. † to nurse up.

MIL [mi-y'] n. m. (bot.) *millet*.

Petit —, — à épis, =.

MIL [mil] adj. (of the date) thousand,

a, one thousand.

L'an — huit cent quarante-huit, the year one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.

[MIL is used for the date of the year only, and when followed by another number.]

MILAN, n. m. (orn.) *kite* (genus).

— étolien, noir, black =; — royal, = (species).

MILANDRE, n. m. (ich.) *tope*.

Squale —, =.

MILIAIRE, adj. 1. (anat.) *miliary*; 2. (med.) *miliary*.

Fièvre —, (med.) *miliaria*; *miliary fever*.

MILIAIRE, n. f. (med.) *miliaria*.

MILICE, n. f. 1. *militia*; 2. † § warfare; war; 3. † § army; body of troops.

Soldat de —, militia-man. Tirer à la —, to draw *√* for the =.

MILICIEN [—ciin] n. m. *militia-man*.

MILIEU, n. m. 1. § middle; * midst;

2. § (of time) middle; 3. § midst; 4. § mid-way; 5. § medium (middle place); mean; 6. § means; expeditious; (way); 7. § intermediate course; 8. (phys.) medium.

Juste —, just medium. Au —, § 1. in the middle; 2. in a middle station; au — de, 1. § in the midst of; 2. § in the full career of; au beau — (§ §, in the very middle; du —, § § middle; du — de, d'entre, from the midst of; from amidst. Tenir un —, to observe, to hold *√* a medium.

MILIEU, adj. middle.

MILITAIRE, adj. 1. military; 2. soldierly; soldier-like.

Peu —, unsoldierly; unsoldierlike.

MILITAIRE, n. m. soldier; military man; — s, (pl.) soldiers; military, pl.

Indigne d'un —, unsoldierly; unsoldierlike.

MILITAIREMENT [—terman] adv. militarily.

MILITANT, E, adj. (theol.) *militant*.

MILITER, v. n. § to militate; (to make *√*).

MILLE [mil] adj. 1. (indeclinable) thousand; a, one thousand; 2. thousand (indeterminate number).

1. — hommes, a thousand men; dix — ans, ten thousand years.

— ans, 1. a thousand years; 2. (theol.) millenium; — et —, = s of; — et un, a thousand and one. De — ans, millenarian; des — ans, (theol.) millenarian; millennial. Il y a — à parier contre un, it is a = to one.

[MILLE is indeclinable. It takes no indefinite article.]

MILLE [mil] n. m., pl. —, thousand; a, one thousand.

Des centaines de —, hundreds of thousands.

[MILLE admits of no sign of the pl. and of no indefinite art.]

MILLE [mil] n. m. mile (itinerary measure variable in different countries).

— géographique, geographical =; — géométrique, measured =; — marin, marine =. Faire —, — s, 1. to travel, to go *√* ... = s; 2. to walk ... = s.

MILLE-FEUILLE, n. f., pl. — s, (bot.) (genus) *milfoil*.

— cornue, horn-wort.

MILLE-FLEURS, n. f. (pl.) *all-flower*, sing.

Eau de —, 1. cow's stale; 2. oil of cow-dung; huile de —, oil of cow-dung; rossolis de —, cordial of all-flowers.

MILLENAIRE [mil-lénèr] adj. millenary.

MILLENAIRE [mil-lénèr] n. m. 1. millenium (a thousand years); 2. (tl.col.) millenium; 3. millenarian (sectary).

Du —, (theol.) millenarian; millennial.

MILLE-PERTUIS, n. m., pl. —, (bot.) perforated Saint John's wort.

— androsème, tutsan.

MILLE-PIEDS, n. m., pl. —, (ent.) *milleped; polypode; wood-louse.*

MILLEPORE [mil-lépor] n. m. (polyp.) *millepore.*

MILLÉSIME [mil-léxim] n. m. (of coins, medals, monuments and books) *date.*

MILLET [mi-yè] n. m. (bot.) *millet; millet-grass.*

— d'Italie, des oiseaux (, *millet.*

MILLI [mil-li] (comp.) (French system of weights and measures) *milli...* (one thousandth part).

MILLIAIRE [mil-lière] adj. *milliary.*

Borne, pierre —, *mile-stone.*

MILLIAIRE, n. m. *mile-stone.*

MILLIARD [miliär] n. m. 1. *thousand million;* 2. (fin.) *thousand million of francs.*

MILLIAIRE [mil-liär] n. m. (Fr. measure) *milliare* (.1196 square yard).

MILLIASSE [miliass] n. f. (sing.) *thousands* (great number); *swarms*, pl.

MILLIÈME [milièm] adj. *thousandth.*

MILLIÈME [milièm] n. m. *thousandth.*

MILLIER [miliè] n. m. 1. *thousand* (collection, number); 2. *thousand pounds* (weight); 3. *thousand* (indeterminate number).

Un —, des —s d'épingles, *a thousand, thousands of pins.*

Des —s de, *thousands of.* — d'années, *chiliad.* À —s $\frac{1}{2}$, par —s, *by thousands.*

MILLIGRAMME [mil-ligramm] n. m. (Fr. meas.) *milligram* (.0154 grain).

MILLILITRE [mil-litr] n. m. (Fr. meas.) *millilitre* (.06103 cubic inch).

MILLIMÈTRE [mil-limètr] n. m. (Fr. meas.) *millimetre* (.03937 inch).

MILLION [milion] n. m. *million.*

Trois —s quatre cents, *three = four hundred.*

De —s, 1. *of = s*; 2. *millionary*; par —s, 1. *by = s*; 2. *millionary.* Être riche à —s, *to be worth = s.*

[MILLION always requires an s when applied to more than one.]

MILLIONIÈME [milionnièm] adj. *millionth.*

MILLIONIÈME [milionnièm] n. m. *millionth.*

MILLIONNAIRE [milionnièr] adj. (pers.) *worth-millions.*

Devenir —, *to be =*; être deux, trois fois —, *to be worth two, three millions.*

MILLIONNAIRE [milionnièr] n. m. f. (pers.) *person worth, with million.*

MILLOUIN [milouin] n. m. (orn.) *poachard.*

Canard —, =.

MILORD, n. m. 1. *lord* (English lord); 2.) § *rich lord; rich man*; 3. *milord* (four-wheeled cabriolet).

MILREIS [milreiss] n. m. *millree* (Portuguese money); *millree.*

MIME, n. m. 1. (th.) *mime*; 2. (pers.) *mimer*; 3. (pers.) *mimic* (imitator).

Jouer le —, *to mime.*

MIME, adj. *mimic.*

MIMER, v. n. *to mime.*

MIMIQUE, adj. *mimic.*

MIMIQUE, n. f. *mimicry; mimic art.*

MIMOSA, n. f. (bot.) *mimosa.*

MIMULE, n. f. (bot.) *monkey-flower.*

MINAGE, n. m. (feud.) *lord's due on grain.*

MINARET, n. m. *minaret.*

Crieur de —, =-crier.

MINAUDER [minodé] v. n. *to be lackadaisical.*

MINAUDERIE [minodri] n. f. 1. *lackadaisicalness*; 2. (sing.) *lackadaisical, mincing manners*, pl.

MINAUD-IER [minodé] IÈRE, adj. *lackadaisical; mincing.*

MINAUD-IER [minodé] n. m. IÈRE, n. f. *affected, lackadaisical person.*

MINCE, adj. (th.) 1. § *slender; slight;*

2. § *slender; slight; inconsiderable; poor; puny.*

MINE, n. f. 1. *countenance; mien; look*; 2. *look; appearance; air.*

Bonne —, (sing.) *good looks*, pl.; mauvaise —, (sing.) 1. *ill = s*; 2. = *of a person ill*; — patibulaire, *hanging*. À ... —, —-favoured; ...-looking; à la —, *by the =*; à bonne —, *good-looking; well-favoured*; à mauvaise —, *ill-looking; ill-favoured*; de belle —, *good, well looking*; de mauvaise —, *ill-looking*; par, sur la —, *by the =*.

Avoir bonne —, *to look well*; avoir mauvaise —, *to look ill*; avoir la — d'être ..., *to look ...; to look as if one was; n'avoir ni — ni façon, to have no manner of grace*; faire — de, *to pretend to*; to feign to; faire la —, 1. *to make a grimace*; 2. *to frown* (at a. o.); *to scowl*; *to look black*; faire bonne — à q. u., *to look pleasant at a. o.*; faire bonne — à mauvais jeu, *to put a good face on the matter*; faire froide, grise, mauvaise, triste — à q. u., *to receive a. o. frowningly; to frown at a. o.*; *to look black at a. o.*; faire la —, *to sulk*; *to be sulky*; *to pout*; faire triste —, *to look sad, dull*; payer de —, *to be all outside show*; porter la — de, (b. s.) *to have the appearance = of*; *to look like.*

MINE, n. f. 1. *mine* (of minerals, metals, gems); 2. § *mine; source*; 3. (mil.) *mine*; 4. (min.) *ore*; 5. (mining) *mine.*

— brute, *raw ore*; — sujette au gaz inflammable, *fiery-mine*. Riche en —s, *miny.* — d'or, 1. § *gold mine*; 2. *golden mine*; 3. § *harvest-home*; — de plomb, 1. *lead mine*; 2. *black lead pencil*. Art d'exploiter les —, *mining*; concession de —, (mining) *bound*; exploitation de —s, *mining*; inspecteur des —s, *colliery-viewer*; travail dans les —s, *mining*. — contre —, *plot and counterplot*. À —s, (V. senses) *mining*; de —s, *mining*. Éventer la —, 1. (mil.) *to discover the mine*; 2. § *to baffle a design*; exploiter une —, *to work a mine*; extraire la —, *to dig*; =; fondre la —, *to smelt*; faire jouer, sauter une —, (mil.) *to spring a mine.*

MINE, n. f. 1. + (meas.) *mine* (78 litres); 2. (Gr. ant.) *mina* (weight, coin).

MINER, v. a. 1. § *to mine; to undermine*; 2. § *to undermine*; 3. § *to eat* away; 4. § *to wear* away; 5. § *to prey upon*; 6. (mil.) *to mine.*

Personne qui mine §, *underminer.*

MINÉRAL [minèrè] n. m. 1. (metal.) *ore*; *ore-flour*; 2. (min.) *ore*; *mine.*

— brut, *raw ore*. Grilleur de —, (metal.) *mine-burner*. Extraire le —, *to dig*; =; fondre le —, *to smelt*.

MINÉRAL, n. m. *mineral.*

MINÉRAL, E, adj. *mineral.*

MINÉRALISATEUR, adj. (chem.) *mineralizing.*

MINÉRALISATEUR, n. m. (chem., min.) *mineralizer.*

MINÉRALISATION [—lizàcion] n. f. (chem., min.) *mineralization.*

MINÉRALISER, v. a. (chem., min.) *to mineralize.*

MINÉRALOGIE, n. f. *mineralogy.*

En —, 1. in =; 2. *mineralogically.*

MINÉRALOGIQUE, adj. *mineralogical.*

MINÉRALOGISTE, n. m. *mineralogist.*

MINERVE, n. f. 1. (myth.) *Minerva*; 2. § *head; brain.*

Tirer q. ch. de sa —, *to draw* away, *to get* away, *th. from o.'s head, brain.*

MINET, n. m. TE, n. f. *Puss* (cat).

MINEUR, n. m. § 1. *miner*; 2. *underminer*; 3. (mil.) *miner*; 4. (mining) *pit-man.*

Chef —, *head miner; overman.*

MINEUR, E, adj. 1. *under age*; 2. (eccles.) *minor*; 3. (geogr.) *minor, lesser*; 4. (rel. ord.) *minor* (Franciscan); 5. (mus.) *minor.*

Enfant —, *minor; person under age*; frère —, (rel. ord.) *minor; minorite.*

MINEUR, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *minor*; 2. (law) *minor; infant*; 3. (rel. ord.) *minor; minorite.*

MINEURE, n. f. 1. (log.) *minor*; 2. (univ.) *thesis of a student of divinity.*

MINIATURE, n. f. § *miniature.*

Peintre en —, =-painter. En —, in =.

MINIATURISTE, n. m. *miniature-painter.*

MINIERE, n. f. ore (compound of a metal & some other substance).

MINIME, adj. 1. *extremely small*; 2. *unimportant; inconsiderable; trifling.*

MINIME, n. f. + (mus.) *minim.*

MINIME, n. m. (rel. ord.) *minim.*

MINIMUM [minim] n. m. *minimum.*

MINISTÈRE, n. m. 1. *ministry*; 2. (sing.) *minister's offices*, pl.; 3. *ministry*; *agency*; *medium*; 4. *ministration* (ecclesiastical function).

— public, (law) *public prosecutor.*

Entrer au —, *to enter the ministry.*

MINISTÉRIEL, LE, adj. 1. *of a minister*; *of ministers*; *a minister's*; 2. *ministerial* (favourable to the ministers in power).

Officiers —s, *public officers* (of courts of justice).

MINISTÉRIELLEMENT [—rielman] adv. *ministerially.*

MINISTRE, n. m. 1. § *minister*; 2. + *minister*; *servant*; 3. (of protestants) *minister*; *clergyman*; (parson).

Premier —, *premier*; (prime minister. — d'Etat, *minister of state*; — sans portefeuille, *minister without a department*. Président du conseil des —s, 1. *president of the council*; 2. (in France) *premier*; *prime minister*. De —, (V. senses) *ministerial.*

MINIUM [miniom] n. m. (min.) *minium*; *red lead.*

MINOIS, n. m. *pretty face.*

MINON, n. m. *Puss* (cat).

MINORATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) *sedative.*

MINORATIF, n. m. (med.) *sedative.*

MINORITÉ, n. f. 1. *minority*; 2. *minority*; *nonage*; 3. (law) *minority*; *infancy*; 4. (pol.) *minority* (of sovereigns).

Faible, petite —, *small minority*; forte, grande —, *large =*. En —, in a =.

MINOT, n. m. 1. + (meas.) *"minot"* (39 litres); 2. (nav.) *bunkin.*

Manger un — de sel ensemble, *to eat a peck of salt together.*

MINOTAURE [—tôr] n. m. *Minotaur*.

MINUIT, n. m. 1. *midnight*; 2. *twelve o'clock at night*; *twelve o'clock twelve.*

En plein —, *in the middle of the night.*

MINUSCULE, adj. (of letters) *small* (not capital).

MINUSCULE, n. f. (print.) *small capital.*

MINUTE, n. f. 1. § *minute* (of time)

2. § *minute* (small space of time); *moment*; *instant*; 3. *small character* (writing); 4. *rough draught*, copy draught; 5. (arch.) *minute*; 6. (astr.) *minute*; 7. (geom.) *minute.*

Homme à la —, *punctual man*; rou des —s, (horol.) *minute-wheel*.

chaque —, 1. *every minute*; 2. *minutely*; à la —, 1. *to a moment*; 2. (pers.) *punctual*; de chaque —, toutes les — *minutely*. Faire la — de, 1. *to make a rough draught of*; 2. *to take a rough minutes of.*

MINUTER, v. a. 1. *to make a rough*

draught, copy of; 2. to minute; to minute down; 3. to contemplate; to project.

MINUTERIE [minutri] n. f. sing. (horol.) minute wheel-work, sing.; minute-wheels, pl.

Roue de —, minute-wheel.

MINUTIE [minuci] n. f. 1. trifle; trifling matter; 2. —s, (pl.) minutiae, pl.

MINUTIEUSEMENT [minucieuſman] adv. minutely.

MINUTIEU-X [minucieu] SE, adj. 1. minute; 2. circumstantial.

Non, peu —, uncircumstantial. Détails —, (pl.) 1. minute, circumstantial details; minutiae, pl.; 2. minuteness, sing.; nature minutieuse, minuteness; particularités minutieuses, minutiae.

MIOCHE, n. m. f.) brat (little child).

MI-PARTI, E, adj. 1. of two equal but different parts; 2. of two equal parts; 3. § equally divided.

MIQUELET [mikle] n. m. 1. Miquel (Spanish bandit); 2. Miquel (partisan soldier of the North of Spain).

MIQUELOT [miklô] n. m. 1. pilgrim to a church dedicated to Saint Michael. Faire le —, to put ✓ on a sanctified look.

MIRABELLE, n. f. (bot.) mirabelle.

MIRACLE, n. m. 1. miracle; 2. § (DE, to; que [subj.]) miracle; wonder; 3. § miracle.

Faiseur de —s, miracle-monger. À —, miraculously, wonderfully well; to admiration; par —, by —; by a =. Crier — §, to cry wonder; crier au —, to declare it is a =; faire un —, to perform, to do ✓ a =; faire des —s, 1. § to perform, to do ✓ =s; 2. § to do ✓ wonders; opérer un —, to work ✓ a =. Cela se peut sans —, that requires, needs no =; that is no great wonder.

MIRACLEUSEMENT [—leuſman] adv. 1. § miraculously; 2. § wonderfully; marvellously.

MIRACLEU-X [—leu] SE, adj. 1. § miraculous; 2. § wonderful; marvellous.

Non —, unmiraculous. Caractère —, nature miraculeuse, miraculosity.

MIRAGE, n. m. mirage, looming.

MIRAUDER [mirôde] v. a. † to contemplate; to gaze at.

MIRE, n. f. 1. (artil.) aim; sight; 2. § aim.

Point de —, 1. aim; object of aim; but; 2. § aim; object, end in view. Marquer le point de —, (artil.) to dispart; prendre sa —, son point de —, to take ✓ sight.

MIRE, E, adj. (hunt.) (of boars) whose tusks are bent inwards.

MIRER, v. a. 1. § to aim; to take ✓ aim at; 2. § to aim at; to have in view; 3. to hold ✓ up (eggs) to the light.

SE MIRER, pr. v. 1. § to look at o.'s self in a glass; * to glass o.'s self; 2. § to admire o.'s self.

MIRIFIQUE, adj. (jest.) wonderful; marvellous; superb; admirable.

MIRLIFLORE, n. m. coxcomb; beau; fop.

MIRLIROT, n. m. V. MÉLILOT.

MIRLITON, n. m. reed-pipe.

MIRMIDON, n. m. 1. (hist.) Myrmidon; 2. (b. s.) pygmy (short person); shrimp; 3. § pygmy (person of great pretension and little merit).

MIROIR, n. m. 1. mirror; 2. § looking-glass; glass; 3. § mirror; glass; 4. (opt.) mirror; speculum.

— ardent, (opt.) burning mirror; — plan, plane =. — d'octant, (nav.) horizon-glass; — du temps, (bot.) (species) pimpernel; pimpinel; pimpernelle; — de toilette, dressing glass;

— de Vénus, (bot.) looking-glass. Glace de —, = glass; looking-glass. À —, (of horses) dappled; au —, 1. with a =; 2. in the =; 3. (of eggs) fried.

MIROITE, E, adj. (of horses) dappled.

MIROITERIE [miroiti] n. f. mirror-trade; looking-glass trade.

MIROITIER, n. m. looking-glass maker.

MIROTON, n. m. (culin.) "miroton" (beef).

Mis, abbreviation of MARQUIS.

MISAIN, n. f. (nav.) 1. fore; 2. fore-sail.

Hune de —, fore-top; mâst de —, = mast; vergue de —, = yard; voile de —, = sail.

MISANTHROPE, n. m. misanthrope; misanthropist; hater of mankind; man-hater.

MISANTHROPE, adj. misanthropic; misanthropical.

MISANTHROPIE, n. f. misanthropy.

MISANTHROPIQUE, adj. (th.) misanthropic; misanthropical.

MISCELLANÉES, n. f. (pl.) miscellany, sing.

Auteur de —, miscellanarian. De —, miscellanarian.

MISCIBILITE, n. f. (d. d.) miscibility.

MISCIBLE, adj. (d. d.) § miscible (that can be mixed).

MISE, n. f. 1. putting; 2. placing; 3. laying; 4. setting; 5. dress (manner of dressing); 6. (at auctions) bid; bidding; 7. (of coin) circulation; 8. (com.) capital; share of capital; 9. (play) stake.

— sociale, (com.) capital; share of capital. — hors, outlay; — en accusation, en page, etc. (V. ACCUSATION, PAGE, &c.) — de fonds, outlay. Être de —, 1. (pers.) to be presentable; 2. (th.) to be admissible; 3. (th.) to be fashionable, in fashion; 4. (of coin) to be current, in circulation.

Mis, abbreviation of MARQUISE.

MISÉRABLE, adj. 1. wretched; miserable; 2. wicked; worthless; 3. wretched (very bad); miserable; worthless.

Etat, nature —, 1. wretchedness; miserableness; 2. wickedness; worthlessness.

MISÉRABLE, n. m. f. 1. —s, (pl.) miserable (unhappy); wretched; 2. (b. s.) wretch; miserable; wicked wretch.

MISÉRABLEMENT, adv. 1. wretchedly; miserably; 2. wickedly; worthlessly; 3. wretchedly (very badly); miserably; worthlessly.

MISERE, n. f. 1. wretchedness; misery; 2. misery; calamity; 3. poverty (extreme); destitution; want; 4. nothingness; 5. pain; difficulty; plague; 6. trifle; mere nothing.

Collier de —, yoke; drudgery. Dans la —, (V. senses) destitute; (poverty-struck); wretched. Chanter —, to plead poverty; finir par tomber dans la —, to come ✓ to poverty, nothing; prendre le collier de —, to make ✓ o.'s self a drudge; reprendre le collier de —, to resume o.'s drudgery.

MISERERE, n. m. 1. (cath. lit.) miserere (50th psalm); 2. (med.) iliac passion; miserere mei.

Colique de —, (med.) iliac passion; miserere mei.

MISERICORDE, n. f. 1. (POUR, ENVERS, on) mercy; clemency; 2. mercy; pity; compassion; charity; 3. mercy; forgiveness; pardon; 4. mercy; discretion; 5. miserere (bracket of the seats of stalls in churches); 6. † mercy (dagger used in single combat).

— ! mercy! = on me! bless me! Avec —, (V. senses) mercifully; sans —, (V. senses) 1. merciless; pitiless; 2. mercilessly; pitilessly. S'abandonner, se re-

mettre à la — de q. u., to throw ✓ o.'s self upon a. o.'s =; crier —, to call for =; être à la — de q. u., to be, to lie ✓ at a. o.'s =, discretion; faire —, user de —, to show ✓ =. Que Dieu lui fasse — ! 1. God be merciful to him, her! 2. (of the dead) God rest his, her soul.

MISERICORDIEUSEMENT [—dieuſman] adv. mercifully.

MISERICORDIEU-X [—dieu] SE, adj.

1. merciful; clement; 2. merciful; pitiful; compassionate; 3. merciful; forgiving.

MISSEL, n. m. 1. missal; 2. mass-book.

MISSION, n. f. 1. (POUR, to) mission; 2. (cath. rel.) mission.

Pères de la —, missionary father. De la —, des —s, missionary; en —, on a mission. Envoyer en —, to send ✓ on a mission; to commission; faire la —, to preach during a mission; remplir une —, to perform a mission.

MISSIONNAIRE, n. m. missionary.

Des —s, missionary.

MISSIVE, adj. f. missive.

Lettre —, letter =; missive.

MISSIVE, n. f. missive.

MISTIGRI, n. m. (certain games of cards) pam.

MISTRAL, n. m. maestral (North-west wind in the Mediterranean).

MITAINE, n. f. mitten.

Des —s à quatre pouces, a chip in porridge.

MITE, n. f. (ent.) mite; tick.

Couvert, rempli de —s, qui a des —s, mity.

MITHRIDATE, n. m. † (pharm.) mithridate.

Vendeur de —, 1. quack; 2. braggadocio; braggart.

MITIGATION [—âcion] n. f. mitigation.

Susceptible de —, mitigable; non susceptible de —, unmitigable.

MITIGER, v. a. 1. to mitigate (soften in harshness, severity); to temper; 2. to mitigate (render less absolute); to qualify.

1. — une peine, to mitigate a penalty. 2. — une assertion, to mitigate, to qualify an assertion.

Pour —, 1. in mitigation of; 2. in extenuation of. Qu'on peut —, mitigable; qu'on ne peut —, unmitigable.

MITIGE, E, pa. p. V. senses of MITIGER.

Non —, unmitigated.

MITON, n. m. mitten (woman's).

De l'onguent — mitaine, a chip in porridge.

MITONNER, v. n. (culin.) to simmer.

MITONNER, v. a. § 1. to nurse (a. o.) up; to coddle; 2. to humour (a. o.); 3. to coddle (a. th.); 4. § to prepare by degrees, to contrive.

SE MITONNER, pr. v. 1. § (culin.) to simmer; 2. § (pers.) to nurse o.'s self up; to coddle o.'s self.

MITOYEN [mitoi-yin] NE, adj. 1. † middle; 2. § middle; intermediate; 3. party (belonging in common to several persons).

Cloison —ne, partition between rooms. Prendre un parti —, to steer a middle course.

MITOYENNETÉ [mitoi-yenneté] n. f. (law) (of a bridge, wall, well, &c.) party property; party right.

MITRAILLADE [mitra-yadd] n. f. firing grape shot; canister-shot.

MITRAILLE [mitra-y] n. f. 1. † old iron; 2. small coin; 3. (artil.) grape-shot; canister-shot; 4. (nav.) langrage; langrel.

Charge à —, de —, 1. (artil.) case-shot; canister-shot; 2. (nav.) langrage-shot. Charger à —, 1. to load with grape, canister-shot; 2. (nav.) to load with langrage-shot; tirer à —, 1. to

fire grape, canister-shot; 2. to fire language-shot.

MITRAILLER [mitrà-yé] v. n. (artil.) to fire grape, canister-shot.

MITRAILLER [mitrà-yé] v. a. (artil.) to fire grape, canister-shot on.

MITRE, n. f. 1. mitre; 2. (of chimneys) chimney-pot (in the shape of a mitre); 3. (arch.) mitre; 4. (tech.) mitre.

La — en tête, o.'s mitre on o.'s head. Orner d'une —, to mitre.

MITRE, E, adj. mitred.

MITRON, n. m. baker's man.

MIXTE, adj. 1. § mixed; mixt; 2. (bot.) (of buds) common.

Corps —, mixed body. D'une manière —, mixedly.

MIXTE, n. m. (did.) mixed body.

MIXTILIGNE [—lign-y'] adj. (geom.) mixtilinear; mixtilinear.

MIXTION [miksion] n. f. (pharm.) mixtion; mixture.

MIXTIONNER [miksioné] v. a. 1. (b. s.) to mix; 2. (pharm.) to mix.

MIXTURE, n. f. (pharm.) mixture.

M^{me}, abbreviation of MADMOISELLE.

MM. [mécie] abbreviation of MESSEURS.

M^{me} [madamm] abbreviation of MADAME.

MNEMONIQUE [mnémonik] adj. mnemonic.

MNEMONIQUE [mnémonik] n. f. (sing.) mnemonics, pl.

MNEMOTECHNIE [mnémotekni] n. f. (sing.) mnemonics, pl.

MOBILE, adj. 1. § movable; unfixed; 2. § unfixed; variable; inconstant; unsteady; unsettled; 3. (of holidays) variable; movable; 4. (of lands) unfixed; 5. (print.) movable.

D'une manière —, movably. Être —, (V. senses) (veter.) to have the staggers; rendre —, 1. § to render, to make v. moveable; 2. § to unfix.

MOBILE, v. m. 1. § body moved; 2. § mover; moving power; 3. § motive; spring; cause; originator; 4. (pers.) "garde mobile" (man); 5. (mech.) mover.

Premier —, 1. prime, first mover; "primum mobile"; 2. (pers.) (b. s.) leader; head; chief.

MOBILE, n. f. "garde mobile" (body of guards).

MOBILIAIRE, adj. (law) 1. personal; 2. of personal property.

MOBILIER, ERE, adj. (law) 1. personal; 2. of personal property.

Biens, effets —s, (pl.) (law) personal estate, sing.; personal chattels, pl., héritier —, heir of personal property; succession mobilière, inheritance of personal property.

MOBILIER, n. m. 1. furniture; stock of furniture; 2. (agr.) stock.

— industriel, (sing.) (law) implements, utensils of trade, pl.; — mort, (rur. econ.) dead stock; — vif, (rur. econ.) live stock.

MOBILISATION [—lization] n. f. 1. (fin.) liberation (of capital); 2. (law) giving by agreement the quality of personal property (to real property); 3. (mil.) "mobilisation".

MOBILISER, v. a. 1. (fin.) to liberate (a capital); 2. (law) to give v. by agreement the quality of personal property (to real property); 3. (mil.) "to mobilise" (render soldiers liable to be sent on service out of a certain town).

MOBILITÉ, n. f. 1. (did.) mobility; 2. § inconstancy; unfixedness; variable-ness; unsteadiness; unsettledness.

MODALITÉ, n. f. (did.) modality.

MODE, n. f. 1. mode; fashion; vogue; 2. fashion; manner; (way); 3. —s, (pl.) millinery, sing.

— antique, surannée, antiquated fashion. Asservissement, soumission à la —, fureur pour la —, modishness;

femme, homme, gens à la —, man, woman, people of =; indifférence pour la —, unfashionableness; marchand de —, man-milliner; marchande de —s, milliner. Contraire à la —, (th.) unfashionable; à la —, 1. fashionable; in =, in vogue; 2. fashionably; fort à la —, very fashionable; much in =; contre la —, contrairement à la —, 1. unfashionable; 2. unfashionably; de —, in =; hors, passé de —, out of =. Être à la —, to be in =, vogue; n'être pas à la —, to be unfashionable, out of =; n'être pas de —, être passé de —, (th.) to be out of =; to be out; faire à sa —, to have o.'s way, o.'s own way; mettre à la —, to bring v. into =, vogue; (to bring v. in, up; passer de —, to get v. to grow v. out of =; rester de —, to continue in =; venir à la —, to come v. into =; (to come v. in. Qui n'est pas à la —, (pers.) unfashionable; qui n'est pas de —, (th.) unfashionable.

MODE, n. m. 1. mode (form, method); 2. (gram.) mode; mood; 3. (log.) mode; mood; 4. (mus.) mode; mood; 5. (philos.) mode.

MODELAGE [modlaj] n. m. modelling.

MODELE, n. m. 1. § model; 2. § pattern; 3. (of writing) slip.

— parfait, 1. perfect =; 2. § paragon. Conforme au —, (V. senses) according, agreeably to pattern. Faire le métier de —, (paint., sculpt.) to serve as a model; prendre pour —, 1. § to take v. for a =; 2. § to model; servir de —, to serve as a model, pattern.

MODELE [modle] n. m. (paint., sculpt.) model (imitation of forms).

MODELER [modlé] v. a. 1. (arts) to model; 2. § (sur, by) to model; to shape. SE MODELER, pr. v. (sur, ...) to take v. for o.'s model.

MODELEUR [modleur] n. m. (arts) modeler.

MODERA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. moderator; 2. governor.

Fonctions de —, moderatorship.

MODERATION [—acion] n. f. 1. moderation; 2. diminution; 3. mitigation.

Avec —, 1. moderately; in moderation; 2. considerably. Ne pas sortir des bornes de la —, 1. to confine o.'s self within the bounds of moderation; 2. (in speaking) to speak v. within compass.

MODERE, E, adj. § moderate.

MODEREMENT, adv. moderately; in moderation.

MODERER, v. a. 1. § to moderate; 2. § to diminish; 3. § to mitigate; 4. § to restrain; to check.

MODERÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of MODERER.

Non —, 1. § unmoderated; 2. § un- diminished; 3. § unmitigated; 4. § unrestrained; unchecked.

SE MODERER, pr. v. 1. § to moderate o.'s self; 2. § to moderate; 3. to keep v. o.'s temper.

MODERNE, adj. modern.

Forme —, 1. = form; 2. modernism; manière —, 1. = manner; 2. modernism. Personne qui arrange à la —, modernizer. À la —, in the = style, fashion. Arranger à la —, rendre —, to modernize.

MODERNE, n. m. modern.

MODERNER, v. a. (arch.) to modernize.

MODERNISER, v. a. § to modernize.

MODERNISTE, n. m. modernist.

MODESTE, adj. (de, to) 1. modest; 2. unpretending; 3. coy.

MODESTEMENT, adv. 1. modestly; with modesty; 2. coyly.

MODESTIE, n. f. 1. § modesty; 2. coyness; 3. § modest speech.

Avec —, with modesty; modestly. Blessé, choquer la —, to offend against =.

MODICITÉ, n. f. 1. smallness; 2. moderateness.

MODIFICATI-F, VE, adj. modifying.

MODIFICATIF, n. m. (gram.) modificative.

MODIFICATION [—acion] n. f. 1. modification; 2. (law) (of deeds) variance.

Susceptible de —, modifiable; non susceptible de —, unmodifiable. Sans —, unmodified. Apporter, faire une — à, to make v. a modification in; to modify; faire des —s, to modify.

MODIFIER, v. a. to modify.

Qu'on ne peut —, unmodifiable.

MODIFIÉ, E, pa. p. modified.

Non —, unmodified.

SE MODIFIER, pr. v. to become v. to be modified.

MODILLON [modi-yon] n. m. 1. (arch.) modillion; 2. (arch.) dentil; 3. (goth. arch.) corbel.

MODIQUE, adj. moderate (in value). Une somme —, a moderate sum.

MODIQUEMENT [modikman] adv. moderately (in value).

MODISTE, n. m. f. 1. milliner (woman); 2. man-milliner.

MODULATION [—acion] n. f. 1. modulation; 2. (mus.) modulation.

MODULE, n. m. 1. (arch.) module; 2. measure; 3. (of medals) diameter; 4. (alg.) modulus.

MODULER, v. a. 1. to modulate; 2. (of birds) to warble.

MODULER, v. n. 1. (mus.) to modulate; 2. (of birds) to warble.

Chose, personne qui module, modulator.

MOELLE [moèl, moil] n. f. 1. § marrow; 2. (of plants) pith; 3. § pith; marrow; quintessence; 4. (bot.) medulla; (pith).

— allongée, (anat.) "medulla oblongata"; — épinière, de l'épine, (anat.) spinal marrow. Courge à la —, (bot.) vegetable marrow; os à —, marrow bone.

A —, 1. marrowy; 2. pithy; jusqu'à la —, 1. § to the very marrow of the bones; 2. § (b. s.) in grain; sans —, 1. marrowless; 2. pithless. Remplir de —, to marrow; sucer q. u. jusqu'à la — des os, tirer à q. u. jusqu'à la — des os, to suck the very marrow out of a. o.'s bones.

MOELLEUSEMENT [moèlüzman, moilüzman] adv. § 1. softly (to the touch); 2. with mellowness (softness to the taste or ear); 3. (paint.) with mellowness.

MOELLEUX-X [moèlüz, moilüz] SE, adj. 1. § marrowy; 2. § (of plants) pithy; 3. § soft (to the touch); 4. § mellow (soft to the taste); 5. § mellow (soft to the ear); soft; 6. (paint.) mellow.

MOELLEUX [moèlüz, moilüz] n. m. 1. § mellowness (softness); 2. (paint.) mellowness.

Donner du — à, 1. § to mellow; 2. (paint.) to =; prendre du —, 1. § to =; 2. (paint.) to =.

MOELLON [moèlon, moilon] n. m. (mas.) 1. ashlar; 2. shiver.

— brut, rubble; rubble stone; gros —, ashlar; — piqué, hammered shiver.

Maçonnerie de —, 1. ashlar-work; 2. rubble-work.

MOEURS [meürs, meür] n. f. (pl.) 1. manners; morals, pl.; 2. manners (inclinations, habits, customs), pl.; 3. (of animals) inclinations; habits, pl.

Bonnes —, good manners, morals; mauvaises —, ill =. Sans —, (pers.) unprincipled; without morality. Avoir des —, to have good =, morals; n'avoir pas de —, to be immoral; to have bad morals.

MOFETTE, n. f. 1. dangerous exhalation; 2. (mining) damp.

MOGOL, n. m. Mogul.

MOHATRA, adj. + V. Contrat —.

Contrat —, (law) usury effected by

selling for a high price on credit and repurchasing immediately at a low price for ready money.

MOI, pr. (personal) 1. (objective) *me*; 2. (accusative) *me*; 3. (dative) *to me*; 4. (nominative) *I*; 5. (expletive) ...

1. A —, de —, avec —, par —, to, of, with, by me. 2. Récompensez —, reward me; il a mécontenté ses parents et —, he has displeased his parents and me; menez-y —, take me there. 3. Donnez — cela, give that to me; donnez-le —, give it to me; donnez-y — une place, give me a place there, in it. 4. — qui parle, I who speak; c'est —, it is I; vous le savez aussi bien que —, you know it as well as I. 5. — je vous le dis, I tell you so; vous me méprisez —, you despise me; menez — la voiture vite, drive the carriage fast.

A —! help! help! de vous à —, between you and me; pour —, quant à —, for my part; as to me.

[*MOI* is used for the objective in general after prepositions (*V. Ex. 1*). It is employed as an accusative when separated from the verb or with a verb in the imperative conj. affirm. (*V. Ex. 2*); in this case, if attended by the *y* precedes it (*V. 2* and *3*). It is used as a dative when the verb is in the imperative conj. affirm.; if accompanied by *le, la, les, y*, it follows these words but not other pronouns (*V. Ex. 3*).]

MOI, n. m. 1. *self*; 2. (philos.) *self*. MOIDORE, n. m. *moidore* (Portuguese coin).

MOIGNON [moïnn-yon] n. m. 1. (of arms, legs amputated) *stump*; 2. (of branches of trees cut off, broken) *stump*.

MOINAILLE [moi-nâ-y'] n. f. (b. s.) *monks, pl.*

MOINDRE, adj. (comparative & sup. of *PETIT, little*). (*V. senses of PETIT*) 1. (comparative) *less*; 2. (super.) *least*. 2. La — chose que je lui dois, the least thing I owe him.

[*MOINDRE*, the superlative, followed by a relative pronoun often takes the subj.]

MOINE, n. m. 1. *friar*; monk; 2. (th.) *healer*; 3. (print.) *friar*.

— *bourru, bugbear*; — *lai, lai monk*. Comme un —, *friar-like*; de —, *friar-like, friarly*. Effrayer par le — *bourru, to bugbear*.

MOINEAU, n. m. (orn.) 1. (genus) *sparrow*; 2. (species) *house-sparrow*. — *domestique, franc, house-sparrow*. — *des bois, tree-*.

MOINERIE [moïnni] n. f. (b. s.) *monkhood*.

MOINESSE, n. f. ‡ (jest.) *nun*.

MOINILLON [moïni-yon] n. m. (b. s.) *petty, sorry friar, monk*.

MOINS, adv. (comparative of *PEU*) (*V. senses of PEU*) 1. (DE, ...; pour, to) *less*; 2. *wanting*; 3. *too little*; 4. (of the hour) *to*; 5. (alg.) *minus*.

1. — de pain, *less bread*; — pour alarmer que pour avertir, *less to alarm than to warn*; il est — habile que je ne le croyais, *he is less skilful than I thought him*; il n'est pas — habile que je le croyais, *he is not less skilful than I thought him*. 4. Il est une heure — un quart, *it is a quarter to one o'clock*.

— ... —, the less ... the less; — ... plus, the less ... the more; — que rien, *less than nothing*; rien — que, 1. *nothing less than*; 2. *any thing rather than*; *any thing but*. A —, 1. *at, for less*; 2. *for less*; 3. — que, (subj.) *unless*; d'autant —, *so much the less*; de — en —, *less and less*.

[*MOINS* preceding a noun requires *de*; it takes *le* before the following verb when the preceding verb is neither negative nor interrogative; followed by a relative pronoun it often takes the subj. A *MOINS* que requires *ne* before the following verb.]

MOINS, n. m. 1. *least*; 2. *less*; 3. *fewest*; 4. (alg.) *minus*; 5. (print.) *netal rule*.

Pas le — du monde, *not in the least*; *not a bit, whit*. A — de, 1. *at, for less than*; 2. *for less than*; 3. *unless*; à — que, 1. (de, before an inf.) *unless*; 2. *que* [subj.] & *ne* before a verb not in the inf. *unless*; au —, *at least* (the east possible); *at the least*; dans — le, *in less than*; du —, *at least* (how-

ever); en — de, *in less than*; en — de rien, *in no time*; in no time at all; in a trice.

[An *MOINS* in affirm. phrases admits the nominative after the verb.]

MOIRAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) *watering*.

MOIRE, n. f. (a. & m.) *wave*; *moire*; *watering*.

Ondes de —, (pl.) *wave, sing.*

MOIRE, n. m. (a. & m.) 1. *watering*; 2. *watered* ...

— *métallique, crystallized tin-plate*; *moire métallique*. — de —, *watered* ...; — de soie, *watered silk*.

MOIRER, v. a. (a. & m.) *to water* (textile fabrics).

MOIRÉ, E, pa. p. (a. & m.) *watered*. Non —, *unwatered*.

MOIS, n. m. 1. *month*; 2. *month's pay*; 3. *monthly allowance*; 4. (physiol.) *course*.

Six —, *six months, pl.*; *half year, sing.*; *half a year, sing.*; — *solaire, 1. calendar*; 2. (astr.) *solar*; = tous les —, *every*; 3. *trois* —, *three* —, *pl.*; *a quarter, sing.*; *a quarter of a year, sing.* Du —, *by the*; dans un —, *in a*; = *this day a*; de tous les —, *monthly*; du — dernier, *1. of last*; 2. *ultimo*; ult. il y a aujourd'hui un —, *this day a*.

MOISE, n. f. 1. (carp.) *couple*; 2. (mach.) *brace*.

MOISER, v. a. (carp.) *to bridge over*.

MOISI, E, adj. 1. *mouldy*; *musty*; 2. (of liquids) *mothery*.

Devenir —, 1. *to become* √, *to get* √ =; 2. *to must*; rendre —, 1. *to render, to make* √ =; 2. *to must*.

MOISI, n. m. 1. *mouldiness*; *mustiness*; 2. (of liquids) *mother*.

Sentir le —, *to smell* √ *mouldy, musty*.

MOISIR, v. a. 1. *to mould*; *to render, to make* √ *mouldy, musty*; *to must*; 2. *to make* √ (liquids *mothery*).

SE MOISIR, pr. v. 1. *to mould*; *to must*; *to become* √, (to get √, (to grow √ *mouldy, musty*; 2. (of liquids) *to mother*.

MOISIR, v. n. V. SE MOISIR.

Faire —, V. MOISIR, v. a.

MOISSURE, n. f. 1. *mouldiness*; *mustiness*; 2. (of liquids) *mother*.

MOISSINE, n. f. *vine-branch with the grapes hanging*.

MOISSON, n. f. 1. *harvest* (of corn & other grain); 2. *harvest*; 3. *harvest-time*; *reaping-time*.

Chant de la —, *harvest-home*; fête de la —, *temps de la —*, = *-home*; reine de la —, = *queen*. Faire, récolter la —, *to reap* √ the =; *to reap*.

MOISSONNER, v. a. 1. *to reap* √; 2. *to harvest*; *to scythe*; 3. *to reap* √; *to gather*; 4. § (b. s.) *to cut* √ down; *to mow* √ down.

MOISSONNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of MOISSONNER.

Non —, *unreaped*.

MOISSONNEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. *reaper, m. f.*; *harvest-man, m.*

Chef des —s, *head*; ** *harvest-lord*.

MOITE, adj. 1. *moist*; 2. *damp*; *dampish*.

Chose, personne qui rend —, *moisten-er*. Rendre —, *to moisten*.

MOITEUR, n. f. 1. *moisture*; *moistness*; 2. *dampness*.

MOITIE, n. f. 1. *half*; 2. *moiety*; 3. *helpmate* (wife); *other half*.

La —, 1. *the half*; 2. = *in*; — de l'un et — de l'autre, = *and*. A —, *half*; de —, *by*; = *by one*; de la —, *by one*; en deux —s, *in halves*; par —, *by halves*; par la —, *in halves*. Crier à moi la —, *to cry halves*; être, se mettre de — avec q. u., *to go* √ *halves with a o.*

MOITIE, adv. *half*; *one half*.

MOKA, n. m. *Moka, Turkey coffee*.

MOL, LE. V. MOU.

MOLAIRE, adj. *molar*.

Dent —, = *tooth*; *molar*; *mill-*

tooth; *jaw-tooth*.

MOLAIRE, n. f. *molar*; *molar tooth*; *mill-tooth*; *jaw tooth*.

MÔLE, n. f. 1. (ich.) *sun-fish*; 2. (med.) *mole*.

MÔLE, n. m. *mole*; *jetty-head*.

MOLECULAIRE, adj. *molecular*.

MOLECULE, n. f. *molecule*; *particle*.

— *intégrante, (chem.) integral par-*

ticle.

MOLENE, n. f. (bot.) *mullen*; (lady's)

fox-glove; (shepherd's club).

— *officinale, =*.

MOLESTER, v. a. *to molest*; *to trou-*

ble; *to annoy*.

Personne qui moleste, *molester*; *an-*

noyer.

MOLESTÉ, E, pa. p. *molested*; *trou-*

bled; *annoyed*.

Non —, sans être —, *unmolested*;

untroubled; *unannoyed*.

MOLETTE, n. f. 1. *grind-stone* (for

colours); 2. (of spurs) *rowel*; 3. (veter.)

wind-gall; 4. (weav.) *whirl*.

Machine à —s, (tech.) *whim*; *wind-*

ing-engine, machine.

MOLINISME, n. m. *molism*.

MOLINISTE, n. m. *molinist*.

MOLLASSE, adj. 1. (flabby); 2. (of

textile fabrics) *flimsy*.

MOLLEMENT [molman] adv. 1. *softly*

(to the touch); 2. *laxly*; *slackly*; 3.

§ *softly*; *effeminately*; 4. § *weakly*;

feebly; 5. § *tamely*; *without spirit*.

MOLLESSE, n. f. 1. *softness* (to the

touch); 2. § *pulpiness*; 3. § *mellowness*;

4. § *laxness*; *slackness*; 5. § *softness*;

effeminacy; 6. § *weakness*; *feebleness*;

7. § *tamelessness*; *want of spirit*; 8. §

want of vigour; 9. § *indolence*; *in-*

activity.

MOLLET, TE, adj. 1. *soft* (to the

touch); 2. (of bread) *light*; 3. (of eggs)

soft.

Avoir les pieds —s, *to have tender*

feet (after a fit of the gout).

MOLLET, n. m. *calf* (of the leg).

MOLLETON [molton] n. m. *swan-skin*.

— *de coton, treble-milled-cotton*.

MOLLIFIER, v. a. (med.) *to mollify*;

to soften.

MOLLIR, v. n. 1. *to soften*; *to be-*

come √, *to get* √ *soft*; 2. *to be* (of fruit)

mellow; 3. § *to be deficient in strength*;

4. § *to faint*; *to flag*; 5. § *to stagger*;

6. § *to yield*; *to give* √ way; 7. (nav.)

to slacken; *to slacken out*.

MOLLUSQUE, n. m. (did.) *mollusk*;

(shell-fish).

Des —s, (nat. hist.) *molluscan*;

molluscous.

MOLY, n. m. *moly* (plant mentioned

by Homer).

MOLYBDENE, n. m. (min.) *molyb-*

denum; *molybdena*.

MOMENT, n. m. 1. *moment*; 2.

(mech.) *momentum*; 3. (mech.) *lever-*

age.

— *critique, 1. critical moment*; 2.

juncture; *dernier* —, 1. *last*; 2.

last (of life); *last* —s *perdus, spare*.

leisure =s; — *précis, precise* =;) *nick*.

À tout —, 1. *at every*; 2. (at every

turn; 2. *momentarily*; 3. *at any*

time; à tous —s, *at every*; au bon

—, *in good time*; au — de, 1. *at the*

of; *at the time of*; 2. *in the heat of*; au

— où, *que, the = that*; *at such time as*;

dans ce —, *at this, that =*; *at this,*

that time; dans ce — là, *at the*

time; dans d'autres —s, *at other*

times; dans le —, *in a*; dans le —

où, *que, at the time that*; dans un —,

dans le —, 1. *in a*; 2. *at one time*;

dans un bon —, *at a favourable* =;

in a good hour; de, dès ce —, *from*

this, that =, time; du —, *for the* =;

for the time being; du — que, 1. *the = that; the =*; 2. *since; d'un —, momentary; en ce —, at this, that =*; par — s, *between whiles; jusqu'au dernier —, till the last =*; *till the last; to the very last*; pour le —, *for the =*, time; pas pour le —, *not for the =*; (not yet awhile. Abuser des —s de q. u., *to encroach, to trespass on a. o.'s time, attention. A quelque — que ce soit, at any time.*

MOMENTANÉ, E, adj. *momentary.*

MOMENTANÉMENT, adv. *momentarily.*

MOMERIE [mommi] n. f. *mummery.*

MOMIE, n. f. 1. *mummy*; 2. *dark, thin person*; 3. *mummy-colour.*

Convertir en —, *to mummify.*

MON, adj. (possessive) m. sing.;

MA, f. sing.; MES, m. f. pl., *my*. — père, *ma mère et mes enfants, my father, mother and children*; — âme, *my soul*; — unique ressource, *my only resource*; — bon et digne ami, *my good and worthy friend.*

[Mon is used in the f. before a vowel or silent h. Mon, MA, MES are generally repeated before each noun having a different sense; they are not repeated before adjectives that relate to the same noun. V. Ex.]

MONACAL, E, adj. *monachal.*

MONACALEMENT [—calman] adv. *monachally.*

MONACHISME [monakism] n. m. *monachism.*

MONADE, n. f. (did.) *monad.*

Des —s, (did.) *monadic; monadical.*

MONADELPHIE, n. f. (bot.) *monadelphina.*

MONANDRIE, n. f. (bot.) *monandria.*

MONARCHIE [monarchi] n. f. *monarchy.*

— tempérée, *limited, mixed =*.

MONARCHIQUE [monarchik] adj. *monarchical; monarchic.*

MONARCHIEMENT [monarchikman] adv. *monarchically.*

MONARCHISTE [monarchist] n. m. *monarchist.*

MONARQUE, n. m. *monarch.*

Faire le —, *to monarchize.*

MONASTÈRE, n. m. *monastery; convent.*

MONASTIQUE, adj. *monastic; monastical.*

Vie —, *= life; monasticism.*

MONAUT, adj. m. *one-eared.*

MONCEAU, n. m. *heap.*

Mettre en —x, *to heap up; to put up into heaps.*

MONDAIN, E, adj. 1. *worldly*; 2. (pers.) *worldly-minded; worldly; earthly-minded*; 3. (th.) *worldly.*

Caractère —, *worldliness; earthly-mindedness; mépris des choses —es, abstraction. D'un caractère —, worldly-minded.*

MONDAIN, n. m. † *worldling.*

MONDAINEMENT [mondainman] adv. *worldly.*

MONDANITÉ, n. f. *worldly-mindedness; worldliness.*

MONDE, n. m. 1. † *world*; 2. *world, sing.; mankind, sing.; men, pl.*; 3. *people; persons, pl.*; 4. *world; multitude; quantity; number*; 5. *society; company*; 6. *some one*; 7. *people (dependents)*; 8. *(sing.) servants, pl.*

Ancien —, *old world; l'autre —, the other, next =*; *the = to come*; le beau —, *fashionable society, people*; le — entier, *the whole, entire =*; grand —, 1. *a great many persons, people*; 2. (stat.) *double atlas*; 3. (stat.) *antiquarian; pas grand —, not many persons; few persons, people*; le grand —, 1. *great people*; 2. *high life*. — lettré, *savant, learned =*; tout le —, *every one; every body*;) *all the =*; le petit —, (sing.) *little people, folk, pl.* Etranger au —, *unworldly. Chose au —, an, one earthly thing; femme, homme du*

—, *woman, man of the =*; idées étrangères au —, *unworldliness; nature élevée au-dessus de ce —: unworldliness. Au —, 1. in the =*; 2. *alive; living; in being*; au bout du —, 1. † *at the end of the =*; 2. *out of the way of the =*; au delà du — *matériel, extramundane*; au delà de notre —, *ultramundane*; au-dessus de ce —, *unearthly*; avec du —, *with company*; dans le —, 1. *in the =*; 2. *in society, company*; dans le — entier, *all over the =*; (*all the = over*; de ce —, *worldly*; devant le —, (*before company, people*; du —, 1. *of the =*; 2. *in the =*; 3. *worldly*; 4. *alive*; du —! (nav.) (command.) *men! pour tout au —, for the =*; (*for all the =*; (*for o.'s heart*; rien au —, *nothing in the =*. Aller dans le —, *to go into society, company*; avoir du —, 1. *to have company*; 2. *to be accustomed to society*; connaître le —, *to know of the =*; connaître son —, *to know of whom one has to deal with*; courir le —, *to rove about the =*; débiter dans le —, *to begin of the =*; débiter de nouveau dans le —, *to begin of the = again*; dire des choses de l'autre —, *to say of the most extravagant things*; to talk most extravagantly; faire le tour du —, *to go round the =*; garnir de —, *fournir, mettre du — à, (nav.) to man*; mettre au —, *to bring forth*; se moquer du —, *to make of game of people*; parcourir le —, *to go over the =*; to rove about the =; présenter q. u. dans le —, *to take of a. o. into society*; quitter le —, 1. *to go of out of the =*; 2. *to give up society*; recevoir du —, 1. *to receive, to entertain company*; 2. *to give of an entertainment*; savoir bien le —, son —, *to be accustomed to society*; venir au —, *to come of into the =*; to be born; voir du —, *to see of company. Ainsi va le —, it is the way of the =*; such is the =; c'est le — renversé, *it is the = turned upside down*; c'est le bout du —, *it is the very utmost, the outside*; comme va le —, *as the = goes*; depuis que le — est —, *since the beginning of the =*; de quel — venez-vous? *where have you been living?* qui est, qui fait comme le —, *worldly; qui n'a rien de ce —, qui n'a pas les idées du —, unworldly.*

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De —, *monitorial*: par des —s, (schools) *monitorial. Publier dans le —, 1. to publish in the Moniteur*; 2. *to gazette. Qui a des —s, (schools) monitorial.*

MONITION [—icion] n. f. (eccl.) *monition.*

MONITOIRE, n. m. (eccl.) *monitory.*

MONITOIRE, adj. (eccl.) *monitory; monitorial.*

Lettre —, *monitory.*

MONITORIAL, E, adj. (eccl.) *monitorial; monitory.*

Lettre — e, *monitory.*

MONNAIE, n. f. 1. † *coin (money stamped)*; money; coinage; 2. *coin*; 3. † *currency (money in circulation)*; 4. † *change (small coins of money)*; 5.

—, *woman, man of the =*; idées étrangères au —, *unworldliness; nature élevée au-dessus de ce —: unworldliness. Au —, 1. in the =*; 2. *alive; living; in being*; au bout du —, 1. † *at the end of the =*; 2. *out of the way of the =*; au delà du — *matériel, extramundane*; au delà de notre —, *ultramundane*; au-dessus de ce —, *unearthly*; avec du —, *with company*; dans le —, 1. *in the =*; 2. *in society, company*; dans le — entier, *all over the =*; (*all the = over*; de ce —, *worldly*; devant le —, (*before company, people*; du —, 1. *of the =*; 2. *in the =*; 3. *worldly*; 4. *alive*; du —! (nav.) (command.) *men! pour tout au —, for the =*; (*for all the =*; (*for o.'s heart*; rien au —, *nothing in the =*. Aller dans le —, *to go into society, company*; avoir du —, 1. *to have company*; 2. *to be accustomed to society*; connaître le —, *to know of the =*; connaître son —, *to know of whom one has to deal with*; courir le —, *to rove about the =*; débiter dans le —, *to begin of the =*; débiter de nouveau dans le —, *to begin of the = again*; dire des choses de l'autre —, *to say of the most extravagant things*; to talk most extravagantly; faire le tour du —, *to go round the =*; garnir de —, *fournir, mettre du — à, (nav.) to man*; mettre au —, *to bring forth*; se moquer du —, *to make of game of people*; parcourir le —, *to go over the =*; to rove about the =; présenter q. u. dans le —, *to take of a. o. into society*; quitter le —, 1. *to go of out of the =*; 2. *to give up society*; recevoir du —, 1. *to receive, to entertain company*; 2. *to give of an entertainment*; savoir bien le —, son —, *to be accustomed to society*; venir au —, *to come of into the =*; to be born; voir du —, *to see of company. Ainsi va le —, it is the way of the =*; such is the =; c'est le — renversé, *it is the = turned upside down*; c'est le bout du —, *it is the very utmost, the outside*; comme va le —, *as the = goes*; depuis que le — est —, *since the beginning of the =*; de quel — venez-vous? *where have you been living?* qui est, qui fait comme le —, *worldly; qui n'a rien de ce —, qui n'a pas les idées du —, unworldly.*

MONDE, E, adj. † (of animals) *clean* (that might be eaten by the Hebrews).

MONDER, v. a. *to hull (barley, &c.).*

MONDIFIER, v. a. (med.) *to mundify; to clean; to wash.*

MONÉTAIRE, adj. *monetary.*

Agent —, (polit. econ.) *circulating medium*; medium of circulation; balancier —, *coining-press*; presse —, *coining-engine*; coining-press.

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MONITION [—icion] n. f. (eccl.) *monition.*

MONITOIRE, n. m. (eccl.) *monitory.*

MONITOIRE, adj. (eccl.) *monitory; monitorial.*

MONOIQUE, adj. (bot.) *monœcious*; *androgynous*.

MONOLITHE, n. m. *monolith* (monument formed of a single stone).

MONOLOGUE, n. m. (of theatrical pieces) *monologue*; *soliloquy*.

[*Monologue* must not be confounded with *soliloque*.]

MONOMANE, adj. *monomaniac*.

MONOMANE, n. m. f. *monomaniac*.

MONOMANIE, n. f. *monomania*.

MONÔME, n. m. (alg.) *monome*.

Du —, (alg.) *monomial*.

MONOPETALE, adj. (bot.) *monopetalous*.

MONOPHYLLE [*monofil*] adj. (bot.) *monophyllous*; *monosepalous*.

MONOPOLE, n. m. *monopoly*.

Article de —, *monopolized commodity*. De —, *monopolized*. Affranchir du —, *to unmonopolize*; faire avoir le — de, *to monopolize*.

MONOPOLEUR, n. m. *monopolist*; *monopolizer*.

MONOPOLISER, v. a. (pol. econ.) *to monopolize*.

MONOPTERE, adj. (arch.) *monopterous*.

MONOSÉPALE, adj. (bot.) *monosepalous*; *monophyllous*.

MONOSPERME, adj. (bot.) *monospermous*.

MONOSTIQUE, n. m. *monostich* (composition of a single verse).

MONOSYLLABE [*monocilab*] adj. (gram.) *monosyllabic*.

MONOSYLLABE [*monocilab*] n. m. (gram.) *monosyllable*.

MONOSYLLABIQUE [*monocilabik*] adj. (vers.) *monosyllabic*.

MONOTONE, adj. || § *monotonous*.

D'une manière —, *monotonously*.

MONOTONIE, n. f. 1. || § *monotony*; 2. (rhet.) *monotone*.

Avec —, *monotonously*.

MONS [*monas*] n. m. 1. † (b. s.) *Mr.* (mister); 2. (to bishops) *My lord*.

MONSEIGNEUR [*monceann-year*] n. m., pl. *MESSEIGNEURS*, 1. *my lord*; *your lordship*; 2. *crow-bar* (used by thieves).

MONSEIGNEURISER [*monceann-yearize*] v. a. *to belord*.

MONSIEUR [*mociéu*] n. m., pl. *MESSEIGNEURS*, 1. *master*; *gentleman*; 2. *this gentleman*; 3. *master* (of a house); 4. (b. s.) *fine gentleman*; 5. (in addressing persons) *Sir*; 6. (when the name follows) *Mr.* (Mister); *Esq.* (Esquire); 7. (addressing boys) *Master*; 8. *Monseigneur* (the king of France's eldest brother); 9. (with titles, etc.) ...

1. Un — dans la rue, *a gentleman in the street*. 2. — ne le dit pas, *this gentleman (present) does not say so*. 3. Le domestique répondit: — est sorti, *the servant replied: my master is out*. 5. Oui —, non —, *yes Sir, no Sir*. 6. — de Lamartine, *Mr. de Lamartine*. 7. — le général, *general*; — votre père, *your father*.

Messieurs, 1. *gentlemen*; 2. (in addressing several persons) *gentlemen*; 3. (when the name follows) *Messrs*; *Messieurs*. Faire le —, *to play the fine gentleman*. C'est un vilain —, *he is a disagreeable fellow*. — vaut bien madame, *the master is as good as the mistress*.

[*Monsieur* in superscriptions is often used twice; it is then equivalent to *Esquire* in English.]

MONSTRE, n. m. || § *monster*.

— marin, *sea-monster*; *sea-beast*. Se faire un — de, *to make a = of*.

MONSTRUEUSEMENT [*edzman*] adv. *monstrously* (excessively).

MONSTRUEUX [*—éu*] SE, adj. 1. || § *monstrous*; 2. (anat.) *anomalous*.

MONSTRUOSITÉ, n. f. 1. *monstrosity*; *monstrousness*; 2. *monstrosity* (production); 3. (bot., zool.) *anomaly*.

MONT, n. m. 1. *mountain*; *mount*; 2. † *mount*; 3. —s, (pl.) *Alps*, pl.

1. Le — Sinaï, *mount Sinai*; le — Calvaire, *mount Calvary*; le — Etna, *mount Etna*; les —s Pyrénées, *the Pyrenean mountains*.

—de-piété, "*Mont-de-piété*" (loan-bank in France); commissionnaire du —de-piété, *pawn-broker*. Par —s et par vau, *up hill and down dale*. Le — Blanc, *Mont Blanc*; *Mount Blanc*; le double —, *the two crowned, two-crested, twin-crested hill* (Parnassus).

Dégager, retirer du —de-piété, *to redeem*; to take √ out of pledge, *pawn*; engager, mettre au —de-piété, *to pledge*; to pawn; to put √ in pledge, *pawn*; promettre —s et merveilles, *to promise wonders*.

[*Mont* is never used in prose but with a proper name. It never takes *de* after it.]

MONTAGE, n. m. 1. *carrying up*; *taking up*; 2. (arts) *mounting*; *setting*.

MONTAGNARD [*montann-yar*] E, adj. *mountain* (inhabiting the mountains).

MONTAGNARD [*montann-yar*] n. m. E, n. f. 1. *mountaineer*; 2. (of Scotland) *highlander*; 3. (pol.) "*Montagnard*" (ardent democrat of the Convention and of the National Assembly).

— écossais, —e écossaise, *highlander*; jeune —, *mountain-lad, boy*; jeune —e, *mountain-lad, maid*.

MONTAGNE [*montann-y'*] n. f. 1. *mountain*; *mount*; 2. § *mountain* (heap); 3. *Mountain* (party of the ardent democrats of the Convention and of the National Assembly).

1. La — de Sinaï, *mount Sinai*; la — du Calvaire, *mount Calvary*; les —s du Pérou, *the mountains of Peru*.

— brûlante, *burning mountain*. — de glace, *ice-berg*. Chaîne de —s, *chain, range, ridge of =s*; pays de —s, 1. *mountainous country*; 2. *highland*; sauvage des —s, (b. s.) *mountaineer*; torrent de —, —stream; " — tide; le vieux de la —, (hist.) *the old man of the =*. De la —, *mountain*; de —, (mil.) *=*; des —s, 1. *=*; 2. (bot.) *=*; en haut de la —, *up the =, hill*. Avoir sa — dans la tête, *to have o's head full of a project*; graver une —, *to climb up a =*; monter une —, *to ascend a =*. La — a enfanté une souris, *the = has brought forth a mouse*.

[*Montagne* is always accompanied by the preposition *de*.]

MONTAGNEUX [*montann-yéu*] SE, adj. *mountainous*; *hilly*.

MONTANT, n. m. 1. || *upright*; 2. § *amount*; *total amount*; *sum total*; 3. § *high flavour*; *flavour*; 4. (of doors) *door-post*; *post*; 5. (of rackets) *upright cord*; 6. (of staircases) *tread*; 7. (build.) *upright*; 8. (carp.) *puncheon*.

— vertical, (build.) *vertical upright* (wooden). — de cloche, *belfry*. Au — de, *to the amount of*.

MONTANT, E, adj. 1. *ascending*; (coming up); 2. *rising*; 3. (of colliers) *stand-up*; 4. (of tides) *flowing*; *rising*; coming in, up.

Garde —e, (mil.) *soldiers going on guard*.

MONTE, n. f. (of animals) 1. *serving*; *covering*; 2. *time of serving*, *covering*.

MONTEE, n. f. 1. *ascent* (place); 2. *acclivity*; *rising*; 3. *ascent* (action); *mounting*; 4. *staircase* (small); 5.) *stair*; *step*; 6. (arch.) *height*; *elevation*.

— escarpée, raide, *steep ascent*; forte —, *great rise*. Dont la — est difficile, *facile, of difficult, easy ascent*. Faire sauter les —s à q. u., *to kick a. o. out*.

MONTER, v. n. (à, to; DE, from) 1. || § *to ascend*; 2. || (à, sur, ...) *to ascend*; 3. || *to go √ up*; *to come √ up*; 4. * || *to mount*; 5. || § *to rise √*; 6. || (EN, into) *to step* (into a carriage); *to get √ up, in*; 7. || (SUR, ...) *to ride √*; * *to be the rider of*; 8. § *to rise √* (to a higher station);

9. § *to rise √* (in value, price); *to mount*; (to get √ dear); 10. § *to amount* (be important); 11. § *to amount* (in value); *to come √*; 12. § (of accounts) *to run √ up*; 13. (of the blood, of blushes, colours) *to flush*; *to flush up*; 14. (of the moon, stars, sun) *to rise √*; 15. (of plants) *to shoot √ up*; *to shoot √*; 16. (of prices) *to rise √*; 17. (of tides) *to flow*; *to rise √*; *to come √ in, up*; 18. (hort.) (EN, to) *to run √* (to seed); 19. (man.) *to ride √*; *to get √ up*; 20. (NAV.) *to embark* (on board of); *to go √ on board of*).

1. — à une grande hauteur, *to ascend to a great height*. 2. — à, sur un arbre, *to ascend a tree*. 3. — à un étage supérieur, *to go up, to come up to a higher story*; il a monté plusieurs fois à sa chambre, *he went up into his room several times*; il est monté dans sa chambre il y a une heure, *he went up into his room an hour since*. 5. — dans l'air, *to rise in the air*, l'eau monte, *the water rises*; le son monte, *sound rises*.

— (en allant, en élevant), *to ascend*; *to go √ up*; — (sur un animal), *to mount*; — (à cheval), *to ride √ up*; — (en courant), *to run √ up*; — (par l'ébullition), *to boil up*; — (à force d'efforts), *to work √ up*; — (en s'élevant), *to rise √ up*; 2. *to lower*; — (en montant un escalier), *to go √ up stairs*; 2. *to come √ up stairs*; — (en grim-pant), *to climb up*; — (en nageant), *to swim up*; — (en faisant quelques pas), *to step*; — (à pied), *to walk up*; — (en sautant), 1. *to leap √ up*; 2. *to jump up*; — (en se tenant debout), *to stand √ up*; — (de ton), *to rise √*; — (de valeur), *to mount*; — (en venant, en s'ap-prochant), *to ascend*; *to come √ up*; — (en voiture), *to drive √ up*; *to ride √ up*; — (en volant), *to fly √ up*.

— et descendre, 1. *to ascend and descend*; 2. *to go √ up and down*; 3. *to run √ up and down*; — avec q. u., (V. senses) *to conduct a. o. up*; — en chaire, 1. *to ascend, to mount the pul-pit*; 2. *to get √ into the chair*; — à che-val, *to ride √ on horse-back*; *to ride √ hard*; — en croupe, *to get √ up behind* (a horse). Faire —, (V. senses) 1. || *to bring √ up*; *to take √ up*; 2. * || § *to mount*; 3. || *to get √ up*; 4. § *to raise* (in value); 5. *to run √ up* (accounts), 6. *to raise* (prices); 7. (NAV.) *to turn up* (the crew).

Faire — (en allant chercher), *to fetch up*; faire — (en amenant), *to bring √ up*; faire — (en appelant), *to call up*; faire — (en apportant), *to bring √ up*; faire — (en conduisant), *to show √ (a. o.) up*; faire — (en élevant), *to raise*; faire — (en frappant), *to knock up*; faire — (par force), *to force up*; faire — (peu à peu), *to wind √ up*; faire — (en portant), *to carry up*; *to take √ up*; faire — (en poussant), *to push up*.

Laisser —, (V. senses) *to let √ up*. Monte! montez! (V. senses) *up! up with you!* En montant, (V. senses) 1. *uphill*; 2. *mounting*.

[*Monter*, v. n., is conjugated with *avoir* when it expresses an action; it takes *être* when it denotes a state (P. Ex. 3).]

MONTER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. || *to ascend*; 2. || *to take √ up*; *to carry up*; *to bring √ up*; (to have up); 3. || § *to mount*; 4. || *to make √ (a. th.) up*; 5. || *to put √ (a. th.) up*; 6. § (EN, with) *to supply (a. th.)*; *to furnish*; *a stock*; 7. § (EX, with) *to supply (a. o.) to stock*; *to fit out*; 8. § *to equip (a. o.) to fit out*; 9. § *to prepare (a. th.)*; (à get √ up); 10. § *to raise*; *to increase* *to augment*; 11. *to mount* (animals); 12. *to make √ up* (beds); 13. *to wind √ up* (clocks, watches, jacks, lamps); 14. *to set √ (gems)*; 15. *to ride √ (a horse)* *to mount*; 16. *to train* (horses); 17. *to furnish* (a house); 18. *to string √*

(stringed instruments); 19. *to raise a note higher* (instruments of music); 20. *to tune* (o.'s lyre, &c.); *to string* v; 21. *to put* v up (a piece of mechanism); *to put* v together; 22. (artil.) *to mount*; 23. (arts) *to mount*; 24. (com.) *to establish*; 25. (rur. econ.) (of animals) *to leap* v; 26. (rur. econ.) (of horses) *to horse*; 27. (man.) *to mount*; 28. (mil.) *to mount*; 29. (nav.) *to command* (a ship).

1. — une colline, un arbre, *to ascend a hill, a tree*.

— (en faisant aller), *to take* v up; — (en allant chercher), *to fetch* up; — (en apportant), *to bring* v up; — (en élevant), *to raise*; — (par un escalier), 1. *to take* v. *to carry up stairs*; *to take* v, *to carry up*; 2. *to bring* v up stairs; *to bring* v up; — (en faisant mouvoir), *to move* up; — (à force d'efforts), *to work* up; — (par force), *to force* up; — (en portant), *to carry* up; *to take* v up; — (en poussant), *to push* up.

Difficile à —, (man.) *difficult to ride*; facile à —, *easy to ride*. Montez...! montez...! (V. senses) *up with...!*

MONTE, E, pa. p. V. senses of MONTER, v. a.

Bien —, 1. *well supplied, stocked*; 2. (of troops) *well-appointed*; non —, (V. senses) 1. (of gems) *unset*; 2. (mil.) *unmounted*; mal —, (V. senses) 1. *ill-supplied, stocked*; 2. (of troops) *ill-appointed*.

SE MONTER, pr. v. (V. senses of MONTER) 1. § (pers.) (A, to) *to rise* v (reach); 2. § (b. s.) (pers.) *to become* v excited, irritated; 3. § (A, to) *to amount*; *to come* v to; 4. (pers.) (EN) *to provide*; *to stock* v o.'s self (with); *to take* v, *to lay* v in a stock (of); 5. (com.) *to lay* v in, *to take* v in a stock.

1. — au ton de la plus haute éloquence, *to rise to the pitch of the highest eloquence*.

MONTEUR, n. m. 1. *setter* (of gems); 2. (arts) *mounter*.

MONTGOLFIÈRE, n. f. *fire-balloon*.

MONTICULE, n. m. *hillock*.

En —, *tumular*.

MONTIE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *chickweed*.

MONT-JOIE, n. f. + 1. *heap of stones* (to commemorate an event); 2. *Mont-jolie* (war-cry); 3. *Mont-jolie* (title of first king at arms).

MONTOIR, n. m. *horse-block*.

Côté du —, (man.) *near-side*; côté hors du —, *off-side*; hors —, hors le —, *off-side*. Aisé, doux au —, *easy to mount*; difficile, rude au —, *difficult to mount*.

MONTRE, n. f. 1. (com.) *sample*; 2. § *show* (exhibition of goods for sale); 3. § *show* (exhibition); *parade*; *show*; 4. § *appearance*; 5. § *show-glass*; *glass-case*; 6. § *show-window*; 7. § *place to show horses for sale in*; 8. § *showing a horse's paces*; 9. (mil.) *review*.

— d'orgue, *speaking-front of an organ*; *speaking-front*; *front*. En —, *in the window*; pour la —, *for show*. Faire — de, *to make* v a show of; *to show off*; ne point faire de —, *not to show the best things at first*. Cela peut passer à la —, *that can pass muster*.

MONTRE, n. f. *watch* (time-piece). — dérangée, *dérangée*, = out of order; — marine, *marine* = — à double boîte, *double-cased* = — à simple boîte, *single-cased* = — à carillon, *musical* = — de chasse, *hunting* = — de femme, *lady's* = — d'homme, *gentleman's* = — à musique, *musical* = — à répétition, *repeating* = — à repos, *stop* = — à réveil, *alarm* = — à savonnette, *hunting* = Boîte de —, = case; cage de —, frame of a = chaîne de —, 1. = chain; 2. = guard; ébauche de —, (horol.) *unfinished movement*; verre de —, =

glass. — à la main, — en main, = in hand; by o.'s = À sa —, by o.'s = Mettre à l'heure une —, *to set* v a =; monter, remonter une —, *to wind* v up a =; régler une —, 1. *to set* v a =; 2. *to regulate* a =.

MONTRER, v. a. (A, to) 1. § *to show* v; 2. § *to point out*; 3. § *to exhibit*; *to exhibit to view*; 4. § *to point* (with o.'s fingers); 5. § *to prove*; *to show* v; *to make* v appear; 6. § *to set* v forth; 7. § *to teach*.

7. — le latin, la grammaire à q. u., *to teach a. o. Latin, grammar*.

— q. u. sous ses vraies couleurs, *to show* v a. o. in his real colours; (to show v a. o. up; — au, du doigt, 1. *to point out*; 2. (b. s.) *to point at*. Se faire — au doigt, (b. s.) *to be, to get* v pointed at. — qu'on est..., *to prove o.'s self*... Objet qu'on montre au doigt, *pointing-stock*.

SE MONTRER, pr. v. 1. § *to appear*; *to make* v o.'s appearance; *to show* v o.'s self; (to show v o.'s face; 2. § *to show* v o.'s self; *to prove o.'s self*; *to prove o.'s self to be*; 3. § (th.) *to turn out*; 4. § (th.) *to look*; *to look out of* (o.'s countenance, eyes); 5. (of the moon, stars, sun) *to come* v out.

Se bien montrer, *to show* v firmness and resolution; — mal, *to show* v a want of firmness and resolution.

MONTEUR, n. m. § *shower* (person that shows).

MONTEUR-X [—tueu] SE, adj. *hilly*; *montane*.

Nature montueuse, *hilliness*.

MONTURE, n. f. 1. *animal for riding*; *animal*; 2. (nag) (horse); 3. (ofbridles) *head-stall*; 4. (of fire-arms) *stock*; 5. (of gems) *foil*; 6. (of gems) *setting*; *mounting*; 7. (of spurs) *leather*; 8. (arts) *frame*; 9. (a. & m.) *stock*.

MONUMENT, n. m. 1. § *monument*; 2. § *grave*; *tomb*.

Comme —, 1. as a monument; 2. monumentally; de —, 1. of a =; 2. monumental. Dresser, ériger un —, *to erect* a =; élever un —, *to raise* a =.

MONUMENTAL, E, adj. *monumental*.

MOQUABLE, adj. § *deserving of mockery*; *worthy of laughter*.

MOQUER (SE), pr. v. (DE) 1. *to deride* (...); *to mock* (at); *to make* v a mockery (of); *to scoff* (at); (to laugh (at); (to make v game (of);) *to make* v fun (of); 2. *to trifle* (with a. o.); *to make* v a fool (of); 3. *to deride* (...); *to make* v no account (of); *not to care* (for); *to laugh* (at); 4. *not to be serious*; *to jest*; *to joke*; 5. *to be too ceremonious*.

Se faire moquer, se faire moquer de soi, *to get* v, *to be laughed at*; *to make* v a fool of o.'s self. Je m'en moque, je ne m'en moque pas mal, *what do I care for that? I do not care for that*.

MOQUERIE [mokri] n. f. 1. *mockery*; *scoff*; *jeer*; 2. (de, to) *derision*; *mockery*; *trifling*.

— amère, *sanglante, bitter derision*. Par —, *scoffingly*; *jeeringly*.

MOQUETTE, n. f. *Wilton carpet*.

MOQUEU-R, SE, adj. *deriding*; *mocking*; *scoffing*; *jeering*.

Oiseau —, (orn.) *mocking-bird*.

MOQUEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. *derider*; *mock*; *scoffer*; *jeerer*.

— d'Amérique, (orn.) *mocking-bird*.

MORAILLES [mora-y'] n. f. (far.) *horse-twitchers*; *barnacles*, pl.

MORAILLON [mora-yon] n. m. (lock.) *hasp*.

Fermer au —, *to hasp*.

MORAL, E, adj. *moral*.

Personne —e, = person; moralist. Dans un sens —, *morally*. Donner un sens — à, *to moralize*.

MORAL, n. m. (sing.) *mind*, sing.; *moral, mental faculties*, pl.

Malade au —, *morally, mentally ill*; soul-sick. Au —, *morally; mentally*.

MORALE, n. f. 1. (sing.) *ethics*, pl.; *morals*, pl.; *moral philosophy*, sing.; 2. *morality* (doctrine); 3. *reprimand*; *lecture*; *rebuke*; 4. (of fables, works) *moral*; *moralization*.

La saine —, 1. *sound morals*; 2. *sound morality*. Atteinte portée à la —, *breach of morality*. Personne qui fait de la —, *moralizer*. Enrichir de —, *to moralize*; faire de la —, *to moralize*; faire de la — à q. u., *to preach morality to a. o.*; faire de la — sur —, *to moralize*; faire une — à q. u., *to reprimand a. o.*; *to give* v, *to read* v a. o. a lecture; *to rebuke a. o.*; non fortifié par la —, *unmoralized*. Il n'y a pas deux —s, *morality is one*; there are not two kinds of morality.

MORALEMENT [moralman] adv. *morally*.

— malade, *morally, mentally ill*; *soul-sick*.

MORALISER, v. n. 1. *to moralize*; 2. (sur) *to moralize (on)*; *to moralize*.

Personne qui moralise, *moralizer*.

MORALISER, v. a. *to preach morality* to (a. o.); *to read* v, *to give* v (a. o.) a lecture.

MORALISEUR, n. m. (b. s.) *moralizer*.

MORALISTE, n. m. 1. *moralist*; *moral writer*; *moral philosopher*; 2. (b. s.) *moralizer*.

MORALITE, n. f. 1. *moral reflection*; 2. (sing.) *morality*, sing.; *morals*, pl.; 3. (of actions, persons) *morality*; 4. (of fables, works) *moral*; *moralization*.

— peu difficile, *loose morality*; — relâchée, *lax* = Appeler q. u. à déposer de sa —, *to call* a. o. to o.'s character; déposer de la — de q. u., *to give* v a. o. a character; pouvoir justifier de sa —, *to be able to give* v an account of o.'s self.

MORBIDE, adj. 1. (med.) *morbid*; 2. § *morbid*; 3. (paint. & sculp.) *soft and delicate*.

MORBIDESSE, n. f. (paint. & sculp.) *morbidezza* (softness & delicacy of style).

MORBIFIQUE, adj. (med.) *morbific*.

Etat —, *morbidness*.

MORBLEU, int. 1. *sounds!* 2. + odds *bodikins! bodikins!*

MORCEAU, n. m. 1. § *piece* (portion); 2. § *bit* (portion); 3. § *morsel*; 4. § —x, (pl.) *odds and ends*, pl.; 5. (§ *morsel* (person).

— cassé, *broken piece*; gros —, 1. *large, great* =, *bit*; 2. (butch.) *joint*; — honteux, = left in the dish for compliments; petit —, 1. *small* =, *bit*; 2. (dab. — d'ensemble, (mus.) *concerted* =; — sur le pouce, *snack*. — de roi, — digne de la bouche d'un roi, *dish fit for a king*. D'un seul —, *of a*; all of a =; par —, = meal. Aimer les bons —x, *to like good things*; avoir ses —x taillés, 1. *to have just enough to live on*; 2. *to be unable to depart from o.'s instructions*; compter les —x à q. u., *to give* v a. o. just what is necessary; déchirer en —x, *to tear* v in =; doubler les, ses —x, *to eat* v as fast as one can; manger un —, *to eat* v a morsel; *to eat* v a bit of something; mettre en —x, 1. *to break* v, *to =*; 2. *to tear* v up, *to =*; 3. *to pull* in =; rogner les —x à q. u., *to cut* v down a. o.'s profits; tailler les —x à q. u., *to regulate a. o.'s expenses*; tailler les —x bien courts à q. u., *to make* a. o.'s share very small; tomber en —x, 1. *to fall* v to =; 2. *to break* v in =.

MORCELER [morsel] v. a. *to parcel out*; *to parcel*.

MORCELLEMENT [morselman] n. m. *parcelling out*; *parcelling*.

MORTELLEMENT [mortelman] adv. 1. *mortally*; 2. *§ deadly* (like death); 3. *mortally* (implacably); *deadly*.

MORT-GAGE, n. m., pl. **MORTS-GAGES**, (law) security in the hands of a creditor the usufruct of which is not applied to the reduction of the debt.

MORTIER, n. m. 1. mortar (cement); 2. (mas.) mortar; stuff.

— hydraulique, (mas.) hydraulic, aquatic mortar; — liquide, grout. Manège à —, (tech.) = mill. Corroyer le —, (mas.) to beat \sqrt up the =.

MORTIER, n. m. 1. mortar (vessel); 2. mortar (cap of a president of a court of justice); 3. (artil.) mortar.

— à main, (artil.) hand-mortar.

MORTIFIÈRE, adj. (med.) mortiferous.

MORTIFIANT, E, adj. (pour, to; de, to) mortifying (humiliating, vexing).

MORTIFICATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. mortification; 2. (med.) mortification. Déterminer la — de, (med.) to mortify.

MORTIFIER, v. a. 1. \sqrt (de, with) to mortify; 2. to make \sqrt (meat) tender.

Se — le corps, to mortify o.'s self.

MORTIFIÉ, E, pa. p. \sqrt (de, to) mortified.

Non —, unmortified.

SE **MORTIFIER**, pr. v. \sqrt to mortify.

Qui se mortifie, mortified.

MORT-NE, adj., pl. **MORTS-NÉS**, still-born; dead born.

MORTUAIRE, adj. mortuary.

Drap —, pall; droit —, mortuary; extrait —, certificate of registry of deaths; maison —, house, residence of the deceased; registre —, (sing.) bills of mortality, pl.

MORUE, n. f. (ich.) (genus) cod; cod-fish.

— franche, cod; = -fish; keeling; — noire, coal-fish; — salée, salt =; salt-fish; dun-fish. — de Saint-Pierre, (haddock). Pêcheur de —, 1. = -fisher (person); 2. = -fisher (ship); poignée de — s, couple of =s; salaison de —, dunning.

MORVE, n. f. 1. \bigcirc snout; 2. (sing.) (veter.) glanders, pl.

Atteint de la —, (veter.) glandered; plein de — \bigcirc , (th.) snotty.

MORVEAU, n. m. \bigcirc dry mucus.

MORVEU-X [—œ] SE, adj. 1. \bigcirc (pers.) snotty; snotty-nosed; 2. (veter.) glandered.

Qui se sent — se mouche, if the cap fits wear it.

MOSAÏQUE, adj. Mosaic (of Moses).

MOSAÏQUE, n. f. 1. tessellated pavement; 2. (arts) mosaic; mosaic work. Ouvrage en —, mosaic work. En —, 1. tessellated; 2. mosaic.

MOSARABE, adj. V. MOZARABE.

MOSCOUADE, n. f. muscovado (unrefined sugar).

MOSQUEE, n. f. mosque.

MOT, n. m. 1. word (term expressing an idea); 2. word (in writing); 3. word (a few words); 4. expression; 5. thought; 6. sentence; saying; 7.) \sqrt upshot; 8. price; 9. (of devices) motto; 10. (of enigmas) answer; 11. (gram.) word.

Un — ! a word with you! Bon —, 1. witticism; 2. jest; joke; — consacré, appropriate term; demi —, hint; deux — s, a = or two; — échappé, slip of the tongue; fin —, 1. main point, sing.; 2. rights, pl.; 3. gist (of a question, an affair); 4. \sqrt upshot; — fin, sharp, shrewd expression; — forgé, coined =; gros — s, high = s; — s sacramentels, sacramentaux, (law) terms essential to the validity (of a deed); — vieilli, obsolete =; — s vifs, high = s. — à deux ententes, à double entente, double-entendre; — d'ordre, (mil.) watch =; — de ralliement, (mil.) countersign; — pour rire, jest; — à —, 1. = for =; 2. verbal; 3. verbally; — pour —, verbatim =; — for =; Eplucheur de — s, — catcher; jeu de

— s, play upon = s; personne qui chicanne sur les — s, = -catcher; recueil de bons — s, jest-book. De — s, verbal. En un —, in a =; in short; en un — comme en cent, mille; autant en un — qu'en cent, qu'en mille, the short and the long of it is; sans un — de plus, without another = more; sans dire —, sans — dire, without saying a =. Avoir le —, to know \sqrt what one has to say; avoir des — s, to have = s; avoir le dernier —, to have the last =; n'avoir pas un — à dire, not to have a = to say for o.'s self; n'avoir pas le moindre petit — à dire, not to have so much as a = to say for o.'s self; avoir le — pour rire, to crack o.'s jest; avoir toujours le — pour rire, to be full of jest; compter ses — s, to speak \sqrt slowly; comprendre à demi —, to understand \sqrt , to take \sqrt a hint; débiter de grands — s, to talk big; dire son —, to have o.'s say; dire, trancher le —, to say the =; n'en dire —, to make \sqrt no = s about it; dire à demi —, to drop, to give \sqrt , to throw \sqrt out a hint; dire, prononcer un —, to utter, to speak \sqrt a =; donner le — à q. u., to give \sqrt a. o. the cue; donner le fin — à q. u., to put \sqrt a. o. up to it; écrire un — à q. u., to drop a line to a. o.; jeter un — à la poste, to drop a line by post; lâcher le —, to let \sqrt out the =; manger ses — s, to slur over o.'s = s; prendre q. u. au —, to take \sqrt a. o. at his =; proférer un —, to utter a =; ne répondre —, not to answer a =; ne sonner —, not to say \sqrt a =; savoir le fin — de q. ch., to know \sqrt the rights of a. th.; ne pas souffler —, le —, not to drop a = of it, that; trainer ses — s, to draw out o.'s = s; trancher le —, to speak \sqrt out. J'ai un — à vous dire! a = with you! À bon entendre un demi — suffit, a = to the wise is sufficient; qui ne dit — consent, silence is consent.

MOT-À-MOT, n. m., pl. —, literal translation; translation word for word.

MOTELLE, n. f. (ich.) burbot.

MOTET, n. m. (mus.) motet.

MOTEUR, n. m. 1. \sqrt mover; 2. \sqrt moving, motive power; impeller; impellent; 3. \sqrt (pers.) mover; author; 4. (anat.) motor; 5. (mech.) mover; first, prime mover.

Premier —, first, prime mover; — principal, master mover.

MO-TEUR, TRICE, adj. \sqrt moving; motive.

Force motrice, 1. = power; mover; 2. (mech.) first, prime mover; principe —, (mech.) first, prime mover; ressort —, (horol.) first, prime mover.

MOTIF, n. m. 1. motive; 2. (de, à) incentive; incitement; incitation; impulse; 3. ground; reason; cause; account; (score); 4. (civ. law) count (narration of the cause of complaint); 5. (mus.) subject.

Bon —, good, right motive; mauvais —, bad, wrong =. Inventeur de — s, = -monger. Par aucun —, on, upon no account; par le — de, on the ground of; by reason of; (upon the score of; pour quel —? (V. senses) on, upon what ground, (score? Sans —, (V. senses) without grounds; non sans —, (V. senses) not without grounds. Exposer le — de, to allege, to assign, to state a = for, the = of; servir de — à, (V. senses) to serve as a = to; faire valoir les — s, (law) to show \sqrt cause.

MOTION [môcion] n. f. 1. (did.) motion; 2. motion (proposition made in a deliberative assembly).

Appuyer une —, 1. to support a =; 2. to second a =; faire une —, to make \sqrt a =; to motion; faire adopter une —, to carry a =; mettre aux voix une —, to put \sqrt a =.

MOTIVER, v. a. 1. to allege, to assign, to state the motive of; 2. to serve as a motive to; to be the motive, cause of; 3. (theat.) to render natural (the entrances and exits).

MOTTE, n. f. 1. clod; 2. turf (for burning); 3. (hort.) ball (earth adhering to the root).

— de terre, clod; — de tourbe, turf. En — s, composé de — s, cloddy. Briser des — s de terre, to clod; to break \sqrt = s; brûler des — s, to burn turf.

SE **MOTTER**, pr. v. (hunt.) to lurk behind a clod.

MOTTEUX [—œ] n. m. (orn.) chick-ell; fallow-chat; fallow-finch; fallow-smith; wheat-ear; white-ear; white-tail.

MOTUS [motuss] int. mum (be silent)!

MOU, **MOL**, m., **MOLLE**, f. adj., pl. m. Mous, 1. soft (to the touch); 2. \sqrt pulpy; 3. \sqrt mellow; 4. \sqrt lax; slack; 5. \sqrt soft; effeminate; 6. \sqrt weak; feeble; 7. lame-spirited; tame; 8. \sqrt nerveless; pithless; destitute of vigour; 9. \sqrt indolent; inactive; 10. (of the weather) heavy; 11. (nav.) slack.

1. Un lit —, a soft bed; de la cire molle, soft wax.

[Mou becomes mol before a vowel or a silent h; but it precedes the noun in an elevated or a poetical style only.]

MOU, n. m. 1. soft; 2. (sing.) (of certain animals) lights, pl.; 3. (of ropes) slack.

Donner du — à, (nav.) to ease.

MOUCHARD, n. m. police-spy; spy.

MOUCHARDER, v. a. to be the spy of (a. o.).

MOUCHE, n. f. 1. (ent.) fly; 2. spatch (on the face); beauty-spot; 3. — s, (pl.) first pains of travail, pl.; 4. police-spy (attached to a single person); 5. (of foils) button; 6. (astr.) musca; bee; 7. (cards) loo.

Grosse —, (ent.) large fly; grosse — bleue, — bleue à viande, (ent.) blue bottle; — végétante, vegetable =. La — du coche, the = on the coach-wheel; — à miel, (ent.) honey-bee; bee; — à vésicatoire, (ent.) blister =, bee; — à viande, (ent.) blow =. Attrapeur de — s, = -catcher; chiure de —, = -blow; herbe aux — s, (bot.) flea-bane; mort aux — s, = -powder; pattes, pieds de — s, (pl.) unconnected scrawl, sing.; pied de —, 1. scrawl; 2. \sqrt trifle. Couvrir de chiures de — s, faire des chiures de — s sur, to fly-blow; faire d'une — un éléphant, to make \sqrt mountains of mole-hills; faire des pattes, pieds de —, to scrawl; to write \sqrt an illegible scrawl; jouer à la —, to play loo; marqué de chiures de —, fly-bitten; mettre des — s à, to patch (the face). C'est une fine —, he, she is a crafty, cunning, sly one.

MOUCHER, v. a. 1. to wipe the nose of; 2. to snuff (candles).

— du sang, to find \sqrt blood comes from o.'s nose (on wiping it).

SE **MOUCHER**, pr. v. 1. to blow \sqrt o.'s nose; 2. to wipe \sqrt o.'s nose.

Ne pas — du pied, to be no fool;) to be up to snuff.

MOUCHER, v. n. 1. to blow \sqrt o.'s nose; 2. to wipe \sqrt o.'s nose.

MOUCHER, v. a. (to be the spy of) (a. o.).

MOUCHEROLLE [mouchroll] n. m. (orn.) fly-catcher.

MOUCHERON [mouchron] n. m. 1. small fly; 2. gnat.

Rejeter le — et avaler le chameau, to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

MOUCHERON [mouchron] n. m. snuff (of a candle).

MOUCHET, n. m. (orn.) bog-rush.

MOUCHETER [mouchete] v. a. 1. to spot (render spotted); 2. to speckle.

MOUCHETE, E, pa. p. 1. spotted; 2.

speckled; 3. (of swords) with a button on the point.

MOUCHETTES, n. f. snuffers, pl.

MOUCHETURE [mouchtur] n. f. 1. spot (natural); 2. spot (artificial); 3. —s, (pl.) spottedness, sing.; 4. speckle; 5. —s, (pl.) speckledness; 6. (surg.) scarification.

Personne qui fait des —s, spotter.

MOUCHEUR, n. m. candle-snuffer.

— de chandelles, =.

MOUCHOIR, n. m. handkerchief.

— de cou, neck = (woman's); — de poche, pocket =. Jeter le —, to throw \sqrt the =.

MOUCHURE, n. f. candle-snuff.

— de chandelle, =.

MOUCON, n. f. V. MOUSSON.

MOUDRE, v. a. (MOULANT; MOULU; ind. pres. MOUDS; NOUS MOULONS; pret. MOULUS; subj. pres. MOULE) 1. to grind \sqrt ; 2. to mill.

— q. u. de coups, to beat \sqrt a. o. unmercifully.

MOULU, E, pa. p. 1. ground; 2. milled; 3. (of gold) V. OR.

Non —, 1. unground; 2. unmilled. Avoir le corps tout —, être tout —, to be bruised all over.

MOUE, n. f. pouting; wry face.

Faire la —, to pout; to put \sqrt up a lip.

MOUÉE, n. f. (hunt.) reward.

MOUETTE, n. f. (orn.) gull; mew; sea-mew; wagel; wagel-gull.

MOUFETTE, n. f. (mam.) mephitic weasel.

MOUFLE, n. f. (mach.) tackle, sing.; tackle-block, sing.; block and fall, pl.

MOUFLE, n. m. (chem.) muffle. Fourneau à —. (chem.) muffle-furnace; muffle-mill.

MOUFLON, n. m. (mam.) mufloon.

MOUILLAGE [mou-yaj] n. m. 1. (nav.) anchorage; anchoring-ground; anchoring-place; 2. § (SUR, of) anchorage.

Droit de —, (nav.) anchorage; navire au —, (nav.) roader; roadster. Aller au —, to stand \sqrt for the anchoring-place; venir au —, to come \sqrt to an anchor.

MOUILLE-BOUCHE, n. f., pl. —, (hort.) "mouille-bouche" (pear).

MOUILLER [mou-yé] v. a. (DE, with) 1. to wet; to make \sqrt wet; 2. to water; to bathe; 3. to steep; to steepen; 4. (gram.) to give \sqrt a liquid sound to (the letter l); 5. (nav.) to let \sqrt go (the anchor).

2 — de ses larmes, to bathe with o's tears.

MOUILLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of MOUILLER) 1. (of the eyes) watery; 2. (gram.) (of the letter l) liquid.

Légerement —, wetfish; non —, (V. senses) 1. unwet; 2. unwatered; 3. unbathed. — comme un canard, as wet as dung.

MOUILLER [mou-yé] v. n. (nav.) to anchor; to let \sqrt go the anchor.

Mouille! (command.) let go the anchor. Être mouillé, (nav.) to lie \sqrt ; to ride \sqrt .

MOUILLETTE [mou-yett] n. f. piece of bread (long and thin to dip in eggs boiled soft).

MOUILLOIR [mou-yoir] n. m. water-can (to dip the fingers in).

MOUILLURE [mou-yur] n. f. 1. wetting; making wet; 2. wetness; 3. watering.

MOULAGE, n. m. 1. moulding; 2. measuring (of wood); 3. (mill.) millstone shaft, axle.

MOULE, n. f. (conch.) mussel; muscle.

MOULE, n. m. 1. mould (matrix); form; 2. mould (form); cast; 3. § mould; 4. † measure (for wood); 5. (spinn.) netting-pin.

— de bouton, button-mould. Faire

un —, to take \sqrt a cast; jeter dans le même —, to cast, to make \sqrt in the same =; ne pas se jeter en —, not to be cast in a =.

MOULE, n. m.) print (printed characters).

MOULER, v. a. 1. § to mould; 2. § to mould up; 3. § to cast \sqrt (form).

Se — sur q. u., to take \sqrt a. o. for o's model; to take \sqrt pattern by a. o. Personne qui moule §, moulder.

MOULÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § moulded; 2. cast; 3. (of letters) printed; in print. Susceptible d'être —, mouldable.

MOULEUR, n. m. 1. moulder (workman); 2. † wood-meter.

MOULIN, n. m. 1. mill (machine for grinding, bruising); 2. mill (building that contains a machine for grinding, bruising).

— à blé, corn-mill; — à bras, hand- =; — de discipline, tread- =; — à droite, right-handed =; — à eau, water- =; — à écraser la terre, loam- =; — à gauche, left-handed =; — à marcher, tread- =; — de ménage, family- =; — à nef, water- = erected on a boat; — à organes, silk-throwing =; throwing- =; — à paroles, 1. tongue; 2. talker; babbler; chatter-box; — à pied, foot- =; — à vent, wind- =. Barrage de —, =-dam; canal, courant du —, =-course; =-race; constructeur de —s, =-wright; maison du —, =-house; meule à, de —, =-stone; queue de — à bras, =-handle. Se battre contre des —s à vent, to fight \sqrt with wind- =; to combat chimera; faire venir l'eau au —, to bring \sqrt grist to the =. Il viendra mouler à notre —, he will stand in need of us.

MOULINAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) silk-throwing; throwing.

— de la soie, silk-throwing.

MOULINER, v. a. 1. to cut \sqrt away (wood); 2. (a. & m.) to throw \sqrt (silk).

MOULINET, n. m. 1. drum (for raising or drawing burdens); 2. † small mill; 3. † (coin.) mill.

Fabrique au —, (coin.) to mill; non fabriqué au —, (coin.) unmilled; faire le —, to twirl; faire faire le — à, to twirl.

MOULINEUR, n. m.

MOULINIER, n. m. (a. & m.) silk-thrower.

MOULT [moult] adv. † 1. much; 2. many; 3. very.

MOULU, E, pa. p. of MOUDRE.

MOULURE, n. f. 1. (arch.) moulding; 2. (mas.) scree.

— supérieure de chapiteaux, (arch.) tile.

MOURANT, E, adj. 1. § (of persons, animals) dying; expiring; 2. § (th.) dying; 3. § dying; 4. § pale.

MOURINE, n. f. (ich.) eagle.

MOURIR, v. n. irreg. (MOURANT; MORT; ind. pres. MEURS; NOUS MOURONS; ils MEURENT; pret. MOURUS; fut. MOURRAI; subj. pres. MEURE) 1. § (pers.) to die \sqrt ; to expire; to depart this life; 2. § (of animals) to die \sqrt ; to expire; 3. § (th.) to die; 4. § to die \sqrt ; 5. § to die \sqrt away; 6. § to dwindle away; 7. § (à, pour, to) to die \sqrt (become insensible); 8. § to stop (cease to move); 9. § (of colours, sounds) to die \sqrt ; 10. § (of fire) to be extinguished; (to go \sqrt out.

— le premier, to die \sqrt first; — subitement, 1. to = suddenly; 2. (law) to die \sqrt by the visitation of God. — de faim, 1. § to starve; 2. § to be dying with hunger; — à la fleur de l'âge, to = in the prime of life; — de chagrin, to grieve o's self to death; to = broken-hearted; — à petit feu, to = by inches; — dans les formes, to = by prescription of the faculty; — de froid, to starve with cold; to starve; — de la mort

de —, to = the death of —; — de sa belle mort (, de mort naturelle, to = a natural death; — dans sa peau, to = unamended; — à la peine, to perish, to fall \sqrt in the attempt; — tout en vie, to = in full health. Sur le point de —, at the point of death. Faire —, 1. to kill; 2. to put \sqrt to death. On ne sait qui meurt ni qui vit, life is uncertain; (there is no knowing who lives and who dies. Que je meure si —, je veux — si —! may I die if —! [MOURIR is conjugated with ÊTRE.]

SE MOURIR, pr. v. 1. (of persons, animals) to be dying, expiring; 2. § (th.) to be dying; 3. § to die \sqrt away; 4. § to be dying; 5. § (of fire) to be going out.

MOURON, n. m. (bot.) 1. (genus) pimpinella; 2. (bot.) chickweed; 3. (erpet.) eft.

— blanc, — des oiseaux, (bot.) chickweed; — rouge, des champs, (bot.) pimpinella; — d'eau, (erpet.) eft.

MOURRE, n. f. morra (Italian game).

MOUSQUET, n. m. musket (fired by a lighted match).

Porter le —, to carry the = (be a soldier).

MOUSQUETADE, n. f. † musket-shot.

MOUSQUETAIRE, n. m. † musketeer.

MOUSQUETERIE [mouskètri] n. f. 1. musketry; 2. volley of musket-shot.

Décharge de —, volley of musket-shot. Faire jouer sa —, to play o's small shot.

MOUSQUETON, n. m. musketoon.

MOUSSE, adj. † blunt (that does not cut well).

MOUSSE, n. m. (nav.) ship-boy, cabin-boy.

MOUSSE, n. f. 1. (bot.) moss, 2. froth; foam; 3. (of soap) lather.

— terrestre, club moss — de Corse, de mer, Corsican, sea- =; — d'Irlande, Iceland, Island =; Iceland lever-wort. Avec de la —, frothily. Couvrir de —, (bot.) to moss; couvert de —, mossy; ** = -clad; * = -grown.

MOUSSELINE [mouslin] n. f. muslin.

— à carreaux, plaid =. Brodeur, brodeuse en —, =-sewer. De —, =.

MOUSSER, v. n. 1. to froth; to foam; 2. (of soap) to lather.

Faire —, 1. to froth; 2. to mill (chocolate); 3. § to puff (praise, to excess); se faire — §, to puff (ge. o's self praised to excess). Personne qui se fait — §, puffer.

MOUSSERON [mousron] n. m. mushroom.

MOUSSEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. 1. frothy; foamy.

Rose mousseuse, moss rose.

MOUSSOIR, n. m. chocolate-stick.

MOUSSON, n. f. 1. monsoon; 2. time of the monsoons.

MOUSSU, E, adj. mossy; * moss-grown; ** moss-clad.

Rose — e, moss rose.

MOUSTACHE, n. f. 1. mustache; mustachio; 2. (of animals) whisker.

Vieille — §, old soldier that has seen service. À —, (of animals) whiskered; sans —, whiskerless. Brûler la — à q. u., to fire a pistol in a. o's face; donner sur la — à q. u., to strike \sqrt a. o. in the face; enlever q. ch. à q. u. sur la —, jusque sur la —, to take \sqrt a. th. away from a. o. before his face.

MOUSTILLIER [mousti-yé]

MOUSTIQUAIRE, n. m. musquitto-net.

MOUSTIQUE, n. m. (ent.) musquitto; muskitto; mosquito.

MOÛT, n. m. 1. must (unfermented wine); 2. (distil.) wort.

— (fermenté, (brew.) wash.

MOUTARD [moutar] n. m.) brat (little boy).

MOUTARDE, n. f. 1. (bot.) (genus) mustard; 2. mustard.

— noire, (bot.) *mustard*. — des champs, *corn-cole*. De la — après dîner, *a day after the fair*. Graine de —, *mustard-seed*; pot à —, = *-pot*. S'amuser à la —, *to trifle away o.'s time*; sucrer la —, *to honey over o.'s words*; *to honey it over*.

MOUTARDIER, n. m. 1. (th.) *mustard-pot*; 2. (pers.) *mustard-maker*; 3. (bot.) *mustard-scented agaric*; 4. (orn.) *black martin*, *swift*.

Se croire le premier — du pape (, *to think of o.'s self a great man*.

MOUTIER, n. m. + *monastery*.

MOUTON, n. m. 1. *sheep*; 2. *mutton*; 3. *sheep*; *sheep-leather*; 4. *sheep* (mild person); 5. *sheep* (fool); 6. *sheep* (s.); 7. *foaming-wane*; 8. (tech.) (of pile-drivers) *ram*; *rammer*; *beetle*; *punch*; *monkey*.

— sans cornes, (agr.) *polled sheep*; — de sonnette, (tech.) *ram*; *rammer*; *beetle*; *punch*; *monkey*; — d'une, de deux, &c. tontes, *one shear, two shear, etc.* = *Eleveur de —s*, (agr.) = *master*; *parc à —s*, = *-cot*; *parc*, *parcage*, *pâturage de —s*, (agr.) = *-walk*; *peau de —*, = *-skin*; *tondeur de —*, = *shearer*; *vol de —*, = *stealing*; *voleur de —*, = *stealer*. Comme un —, = *like*. De —, (V. senses) = *-like*. Faire le saut de —, (man.) *to buck*; *revenir à ses —s*, *to return to o.'s subject*.

MOUTONNAILLE [mouton-à-y'] n. f. + *flock of sheep*.

MOUTONNER, v. a. + *to render fleecy* (give the appearance of wool to).

MOUTONNE, E, pa. p. *fleecy* (having the appearance of wool).

MOUTONNER, v. n. (nav.) *to foam*; *to cockle*.

Faire —, *to fleece*.

MOUTONNEU-X, SE, adj. *fleecy*.

MOUTONNIER, IERE, adj. 1. *fleecy* (of sheep); *woolly*; 2. (b. s.) *sheep-like*.

MOUTURE, n. f. 1. *grinding* (of corn); 2. *price of grinding*; 3. *meslin of wheat, rye and barley*.

Tirer d'un sac deux —s, *to take of double profit on one thing*.

MOUVANCE, n. f. (feud.) *tenure*.

MOUVANT, E, adj. 1. *moving*; 2. *unstable*; 3. *animated*; *lively*; 4. (of ground) *unfixed*.

État —, (V. senses) *unstableness*; *sable —*, *quick-sand*; *shifting, drift sand*; *tableau —*, 1. *picture in which the images move*; 2. *animated, lively scene*.

MOUVEMENT [mouvman] n. m. 1. *motion*; 2. *movement* (action, manner of moving); 3. *advance*; 4. *movement*; *impulse*; 5. *animation*; *life*; *spirit*; 6. *hurry*; *bustle*; *stir*; 7. *agitation* (of mind); 8. *commotion*; *disturbance*; 9. *transport*; 10. *explosion* (eloquent part); *burst*; 11. *fluctuation* (alternate change); 12. *alterations*; *changes*, pl.; 13. (astr.) *motion*; 14. (com.) *fluctuation*; 15. (com.) (of prices) *range*; 16. (did.) *motion*; 17. (horol.) *movement*, sing.; (works, pl.); 18. (sing.) (horol.) (of clocks) *going parts*, pl.; 19. (mach.) *movement*; 20. (mach.) (of pistons) *stroke*; 21. (mil.) *movement*; *manœuvre*; *move*; 22. (mus.) *movement*; 23. (paint., sculpt.) *action*; *animation*; *life*; 24. (physiol.) *motion*; 25. (pol.) *movement*.

— alternatif, (mech.) *reciprocating motion*; — ascensionnel, (mach.) *up stroke*; brusque —, 1. *abrupt*; 2. *toss*; — circulaire, *gyratoire, rotatoire*, (did.) *verticity*; *vertiginousness*; contre —, *counter-movement*; — descendant, (mach.) (of pistons) *down stroke*; — diurne, (astr.) *diurnal*; — opposé, *counter-*; — oratoire, *burst of eloquence*; — précipité, *quick movement*;

premier —, *start*; — spontané, *self-*; — subit, *start*; *starting*. — en arrière, *backward*; — en avant, *forward*; — de haut en bas et de bas en haut, *up and down*; — du personnel, *personal changes in office*; — de terre, (build.) *earth-work*; — de va-et-vient *reciprocating*; (= *to and fro*. Auteur de —, *mover*; cessation de —, *stop*; mise en —, (mach.) *starting*; personne en —, (V. senses) *stirrer*; personne qui se donne du —, *bus-tler*; personne qui se met en —, *mover*; quantité de —, (mech.) (of bodies in motion) *momentum*. De son propre —, *of o.'s own accord*; *voluntarily*; en —, 1. *in*; 2. *busy*; *unquiet*; par un — involontaire *§*, *impulsively*; sans —, 1. *motionless*; *unmoving*; 2. *§ uninformed*. Avoir le —, *to move*; donner, imprimer le — à, *to put of, to set in*; se donner du —, *to bustle*; *to stir about*; *to bestir o.'s self*; *to stir o.'s stumps*; éprouver du —, *to move*; éprouver un — involontaire, *to give of a start*; être en — (V. senses) *§*, *to stir*; faire un — involontaire, *to start*; *to give of a start*; ne faire aucun —, *to stand of stock still*; mettre en —, 1. *to move*; *to put of, to set in*; (= *to set of going*; 2. (tech.) *to work*; se mettre en —, 1. *to move*; *to stir*; 2. (mil.) *to move*. Où il y a du —, *bus-tling*.

MOUVER, v. a. (hort.) *to stir* (the ground in flower-pots, boxes, &c.).

MOUVOIR, v. a. (MOUVANT; Mû; ind. pres. MEUS; NOUS MOUVONS; ILS MEUVENT; pret. MUS; subj. pres. MEUVE) (DE, from; à, to) 1. *to move* (cause to change place); 2. *to move*; *to set of, to put of in motion*; 3. *§ (à, to) to move*; *to impel*; *to actuate*; *to excite*; 4. *to raise* (a quarrel); 5. (tech.) *to drive of*. Difficile à —, *unyieldy*.

Mû, MUE, pa. p. V. senses of MOUVOIR. Qui n'est pas —, 1. *unmoved*; 2. *§ unmoved*; *unimpelled*; *unactuated*.

SE MOUVOIR, pr. v. 1. *to move*; 2. *to stir*.

— en rond, *to wheel*; *to move round*. Faire mouvoir, 1. *§ to move*; *to set of, to put of in motion*; 2. *to vibrate*; 3. (tech.) *to work*.

MOXA, n. m. (surg.) *moxa*.

MOYE [moi] n. f. (mas.) *soft part* (of stone).

MOYEN [moi-yin] NE, adj. 1. *mean*; 2. *middle*; *middling*; 3. *middle-sized*; 4. (teud. law) *mesne*; 5. (Gr. gram.) *middle*.

Chiffre —, 1. *average*; 2. *on, upon an average*; — terme, 1. *mean*; *medium*; 2. (log.) *mean*; *medium*; terme —, 1. *average*; 2. *on, upon an average*; 3. (did.) *mean*; *medium*; 4. (math.) *middle term*; véritable terme —, *fair average*. Calculer, prendre le terme — de, *to average*; donner au terme —, *to average*; revenir terme — à, *to average*.

MOYEN [moi-yin] n. m. (DE) 1. *means* (manner, sing.); 2. (de, to) *power*; 3. *means* (intervention); *medium*; 4. —s, (pl.) *means*; *pecuniary circumstances*; *circumstances*, pl.; 5. —s, (pl.) *talents*; (parts, pl.); 6. (did.) *mean*; 7. (law) *plea*; *ground*; *matter*; 8. (log.) *mean*; 9. (math.) *middle term*; 10. (pol.) —s, (pl.) *means*, pl.

— peu légitime, *foul means*. Voies et —s, (parl.) *ways and = s*. Le — de ..., que (subj.) ..., quel — (de ...) ? *is there any = s of ...? what = s is there of ...?* au — de, *by = s of*; *by virtue of*; en —, (writ.) *round hand*; par aucun —, *by no = s*; par ce —, 1. *by this, that = s*; 2. *by which = s*; par le — de, 1. *by = s of*; 2. *with the help of*; par tous les —s, *by all = s*; selon ses —s, *according to o.'s ability*; *as one is able*. Aviser aux

—s de faire q. ch., *to contrive the = s of doing a. th.*; avoir des —s, *to have talents, parts*; *to be clever*; avoir le — (de), *to be able (to)*; *to have the ability (to)*; *to be able to afford (to)*; n'avoir pas le — (de), 1. *to be unable (to)*; *not to have the ability (to)*; 2. *not to be able to afford (to)*; créer des —s, *to make of = s*; donner le — (de), *to enable (to)*; forcer ses —s, (V. senses) *to stretch a point* (make a pecuniary sacrifice); trouver —, *to find of = s, a way*.

MOYENNANT [moi-yénan] prep. 1. *by means of*; 2. *in consideration of*; *on condition of*.

MOYENNANT QUE, conj. (subj.) *on condition that*; *provided*.

MOYENNE [moi-yenn] n. f. 1. *average*; 2. (sing.) (geom.) *mean proportionals*, pl.; 3. (math.) *mean*; *medium*.

— approximative, *rough average*; — proportionnelle, 1. (sing.) (geom.) *mean proportionals*, pl.; 2. (math.) *mean*; *medium*. Ecriture en —, *round hand*. En —, *at a medium*; *at an =*; sur une — de, *at an = of*. Calculer, prendre la — de, *to average*; *to take the = of*.

MOYENNEMENT [moi-yénman] adv. + *middlingly*.

MOYENNER [moi-yéné] v. a. + *to mediate*.

MOYEU [moi-yeu] n. m. 1. (of wheels) *nave*; *nave-box*; 2. (tech.) *centre*.

MOYEU [moi-yeu] n. m. *preserved plum*.

MOYEU [moi-yeu] n. m. + *yolk* (of eggs).

MOZARABE, n. m. *Muzarab*.

MOZARABE, adj. *Muzarabic*.

M^e (abbreviation of MONSIEUR) *Mr.* (mister).

M^{ss} (abbreviation of MESSIEURS) *Messrs.*

MS.

MSC. abbreviation of MANUSCRIPT.

MSS. abbreviation of MANUSCRIPTS.

MUABLE, adj. *mutable*.

MUANCE, n. f. (mus.) *changing a note*.

MUCHE-POT (Â) adv. *in concealment*.

MUCILAGE, n. m. *mucilage*.

MUCILAGINEU-X [-neû] SE, adj. *mucilaginous*.

État —, *nature mucilagineuse, mucilaginousness*.

MUCOSITE, n. f. *mucus*.

MUCUS [mukuss] n. m. *mucus*.

MUE, n. f. 1. (of animals) *moulting*; 2. (of animals) *moulting-time*; 3. (of animals) *stough*; *cast skin*; 4. *mew* (large cage); 5. *coop* (for poultry); 6. (falc.) *mewing*.

MUER, v. n. 1. (of animals) *to moult*; 2. (of serpents) *to cast of o.'s skin*; 3. (of the voice) *to break of*; 4. (falc.) *to mew*.

MUET, TE, adj. 1. *dumb*; 2. *speechless*; 3. (pers.) (DE, with) *mute*; *silent*; *speechless*; *§ dumb*; 4. *§ close-tongued*; 5. (th.) *mute*; *dumb*; 6. (gram.) *mute*; *silent*.

Jeu —, *dumb-show*; lettre —te, (gram.) *mute*; *silent letter*; scène —te, *dumb-show*. — de naissance, = *from o.'s birth*; born =. Né —, born =; rendre —, *to strike of*; *to tongue-tie*; rester —, 1. *to be struck =*; 2. *to stand of mute*.

MUET, n. m. TE, n. f. 1. *dumb person*; 2. *dummy*; 3. *mute* (officer of the seraglio).

Comme un —, en —, *mutely*. Faire le —, *to pretend to be dumb*; *to play dummy*.

MUETTE, n. f. 1. *mew*; 2. *hunting-lodge*.

MUFFIN, n. m. *muffin*.

MUFLE, n. m. 1. (of certain animals) *muzzle*; 2. (b. s.) (pers.) *muzzle*; *snout*; 3. (butch.) *barde*.

— de veau (, bot.) snapdragon; *cal's snout*.

MUFLEAU, n. m. (bot.) (snapdragon; *cal's snout*).

MUFLIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) snapdragon.

— des jardins, = (species); *cal's snout*.

MUFTI, n. m. *mufti*.

MUGE, n. m. (ich.) (genus) mullet; *mugil*.

— volant, *exocoetus*, flying-fish.

MUGIK, v. n. 1. || (of oxen) to low; 2. || § to roar; 3. || § (th.) to bellow.

MUGISSANT, E, adj. 1. || (of oxen) lowing; 2. || § roaring; 3. || § bellowing.

MUGISSEMENT [mujisman] n. m. 1. || (of oxen) lowing; 2. || § roar; roaring; 3. || § (th.) bellowing.

MUGOT, n. m. † treasure (concealed); hoard.

MUGUET, n. m. 1. (bot.) corvillaria; *lily of the valley*; (May lily; 2. † (pers.) coxcomb; beau; sop; spark; 3. (med.) thrush.

MUGUETTER, v. n. † to play the coxcomb, beau, sop, spark.

MUID, n. m. 1. † "muid" (ancient measure); 2. hogshead.

MULÂTRE, n. m., —, n. f., SSE, n. f. mulatto.

MULÂTRE, adj. mulatto.

MULCTER, v. a. † 1. (law) to punish; 2. to revile; to abuse.

MULE, n. f. 1. † slipper; 2. (of the rope) pantofle; slipper.

MULE, n. f. (mam.) she-mule; mule.

Ferrer la — §, to gain on a purchase made for another.

MULE-JENNY, n. f. (a. & m.) mule-enny; mule.

Fil de la —, (a. & m.) mule-twist; filage par —, (spinn.) mule-spinning.

MULES, n. f. (pl.) 1. *kibes*, pl.; 2. veter.) chaps, pl.

MULET, n. m. 1. (mam.) he-mule; 2. mule (animal of two different species); 3. (bot.) mule; 4. (ich.) mullet; 5. (orn.) mule.

— de mer, (ich.) (species) mullet.

terbe aux —s, (bot.) mule-wort. Garder le —, to be kept waiting; faire garder le — à q. u., to keep v. a. o. waiting.

MULETIER [mulié] n. m. muleteer.

MULLE, n. m. (ich.) surmullet.

MULLE, n. f. (dy.) mull (madder).

Garance —, =.

MULOT, n. m. (mam.) field, wood house.

MULTANGULAIRE, adj. (geom.) multangular.

MULTANGULE, E, adj. (did.) multangular.

De forme —e, multangularly.

MULTIFIDE, adj. (did.) multifid; multifidous; many-cleft.

MULTIFLORE, adj. (bot.) multifloous; many-flowered.

MULTIFORME, adj. multiform.

MULTINÔME, n. m. (alg.) multinomial; polynomial.

MULTIPARE, adj. (nat. hist.) multiarous.

MULTIPARTITE, adj. (did.) multiartite; many-parted.

MULTIPEDE, adj. multiped.

MULTIPLE, adj. 1. multiple; 2. (arith.) multiple.

MULTIPLE, n. m. (arith.) multiple.

MULTIPLIABLE, adj. (math.) multipliable; multiplicabile.

Nature —, multipliability.

MULTIPLIANT, adj. multiplying.

Verre —, = glass.

MULTIPLICANDE, n. m. (math.) multiplicand.

MULTIPLICATEUR, n. m. (math.) multiplier.

MULTIPLICATION [—acion] n. f. 1.

multiplication; 2. (math.) multiplication.

— abrégée, contracted =; — complexe, 1. compound =; 2. cross =.

— des nombres complexes, (arith.) duodecimals. Table de —, = -table. Faire la

— de, to multiply.

MULTIPLICITÉ, n. f. multiplicity; multifariousness.

Avec —, multifariously.

MULTIPLIER, v. a. 1. || to multiply; 2. || § to repeat (renew frequently); 3. (math.) to multiply.

Qui multiplie, multiplicative. Chose, personne qui multiplie, multiplier.

MULTIPLIÉ, E, pa. p. 1. multiplied; 2. multifarious; 3. frequent.

SE MULTIPLIER, pr. v. 1. || to multiply; 2. || § to be repeated (renewed); 3. || § to thicken.

MULTIPLIER, v. n. to multiply.

MULTITUDE, n. f. multitude.

MULTIVALVE, adj. (conch.) multivalve; multivalvular; many-valved.

MULTIVALVE, n. m. (conch.) multivalve.

MUNICIPAL, E, adj. 1. municipal (of a town); 2. (of law) municipal.

Conseil —, 1. town council; 2. common council; 3. (United States) city-court; conseiller —, 1. member of the town council; 2. common council man; garde —, municipal guard (Paris police-man).

MUNICIPAL, n. m. 1. municipal officer; 2.) municipal guard (Paris police-man).

MUNICIPALITÉ, n. f. 1. municipality; 2. town-council.

MUNIFICENCE, n. f. munificence.

Avec —, munificently. Avoir, montrer de la —, to be munificent.

MUNIR, v. a. (DE, with) to provide (with things for defense or sustenance); to supply.

SE MUNIR, pr. v. (DE, with) 1. || § to provide o.'s self; to be provided, supplied; 2. || § to find v. o.'s self (with).

MUNITION [—icion] n. f. 1. (mil.) ammunition; 2. (sing.) provisions, pl.; 3. —s, (pl.) (mil., nav.) stores, pl.

— de bouche, (mil.) provisions, pl.; — de guerre, ammunition. Transport de vivres et de —s, store-ship.

MUNITIONNAIRE [municionnér] n. m. † commissariat.

MUPHTI, n. m. V. MUFTI.

MUQUEU-X [mukeu] SE, adj. mucous.

Un peu —, muculent. Etat —, mucousness.

MUR, n. m. 1. wall; 2. (mining) wall.

— extérieur, external =; gros —, principal, main =; — latéral, side =; — mitoyen, 1. party =; 2. (tech.) flank =.

— en aile, en retour, return =; — d'appui, = breast-high; — de clôture, fence =; — sans autre construction, dead =; — d'enceinte, (sing.) =s, pl.; — de face, (build.) external =; — de soutènement, (build.) 1. retaining =; 2. breast =.

Maçonnerie pour —s, (mas.) walling; matériaux pour —s, (pl.) (mas.) walling, sing.; pan de —, piece of a =; table de —, (build.) = -plate. Comme un —, de —, mural. Au pied du —, 1. || at the foot of the =; 2. || § at a stand; dans l'enceinte des —s, within the =s; de —, mural; hors de l'enceinte des —s, without the =s; sans —s, unvalled; without =s. Clore de —, to wall; to wall up; enceindre, entourer de —s, to wall; to wall in; escalader un —, to climb over a =; mettre au pied du — §, to nonplus (a. o.); to put v. (a. o.) to a stand; (not to leave v. a. o. a leg to stand on, upon).

MUR, E, adj. 1. || ripe; 2. § mature; ripe; 3. § (pers.) marriageable; 4. § (of

clothes) worn out; 5. (of wine) fit to be drunk; 6. (med.) mature; ripe.

1. Du fruit —, ripe fruit. 2. Age —, mature age; —e délibération, mature deliberation.

Qui n'est pas — || §, unripe.

[Mûr in the 2nd sense may precede the noun.]

MURAILLE [muri-y'] n. f. 1. wall (thick); 2. wall; rampart; 3. —s, (pl.) walls, pl.; town, sing.

Les quatre —s, the bare walls.

MURAILLEMENT [muri-y'man] n. m. (mas.) walling.

MURAL, E, adj. 1. (of crowns) mural; 2. (of plants) growing upon walls.

Cercle —, (astr.) mural circle, quadrant.

MÛRE, n. f. (bot.) mulberry.

— sauvage, des haies, de renard, blackberry.

MÛREMENT [murmur] adv. § maturely.

MÛRENE, n. f. (ich.) sea-eel.

MURER, v. a. 1. to wall; 2. to block up (doors, windows); 3. (mas.) to wall; to wall up.

MURÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of MURER.

Non —, unvalled.

MUREX [mareks] n. m. (conch.) murex.

MURIATE, n. m. (chem.) muriate.

MURIATIQUE, adj. (chem.) muriatic.

MÛRIER, n. m. (bot.) mulberry-tree; mulberry.

— blanc, white, silk-worm =; — commun, =; — noir, black, garden =; — tinctorial, fustic-tree; fustic-wood.

— des haies, blackberry-bush; blackberry-tree; — à papier, paper =.

MÛRIR, v. n. 1. || to ripen; to mature; to get v. ripe; 2. || § to ripen; to mature; 3. || § (th.) to grow v. up; 4. (did.) to mature; to mature.

MÛRIR, v. a. 1. || § to ripen; to mature; 2. (did.) to mature; to mature.

Faire —, 1. || to ripen; 2. || § to bring v. (a tumour) to a head. Qui mûrit, qui fait —, (did.) maturative.

MURMURANT, E, adj. 1. murmuring; 2. muttering; 3. (grumbling; 4. (th.) murmuring; whispering; purling; babbling.

MURMURA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. V. MURMURANT.

MURMURA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. murmur; 2. mutterer; 3. grumbler.

MURMURE, n. m. 1. || murmur; 2. || mutter; 3. || —s, (pl.) grumbling, sing.; 4. * § repining; 5. * § (th.) murmuring; whisper; breath; 6. * § (of water) murmur; lull; purling; babbling; prattling.

Doux —, 1. low murmur; 2. gentle whisper; whisper; 3. purl; lull; — sourd, hollow =. Avec des —s, murmuringly; sans —, unwhispering; without a =. Apaiser des —s, to still =s; exciter des —s, to excite =s. Qui excite des —s, murmurous.

MURMURER, v. n. 1. || (DE, at) CONTRE, at, against) to murmur; 2. || to mutter; 3. || (to grumble; 4. || (DE, ...) to whisper; 5. || § to repine; 6. * § to murmur; to whisper; to breathe; 7. * § (of water) to murmur; to purl; to babble; to prattle.

— entre les dents, to mumble. Personne qui murmure, 1. murmur; 2. mutterer; 3. repiner; en murmurant 1. murmuringly; 2. mutteringly; 3. grumblingly; 4. repiningly. Sans —, 1. unwhispering; 2. unwhisperingly; 3. unrepining; 4. unrepiningly. Couler en murmurant, * (of brooks) to purl; to babble; to prattle.

MURMURER, v. a. 1. to mutter; (to be a mutterer of; 2. * § to whisper.

— à l'oreille de, to whisper (a. o.).

SE MURMURER, pr. v. to be whispered, to be whispered abroad, about.

MURRHIN, E, adj. (ant.) murrhine.
Vases —s, = vases, cups.
MUSAGETE, adj. (myth.) (of Apollo) leader of the Muses.
MUSARAIGNE [muzarènn-y'] n. f. (mam.) shrew; shrew-mouse.
MUSARD, E, adj. loitering; trifling; dawdling.
MUSARD, n. m. E, n. f. loiterer; trifter; dawdler; dawdler.
MUSARDER, v. n.) to loiter; to trifle; to dawdle.
MUSARDERIE, n. f.) loitering; trifling; dawdling.
MUSC, n. m. 1. musk; 2. (mam.) musk.
Odeur de —, muskiness.
MUSCADE, n. f. 1. (bot.) nutmeg; 2. jugglers' ball (small).
Beurre, huile de —, butter, oil of nutmeg; oil of mace; brou de —, = shell; fleur de —, mace; huile de —, oil of —; noix de —, =.
MUSCADET, n. m. muscadet (wine).
MUSCADIÈRE, n. m. (bot.) nutmeg; nutmeg-tree.
— porte-suif, à suif, tasteless =.
MUSCADIN, n. m. musk lozenge.
MUSCAT, adj. m. muscatel; muscatel.
Vin —, muscadine; muscadet.
MUSCAT, n. m. 1. (bot.) (grape) muscat; muscadet; muscatel; 2. (wine) muscadet; muscatel; muscadine; 3. (bot.) (pear) muscadet; muscatel; muscadine.
MUSCLE [musk] n. m. (anat.) muscle.
— élévateur, levator =; — obturateur, obturator; bending =.
MUSCLE [musk] E, adj. (paint., sculpt.) having the muscles strongly marked.
MUSCULAIRE, adj. muscular.
Constitution —, muscularity.
MUSCULE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) mantlelet (military engine); shed.
MUSCULEUX [—léu] SE, adj. 1. muscular; muscular; 2. muscular (having strong muscles); muscular; (brawny).
Constitution musculeuse, état —, muscularity; (brawniness).
MUSE, n. f. 1. § (myth.) Muse; 2. —s, (pl.) muses (poetry, literature), pl. Amant, favori, nourrisson des —s, votary of the Muses.
MUSE, n. f. (hunt.) beginning of rutting.
MUSEAU, n. m. 1. (of animals) muzzle; 2. (of certain animals) nose; 3. (of certain animals) snout; 4. (b. s.) (pers.) muzzle; phiz; snout.
À —, 1. muzzled; 2. nosed; 3. snouted. Approcher le —, to muzzle; donner à q. u. sur le, sur son —, to give / a. o. a punch in the face. Qui ressemble à un —, snouty.
[MUSEAU must not be confounded with muselière.]
MUSÉE, n. m. 1. § museum (collection of curious objects in art); 2. museum (collection of curious objects in nature).
1. Le — du Louvre, du Vatican, the = of the Louvre, of the Vatican.
— britannique, British =.
MUSELER [muzzle] v. a. 1. § to muzzle; 2. § to silence;) to gag.
MUSELIÈRE, n. f. muzzle (fastening for the mouth).
Mettre une — à, to put / a = on.
[MUSELER must not be confounded with muscou.]
MUSER, v. n. 1. to loiter; to trifle; to dawdle; 2. (hunt.) to begin / to rut.
MUSEROLLE [muzzol] n. f. musrole; nose-band.
MUSETTE, n. f. 1. bagpipe; drone-pipe; musette; 2. tune for the bagpipe.
Joueur de —, bagpiper. Couper la — à q. u., to cut / a. o.'s whistle.
MUSEUM [muzéom] n. m. 1. § mu-

seum (collection of curious objects in nature); 2. museum (collection of curious objects in nature and art of certain countries).
1. Le — du Jardin des Plantes de Paris, the = of the zoological Gardens in Paris.
— britannique, British =. — d'Alexandrie, = of Alexandria; — de Florence, = of Florence.
MUSICAL, E, adj. musical.
Peu —, unmusical; untunable.
MUSICALEMENT [—calman] adv. musically.
MUSICIEN [—ciin] n. m. NE, n. f. musician.
Bande de —s, band of music.
MUSICO, n. m. + musico (place frequented for music, drinking & smoking).
MUSIF, adj. (of gold) mosaic.
MUSIQUE, n. f. 1. § (DE, for) music; 2. (sing) musicians, pl.; 3. band of music; band.
— enragée, — de chiens et de chats, discordant music; — profane, secular =; — vocale, vocal =. — de chat, cat-talking. Cahier de —, = book; éditeur de —, = publisher; instrument de —, musical instrument; marchand de —, = seller; pupitre à —, = stand; salle de —, = room. À —, musical; de —, (V. senses) musical; en —, musically. Exécuter de la —, to execute, to perform =; faire de la —, to play =; mettre en —, to set / to =; réglé comme un papier de —, as regular as clock-work.
MUSIQUE, n. m. (sing.) (mas.) lime and hair, pl.; coarse stuff, sing.
MUSIQUER, v. n. § (jest.) to play music.
MUSQUER, v. a. to musk.
MUSQUÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § musk (having the odour of musk); 2. § scented; perfumed; 3. § studied; unnatural; affected; 4. § flattering; 5. § singular; odd; strange; 6. (of mass) fashionable (attended by fashionable people).
SE MUSQUER, pr. v. to perfume o.'s self with musk.
MUSSE-POT (A) adv. in concealment.
MUSSER (SE) pr. v. † to conceal, to hide / o.'s self.
MUSTELE
MUSTELLE, n. f. (ich.) whistle-fish.
MUSULMAN, n. m. E, n. f. Mussulman.
MUSULMAN, E, adj. Mussulmanish.
MUSURGIE, n. f. (mus.) musurgy.
MUTABILITÉ, n. f. mutability; mutableness.
MUTATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. change; 2. (did.) mutation.
MUTILA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. mutilator.
MUTILA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. mutilating.
MUTILATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. § mutilation; 2. § maiming.
MUTILER, v. a. 1. § to mutilate; to mangle; 2. § to maim; 3. § (b. s.) to garble.
MUTILÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of MUTILER.
Non —, 1. un mutilated; 2. unmaimed.
MUTIN, E, adj. 1. obstinate; headstrong; stubborn; 2. unruly; 3. mutinous; seditious; riotous; 4. (of children) refractory; 5. (mil.) mutinous.
État —, (mil.) mutinousness.
MUTIN, n. m. E, n. f. (V. senses of MUTIN, adj.) (mil.) mutineer.
En —, (mil.) mutinously. Faire le — (1. to be obstinate, headstrong, stubborn; 2. to be unruly; 3. to be mutinous, seditious, riotous; 4. (of children) to be refractory.
MUTINER (SE) pr. v. 1. to mutiny; 2. (of children) to be refractory; 3. (mil., nav.) to mutiny.
MUTINÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § mutinous; se-

ditions; riotous; 2. § (th.) rebel; angry; (raging); 3. (mil., nav.) mutinous.
2. Les flots, les vents —s, the rebel, angry waves, winds.
MUTINERIE [mutièri] n. f. 1. sedition; riotousness; 2. (of children) refractoriness; 3. (mil., nav.) mutiny.
MUTISME, n. m. 1. § dumbness; 2. speechlessness.
MUTUEL, LE, adj. mutual; reciprocal.
MUTUELLEMENT [mutuelman] adv. mutually; reciprocally.
MUTULE, n. f. (arch.) mutule.
MYOGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) myography.
MYOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) myology.
MYOPE, adj. myopic; near-sighted; short-sighted.
MYOPE, n. m. f. myope; myops; person near-, short-sighted.
MYOPE, n. m. (ent.) conops.
MYOPIE, n. f. myopia; (near-sight, near-sightedness; (short-sight; short-sightedness).
MYOSE, n. f.
MYOSIS [mioziss] n. m. (med.) myosis.
MYOSOTIDE, n. f.
MYOSOTIS [—tiss] n. m. (bot.) myosotis; (scorpion-grass; (scorpion-tail; (mouse-ear).
— annuel, field scorpion-grass; scorpion's-tail; — vivace, marsh =.
MYOTOMIE, n. f. (did.) myotomy.
MYRIA, (comp) (French system of weights and measures) myria (ten thousand times).
MYRIADE, n. f. myriad.
MYRIAGRAMME, n. m. (Fr. weight) myriagramme (26.795 lb troy; 22.0485 lb avoirdupois).
MYRIALITRE, n. m. (Fr. meas.) myriallitre (353.17146 cubic feet).
MYRIAMÈTRE, n. m. (Fr. meas.) myriameter (6.2138 miles or 6 miles 1 furlong 28 poles).
MYRIAPODE, n. m. (ent.) milleped.
MYRIARE, n. m. (Fr. measure) myriare (246 acres 3 roods 20 poles).
MYRMIDON, n. m. V. MIRMIDON.
MYROBALAN
MYROBOLAN, n. m. (bot.) 1. myrobalan; 2. (bot.) (fruit) jack in a box 3. (pharm.) myrobalan.
MYROBOLANT, E, adj. (prodigious) wonderful; astonishing.
MYRRHE, n. f. myrrh (gum).
MYRRHIDE [mir-ridd]
MYRRHIS [mir-riss] n. m. (bot.) myrris.
MYRTE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) myrtle myrtle-tree.
— bâlard, sweet gale. Baie de — myrtle-berry.
MYRTIFORME, adj. (anat.) myrtiform.
MYSTAGOGUE, n. m. (ant.) mystagogue.
MYSTÈRE, n. m. 1. § mystery; (theat. of the middle ages) mystery. Être tout coussu de petits —s, to all =; faire —, un — de, to make a mystery of; mettre du — à, to make a mystery of.
MYSTÉRIEUSEMENT [—ricüzman] ad. mysteriously.
MYSTÉRIEUX [—ricüz] SE, adj. mysterious.
Caractère —, nature mysterious mysteriousness.
MYSTICISME, n. m. mysticism.
MYSTICITÉ, n. f. mysticism.
MYSTIFICATEUR, n. m. hoaxer.
MYSTIFICATION [—âcion] n. f. hoax mystification.
MYSTIFIER, v. a. to hoax; to mystify.
MYSTIQUE, adj. mystic; mystical.
Caractère —, mysticalness.
MYSTIQUE, n. m. mystic.
MYSTIQUEMENT [mistikman] ad. mystically.

MYSTRE, n. m. (ant.) *mystrum*.
MYTHE, n. m. *myth* (fable).
De —, *mythic*.
MYTHOLOGIE, n. f. *mythology*.
Par la —, *mythologically*. Inter-
préter par la —, *to mythologize*.
MYTHOLOGIQUE, adj. *mythological*.
MYTHOLOGISTE,
MYTHOLOGUE, n. m. *mythologist*.

N

N [enn] n. f. [ne] n. m. 1. (fourteenth
letter of the alphabet) *n*; 2. (Roman
character representing 900) *N*.

N. [enn] 1. A. B. (person whose name
is not mentioned); 2. (initial letter of
NOTRE) *our*; 3. (geogr.) *N*. (north).
N°, contraction of NE. V. NE.

NABAB, n. m. *§ nabob*.
NABABIE, n. f. *§ nabobship*.

NABOT, n. m. E, n. f. (b. s.) *dwarf*
(short person); *elf*.

NACARAT, adj. *nacarat*.
NACARAT, n. m. *nacarat*.

NACELLE, n. f. 1. *wherry*; 2. (arch.)
scotia; *trochilus*; (*cassinet*).
— de saint Pierre, *bark of Saint Pe-*

ter (Roman catholic church).

NACRE, n. f. *mother of pearl*; *pearl-*
shell.

NACRE, E, adj. *nacreous*.

NADIR, n. m. (astr.) *nadir*.

NAFFE, n. f. *orange-flower*.
Eau de —, *water*.

NAGE, n. f. *swimming*.
Coup de —, (nav.) *stroke of an*

oar; *stroke*. À la —, *swimming*; *by*
swimming. Être en —, tout en —, *to*

be covered with perspiration, sweat;
se jeter à la —, to jump, to leap into

the water (in order to swim); *passer à*

la —, to swim over; to swim; *traver-*

verser à la —, to swim across. Qui

va à la —, (nav.) rowing.

NAGEE, n. f. *stroke in swimming*.

NAGEMENT [najman] n. m. *§ swim-*
ming.

NAGEOIRE [najoir] n. f. 1. (ich.) *fin*;
2. *§ support in swimming*; 3. *§ board*

(placed on water to keep it steady).
— ventrale, (ich.) *belly-fin*. A —, 1.

finny; 2. (ich.) *finned*; aux —s *rapides*,
swift-finned; en forme de —, *fin-like*;

sans —, *finless*. Qui a des —s, 1. *finny*;
2. (ich.) *finned*.

NAGER, v. n. 1. *§ to swim*; 2. (b. s.)
to waver (in blood); 3. *§ to abound*; *to*

swim; *to roll*; 4. (nav.) *to row*; *to*

pull; *to pull the oars*.

3. — dans l'opulence, *to roll in riches*.
— à culer, (nav.) *to back*; *to back*

water; — entre deux eaux *§, to waver*
between two parties; — des deux mains

à la fois, (nav.) to scull. *Deselier qui*
nage des deux mains à la fois, (nav.)

sculler.

NAGER, v. a. (nav.) *to row* (a. th.);
to pull.

NAGEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *swim-*
mer; 2. (nav.) *rower*.

NAGUERE,
NAGUERES, adv. *lately*; *but now*;
but just now; *ere while*.

NAIADE, n. f. (myth.) *naiad*; (*water-*
nymph).

NAIF, VE, adj. 1. *ingenuous*; *art-*
less; *unaffected*; *native*; *natural*; *sim-*

ple; 2. (b. s.) *simple*; *innocent*.
NAIF, n. m. (lit., paint.) *naif* (nature

without art).
NAIN, n. m. E, n. f. *dwarf*.
— jaune, (cards) *Pope Joan*. *Taille*

de —, dwarfishness. De —, *dwarfish*;
en —, dwarfishly.

NAIN, E, adj. 1. (bot.) *dwarf*; 2.
(zool.) *dwarf*.

NAISSANCE, n. f. 1. *§ birth*; 2. *§ na-*
tivity; 3. *§ birth*; *extraction*; *descent*;

4. *§ birth*; *beginning*; *rise*; *spring*; 5.
(arch.) *springing*; 6. (arch.) (of arches)
spandrel.

Anniversaire de la —, *birth-day*;
droit de —, = *right*; fête de l'anniver-
saire de la —, 1. = *day*; 2. = *night*;

jour de —, = *day*; lieu de —, = *place*;

native place; *§ nativity*; ligne de —,
(arch.) *springing-line*; niveau de —,
(arch.) *springing-level*. De —, 1. *by*;

2. *from o.'s* =; de basse —, *base-born*;

low-born; de haute —, *high-born*; de

— légitime, *true-born*; dès sa —, *from*

o.'s =. Donner — (à), 1. *§ to give* ✓
= (to); 2. *§ to give* ✓ *being* (to); 3. *§ to*

give ✓ *rise* (to); prendre —, *to have, to*

take ✓ *o.'s rise*.

NAISSANT, E, adj. 1. *§ infant*; *com-*
ing into the world; 2. *§ beginning to*

grow; 3. *§ rising, springing up*; 4.
§ infant; *nascent*; *rising*; 5. *§ inci-*

ipient.

NAITRE, v. n. (irreg.) (NAISSANT; NÉ;
ind. pres. NAIS; NOUS NAISSONS; pret.

NAQUIS; subj. pres. NAISSE) 1. *§ to be*
born; 2. *§ (of plants) (DE, from, out of)*

to grow ✓; 3. *§ to rise* ✓; *to spring* ✓
up; 4. *§ to rise* ✓; *to arise* ✓; *to take* ✓

o.'s rise; *to spring* ✓; (*to start up*; 5
"§ to dawn).

À —, 1. *§ unborn*; 2. *§ ungot*; *un-*
gotten. Faire —, 1. *§ to bring* ✓ *forth*;

2. *§ to call into existence*; *to call forth*;

to give rise ✓ *to*; (*to make* ✓).

NÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of NAITRE)

1. *§ born*; *by birth*; 2. *§ naturally*.

Bien —, 1. *high-born*; 2. *well-in-*
clined, disposed; mal —, 1. *low-*;

2. *ill-inclined, disposed*; non —, 1. *un-*
born; 2. *ungot*; *ungotten*; mort —,

still-; *dead-*; nouveau —, *new-*
=; premier —, *first-*; " *eldest birth*.

NAIVEMENT [naivman] adv. 1. *inge-*
nuously; *artlessly*; *unaffectedly*; *na-*

turally; *simply*; 2. (b. s.) *simply*;
innocently.

NAIVETE [naivté] n. f. 1. *naiveté*;
ingenuousness; *artlessness*; *unaffected*

simplicity; *naturalness*; *simplicity*; 2.

(b. s.) *simplicity*; *innocence*; 3. (b. s.)
simple, innocent thing (action, word).

NANAN, n. m.) (sing.) *sweetmeats*,
pl.

NANKIN, n. m. *nankeen*; *nankin*.

NANTIR, v. a. 1. *to give* ✓ *a pledge*
to; 2. (DE, with) *to give* ✓ *into the*

hands (of a. o.).

2. — q. u. de q. ch., *to give a. th into a. o.'s*

hands.

NANTI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of NAN-

TIR) *provided*; *stocked*.

Être — de q. ch., 1. *to hold* ✓, *to*

have a. th. as a pledge; 2. (com.) *to*

have a. th. in o.'s hands.

SE NANTIR, pr. v. 1. *to hold* ✓, *to have*

security (a pledge); 2. (DE, ...) *to hold* ✓,

to have (a. th.) *in o.'s hands*; 3. (DE)

to provide o.'s self (with); *to secure* (...);

4. (law) *to take* ✓ *possession* (by way

of precaution).

NANTISSEMENT [nantisman] n. m. 1.
pledge; *security*; 2. (law) *gage*; *pledge*;

3. (law) *bailment*; 4. (law) *lien*.
Donner en —, (V. senses) *to give* ✓

2. *cloth* (for the altar or communion-
table); 3. (of water, &c.) *sheet*; 4. *birds'*
net (for larks, quails, &c.); 5. (hunt.)
cloth (skin of the animal killed).

Lever, ôter la —, *to remove the cloth*;

to clear the table; mettre la —, *to lay* ✓
the cloth.

NAPPERON [napron] n. m. *napkin*
(placed over a table-cloth).

NARCISSE, n. m. 1. (myth.) *Nar-*
cissus; 2. *§ Narcissus* (person ena-

moured of himself); 3. (bot.) (genus)
narcissus.

Faux —, — sauvage, des prés, (bot.)
daffodil; *daffodilly*; — tazette, — à

bouquets, de Constantinople, *tazetta*;
(*many-flowered narcissus*).

NARCOTINE, n. f. (chem.) *narcotine*;
opian.

NARCOTIQUE, adj. (med.) *narcotic*;
opiate.

Qualité —, (med.) *narcoticness*. Avec

un effet —, (med.) *narcotically*.

NARCOTIQUE, n. m. (med.) *narcotic*.

NARD [nâr] n. m. 1. (bot.) *mat-grass*;

2. *nard* (ointment); 3. (pharm.) *nard*.

Faux —, — d'Italie, (bot.) *common*
lavender; — indien, *spikenard*; —

serré, *mat-grass* (species). — de Crète,
de montagne, *garden valerian*. De —,

(pharm.) *nardine*.

NARGUE, n. f. *§ plague*.
— de! 1. *a fig for!* 2. *a plague on!*

Dire — de, *to say* ✓ *one does not care a*

fig for (a. th.); faire — à q. u., 1. (pers.)

to set ✓ *at defiance*; 2. *§ (th.) to shame*

(be superior to a. th.).

NARGUER, v. a. *to set* ✓ *at defiance*;

to bid ✓ *defiance* *to*.

NARINE, n. f. 1. *↓* (pers.) *nostril*; 2.
(of certain animals) *nostril*.

NARQUOIS, n. m. E, n. f. *§ sharp-*
er; 2. *banterer*.

Parler —, *to speak* ✓, *to talk slang*.

NARQUOIS, E, adj. *§ crafty*; *cun-*
ning; *sly*.

NARRA-TEUR [nar-rateur] n. m. TRICE,
n. f. *narrator*; *relater*; *reciter*.

NARRATI-F [nar-ratif] VE, adj. (th.)
narrative; *narratory*.

NARRATION [nar-râcion] n. f. 1. *nar-*
ration; *relation*; *recital*; 2. (rhet.)
narration.

En forme de —, *narratively*.

NARRE [nar-ré] n. m. *narration*; *nar-*
rative; *recital*; *statement*.

En forme de —, *narratively*. Faire

le — de, *to narrate*; *to relate*; *to re-*
cite; *to state*.

NARRER [nar-ré] v. a. *to narrate*; *to*
relate; *to recite*; *to state*.

Qui aime à —, (pers.) *narrative*;

liking to narrate, to relate.

NARVAL, n. m. (mam.) *narwhal*;
narwal; (*sea-unicorn*; (*unicorn-*

fish).

NARWAHL, n. m. V. NARVAL.

NASAL, E, adj. 1. (anat.) *nasal*; *of*
the nose; 2. (gram.) *nasal*.

NASALE, n. f. (gram.) *nasal*.

NASALEMENT [nazalman] adv. (gram.)
nasally.

NASALITE, n. f. (gram.) *nasality*.

NASARDE, n. f. *flip on the nose*;
flip.

Homme à — s-*§, laughing-stock*. Donner

une —, des —s à q. u., *to flip on*
the nose; *to flip*.

NASARDER, v. a. 1. *§ to flip on the*
nose; *to flip*; 2. *§ to mock*; *to make* ✓

snuffler; person that speaks through his nose.

NASILLEMENT [nazi-yman] n. m. snuffling; speaking through the nose.

NASILLER [nazi-yé] v. n. to snuffle; to speak through the nose; to speak with a twang.

NASILLEU-RE [nazi-year] n. m. SE, n. f. snuffler.

NASILLONNER [nazi-yoné] v. n. to snuffle; to speak somewhat with a twang.

NASSE, n. f. (fish.) wear; weir; bow-net.

Être dans la — (to be in a scrape, hobble).

NATAL, E, adj., pl. —s. (th.) native; natal; of o.'s birth; birth ...

1. Pays —, native country; country of o.'s birth; birth-place; sol —, natal soil.

Jour —, birth-day; natal day.

NATATION [natâcion] n. f. swimming.

Ecole de —, —school.

NATATOIRE, adj. (did.) natatory.

Vessie —, (ich.) swim.

NATI-F, VE, adj. 1. (pers.) native;

2. § native; natural; 3. (min.) native.

1. Être — de Paris, de Lyon, to be a native of Paris, Lyons.

Être — de §, to be a native of.

NATIF, n. m. native.

NATION [nâcion] n. f. 1. nation; 2.

† nation (infidels); people; 3. † (univ.) college (company of masters).

De —s diverses, of divers nations;

** many-nationed; par —s, in —s.

NATIONAL [nâcion] E, adj. 1. national;

2. home-born; home-bred.

Rendre —, to nationalize.

NATIONALEMENT [nâcionman] adv. nationally.

NATIONALISER [nâcionisé] v. a. to nationalize.

NATIONALITÉ [nâcionité] n. f. nationality.

NATIONAUX [nâcionô] n. m. natives, pl.

NATIVITÉ, n. f. 1. † (of Christ, the Virgin Mary and some saints) nativity; birth; 2. (astr.) nativity.

Dresser, juger la — de q. u., faire le thème de la — de q. u., to cast a o.'s nativity.

NATRON, n. m.

NATRUM [natromm] n. m. (min.) natron.

NATTE, n. f. 1. mat (of straw, rush, weed); 2. matting; 3. rush-mat; 4.

straw-mat; 5. (of hair) plat; platting; 6. (of silk, thread, &c., made of 3 threads) plat; platting; 7. (bak.) twist

(twisted roll).

NATTER, v. a. 1. to mat; 2. to plat;

3. to plat the mane of (a horse).

NATTIER, n. m. 1. mat-maker; 2.

straw-platting.

NATURALISATION [—lizâcion] n. f. naturalization.

Lettres de —, letters of —.

NATURALISER, v. a. to naturalize.

NATURALISE, E, pa. p. naturalized.

Non —, unnaturalized.

NATURALISME, n. m. (did.) naturalism; naturalness.

NATURALISTE, n. m. 1. naturalist;

2. naturalist (person that stuffs animals).

NATURALITÉ, n. f. 1. quality, state of a native; 2. quality, state of a person naturalized.

Droit de —, right of a native; lettres de —, letters of naturalization.

NATURE, n. f. 1. § nature; 2. kind (produce, commodity); 3. (arts) nature;

life.

— inanimée, morte, (arts) inanimate, still nature. État de ce qui est contre

la —, unnaturalness. Contraire à la —, unnatural; contrary to —. Contraire-

ment à la —, unnaturally; contre —,

1. unnatural; *unnative; 2. unnaturally; de —, (V. senses) ... unnaturally; d'après —, (arts) from —; from, to the life; de double —, double-natural; de la même — (que), connatural (to); de sa —, by —; d'une — différente (de), uncongenial (to); en —, in kind (not in money); en état de simple —, in a state of —; stark naked; hors —, beside nature. S'écarter, s'éloigner de la —, to deviate, to depart from —; forcer —, to force —; payer en —, to pay in kind; payer le tribut à la —, to pay nature her tribute.

NATUREL, LE, adj. 1. § (à, to; de, to; que [subj.]) natural; 2. § native; untaught; inbred; home-born; home-bred; 3. § genuine (not false); 4. § congenial; genial.

Non, peu —, 1. § unnatural; 2. § unnative; 3. § not genuine; 4. § uncongenial; ungenial. Caractère non —, (V. senses) unnaturalness. Priver des sentiments —s, to unnaturalize.

NATUREL, n. m. 1. nature (natural inclination); disposition; temper; 2. nature (inherent property); naturalness; 3. nature (natural case); 4. naturalness (absence of affectation); 5. natural feeling (between parents & children); feeling; 6. feeling; humanity; 7. native (person born in a place); 8. (arts) nature; naturalness; life.

Bon, heureux —, good-nature; mauvais —, ill —; plus grand, plus petit que le —, (arts) larger, smaller than life. Au —, 1. to the life; 2. (arts) naturally; 3. (culin.) dressed, cooked simply; d'après le —, (arts) from —; de —, ... -natured; d'un bon —, good-natured; de mauvais —, ill-natured; sans —, unnatural.

NATURELLEMENT [naturelman] adv. 1. § naturally; not unnaturally; 2. § by nature; 3. § natively; 4. § genuinely; 5. § naturally; (of course).

NAUFRAGE, n. m. shipwreck; wreck.

Débris d'un —, wreck. Faire —, 1. to be shipwrecked, wrecked; 2. (nav.) to be wrecked; to wreck; to be cast away; faire faire —, 1. to shipwreck; to wreck; 2. (nav.) to wreck.

NAUFRAGÉ, E, pa. p. shipwrecked; wrecked.

Navire —, wreck. Être —, 1. to be shipwrecked, wrecked; 2. (nav.) to be wrecked; to be cast away.

NAULAGE [nôla] n. m. (com. nav.) (on the Mediterranean) freight.

NAUMACHIE [nômachi] n. f. (Rom. ant.) naumachia (representation of a naval engagement).

NAUSEABOND [nôzéabon] E, adj. § nauseous; nauseating.

Nature —e, qualité de ce qui est —, nauseousness. D'une manière —e §, nauseously.

NAUSEE [nôzé] n. f. 1. § (DE, at) nausea; qualm; 2. § loathing; disgust.

Avoir, éprouver des —s, 1. § to nauseate; to be nauseated; to be qualmish; 2. § to be sick; avoir, éprouver des —s de, to nauseate; exciter, provoquer des —s, 1. § to excite nausea; 2. § to make sick. Qui a des —, qualmish.

NAUTILE, n. m. (moll.) nautilus.

— papyracé, =; argonauta.

NAUTIQUE, adj. nautical; nautic.

NAUTONNIER [nôtonie] n. m. IERE, n. f. 1. *mariner; 2. (of the Styx) ferryman; boat-man.

NAVAL, E, adj., pl. —s, naval.

NAVEE, n. f. boat-load.

NAVET, n. m. 1. (bot.) turnip; 2. (hort.) root.

NAVETTE, n. f. 1. (bot.) British rape; esculent rape; 2. rape-seed; cole-seed.

Graine de —, rape-seed; huile de —, rape-oil; rape-seed oil.

NAVETTE, n. f. 1. netting-needle; 2. (weav.) shuttle.

— volante, (weav.) fly-shuttle. Faire courir la —, to ply the shuttle; faire la — §, 1. (pers.) to do nothing but run about; 2. (th.) to go backward and forward; 3. (com.) to be engaged in accommodation bills; faire faire la — à, to send (a. o.) about constantly.

NAVICULAIRE, adj. 1. (anat.) nautical; 2. (bot.) nautical; boat-shaped. Os —, (veter.) wheel.

NAVIGABILITÉ, n. f. 1. navigableness; 2. (com. nav.) (of ships) seaworthiness.

NAVIGABLE, adj. navigable.

NAVIGATEUR, n. m. navigator; seaman; sailor.

NAVIGATEUR, adj. sea-faring; addicted to navigation.

NAVIGATION [—gâcion] n. f. 1. navigation; 2. voyage.

— côtière, common navigation; — hauturière, proper =; — intérieure, inland =. — au long cours, proper =.

— à la vapeur, steam =. Inconnu à la —, 1. unnavigable; 2. unnavigated.

Droit de —, = due; journal de —, (nav.) log-book. En bon état de —, (nav.) (of ships) seaworthy.

NAVIGUER, v. n. 1. to navigate; to sail; 2. (sur, ...) to navigate; 3. (nav.) (CONTRE, ...) to head (waves).

Où l'on n'a pas navigué, 1. unnavigated; 2. unnavigable.

NAVILÈ [navi-y'] n. f. canal (small one for irrigation).

NAVIRE, n. m. 1. ship; vessel; 2. (astr.) Argo; the ship; 3. (com. nav.) ship; bottom.

— d'agrément, de plaisir, pleasure yacht; le — Argo, 1. the ship Argo; 2. (astr.) Argo; the ship; — de propriété étrangère, (com. nav.) foreign ship

bottom; — à vapeur, steamer; steam ship, vessel, — à vapeur armé en guerre, armed steamer. Courtier de —, ship broker; fournisseur de —, (com.) ship chandler. Ho! du —, ho! ship ahoy

ho! the ship, ahoy! Sans —, without a ship; *shipless.

NAVRANT [navran] E, adj. heart-rending; heart-breaking.

NAVER [navré] v. a. (DE, with) 1. § to wound; 2. § to rend (the heart) to break; 3. § to rend, to break the heart of (a. o.).

NAVERÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (of the heart) rent broken; 2. (pers.) broken-hearted.

Avoir le cœur —, to be broken hearted.

NAVRURE [navrur] n. f. † § wound contusion.

NAZARÉEN [—réin] n. m. NE, n. f. (Jew. ant.) Nazarene; 2. Nazarene (early Christian).

N. B. initial letters of NOTA BENE.

N. D. initial letters of NOTRE-DAME.

NE, 1. (first part of a negation) ...; (constitutes a negation by itself after some very few verbs [cesser, oser, pouvoir & savoir, in the sense of &c. &c. to be uncertain], with which the second part of the negation may be omitted) not; 3. (expletive after certain verbs and particular conjunctions and correlative) ...

1. Je — le lui donne pas, I do not give it him; je — le lui ai jamais donné, I have not given it to him; je — lui ai rien donné, I have given him nothing; je — le dis ni — le pense, I neither say nor think so. 2. Il — cesse, he does not cease scolding; je n' — lui parler, I dare not speak to him; je — p me taire, I cannot remain silent; — boug do not stir; il — sortira de plusieurs jours, will not go out for several days. 3. Je cra que cela — soit, I fear that is; je — do pas que cela — soit, I do not doubt that is; — nie pas que cela — soit, I do not deny it is; à moins que cela — soit, unless that is; crainte, de peur que cela — soit, for fear it should be.

— ... que, only; but; (nothing but. N'était ..., were it not for...)

[Ne becomes n' before a vowel or silent h; it precedes the verb and the pron. in the objective case. In compound tenses it precedes the aux. and the objective pron. V. Ex. 1.]

NE. E. pa. p. of NAITRE. V. NÉ after NAITRE.

NEANMOINS, adv. nevertheless; notwithstanding; however; (for all that).

NEANT, n. m. 1. nothing; naught; 2. nothingness; 3. (did.) nihilism.

Mettre au —, 1. to set √ at naught; 2. (law) to annul; to quash; réduire au —, to trample into dust; rentrer dans le —, to return to nothing.

NEANT, adv. † 1. nothing; naught; 2. no.

NEBULEUSE [—leúz] n. f. (astr.) cloud; nebula.

NEBULEUX [—leú] SE, adj. 1. cloudy; 2. § cloudy; clouded; gloomy; 3. (did.) nebulous.

Non —, 1. § uncloudy; 2. § unclouded; clear. Être —, 1. cloudiness; 2. (did.) nebulosity; état non —, uncloudedness; étoile nebuleuse, (astr.) nebula.

NECESSAIRE, adj. (à, pour, to; de, to; que [subj.]) 1. necessary; not unnecessary; 2. needful; requisite.

Indispensablement —, indispensably necessary; peu —, qui n'est pas —, (V. senses) 1. unnecessary; 2. * unneedful. Chose —, requisite. Être —, (V. senses) to need (to); n'être pas —, to be unnecessary; faire ce qui est —, (V. senses) to do √ the needful; se rendre —, to render, to make √ o.'s self necessary.

NECESSAIRE, n. m. 1. (sing.) necessities, pl.; 2. work-box; 3. dressing-case.

L'unique —, the one thing needful. Faire le —, to endeavour to make √ o.'s self necessary; se refuser le —, to refuse o.'s self necessities; (to pinch o.'s self; soigner le —, (com.) to do √ the needful. Veuillez en soigner le —, (com.) please to do the needful.

NECESSAIREMENT [nécessèrman] adv. necessarily.

NECESSITANTE, adj. f. 1. (of necessity) absolute; 2. (theol.) (of grace) compulsory.

NECESSITÉ, n. f. (de, to; que [subj.]) 1. necessity; 2. necessariness; 3. necessity (obligation); need; exigency; 4. necessity; want; 5. necessity (indigence); need; 6. —s, (pl.) necessities, pl.

— désagréable, fâcheuse, disagreeable necessity. Dans la —, (pers.) 1. necessitous; in =; 2. under a = (to); de —, (V. senses) 1. necessitous; 2. necessarily; de — nécessaire, absolutely necessary; de toute —, indispensablely necessary; par —, from =; sans —, unnecessarily; without any =.

Aller à ses —s, to go √ to the necessary; être, se trouver dans la — (de), to be under the = (of); faire de — vertu, to make √ a virtue of =; mettre q. u. dans la — (de), to lay √ a. o. under the = (of); réduire à la — (de), to necessitate (a. o.) (to); se trouver dans la — (de), to be under a = (of). Quelle — y a-t-il de? what need of? what need is there of? — n'a pas de loi, = knows no law.

NECESSITER, v. a. 1. to compel; to lay √ under the necessity (of); 2. to necessitate; to render necessary.

NECESSITEUX [—teú] SE, adj. necessitous; needy; indigent.

“NEC PLUS ULTRA” [nek plus ultra] ne plus ultra.

Arriver au —, to arrive at o.'s utmost.

NECROLOGE, n. m. obituary; book of necrology.

NECROLOGIE, n. f. necrology; obituary.

NECROLOGIQUE, adj. necrological; obituary.

NECROMANCE, NECROMANCIE, n. f. necromancy.

Tour de —, necromantic. Par —, necromantically.

NECROMANCIEN [—ciën] n. m. NE, n. f. necromancer.

NECROMANT, n. m. necromancer.

NECROPOLE, n. f. (ant.) necropolis (burial ground); * city of the dead.

NECROSE [nékrôz] n. f. (med.) necrosis.

NECTAIRE, n. m. (bot.) 1. nectary; honey-cup; honey-pore; 2. honey-scale; honey-spot.

Du —, (bot.) nectarial; nectarous.

NECTAR, n. m. § nectar.

De —, 1. of =; 2. nectarean; nectarous.

NEF, n. f. 1. † ship; 2. (of churches) nave.

— latérale, side aisle. Moulin à —, water-mill erected on a boat.

NEFASTE, adj. 1. (Rom. ant.) (of days) of rest; 2. of solemn festivals; 3. of public mourning; 4. inauspicious; ill-omened.

NEFLE, n. f. (bot.) medlar.

NEFLIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) medlar; medlar-tree.

NEGATIF, VE, adj. 1. negative; 2. (pers.) inclined to refuse; 3. (alg.) negative; 4. (did.) privative; 5. (electr.) negative.

Avoir l'air —, (pers.) to look inclined to refuse every thing; être —, (pers.) to refuse always.

NEGATION [négâcion] n. f. 1. negation; 2. (did.) privative; 3. (gram.) negation; negative.

Avec —, (gram.) negatively; par une —, in the negative.

NEGATIVE, n. f. 1. negative (proposition); 2. refusal; 3. (gram.) negative; negation.

NEGATIVEMENT [négativman] adv. 1. negatively; in the negative; 2. (did.) privatively; 3. (gram.) negatively.

Décider —, to negative; répondre —, to reply negatively, in the negative.

NEGLIGE, n. m. undress; negligee.

En —, undressed; in an undress; in negligee.

NEGLIGENCE [négligman] n. m. (arts) neglect.

NEGLIGEMENT [négligaman] adv. negligently; with negligence.

NEGLIGENCE, n. f. 1. neglect; negligence; 2. negligence (habitual); 3. (fine arts, lit.) negligence.

Par —, neglectfully; negligently; by, from, through negligence.

NEGLIGENT, E, adj. 1. negligent; neglectful; 2. remiss; dilatory.

NEGLIGENT, n. m. E, n. f. negligent person; neglecter.

NEGLIGER, v. a. 1. (de, to) to neglect; 2. to be negligent, neglectful of; to be a neglecter of; 3. to omit; to pass over; to pass by; 4. to slight; not to notice.

Personne qui néglige, (V. senses) neglecter (of). Qui néglige, negligent (of); neglectful (of); qui ne néglige pas, thoughtful (of).

NEGLIGÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses) of NEGLIGER) unnoticed (unrespected); slighted.

SE NEGLIGER, pr. v. 1. to neglect o.'s self; to neglect o.'s person; 2. to be negligent (of o.'s duty, o.'s profession, o.'s works); to be careless; 3. (fine arts, lit.) to commit negligences.

NEGOCE, n. m. trade (of private individuals); traffic; business.

Faire un —, (b. s.) to carry on a... trade, business.

NEGOCIABILITÉ, n. f. (com.) negotiability.

NEGOCIABLE, adj. (com.) 1. negotiable; 2. transferable.

NEGOCIANT, n. m. merchant.

En —, merchant-like.

NEGOCIA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. negotiator; 2. transactor (of business).

NEGOCIATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. negotiation; 2. negotiation (action); transaction; treaty; 3. (com.) negotiation.

— contraire, counter negotiation.

En —, negotiating; in treaty. Être en —, to be negotiating; to be in treaty; terminer une —, to close a =, transaction.

NEGOCIER, v. a. 1. to negotiate; 2. (com.) to negotiate; to be in treaty for.

SE NEGOCIER, pr. v. (th.) to be negotiating.

NEGOCIER, v. n. 1. to negotiate; to be in treaty; 2. to trade; to traffic.

NEGRAILLE [négrâ-y'] n. f. (b. s.) negro-race.

NEGRE, n. m. 1. negro; 2. negro-boy.

Jeune, petit —, negro-boy; — marron, runaway =.

NEGRERIE, n. f. (sing.) barracoon, sing.; negro-barracks, pl.

NEGRESSE, n. f. 1. negress; 2. negro-woman; 3. negro-girl.

Jeune, petite —, negro-girl.

NÉGRIER [négrî] n. m. slave-ship; slaver.

NEGRIER, adj. m. of slaves.

Bâtiment —, slave-ship; slaver; capitaine —, captain of a slave-ship, slaver.

NEGRILLON [négrî-yon] n. m. NE, n. f. negro-boy, m.; negro-girl, f.

NEGROMANCIEN [—ciën] V. NÉCROMANCIEN.

NEIGE, n. f. 1. § snow; 2. § snowy whiteness; whiteness.

Amas, monceau de —, snow-drift; boule de —, 1. =-ball; 2. (bot.) Gueder-rose; =-ball tree; flocon de —, flake of =; =-flake; limite des —s, (phys.) =-line; pelote de —, =-ball; torrent de —, =-flood; trace de —, =-track; vent de —, =-blast. Blanc comme la —, snowy; (as white as =; * =-white. Comme la —, =-like; de —, (V. senses) snowy; =-like * =-white; des —s, snowy; d'un blanc de —, snowy; * =-white. Sans —, snowless. Couronné, couvert de —, covered with =; * =-crowned; =-covered. Faire la boule, la pelote de —, grossir comme une pelote de —, to increase rapidly; to grow √ fast; tomber de la —, to snow √; faire tomber comme de la —, to snow √. Il est tombé de la —, there has been a fall of =; il est tombé beaucoup de —, there has been a heavy fall of =.

NEIGER, v. n. to snow √.

— fort, to = fast, hard. — à gros flocons, to = in large flakes. Il a neigé sur sa tête, he, she is hoary-headed, grey-headed; his, her hair is grey.

NEIGEU-X [néjé] SE, adj. snowy.

NEMEEN [néméin] adj. m. (ant.) Nemæan; Nemean.

NENIES, n. f. (pl.) (Rom. ant.) nenia; funeral dirge, sing.

NENI [neni, nani] adv. † no.

Il n'y a point —, there is no no in the case; there is no saying no to it.

NENUFAR, n. m.

NENUPHAR, n. m. (bot.) nenuphar; (water-lily; water-rose.

— blanc, =.

NEOCORE, n. m. (Gr. ant.) neocorus (guardian of a temple).

NEOGRAPHIE, adj. neographical (innovating in orthography).

NEOGAPHE, n. m. neographer.

NEOGRAPHISME, n. m. neographism (orthography contrary to use).

NEOLOGIE, n. f. neology.

NEOLOGIQUE, adj. neological; neologic.

NEOLOGISME, n. m. *neologism*.
NEOLOGISTE, n. m. (b. s.) *neologist*.
NEOLOGUE, n. m. *neologist*.
NEOMENIE, n. f. 1. (anc. astr.) *neomenia*; 2. (ant.) *neomenia*.
NEOPHYTE, n. m. f. *neophyte*.
NEOTÉRIQUE, adj. (did.) *neoteric*.
NÉPHRALGIE, n. f. (med.) *nephralgia*.
NÉPHRÉTIQUE, adj. (anat., med.) 1. *nephretic*; 2. (of colic) *renal*.
 Pierre —, (min.) *hip-stone*.
NÉPHRÉTIQUE, n. m. 1. *nephritic* (remedy); 2. *person affected with renal colic*.
NÉPHRÉTIQUE, n. f. (med.) *renal colic*.
NÉPHRITE, n. f. (med.) *nephritis*.
NÉPHRITIQUE, V. **NÉPHRÉTIQUE**.
NEPOTISME, n. m. *nepotism*.
NEREIDE, n. f. (myth.) *neriid*.
NERF [nɛʁf, (nɛʁ)] n. m. 1. || (anat.) *nerve*; 2. || *sinew* (tendon); 3. (of bulls, deer) *pizzle*; 4. § (pers.) *nerve* (strength of body); 5. § (pers.) *nerve* (strength of mind); *fortitude*; 6. § (sing.) *sinews* (that which supplies strength); pl.; *life-blood*, sing.; 7. (bind.) (of tape) *slip*; 8. (bind.) (of twine) *cord*.
 6. L'argent est le — de la guerre, *money is the sinews of war*; le — de la nation, *the life-blood of the nation*.
 — accessoire de Willis, de la huitième paire, (anat.) *accessory nerve*; — spinal, (anat.) *accessory*; — vital, *life-string*. — de bœuf, *bull's pizzle*.
 Attaque de —s, (sing.) (med.) *hysterics*, pl.; *hysterical fit*, sing. Avec —, *nervously*; sans —, *nerveless* (without energy); *sinewless*; *unsinewed*. Avoir une attaque de —s, *to fall into hysterics*, *an hysterical fit*; (to have hysterics; donner du — à §, *to nerve*.
 [Nerfs in the pl. is pronounced nɛʁʁ. In *nerf de bœuf* the f is not sounded.]
NERF-FERURE, n. f., pl. **NERFS-FÉRURES**, (veter.) *over-reach*.
NERITE, n. f. (conch.) *nerite*.
NEROLI, n. m. *neroli*.
NERPRUN, n. m. (bot.) 1. *buck-thorn*; 2. *purging thorn*; *purging buck-thorn*. — alatern, *alatern*; — bourgène, *berry-bearing buck-thorn*; — cathartique, *purgatif*, *purging thorn*; common, *purging buck-thorn*.
NERVE, E, adj. (bot.) *nerved*; *nervose*; *nervous*.
NERVER, v. a. 1. *to cord* (with sinews); 2. (bind.) *to cord*.
NERVEU-X [-vø] SE, adj. 1. || *nervous*; 2. || *sinewy* (having strong nerves); 3. § *nervous*; *vigorous*; 4. (med.) *nervous*.
 Etat —, (med.) *nervousness*.
NERVIN, adj. (med.) *nervine*.
NERVINE, n. m. (med.) *nervine*.
NERVURE, n. f. 1. (arch.) *nerve*; 2. (sing.) (bind.) (of tape) *slips*, pl.; 3. (bind.) (of twine) *cording*; 4. (bot.) *rib*; 5. (bot.) (of leaves) *nerve*; *nervure*; *vein*; 6. (build.) *rib*; *fillet*; 7. (ent.) *nervure*.
 — médiane, (bot.) (of the leaf) *costa*; *rib*. Dépourvu de —, (bot.) *veinless*.
NESTORIANISME, n. m. (eccl. hist.) *Nestorianism*.
NESTORIEN [-riin] NE, adj. (eccl. hist.) *Nestorian*.
NESTORIEN [-riin] n. m. NE, n. f. (eccl. hist.) *Nestorian*.
NET [nɛt] TE, adj. 1. || *clean*; 2. || *pure*; *unmixed*; 3. || *unadulterated*; 4. || *clear* (unmixed); 5. || *clear* (brilliant, spotless); 6. || § *clear*; *distinct*; 7. || *clear*; *empty*; 8. § *clear* (to the mind); *perspicuous*; 9. § *perspicacious*; 10. § *clear*; *plain*; *evident*; 11. § *clear*; *blameless*; 12. (of horses) *free from defect*; 13. (of property) *clear*; *unembarrassed*; *neat*; 14. (of sight) *clear*; 15. (of sound) *clear*; 16. (of weight)

neat; *net*; 17. (build.) *clear*; 18. (com.) *neat*; *net*; 19. (nav.) (of bills of health) *clean*.
 1. Une chambre —te, a *clean room*; de l'eau —te, *clean water*. 2. Du froment —, *pure*, *unmixed wheat*. 3. Du vin —, *unadulterated wine*. 4. Le vin soutiré est plus —, *wine drawn off is clearer*. 5. Du cristal —, *clear crystal*. 6. Un caractère —, a *clear type*.
 Clair et — (de), *clear* (all expenses deducted). Produire, rendre —, (com.) *to neat*; *to net*.
NET [nɛt] n. m. *fair copy*.
 Mettre au —, *to copy fair*; *to make a fair copy of*.
NET [nɛt] adv. 1. || *entirely*; *quite*; (clean); 2. || (of a. th. fragile) *short*; 3. § *at once*; 4. § *frankly*; *freely*; (flatly).
NETIEMENT [nɛtɛmɑ̃] adv. 1. || *cleanly*; 2. || § *clearly*; *distinctly*; 3. § *clearly*; *perspicuously*; 4. § *perspicaciously*; 5. § *frankly*; *freely*; (flatly).
NETTETÉ [nɛt-tɛ] n. f. 1. || *cleanliness*; *cleanness*. 2. || § *purity*; 3. || *unadulterated state*; 4. || *clearness* (not a mixture); 5. || *clearness* (brilliance, spotlessness); 6. || § *clearness*; *distinctness*; 7. § *clearness*; *perspicuity*; *perspicuousness*; 8. § *perspicacity*; 9. § *clearness*; *plainness*; 10. *clearness*; *blamelessness*; 11. (of sounds) *clearness*.
NETTOIEMENT [nɛtoimɑ̃] n. m.
NETTOYAGE [nɛtoɪ-ʒaʒ] n. m. || 1. *cleaning*; 2. *cleansing*; 3. *clearing* (freeing) 4. *scouring*; 5. *wiping*; 6. *purging away*.
 Orifice de nettoisement, trou à nettoyage, (mach.) *mud-hole*.
NETTOYER [nɛtoɪ-ʒe] v. a. 1. || *to clean*; 2. || *to cleanse*; 3. || *to clear* (free); 4. || *to scour*; 5. || *to wipe*; 6. || *to clear* (take ev. th. away from); 7. § *to purge away*; 8. § *to discharge of encumbrance*; 9. *to unoil* (what is oiled); 10. *to pick* (o's nose); 11. (med.) *to mundify*; 12. (mil.) *to clear* (by means of artillery).
 — le tapis, (play) *to sweep the stakes*. Que l'on ne peut —, (V. senses) *uncleanable*.
NETTOYÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **NETTOYER**.
 Non —, (V. senses) || 1. *uncleaned*; 2. *unscoured*; 3. *unwiped*.
NEUF, adj. 1. *nine*; 2. *ninth*.
 Les — muses, *scours, the nine Muses*; *the sacred nine*. — fois, 1. = *times*; 2. = *fold*.
 [Neuf is pronounced nœf when it precedes in the same member of a phrase an adj. or a n. beginning with a consonant. If the adj. or n. begins with a vowel the word is pronounced nœv.]
NEUF, n. m. 1. *nine*; 2. *ninth*; 3. *ninth day* (of a disease); 4. (ninth month of pregnancy).
NEU-F, VE, adj. 1. || *new* (recently made, not yet used); 2. || *new* (not old); 3. § (pers.) *notice*; *inexperienced*; *new*; 4. § (th.) *new* (not produced, not employed); 5. (of wood) *conveyed by land*.
 1. Une maison neuve, a *new house*; des habits —s, *new clothes*. 4. Une pensée, une idée neuve, a *new thought, idea*.
 Assez —, *newish*; battant, tout battant —, *bran, span new*; tout —, tout à fait —, *quite new*. Il n'est rien tel que balai —, a *new broom-sweeps clean*.
 [Neuf must not be confounded with nouveau.]
NEUF, n. m. 1. *new*; 2. § *new*; *something new*.
 À —, 1. || *like new*; 2. § *anew*. Donner du —, *to give*, *to produce new*; habiller de —, tout de —, *to dress* (a. o.) *in new clothes*; refaire, remettre à —, 1. || *to do* (a. th.) *up like new*; 2. § *to do* (a. th.) *over again*.
NEUTRALEMENT [nɛutralmɑ̃] adv. *neutrally*.
NEUTRALISATION [-lizɑsion] n. f. (did.) *neutralization*.

NEUTRALISER, v. a. 1. *to neutralize*; *to be a neutralizer of*; 2. (chem.) *to neutralize*.
 Qui neutralise, *neutralizing*. Corps qui neutralise, *neutralizer*.
NEUTRALITÉ, n. f. *neutrality*.
NEUTRE, adj. 1. *neutral*; *neuter*; 2. (bot.) *neuter*; 3. (chem.) *neutral*; 4. (ent.) *neuter*; 5. (gram.) *neuter*.
 Personne —, *neuter*; *neutral*. Au genre —, (gram.) *in the neuter gender*. Demeurer, rester —, *to be*, *to stand* ✓ *neuter*.
NEUTRE, n. m. 1. *neuter*; *neutral*; 2. (ent.) *neuter*; 3. (gram.) *neuter*.
 Au —, (gram.) *in the neuter*.
NEUVAIN, n. f. (cath. rel.) *neuvaine*.
NEUVIÈME, adj. *ninth*.
NEUVIÈME, n. m. 1. *ninth*; 2. *ninth day*; 3. *ninth month* (of pregnancy).
NEUVIÈME, n. f. (mus.) *ninth*.
NEUVIÈMEMENT, adv. *ninthly*.
NEVEU, n. m. 1. *nephew*; 2. —x, (pl.) *posterity*, sing.; *descendants*, pl.; *children's children*, pl.
 Arrière —, petit —, *great, grandd* *nephew*; nos arrière —x, nos derniers —x, (pl.) *our posterity*, sing.; *our descendants*, pl.; *our children's children*, pl.; — à la mode de Bretagne, *son of a cousin german*.
NEURALGIE, n. f. (med.) *neuralgia*. — faciale, *frontal*; = *face-ague*.
NEVRITIQUE, adj. (med.) *neurotic*.
NEVRITIQUE, n. m. (med.) *neurotic*.
NEUROGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) *neurology*.
NEUROLOGIE, n. f. (did.) *neurology*.
NEUROLOGIQUE, adj. (did.) *neurological*.
NEUROLOGUE, n. m. (did.) *neurologist*.
NEUROPTÈRE, adj. (ent.) *neuropter*.
NEUROPTÈRE, n. m. (ent.) *neuropteran*.
NEVROSE [nɛvrɔz] n. f. (med.) *nerveous affection, disease, disorder*.
NEVROTIQUE, V. **NEVRITIQUE**.
NEVROTOMIE, n. f. (surg.) *neurotomy*.
NEWTONIANISME [nɛwtonianism] n. m. *Newtonianism*.
NEWTONIEN [nɛwtoniɛn] NE, adj. *Newtonian*.
NEWTONIEN [nɛwtoniɛn] n. m. *Newtonian*.
NEZ [nɛ] n. m. 1. *nose*; 2. *nose*; *face*; 3. *smell*; 4. (of dogs) *scent*; 5. (of stairs) *nosing*.
 — aquilin, *Roman, aquiline nose*. bon —, — fin, (hunt.) *sagacity*; *nose-scent*; — camard, *canus, broad, flat*; = *snub*; = *couperosé, copper*; = *écrasé, flat*; = *épaté, pug*; = *grand*; = *large*; = *gros*; = *large*; = *bottle*; = *plat*; = *pointu*; = *peaked*; = *retroussé, turned up*; = *de betterave, brazen*. Cornets inférieurs du —, *inferior, spongy, tubulated bones*; saignement de —, *bleeding at the*; = *à* —, *face to face*. M —, —-nosé; à gros —, *bottle-nosed*. au bon —, au — fin, *nosed*; au — q. u., *before, in, to a. o.'s face*; a. o.'s teeth; au — et à la barbe q. u., *under a. o.'s*; avec un bon — un — fin, *sagaciously*; sans —, *nosless*. S'arracher, se couper le —, *to pick o's*; = *to spite o's face*; attraper le coup sur le —, *to get a bloody*; = *n'avoir pas de*, (hunt.) *to have lost o's scent*; *to be without scent*; avec bon —, *to be sagacious*; *to have a good*; avoir un gros —, *to be bottle-nosed*; avoir le doigt dans le —, *to pick o's*; = *avoir un pied de*, *to look foolish*; blank; avoir sous le —, *to be before a. o.'s eyes*; avoir toujours le — sur ch., *to have o's eyes always on a. th.*

se casser le —, 1. *to break* / o.'s = ;
 2. *to be disappointed, frustrated* ;
 couper le — à q. u., *to cut* / o.'s = ;
 dire q. ch. au — de q. u., *to say* / a.
th. to a o.'s face ; donner du — en terre,
to miscarry ; *to fail* ; donner un coup
 sur le —, *to give* / a bloody = ; donner
 sur le — à q. u., *to mortify* a. o. ; faire
 un pied de — à (), *to laugh* at a. o. ; *to*
make / a fool of ; fourrer le — dans,
to poke, to thrust / o.'s = in ; jeter q. ch.
 au — de q. u., *to cast* / a. th. in a. o.'s
teeth ; mener par le —, par le bout du
 —, *to lead* / by the = ; se laisser
 mener par le —, par le bout du —, *to*
be led by the = ; mettre le —, son —
 dans, 1. *to put* /, *to poke* o.'s = in ; 2.
to cast / o.'s eyes on ; *to look* at ; net-
 toyer son —, *to pick* o.'s = ; parler du
 —, *to speak* / through the = ; porter
 le — en terre, (man.) *to bore* ; rire au
 — de q. u., *to laugh* in a. o.'s face ; se
 trouver — à —, *to meet* / face to face ;
to meet / full butt.

NI, conj. 1. *neither* ; ** *nor* ; 2. *nor* ;
 3. *or* (and without).

1. 2. N'être — bon — mauvais, *to be* neither
good nor bad ; — l'or — la grandeur ne nous
 rendent heureux, *neither gold nor greatness*
renders us happy ; — l'homme — aucun animal
 n'a pu se faire soi-même, *neither man nor any*
other animal could have made itself. 3. Empê-
 cher que pour cela on appelle q. u. en juge-
 ment — qu'on le mette en prison, *to prevent a.*
o.'s being brought to trial for that or even being
put in prison. On n'est jamais si malheureux —
 si heureux qu'on se l'imagine, *people are never*
so unhappy or so happy as they imagine.

— ... —, 1. *neither ... nor* ; ** *nor ...*
nor ; 2. *either ... or* ; — ... non plus,
nor ... either.

[Ni always requires the negation *ne*. A verb
 having for its nom. several words united by
et is used in the pl., unless these nom. are
 considered separately. *V. Ex. 1*]

NIABLE, adj. 1. *deniable* ; 2. (law)
traversable.

Qui n'est pas —, *undeniable*.

NIAIS, E, adj. 1. (of hawks) *eyas* ;
 nias ; 2. *simple* ; *silly* ; *foolish*.

Oiseau —, (falc.) *eyas*.

NIAIS, n. m. E, n. f. (*simpleton* ;
nitny) *Simon pure*.

Contrefaire, faire le —, *to act*, *to*
play the *simpleton* ; être un — de So-
 logre, *to be more knave than fool*.
 C'est de la graine de —, *that can de-*
ceive none but the most simple, silly.

NAISEMENT [niézman] adv. *simply* ;
silly.

NAISER, v. n. (1. *to trifle* ; *to*
quiddle ; 2. (*to peddle* ; *to peddle*
about).

NAISERIE [niézi] n. f. 1. *simplicity* ;
silliness ; *foolishness* ; 2. *trifle* ; *foolish* ;
silly thing ; 3. —s, (pl.) *nonsense* ;
foolery, sing.

— ! *nonsense ! cat and fiddle !* Occu-
 pation de —s, *quiddling*. Être d'une
 —, *to be ... simple, silly*. S'occuper
 de —s, *to quiddle* ; *to peddle* ; *to peddle*
about.

NICE, adj. + *V. NIAIS*.

NICHE, n. f. *niche* ; *nich*.

— de chien, *dog-house* ; *dog-hole*.

NICHE, n. f.) *trick* ; *prank*.

Faire une — à q. u., *to play* a. o.
 a =.

NICHEE, n. f. 1. *nest* (young birds) ;
 2. *nest* (of mice) ; 3. (of certain animals)
brood ; 4. (b. s.) (pers.) *brood* ; *crew* ;
set ; *lot*.

NICHER, v. n. 1. *to nestle* ; *to build* /
to make / a nest ; *to build* / ; 2. (falc.)
to timber.

NICHER, v. a. (1. *to nest* ; *to nestle* ;
 2. *to put* / ; *to set* /).

SE NICHER, pr. v. § 1. (pers.) *to nestle* ;
to nestle o.'s self ; 2. *to put* /, *to set* /
 o.'s self ;) *to poke* o.'s self ; 3. (th.) *to*
hide / o.'s self.

NICHET, n. m. *nest*, *chick egg*.

NICHOIR, n. m. *breeding-cage*.

NICKEL, n. m. (min.) *nickel*.

NICODEME, n. m. *noodle* ; *nincom-*
poop ; *Simon pure*.

NICOTIANE [nicociann] n. f. (bot.) *ni-*
cotian.

NICTATION [—acion] n. f. (med.) *nic-*
tation.

NICTER, v. n. (veter.) *to nictate*.

NICTITANT, E, adj. (anat.) *nictitating* ;
nictitating ; *nictitatory*.

NID, n. m. 1. *nest* ; 2. (of rooks)
building ; 3. (pers.) *berth* ; *place* ;
post ; 4. (did.) *nidus*.

— de lapin §, *a mare's nest* ; — d'oi-
 seau, *bird's-* ; — à rat, *rat-hole* ;
mere hole ; — de salangane, *esculent*
 = ; *esculent*, *edible bird's-* ; *bird's-* ;
 — d'une souris dans l'oreille d'un
 chat §, *a mare's-*. Petit oiseau encore
 au —, *nestling*. Faire son —, 1. *to*
build /, *to make* / a = ; *to nest* ; 2. *to*
feather o.'s = ; 3. (falc.) *to timber*. Il n'y
 a plus que le —, *the birds are flown*.

NIDIFICATION [—kacion] n. f. (did.)
nidification.

NIDOREU-X [—reù] SE, adj. (med.)
nidorous.

Eruption nidoreuse, *nidorosity*.

NIECE, n. f. *niece*.

Arrière —, petite —, *great-*, *grand-*
 =. — à la mode de Bretagne, *daughter*
of a cousin german.

NIELLE, n. f. 1. (agr.) *smut* ; *black*
rust ; *blight* ; *fire-blast* ; 2. (bot.) *cam-*
pion-rose ; *rose-campion* ; *field fennel-*
flower ; (*devil in a bush*).

NIELLE, n. m. (golds.) *inlaid enamel-*
work.

NIELLER, v. a. (golds.) *to inlay* with
enamel-work.

NIELLER, v. a. (agr.) *to smut* ; *to*
blight ; *to blast*.

NIELLE, E, pa. p. (agr.) *smutty* ;
blighted ; *blasted*.

NIER, v. a. 1. *to deny* (contradict a.
 th.) ; *to be a denier* of ; *to gainsay* ; 2.
 (law) *to traverse*.

Personne qui nie, *denier*. Qu'on ne
 peut —, *undeniable*.

NIGAUD [nigô] E, adj. (pers.) *boobyish* ;
silly ; *foolish*.

NIGAUD [nigô] n. m. E, n. f.) 1.
booby ; *simpleton* ; *tom-fool* ; 2. (orn.)
booby ; *gannet*.

NIGAUDE [nigôder] v. n.) *to trifle* ;
to fool ; *to play* tom-fooleries.

NIGAUDE [nigôdri] n. f.) 1. *silli-*
ness ; *foolishness* ; *tom-foolery* ; 2. *booby-*
ish, *silly*, *foolish trick*.

Être d'une —, *to be ... silly, foolish*.

NIGELLE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *fennel-*
flower.

— des champs, *field-* = ; — de Da-
 mas, =.

NILLE [ni-y'] n. f. *tendril* (of vines).

NILOMETRE, n. m. *nilometer* (col-
 umn for measuring the rise of water
 in the Nile).

NIMBE [niab] n. m. (paint., sculp.)
nimbus.

NIPPE, n. f., 1. —s, (pl.) *apparel* ;
 sing. ; *clothes*, pl. ; 2. —s, (pl.) *furni-*
ture, sing.

En avoir, en tirer de bonnes —a, *to*
make / a good thing of it.

NIPPER, v. a. *to fit* out (in clothes
 and furniture) ; *to stock*.

SE NIPPER, pr. v. *to fit* o.'s self out ;
to stock o.'s self.

NIQUE, n. f. *sign* of *mockery* or
contempt.

Faire la — à, 1. *to mock* (a. o.) ; *to*
laugh at ; *to make* / game, fun of ; 2.
to despise (a. th.).

NITEE, n. f. + *V. NICHEE*.

NITOUCE, n. f. *sanctified looking*
person ; *methodist*.

Sainte —, *demure-looking saintly*
person. Faire la sainte —, *to look* as
if butter would not melt in o.'s mouth ;
) *to sham Abraham*.

NITRATE, n. m. (chem.) *nitrate*.

NITRE, n. m. (chem.) *nitre*.

NITREU-X [nitreù] SE, adj. (chem.)
nitrous ; *nitry*.

NITRIERE, n. f. (min.) *nitrary* ;
nitre-bed ; (*saltpetre bed*).

NITRIFIER, v. a. (chem.) *to nitrify*.

NITRIQUE, adj. (chem.) *nitric*.

NIVEAU, n. m. 1. § *level* ; 2. (d.
 canals) *level* ; 3. (nav.) *mete-stick* ; 4.
 (tech.) *level*.

— parfaitement uni, (build.) *dent*
level. — à bulle d'air, *spirit-* = ; — de
 eaux, *water-mark* ; *water* = *line* ; —
 des basses eaux, (nav.) *low water-mark* ;
 — des hautes eaux, *high water-mark* ;
 — des hautes mers, (nav.) *high water-*
mark ; — à pendule, (tech.) *pendulum*
 = ; — à plomb, *plumb-*. Indicateur
 du — d'eau, *water-gauge* ; plan de —
 (engin) *datum-line*. Au — de, § *on* a
 = *with* ; de —, 1. § *level* ; *even* ; 2. §
on a = ; de — avec §, *on* a = *with*.
 Établi de —, (build.) *on* a *dead* = ; être
 au — de, être de — avec §, *to be level* ;
with ; *to lie* / level to, *with* ; mettre à
 — §, *to level* (to) ; mettre de — §, *to*
level ; *to even*.

NIVELER [nivè] v. a. 1. § *to level*
 (measure) ; 2. § *to level* (equalize) ; 3.
 § *to level* (throw down) ; *to level* down.
 — au demi-cercle, (mining) *to plum-*
b.

NIVELÉ, E, pa. p. § *levelled*.

Non — §, *unlevelled*.

NIVELÉUR [nivèur] n. m. 1. § *le-*
veller ; 2. (Engl. hist.) *leveller*.

NIVELLEMENT [nivèman] n. m. § *le-*
velling.

— au demi-cercle, (mining) *plum-*
ming. Mire pour —, (tech.) *levelling-*
pole ; *levelling-staff*.

NIVOLE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *snow-*
flake.

— printanière, =.

NIVET, n. m.) *illicit profit* (of
 agents).

NIVÔSE, n. m. *Nivose* (fourth month
 of the calendar of the first French re-
 public from 21 or 22 December to 19
 or 20 January).

N° [numéro] (abbreviation of *NUMÉRO*,
 number) *N°* (number).

NOBILIAIRE, n. m. *nobiliary*.

NOBILIAIRE, adj. 1. *of the nobility*,
noble ; 2. (b. s.) *aristocratic* ; *lordly*.

NOBILISSIME, adj. *most noble*.

NOBILISSIME, n. m. (Rom. ant.) *no-*
bilissimus (prince of the Imperial fa-
 mily).

NOBLE, adj. 1. *noble* ; *great* ; *ele-*
vated ; *exalted* ; 2. *noble* (in rank).

Femme —, *noblewoman*. De condition
 —, de famille —, de sang —, *nobly*.

NOBLE, n. m. 1. (th.) *nobility* ; *no-*
bleness ; *exaltedness* ; 2. (pers.) *noble*,
nobleman.

NOBLEMENT, adv. *nobly*.

NOBLESSE, n. f. 1. *nobility* ; *noble-*
ness ; *exaltedness* ; 2. *nobility* (of rank) ;
nobleness ; 3. *nobility* (nobles).

Lettres de —, (pl.) *patent* of *no-*
bility, sing. Sans —, *unnobly*. Dégra-
 der de —, faire perdre la — à, *to dis-*
ennoble. — oblige, *nobility imposes the*
obligation of nobleness of feeling and
 conduct.

NOCE, n. f. 1. —s, (pl.) *marriage*,
 sing. ; 2. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) *wedding*,
 sing. ; *nuptials*, pl. ; 3. *wedding* (rejoi-
 cings) ; 4. *wedding-party*.

Gâteau de —, *bridecake*. Tant qu'à des
 —s ○, *plentifully* ; *copiously*. De —,
nuptial ; en premières, en secondes
 —s, in *first, second marriage*. Épouser
 en premières, en secondes —s, *to*
marry in *first, second marriage* ; être
 de —s, de la —, *to be invited to the*
wedding ; n'être pas à la — ○, *to be in*
no pleasant situation ; il ne fut jamais,
 il n'a jamais été à de telles —s, à pa-

reilles — s. O., (h. s.) *he was never in such a situation before.*

NOCHER, n. m. 1. pilot; 2. (of the Styx) ferry-man; boat-man.

NOCTAMBULE [noktanbul] adj. walking in o.s. sleep.

NOCTAMBULE [noktanbul] n. m. f. noctambulist.

NOCTAMBULISME [noktanbulism] n. m. noctambulation; sleep-walking.

NOCTULE, n. f. + (mam.) noctule.

NOCTURNE, adj. 1. nocturnal; 2. nightly; night.

NOCTURNE, n. m. 1. (enth. lit.) nocturn; 2. (nat. hist.) nocturnal; 3. (mus.) nocturno.

NODOSITÉ, n. f. 1. (bot.) nodosity; 2. (surg.) node.

NODULE, n. m. (did.) nodule.

À —, (did.) noduled; en forme de —, nodular.

NODUS [nodus] n. m. (surg.) node.

NOEL, n. m. 1. (feast) Christmas (festival); 2. Christmas-carol.

Conges de —, Christmas-holidays; époque de —, = time; festin de —, = feast; fête de —, = day; fêtes de —, 1. = holidays; 2. = festivity; jour de —, = day; pièce d'écriture de —, = piece; nuit de —, = eve. À la —, on = day.

NOEUD [nœd] n. m. 1. knot; 2. bow (of ribbon, tape, &c.); 3. tie (of hair); 4. knot (of diamond, pearls, rubies); 5. knot (of wood); knob; 6. tie (connection); bond; 7. difficulty; (knotty point); rub; 8. (of the fingers) knuckle; 9. (nav. arch.) bend; 10. (astr.) node; 11. (bot.) knot; node; 12. (carp.) truss; 13. (did.) node; 14. (geom.) node; 15. (nav.) node; knot; 16. (nav.) hitch; 17. (surg.) node; 18. (heat.) knot; node.

— coulant, slip, running knot; noose; — Gordien, Gordian; — lâche, loose; — serré, hard; — vicieux, (carp.) dead; — à boucle, bow (kind of knot); — du doigt, knuckle; — de la gorge, Adam's apple. Abundance de —s, knottiness; enlèvement des —s des arbres, (hort.) abnodation. Sans —, (V. senses) 1. unknotted; knotless; 2. (hort.) knotless. Attacher par un — coulant, to noose; couper un —, to cut a; =; défaire un —, to undo a; to untie a; desserrer un —, to loosen a; =; faire des —s, to knot; faire un —, to fasten, to make a; to tie a; faire un — serré à, to tie hard, fast; faire un — à boucle, to tie in a bow; filer —s à l'heure, filer —s, (nav.) to go a; to make a; to run a; =s an hour; lâcher un —, to loosen a; trancher un —, to cut a; =; trancher le —, to cut a the.

NOIR, E, adj. 1. black; 2. black and blue; 3. black; dirty; 4. dark; 5. dull; dismal; gloomy; melancholy; 6. (of bread) brown; 7. (of crimes) heinous; foul; dark; base; 8. (of meat) brown; 9. (of night) dark.

Tout —, 1. all over black; 2. (pers.) all over = and blue; = and blue all over. — comme le charbon, coal; = (as a coal) — comme dans un four, un sac, as dark as pitch. — mal teint, (of the colour of horses) reddish black.

Maladie —e, (sing.) blue devils. (pl.) manière —e, (fine arts) mezzotinto; tache —e, = spot. Avoir la maladie —e, to have the dismals, the blue devils; battre q. u. tout —, to beat a o. black and blue; faire —, 1. to make a black; 2. (of the weather) to be dark; rendre —, 1. to blacken; to make a; =; 2. to asperse; to blacken; to defame.

NOIR, n. m. 1. black (colour); 2. black (mourning); 3. black (negro); 4. (agr.) brown rust; smut-bill.

— animal, — décolorant, (chem.) bone

black; animal charcoal; — foncé, deep; — velouté, velvet; — d'Allemagne, German, Francfort; — de corbeau, raven; — d'Espagne, Spanish; — de fumée, lamp; — de houille, coal; — d'ivoire, ivory; — de jais, jet; — Broyer, taire du —, to have the dismals, the blue devils; mettre du — sur du blanc to put a upon white; se mettre en —, to put a on; =; teindre en —, to dye.

NOIRÂTRE, adj. blackish.

NOIRAUD [noir] E, adj. dark; of a dark complexion.

NOIRCEUR, n. f. 1. blackness; 2. black spot; 3. § (of crimes) heinousness; foulness; darkness; baseness; 4. § heinous, foul, dark, base thing; 5. § aspersion.

Avec —, (V. senses) § blackly. Dire des —s contre q. u., to asperse a. o.; to traduce a. o.; to asperse a. o.; to blacken a. o.; to traduce a. o.'s character.

NOIRCIR, v. a. 1. to blacken; to black; to make a black; 2. § to blacken; to darken; to cloud; 3. § to blot (paper); 4. § to blot; 5. § to asperse; to traduce; to defame; to blacken.

SE NOIRCIR, pr. v. 1. to blacken; 2. to render, to make a o.'s self odious; 3. (of the weather) to lower; to get a gloomy, cloudy.

NOIRCIR, v. u. to blacken.

NOIRCEUR, n. f. black spot; black.

NOIRE, n. f. (mus.) crotchet.

NOISE, n. f. quarrel.

Chercher — à q. u. (, to pick a quarrel with a. o.; to fasten, to fix a quarrel on, upon a. o.

NOISETIER [noizetier] n. m. (bot.) hazel; hazel-nut-tree; nut; nut-tree.

— franc (, filbert-tree; — cornu, cuckold; — vénereux, manchinel-trier. De —, (V. senses) hazel.

NOISETTE, n. f. 1. (bot.) hazel-nut; nut; 2. hazel (colour).

— creuse, sans noyau, blind nut; — franche (, filbert. Couleur —, de —, hazel-colour; huile de —, hazel-oil; = oil. De —, hazel (colour); hazelly. Casser une —, to crack a; cueillir des —s, 1. to gather =s; 2. to nut.

NOIX [noï] n. f. 1. (bot.) walnut; nut; 2. nut (fruit of several kinds); 3. (of cocks) plug; 4. (of fire arms) tumbler; 5. (of the knee) cap; 6. (of meat) kernel; 7. (of mills) cone.

— creuse, blind nut; — gagnante; (play) cob; — vomique, 1. poison, vomit; 2. (med.) nux vomica. — d'Acacajou, cashew; — des Bardades, Barbadoes, purging; — du Brésil (com.) Brazil; — de galle, 1. (bot.) gall; gall; 2. (dy.) gall; gall; 3. (ent.) gall; — des Moluques, poison, vomit; — de terre, earth, pig; — de veau, pope's eye of a shoulder of real. Brou de —, walnut husk; walnut-peel; coque, coquille de —; = shell; crochet aux —, = hook. Casser une —, to crack a.

NOLI ME TANGERE [nolimétanjéré] n. m. 1. (bot.) noli me tangere; touch me not; 2. (med.) noli me tangere.

NOLIS, n. m. (com. nav.) (in the Mediterranean) freight.

NOLISER, v. a. (com. nav.) (in the Mediterranean) to freight.

NOLISSEMENT [nolisman] n. m. (com. nav.) (in the Mediterranean) freighting.

NOM [nom] n. m. 1. name; 2. § name; renown; fame; celebrity; 3. (gram.) noun.

— appellatif, (gram.) appellative noun; — collectif, (gram.) collective; — indéclinable, (gram.) apiote; — propre, proper name; =; — social, (com.) name of a firm; — supposé,

assumed, supposititious name. — de baptême, Christian name; — de demoiselle, maiden name; — de famille, surname; family; =; — de guerre, assumed, supposititious name; cognomen; — de religion, religious name.

Plaque pour le —, name-plate. À —, ...-named; au — de, 1. in the name of; 2. for the sake of; 3. on behalf of; de —, 1. by name; 2. nominal; 3. nominally; in name; sans —, 1. nameless; 2. § fameless; sous le — de, by the name of. Appeler les choses par leur —, to call things by their proper names; appeler d'un —, to call a by a name; avoir du —, to have a name; changer de —, to change o's name; connaître de —, to know a by name; couvrir de son —, to colour; décliner son —, to give a in o's name; ne dire jamais à q. u. pis que son —, never to call a. o. out of his name; donner des —s, to call names; être connu sous le — de, to be known by the name of; to go a by the name of; se faire un bon, un mauvais —, to get a good, an ill name; mettre sous son —, to colour; porter le — de, to bear a the name of; (to be called after; porter un grand —, to bear a great name; prendre un —, to assume a name; se présenter sous le — de q. u., to assume a. o.'s character; quitter son —, to change o's name. Dont on tira le —, who shall be nameless; qui a un — difficile à prononcer, hard-named; qui n'a point de —, nameless; on ne saurait lui dire pis que son —, one can call him no name worse than his own.

NOMADE, adj. nomadic; nomade; nomad; migratory.

NOMADE, n. m. nomade; nomad.

Peuple de —s, migratory people.

NOMARQUE, n. m. (ant.) nomarch.

NOMBRANT [nonbran] adj. m. (math.) (of numbers) abstract.

NOMBRE [nomb] n. m. 1. number; 2. number, quantity; 3. numerousness; 4. (of different things) variety; 5. (of members of a body present) quorum; 6. —s, (pl.) (Bible) numbers, pl.; 7. (gram.) number; 8. (math.) number; 9. (rhet.) number; numerousness; harmony.

— abstrait, (math.) abstract number; — cardinal, cardinal; — compétent, (of members of a body present) quorum; — complet, 1. set; 2. suit; — concret, concrete, applicate; — entier, integer; whole; — fractionnaire, rompu, mixed; — grand, 1. great; =; 2. numerousness; — impair, odd; =; — nombrant, (math.) abstract; — nombre, concrete, applicate; — ordinal, ordinal; =; — pair, even; petit —, 1. small; =; 2. fewness; petit — des élus, the chosen, select few; — premier, incomposite, prime, primitive; — rond, (sing.) round =s, pl.; — suffisant, (of members of a body present) quorum. — d'or, (chron.) golden =s. Livre des —s, (Bible) book of =s. Au — de, in the = of; dans le —, among, in the =; en grand —, many in =; en petit —, few in =; sans —s, numberless; unnumbered; (out of =s. Compléter un —, to complete a; =; to make a up a; =; être au — de ..., to be ... in =; être en — suffisant, (of members of a body present) to form a quorum; faire —, to make a up a; =; mettre au — de, to number.

NOMBRE [nomb] E, adj. (math.) concrete; applicate.

NOMBRER [nonbré] v. a. to number; to compute.

Persone qui nombre, numberer; computer.

NOMBREUX [nonbré] SE, adj. 1. numerous; 2. many; 3. (rhet.) numerous.

Peu —, not =; few in number; très —, very =; many in number. Être peu

—, (V. senses) (pers.) to be a small party. Quelque — que ce soit, (V. senses) be it ever so much, sing.; be they ever so many, pl.

NOMBRIIL (nonbri) n. m. 1. navel; 2. (anat.) umbilicus; 3. (bot.) eye.

NOME, n. m. 1. (ant.) nome (of Egypt); 2. (anc. mus.) nome; 3. (anc. poet.) nome.

NOMENCLATEUR, n. m. 1. nomenclator, m.; nomenclatress, f.; 2. (Rom. hist.) nomenclator.

NOMENCLATURE, n. f. nomenclature.

NOMINAL, E, adj. nominal.

NOMINAL, n. m. (philos.) nominal; nominalist.

NOMINATAIRE, n. m. (of benefices) nominee.

NOMINATEUR, n. m. (of benefices) nominator.

NOMINATIF, n. m. (gram.) nominative; nominative case.

Au —, nominative; in the nominative; in the nominative case; du —, of the nominative; nominative.

NOMINATI-F. VE, adj. of names.

Etat —, (a. & m.) names, pl.; list, sing.; liste nominative, list of names; list.

NOMINATION [—açon] n. f. 1. nomination; 2. (to public functions) appointment; nomination.

À la — de, in the appointment, nomination of; in the gift of. Avoir à sa —, to have in o.'s = gift.

NOMINATIFEMENT [—ueman] adv. by name; by o.'s name.

NOMMEMENT, adv. 1. namely; 2. particularly.

NOMMER, v. a. 1. (D'APRÈS, after; DE, by) to name; to call; 2. (b. s.) to tick-name; 3. to name; to nominate; to mention; 4. to appoint (to public functions); to nominate; 5. (by election) to elect; 6. to return (to parliament); to elect; 7. (by vote) to vote.

1. — un enfant d'après son parrain, to name, to call a child after his god-father; — une île de son nom, to name, to call an island by o.'s name.

NOMMÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of NOMMER) 1. by name; 2. said; 3. appointed (fixed).

Non —, unnamed. Devoir être —, (V. senses) to be appointable. Qui n'a pas été —, unelected.

SE NOMMER, pr. v. 1. to state o.'s name; 2. o.'s name to be; to be called.

9. Il se nomme —, he is named; he is called.

Comment se nomme-t-il? what is his name? Il se nomme —, his name is —.

NON, adv. 1. no; 2. not; 3. (comp.) un; in; non.

1. Oui ou —, yes or no. 2. — sans cause, not without a cause; — que je sache, not that I know. 3. — acquiescement, non-compliance; — condensation, uncondensable; — commuable, incommutable.

— pas, not; — que, (subj.) not that; (not but that); (not but; — plus, 1. neither; 2. either; ni — plus, nor ... either; — seulement, not only; — vraiment, no indeed; mais —! no indeed! no certainly! certainly not! oh que —! oh no! Croire que —, to think / not / dire —, que —, to say / no.

[Non added to adj. a. or verbs, i. e. in the composition of words, is generally separated by a hyphen and the n always preserves its nasal sound.]

NON. For words beginning by Non look at the other word: for non-payement, non condensable, &c., see at PAYEMENT, CONDENSABLE, &c.

NON, n. m., pl. —, no.

NONAGENAIRE, adj. (pers.) of ninety years of age; of ninety.

NONAGÈSIME, adj. (astr.) nonagesimal.

NONANTE, adj. + ninety.

NONANTIÈME, adj. + ninetieth.

NONCE, n. m. nuncio.

NONCHALAMMENT, adv. carelessly; heedlessly; listlessly; supinely.

NONCHALANCE, n. f. carelessness; heedlessness; listlessness; supineness.

NONCHALANT, E, adj. careless; heedless; listless; supine.

NONCIATURE, n. f. nunciature.

NON-CONFORMISTE, n. m. (Engl. hist.) non-conformist.

NON-CONFORMITÉ, n. f. 1. unconformity; 2. (Engl. hist.) non-conformity.

NON-ÊTRE [non-êtr] n. m. non-existence.

NONE, n. f. 1. (cath. lit.) none; 2. —s, (pl.) (Rom. calend.) nones, pl.

NONIDI, n. m. Nonidi (9th day of the decade in the calendar of the first French republic).

NONIUS [nonius] n. m. (math. instr.) nonius; sliding-gauge; sliding-rule.

NONNAIN,

NONNETTE, n. f. (jest.) nun.

NONNETTE, n. f. 1. (jest.) young nun; 2. "nonnette" (kind of ginger bread); 3. (orn.) eagle of Nigritia; 4. (orn.) osprey; fishing-eagle.

NONOBTANT, prep. notwithstanding; (in spite of).

— ce, ce —, (law) notwithstanding.

NONOBTANT QUE, conj. (subj.) notwithstanding; although; though.

NONPAREIL [—rè-y] LE, adj. ≠ unequalled; non-pareil.

NONPAREILLE [—rè-y] n. f. 1. (arts) non-pareil (a. th. very small); 2. (bot.) non-pareil (apple); 3. (conf.) "non-pareil" (small sugar-plum); 4. (merc.) narrow ribbon; 5. (print.) non-pareil.

NON-PLUS-ULTRA [non-plus-ultra] F. NEC-PLUS-ULTRA.

NON-SENS, n. m. 1. nonsense; 2. nonsensicalness.

De —, nonsensical.

NONUPLE, adj. ≠ nine-fold.

NONUPLER, v. a. to increase nine-fold.

NOPAL, n. m. (bot.) nopal; cochineal-fig, fig-tree.

NORD, n. m. 1. North; 2. north-wind.

— est, 1. north-east; 2. — east wind; — ouest, 1. — west; 2. — west wind. Homme du —, Norman; vent du —, north wind. Au —, (V. senses) 1. in the =; 2. northerly; 3. northward; northwards; 4. (geog.) on the =; du —, (V. senses) 1. north; northerly; northern; 2. (geog.) (of seas) German; du côté du —, northward; northwards; vers le —, northerly; northward; northwards.

NORD, adj. (geog.) (of the pole) North.

NORMAL, E, adj. 1. normal; 2. regular; ordinary; usual; 3. (of schools) normal.

Etat —, (V. senses) (did.) health; healthy state. À l'état —, in a healthy state.

NORMALE, n. f. (geom.) normal; normal line; perpendicular.

NORMAND, E, adj. 1. Norman; 2. § (of answers) equivocal; ambiguous; 3. (of a reconciliation) feigned.

NORMAND, n. m. E, n. f. Norman.

Un fin —, a man not to be trusted.

Repondre en —, to answer equivocally, ambiguously.

NOS [nô] pr. adj. (possessive) pl. m. f. your.

NOSOGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) nosology.

NOSOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) nosology.

NOSOLOGIQUE, adj. (did.) nosological.

NOSOLOGISTE, n. m. (did.) nosologist.

NOSTALGIE, n. f. (med.) nostalgia; (home-sickness).

NOSTOC.

NOSTOCH [nostok] n. m. (bot.) nostoc; nostoch.

NOTA, observe; remark.

— bene, 1. =; 2. nota bene.

NOTA, n. m. observation; remark; note.

NOTABILITE, n. f. 1. (com.) respectability; 2. principal person.

NOTABLE, adj. 1. (th.) notable; remarkable; 2. (th.) considerable; 3. (pers.) of respectability; 4. (pers.) principal.

NOTABLE, n. m. 1. principal; 2. (Fr. hist.) notable (deputy of the States appointed by the Crown).

NOTABLEMENT, adv. 1. notably; remarkably; 2. considerably.

NOTAIRE, n. m. notary; notary public.

De —, notarial; par-devant —, notarial.

NOTAMMENT, adv. specially; especially; particularly.

NOTARIAT, n. m. profession of a notary.

NOTARIÉ, E, adj. notarial (done, taken by a notary).

NOTATION [notacion] n. f. notation.

NOTE, n. f. 1. mark; note; 2. note; remark; 3. memorandum; minute; note; 4. bill (of tradesmen); account; 5. (com.) account; 6. (diplom.) note; 7. (mus.) note.

— acquittee, bill receipted; — infamante, d'infamie, mark, brand of infamy. — au bas de la page, (print.) foot, bottom note; — en marge, marginal note; note in the margin. Cahier de —s, 1. common-place book; 2. (schools) conclusion-book. Bien attacher une —, (mus.) to make / a note felt; changer de —, chanter sur une autre —, to change o.'s tune; chanter la —, 1. (mus.) to solia; 2. to sing / in tune but without expression; inscrire une —, to enter a memorandum; prendre une —, to make / a memorandum, a minute; prendre — de, 1. to make / a memorandum of; to note; to note down; to take / a note of; to minute; to minute down; to take / a minute of; (to take / down; 2. to notice; to take / notice of; (to take / account of; prendre bonne — de, to note; to notice; to take / due notice of; ne savoir qu'une —, to say / always the same thing.

NOTER, v. a. 1. § to mark; 2. § to note; to note down; to make / a memorandum of; to minute; to minute down; to set / down; (to take / down; 3. § to notice; to take / notice of; to remark; to observe; 4. (mus.) to prick.

NOTEUR, n. m. music-copier.

NOTICE, n. f. 1. notice (paper communicating information); account; 2. (sing.) noticia, pl.; 3. (of books) list short catalogue; 4. (of newspapers) review.

NOTIFICATION [—açon] n. f. 1. notification; 2. (law) notice.

Faire une —, to give / notice.

NOTIFIER, v. a. to notify.

Faire —, (law) to give / notice of.

NOTION [noción] n. f. 1. notion; (idea; 2. information; knowledge.

Faible —, slight notion, idea. N'avoir pas de — de, to have no = of; concevoir une —, to entertain a =.

NOTOIRE, adj. (th.) notorious.

NOTOIREMENT [notoirmen] adv. notoriously.

NOTORIÉTÉ, n. f. notoriety.

Acte de —, (law) notarial document attesting a fact in the absence of written evidence. De — publique, of public notoriety.

NOTRE, pr., adj. (possessive) m. f. sing. (pl. Nos) our.

— père, our father; nos frères et nos sœurs, our brothers and sisters; nos père et mère, our father and mother.

[NOTRE is generally repeated before each noun of a different signification, except in the case of père et mère. V. Ex.]

NÔTRE, pr. (possessive) (1. ours (belonging to us); 2. ours (of our party).

Le —, m. sing. la —, f. sing. les —s, m. f. pl. ours; le —, 1. ours; 2. our own (property); 3. our own (production); 4. ours (our family); 5. ours (our country, party, company). Nous avons fait des —s, we have played our pranks.

NOTRE-DAME, n. f. 1. The Virgin Mary; 2. (of churches) Notre-Dame.

NOUE, n. f. 1. gutter-lead; 2. pasture; 3. pasture-land.

NOUEMENT [nouman] n. m. 1. knotting.

NOUER, v. a. 1. to knot; 2. to tie; 3. to tie up; 4. to form; 5. (b. s.) to concoct; to get up; 6. (lit.) to form the knot, node of (a literary, theatrical performance); 7. (nav.) to hitch (ropes).

NOUÉ, e. pa. p. (V. senses of NOUER) (med.) rickety.

Non —, 1. unknotted; 2. untied; 3. unformed.

SE NOUER, pr. v. 1. (th.) (à, to) to fasten, to attach o.'s self; 2. (th.) to hitch; 3. (pers.) to grow rickety; 4. (hort.) to knot.

NOUER, v. n. (hort.) to knot.

NOUET, n. m. little bag (containing a substance to be infused or boiled).

NOUEU-X [noueu] SE, adj. 1. (of wood) knotty; 2. (bot.) nodose; 3. (did.) nodose; 4. (hort.) nodous.

État —, nature noueuse, nodosity; knottiness.

NOUGAT, n. m. "nougat" (almond cake).

NOUILLES [nou-y']

NOULES, n. f. pl. "noules" (pastry).

NOULET, n. m. gutter (of a roof).

NOURRAIN, n. m. V. ALEVIN.

NOURRICE, n. f. 1. nurse; wet-nurse; 2. nurse (mother); 3. foster mother; 4. (of animals) foster-dam; 5. nurse (that which supplies).

— qui élève un enfant à boire, au biberon, dry nurse. En —, at nurse; out at nurse. Battre sa —, to kick down the ladder that served to ascend; changer en —, to change (a child) while at nurse; mettre en —, to put to, out to nurse; retirer de —, to take from nurse.

NOURRICIER, n. m. 1. foster father; 2. (DE) fosterer (of); father (to); friend (to).

NOURRICIER, IÈRE, adj. (did.) nutritive; nutritious.

Père —, foster father.

NOURRIR, v. a. (DE, with) 1. to feed; to nourish; to nurture; 2. to maintain (provide for); to support; (to keep); 3. to board (a. o.); 4. to nurse (an infant); (to suckle); 5. to foster (promote growth); 6. to supply (with necessities); 7. to produce; 8. to nurture; to educate; to rear; to foster; 9. to foster; to foster up; to cherish; to entertain; to keep alive; to keep up; 10. (mus.) to render (sounds) full; 11. (paint.) to lay on (colours).

— à l'étable, (rur. econ.) to stall-feed. Chose, personne qui nourrit, (V. senses) feeder; nourisher.

NOURRI, e. pa. p. (V. senses of NOURRIR) 1. (pers.) fed; 2. (DE, in) rich; 3. (of plants) full; 4. (of style) copious; 5. (paint.) thick-laid; 6. (writing) (of strokes) thick.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unfed; un-

nourished; unnurtured; 2. § unsupported.

SE NOURRIR, pr. v. (DE, on) 1. to feed; to live; 2. to maintain, to support o.'s self; 3. to thrive; to prosper; 4. (DE) to feed (on); to entertain (with); to delight (with); (to feast on).

— bien, 1. (pers.) to live well, badly. 2. to thrive; — mal, 1. (pers.) to live badly; 2. not to thrive.

NOURRISSAGE, n. m. feeding (of cattle).

— au vert, (rur. econ.) soiling.

NOURRISSANT, E, adj. nutritive; nutritious; nourishing.

NOURRISEUR, n. m. cow-keeper.

NOURRISEUR, adj. (tech.) feeding; feed.

Tuyau —, feed-pipe.

NOURRISSON, n. m. 1. nursling, m. f.; foster child, m. f.; foster babe, m. f.; foster son, m.; foster daughter, f.; fosterling, m. f.; 2. § nursling (pupil), m. f.; foster child, m. f.; foster son, m.; foster daughter, f.

NOURRITURE, n. f. 1. food; nourishment; nutriment; nutrition; nurture; 2. diet; living; 3. maintenance; sustenance; support; livelihood; (keep); 4. board; 5. nursing (of infants); suckling; 6. (for cattle) provender; 7. food (instruction); nourishment; nurture; nutriment; aliment.

— sèche, (for horses) hard meat; — succulente, nutritive food. — de cheval, horse-provender, food. Susceptible de —, nourishable. Gages pour frais de —, board-wages. Comme —, for food; sans —, unfed. Faire des —s, 1. to feed cattle; 2. to rear cattle; to breed; faire une —, to breed; se pousser de —, to eat to excess; prendre de la —, 1. to take food; 2. to taste food; prendre —, (th.) to receive nourishment; recevoir des gages pour frais de —, to be on board-wages. — passe nature, habit is second nature.

NOUS, pr. (personal) 1. (nomin. or with VOICI or VOILÀ) we; 2. (objective) us; 3. (dat.) to us; 4. (reflected) ourselves; 5. (reciprocal) each other; 6. (he, m.; she, f.); 7. (expletive) ...

1. — le voyons, we see him. 2. Il — voit, he sees us; il parle de —, he speaks of us. 3. Il — le donne, he gives it to us; ne — le donnez pas, do not give it to us; donnez-le —, give it to us; donnez —-en, give us some; ne — en donnez pas, do not give us any; vous — le direz, you will tell it to us. 7. — pensons —, le contraire, we think the contrary.

— autres (, we).

[Nous in the objective precedes the verb except in the imperative conjugated affirm. When nous dative is accompanied by another pr. in the accusative (except le, la, les) nous is placed before it (V. Ex 3).]

NOUS-MÊME, pr. ourselves (myself).

NOUS-MÊMES, pr. ourselves (myself and another or others).

NOUURE, n. f. 1. (sing.) rickets, pl.; 2. (hort.) knotting.

NOU-VEAU, VEL, VELLE, adj. (pour, to; de, to) 1. § new (recent in origin, not before known); novel; 2. § new (new-fashioned); 3. § new (beginning); 4. § fresh (recently obtained); 5. (pers.) novice; inexperienced; new; 6. § new (resembling a. o., a. th. that preceded); other; (fresh; 7. (adverb.) new; newly.

1. Cet ouvrage est tout —, bien qu'il ne soit pas neuf, this work is quite new (recently published) although it is not new (being a second-hand copy); du vin —, new wine; un nouvel habit, a new (different) coat; un — mot, a new word; une nouvelle découverte, a new discovery. 2. Un habit —, a new (new-fashioned) coat. 3. Nouvelle lune, new moon; nouvel an, new year; nouvelle saison, new season; — style, new style. 4. De — soldats, fresh soldiers. 6. Un — César, a new, an other Caesar; un — déluge, a new, an other, a fresh deluge.

Assez —, newish; toujours un —, one ... more; "another and another...; tout —, tout à fait —, quite new.

[NOUVEAU becomes nouvel before a n. beginning with a vowel or a silent h. Nouvel always precedes the n.; nouveau and nouvelle may precede, but there is often a slight difference of sense between the two forms. Nouveau must not be confounded with neuf.]

NOUVEAU, n. m. 1. new; 2. new thing; something new.

Du —, something new. À —, (com.) on new account; de —, 1. new; 2. anew; again; 3. again; over again; another. Qu'y a-t-il de —? what is the news? what is there new?

NOUVEAUTE, n. f. 1. § newness (recentness of make, or of use); 2. § novelty (recentness of origin or of being known); newness; 3. § newness (quality of being new-fashioned); novelty; 4. § novelty (new thing); 5. § novelty; innovation; 6. § rarity (scarce thing); 7. § recency; recentness; 8. (com.) novelty; 9. —s, (pl.) (com.) fancy articles, goods, pl.

Marchand de —s, linen draper; magasin de —s, repository of fancy articles, goods.

NOUVEL, adj. V. NOUVEAU.

NOUVELLE, n. f. 1. news, sing.; 2. (sing.) intelligence, sing.; (tidings, pl.); 3. (piece of news); 4. novel (short); tale.

Bonne —, good news; les dernières, les plus fraîches —s, (pl.) the latest intelligence, sing.; fraîche —, late =; — saisissante, startling =. —s d'antichambre, de basse-cour, de l'arbre de Cracovie (, idle rumours, pl.; —s de l'étranger, (pl.) foreign =, sing.; — de l'intérieur, home =. Auteur de —s, novelist; colporteur de —s, =-man; débitant de —s, =-monger; donneur de —s, intelligencer; piqueur de —s, =-gatherer. Point de —, 1. § no =; 2. § there is none forthcoming; quelle —? what =? what is the =? Apporter la —, 1. to bring intelligence; 2. to bring word; apprendre des —s, 1. to hear =; 2. to have intelligence (from a. o.); to hear (from a. o.); to hear tidings (of); attendre des —s de q. u., to expect to hear from a. o.; avoir des —s de q. u., 1. to hear from a. o.; 2. to hear of a. o.; demander des —s de, 1. to ask for (a. o., a. th.); 2. to ask after (a. o.); donner la — de, to give = of; donner de ses —s, to send =; donner de ses —s à q. u., to let a. o. hear from one; envoyer de ses —s, to send =; envoyer savoir les —s de q. u., to send to enquire after a. o.; être une bonne, mauvaise —, to be good, bad =, hearing; fournir des —s à q. u., to supply a. o. with information; recevoir des —s de q. u., 1. to hear from a. o.; 2. to hear of a. o.; savoir des —s de q. u., to have heard of a. o.; faire savoir de ses —s à q. u., to let a. o. hear from one; transmettre des —s, to convey, to transmit =, intelligence. Vous aurez, vous entendrez de mes —s, you shall hear from me; you shall hear of it; quelles sont les —s? what is the news? what is the best =? Point de —s bonnes —s, no = is good =.

NOUVELLEMENT [nouvelman] adv. newly; recently; lately.

NOUVELLETE [nouvelte] n. f. (law) 1. trespass; 2. disposition.

NOUVELLISTE, n. m. 1. news-man; 2. news-monger; 3. novelist.

NOVALE, n. f. 1. new land; 2. —s, (pl.) tithe on new land, sing.

NOVALE, adj. (of land) new (recently cleared).

NOVA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. innovator.

NOVATEUR, adj. innovating.

(law) to void; to make void; rendre — et de — effet, (law) to void; to make void.

[Not followed by a relative pr. often requires the subj.]

NUL, adj. m. none; no person; no one; (nobody).

NULLE, n. f. character that is null.

NULLEMENT [nulman] adv. by no means; not at all.

NULLITE, n. f. 1. nullity; 2. (pers.) cipher; 3. (law) flaw.

Demande en —, (law) plea in abatement. À peine de —, (law) on penalty of becoming void. Entacher de —, (law) to render (contracts, deeds) voidable; entaché de —, (law) (of contracts, deeds) voidable; être d'une parfaite —, (pers.) to be absolutely a cipher.

NUMENT, adv. 1. nakedly; openly; 2. (feud.) immediately.

NUMÉRAIRE, adj. (of the value of coins) legal.

NUMÉRAIRE, n. m. 1. specie; cash; coin; (hard money); 2. (com.) cash; hard cash; 3. (polit. econ.) coin; 4. (fin.) specie.

De —, (V. senses) nummular; nummular. Avoir peu de — en caisse, to be short of cash; émettre du —, to issue specie.

NUMÉRAL, E, adj. numeral.

Lettre — e, = letter; numeral; signe —, = character; numeral.

NUMÉRATEUR, n. m. (arith.) numerator.

NUMÉRATION [—acion] n. f. 1. numeration; 2. (arith.) numeration.

— écrite, (math.) notation. Système de —, (arith.) scale of numeration.

NUMÉRIQUE, adj. numerical; numeral.

NUMÉRIQUEMENT [—rikman] adv. numerically; numerally.

NUMERO, n. m. 1. number (indicative of the order); 2. (a. & m.) size; 3. (com.) size.

1. Le — d'une page, d'une maison, d'une règle, the number of a page, a house, a rule.

Entendre le —, to understand o.'s business; être du bon —, to be of good quality.

NUMÉROTAGE, n. m. numbering (indicative of order).

NUMÉROTÉ, v. a. to number (mark the order of).

— les maisons, les pages, les règles, to number houses, pages, rules.

NUMISMATE, n. m. numismatologist.

NUMISMATIQUE, adj. numismatic.

NUMISMATIQUE, n. f. (sing.) numismatics, pl.

NUMISMATOGRAPHIE, n. f. numismatology.

NUMMULAIRE, n. f. 1. (bot.) moneywort; 2. (foss.) nummulate.

NUMMULITE, n. f. (foss.) nummulate.

NUNCUPATIF, adj. m. (law) (of wills) nuncupative; nuncupatory.

NUNDINAL, E, adj. (Rom. hist.) nundinal.

Lettre — e, = letter; nundinal.

NUPCIAL [nupcial] E, adj. * nuptial.

Chambre — e, = bride-chamber.

NUQUE, n. f. nape (of the neck).

NUTATION [nutacion] n. f. 1. (astr.) nutation; 2. (bot.) nutation.

NUTRITIF, VE, adj. nutritious; nutritive; nourishing.

NUTRITION [nutricion] n. f. nutrition.

NYCTAGE, n. m. (bot.) nyctago.

— du Pérou, marvel of Peru.

NYCTALOPÉ, n. m. f. nyctalops.

NYCTALOPIE, n. f. (med.) nyctalopia; (owl-sight).

NYMPHE [ninf] n. f. 1. nymph; 2. —s, (pl.) (anat.) nymphæ, pl.; 3. (ent.) nymph; pupa; (grab).

— océanique, — de la mer, de l'O-

céan, (myth.) sea-nymph; sea-maid. Comme une —, nymph-like; nymphly. De —, des —s, (V. senses) nymphaean; nymphish.

NYMPHÉE [ninféa] n. m. V. NÉUPHAR.

NYMPHÉE [ninfé] n. f. (arch.) nymphæa.

NYMPHOMANIE [ninfomani] n. f. (med.) nymphomania; erotomania.

O

O [3] n. m. 1. (fifteenth letter of the alphabet) o; 2. (Roman character representing 11) O.

Les — de Noël, Christmas anthems.

O. [ouest] (abbreviation of OUEST, west) W. (west).

OASIS [oasis] n. f. oasis.

OBGORDE, E, adj. (bot.) obverse.

OBEDIENCE, n. f. 1. + obedience; 2. permission to leave one convent for another; 3. (sing.) functions (in a convent, pl.); 4. consistory (of the pope); 5. jurisdiction (of the pope).

OBÉDIENCIER, n. m. friar doing duty in a benefice by order of his superior.

OBÉDIENTIEL [obédianciel] LE, adj. (of friars) obediential.

OBÉIR, v. n. (à) 1. to obey (...); to pay, to give obedience (to); 2. to obey (...); to be under the dominion (of); 3. (th.) to yield; to bend; 4. + to serve.

1. — à ses supérieurs, to obey o.'s superiors; to pay, to give obedience to o.'s superiors.

Pour — à, in obedience to; to obey.

Être obéi, to be obeyed; se faire —, to make o.'s self obeyed; to be obeyed. Personne qui obéit, obeyer. À qui tout obéit, all-obeying; auquel on n'obéit pas, unobeyed.

OBÉISSANCE, n. f. 1. (à, to) obedience; 2. obsequiousness; 3. §§ (of princes) dominion.

— obsequieuse, (b. s.) obsequiousness. Non —, non — obsequieuse, unobsequiousness. Personne qui rend —, obeyer; terres de son —, (of princes) o.'s dominions. pl. Avec —, 1. obediently; 2. obsequiously; d'—, (V. senses) obediential; par — à, in obedience to; sans —, sans — obsequieuse, unobsequiously. Être d'une grande —, to be very obedient, être sous l'— de père et de mère, to be under the legal authority of o.'s parents; prêter — à un prince, to yield dominion to a prince; rendre — à, to obey; to pay obedience to.

OBÉISSANT, E, adj. 1. (à, to) obedient; 2. obsequious; 3. (th.) flexible; pliant.

Peu —, 1. disobedient; 2. unobsequious.

OBELISQUE, n. m. obelisk.

En forme d'—, obeliskal. Dresser, ériger un —, to erect an obelisk.

OBÉRER, v. a. to involve in debt; to involve.

OBÉRÉ, E, pa. p. indebted; involved in debt; involved.

S'OBÉRER, pr. v. to involve o.'s self in debt; to involve o.'s self; to get, to run into debt.

OBESITÉ, n. f. obesity.

OBIER, n. m. (bot.) guelder rose.

OBITU [obitu] n. m. (cath. lit.) obit.

De l'—, obituary.

OBITUARE, adj. obituary.

OBITUAIRE, n. m. obituary.

OBJECTER, v. a. 1. (à, to) to object; 2. (à) to object (against); to reproach (with).

OBJECTIF, VE, adj. 1. (opt.) objective; 2. (philos.) objective; 3. (theol.) objective.

OBJECTIF, n. m. 1. (opt.) object-glass; 2. (philos.) objective.

OBJECTION [objekcion] n. f. objection.

— sans réplique, unanswerable =, — sans solidité, groundless =. Personne qui élève, fait une —, des —s, objecter. Aller au-devant d'une —, to meet o.'s self; apporter une —, to urge an =; n'avoir pas d'— contre, to have no = to; écarter une —, to remove an =; élever une —, to raise, to start an =; faire —, une —, to make o.'s self =; prévenir une —, to anticipate an =; rencontrer une —, to meet o.'s self with an =; repousser une —, to overthrow o.'s self. Il y a —, 1. there is an =; 2. objected to; il n'y a pas d'—, there is no =.

OBJECTIVEMENT [—tivman] adv. (philos.) objectively.

OBJET, n. m. 1. object; 2. object; subject; subject matter; 3. object; end; aim; purpose; purport; 4. object; article; thing; 5. —s, (pl.) goods; articles, pl.; 6. (persp.) original object.

— chéri, darling; — effrayant, (b. s.) object; —s volés, (law) stolen goods. —s de fantaisie, de luxe, fancy goods, articles. État d'un —, (ind.) objectivity. Comme un —, objectively sans —, objectless. Avoir pour —, to have in view.

OBJURGATION [—acion] n. f. (did.) objurgation.

D'—, objurgatory.

OBLAT, n. m. + lay monk.

OBLATION [oblacion] n. f. oblation; offering.

Faire une —, to make o.'s self =.

OBLIGATION [obligacion] n. f. 1. obligation; 2. (bank.) bond; 3. (fin.) bond; 4. (law) bond; obligation.

— de la compagnie des Indes, (bank.) India-bond; — de faire, (law) tenure to be done. Débitéur, porteur d'—, (fin.) bond-holder; personne qui a des —s, 1. person who is under obligation; 2. debtor. S'acquitter d'une —, to discharge, to fulfil, to perform an obligation; avoir une —, de l'— à q. u., 1. to owe a o. obligation; to be, to lie o.'s self under an obligation to a o.; 2. to lay o.'s self under an obligation to a o.; avoir —, des —s à q. u. de q. th., to be indebted to a o. for a th.; to be obliged to a o. for a th.; croire q. u. dans l'— de —, to deem, to think o.'s self incumbent on a o. to —; être dans l'— de, to be, to lie o.'s self under an obligation to; être de l'— de q. u. (de), to be, to become o.'s self incumbent on a o. (to); passer une —, (law) to enter into a bond.

OBLIGATOIRE, adj. (trouv) 1. obligatory (on); compulsory (on); impossible (to); 2. incumbent (on).

Être — pour q. u. (de), (V. senses) to become incumbent on a o. (to).

OBLIGATOIREMENT [—tivman] adv. (trouv, on) obligatorily; compulsorily.

OBLIGE, n. m. E, n. f. (law) 1. obligor; covenantor; 2. (sing.) indentures (of apprenticeship), pl.

OBLIGEAMMENT [obligaman] adv. obligingly.

OBLIGEANCE [obligans] n. f. obligingness.

OBLIGEANT [obligan] E, adj. (trouv, to) obliging; kind.

OBLIGER, v. a. 1. (à, to) to oblige; to compel; to constrain; 2. to oblige; to bind; 3. (de, de) to oblige (with, by); to do o.'s self a pleasure (to, by); 4. to bind o.'s self (by deed); (law) (à, to) to bind o.'s self (by deed).

Personne qui oblige, obliger; compeller.

OBLIGÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of OBLIGER) necessary; of course.

Un compliment —, a necessary compliment; a compliment of course.

Être — à q. u. de q. ch., (V. senses) to be obliged to a. o. for a. th.

S'OBLIGER, pr. v. (λ. to) 1. to obligate o.'s self; to bind v. o.'s self; 2. (law) to bind v. o.'s self (by deed).

OBLIGER, v. n. to impose obligations.

OBLIQUE, adj. 1. § oblique; 2. § slanting; slant; 3. § oblique (insincere); wry; 4. § oblique; indirect; 5. (geom.) scalene; 6. (gram.) oblique.

Direction —, 1. oblique direction; 2. slant; route —, (nav.) traverse Être —, (V. senses) to slant; faire une route —, (nav.) to traverse; rendre —, (V. senses) to slant.

OBLIQUEMENT [oblikman] adv. 1. § obliquely; 2. § slantingly; askant; 3. § obliquely; indirectly.

OBLIQUITE [oblikuite, oblikite] n. f. 1. § obliquity; obliqueness; 2. § slant; 3. § torqueness (insincerity).

OBLITERATION [—sion] n. f. 1. obliteration (by the operation of natural causes); 2. (med.) obliteration.

OBLITERER, v. a. 1. § to obliterate (by the operation of natural causes); 2. (med.) to obliterate.

1. Le temps a oblitéré cette inscription, time has obliterated that inscription.

S'OBLITERER, pr. v. 1. § to become v. obliterated (by the operation of natural causes); 2. § to fall v. into disuse; to become v. exploded; 3. (med.) to be obliterated.

OBLONG [oblon] UE, adj. oblong.

Un peu —, oblongish. Figure —ue, oblong; forme —ue, oblongness. D'une forme —ue, oblongly.

OBOLE, n. f. obolus (coin).

N'avoir pas une —, not to be worth a groat; ne pas donner une — de q. ch., not to give v. a farthing for a. th.

OBOMBRER [obombre] v. a. § to overshadow.

OBRÉPTICE, adj. (law) obreptitious.

OBRÉPTEMENT [—tisme] adv. (law) obreptitiously.

OBRÉPTION [obrepion] n. f. (law) obreption (concealment of the truth).

OBSCÈNE, adj. obscene.

D'une manière —, obscenely.

OBSCÉNITE, n. f. obscenity; obscenity.

Avec —, obscenely.

OBSCUR, E, adj. 1. § dark; 2. § obscure; 3. § (of colour) dark.

Un peu —, 1. § darkish; 2. § somewhat obscure. Faire —, to be dark.

OBSCURCIR, v. a. 1. § to darken; 2. § to obscure; 3. § to dim; 4. § to tully; to tarnish.

Chose qui obscurcit, darkener.

OBSCURCI, E, pa. p. 1. § darkened; 2. § obscured; 3. § dim.

Non —, 1. § undarkened; 2. § unobscured.

S'OBSCURCIR, pr. v. 1. § to darken; 2. § to darkle; 3. § to become v. to get v. obscure; 4. § to get v. to grow v. dim; 5. § to be sullied, tarnished.

OBSCURCISSEMENT [obskurissman] n. m. 1. § darkening; 2. § obscuration; 3. § dimness.

— de la vue, caligation.

OBSCUREMENT, adv. 1. § darkly; 2. § obscurely; 3. § dimly.

OBSCURITE, n. f. 1. § darkness; 2. § obscurity; 3. § dimness.

— complète, utter darkness. Dans l'—, obscurely; de l'—, obscure. Sortir de son —, to emerge from obscurity.

OBSECRATION [—sion] n. f. 1. —s. (pl.) (Rom. ant.) obsecration, sing.; 2. (rhet.) obsecration.

OBSEDER, v. a. 1. to beset v.; 2. (of evil spirits) to possess.

OBSEQUES, n. f. obsequies, pl.

Faire les — de q. u., to perform a. o.'s =.

OBSEQUEUSEMENT [obsékieuzman] adv. (b. s.) obsequiously.

OBSEQUEU-X [obsékieu] SE, adj. (b. s.) obsequious.

Peu —, unobsequious. Soumission obsequieuse, obsequiousness.

OBSERVABLE [obsérval] adj. (did.) observable.

D'une manière —, observably.

OBSERVANCE [obsérvans] n. f. — observance.

Étroite —, strict =.

OBSERVANTIN [obsérvantin] n. m. (rel. ord.) observant; recollect.

OBSERVANTIN [obsérvantin] adj. m. observant.

OBSERVA-TEUR [obsérvateur] n. m.

TRICE, n. f. 1. observer; remarker;

2. (of laws, rules) observer; observant.

OBSERVA-TEUR [obsérvateur] TRICE, adj. observing; observant.

Peu —, unobserving; unobservant.

OBSERVATION [obsérvation] n. f. 1.

observation; 2. notice; 3. observance;

accomplishment; fulfilment; perfor-

mance; 4. — observance; practice; 5.

(astr.) observation; 6. (mil.) observa-

tion.

— exacte, correct, just observation;

rigide —, strict observance. Corps d'—,

(mil.) corps of =; esprit d'—, spirit of

=. Avoir l'esprit d'—, to have a talent

for =; échapper à son —, to escape

o.'s =; être en —, 1. (mil.) to look out;

2. § to look out; to be on the look out;

faire une —, 1. to make v. an =; to

observe; 2. (astr.) to take v. an =; faire

des, ses —s, to observe; to make v. o.'s

=s; rapporter les —s, (geom.) to lay v.

down the work.

OBSERVATOIRE [obsératoire] n. m.

observatory.

OBSERVER [obsérve] v. a. 1. to ob-

serve; to behold v.; to view; to take v. a

view of; 2. (λ. to) to observe; to re-

mark; to notice; to take v. notice of;

(to mind); 3. to observe; to attend to;

to fulfil; to perform; to keep v.; 4. to

watch over.

2. — q. ch. de singulier, to observe, to re-

mark, to notice a. th. singular; faire — q. ch.

à q. u., to cause a. o. to observe a. th.; to ob-

serve a. th. to a. o. 3. — des règles, des lois, to

observe rules, laws.

— de plus près, to take v. a nearer

view of. Attention —, observant. Faire

— q. ch. à q. u., to observe, to notice

a. th. to a. o. Qui n'observe pas, 1. un-

observing; 2. unobservant; qu'on ne

peut —, unobservable.

[Observer must not be confounded with faire

observer.]

OBSERVÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of Ob-

SERVER.

Non —, unobserved. Être — par q.

u., (V. senses) to fall v. under a. o.'s

observation.

S'OBSERVER, pr. v. 1. to be very cir-

cumspect; 2. to observe each other; to

look at each other.

OBSÉSION, n. f. 1. besetting; 2.

being beset; 3. being possessed (by evil

spirits).

Faire abandonner, quitter q. ch. à q.

u. par —, to worry a. o. out of a. th.,

faire faire q. ch. à q. u. par —, to

worry a. o. into a. th.; tenir q. u. en

— en état d'—, to beset v. a. o.

OBSIDIANE, n. f.

OBSIDIENNE, n. f. (min.) obsidian.

OBSIDIONAL, E, adj. obsidional (per-

taining to a siege).

OBSACLE, n. m. (λ. pour, to) 1.

obstacle; obstruction; hindrance;

impediment; obstruction; encum-

brance; trammel; 2. holdback.

— insurmontable, invincible, insur-

mountable, insurmountable obstacle; lé-

ger —, slight =. Sans —, (V. senses)

unhindered; unimpeded; unmolested;

unobstructed; untrammelled. Combat-

tre un —, to meet v. an =; faire —, to

form an =; to hinder; faire, mettre —

à, to lay v., to throw v. an = in the

way of; to obstruct; lever un —, to

remove an =, an impediment; faire

naitre un —, to raise an =; rencon-

trer un —, to meet v. with an =. Qui

ne rencontre pas d'—, unopposed.

OBSÉTRIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (did.)

obstetrics, pl.; midwifery, sing.

OBSÉTRIQUE, adj. (did.) obstetric;

obstetrical; of midwifery.

OBSINATION [—sion] n. f. 1. (pers.)

obstinacy; stubbornness; self-will; 2.

(th.) obstinacy.

Avec —, obstinately; stubbornly.

OBSISTE, E, adj. 1. (pers.) obstinate;

stubborn; self-willed; 2. (th.) obstinate.

OBSISTEMENT, adv. obstinately;

stubbornly; with obstinacy, stubborn-

ness, self-will.

OBSISTER, v. a. to render, to make v.

obstinate.

S'OBSISTER, pr. v. (λ) 1. to be obsti-

nate (in); 2. to be obstinately bent

(on, upon); 3. to hold v. out.

OBSUCTIF, VE, adj. (med.) ob-

structive; obstruct.

OBSUCTION [obsukcion] n. f. 1. ob-

struction; stopping up; 2. (med.) ob-

struction.

OBSUER, v. a. 1. § to obstruct; to

be obstructive of; to stop up, 2. (med.)

to obstruct.

Personne qui obstrue, obstructor.

OBSUÉ, E, pa. p. 1. obstructed;

stopped up; 2. (med.) obstructed.

Non —, unobstructed.

OBTÉPERER [obtanpère] v. n. 1. (λ)

to obey (...); to comply (with); 2. (law)

to obey (...).

OBTENIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like

TENIR) 1. § to obtain; to procure; (to

get v.) to catch v.; 2. to obtain; (to

get v.) to come v. by; 3. (b. s.) to

bribe; to suborn; 4. (did.) to obtain;

5. (law) to recover.

— par pétition, (law) to sue out. —

de q. u. de faire q. ch., to prevail on

a. o. to do a. th. À —, obtainable; un-

gotten. Faire — q. ch. à q. u., to ob-

tain, to procure, (to get v. a. th. for

a. o. to help a. o. to a. th. Personne

qui obtient, obtainer.

OBTENU, E, pa. p. V. senses of Ob-

TENIR.

Non —, 1. unobtained; unprocured;

ungotten; 2. uncaught; 3. unsuborned;

unbribed. Pouvoir être —, to be ob-

tainable.

S'OBTENIR, pr. v. to be obtained.

Pouvoir —, to be obtainable.

OBTENTION [obtancon] n. f. 1. (adm.)

obtainment; 2. (law) obtainment;

purchase.

OBTURATEUR, n. m. 1. (anat.) ob-

turator; 2. (chem.) obturator; 3.

(surg.) obturator.

— conique, (tech.) mitre.

OBTURA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1.

(anat.) (of arteries) pubic; 2. (surg.)

obturating.

OBTURATION [—sion] n. f. (surg.)

obturation.

OBTUS, E, adj. 1. obtuse (dull,

heavy, inactive); blunt; 2. (geom.) ob-

tuse; 3. (nat. hist.) obtuse.

État —, obtuseness; obtusion; for-

me —e, (geom.) obtuseness. À l'esprit

—, blunt-witted; d'une manière —e,

obtusely.

OBUS [obuz] n. m. (artil.) shell.

OBUSIER, n. m. (artil.) howitzer;

howitz.

OBVENTION [obvancion] n. f. (can.

law) obviation.

OBVERS,

OBVERSE, n. m. (of coins, medals)

obverse; face.

OBVIER, v. n. (à, ...) to obviate.
— à un inconvénient, to obviate an inconvenience.

OCCASE [okáz] adj. (astr.) occasive.
OCCASION [okázion] n. f. 1. (de, to) opportunity; occasion; 2. occasion: cause; reason; room; 3. † encounter; engagement; fight.

Belle —, fair, fine opportunity. occasion. Adaptation à l'—, occasionality. À cette —, upon this, that occasion; à mon —, for my sake; à l'— de, 1. on, upon the occasion of (a. th.); 2. for the sake of (a. o.); à la première —, on, upon the first occasion; dans l'—, 1. occasional; 2. occasionally: on, upon occasion, the occasion; dans cette —, upon this, that occasion; dans toutes les —s, on all occasions; d'—, second hand; en toute —, on all occasions; par —, 1. occasional; 2. occasionally; (of letters, parcels, &c.) by —; by private hand; pour l'—, for the occasion; suivant, selon l'—, as occasion requires. Attendre l'—, to wait for an —; avoir — (de), to have occasion, reason, room (to); donner —, to give † occasion; laisser échapper une —, to let † an = escape, (slip); embrasser, saisir une —, to embrace, to seize an =, an occasion; éviter, fuir l'—, to avoid an, the occasion; manquer l'—, to miss an =; laisser passer une —, to let † an = escape, (slip); prendre l'— aux cheveux, au toupet, to seize = by the forelock; se prévaloir, profiter d'une —, to avail o.'s self of an =, of an occasion. Si l'— se présente, se trouve, on the occasion; (if it lie in o.'s way. L'— fait le larron, = makes the thief.

OCCASIONNEL [okázionel] LE, adj. (did.) occasional.

OCCASIONNELLEMENT [okázionelman] adv. occasionally.

OCCASIONNER [okázioné] v. a. to occasion; to cause.

OCCIDENT, n. m. 1. West; 2. West (westerly country); 3. (geog.) West l'Empire d'—, (hist.) the Empire of the West. À l'—, west; westward; d'—, western; occidental; vers l'—, westerly; westward. En se dirigeant à, vers l'—, westwardly; qui se dirige vers l'—, western.

OCCIDENTAL, E, adj. 1. west; western; westerly; 2. (astr., geog.) western; occidental.

OCCIDENTAUX, n. m. natives, inhabitants of the Western countries, pl.

OCCIPITAL, E, adj. (anat.) occipital.

OCCIPUT [okciput] n. m. (anat.) occiput; hind head.

OCCIRE, v. a. + to kill; to slay †; to do † to death †.

OCCIS, E, pa. p. + killed; slain; done to death †.

OCCISEUR, n. m. + killer; slayer.

OCCISION, n. f. + slaughter.

OCCCLUSION, n. f. (med.) occlusion.

OCCULTATION [okultásion] n. f. (astr.) occultation.

OCCULTE, adj. occult.

OCCUPANT, E, adj. 1. occupying; 2. (law) (of attorneys) concerned as the attorney; concerned.

Etre —, to be the occupier

OCCUPANT, n. m. E, n. f. † occupier.

Premier —, 1. first occupier; 2. (law) first occupant. — de la terre, (law) 1. occupier of the land; 2. terre-tenant; tertenant.

OCCUPATION [okupásion] n. f. 1. (of places) occupation; occupancy; 2. occupation (possession); 3. occupation: employment; business; 4. work (employment for workmen); 5. (law) occupancy; 6. (mil.) occupation.

Sans —, (V. senses) without occupation, employ; unoccupied; un-

employed. Aimer l'—, to like occupation; to be fond of occupation.

OCCUPER, v. a. 1. † to occupy; 2. † to occupy (room, time); to take † up; 3. † (à, in, with) to occupy; to employ; to busy; 4. (mil.) to occupy. 3. — q. u. à q. ch., to occupy, to employ a. o. in a. th.

OCCUPÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of OCCUPER) occupied; employed; engaged; (busy).

Non —, 1. † (of place) unoccupied; 2. † (pers.) unoccupied; unemployed; disengaged. Etre — à q. ch., de q. ch., to be occupied, employed in a. th.; (to be about a. th.).

S'OCCUPER, pr. v. 1. † to occupy, to employ o.'s self; 2. (à) to occupy o.'s self; to be occupied, employed, engaged (in); to be (about); 3. † (à, to) to apply o.'s self; 4. (DE) to be occupied (with); to think † (of); to mind (...); to concern o.'s self (with); 5. † (DE) to notice (...); to take † notice (of).

Aimer à —, to like to be occupied; to like occupation; to be fond of occupation. Sans — (de), unoccupied (with).

OCCUPER, v. n. (of attorneys) (pour, for) to be concerned as the attorney; to be concerned; to appear.

OCCURRENCE, n. f. 1. occurrence (occidental); 2. emergency; exigency. Dans l'—, in case of emergency; on an exigency.

OCCURRENT, E, adj. † occurring; that occurs.

OCEAN, n. m. 1. † Ocean; † ocean-stream; 2. † ocean (extent, quantity); 3. (geog.) ocean.

— Antarctique, Austral, Equinoxial. Pacifique, (geogr.) Pacific ocean. De l'—, ocean. Enseveli dans l'—, buried in the ocean; † ocean-buried.

OCEANE, adj. f. † of the ocean.

Mer — †, ocean.

OCEANIQUE, adj. (did.) oceanic.

OCELLÉ, E, adj. (did.) ocellated.

OCHLOCRATIE [oklokraçi] n. f. ochlocracy (government by the multitude).

OCRE, n. f. (min.) ochre.

— rouge, (min.) reddish. Mine d'—, ochre-pit.

OCREUX [okreu] SE, adj. ochry; ochreous.

Couche ocreuse, (min.) ochre-bed.

OCTAEDRE, n. m. (geom.) octahedron; octohedron.

OCTAEDRIQUE, adj. (geom.) octahedral; octohedral.

OCTAETERIDE, n. f. (chron.) octaeteris (period of 8 years).

OCTANDRE, adj. (bot.) octandrian.

OCTANDRIE, n. f. (bot.) octander; octandria.

OCTANT, n. m. 1. (astr.) octant (distance between two stars); 2. (astr., navig.) quadrant.

OCTANTE, adj. † eighty.

OCTANTIÈME, adj. † eightieth.

OCTARCHIE [oktarchi] n. f. (Eng. hist.) octarchy (eight kingdoms).

OCTAVE, n. f. 1. octave; 2. (mus.) octave; eight; 3. (vers.) octave.

D'—, octave.

OCTAVIN, n. m. (mus.) octave-flute.

OCTAVO. V. IN-OCTAVO.

OCTAVON, n. m. NE, n. f. mustee (person one eighth black).

OCTIDI, n. m. Octidi (8th day of the decade).

OCTIL, adj. m. (astr.) octile.

Aspect —, =.

OCTIL, n. m. (astr.) octile.

OCTOBRE, n. m. October.

La mi —, the middle of =.

[OCTOBRE is often written by abbreviation 8bre.]

OCTOGÉNAIRE, adj. octogenary; octogenarian.

OCTOGÉNAIRE, n. m. f. octogenarian; octogenary.

OCTOGONE, adj. (geom.) octagonal; octangular; eight-angled.

OCTOGONE, n. m. (geom.) octagon.

OCTOSTYLE, n. m. (anc. arch.) octostyle.

OCTROI, n. m. 1. (of public administrations, sovereigns) grant; concession; 2. town-duty.

— de ville, town-duty.

OCTROYER [okroi-yé] v. a. (of public administrations, sovereigns) to grant.

OCTROYÉ, E, pa. p. granted.

Non —, ungranted.

OCTUPLE, adj. octuple; eight-fold.

OCTUPLER, v. a. to increase eight-fold.

OCULAIRE, adj. ocular.

Temoin —, eye-witness; verre —, (opt.) eye-glass; eye-piece.

OCULAIRE, n. m. (opt.) eye-glass; eye-piece.

OCULAIREMENT [okulérman] adv. ocularly.

OCULISTE, n. m. oculist.

OCULISTIQUE, n. f. (did.) ophthalmology.

ODALISQUE, n. f. odalisk (female slave of Turkish women); odalisk.

ODE, n. f. ode.

Faire une —, to make † an =.

ODEON, n. m. 1. (ant.) odeon; odeum; 2. Odeon (theatre of Paris).

ODEUM [odéum] n. m. V. ODEON.

ODEUR, n. f. 1. odour; smell; 2. odour; perfume; scent; 3. odoriferousness; fragrant.

— aromatique, 1. aromatic odour; 2. odoriferousness; fragrant; bonne —, good =, smell; — désagréable, bad, disagreeable, nasty, offensive, unpleasant =, smell; mauvaise —, bad, disagreeable, nasty, offensive, unpleasant =, smell; stench; — suave, sweet savour. Boîte d'—, scent-box; flacon d'—, scent-bottle; smelling-bottle. De douce —, sweet-scented; sweet-smelling; sans —, without an =, smell; scentless. Etre en bonne, en mauvaise —, to be in good, bad reputation; (to have a good, bad name; respirer une —, to inhale an =.

ODIEUSEMENT [odieúman] adv. 1. odiously; hatefully; 2. invidiously.

ODIEUX [odieú] SE, adj. (à, to) 1. odious; hateful; 2. loathsome; 3. obnoxious; 4. invidious.

Non —, (V. senses) unobnoxious.

Rendre —, 1. to render, to make † odious; 2. to bring † odium on, upon (a. o.).

ODIEUX [odieú] n. m. 1. odium; odiousness; 2. obnoxiousness; 3. invidiousness.

ODOMETRE, n. m. odometer; surveying-wheel; way-wiser; pedometer; perambulator.

ODONTALGIE, n. f. (med.) odontalgia; odontalgia; (tooth-ache).

ODONTALGIQUE, adj. (med.) odontalgic.

ODONTALGIQUE, n. m. (med.) odontalgic.

ODONTOIDE, adj. (anat.) odontoid.

ODORANT, E, adj. odoriferous; sweet-scented; sweet-smelling.

ODORAT, n. m. smell (sense); smelling.

Blesser l'—, to be offensive to the smell; to smell † offensive.

ODORIFÉRANT, E, adj. odoriferous; sweet-scented; sweet-smelling.

ODYSSEE, n. f. 1. † Odyssey; 2. † (sing.) eventful travels, pl.

OECUMÉNICITÉ [ekuménicité] n. f. œcumenicity.

OECUMÉNIQUE [ekuménik] adj. œcumenical.

OECUMÉNIQUEMENT [ekuménikman] adv. œcumenically.

OEDEMA TEU-X [édémateu] SE, adj. (med.) *edematose; edematous.*

OEDEME [édème] n. m. (med.) *ardema; edematose, edematous tumour.*

OEGAGRE [égagr] n. m. (mam.) *wild goat.*

OEIL [eu-y] n. m., pl. **YEUX**, 1. || § eye, 2. (of bread) hole; 3. (of cheese) hole; 4. (of soup) bubble; 5. (of precious stones) lustre; fire; 6. (arch.) eye; 7. (bot., hort.) eye; 8. (print.) (of letters) face; 9. (tech.) eye.

Les yeux baissés, *down cast eyes*; looks; les yeux bandés, *blind-fold*; les yeux doux, *sheep's*; l'— enfoncé, *deep-set*; yeux bien fendus, *full*; les yeux fermés, 1. *with o's = shut*; 2. *unsight unseen*; grand —, *large*; — malade, *bad*; mauvais yeux, *bad*; — mort, *dead*, *dull*; — noir, *black* (in colour); — perçant, *keen*, *piercing*; petit —, (print.) *thin face*; — poché, *black (bruised)*; — postiche, *artificial*, *false*; — roulant, *goggle*; — vaïron, (veter.) *glass*; — wall-; — vif, *lively*; — de-bœuf, (pl., —s-de-bœuf) 1. (arch.) *bull's*; 2. (astr.) *bull's*; 3. (bot.) *ox-eye*; — de cheval, (bot.) (ele-campagne; yeux d'écrevisse, (pharm.) *crabs' eyes*, *claws*, pl.; — à fleur de tête, *goggle*; — de gaine, (nav.) (of flags) *tack*; — de perdrix, *soft corn* (on the foot); — de taureau, (arts) *bull's*; — de verre, *glass*; Anatomie de l'—, *anatomy of the*; chambre de l'—, (anat.) *chamber of the*; chose qui blesse, offusque l'—, = *sore*; clignement, clignement d'—, *winking*; clin d'—, *wink* (motion); coup d'—, 1. || look; *glance of the eye*; *glance*; 2. *peep*; 3. (b. s.) *ogle*; 4. *survey*; *view*; 5. *prospect*; *view*; beau coup d'—, *fine prospect*; douleur dans l'—, = *ache*; eau pour les yeux, = *water*; fibre de l'—, = *string*; globe de l'—, = *ball*; globe, bulb of the; la larme à l'—, les larmes aux yeux, *with tears in o's*; mal à l'—, = *ache*; mal d'yeux, (sing.) *bad*; — sore = *s*, pl.; orbite de l'—, = *hole*; personne qui cligne l'—, *winker*; prunelle de l'—, = *ball*; *apple of the*; roulement d'yeux, *goggle*; signe de l'—, *wink*. À l'—, *by the*; à l'— nu, *with the naked*; aux yeux de bœuf, *ox-eyed*; au premier coup d'—, *at first sight*; à la première glance; *at a glance*; à vue d'—, 1. *by the*; 2. *visibly*; 3. *apace*; aux yeux ..., = *eyed*; aux yeux de, in the = *of*; aux yeux creux, *hol-low-eyed*; aux grands yeux, *goggle-eyed*; aux yeux noirs, *black-eyed*; aux yeux ouverts, *open-eyed*; aux yeux roulants, *goggle-eyed*; aux yeux vigilants, *open-eyed*; aux yeux à fleur de tête, *goggle-eyed*; avec d'autres yeux, *with other*; d'un autre —, *with other*; d'un — sec, *with dry*; d'un clin d'—, d'un coup d'—, *at a glance*; *at a view*; en un clin d'—, *in the twinkling of an*; in a trice; en moins d'un clin d'—, *in no time*; entre quatre yeux, *when (2 persons are) alone*; between two persons; in a tete-a-tete; *privately*; in private; par-dessus les yeux, *over head and ears*; non plus, pas plus que dans son œil), *not a bit*; pour les beaux yeux de q. u., *for a. o's fair face*; sans yeux, *without*; sans yeux, *eyeless*; sous les yeux de q. u., *before a. o's*; face. Abais-ser les yeux, *to look down*; acheter q. ch. les yeux fermés, *to buy a. th. un-sight unseen*; arracher les yeux à q. u., *to pull out a. o's*; attacher les yeux, *to fix the*; avoir l'— sur, *to see*; voir q. u. (to give a. n. = *to*; avoir les yeux bandés, *to be blindfolded*; avoir les yeux bouchés, *aux talons*, *to be blind*; *to have o's = in o's pockets*; avoir l'— ouvert, les yeux ouverts, *to look about one*; (to keep a good

look out; n'avoir pas les yeux ouverts, *to keep a blind look out*; avoir l'— sec, les yeux secs, *to be dry-eyed*; avoir un — aux champs et l'autre à la ville, *to have o's = about one*; (to keep a good look out; avoir l'— en compote, *to have a black*; avoir les yeux en compote, *to have a pair of black*; avoir du coup d'—, *to be clear-sighted*; avoir des yeux au dos, *to have = in o's pole*; avoir l'— au guet, *to look out*; to keep a good look out; avoir mal à l'—, *to have the = ache*; avoir mal aux yeux, *to have sore*; avoir l'— à, *to have an = to*; avoir dans l'—, *to have in o's*; avoir q. ch. devant les yeux, *to have a. th. before one, before his sight*; avoir sous les yeux, *to have before one* (letters, &c.); n'avoir des yeux que pour ..., *to love, to like nobody but*; baisser les yeux, *to cast v down o's = s*; *to look down*; faire baisser les yeux à q. u., *to look a. o. out of countenance*; bander les yeux à, *to blind-fold*; *to blind*; s'en battre l'—, *not to care a fig for it*; blesser, offenser l'— (de), 1. || *to hurt the = (of)*; 2. *to offend the = (of)*; *to be an = sore (to)*; choquer l'— §, *to offend the*; *to be an = sore*; chercher des yeux, *to look for*; cligner de l'—, clignoter des yeux, *to wink*; ne pas clorer les yeux, *not to close o's = s*; (not to sleep a wink; couvrir des yeux, *to look lovingly on*; crever les yeux à q. u., 1. || *to put v out a. o's = s*; 2. § (th.) *to be before o's = s*; *to stare a. o. in the face*; 3. § *to be obvious*; *to be obvious to the*; dessiller les yeux de q. u. §, *to open a. o's = s*; dévorer, manger des yeux, *to gaze intently (at)*; donner dans l'—, *to strike v, to hit v, to suit o's fancy*; donner dans l'— à q. u., *to take v a. o's = s*; donner un coup d'— à, *to glance at*; (to give v, to have, to take v a peep at; s'essuyer les yeux, *to dry*, *to wipe o's = s*; être sur l'—, (of horses) *to shy*; faire q. ch. pour les beaux yeux de q. u., *to do v a. th. for a. o's fair face*; faire un clin d'— (à), *to give v a wink (at)*; faire les yeux doux à q. u., *to cast v a sheep's = upon a. o.*; faire signe de l'—, des yeux (à), *to give v a wink (at)*; *to wink*; fermer l'—, les yeux, *to close o's = s* (sleep); ne pas fermer l'—, les yeux de toute la nuit, *not to close o's = s all night*; fermer l'—, les yeux (sur) §, *to look over* (...); *to shut v o's = s* (to); *to wink (at)*; fermer les yeux, *to close o's = s* (die); fermer les yeux à, de q. u., *to close a. o's = s*; fixer les yeux sur, *to set v o's = s on, upon*; flatter les yeux, *to be agreeable, grateful to the*; frapper les yeux, *to strike v the*; jeter les yeux sur, 1. || *to look on*; *to look over*; *to cast v o's = s on*; 2. § *to think v of*; jeter un coup d'— sur, *to glance at*; *to cast v a glance (on)*; *to look at*; (to give v a look at; *to run v over*; lever les yeux, *to raise o's = s*; *to look up*; mettre q. ch. sous les yeux de q. u. §, *to submit a. th. to a. o's in-spection*; ouvrir les yeux de q. u., *to open v a. o's = s*; ouvrir de grands yeux, *to stare with o's = s wide open*; *to stare*; parcourir des yeux, *to look over*; parler de l'—, *to wink*; pocher l'— à q. u., *to give v a. o. a black*; se faire pocher l'—, *to get v a black*; se faire pocher les yeux, *to get v a pair of black*; regarder de mauvais —, *to look with an evil = on*; regarder q. u. du coin de l'—, 1. *to ogle a. o.*; 2. *to glance slyly at a. o.*; *to cast v a sly glance at a. o.*; regarder q. u. entre deux yeux, les deux yeux, *to stare full in a. o's face*; rouler les yeux dans la tête, *to roll o's = s in o's head*; sauter aux yeux, (th.) *to be obvious*; *to be obvious to the*, *to the sight*; les yeux sortis

de la tête, o's = *s start out of o's head*; suivre q. u. de l'— §, *to look after a. o.*; *to follow a. o. with o's = s*; tourner les yeux vers, *to turn o's = s towards*; voir q. ch. de bon —, *to look favourably on*; voir q. ch. de mauvais —, *to look unfavourably on*; *to look with an evil = on*; voir par ses yeux, *to see v with o's own = s*; ne voir que par les yeux d'autrui, *to see v through other people's = only*. C'est avoir eu les yeux fermés, *that is doing things blind-folded*; (that is a bad, blind look out; les yeux lui pleurent, ses yeux pleurent, *his = s water*; qui a beaucoup d'yeux, (did.) *multocular*; qui a l'— vaïron, (veter.) *wall-eyed*; qui a les yeux à fleur de tête, *full-eyed*; qui cligne l'—, *winking*; qui fait un clin d'—, qui fait signe de l'—, qui parle de l'—, *winking*. Loin des yeux, loin du cœur, *out of sight out of mind*.

OEILLADE [eu-yad] n. f. *glance; ail-lade; ogle*;) *sheep's eye*.

Jeter, lancer une —, *to cast v a glance*; jeter, lancer des —s, *to ogle*.

OEILLERE [eu-yèr] adj. *of the eye*.

Dent —, V. DENT.

OEILLERE [eu-yèr] n. f. 1. *eye*, *corner-tooth*; *canine*, *dog tooth*; 2. *winker* (piece of leather); 3. (sing.) (sad.) *blind*, sing.; *goggles*, pl.

OEILLET [eu-yèt] n. m. 1. *eyelet*; *eyelet-hole*; 2. (bot.) (genus) *pink*; 3. (bot.) (species) *carnation*; 4. (nav.) *eye*; *thimble*; 5. (nav.) (of flags) *tack*. — barbu, (bot.) *sweet William*; gros —, *cotpink*; — incarnat, à deux couleurs, *flake*; — panaché, *two coloured pink* — à bouquet, (*sweet William*; — d'Espagne, (*flower fence*; — des fleuristes, — giroflée, *carnation*; — d'Inde, *Indian pink*; *African marigold*; — mignardise, *feathered pink*; — de poète, (*sweet William*).

OEILLETON [eu-y'èton] n. m. 1. (hort.) *offset*; 2. (of pinks) *layer*.

OEILLETTE [eu-yett] n. f. (bot.) *field poppy*; *small poppy*; *poppy*.

Huile d'—, *poppy-oil*.

OENANTHE [énanti] n. f. (bot.) (genus) *water dropwort*.

— safranée, à feuilles de persil, *hem-lock dropwort*; (*five-fingered root*).

OENOLOGIE [éno] n. f. *wine-making*.

OENOMANCIE [énomanci] n. f. (Gr. ant.) *oenomancy* (divination by wine).

OENOMÈTRE [énomètr] n. m. *œnometer* (instrument for measuring the strength of wine).

OENOPHORE [énofor] n. m. (Gr. ant.) 1. *wine-vessel*; 2. *cup-bearer*.

OESOPHAGE [ezofaj] n. m. (anat.) *œsophagus*; *esophagus*; (*gullet*).

OESOPHAGIEN [ezofajin] NE, adj. *pertain-ing to the œsophagus*.

Sonde — ne, (surg.) *probang*.

OESTRE [èstr] n. m. (ent.) (genus) *æstrus*; *gad-bee*; *gad-fly*.

— des cerfs, (ent.) *stag-worm*. Larves d'—, (veter.) *wartles*, pl.

OEUF [euf] n. m. 1. *egg*; 2. —s, (pl.) (of fish) *roe*, sing.

—s brouillés, *battered eggs*; — cou-vé, *addle*; — fécond, *fertile*; — fraï, *new-laid*; — mauvais —, *bad*; — poché, *poached*; — rouge, *Pasch*; — stérile, *bad* = (not fertile); — vieux, *stale*; — en che-mise, *poached*; — à la coque, *soft*; — *boiled soft*; —s au miroir, *fried*; —s à la neige, *whites of = beaten up*, pl.; — de Pâques, *Pasch*; —s sur le plat, *fried* = (not beaten up); —s de poisson, (pl.) 1. *roe*, sing.; 2. (ich.) *havi roe*, sing. Coque, coquille d'—, = *shell*; plante aux —s, (bot.) = *plant*; sablier aux —s, = *glass*. En —, = *shaped*. Battre des —s, *to beat v up*; couvrir des —s, *to sit v on*; s;

couvrir d'—s. (of flies) to blow \sqrt ; to fly-blow \sqrt ; donner un — pour avoir un bœuf, to give \sqrt a sprat to catch a herring; faire éclore des —s. to hatch —s; marcher sur des —s. to tread \sqrt upon tender ground (act with extreme circumspection); mettre tous ses —s dans un panier, to venture o's all in one enterprise; pondre sur ses —s. to enjoy o's property quietly; tondre sur un —, to skin a flint.

[Œurs, i. e. the pl., is generally pronounced œ.]

ŒUVRE [œvʁ] E, adj. (of fish) hard-
roed.

ŒUVRE [œvʁ] n. f. 1. || work (a th. done or produced); 2. || piece of work; 3. || deed; act; 4. || —s. works (deeds). pl.; 5. work (production of the mind); 6. (of churches) fabric (fund for repairs and the celebration of divine service); 7. church-wardens' pew; 8. (jewel.) bezel; 9. (jewel.) setting.

1. Les —s de Dieu et de la nature, the works of God and nature. 5. Les —s complètes de Pascal, de Bossuet, Pasc.'s, Bossuet's complete works.

—s mortes, (nav.) top sides: — pie, 1. act of piety; 2. act of charity; — sterile, dry work. — de charité, charitable act; act of charity. Banc de l'—, (of a church) church-wardens' pew; chef-d'—, master-piece; maître des basses —s, night-man; maître des hautes —s, executioner. À l'—, at work; en —, 1. || at work; 2. || abroad; 3. (jewel.) set; hors d'—, (jewel.) unset. Ne faire — de ses dix doigts, not to do an earthly thing; mettre en —, 1. || to set \sqrt to work; 2. || to work; 3. || to work up; 4. || to employ; 5. (jewel.) to set \sqrt ; mis en —, (jewel.) wrought. À l'— on connaît l'ouvrier, the work-man is known by his work; jamais ... n'y fit —, ... never did a th. like it.

ŒUVRE [œvʁ] n. m. 1. || work (a th. done or produced); 2. || performance; 3. (sing.) works (engravings of the same authors). pl.; 4. (sing.) works (music of the same author). pl.; 5. (alchemy) work; 6. (arch.) clear.

1. Le grand — du salut, the great work of salvation; l'— le plus parfait du génie, the most perfect work of genius.

Le grand —, (alchemy) the great work (philosopher's stone). À pied d'—, (mas.) within the neighbourhood; at hand. Dans —, (build.) 1. apart; 2. clear; in the clear; hors d'—, 1. (build.) from out to out; 2. accessory; sous —, (mas.) underpinning. Reprendre sous —, en sous —, 1. (build.) to underpin; 2. || to alter fundamentally; to alter the ground-work of.

OFFENSANT, E, adj. (pour, to; de, to) 1. offensive (giving offense); 2. obnoxious (odious).

Non, peu —, 1. inoffensive; 2. unobnoxious. Caractère —, nature — e. 1. offensiveness; 2. obnoxiousness. D'une manière — e, 1. offensively (giving offense); 2. obnoxiously.

OFFENSE, n. f. 1. (pour, to; de, to) offense (in word or deed); 2. || trespass; offense; transgression; 3. (law) contempt (offense to a sovereign, court of justice).

Griève —, grievous offense; légère —, slight —. — à la cour, (law) contempt of court; — à la personne du roi, de la reine, contempt against the king's, the queen's person. Auteurs d'une —, 1. author of an —; 2. injurer. Commettre une —, to commit an —; to offend; faire une — à, to offend; tenir à —, to consider as an —.

OFFENSE, n. m. E, n. f. person offending; offended party.

OFFENSER, v. a. 1. (DE, at) to offend (at); to give \sqrt offense (to); 2. (th.) to be offensive to; to be injurious to; 3. (à, of)

to wound; to injure; to hurt \sqrt ; 4. || to offend; to wound; to shock.

1. Il est offensé de ma franchise, he is offended at my frankness; my frankness has given him offense. 3. Ce coup lui a offensé le cerveau, this blow has wounded, injured, hurt his brain. 4. — la délicatesse, to offend, to wound, to shock delicacy.

Personne qui offense, (V. senses) injurer. Sans vous —, no offense. Qui offense, offensive (to); injurious (to).

OFFENSE, E, pa. p. V. senses of OFFENSER.

Non —, qu'on n'a pas —, 1. unoffended; 2. uninjured; 3. unshocked.

S'OFFENSER, pr. v. 1. (DE, at) to be offended; to take \sqrt offense; 2. to take \sqrt exception.

Sans —, unoffended; without taking offense.

OFFENSEUR, n. m. offender (person that gives offense).

OFFENSIF, VE, adj. offensive (attacking first).

Guerre offensive, offensive war; traité —, offensive treaty.

Armes offensives, offensive arms; arms of offense.

OFFENSIVE, n. f. offensive.

Garder l'—, to act on the —; prendre l'—, to assume, to take \sqrt the —.

OFFENSIVEMENT [ofansivm] adv. offensively (by way of first attack).

OFFERT, E, n. f.

OFFERTOIRE, n. m. (cath. lit.) offertory.

OFFICE, n. m. 1. office; duty; 2. office, sing.; employment, sing.; functions, pl.; 3. office; service;) turn. 4. service (of churches); worship; 5. church-time; 6. meeting (time of dissenters' worship); 7. preparation of dessert; 8. (sing.) servants of the pantry; 9. (liturgy) office.

— divin, 1. divine service; public worship; 2. (time) church-time. Le saint —, the Holy Office (inquisition). Autre d'—, 1. in virtue of o's office; 2. || professed; (downright; (regular; d'—, 1. || in virtue of o's office; 2. || officially. 3. || spontaneously; of o's own accord. Faire l'— de, 1. (pers.) to perform the office, functions of; 2. (th.) to perform the service of; rendre à q. u. un bon, un mauvais —, to do \sqrt a. o. a good, a bad office, (turn).

OFFICE, n. f. 1. pantry; 2. —s, (pl.) dependencies of the kitchen, pl.

OFFICIAL, v. m. official.

OFFICIALE, n. f. officiality.

OFFICIALE, adj. m. (of the clergy) officiating.

OFFICIALE, n. m. (of the clergy) officiating clergyman, minister.

OFFICIANTE, n. f. officiating nun.

OFFICIEL, I. E. adj. official.

Non —, unofficial; unofficial. Sans caractère —, unofficial; unofficially.

OFFICIELLEMENT [oficielm] adv. officially.

Non —, unofficially; unofficially.

OFFICIER, v. n. 1. (of the clergy) to officiate; 2. (|| to play o's part at table.

OFFICIER, n. m. 1. officer; 2. butler; 3. house-steward; 4. —s, (pl.) steward, cook and butler, pl. 5. (mil., nav.) officer.

— breveté, (nav.) warrant officer; — général de marine, (nav.) flag —; — marinier, (nav.) master of a ship of war; mate: — nommé par ordonnance royale, commissioned —; sous —, non-commissioned —; — supérieur, (mil.) 1. field —; 2. (nav.) flag —, —s de la bouche, cooks for the king's, queen's own table, pl.; —s du commun, cooks for the king's, queen's household; — d'État major, staff —; —s du gobelet, butlers of the king's, queen's table; — de marine, naval —; — of the navy. Corps d'—s, set of —s; corps

des —s de santé, medical staff. Avoir pour —s, 1. (pers.) to have as —s; 2. (th.) to be officered by; donner pour — (h.), to officer (with).

OFFICIEUSEMENT [oficiuzm] adv. 1. officiously; 2. officiously; obligingly; 3. semi-officially.

OFFICIEUX [oficiu] SE, adj. 1. officious; 2. officious; obliging; 3. semi-official.

Empressement —, officiousness.

OFFICIEUX [oficiu] n. m. SE, n. f.

1. (b. s.) busy-body; 2. dependent; hanger-on.

Faire l'—, to be a —.

OFFICINAL, E, adj. (pharm.) official.

OFFICINE, n. f. || laboratory for medicines; laboratory.

OFFRANDE, n. f. 1. || offering; 2. offering; present.

Personne qui apporte une —, offerer.

OFFRANT, adj. m. || bidding.

Plus offrant, best, highest bidder; plus — et dernier enchérisseur, last and best bidder.

OFFRE, n. f. 1. offer; 2. (fin.) (of money) tender.

l'— et la demande, (pol. econ.) demand and supply. Personne qui fait une —, offerer. Faire —, une —, to make \sqrt an offer; faire une — de, to make \sqrt an — (of; faire l'— (de), to offer (to); faire une — en monnaie légale, (fin.) to make \sqrt a legal tender; refuser une —, to decline an offer; s'en tenir à une —, to close with an offer.

OFFRIR, v. a. (OFFRANT; OFFERT; ind. pres. OFFRE; NOUS OFFRONS; subj. pres. OFFRE; NOUS OFFRONS) 1. (à, to) to offer; 2. to offer; to present; to tender; to propose; 3. to offer up (prayers); to put \sqrt up; 4. to offer up (sacrifices); 5. to afford; to present; to give \sqrt ; to yield; 6. to offer (exhibit); to hold \sqrt up; to hold \sqrt forth; 7. to offer (a price); to bid \sqrt ; 8. to tender (offer in payment); 9. (law) to tender; — moins que, to underbid \sqrt (another); to offer, to bid \sqrt less than, — en perspective, to hold \sqrt out. Que l'on pent —, offerable.

OFFERT, E, pa. p. V. senses of OFFRIR.

Non —, qui n'est pas —, (V. senses) 1. unoffered; 2. unattended; unproposed. Pouvoir être —, to be offerable.

S'OFFRIR, pr. v. 1. to offer, to present, to propose o's self; 2. (à, to) to offer; to stand \sqrt forth.

OFFUSQUER, v. a. 1. || to obscure (prevent from being seen); to darken; 2. || to prevent (a. o's) seeing; 3. || to obscure; to darken; 4. || to dazzle; 5. || to offend; to give \sqrt offense to.

OFFUSQUE, E, pa. p. V. senses of OFFUSQUER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unobscured; 2. || undazzled.

OGIVAL, E, adj. (arch.) (of architecture) pointed.

OGIVE, n. f. (arch.) lancet; ogive; pointed arch.

En —, ogee; ogive.

OGIVE, adj. (arch.) ogive.

OGNON [om-yon] n. m. V. OIGNON.

OGRE, n. m. ogre.

OGRESSE, n. f. ogress.

OH! int. oh! o!

OIE, n. f. 1. (orn.) goose; 2. || (pers.) goose (fool); simpleton;) wunny.

Petite —, 1. || small goose; 2. (sing.) giblets of a —, pl.; 3. || (sing.) ornaments of dress, pl.; 4. || prefatory parts (of books); 5. (sing.) caresses, pl.; — sauvage, wild, fen —, — de mer (orn.) merganser. Jeu de l'—, game of —; ma mère l'—, mother —. Faire des contes de ma mère l'—, to tell \sqrt mother —s tales; tirer l'—, to shoot \sqrt

at a = (throw sticks at a goose till its neck is broken).

OIGNON [on-yon] n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) onion; 2. bulb; bulbous root; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ flesh-pot (of Egypt); 4. bunian (swelling of the foot); bunnion; bunyon.

— marin, de mer (sea onion, Renfê en forme d'—, bulbous. — d'Egypte. (flesh-pot, Chapelet d'—s, quantity of —s tied together; glauc d'—s, rope of —s; pelure d'—s, = peel. En rang d'—s, (pers.) in a row. Se mettre en rang d'—, to intrude on a company; regretter les —s d'Egypte, to sigh for the flesh-pots of Egypt.

OIGNONNET [on-yonnet] n. m. "oignonnet" (summer-pear).

OIGNONNIERE [on-yonnière] n. f. onion-bed.

OILLE [o-y] n. f. (culin.) olio.

OINDRE, v. a. (conj. like GRAINDRE) 1. to anoint (rub with oil, &c.); 2. to anoint (consecrate by unction).

OING [oin] n. m. 1. hog's grease; 2. cart-grease.

Vieux —, cart-grease.

OINT, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ anointed.

L'— du Seigneur, the Lord's =.

OISEAU, n. m. 1. bird; 2. § (b. s.) (pers.) bird, m. f.; feliow, m.; creature, f.; 3. (falc.) hawk; 4. (mas.) hod; trug.

— aquatique, 1. aquatic bird; water fowl; 2. (falc.) brook: — chanteur, singing, song =; — femelle, female =;

(hen =; (hen; — male, male =;

(cock =; (cock; — nocturne, de nuit, nocturnal = of prey; petit —, little

=; petit — encore au nid, nestling =;

— voyageur, migratory =. — de basse-cour, fowl; — x de même plumage, =s of a feather; — de vie diurne, hawk. Amateur d'—x, =-fan-

cier; bouche d'—, =s-mouth; chasse aux —x, fowling; birding; chasseur aux —x, fowler; marchand d'—x, dealer in =s; nid d'—, =s nest; plan à vue d'—, bird's eye view; troupe d'—x, flock of =s; vol des —x, flight of =s.

À œil d'—, =-eyed; à vol d'—, as a crow flies; à vue d'—, (persp.) = eye =s eye. Comme un —, semblable à l'—, =-like. Aller à la chasse aux —x, chasser aux —x, to go fowling; chasser à l'—, (falc.) to hawk; dénicher des —x, to bird-nest; to bird's-nest; donner la becquée à un jeune —, to feed a young =; être comme l'— sur la branche, to be upon the wing; to be unsettled; semer un —, to teach a = by the

=-organ; tirer l'—, to shoot a = at a =; tirer aux —x, to go fowling; l'— n'y est plus, l'— s'est envolé, the = has flown.

OISEAU-MOUCHE, n. m., pl. OISEAUX-MOUCHEs, (orn.) humming-bird.

OISEAU-TROMPETTE, n. m., pl. OISEAUX-TROMPETTES, (orn.) trumpeter.

OISELER [oizèl] v. a. to train a bird.

OISELER [oizèl] v. n. to catch a bird; o fowl.

OISELET [oizèl] n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ little bird.

OISELEUR [oizèlœr] n. m. bird-catcher; bird-man.

— nocturne, bat-fowler. Filet d'—, rove-net. Henri l'—, Henry the fowler.

OISELIER [oizèlièr] n. m. dealer in birds.

OISELLERIE [oizèlièri] n. f. bird-catch- ing (art); birding.

OISEUSEMENT [oizèzeman] adv. idly.

OISEUX [oizè] SE, adj. 1. (pers.) idle (doing nothing); 2. (th.) idle (unemployed); 3. (th.) idle (unemployed).

D'une manière oiseuse, idly.

OISI-F, VE, adj. 1. idle; unemployed; (of funds) unemployed; uninvested; lying dead.

OISIF, n. m. idler (person unoccu- pied).

OISILLON [oizi-yon] n. m. little bird.

OISIVEMENT [oizivman] adv. idly.

OISIVETE [oizivè] n. f. idleness (ab- staining from occupation).

L'— est la mère de tous les vices, est mère de tous vices, idleness is the parent of vice.

OISON, n. m. 1. (orn.) gosling; green goose; 2. § (pers.) goose-cap.

— bride, bridled goose.

OISONNERIE [oizonnèri] n. f. excessive simplicity; stupidity.

OLEAGINEUX [—ne] SE adj. olea- ginous; oily.

Graine oleagineuse, oil-seed; plante oleagineuse, oil-plant.

OLEANDRE, n. m. (bot.) oleander; rose-holly.

OLEIFERE, adj. oil-bearing.

Glande —, (orn.) oil-bag.

OLERACE, E, adj. (bot.) oleraceous.

OLFACTIF, VE, adj. (anat.) olfac- tory.

Trou —, = foramen.

OLIBAN, n. m. (pharm.) olibanum.

OLIBRIUS [olibrius] n. m. pretender; person of great pretensions.

Faire l'—, 1. to make a great pre- tensions; 2. to feign to be terrible.

OLIVETTE, n. f. (bot.) poppy.

OLIGARCHE [oligarchi] n. f. oligarchy.

OLIGARCHIQUE [oligarchik] adj. oli- garchical.

OLIGISTE, adj. (min.) oligist; oli- gistical.

OLIM [olim] n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ (pl.) "olim" (registers of the parliament of Paris).

OLINDE, n. f. Olinda sword-blade.

OLIVIER, adj. (anat., chir.) olivary.

OLIVATION, n. f. 1. olive season; 2. crop of olives.

OLIVATRE, adj. olivaster; olive- coloured.

OLIVE, n. f. 1. (bot.) olive; 2. (arch.) olive-moulding; 3. (lock.) olive.

Branche, rameau d'—, olive-branch; couleur —, d'—, =-coloured; jardin des —s, =-yard. En —, =-shaped.

OLIVETTES, n. f. "olivettes" (dance after the olive-crop is gathered), pl.

OLIVIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) olive- tree; olive.

— commun, d'Europe, olive-tree (species); — nain (, widow-wail. Bois d'—, olive-wood; branche, rameau d'— §, olive-branch; montagne des —s, =-mount of olives; verger d'—, olive-plantation. Orné, paré de bran- ches d'—, olived.

OLLIERE, adj. "ollaris".

Pierre —, (min.) "lapis ="; pot- stone.

OLIA-PODRIDA, n. m. (culin.) oli- oia podrida.

OLOGRAPHE, adj. (law) (of wills) holographic; written in the testator's own hand.

Testament —, (law) holograph.

OLOGRAPHE, n. m. (law) holograph.

OLONIER, n. m. (bot.) strawberry- tree; cone-apple.

OLYMPÉ [olimpi] n. m. Olympus.

De l'—, d'—, Olympian.

OLYMPIADE [olimpiad] n. f. Olym- piad.

OLYMPIEN [olimpien] NE, adj. Olym- pian.

OLYMPIQUE [olimpik] adj. (Gr. ant.) Olympic.

Jeux —s, Olympics.

OMBELLE [ombel] n. f. (bot.) umbel.

OMBELLE [ombel-lè] E, adj. (bot.) um- bellifer; umbellate; umbellated.

OMBELLIFERE [ombel-lifèr] adj. (bot.) umbelliferous.

OMBELLIFERE [ombel-lifèr] n. f. um- belliferous plant.

OMBELLULE [ombel-lul] n. f. (bot.) umbellet; umbellule.

OMBILIC [ombilik] n. m. 1. (anat.) um- bilicus; 2. (bot.) umbilicus.

OMBILICAL [ombilikal] E, adj. 1. (anat.) umbilical; umbilic; 2. (bot.) umbi- lical; umbilic.

OMBILIQUE [ombilikè] E, adj. (bot.) umbilicate; umbilicated.

OMBRAGE [onbraj] n. m. 1. § shade (produced by foliage); 2. § (a, to) um- brage (distrust, suspicion).

1. L'— agréable des arbres, the agreeable shade of the trees.

—s verts, "shade of green foliage, shade; foliage. Sans —, unshaded.

Donner de l'—, faire —, porter —, to give a umbrage (distrust); prendre

— de, to take a umbrage at.

[OMBRAGE must not be confounded with ombre.]

OMBRAGER [onbragé] v. a. 1. § to shade (by foliage); 2. to shade (by a. th. similar to foliage).

1. Un arbre ombre la chaumière, a tree shades the cottage. 2. Les cheveux blancs ombrent son tête, fair hair shaded his head.

OMBRAGE, E, pa. p. shaded.

Non —, unshaded.

OMBRAGEUX [onbrajeu] SE, adj. 1. (of horses) shy; skittish; 2. § (pers.) that takes umbrage easily.

Être —, (of horses) to shy.

OMBRE [onbrè] n. f. 1. § shade (ab- sence of the sun's rays); 2. "§ shade (darkness); shadow; 3. § shadow (image, reflection of an opaque body); 4. § shade (obscure place); back-ground; 5. § shade; (soul) spirit; 6. § shadow (representation); 7. § shadow (com- panion); 8. § shadow (appearance, sign); 9. § shadow; 10. (Rom., Gr. ant.) shade; spirit; 11. (paint.) shade; 12. (paint.) umbra (ore).

1. A l'— ou au soleil, in the shade or in the sun. 3. L'— d'un arbre, d'une feuille, d'un homme, the shadow of a tree, a leaf, of a man.

— brûlée, burnt amber; — naturelle, raw =; — portée, shadow projected.

Cône d'—, 1. (astr.) umbra; 2. (opt.) umbra; terre d'—, = au tableau, dark side of the picture. À l'—, 1. shady; 2. shaded; in the shade; à l'— de, (V. senses of A l'—), flourishing beneath; sans —, 1. unshaded; 2. shadowless; sous —, l'—, in the shade. Colorer d'—, to tinge; courir après une —, to pursue a shadow; couvrir d'—, to shade; cou- vrir d'une double —, to double-shade; couvrir d'—, 1. shady; 2. shadowed. donner, faire de l'—, to give a shade; faire — à, 1. to eclipse; to throw a into the shade; 2. to give a umbrage to; jeter dans l'—, 1. § to throw a into the shade; 2. § to throw a into the back-ground; mettre à l'—, 1. to shade; 2. to shadow; 3. to put a (a. o.) into durance vile; 4. to kill; passer comme une —, to pass away like a shadow; prendre l'— pour le corps, to take a the shadow for the substance; redou- bler l'— de, to double-shade; rejeter dans l'—, to throw a into the shade, back-ground; tenir dans l'—, to keep a in the back-ground.

[OMBRE must not be confounded with om- brage.]

OMBRE [onbrè] n. m. 1. (ich.) umbra; chromis; corvo; 2. (ich.) umber; gray- ting; char; 3. ombre (game of cards).

— chevalier, (ich.) umber; char.

OMBRELLE [onbrèl] n. f. parasol.

OMBRE [onbrè] v. a. 1. (draw.) to tint; 2. (paint.) to shade.

OMBRÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (draw.) tinted; 2. (paint.) shaded; 3. (print.) shaded.

Non —, 1. (draw.) untinted; 2. (paint.) unshaded.

OMBRÉUX [onbrèu] SE, adj. "1. shady (affording shade); umbrageous; 2. shady; shaded; umbragous.

OMBRETE [onbrètè] n. m.

(phys.) rain-gauge; pluviometer; udometer; ombrometer.

OMEGA, n. m. omega.

OMELETTE [ommlett] n. f. omelet.

OMETTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) 1. (de, to) to omit; 2. to leave out; 3. to pass over, by.

OMIS, E, pa. p. V. senses of OMETTRE. Pouvoir être —, to be omissible.

OMISSION, n. f. 1. omission; 2. (law) jeofail.

Sauf erreur ou —, (in accounts) errors excepted. Faire une —, to make an omission.

OMNIBUS [ommnibuss] n. m. omnibus.

— à stalles, = with separate seats.

Voiture —, (adm.) = Cocher d'—, = driver; conducteur d'—, conductor of an —. Aller en —, to go by, in an —; descendre d'—, to get out of an —; monter en —, to get into an —.

OMNIPOTENCE [ommnipotans] n. f. omnipotence.

Avec —, omnipotently.

OMNIPRESENCE [ommniprésans] n. f. (theol.) omnipresence; ubiquity.

Qui implique l'—, (theol.) omnipresent.

OMNIPRESENT [ommniprésant] E, adj. 1. (did.) ubiquitary; 2. (theol.) omnipresent; ubiquitary.

OMNISCIENCE [ommnicians] n. f. (theol.) omniscience; omniscience.

Doué d'—, omniscient.

OMNIUM [ommniomm] n. m. (fin.) omnium.

OMNIVORE [omnivore] adj. omnivorous.

OMOPLATE, n. f. (anat.) omoplate; scapula; (shoulder-blade; (blade-bone).

ON, pr. (indefinite) sing. m. f. 1. one, sing.; people, pl.; they, pl.; * men; we, pl.; (you, sing., pl.; 2. some one; somebody, sing.

1. — nait pour mourir, one is born to die, people, men, we are born to die; — le dit, people, they say so; it is said; — n'aime pas le faire, you do not like to do it. Si l'— me croit, if I am believed; qu'—, que l'— m'écoute, let me be listened to; qu'— l'écoute, let him be listened to; que l'— consente à cela ou non, let them consent to that or not; en parle-t-—? is that spoken of; en parla-t-—, was that spoken of; 2. — sonne à la porte, some one, somebody is ringing at the door.

[ON is often translated into English by the passive form of the verb (V. Ex. 1). This is sometimes elegant. On after words such as *et, ou, où, que, qui, quoi, si, etc.*, that would form with it a hiatus or such as would produce any other dissonance, frequently becomes for euphony *l'on* (V. Ex. 1), except the *on* is immediately followed by *le, la, les, lui* or other words beginning with *l* (V. Ex. 1). In interrogations when *on* would follow a verb ending in *a* or *e* a *t* preceded and followed by a hyphen (*-t-*) is placed between them for the sake of euphony.]

ONAGRE, n. m. (mam.) onager.

ONANISME, n. m. onanism.

ONG, ONQUES, ONQUES, adv. † (jest.) 1. never; 2. ever.

ONCE, n. f. 1. ounce (weight); 2. grain (least quantity).

À l'—, by the —.

ONCE, u. m. (mam.) ounce; once.

ONCIALE, adj. f. (ant.) uncial.

Lettre —, (ant.) = letter; uncial.

ONCLE, n. m. uncle.

Grand- —, great =. — à la mode de Bretagne, father's, mother's cousin german. Appeler (q. u.) son —, to uncle (a. o.).

ONQUES, V. ONG.

ONCTION [onktion] n. f. 1. anointing; unction; 2. unction; grace; 3. impressiveness; 4. (med.) unction; 5. (cath. rel.) unction.

L'extrême —, (cath. rel.) extreme unction. Dépouiller du droit que confère l'— sacrée, to disanoint.

ONCTUEUSEMENT [onktueuzman] adv. Impressively.

ONCTUEUX-X [onktue] SE, adj. 1. unctuous; oily; fat; 2. § impressiveness.

ONCTUOSITE, n. f. (did.) unctuousity; unctuousness; oiliness.

ONDE, n. f., 1. —s, (pl.) waves; billows; surges, pl.; 2. ** water; 3. ** main; sea; 4. (th.) wave; watering; 5. (a. & m.) wave.

— amère **, briny wave; — noire **, Stygian pool, lake.

ONDE, E, adj. 1. (of plants) undulate; undulated; 2. (of textile fabrics, wood) undulate; undulated; 3. (a. & m.) watered; waved.

ONDEE, n. f. 1. § shower (of rain); 2. § shower (fall of things).

Fort, grosse —, heavy =; petite —, slight =. Sans —, showerless. Pleuvoir par —s, to be showery.

ONDIN, n. m. E, n. f. genius of the water.

ONDOIEMENT [ondoiman] n. m. private baptism.

ONDOYANT [ondoi-yan] E, adj. 1. undulating; undulatory; 2. waving; wavy.

D'une manière —e, 1. undulatingly; 2. wavingly.

ONDOYER [ondoi-yé] v. n. 1. † to rise in waves, billows; 2. § to undulate; 3. to wave.

Faire —, to undulate.

ONDOYER [ondoi-yé] v. a. to baptize privately.

ONDULATION [—acion] n. f. 1. undulation; 2. waving; 3. (med.) undulation; 4. (med.) (of the pulse) flutter; 5. (paint.) flowing.

D'—, (V. senses) undulatory.

ONDULATOIRE, adj. (phys.) undulatory.

ONDULER, v. n. 1. to undulate; 2. to wave; 3. to curl; 4. (of the pulse) to flutter.

Faire —, 1. to undulate; 2. to wave; 3. to curl.

ONDULE, E, pa. p. 1. undulate; undulated; 2. (bot.) waved; wavy; 3. (tech.) fish-bellied.

ONDULEUX-X [—leu] SE, adj. 1. undulating; undulatory; 2. waving; wavy; 3. curly; 4. snaky; 5. ** meandering; meandry.

ONERAIRE, adj. (pub. ad., law) acting.

ONEREUX-X [—reü] SE, adj. burdensome; onerous.

À titre —, (law) 1. on the performance of a certain service; 2. on a pecuniary consideration; 3. (of contracts) by which both parties are bound to certain acts.

ONGLE, n. m. 1. nail (of fingers, toes, claws); 2. (of certain animals) claw; 3. (of horses) hoof; 4. (bot.) (of petals) claw; 5. (zool.) claw.

Brosse à —s, nail-brush; coup d'—, scratch; rubis sur l'—, on the =; down on the =. De la longueur de l'—, ungular. Jusqu'au bout des —s, to o's fingers' ends. Se couper les —s, to cut o's =s; rogner ses —s, donner un coup d'— à q. u., to scratch a. o.; to give q. u. a scratch; rogner ses —s, se rogner les —s, to pare o's =s; rogner les —s à q. u., to clip a. o.'s =s; ronger ses —s, se ronger les —s, to bite q. u.'s =; avoir bien rongé ses —s, to have taken great pains with o's task.

ONGLEE, n. f. numbness of the fingers.

Avoir l'—, to have o's fingers benumbed with cold; o's fingers to be benumbed with cold.

ONGLET, n. m. 1. (bot) aglet; aiglet; 2. (bind.) guard; 3. (build.) mitre; 4. (engr.) flat; graver; 5. (print.) one leaf cancel.

— refait, (print.) one leaf cancel. A —, 1. (bot.) unguiculate; unguiculated; 2. (build.) mitred; en —, (build.)

mitred. Assembler à, en —, (build.) to mitre.

ONGLETTE, n. f. (engr.) flat graver.

ONGUENT [ongan] n. m. (pharm.) ointment; unguent; salve.

— gris, mercuriel, napolitain, (pharm.) blue ointment. De l'— miton mitaine, a chip in porridge.

ONGUENTAIRE [ongantèr] adj. (pharm.) unguentous.

ONGUICULE [onghuiculé] E, adj. 1. (bot.) unguiculate; unguiculated; 2. (zool.) unguiculate; unguiculated.

ONGULE, E, adj. (nat. hist.) unguilate; hoofed.

ONGULIFORME, adj. hoof-shaped.

ONIROCRITIE [—erici] n. f. (sing.) oneirocritics (interpretation of dreams), pl.; oneirocritical science, sing.

ONIROCRITIQUE, n. m. oneirocritic.

ONIROCRITIQUE, adj. oneirocritical; oneirocritic.

ONIROMANCIE, n. f. oneiromancy.

ONOCROTALE, n. m. V. PÉLICAN.

ONOMATOPEE, n. f. (gram.) onomatopoeia.

ONOPORDE, n. m. (bot.) cotton, woolly thistle.

— acanthe, =.

ONQUES †. V. ONG.

ONTOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) ontology (science that explains the nature of all beings).

ONTOLOGIQUE, adj. (did.) ontologic; ontological.

ONTOLOGISTE, n. m. (did.) ontologist.

ONYX, n. m. 1. (min.) onyx; 2. (med.) onyx.

ONYX, adj. onyx.

Pierre —, onyx; onyx-stone.

ONZE, adj. 1. eleven; 2. eleventh.

1. De — enfants, of eleven children. 2. Le — du mois, the eleventh of the month.

[ONZE, onzième, onzièmement do not, like other words beginning with a vowel, admit of the word before them taking the elision (V. Ex. 1 and 2). Final consonants usually pronounced before the initial vowels of the following words are not heard before *onze* and its derivatives.]

ONZE-VINGTS, n. m. police-force (of 220 men), pl.

ONZIEME, adj. eleventh.

[V. grammatical observations on ONZE.]

ONZIEME, n. m. eleventh.

[V. grammatical observations on ONZE.]

ONZIEME, n. f. (mus.) eleventh.

[V. grammatical observations on ONZE.]

ONZIÈMEMENT [onzièmm-man] adv. eleventhly; in the eleventh place.

[V. grammatical observations on ONZE.]

OOLITHE, n. m. (geol.) oolite; roestone.

OOLITHIQUE, adj. (geol.) oolitic.

OPACITE, n. f. (did.) opacity; opacousness.

OPALE, n. f. (jewel, min.) opal.

— noble, precious, = — orientale, d'Orient, Oriental =. — haricot, opaque =; — à paillettes, Oriental =. D'—, opaline.

OPaque, adj. (did.) opaque; opacous.

À demi —, semi- =.

OPERA, n. m. 1. opera; 2. opera-house; 3. § difficult matter.

OPERA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. operator; 2. (surg.) operator; 3. quack doctor.

OPERATION [—acion] n. f. 1. operation; performance; 2. working (manner of operating); 3. operation (in the funds); 4. (com.) speculation; 5. (com.) transaction; 6. (did.) operation; 7. (mil.) operation; 8. (surg.) operation.

Montant des —s, (sing.) (com.) returns, pl. Faire une —, (V. senses) 1. (com.) to make a speculation; 2. to have a transaction; 3. to work a question; 4. (surg.) to perform an operation; faire des —s, (com.) to transact business; faire pour... d'—s, (com.) to re-

turn(...); subir une —, to undergo √ an operation; terminer une —, (com.) to close a transaction.

OPERCULAIRE, adj. (nat. hist.) operculate; operculated.

OPERCULE, n. m. (nat. hist.) operculum; lid; cover.

— bronchial, (ich.) operculum; gill-cover.

OPERCULE, E, adj. 1. (bot.) opercular; operculate; 2. (nat. hist.) operculate.

OPÉRER, v. a. 1. to operate; to perform; to do √; 2. to effect; to work out; 3. (med.) to operate; 4. (surg.) to operate; 5. (surg.) to operate on, upon (a. o.); to perform an operation on, upon.

— contre, to counter-work. Se faire — (de), to undergo √ an operation (for). Chose, personne qui opère, operator. Qui n'opère pas, inoperative.

OPÉRER, v. n. 1. to operate; to act; to work; 2. (did.) to operate; 3. (surg.) to operate; to perform an operation.

OPÉRÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of OPÉRER) wrought.

Non —, (V. senses) unwrought. Être —, (pers.) to be operated upon; to undergo √ an operation.

OPHICLEIDE, n. m. (mus.) ophicleide (trumpet).

OPHITE, n. m. (min.) ophite.

OPHTALMIE, n. f. (med.) ophthalmia; ophthalmic.

Herbe à l'—, (bot.) eye-bright.

OPHTALMIQUE, adj. (anat., med.) ophthalmic.

OPHTHALMOGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) ophthalmography; anatomy of the eye.

OPHTHALMOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) ophthalmology.

OPIACE, E, adj. (med.) containing opium.

OPIAT [opiatt] n. m.

OPIATE, n. f. (med.) opiate.

OPIMES, adj. f. pl. (Rom. ant.) taken from one when a general had killed the general of the hostile army with his own hand.

Dépouilles —, "spolia opima."

OPINANT, n. m. speaker; person that gives his opinion (in a deliberation).

OPINER, v. n. (λ, for) to give √, to state o.'s opinion (in an assembly); to speak √.

— du bonnet, 1. to adopt an opinion already expressed; 2. to adopt the opinions of others.

OPINIÂTRE, adj. 1. (pers.) obstinate; stubborn; headstrong; opiniative; 2. (th.) obstinate; stubborn.

Rendre —, to make √, to render =.

OPINIÂTREMENT, adv. obstinately; stubbornly; opiniatively.

OPINIÂTRER, v. a. + i. to render, to make √ (a. o.) obstinate, stubborn; 2. to maintain (a. th.) obstinately, with obstinacy.

S'OPINIÂTRER, pr. v. (λ, in) to be obstinate, stubborn, opiniative.

OPINIÂTRETE, n. f. obstinacy; stubbornness; opiniativeness.

OPINION, n. f. 1. opinion (judgment of the mind); 2. opinion; good opinion; 3. vote.

— arrêtée, decided opinion; — élevée, haute —, high =; pauvre, triste —, low, poor =; — personnelle, private =; self =. Affaire d'—, matter of =; choc des —s, collision of =s; mal d'—, imaginary evil; personne obstinément attachée à son —, opinionist; système d'—s, set of =s. Selon l'— de q. u., in a. o.'s =; to a. o.'s seeming. Aller aux —s, to go √ to the vote; avoir — de, to have a high = of; n'avoir pas — de, to have no = of; avoir des —s arrêtées, to be decided in o.'s =; avoir une bonne —, bonne — de, to have a good = of; to think √ highly, well, much of; avoir une

haute — de, to have a high = of; to think √ highly, much of; avoir mauvaise — de, to have a bad = of; to have no = of; to think √ ill of; avoir plus mauvaise — de, to think √ the worse of; décrier q. u. dans l'— d'un autre, to injure a. o. in another's =; émettre son —, to state, to give √ o.'s =; être attaché obstinément à son —, to be wedded to o.'s =; être entièrement de l'— de q. u., to be entirely of a. o.'s =; se faire une —, former une —, to form an =; motiver son —, to state the grounds of o.'s =; prendre les —s, to collect the votes.

OPIUM [opiomm] n. m. opium.

OPOBALSAME, n. m. V. OPOBALSAMUM.

OPOBALSAMUM [—momm] n. m. opobalsam; balm of Gilead.

OPODELDOCH [—deldok] n. m. (pharm.) opodeldoc.

OPOSSUM [—somm] n. m. (mam.) opossum.

OPPORTUN, E, adj. 1. opportune; seasonable; timely; well-timed; 2. (de, to) expedient.

En temps —, opportunely; seasonably; timely; in due, proper time. Ne pas juger — (de), to deem √ it inexpedient (to); not to do deem it expedient (to).

OPPORTUNITE, n. f. 1. opportuneness; seasonableness; timeliness; 2. expediency; 3. opportunity; occasion.

OPPOSANT [opozan] E, adj. 1. opposing; opposite; adverse; 2. (law) forming a judicial opposition.

OPPOSANT [opozan] n. m. 1. opponent; adversary; 2. (law) party who forms a judicial opposition.

OPPOSE [opozé] E, adj. (λ) 1. √ opposite (to); facing (...); 2. √ opposite (to); contrary (to); 3. opposed (to); disinclined (to); 4. (did.) opposed.

Etat —, oppositeness; situation —e, oppositeness; opposition. En sens —, oppositely.

OPPOSE [opozé] n. m. opposite; reverse; contrary.

OPPOSER [opozé] v. a. 1. √ (λ) to place, to put √ opposite (to); to place, to put √ facing (...); to place, to put √ in front (of); 2. √ to oppose (place as an obstacle to); 3. √ to oppose (to); to compare (with); 4. to object (to); to urge (against); 5. (law) (λ, against) to plead.

2. √ — une batterie à une autre, to oppose one battery to another; √ — un adversaire à un autre, to oppose one adversary to another.

4. — de fortes raisons, to urge strong reasons.

— q. ch. à q. u., (law) to plead a. th. against a. o.

S'OPPOSER, pr. v. § 1. (λ, to) to be opposed, contrary (to); 2. √ (λ, ...) to oppose (be unfavorable to); 3. (λ, ...) to oppugn; to combat; 4. (λ, ...) to stem; to check; to stop; 5. to object (to); to make √ objections, an objection (to); to have an objection (to).

OPPOSITE [opozitt] n. m. opposite; reverse; contrary.

À l'— (de), 1. opposite (...); facing (...); 2. in a contrary direction (to).

OPPOSITION [opozician] n. f. 1. √ (λ, to) opposition (obstacle); 2. opposition (difference); 3. opposition (party in an assembly, state); 4. (astr.) opposition; 5. (law) attachment; foreign attachment; 6. (law) (in London) garnishing; garnishment; 7. (parl.) opposition; 8. (rhet.) opposition.

Forte —, strong, great opposition.

Auteur d'une notification d'—, (law) (for patents) caveat; esprit d'—, spirit of =. En — à, in = to; par —, in contradiction; par — (à), in = (to); sans —, unopposed. Éprouver, rencontrer de l'—, to meet √ with =; être de l'—, faire de l'—, (parl.) to be in

the =; être en — (avec), to thwart; to cross; faire de l'— à, to oppose; former — à, to oppose (in due form); lever une —, (law) to dissolve an attachment; mettre — à, 1. to oppose; to put √ obstacles in the way of; 2. (law) to attack.

OPPRESSER, v. a. 1. (med.) to oppress; 2. √ (of moral affections) to oppress (overpower); 3. √ to depress; to deject.

1. L'excès de nourriture oppresse l'estomac, excess of food oppresses the stomach. 2. Le chagrin l'opprime, grief oppresses him; le poids d'une mauvaise conscience l'opprime, the weight of a bad conscience oppresses him.

Qui oppresse, oppressive; qui n'opprime pas, unoppressive.

[OPPRESSER must not be confounded with opprimer.]

OPPRESSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of OPRESSER.

Non —, 1. √ § unoppressed; 2. √ undepressed.

OPPRESSEUR, n. m. 1. oppressor; 2. task-master.

OPPRESSIF, VE, adj. oppressive.

Non —, unoppressive. Caractère —, nature oppressive, oppressiveness.

OPPRESSION, n. f. 1. (med.) oppression; 2. √ oppression.

Avec —, oppressively.

OPPRESSIVEMENT [oprévman] adv. oppressively.

OPPRIMER, v. a. √ to oppress (treat with unjust rigour, hardship).

— les faibles est un crime, to oppress the weak is a crime.

[OPPRIMER must not be confounded with opprimer.]

OPPRIMÉ, E, pa. p. √ oppressed.

OPPROBRE, n. m. opprobrium; shame.

Avec —, opprobriously; d'—, opprobriously. Couvert d'—, opprobrious.

OPTATIF, VE, adj. 1. optative; expressing desire; 2. (gram.) optative.

Mode —, (gram.) optative mode, mood.

OPTATIF, n. m. (gram.) optative.

À l'—, in the =.

OPTER, v. n. to choose √; to make √ o.'s choice.

OPTICIEN [—ciin] n. m. optician.

OPTIME, adv. (very well (said); perfectly well.

OPTIMISME, n. m. optimism.

OPTIMISTE, n. m. f. optimist.

OPTIMISTE, adj. of optimism; c. optimists.

OPTION [opcion] n. f. option; choice.

À l'— de, at the option of. Faire son —, to make √ o.'s choice; laisser, référer q. ch. à l'— de q. u., to leave √ a. th. to a. o.'s =.

OPTIQUE, n. f. 1. (sing.) (phys.) optics, pl.; 2. sight; vision; 3. aspect; 4. √ drama, sing.; dramatic works, pl.; 5. "camera obscura"; (show-box.

D'—, de l'—, 1. of optics; 2. optical (of the sight). Qui traite de l'—, optical.

OPTIQUE, adj. optical (pertaining to the sight).

OPULEMMENT [opulaman] adv. opulently; wealthily.

OPULENCE, n. f. opulence, sing.; wealth, sing.; wealthiness, sing.; riches, pl.

Avec —, with =; opulently; wealthily. Nager dans l'—, to luxuriate in opulence; (to roll in riches.

OPULENT, E, adj. opulent; wealthy; rich.

OPUNTIA [opuncia] n. f. (bot.) opuntia; (Indian fig, fig-tree; (prickly pear-tree.

OPUSCULE, n. m. tract (book).

OR, conj. 1. now (expressing connection or inference); 2. now; pray.

1. — pour revenir à notre sujet, now to return to our subject.

— ça, now; now then.

OR, n. m. 1. gold; 2. (her.) or.
 Faux —, imitation gold; — file, spun =; — thread; — mat, dead =; — mosaïque, mosaic =; — moulu, or-molu; — musif, musif, mosaic =; — natif, native =; — orlévre, wrought =; — vierge, native =. — en coquille, shell =; — couleur, = colour; — en écaillé, shell =; — en feuille, = leaf. — au titre, standard =; — trait, = wire. Achat d'— et d'argent, bullion-office; battage d'—, = beating; batteur d'—, = beater; colle d'—, = size; Côte d'—, (geog.) = coast (in Africa); couleur d'—, = colour; fil d'—, = thread; filigrane d'—, = wire; poudre d'—, poussière d'—, = dust; = powder; tireur d'—, = wire-drafter; ussu d'—, = worked. A pomme —, = headed; à prix d'—, for =; d'—, 1. || =; 2. || § golden; 3. (chron.) golden; en —, =; pour de l'—, for =; pour tout l'— du monde, for love nor money. Dire, parler d'—, to speak as well as possible; être de l'— en barre, to be as good as =; marcher sur l'— et sur l'argent, roller sur l'—, to roll in riches; valoir son pesant d'—, to be worth o's weight in =. On n'en peut avoir ni pour — ni pour argent, it is not to be had for love or money; tout ce qui reluit n'est pas —, all is not = that glitters.

ORACLE, n. m. || § oracle.
 Autorité d'—, oracularness; ton d'—, oracularness. Comme un —, 1. oracular; 2. oracularly; d'—, du style d'—, du ton d'—, oracular; en —, oracularly; pour un —, for an oracle; oracularly. Prononcer, rendre un —, to deliver, to pronounce, to utter an oracle. Qui prononce, rend des —s, oracular.

ORAGE, n. m. 1. || storm; tempest; 2. || storm of rain; 3. || storm of wind; 4. || thunder-storm; 5. (nav.) storm.

— accompagné de tonnerre, thunder-storm. À l'—, (of the weather) stormy. Faire de l'— ||, (impers.) to storm; laisser passer l'— §, to let the = blow over; soutenir l'— || §, to stand up to the =. Un — se prépare, a = is gathering.

ORAGEU-X (—eù) SE, adj. 1. || stormy; tempestuous; 2. § stormy; 3. § agitated; restless.

Coup —, storm; état —, storminess; tempestuousness. D'une manière orageuse, stormily; tempestuously.

ORAIION, n. f. 1. oration (of the ancients); 2. funeral oration; oration; 3. orison (prayer); 4. (did.) oration; 5. (gram.) speech.

— dominicale, Lord's prayer; — funèbre, funeral oration. Partie d'—, (gram.) part of speech. Faire, prononcer une —, to deliver, to make a/an oration.

ORAL, E, adj. oral.

ORALEMENT [oralman] adv. orally.

ORANGE, n. f. (bot.) orange.

— douce, sweet, China =. Caissé d'—s, chest of =s; commerce d'—s, = trade; couleur —, couleur d'—, = colour; écorce d'—, = peel; fleur d'—, 1. = bud; 2. = flower; marchand d'—s, = man; marchande d'—s, = woman; rouelle d'—, slice of =; teinture —, = dye.

ORANGE, n. m. (colour) orange; orange-colour.

ORANGE, E, adj. orange-colour.

ORANGE, n. m. orange-colour.

ORANGEADE [oranjadé] n. f. orangeade.

ORANGEAT [oranjá] n. m. 1. candied orange-peel; 2. "orangeat" (sweetmeat).

ORANGER, n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) orange-tree; orange; 2. orange-man.

Fruiter —, orange-man. Plantation d'—s, orange-grove.

ORANGÈRE, n. f. orange-woman. Fruitière —, =.

ORANGERIE [oranjri] n. f. 1. orange-grove; 2. orangery; 3. orange-house.

ORANG-OUTANG, n. m. (mam.) orang-outang; man-tiger; great ape.

ORATEUR, n. m. 1. orator; speaker; public speaker; 2. (Engl. parl.) speaker.

— facile, easy speaker; puissant —, powerful =; — sacré, — de la chaire, pulpit orator; — qui dirige la discussion, (parl.) leader.

ORATOIRE, adj. oratorical; oratorical.

Art —, oratory; public speaking; exercice —, oratory.

ORATOIRE, n. m. 1. oratory (room in a private house devoted to prayer); 2. oratory (religious order).

ORATOIREMENT [oratoirement] adv. oratorically.

ORATORIEN [—rien] n. m. Oratorian.

ORATORIO, n. m. (mus.) oratorio.

ORBE, n. m. 1. "orb" celestial body; 2. (astr.) orbit; 3. (ich.) orbis; orb-fish.

— épineux, (ich.) ordis; orb-fish.

ORBE, adj. (surg.) (of blows) that causes confusion.

ORBICULAIRE, adj. (did.) orbicular; orbiculate; orbiculated.

Forme —, orbiculateness; orbiculation.

ORBICULAIREMENT [—lèrman] adv. (did.) orbicularly.

ORBICULE, E, adj. (did.) orbicular; orbiculate; orbiculated.

ORBITAIRE, adj. (anat.) orbital; orbital.

ORBIT, n. f. 1. (astr.) orbit; 2. (anat.) orbit; socket.

— oculaire, — de l'œil, (anat.) orbit of the eye; eye-hole.

ORCANÈTE, n. f. 1. (bot.) orcanet; alkanet; (dyer's) bugloss; (dyer's) gromil; gromwell; 2. (dy.) alkanet; alkanet; anchusa.

ORCHESTRATION [orkèstrasjon] n. f. (mus.) scoring.

ORCHESTRE [orkèstré] n. m. 1. orchestra; 2. (mus.) band.

Grand —, full band. D'—, de l'—, orchestral.

ORCHESTRER [orkèstré] v. a. (mus.) to score.

ORCHIS [orkiss] n. m. (bot.) 1. orchis; cullion; fool's-stone; 2. bee-flower, gnat-flower.

— punaise, (sing.) goat's-stones, pl.

ORDALIE, n. f. (hist.) ordeal.

— de l'eau, water =; — du feu, fire =.

ORDEAL, n. m. (hist.) V. ORDALIE.

ORDINAIRE, adj. (A, with; de, to) 1. ordinary; common; 2. usual; customary; 3. (of public functionaries) in ordinary.

Ron —, (V. senses) (com) middling.

Non, peu —, uncommon; unordinary; (out of the way. Chose —, ordinary; nature —, usualness.

ORDINAIRE, n. m. 1. ordinary; ordinary practice; 2. ordinary (food); ordinary fare; fare; 3. ordinary allowance; 4. † post (departure of the mail-bags); 5. † post-day; 6. (eccles.) ordinary (diocesan bishop, authority); 7. (mil.) mess; 8. —s, (pl.) (physiol.) menses; catamenia, pl.

Son —, o's ordinary practice; o's way. Camarade d'—, (mil.) mess-mate.

À l'—, comme d'—, ordinarily; as usual; d'—, ordinarily; usually; pour l'—, ordinarily.

ORDINAIREMENT [—nèrman] adv. 1. ordinarily; commonly; 2. usually; customarily.

Non —, 1. uncommonly; 2. unusually.

ORDINAL, adj. m. ordinal.

Nombre —, = number; ordinal.

ORDINAND, n. m. (eccl.) candidate (for ordination).

ORDINANT, n. m. (eccl.) ordainer.

ORDINANT, adj. (eccl.) ordaining.

ORDINATION [—asjon] n. f. (eccl.) ordination.

Faire l'—, to hold a/an =.

ORDO, n. m. ordo (book regulating the order of the daily service in the church).

ORDON, n. m. (tech.) tilt; tilt-hammer.

ORDONNANCE, n. f. 1. ordering (disposing, arranging); 2. order (disposition, arrangement); 3. order (of certain constituted authorities); 4. prescript; 5. (of the sovereign) ordinance; order in council; 6. (of physicians) prescription; 7. (arch.) ordinance; 8. (fin.) order; 9. (law) order; 10. (law) writ; 11. (mil.) orderly (person); 12. (paint.) ordonnance.

— royale, 1. Royal ordinance; 2. order in council. Caporal d'—, (mil.) orderly corporal; officier d'—, (mil.) orderly officer; sergent d'—, (mil.) orderly sergeant. D'—, (mil.) orderly. Délivrer une —, (law) to issue a writ; être meublé suivant l'—, 1. || to have but the furniture not liable to seizure; 2. to be but poorly, sorry furnished; rendre une —, 1. to issue an order; 2. to issue an ordinance, an order in council; signifier une — à q. u., (law) to serve a writ upon a. o.

ORDONNANCE, v. a. (fin.) to order (in writing) the payment of.

ORDONNATEUR, n. m. 1. ordainer; 2. orderer.

ORDONNA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. ordaining.

ORDONNÉE, n. f. (geom.) ordinate; offset.

ORDONNER, v. a. 1. to ordain; to appoint; to decree; 2. to order (dispose, arrange); 3. to order; to regulate; 4. (de, to; que (subj.)) to order; to direct; 5. (eccles.) to ordain; 6. (of physicians) to prescribe; 7. (eccles.) to ordain; 8. (law) to decree.

Que l'on peut —, (V. senses) ordainable.

ORDONNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of ORDONNER.

Non —, 1. unordered; 2. uncommanded.

ORDONNER, v. n. 1. (DE, ...) to ordain; to appoint; 2. (OF, DE) to dispose (direct); 3. (eccl.) to ordain.

ORDRE, n. m. 1. order; 2. order; mandate; 3. —s, (pl.) orders, pl.; command, sing.; 4. order (of society); class; 5. order (of knighthood); 6. (arch.) order; 7. (com.) order; 8. (did.) order; 9. —s, (pl.) (eccles.) orders; holy orders, pl.; 10. (her.) order; 11. (nat. hist.) order; tribe; 12. (mil.) order.

Bel —, beautiful, fine order; — permanent, (sing.) (mil.) standing =s, pl.; — public, 1. public =; 2. (law) peace; the king's, queen's peace; his, her Majesty's peace; —s sacrés, (eccl.) holy =s — de bataille, array; — du jour, = of the day. Délit contre l'— public, (law) 1. breach of peace; 2. break of the king's, queen's peace, his, her Majesty's peace; égalité d'—, coordination; infraction aux —s, breach of =s; livre d'—s, (mil.) =-book; orderly book; motion d'—, (parl.) motion to fix the order of matters in discussion; rappel à l'—, call to =. À l'— ! 1. =! 2. (in deliberative assemblies) chair! à —, à son —, (com.) (of bills) to =; à l'— de q. u., (com.) to a. o's =; à ses —s, 1. at o's =s, command; 2. at o's call; avec —, with =; orderly; conforme à l'—, according to =; dans l'—, 1. in =; orderly; 2. right; 3. natural; in the = of nature; dans les —s, in =s (holy); dans un — parfait, in perfect

=; dans son — régulier. 1. *in regular* =; 2. *in due course*; dans un — serré, (mil.) *in close array*; dans l' — suivant. 1. *in the following* =; 2. *next in course*; dans le plus grand —, *in the greatest* =; (in print) dans l' — le plus parfait, *in perfect* =;) *in apple-pie* =; d' —, (com.) *by* =; d' — et pour compte, (com.) *by and on account*; d'un — élevé, *of a high* =; du même —, 1. *of the same* =; 2. *coordinate*; du premier —, *of the highest* =; de premier, de second, de troisième —, *first, second, third rate*; en —, 1. *in* =; *orderly*; 2. (mil.) *in* =; en bon —, *in good* =; *orderly*; en — serré, (mil.) *in close array*; en sous —, *in subordination*; *subordinate*; en — de bataille, *in battle array*; jusqu'à nouvel —, *till, until further* =; par —, *by command*; par — alphabétique, chronologique, &c., *in alphabetical, chronological, &c.* =; sans —, *without* =; *unbid*; *unbidden*; selon ses —s, *according to* =; Appoint — à, *to provide for*; *to see* ✓ *to*; (to look to: n'apporter aucun trouble à l' — public, (law) *to keep the peace, the king's, queen's peace, his, her Majesty's peace*; donner un —, *to give* ✓ *an* =; donner — (de), *to give* ✓ *s* (to); donner —, l' — à, 1. *to order*; *to direct*; *to appoint*; 2. *to provide for*; (to see ✓ *to*; (to look to: donner — à q. u. de faire q. ch., *to order, to direct, to appoint a. o. to do a. th.*; s'engager, entrer dans les —s, *to enter into* =; *to take* ✓ *s*; être à l' — du jour, *to be the* = *of the day*; être d'un premier —, *to be of the first rate*; être aux —s de q. u., *to be at a. o.'s* =; *call, beck*; n'être aux —s de personne, *to be at o.'s own command*; faire à l' — de, (com.) *to make* ✓ *a bill payable to*; mettre — à, *to provide for*; (to see ✓ *to*; *to look to*; mettre en —, *to set* ✓ *to*; *to put* ✓ *in* =; (to set ✓ *to*; *to put* ✓ *to rights*; mettre bon — à, (1. *to set* ✓ *to*; *to put* ✓ *in* =; 2. *to see* ✓ *to*; mettre q. ch. en bon —, *to set* ✓ *a. th. right*; mettre de l' — dans, 1. *to put*; *to set* ✓ *in* =; 2. *to methodize*; placer en —, *to marshal*; prendre, recevoir les —s, *to enter* ✓ *into* =; *to take* ✓ *s*; rappeler à l' —, *to call to* =; recevoir l' — (de), *to be ordered* (to); remettre en —, *to set* ✓ *in* =; (to rights; rentrer dans l' —, *to be restored to* =; suivre dans l' —, *to follow in* =; *to be next in course*; tenir dans l' —, *to keep* ✓ *in* =; troubler l' — public, (law) *to disturb the peace, the king's, queen's peace, his, her Majesty's peace*; ne pas troubler l' — public, (law) *to keep the peace, the king's, queen's peace, his, her Majesty's peace*.

ORDURE, n. f. 1. *excrement*; (dirt; filth; dirt; 3. *rubbish*; dirt; 4. —s, (pl.) *dirt-basket*; *rubbish-pan*; 5. *filthiness*; *nastiness*; 6. *corruption*; *turpitude*; *rileness*; 7. *filthy* (obscene), *nasty, dirty thing*; 8. (cloth.) *filth*; 9. (print.) *pick*.

— sous presse, (print.) *pick*. Panier ux —s, *dirt-basket*; *rubbish-pan*; tas —s, *heap of dirt*; trou aux —s, *dust-hole*. Enlever les —s, *to take* ✓ *away* *the dirt*; jeter les —s, *to throw* ✓ *away* *the dirt*; jeter q. ch. aux —s, *to throw* ✓ *a. th. into the dust-hole, the dirt-asket*. Il est défendu de déposer ni de dire aucune —! *commit no nuisance!*

ORDUR-IER, IERE, adj. *filthy*.

ORDUR-IER, n. m. IERE, n. f. *ribald*; *lthy, dirty, nasty person*.

OREADE, n. f. (myth.) *Oread*.

OREE, n. f. † (of woods) *border*;

eternity; *skirt*; *verge*.

OREILLARD [ôre-yar] E. ORILLARD,

lj. (of horses) *top-eared*.

OREILLE [ôre-y] n. f. 1. *ear*; 2.

ear; *hearing*; 3. (of bales) *ear*; *corner*;

4. (of combs) *end-tooth*; 5. (of papers) *dog's-ear*; 6. (of porringers) *ear*; *handle*; 7. (of shoes) *tie*; 8. (agr.) (of ploughs) *earth-board*; *mould-board*; 9. (bot.) *ear*; 10. (nav.) (of anchors) *fluke*; 11. (tech.) *ear*; 12. (zool.) *ear*.

— déchirée, (of animals) *sore ear*; — dure, *dull* =; dur d' —, *dull, hard of hearing*; — externe, (anat.) *external* =; l' — fine, *quick* =; — interne, (anat.) *internal* =; l' — juste, *a correct* =; —s longues, *long* =s; — meurtrie, *sore* =; — d'ours, (bot.) *auricula*; *bear's* =; — de rat (, (bot.) *creeping mouse-ear*; *mouse-tail*; — de souris, (bot.) *scorpion grass*; *marsh scorpion grass*; *mouse* =; Bourdonnement d' —, dans les —s, *noise in o.'s* =s; bruissement d' —s, *noise in o.'s* =s; cavité, trou de l' —, *cavity of the* =; conque, pavillon de l' —, (anat.) *auricula*; mal à l' —, 1. *sore* =; 2. —-ache; mal d' —, —-ache; pavillon de l' —, (anat.) *auricula*; tambour, tympan de l' —, —-drum; tintement d' —, *noise in o.'s* =. À l' —, 1. *in o.'s* =; 2. *auricularly*; à l' — —-eared; à l' — fine *s. quick-eared*; à l' — juste *s. correct eared*; aux —s —-eared; aux —s longues, *long-eared*; aux —s pendantes, *top-* =s; aux —s percées, —-bored; à la sortie de son —, *in o.'s hearing*; de toutes ses —s, *with both* =s; jusqu'aux —s, *up to the* =s; par-dessus les —s, *over head and* =s. S'allonger l' —, *to hang* ✓ *o.'s* =s; avoir de l' —, avoir l' — bonne, avoir l' — juste, *to have a good, correct* =; n'avoir pas d' —, 1. *to have no* =; 2. (pour) *to turn a deaf* = (to); avoir ses —s, *to have o.'s* =s about one; avoir l' — basse, *to hang* ✓ *o.'s* =s; *to be, to look chop-fallen*; avoir l' — dure, *to be hard of hearing*; avoir la puce à l' —, *to have a flea in o.'s* =; avoir mal à l' —, *to have the* =-ache; avoir l' — au guet, *to be, to stand* ✓ *on tip-toe*; en avoir par-dessus les —s, *to be up to o.'s* =s; se boucher les —s, *to stop up o.'s* =s; charmer, flatter l' —, *to charm the* =; chuchoter, dire q. ch. à l' — de q. u., *to whisper a. th. in a. o.'s* =; corner, râlâcher q. ch. aux —s de q. u., *to dun, to din a. th. in a. o.'s* =s; se curer les —s, *to pick o.'s* =s; déchirer, écorcher l' —, *to grate the* =; dire q. ch. dans le tuyau de l' — à q. u., *to whisper a. th. into a. o.'s* =; donner sur les —s à q. u., *to box a. o.'s* =s; dresser les —s, *to prick up o.'s* =s; échauffer, étourdir, rompre les —s à q. u., *to warm a. o.'s* =s; entendre de ses —s, de ses propres —s, *to hear* ✓ *with o.'s own* =s; entrer par une — et sortir par l'autre, *to go* ✓ *in at one = and out at the other*; être dur d' —, *to be hard of hearing*; faire la sourde — (à), fermer l' — (à), *to turn a deaf* = (to); glisser q. ch. dans l' — de q. u. *s. to whisper a. th. in a. o.'s* =; manquer d' —, *to have no* =; se mettre du coton dans les —s, *to stop up o.'s* =s; murmurer à l' — de q. u., *to whisper*; parler à l' —, *to whisper*; parler à l' — à q. u., *to say* ✓ *a word in a. o.'s* =; parler dans le tuyau de l' — à q. u., *to whisper in a. o.'s* =; percer les —s, *to bore the* =s; prêter l' — à, *to listen to*; *to hearken to*; *to give* ✓ *to*; ne pas vouloir prêter l' — à, *to give* ✓ *no* = *to*; remplir d' —s, *to dog's-ear*; tirer l' — à q. u., 1. *to pull a. o.'s* =s; 2. *to give* ✓ *a. o. a tug*; 3. *s. to dun a. o.*; se faire tirer l' —, 1. *to get* ✓ *o.'s self dunned*; 2. (pour) *to be very reluctant* (to); souffler q. ch. aux —s de q. u., *to whisper a. th. in a. o.'s* =; venir aux —s de q. u., *to come* ✓ *to a. o.'s* =s. Qui a l' — basse, *chop-fallen*; qui se fait tirer l' — (, *long-winded*; qui a les —s percées, —-bored; qui perce l' —, —-piercing.

OREILLER [ôre-yè] n. m. *pillow*.

Taie d' —, —-case. Sans —, *without a* =; *unpillowed*. Servir d' — à, *to serve as* = *to*; *to pillow*; soutenir par un —, *to support by a* =; *to pillow*. Qui n'est pas soutenu par un —, *unpillowed*.

OREILLERE [ôre-yèr] n. f. (ent.) *earwig*.

OREILLETTE [ôre-yètt] n. f. 1. (anat.) (of the heart) *auricule*; *auricula*; 2. (bot.) *ear*; 3. (conch.) *ear*; 4. (zool.) *ear*.

OREILLON [ôre-yon] n. m. 1. —s, (pl.) *almonds of the ears*; (mumps, pl.); 2. (bot.) *ear*; 3. (conch.) *ear*; 4. (zool.) *ear*.

ORÉMUS [—muss] n. m. *oremus* (prayer).

OREOGRAPHIE, n. f. *oreography* (description of mountains, of a particular mountain).

ORFÈVRE, n. m. 1. *goldsmith*; 2. *silversmith*.

— pour l'argenterie, *silversmith*; — bijoutier, *silversmith and jeweller*; — joaillier, *goldsmith and jeweller*. — pour l'or, *goldsmith*.

ORFÈVRE, E, adj. 1. *wrought by the goldsmith*; 2. *wrought by the silversmith*.

ORFÈVRERIE, n. f. 1. *goldsmith's art*; 2. *silversmith's art*; 3. (sing.) *articles of gold*, pl.; 4. (sing.) *articles of silver*, pl.; 5. *jewelry*.

— d'argent, *silversmith's art*; — pour l'or, *goldsmith's art*.

ORFÈVRE, n. f. (orn.) *ospray*; *erne*; *sea-eagle*; *fisher-eagle*.

ORFROI, n. m. *orfrays* (embroidered cloth of gold).

ORGANDI, n. m. (a. & m.) *book muslin*.

ORGANE, n. m. 1. *organ* (part of an organized body); 2. *voice*; 3. *organ* (instrument, means); 4. *medium* (means); 5. *pers.* *spokesman*.

— essentiels, *vitals*; — femelle, (bot.) *female organ*; — mâle, (bot.) *male organ*. Au moyen d' —s, avec des —s, *organically*; des —s, *organic*; *organical*. Être l' —, (pers.) *to be the organ, spokesman*.

ORGANEAU, n. m. (nav.) *ring*.

ORGANIQUE, adj. *organic*.

État —, *organicalness*.

ORGANISATION [organizac] n. f. *organization*.

ORGANISER, v. a. 1. *to organize*.

2. *to draw* ✓ *up*; 3. (mus.) *to organize*.

ORGANISÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *organized*; 2. (mus.) *organized*.

S'ORGANISER, pr. v. *to become* ✓ *to get* ✓ *to be organized*.

ORGANISME, n. m. *organism*.

ORGANISTE, n. m. *organist*.

ORGANSIN, n. m. (a. & m.) *organ-*

zine.

ORGANSINAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) *organ-*

zinning *throwing*.

ORGANSINER, v. a. (a. & m.) *to or-*

ganize; *to make* ✓ *to throw* ✓ *or-*

ganize; *to throw* ✓.

Moulin à —, *throwing-mill*; *silk-*

throwing-mill; *silk-engine*.

ORGASME, n. m. (med.) *orgasm*.

ORGE, n. f. *barley*.

— commune, 1. *common* =; 2. (bot.)

holspur; — mâtée, *matted* =; — mon-

de, (m.) *hulled* =; — perlé, (m.) *pearl-*

=; Farine d' —, —-meal; grain d' —,

—-corn; monceau, tas d' —, —-mow;

sucré d' —, —-sugar. Faire ses —s, *to*

feather o.'s nest.

[Once is in — moné and — perlé.]

ORGEAT [orja] n. m. *orgeat*.

ORGELET [orjè] n.

ORGOLETT [orjolè] n. m. (med.) *stye*.

ORGIE, n. f. 1. —s, (pl.) (ant.) *or-*

gies, pl; 2. *orgy*.

ORGUE, n. m. (fort.) *orgues*.

ORGUE, n. m. sing.
ORGUES, n. f. (pl.) organ (instrument of music).

Grand —, great organ; — hydraulique †, hydraulic, water =; — portatif, de Barbarie, barrel, hand, street =; — à touches, finger- =. Buffet d'—, = case; facteur d'—s, =-builder; jeu d'—s, =-stop; montre d'—, collection of pipes in front of an =; point d'—, (mus.) =-point; souffleur d'—, =-blower; touche d'—, key of an =; tribune d'—, =-loft. Composer, écrire pour l'—, to set v to the =; jouer, toucher de l'—, to play the =.

ORGUEIL [orgheu-y] n. m. 1. pride; 2. boast.

Honnête, noble —, honest pride. Sans —, 1. without =; 2. ** boastless. Avoir l'— (de), to be proud (to); bouffir d'—, to puff up with =; crever d'—, not to know v what to do for =; mettre son — à, to take v a = in; nourrir l'— de, to pamper =; rabaisser, rabattre l'— de q. u., to humble a. o's =; to bring v down a o's =.

ORGUEILLEUSEMENT [orghe-yèu-man] adv. proudly.

ORGUEILLEUX [orghe-yèu] SE, adj. proud.

ORIENT, n. m. 1. East; 2. East (part of the horizon); ** Orient; 3. (of pearls) water.

Empire d'—, (hist.) Eastern empire. Natif de l'—, oriental. À l'—, 1. to the east; eastward; 2. in the East; 3. (of the sun) in the east; d'—, East; Eastern; oriental; vers l'—, easterly; eastward.

ORIENTAL, E, adj. Eastern; oriental.

ORIENTALISTE, n. m. orientalist; oriental scholar.

ORIENTAUX, n. m. (pl.) Orientals, pl.

ORIENTEMENT [orientman] n. m. (nav.) (of sails) trim.

ORIENTER, v. a. 1. to place, to set v towards the East; 2. to set v (with regard to the cardinal points); 3. to orient (mark the cardinal points on); 4. (nav.) to trim, to weather (sails).

ORIENTÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ORIENTER) 1. in a ... aspect; 2. (nav.) (of sails) out.

Bien —, 1. in a good aspect; 2. (nav.) (of sails) ship-shape; mal —, in a bad aspect; non —, (nav.) (of sails) untrimmed.

S'ORIENTER, pr. v. 1. to discover the East; 2. to discover where one is; 3. to see v o's way; to see v what one is about.

ORIFICE, n. m. 1. orifice (of an animal); 2. orifice; aperture; hole.

ORIFLAMME [—flamme] n. m. (French hist.) oriflame; oriflamme.

ORIGAN, n. m. (bot.) 1. origanum; 2. (genus) marjoram.

— dictame, Cretan marum; — proprement dit, — vulgaire, common, wild marjoram.

ORIGINAIRE, adj. (DE) 1. native (of); 2. (post.) originating (in).

ORIGINAIREMENT [—nerman] adv. originally; primitively.

ORIGINAL, E, adj. 1. original (serving as a model); 2. original (new); 3. eccentric; strange; odd;) queer.

1. Un tableau —, an original picture; un manuscrit —, an original manuscript; une lettre — e, an original letter.

Non, peu —, unoriginal. D'une manière — e, de source — e, originally.

[ORIGINAL must not be confounded with original.]

ORIGINAL, n. m. 1. original (not the copy); 2. original (not a translation); 3. (pers.) original; character; eccentric, strange character;) queer fellow;) a rum fellow.

D'—, from the original source; en —, (th.) in o's original form; original; en propre — C, in person.

ORIGINALEMENT [—nalman] adv. originally; with originality.

ORIGINALITE, n. f. 1. originality; 2. eccentricity; strangeness; oddness;) queerness.

ORIGINE, n. f. 1. origin; original; beginning; 2. § origin; original; source; spring; fountain.

Certificat d'—, (cust.) 1. certificate of origin; 2. certificate of production. Dans l'—, originally; in the =; at first; d'—, by o's =; dès l'—, from the =; first. Aller, remonter à l'—, to ascend to the =; to go v back, up to the =; avoir, prendre son — (dans), (th.) to originate (in); to have o's = (in); tirer son — (de), to originate (in); to have o's = (in); to owe o's = (to).

ORIGINE, LE, adj. 1. original; primitive; 2. (theol.) original.

1. Conserver son innocence, sa pureté, sa candeur — e, to preserve o's original, primitive innocence, purity, candour. 2. Le péché —, original sin.

[ORIGINAL must not be confounded with original.]

ORIGINELLEMENT [—nelman] adv. (theol.) originally.

ORIGNAL [orinn-yal] n. m. (mam.) elk.

ORILLARD [ori-yar] E, V. OREILLARD.

ORILLON [ori-yon] n. m. 1. —s, (pl.) almonds of the ears; mumps, pl.; 2. (fort.) orillion.

ORIN, n. m. (nav.) buoy-rope.

ORION, n. m. (astr.) Orion.

ORISPEAU, n. m. 1. § Dutch gold; tinsel; 2. tinsel (textile fabric); 3. § tinsel; 4. (a. & m.) orsidue; orsedew; 5. (gild.) foil.

N'être que de l'—, to be but tinsel; to be but a flash; orner d'—, to tinsel.

ORLE, n. m. 1. (arch.) orlo; orlet; 2. (her.) orle.

ORMAIE, n. f. elm-grove.

ORME, n. m. (bot.) (genus) elm. — blanc, des champs, common, English =. Attendre sous l'—, to wait till doomsday. Qui abonde d'—s, elmy.

ORMEAU, n. m. (bot.) 1. young elm; 2. elm; 3. common, English elm.

ORMILLE [ormi-y] n. f. (bot.) common, English elm.

ORMIN, n. m. (bot.) annual clary.

ORMOIE, n. f. § V. ORMAIE.

ORNE, n. m. (bot.) manna-ash; manna-tree; flowering-ash.

ORNEMANISTE, n. m. (arch., sculp.) ornament-worker.

ORNEMENT, n. m. § (POUR, to) ornament.

— de bon goût, = in good taste; — de poupe, (nav.) finishing. Avec —, ornately; d'—, (V. senses) 1. ornamental;

2. ornate; pour servir d'—, to serve as an =; ornamentally; sans —, unornamented; unadorned; undecked; undressed. Dépouiller d'—s, to undeck; to undress; être dépouillé d'—s, to be unornamented, unadorned; être un —, 1. § to be an =; 2. § to be ornamental; n'être pas un —, to be unornamented; servir d'—, to be ornamental; to serve as an =; ne pas servir d'—, to be unornamented. Qui n'est pas d'—, qui ne sert pas d'—, unornamented; qui sert d'—, ornamental.

ORNER, v. a. 1. § (DE, with) to ornament; to adorn; 2. § to dress; to dress up; 3. § to decorate; to deck; to grace; to set v off; to set v out; 4. § (b. s.) to trim off, out, up; to trick off, out, up.

ORNE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ORNER) ornamented; adorned; ornate.

État de ce qui est —, ornateness.

ORNIERE, n. f. 1. rut (of roads); 2. § beaten track, path; track; (old road).

— creuse, tram-rail. Chemin à —s, tram-road; tram-way; chemin à —s de pierre, stone-way.

ORNITHOGALE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) star of Bethlehem; (bird-grass).

ORNITHOLOGIE, n. f. ornithology.

ORNITHOLOGIQUE, adj. ornithological.

ORNITHOLOGISTE, ORNITHOLOGUE, n. m. ornithologist.

ORNITHOMANCIE, n. f. ornithomancy (divination by the flight of birds).

OROBANCHE, n. f. (bot.) broom-rape, strangle-weed.

OROE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) bitter vetch.

— des boutiques, tare.

OROGRAPHIE, n. f.

OROLOGIE, n. f. orology (treatise on mountains).

Personne versée dans l'—, orologist.

OROGRAPHIQUE, adj.

OROLOGIQUE, adj. orological.

ORONGE, n. f. (bot.) orange-agaric. Fausse —, "agaricus muscarius"; vraie —, orange agaric.

ORPAILLEUR [orpà-year] n. m. gold-finder.

ORPHELIN, n. m. E. n. f. orphan, m. f.; orphan child, m. f.; fatherless child, m. f.; orphan-boy, m.; orphan-girl, f.

État d'—, orphanage; orphanism.

ORPHELIN, E, adj. orphan; orphaned.

ORPHIE, n. f. (ich.) garfish.

ORPHIQUE, adj. (ant.) Orphean; Orphic.

ORPHIQUE, n. m. 1. —s, (pl.) (ant.) Orphean mysteries, pl.; 2. votary of Orpheus.

ORPIMENT, n. m. (min.) orpiment.

ORPIN, n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) orpine; (stone-crop; 2. (min.) orpiment.

— à fleurs blanches, (bot.) white stone-crop.

ORQUE, n. m. (ich.) ork.

ORSEILLE [orsè-y] n. f. (bet.) (genus) orchal; orchella; orchilla; orchil; archil; archilla.

— des Canaries, des teinturiers, = ORT, adj. (com.) gross weight; gross.

Peser —, to weight =.

ORTEIL [ortè-y] n. m. 1. toe; 2. great toe;) big toe.

Gros —, great =;) big toe. Phalange d'—, (anat.) = bone.

ORTHODOXE, adj. orthodox.

Non, peu —, unorthodox. D'une manière —, orthodoxly.

ORTHODOXIE, n. f. orthodoxy.

Avec —, orthodoxly.

ORTHODROMIE, n. f. § orthodromy.

Art de l'—, (sing.) orthodromics, pl.

De l'—, qui a rapport à l'—, orthodromic.

ORTHOËPIE, n. f. (did.) orthoepy (right pronunciation).

ORTHOGONAL, E, adj. (geom.) orthogonal.

Figure — e, orthogon.

ORTHOGRAPHE, n. f. orthography; spelling.

Mauvaise —, — vicieuse, bad, incorrect =; misspelling. Faute d'—, orthographical error; fault in the =; misspelling of a word. Personne qui observe les règles de l'—, orthographer. Selon les règles de l'—, orthographically. Faire une faute d'—, to commit an orthographical error; to misspell a word; to make v a fault in the =.

ORTHOGRAFIE, n. f. 1. (arch.) orthography; elevation; upright; 2. (fort., geom., persp.) orthography.

Selon les règles de l'—, (arch., fort., geom., persp.) orthographically.

ORTHOGRAPIER, v. a. to spell.

— incorrectement, mal, to misspell, to spell incorrectly, improperly, wrong.

ORTHOGRAPIE, E, pa. p. spelled.

Bien —, orthographic; orthographically.

phical; spelled properly; mal —, mis-spelled; spelled incorrectly, improperly, badly.

ORTHOGRAPHER, v. n. to spell.
Personne qui orthographie, orthographe.

ORTHOGRAPHIQUE, adj. 1. orthographical; orthographic; 2. (arch., fort., geom., persp.) orthographic; orthographical.

ORTHOGRAPHESTE, n. m. orthographer; speller.

ORTHOPÉDIE, n. f. (med.) orthopedy.

ORTHOPÉDIQUE, adj. (med.) orthopedic.

ORTHOPÉDISTE, n. m. (med.) orthopedist.

ORTHOPNÉE, n. f. (med.) orthopnea.

ORTIE, n. f. 1. (bot.) nettle; 2. (veter.) roset.

— blanche, morte, (bot.) white archangel; — brûlante, (bot.) small, stinging nettle; — morte, jaune, — morte des bois, (bot.) yellow —; — grièche, small nettle; — de mer, (zooch.) carvel; blobber; blubber. Jeter q. ch. aux —s, to throw (à. th.) to the dogs; pratiquer une — (à. th.) to roset.

ORTIVE, adj. (astr.) ortive.

ORTOLAN, n. m. (orn.) 1. ortolan; 2. curl-bunting.

— bréant, bruant, curl-bunting; — jacobin, snow-bunting.

ORVALE, n. f. (bot.) orvale; clary.

ORVET, n. m. (erp.) 1. slow-worm; 2. (genus) blind worm.

— commun, blind worm.

ORVIETAN, n. m. orvietan.

Marchand, vendeur d'—, quack; mountebank.

ORYCTOGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) oryctography (description of fossils).

ORYCTOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) oryctology.

ORYZA, n. m. (bot.) (genus) oryza; rice.

OS [ô] n. m. bone.

— coxal, innominé, (anat.) haunch-bone; — fossile, fossil =; — ischion, (anat.) hip-join; — pubis, (anat.) share =. — des iles, (anat.) haunch =; — de la jambe, shin; shin-bone; — du pied, (of horses) coffin =. Charbon d'—, 1. = earth; 2. (chem.) = black. A —, ...-boned; à — forts, strong-boned; à gros —, bony; large-boned; à — proéminents, saillants, high-boned; jusqu'à la moelle des —, to the back-bone; sans —, boneless.

Avoir de —, to have ... =; to be ...-boned; n'avoir pas de chair sur les —, n'avoir que la peau et les —, avoir la peau collée sur les —, to be raw-boned; donner un — à ronger, to give (à) = to pick; ne pas faire de vieux —, never to make (old) =; laisser ses — quelque part, to lay (of) = as any where; manger q. u. jusqu'aux —, to ruin a. o. completely; être percé jusqu'aux —, to be wet through, to the skin; rompre les — à q. u., to break (every) = in a. o.; ronger un —, 1. (of animals) to gnaw (à) =; 2. (pers.) to pick a =. Les — lui percent la peau, his =s come through his skin.

[Os is pronounced ô before a consonant and oss before a vowel or silent h.]

OSCILLANT [oscil-lan] E, adj. 1. oscillating; 2. (bot.) versatile.

OSCILLATION [oscil-lâcion] n. f. 1. (mech.) oscillation; 2. || oscillation; heaving; vibration; 3. § oscillation; fluctuation.

OSCILLATOIRE [oscil-latoir] adj. (mech.) oscillatory.

OSCILLER [oscil-lé] v. n. 1. (mech.) to oscillate; 2. || to oscillate; to heave (à) =; 3. § to oscillate; to fluctuate.

FRENCH-ENGLISH.

Faire —, (V. senses) to vibrate.

OSCLATEUR, adj. (geom.) osculatory.

Cercle —, (geom.) circle of curvature.

OSCLATION [—âcion] n. f. (geom.) osculation.

OSE [ôze] E, adj. bold.

OSEILLE [ôze-y'] n. f. (sorrel). — cultivée, sorrel; oxalide —, little, wood =.

OSER [ôzé] v. a. (...), to 1. to dare (à) =; 2. to venture; to be bold; to make (à) = bold; 3. (neg.) to like.

1. Je n'ose pas le faire, I do not like to do it.

OSER [ôzé] v. n. (...), to 1. to dare (à) =; 2. (neg.) to like.

3. Je n'oserais le dire, I should not dare to say so.

[OSER, v. n., does not require pas or point in negations: it takes no prep. before an inf.]

OSERAIE [ôzre] n. f. osier-ground.

OSIER [ôzie] n. m. 1. (bot.) osier; withy; wicker; 2. basket-rod.

France —, (bot.) withy. — Saint-Antoine, (bot.) willow-herb. — pour assujettir une porte, cringle. D'—, en —, wicker; withy.

OSMAZÔME, n. f. (chem.) osmazome.

OSMONDE, n. f. (bot.) osmund.

— royale, flowering, king fern.

OSSELET [oslè] n. m. 1. ossicle; huckle-bone; 2. (veter.) osselet.

Jouer aux —s, to play at huckle-bones.

OSSEMENTS [osman] n. m. pl. 1. ↓ bones (of persons dead); 2. bones (of animals).

— fossiles, fossile =. D'—s, bony.

OSSEU-X [ocèu] SE, adj. 1. bony (of bone); 2. (anat.) bony; 3. (bot.) bony.

OSSIFICATION [ocifikaçion] n. f. ossification.

OSSIFIER, v. a. to ossify.

S'ossifier, pr. v. to ossify.

OSSU, E, adj. † bony; large-boned.

OSSUAIRE, n. m. ossuary.

OSTENSIBLE, adj. ostensible.

Caractère, nature —, ostensibility.

OSTENSIBLEMENT, adv. ostensibly.

OSTENSOIR, n. m.

OSTENSOIRE, n. m. (cath. rel.) monstrance (vessel in which the host is placed).

OSTENTA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. † ostentatious.

OSTENTATION [—âcion] v. f. ostentation; show.

Plein d'—, (pers.) full of =; ostentatious. Avec —, 1. with =; 2. ostentatiously; sans —, 1. without =; 2. unostentatiously; 3. unostentatiously.

Avoir de l'—, to be ostentatious.

OSTEOCOLLE, n. f. osteocolla; bone-glue.

OSTEOGENIE, n. f. (did.) osteogeny (formation and development of bones).

OSTEOGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) osteography (description of bones).

OSTÉOLITHE, n. m. (foss.) osteolite.

OSTEOLOGIE, n. f. (anat.) osteology.

Selon l'—, osteologically.

OSTÉOLOGIQUE, adj. (anat.) osteologic; osteological.

OSTEOLOGUE, n. m. (did.) osteologist; osteologist.

OSTEOTOMIE, n. f. (anat.) osteotomy.

OSTRACISME, n. m. ostracism.

Frapper d'—, to ostracize.

OSTRACITE, n. f. (foss.) ostracite.

OSTROGOTH, n. m. 1. Ostrogoth; 2. (b. s.) Goth; barbarian.

OTAGE, n. m. 1. hostage; 2. (mil.) hostage; pledge.

En —, as a hostage.

OTALGIE, n. f. (med.) otalgia; (ear-ache).

ÔTE. prep. except; with the exception of.

ÔTER, v. a. 1. || (DE, from) to remove (put in another place); to take (à) =; 2. || § (à, from) to take (à) away (deprive); 3. || § (à, of)

to deprive; 4. § (à) to remove (from); to get (à) (from); to get (à) out (of); 5. § (DE, from) to relieve (a. o.); 6. || § (à, from) to remove (cause to cease); to take (à) away; 7. || to take (à) off (clothing); (to pull (à) off; (to slip off; 8. || to take (à) out (spots, stains); to get (à) out.

1. — q. ch. de q. p., to remove a. th. from a. wh.; to take a. th. away from a. wh.; ôtez cette table de là, remove, take away that table from there; — la nappe, to remove, take away the table-cloth. 2. Les voleurs lui ont ôté ses habits, the thieves have taken away his clothes. 3. Sa maladie lui a ôté l'usage de la parole, his illness has deprived him of his speech. 4. — à q. u. q. ch. de l'esprit, de la tête, to remove a. th. from a. o.'s mind, head. 5. — q. u. de peine, d'inquiétude, de doute, d'incertitude, to relieve a. o. from trouble, uneasiness, doubt, uncertainty. 6. — son mal à q. u., to remove, to take away a. o.'s pain from him. 7. — son habit, ses bottes, to take off, to pull off a. o.'s coat, a. o.'s boots.

— (en battant), 1. to beat (à) away;

2. to beat (à) out; — (avec le bec), to pick; to pick off; — (en coupant), 1. to cut (à) away, off; 2. to cut (à) out; —

(en déchirant), to tear (à) off; — (en dépouillant), to strip; to strip off; —

(de dessus soi), to take (à) off; to pull off; (to slip off; — (avec les doigts),

1. to pick off; 2. to pick out; — (en éloignant), to remove; to take (à) away;

— (en emportant), 1. to carry away, off; 2. to fetch away, off; — (en enlevant), 1. to carry away; 2. to clear away; — (en essuyant), 1. to wipe away, off; 2. to wipe out; — (en frappant), to strike (à) off; — (avec les griffes), to pick; to pick off; — (en mouvant), to move away, off; — (en retenant), to take (à) away; — (en tirant), to pull off.

— adroitemment, (V. senses) to shuffle away. Ôtez...! (V. senses) off with...!

S'ÔTER, pr. v. 1. || (DE, from) to remove; to move (à) away; to get (à) away;

2. § (DE, from) to be removed; to be taken away; 3. (pers.) (à, from) to take (à) from o.'s self; to take (à) away.

— de là, to get (à) out of the way, to stand (à) out of the way.

OTTOMAN, n. m. (hist.) Ottoman (Turk).

OTTOMAN, E, adj. Ottoman.

OTTOMANE, n. f. ottoman (sofa).

OU, conj. 1. or; 2. either; 3. or else.

2. — le bien — le mal, either good or evil.

— bien, 1. or; (or else; 2. or otherwise. ... —, — ... —, either ... or; ... or ... or.

OÙ, adv. 1. || (of place) where (what place); 2. || where (to what place);

whither; 3. § to what; 4. || (th.) in, to, at which; 5. || (th.) (with prepositions) which; 6. § (of time) when; that; 7. † § (pers.) in whom.

2. — allez-vous? where are you going? 3. — tend ce discours? to what does that speech tend? 4. L'état — je me trouve, the state in which I am; le but — il tend, the end to which he tends. 6. A l'époque — j'étais jeune, at the time that I was young.

Partout —, wherever; d'—, 1. || whence; where ... from; 2. § whence (from what, which cause); 3. § how; 4. § (th.) on, upon which; par —, 1. || through what place; where ... through; 2. || § which way; 3. § by what means; how. D'— cela vient-il? how is it? d'— vient que ...? how is it that ...?

OÙ QUE, conj. (subj.) wherever; wheresoever; at, in what place soever.

— vous savez vous êtes mort pour moi, where- ever you are you are dead to me.

OUAICHE, n. m. † (nav.) V. SILLAGE.

OUAILLE [ouâ-y'] n. f. 1. † sheep; 2. § —, (sing) —s, (pl.) flock (persons under the spiritual guidance of a clergyman), sing.

Une de ses —s §, a sheep of o.'s flock.

OUAIS, int. (indeed! bless me! bless my soul! bless my heart and soul!

OUATE [ouât] n. f. 1. wadding; 2. padding.

OUATER [ouâte] v. a. 1. to wad (clothing); 2. to pad.

OUBLI, n. m. 1. (pers.) (action) forgetting; 2. (pers.) (state) forgetfulness; 3. (th.) (state) oblivion; 4. (pers.) forgetfulness; negligence; neglect; 5. forgiveness; pardon; 6. (myth.) stream of oblivion; 7. oblitivious stream.

2. C'était un — de ma part, it was forgetfulness on my part. 5. L'— des injures, the forgiveness of injuries.

Fluve d'—, (myth.) stream of oblivion; 7. oblitivious stream. Avec —, forgetfully; d'—, de l'—, (V. senses) oblitivious; par —, from forgetfulness. Ensevelir dans l'—, to bury in =; enseveli dans l'—, 1. buried in =; 2. unrecorded; être en —, to be forgotten; mettre en —, to forget; ne pas mettre en —, to bear in mind; not to forget; non mis en —, unforgotten; borne in mind; tomber dans l'—. 1. to sink; 2. to fall into =; 2. to fall into neglect.

OUBLIABLE, adj. 1. liable to be forgotten; 2. that deserves to be forgotten.

OUBLIANCE, n. f. 1. V. OUBLI.

OUBLIE, n. f. 1. "oubli" (cake).

OUBLIER, v. a. 1. § (de. co) to forget; 2. § to forget; to be forgetful, unkindful of.

Ne pas —, 1. § not to =; to remember; to recollect; to bear in mind; 2. § to be mindful, thoughtful of. Faire —, 1. to make; 2. § to throw into the shade, background; faire — q. ch. à q. u., 1. § to make; 2. § to forget a. th.; 2. § to be-guile a. o. of a. th. Ne m'oubliez pas. (V. senses) (bot.) marsh scorpion grass. Qui fait tout —, * all-oblivious. Oublié, E. pa. p. forgotten; * unre-membered.

Non —, unforgotten; remembered. S'oublier, pr. v. § to forget o.'s self.

OUBLIETTES, n. f. (pl.) oubliette (dungeon of a castle), sing.

OUBLIEUR [oubliê] n. m. seller of oubliettes.

OUBLIEU-X [-è] SE, adj. 1. § (pers.) forgetful (apt to forget); 2. (th.) oblitivious.

Rendre —, to render, to make; 2. §.

QUEST [ouêst] n. m. 1. West; 2. West (western country).

Direction vers l'—, (nav.) westing. À l'—, west; westward; de l'—, 1. West; western; 2. (nav.) westerly; d'—, 1. West; 2. (nav.) westerly; vers l'—, westerly; westward. Se diriger, marcher vers l'—, to wester. En se dirigeant à vers l'—, westwardly; qui se dirige vers l'—, western.

QUEST [ouêst] adj. western.

OUI, int. oh! of

OUI, adv. yes.

— dà, 1. indeed (expression of derision); 2. willingly. — vraiment, vraiment —, yes indeed. Mais —! yes indeed! yes certainly; oh que —! oh yes! Croire que —, to think; 2. §; dire —, que —, to say; 2. §.

OUI, n. m., pl. —, yes.

Le — et le non, yes and no. Dire le grand —, to say; 2. § the great word (marry).

[OUI does not allow the word preceding it to take the elision; nor is the final consonant sound silent before consonants pronounced before it.]

OUI-DIRE, n. m., pl. —, hearsay.

D'—, hearsay; par —, by, from =; by report.

OUIE, n. f. 1. hearing (faculty); 2. —s. (pl.) (ich.) gill, sing.; gills, pl.; gill-opening, sing.; 3. (mus.) (of violins) hole.

OUILLE [ou-ye] n. m. (dom. econ.) ullage.

OUIR, v. a. 1. (oyant); ouï; ind. pres. OIS; NOUS OYONS) to hear.

[Ouis is obsolete except in the preterit of the indicative and the imperfect of the subj.]

Oui, E. pa. p. 1. heard; 2. (law) heard. Non —, unheard.

OUISTITI, n. m. (mam.) striated monkey.

OURAGAN, n. m. 1. hurricane; 2. hail-storm.

OURDIR, v. a. 1. (weav.) to warp; 2. § to plot; to contrive; to brew.

Machine à —, (weav.) warp-mill; warping-mill.

OURDISSAGE, n. m. (weav.) warping.

OURDISSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (weav.) warper.

OURDISOIR, n. m. (weav.) warp-beam.

OURDISSURE, n. f. (weav.) warping.

OURIER, v. a. (need.) to hem.

OURIET, n. m. (need.) hem.

OURS [ours] n. m. 1. (mam.) bear;

2. § (b. s.) (pers.) bear.

— blanc, polaire, white, polar, sea- =; — brun, d'Europe, brown, com- mon =; — mal léché §, unlicked =;

unlicked, ill-bred cub. Combat d'—, = -baiting; chasse à l'—, = -hunt;

fosse aux —, = -garden; meneur d'—, = -driver. Comme un —, semblable à un —, = -like.

OURSE, n. f. 1. (mam.) she bear; bear; 2. (astr.) ura; the Bear.

La Grande —, (astr.) ura major; the Great Bear; la Petite —, (astr.) ura minor; the Lesser Bear.

OURSIN, n. m. (zooph.) echinus; sea-urchin; sea-apple.

OURSON, n. m. (mam.) bear's cub, whelp.

OURVARI, n. m. (hunt.) V. Houn-vari.

OUTARDE, n. f. (orn.) bustard.

Petite —, little =.

OUTARDEAU, n. m. (orn.) young bustard.

OUTIL [outi] n. m. tool; implement.

Nécessaire à —s, tool-chest.

OUTILLAGE [outi-ya] n. m. (sing.) stock of tools, sing.; tools, pl.

OUTILLER [outi-yé] v. a. to supply with tools; implements.

OUTRAGE, n. m. 1. outrage; injury; 2. gross insult; 3. contumely; 4. taunt.

Grand, sanglant —, gross outrage. Faire un — à, to outrage; to commit an outrage on.

OUTRAGEANT [outrajan] E. adj. (th.) 1. outrageous; 2. contumelious; 3. reproachful; railing; taunting.

Nature —e, outrageousness.

OUTRAGER, v. a. 1. to outrage; 2. to taunt.

OUTRAGEUSEMENT [outrajeuzman] adv. 1. outrageously; 2. contumeliously; 3. tauntingly.

OUTRAGEU-X [outrajê] SE, adj. outrageous.

OUTRANCE, n. f. 1. excess.

À —, 1. to =; beyond measure; 2. (b. s.) with the utmost hostility.

OUTRE, n. f. leathern bottle.

OUTRE, prep. 1. § (of place) beyond (the); 2. § beyond; above; over and above; besides; added to; in addition to.

1. — mer, beyond the seas.

OUTRE, adv. § beyond; farther; further.

D'— en —, through and through; en — §, 1. beyond; over and above; added to which; in addition to which. Besides;

2. moreover. Passer —, 1. § to go; 2. § to take; 3. § to take; 4. § to proceed; 5. § to proceed; 6. § to proceed; 7. § to proceed; 8. § to proceed; 9. § to proceed; 10. § to proceed; 11. § to proceed; 12. § to proceed; 13. § to proceed; 14. § to proceed; 15. § to proceed; 16. § to proceed; 17. § to proceed; 18. § to proceed; 19. § to proceed; 20. § to proceed; 21. § to proceed; 22. § to proceed; 23. § to proceed; 24. § to proceed; 25. § to proceed; 26. § to proceed; 27. § to proceed; 28. § to proceed; 29. § to proceed; 30. § to proceed; 31. § to proceed; 32. § to proceed; 33. § to proceed; 34. § to proceed; 35. § to proceed; 36. § to proceed; 37. § to proceed; 38. § to proceed; 39. § to proceed; 40. § to proceed; 41. § to proceed; 42. § to proceed; 43. § to proceed; 44. § to proceed; 45. § to proceed; 46. § to proceed; 47. § to proceed; 48. § to proceed; 49. § to proceed; 50. § to proceed; 51. § to proceed; 52. § to proceed; 53. § to proceed; 54. § to proceed; 55. § to proceed; 56. § to proceed; 57. § to proceed; 58. § to proceed; 59. § to proceed; 60. § to proceed; 61. § to proceed; 62. § to proceed; 63. § to proceed; 64. § to proceed; 65. § to proceed; 66. § to proceed; 67. § to proceed; 68. § to proceed; 69. § to proceed; 70. § to proceed; 71. § to proceed; 72. § to proceed; 73. § to proceed; 74. § to proceed; 75. § to proceed; 76. § to proceed; 77. § to proceed; 78. § to proceed; 79. § to proceed; 80. § to proceed; 81. § to proceed; 82. § to proceed; 83. § to proceed; 84. § to proceed; 85. § to proceed; 86. § to proceed; 87. § to proceed; 88. § to proceed; 89. § to proceed; 90. § to proceed; 91. § to proceed; 92. § to proceed; 93. § to proceed; 94. § to proceed; 95. § to proceed; 96. § to proceed; 97. § to proceed; 98. § to proceed; 99. § to proceed; 100. § to proceed; 101. § to proceed; 102. § to proceed; 103. § to proceed; 104. § to proceed; 105. § to proceed; 106. § to proceed; 107. § to proceed; 108. § to proceed; 109. § to proceed; 110. § to proceed; 111. § to proceed; 112. § to proceed; 113. § to proceed; 114. § to proceed; 115. § to proceed; 116. § to proceed; 117. § to proceed; 118. § to proceed; 119. § to proceed; 120. § to proceed; 121. § to proceed; 122. § to proceed; 123. § to proceed; 124. § to proceed; 125. § to proceed; 126. § to proceed; 127. § to proceed; 128. § to proceed; 129. § to proceed; 130. § to proceed; 131. § to proceed; 132. § to proceed; 133. § to proceed; 134. § to proceed; 135. § to proceed; 136. § to proceed; 137. § to proceed; 138. § to proceed; 139. § to proceed; 140. § to proceed; 141. § to proceed; 142. § to proceed; 143. § to proceed; 144. § to proceed; 145. § to proceed; 146. § to proceed; 147. § to proceed; 148. § to proceed; 149. § to proceed; 150. § to proceed; 151. § to proceed; 152. § to proceed; 153. § to proceed; 154. § to proceed; 155. § to proceed; 156. § to proceed; 157. § to proceed; 158. § to proceed; 159. § to proceed; 160. § to proceed; 161. § to proceed; 162. § to proceed; 163. § to proceed; 164. § to proceed; 165. § to proceed; 166. § to proceed; 167. § to proceed; 168. § to proceed; 169. § to proceed; 170. § to proceed; 171. § to proceed; 172. § to proceed; 173. § to proceed; 174. § to proceed; 175. § to proceed; 176. § to proceed; 177. § to proceed; 178. § to proceed; 179. § to proceed; 180. § to proceed; 181. § to proceed; 182. § to proceed; 183. § to proceed; 184. § to proceed; 185. § to proceed; 186. § to proceed; 187. § to proceed; 188. § to proceed; 189. § to proceed; 190. § to proceed; 191. § to proceed; 192. § to proceed; 193. § to proceed; 194. § to proceed; 195. § to proceed; 196. § to proceed; 197. § to proceed; 198. § to proceed; 199. § to proceed; 200. § to proceed; 201. § to proceed; 202. § to proceed; 203. § to proceed; 204. § to proceed; 205. § to proceed; 206. § to proceed; 207. § to proceed; 208. § to proceed; 209. § to proceed; 210. § to proceed; 211. § to proceed; 212. § to proceed; 213. § to proceed; 214. § to proceed; 215. § to proceed; 216. § to proceed; 217. § to proceed; 218. § to proceed; 219. § to proceed; 220. § to proceed; 221. § to proceed; 222. § to proceed; 223. § to proceed; 224. § to proceed; 225. § to proceed; 226. § to proceed; 227. § to proceed; 228. § to proceed; 229. § to proceed; 230. § to proceed; 231. § to proceed; 232. § to proceed; 233. § to proceed; 234. § to proceed; 235. § to proceed; 236. § to proceed; 237. § to proceed; 238. § to proceed; 239. § to proceed; 240. § to proceed; 241. § to proceed; 242. § to proceed; 243. § to proceed; 244. § to proceed; 245. § to proceed; 246. § to proceed; 247. § to proceed; 248. § to proceed; 249. § to proceed; 250. § to proceed; 251. § to proceed; 252. § to proceed; 253. § to proceed; 254. § to proceed; 255. § to proceed; 256. § to proceed; 257. § to proceed; 258. § to proceed; 259. § to proceed; 260. § to proceed; 261. § to proceed; 262. § to proceed; 263. § to proceed; 264. § to proceed; 265. § to proceed; 266. § to proceed; 267. § to proceed; 268. § to proceed; 269. § to proceed; 270. § to proceed; 271. § to proceed; 272. § to proceed; 273. § to proceed; 274. § to proceed; 275. § to proceed; 276. § to proceed; 277. § to proceed; 278. § to proceed; 279. § to proceed; 280. § to proceed; 281. § to proceed; 282. § to proceed; 283. § to proceed; 284. § to proceed; 285. § to proceed; 286. § to proceed; 287. § to proceed; 288. § to proceed; 289. § to proceed; 290. § to proceed; 291. § to proceed; 292. § to proceed; 293. § to proceed; 294. § to proceed; 295. § to proceed; 296. § to proceed; 297. § to proceed; 298. § to proceed; 299. § to proceed; 300. § to proceed; 301. § to proceed; 302. § to proceed; 303. § to proceed; 304. § to proceed; 305. § to proceed; 306. § to proceed; 307. § to proceed; 308. § to proceed; 309. § to proceed; 310. § to proceed; 311. § to proceed; 312. § to proceed; 313. § to proceed; 314. § to proceed; 315. § to proceed; 316. § to proceed; 317. § to proceed; 318. § to proceed; 319. § to proceed; 320. § to proceed; 321. § to proceed; 322. § to proceed; 323. § to proceed; 324. § to proceed; 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fabrics; 2. to coin (money); 3. (a. & m.) to work; 4. (a. & m.) to diaper.
 OUVRE, *v.*, pa. p. 1. (of textile fabrics) wrought; 2. (a. & m.) diapered.
 Non —, unwrought. Linge —, (a. & m.) diaper.
 OUVREUR, *n. m.* SE, *n. f.* 1. opener; 2. (theat.) box-keeper.
 — d'huitres, oyster-opener; — de loges, (theat.) box-keeper.
 OUVRIER, *n. m.* 1. operative; artisan; mechanic; workman; 2. workman; journeyman; —s, (pl.) workpeople, pl.
 — inférieur, subalterne, under-worker; — qui met la dernière main, closer. D'—, des —s, (V. senses) operative; mechanic; mechanical.
 OUVRIÈRE, *adj.* operative; mechanical; working.
 De la classe ouvrière, =.
 OUVRIÈRE, *n. f.* work-woman.
 OUVRIER, *v. a.* (OUVRANT; OUVERT, ind. pres. OUVRE; NOUS OUVRONS; subj. pres. OUVRE; (à, to) 1. § to open; 2. § to unclothe; 3. § to set open; 4. to sharpen (the appetite); to whet; 5. to start (an opinion); to broach; 6. (mil.) to open; 7. (nav.) to unfurl (sails).
 — (en brisant), to break open; — (avec une clef), to unlock; — (en coupant), to cut open; — (en creusant), to open; to dig open; — (en débouchant), 1. § to unstop; 2. § to uncork (bottles); — (en déchevilant), to unpeg; — (en dépliant), to unfold; — (en fendant), 1. § to rip up; 2. § to rip open; — (en poussant), to thrust open; — (avec précipitation), to throw open; (to sling open; — (en tirant), to pull open.
 OUVERT, *v. a.* (V. senses of OUVRIER) 1. § open; 2. bleak (exposed to the wind); 3. (of letters, parcels) unclosed; open; 4. (mil.) (of towns) unfortified; 5. (mus.) open.
 Non —, pas —, (V. senses) unopened.
 Caractère —, openness (frankness).
 S'ouvrir, *pr. v.* 1. § (à, to) to open; 2. § (th.) (à, upon) to break open; to burst open; to break open; 3. (pers.) (à, to) to open o's heart, mind.
 Qui ne s'ouvre pas, point, 1. unopening; 2. (of doors, windows) fast.
 OUVRIR, *v. n.* (conj. like OUVRIER) 1. § to open (cease to be closed); 2. § (sun, into) to open (give access); 3. § to open (begin).
 OUVRIR, *n. m.* work-shop.
 OVAIRE, *n. m.* 1. (anat.) ovary; 2. (bot.) ovarium.
 OVALAIRE, *adj.* (anat.) oval.
 Trou —, (anat.) "foramen ovale".
 OVALE, *adj.* 1. oval; 2. (bot.) ovate; ovated; egg-shaped.
 OVALE, *n. m.* oval.
 OVATION [o'vâsion] *n. f.* 1. (Rom. ant.) oration; 2. ovation.
 OVE, *n. m.* 1. (arch.) ovolo; (egg); 2. (anc. arch.) echinus; echinus.
 OVINE, *adj. f.* ovine; of sheep.
 OVIPARE, *adj.* oviparous.
 Animal —, = animal.
 OVIPARE, *n. m.* oviparous animal.
 OVOÏDE, *adj.* (did.) oroid.
 OXALIQUE, *adj.* (chem.) oxalic.
 OXYCRAT, *n. m.* oxycrate (beverage).
 OXYDABLE, *adj.* (chem.) oxydable.
 OXYDATION [—âsion] *n. f.* (chem.) oxydation; oxydization.
 OXYDE, *n. m.* (chem.) oxyd; oxide.
 OXYDER, *v. a.* (chem.) to oxydate; to oxydize.
 S'OXYDER, *pr. v.* (chem.) to oxydize.
 OXYGENATION [oksi'jenâsion] *n. f.* (chem.) oxygenation; oxygenization.
 OXYGENE, *n. m.* (chem.) oxygen.
 Gaz —, = gas. D'—, oxygenous.
 OXYGENER, *v. a.* (chem.) to oxygenate; to oxygenize.

OXYGÈNE, *n. p.* (chem.) oxygenated; oxygenized.
 Non —, unoxxygenated.
 OXYGONE, *adj.* (geom.) oxygonal; oxygone.
 Triangle —, oxygon.
 OXYMEL, *n. m.* oxymel.
 OYANT [oi-yân] *n. m.* +
 OYANT-COMPTÉ, *n. m.*, pl. —, (law) party to whom an account is rendered by the interposition of a court.
 OZÈNE, *n. m.* (med.) ozæna.

P

P [pé, pe] *n. m.* 1. (sixteenth letter of the alphabet) p; 2. (Roman character representing 100) P.
 P. [per] initial letter of PÈRE, father (priest).
 P. [poor] (com.) initial letter of POUR, per.
 PACAGE, *n. m.* pasture-land.
 Droit de —, common of pasture.
 PACAGER, *v. n.* (law) to pasture.
 PACHA, *n. m.* pacha; bashaw.
 PACHALIK, *n. m.* pachalik.
 PACHYDERME, *adj.* (nat. hist.) pachydermatous.
 Animal —, = animal.
 PACHYDERME, *n. m.* (nat. hist.) pachydermous animal.
 PACIFICA-TEUR, *n. m.* TRICE, *n. f.* pacificator; pacifier; peace-maker.
 PACIFICATEUR, *adj.* pacificatory.
 PACIFICATION [—likâsion] *n. f.* pacification; pacifying; peace-making.
 Qui tend à la —, pacificatory.
 PACIFIER, *v. a.* to pacify.
 PACIFIÉ, *n. p.* pacified.
 Non —, unpacified.
 PACIFIQUE, *adj.* 1. pacific; 2. peace-ful; peaceable; 3. (geog.) Pacific.
 Non —, peu —, unpacific. Mer, océan —, Pacific; Pacific ocean.
 PACIFIQUEMENT [—likman] *adv.* peacefully; peaceably.
 PACOTILLE [—ti-y] *n. f.* 1. (com.) adventure; 2. (com. nav.) venture; 3. § quantity; stock; quantity.
 Marchandise de —, stop-made goods.
 PACTE, *n. m.* compact; pact; contract.
 — fondamental, social, original contract. Avoir un — (avec), to be in compact (with); faire un — (avec), to enter into a compact (with).
 PACIFIER, *v. n.* 1. § to covenant; to enter into a compact; 2. § to compound.
 2. — avec sa conscience, to compound with o's conscience.
 PADOU, *n. m.* ferret (ribbon).
 PADOUANE, *n. f.* Paduan coin (imitation of an ancient medal).
 PÉAN [péân] *n. m.* (anc. vers.) pæan.
 PAGAIE, *n. f.* paddle.
 Aller à la —, (nav.) to paddle; faire aller à la —, to paddle.
 PAGANISME, *n. m.* heathenism; paganism.
 Convertir au —, to paganize.
 PAGAYER [pagyé] *v. n.* (nav.) to paddle.
 PAGAYER [pagyé] *v. a.* (nav.) to paddle.
 PAGE, *n. f.* 1. § page (of a book, paper, writing); 2. § page (part).
 Belle —, 1. beautiful, fine page; 2. (print.) blank =; — blanche, 1. blank =; 2. (print.) blank =; fausse —, (print.) blank =. — à deux, à trois colonnes, = with double, treble columns; — d'essai, (print.) specimen =; — du titre, title =. Bas d'une —, bottom, foot of a =; haut d'une —, top of a =; metteur en —, (print.) clicker; maker up; mise en —, (print.) making-

up. A la —, (V. senses) by the =. Mettre en —s, (print.) to make up; to make up into =s.
 PAGE, *n. m.* page (person).
 Être hors de —, être sorti de —, 1. § to have served o's time as a page; 2. § to be o's own master.
 PAGINATION [—âsion] *n. f.* (book-s., print.) paging; folioing.
 PAGINER, *v. a.* 1. to page; 2. (book-s., print.) to folio.
 PAGNE [pân-y] *n. m.* (sing.) cotton drawers (worn by negroes), pl.
 PAGNON [pân-yon] *n. m.* black superfine Sedan cloth.
 Drap —, =.
 PAGNOTE [pân-yoti] *n. m.* + coward.
 PAGNOTERIE [pân-yotri] *n. f.* + 1. cowardly action; 2. stupid thing.
 PAGODE, *n. f.* pagoda; pagod.
 PAIE [pe-y] *n. f.* V. PAYE.
 PAIEMENT [pémân] *n. m.* V. PAYEMENT.
 PAÏEN [pa-yin] *NE*, *adj.* heathen; pagan.
 PAÏEN [pa-yin] *n. m.* SE, *n. f.* heathen; pagan.
 PAILLARD [pa-yar] *n. m.* E, *adj.* ⊕ lewd; libidinous; wanton; rakish.
 PAILLARD [pa-yar] *n. m.* E, *n. f.* ⊕ wanton; rake.
 PAILLARDE [pa-yardé] *v. n.* + to wanton; to rake.
 PAILLARDISE [pa-yardiz] *n. f.* ⊕ lewdness; libidinousness; wantonness; rakishness.
 PAILLASSE [pa-yass] *n. f.* straw-mattress; mattress.
 PAILLASSE [pa-yass] *n. m.* clown; Merry-Andrew; Jack-pudding.
 De —, clownish; Merry-Andrew.
 PAILLASSON [pa-yasson] *n. m.* 1. straw-mat; mat; 2. straw-matting; 3. (hort.) straw-mat; mat.
 Faiseur de —s, mat-maker. Cœuvrir de —, to mat.
 PAILLE [pâ-y] *n. f.* 1. straw; 2. chaff; 3. (of gems) flaw; 4. (of metals) flaw; 5. (a. & m.) chip; 6. (com.) chip.
 — fraîche, fresh straw; menue —, chaff. Boule de —, bundle, truss of =; couleur de —, = colour; homme de —, man of =. Comme la —, strawy; de —, 1. strawy; 2. chaffy; de couleur de —, = coloured; en —, strawy; sans —, chaffless. Emporter, enlever, lever la —, (to carry away the belle; être à la —, to be miserably poor; rompre la —, to annul a bargain; rompre la — avec q u., to break off all connection with a. o.; tirer à la courie —, to draw lots (with straws).
 PAILLE-EN-CUI, *n. m.*, pl. —,
 PAILLE-EN-QUEUE, *n. m.*, pl. —, (orn.) tropic-bird; phaeton; (driver, ring-tail).
 PAILLER [pa-yé] *n. m.* 1. heap of straw; 2. farm-yard.
 Être sur son —, to be in o's strong-hold.
 PAILLER [pa-yé] *ERE*, *adj.* 1. of farm-yards; 2. (of poultry) barn-door.
 PAILLET [pa-yé] *adj. m.* (of red wine) pale.
 PAILLETTE [pa-yeti] *n. f.* spangle.
 Parsemer de —s, to spangle.
 PAILLEUR [pa-yeur] *n. m.* SE, *n. f.* 1. dealer in straw; 2. carrier that conveys straw.
 PAILLEUX [pâ-yé] SE, *adj.* (of metals) flawy.
 PAILLON [pâ-yon] *n. m.* 1. spangle (large); 2. (gold.) piece of solder; 3. (jewel.) foil.
 PAIMENT [pémân] *n. m.* V. PAYEMENT.
 PAIN, *n. m.* 1. § bread (food); 2. § bread (maintenance, support); 3. § loaf of bread; 4. (of bread, sugar) loaf (mass); 5. (of colour, wax, &c.) cake.
 — azyne, unleavened bread; — bé-

nit, consecrated =; — bis, brown =; — brun anglais, brick; — chapelé, rasped =; — frais, new =; — levé, leavened =; — mollet, soft =; — petit —, roll; — quotidien, de tous les jours, daily =; — rassis, stale =; — tendre, new =. — au beurre, French =; — à cacheter, wafer; — à chanter, wafer for consecration; — de chien, for dogs; — de cretons, tallow-dogs; — d'épices, ginger =; — de froment, wheaten =; — au lait, manchet, roll =; — sans levain, unleavened =; — de ménage, home-made =; — de munition, ammunition =; — brown =;) brown George; — de pourceau, (bot.) sow =; — de proposition, show =; — du roi, 1. ammunition =; 2. prison =; — de singe, (bot.) sour gourd; — de sucre, 1. loaf of sugar; 2. sugar-loaf. Arbre à —, (bot.) = tree; bribe de —, bit of =; corbeille à — = basket; fournée de —, batch of =; fruit à —, (bot.) = fruit; morceau de —, 1. piece, bit of =; 2. old song (mere nothing); panier à — = basket; quignon de —, hunch of =; soute au —, (nav.) = room; taxe du —, assize of =; tranche de —, slice of =. Au — et à l'eau, on = and water; de — de sucre, sugar-loaf; sans —, 1. without =; 2. breadless. Avoir son — cuit (, to have a competency; to have enough to live on; avoir, trouver q. ch. pour un morceau de —, to get q. th. for an old song; faire avoir du — à q. u., to give q. u. o. his =; donner du — à q. u., to give q. u. o. his =; entamer un —, to cut q. loaf; gagner son — (à), to earn o.'s =, livelihood, living (by); manger son — dans sa poche, to keep q. every thing for o.'s self; manger son — blanc le premier, to have o.'s best time first; manquer de —, to want =; to be in want of =; mettre à q. u. le — à la main, to give q. u. o. his =; mettre un — à cacheter à, to wafer; ôter le — de la main de q. u., to take q. away a. o.'s =; faire passer, perdre le goût du — à q. u., to kill q. u. o.; to send q. u. to kingdom come; rompre le — avec q. u., to break q. with a. o.; savoir son — manger, savoir plus que son — manger, to be able to shift for o.'s self; ne pas valoir le — qu'on mange, not to be worth o.'s salt; voler le — de la bouche de q. u., to take q. the = out of a. o.'s mouth. C'est — benit, it serves him, her right; c'est du — bien dur, it is a hard bit of =.

PAIR, adj. m. 1. similar; like; 2. (of numbers) even.

Non —, (of numbers) odd; uneven. — ou non, odd or even.

PAIR, n. m. 1. peer (equal); 2. fellow; peer; 3. par; equality; equal footing; 4. peer (dignitary); peer of the realm; 5. —s, (pl.) peers. pl.; peerage, sing.; 6. (of birds) mate; 7. (com.) par.

Chambre des —s, 1. Chamber of Peers; 2. (in England) House of Lords, Peers; femme de —, peeress. Au —, 1. not behindhand (with o.'s task); 2. (com.) at par; au-dessous du —, (com.) below par; au-dessus du —, (com.) above par; de —, on a par; on an equality; on an equal footing; hors de —, du —, above o.'s equals; sans —, peerless; matchless. Aller, marcher de — avec, to be on a par, an equality, an equal footing with; être — et compagne avec q. u., to be hail fellow well met; traiter q. u. de — à compagnon, to be hail fellow well met with a. o.; se traiter de — à compagnon, to be hail fellow well met.

PAIRE, n. f. 1. (th.) pair; 2. (of certain birds) couple; 3. (of friends)

couple; 4. (of horses, oxen) pair; 5. (of pistols) brace.

A la —, (th.) in pairs; par —, in a =; par —s, 1. (th.) in =s; 2. (bot.) twin. Aller par —s, to go in =s; faire la —, 1. to make q. a =; 2. to be a pair (have the same defects).

PAIREMENT [pèrman] adv. (arith.) evenly.

PAIRESSE, n. f. peeress (of England).

PAIRIE, n. f. 1. peerage (dignity); 2. (feud.) peer's fief.

Duché —, duchy, dukedom and peerage. Elever à la —, to elevate, to raise to the peerage.

PAISIBLE, adj. 1. peaceable; peaceful; 2. quiet; undisturbed.

Peu —, qu'on n'est pas —, unpeaceable; unpeaceful. Caractère, nature —, peaceableness; état —, peacefulness.

PAISIBLEMENT, adv. 1. peaceably; peacefully; 2. quietly.

PAISSON, n. f. pasture (in forests).

PAITRE, v. n. irreg. (PAISSANT; PU; ind. pres. PAIS; nous PAISSONS; subj. pres. PAISSE; 1. (of animals) to graze; 2. (of cattle) to graze; to pasture; to feed q.

Aller —, 1. (of cattle) to graze; 2. (pers.) to graze (eat); envoyer — q. u. (, to send q. u. about his business; to send q. u. packing; faire —, 1. to pasture (cattle); to feed q. u.; 2. to feed q. u. (pastures); mener —, to take q. u. to pasture; to graze. Aller —, va — (! go about your business! Qui pait, qui paisent, (of animals) grazing.

PAITRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like PAITRE) 1. to feed q. u. (cattle); 2. to feed q. u. (pers.) to feed q. u. (cattle); 3. to feed q. u. (with) to feed q. u. (cattle); 4. (falc.) to feed q. u.

[PAITRE has no pret. of the ind. or imp. of the subj.]

PU, pa. p. (falc.) fed.

SE PAITRE, pr. v. (DE) 1. to feed q. u. (carnivorous birds) to feed q. u. (on); 2. to feed q. u. (on); to indulge (in).

PAIX [pè] n. f. 1. peace; 2. quiet; 3. (cath. rel.) paz; osculatory.

— fourrée, plâtrée, patched up peace.

— du cœur, heart's ease; — du roi, day's truce (in civil war during the king's saint's day). — et peu, = and competence. Calumet de —, pipe of =; contravention, infraction à la —, breach of =; greffier du tribunal de —, clerk of the =; instrument de —, (cath. rel.) paz; osculatory; juge de —, justice of the peace; justice de —, court of the justice of the =. En —, at =; en temps de —, in time of =; en — et en guerre, at = and at war; sans —, 1. without =; 2. peaceless. Amener la —, to bring q. about =; avoir la —, to have =; ne donner ni — ni trêve à q. u., to leave q. u. no rest; être juge de —, 1. to be a justice of the =; 2. (law) to be in the commission; être en —, to be at =; faire la —, to make q. =; faire la — avec q. u., faire sa —, to make q. o.'s =; garder la —, to keep q. =; laisser q. u. en —, to let q. u. o. alone; mettre la —, to make q. =; (to bring q. about =; rompre la —, to break q. the =; troubler la —, to disturb the =.

PAIX [pè] int. peace!

PAL, n. m., pl. —s, 1. pale (punishment); 2. (her.) pale; empalement.

Divisé par —s, (her.) paly.

PALADIN, n. m. paladin.

PALAIS, n. m. 1. palace (edifice); 2. palace; mansion; 3. court of justice, judicature; court; hall; 4. (sing.) lawyers, pl.

— de justice, court of justice, judicature; court; hall; style de, du —, law-style; terme de —, law term.

PALAIS, n. m. 1. (of the mouth) palate; 2. § palate; taste; 3. (bot.) (of certain irregular corols) palate.

Du —, (V. senses) palatial.

PALAN, n. m. (nav.) tackle; tackling. PALANQUIN, n. m. palanquin; palankeen.

PALASTRE, n. m. (lock.) box-case; case.

PALATALE, adj. f. (gram.) palatal.

PALATALE, n. f. (gram.) palatal.

PALATIN, adj. m. Palatine.

PALATIN, n. m. Palatine.

PALATIN, E, adj. Palatine.

PALATIN, E, adj. (anat.) palatine (of the palate).

PALATINAT, n. m. Palatinat.

Bas —, Lower =; haut —, Upper =.

PALATINE, n. f. 1. Palatine's lady; 2. Palatine princess; 3. sur-tippet; tippet.

PALE, n. f. 1. flood-gate; 2. raddle-board; 3. (of oars) blade; 4. (cath. rel.) pall (cover of the calice).

Arbre de —, paddle-shaft; roue à —s, paddle-wheel.

PALE, adj. 1. (DE, with) pale; pallid; wan; 2. § (th.) pale; 3. § (th.) pale; tame.

—s couleurs, (med.) chlorosis; (green sickness; (white jaundice. Un peu —, palish. — comme la mort, as pale as death, as ashes. Au teint —, pale-faced. D'un air —, palely; pallidly. Avoir l'air —, to look pale; devenir —, to grow q., to turn pale.

PALEE, n. f. (sing.) (build.) 1. row of piles, sing.; 2. ground-shores, pl.; land-ties, pl.

PALEFRENIER [palfreniè] n. m. groom.

PALEFROI [palfroi] n. m. 1. palfrey (horse for state); 2. palfrey (lady's horse).

Monté sur un —, palfreyed.

PALEOGRAPHIE, n. f. paleography (explaining ancient writings).

PAIERON [paièron] n. m. (of certain animals) shoulder-bone.

PALESTINE, n. f. (print.) two lines pica.

PALESTRE, n. f. (ant.) palæstra.

PALESTRIQUE, adj. (ant.) palæstric, palæstria.

PALESTRIQUE, n. f. (ant.) palæstria (exercise).

PALET, n. m. quoit (a play).

Jouer au —, to play at quoits; to quoit.

PALETOT [paleto] n. m. paletot; great-coat.

— pilote, — de pilote, pilot-coat; pilot.

PALETTE, n. f. 1. battledore; 2. (of wheels) paddle; paddle-board; 3. (gild.) pallet; 4. (hort.) pallet; 5. (orn.) spoonbill; 6. (paint) pallet; palette; 7. (surg.) pallet; 8. (tech.) float-board.

— mobile, (of wheels) feathering-paddle. Roue à —, undershot mill-wheel. À —, (of water-wheels) undershot. Sentir la —, (paint.) to smell q. of the pallet.

PALETUVIER, n. m. (bot.) 1. man-grove; mangle; 2. button-tree.

PÂLEUR, n. f. 1. § paleness; pallidness; wanness; 2. § ghastliness; 3. § paleness; 4. § paleness; tameness.

Avec —, 1. § palely; pallidly; wannely; 2. § palely; 3. § tamely.

PÂLI, n. m. Pali (language of Ceylon); Pahl.

PÂLI, adj. Pali; Pahl.

PAIÈR, n. m. 1. landing-place (of stairs); 2. stair-head; 3. (arch.) foot-pace; 4. (mach.) pedestal.

Grand —, (mach.) main pedestal. Demeurer sur le même —, to reside, to live on the same floor, story.

PAIÈRE, n. f. top-stair (of stairs).

Marche —, =.

PALIFICATION [—cacion] n. f. (engine) palification.

PALIMPSESTE [palimpsest] n. m. palimpsest.

PALINGENÉSIE, n. f. (did.) *palingenesis*.

PALINOD, n. m. (lit.) "*palinod*" (poem in honour of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary).

PALINODIE, n. f. *palinode*; *palinody*; *recantation*.

Personne qui chante la —, *recanter*.
Chanter la —, *to recant*; *to read* √ o.'s *recantation*.

PÂLIR, v. n. 1. √ *to grow* √, *to turn pale*; ** *to pale*; *to wan*; 2. √ *to grow* √ dim.

Faire —, √ *to make* √ *pale*, *pallid*, *wan*; ** *to pale*; ** *to bleach*.

PÂLIR, v. a. *to make* √ *pale*; ** *to bleach*.

PALIS, n. m. 1. *pale*; 2. *enclosure* (surrounded by pales).

PALISSADE, n. f. 1. *paling*; 2. *palisade*; *palisado*; 3. (fort.) *stockade*.

PALISSADER, v. a. 1. *to empale* (surround by paling); 2. *to palisade*; 3. (fort.) *to stockade*.

PALISSAGE, n. m. (agr.) *paling*; *paling up*.

PALISSANDRE, n. m. *violet ebony*.

PÂLISSANT, E, adj. *growing*, *turning pale*.

PALISSER, v. a. (hort.) *to pale up*.

PALIXANDRE, n. m. *violet-ebony*.

PALLADIUM [pal-ladiomm] n. m. 1. (ant.) *palladium*; 2. √ *palladium*; 3. (min.) *palladium*.

PALLAS [pal-läss] n. m. (astr.) *Pallas*.

PALLIATIF [pal-liatif] VE, adj. (med.) *palliative*.

PALLIATIF [pal-liatif] n. m. 1. *palliative*; 2. (med.) *palliative*.

PALLIATION [pal-liâcion] n. f. 1. √ *palliation*; 2. (med.) *palliation*.

PALLIER [pal-liê] v. a. 1. *to palliate*; 2. (th.) *to palliate*; *to be palliative of*; 3. (med.) *to palliate*.

PALLIUM [pal-liomm] n. m. (of archbishops or bishops) *pallium*; *pall*.

PALMA CHRISTI, n. m. (bot.) *Palma-Christi*; *Castor-oil plant*; *oil-nut*; *oil-tree*.

Huile de —, (pharm.) *castor-oil*.

PALMAIRE, adj. (orn.) *webbed*.

Membrane —, (orn.) *web*.

PALME, n. f. 1. √ *palm*; *palm-branch*; 2. √ *palm*; *triumph*; *victory*; 3. (bot.) *palm-tree*; *palm*.

Huile de — du Sénégal, *palm-oil*.
Décerner la —, *to award the palm*;
remporter la —, 1. *to bear* √, *to carry away the palm*; 2. *to carry away the belle*.

PALME, n. m. *palm* (measure); *hand*.

PALME, E, adj. 1. (bot.) *handed*; 2. (nat. hist.) *palmate*; *palmated*; *fin-toed*; 3. (orn.) *webbed*.

Aux doigts —s, (nat. hist.) *fin-toed*;
aux pieds —s, (orn.) *web-footed*.

PALMETTE, n. f. 1. *palm-leaf* (ornament); 2. (arch.) *palm-leaf*.

PALMIER, n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) *palm-tree*; *palm*; 2. —s, (pl.) (bot.) *palm-tribe*, sing.

— nain, (bot.) *palmette*. — en éventail, (bot.) *macaw-tree*; — sagou, *sagotree*. Feuille de —, *palm-leaf*.

PALMIÈRE, adj. (bot.) *palmiferous*.

PALMIPEDE, adj. (orn.) *palmiped*; *web-footed*; *fin-footed*.

PALMIPEDE, n. m. *palmiped*; *fin-footed bird*.

PALMISTE, n. m. (bot.) *cabbage-tree*.

PALMITE, n. m. *sap of the palm-tree*.

PALOMBE [palomb] n. f. *ring-dove of the Pyrenes*.

PALONNIER, n. m. (of carriages) *swing-bar*.

PALOT, n. m. ○ *clown*; *rustic*; *clodhopper*.

PÂLOT, TE, adj. *palish*; *warmish*.

PALPABLE, adj. √ *palpable*.

Caractère, nature —, *palpability*;

palpableness. D'une manière —, *palpably*.

PALPABLEMENT, adv. *palpably*.

PALPE, n. f. (ent.) *palp*; (feeler).

PALPEBRAL, E, adj. (anat.) *palpebral*.

PALPER, v. a. 1. *to feel* √; (to feel √ about; 2.) *to pocket* (money).

PALPITANT, E, adj. √ *palpitating*; *throbbing*.

PALPITATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. *palpitation*; *throbbing*; 2. *throb*; 3. *panting*; *pant*.

Avec des —s, *palpitating*; *pantingly*.

PALPITER, v. n. (DE, with) 1. √ *to palpitate*; *to throb*;) *to go* √ *pitopit*; 2. √ *to pant*.

PALPLANCHE, n. f. (build.) *sheeting-pile*; *pile-plank*.

File de —s, row of —s.

PALTOQUET, n. m. *tubber*; *booby*.

En —, *tubberly*.

PALUS [paluss] n. m. (anc. geogr.) *Palus* (marsh, fen).

PÂMER, v. n.

PÂMER (SE) pr. v. (DE, with) 1. *to swoon*; *to faint*; *to faint away*; 2. *to be ready to die* (with laughing, joy, &c.).

PÂMOISON, n. f. *swoon*; *fainting*; *fainting-fit*.

Tomber en —, (med.) *to swoon*; *to faint*; *to faint away*.

PAMPE [panp] n. f. *corn-blade*.

PAMPHLET [panfiè] n. m. (b. s.) *pamphlet*.

Ecrire des —s, *to write* √ =s; *to pamphlet*; *to pamphleteer*.

PAMPHLÉTAIRE [panfiètièr] n. m. *pamphleteer*.

PAMPHLETIER [panfièliè] n. m. √ *pamphleteer*.

PAMPLEMOUSSE [panpl'mouss] n. f. 1. (bot.) *shaddock*; 2. *shaddock* (fruit).

Oranger —, =.

PAMPRE [panpr] n. m. 1. *vine-branch*; *vine with its leaves*; 2. (arch.) *pampre*; *vine-branch*.

PAN, n. m. 1. (of clothing) *skirt*; 2. *lappet*; 3. (of walls) *piece* (large); 4. *side*.

PAN, int. *slap! slap!*

PANACEE, n. f. *panacea*; *nostrum*.

PANACHE, n. m. 1. *plume of feathers*; *plume*; 2. *top* (of a church-lamp); 3. (arch.) *triangular part of an arch* (that contributes to the support of a turret or an elevation).

Sans —, *plumeless*. Orner d'un —, *to plume*.

PANACHER, v. n.

PANACHER (SE) pr. v. 1. (of flowers, fruits, leaves) *to become* √, *to get* √ *variegated*; 2. *to streak*.

PANACHÉ, E, pa. p. (of birds, of flowers, fruits, leaves) 1. *variegated*; 2. *streaky*.

Non —, 1. *unvariegated*; 2. *un-streaked*. Rendre —, *to variegated*.

PANACHURE, n. f. (of flowers, fruits, leaves) 1. *variegation*; 2. *streak*.

PANADE, n. f. (culin.) *panada*; *panado*.

PANADER (SE) pr. v. √ *to strut*.

PANAGE, n. m. √ *pannage*.

PANAIS, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *parsnep*; *parsnip*.

— cultivé, =.

PANARD, adj. m. (man.) *crook-legged*.

PANARINE, n. f. (bot.) *whitlow-wort*.

PANARIS, n. m. (med.) *panaris*; (whitlow).

Herbe aux —, (bot.) *whitlow-wort*.

PANATHÈNES, n. f. (Gr. ant.) *panathenaea*, pl.

PANCALIERS, n. m. *Pancaliers cabbage*.

Chou —, =.

PANCARTE, n. f. 1. *placard* (official);

2. *tariff*; 3. *toll-table*; 4. *paper*; *writing*.

PANCRACE, n. m. (ant.) *pancratium* (athletic contest).

PANCRATIASTE [pankraciast] adj. (ant.) *pancratic*; *pancratical*.

PANCRATIASTE [pankraciast] n. m. (ant.) *pancratiast* (winner of a prize at a pancratic).

PANCREAS [—réass] n. m. 1. (anat.) *pancreas*; *sweet-bread*; 2. (veter.) *sweet-bread*.

PANCREATIQUE, adj. (anat.) *pancreatic*.

Suc —, = *juice*.

PANDECTES, n. f. (Rom. law) *Pandects*, pl.

PANDEMONIUM [—moniomm] n. m. *Pandemonium* (dominion of all the devils).

PANDICULATION [—lâcion] n. f. (med.) *pandiculation*.

PANDOUR, n. m. *Pandour* (Hungarian soldier).

PANEGYRIQUE, n. m. 1. *panegyric*; 2. *encomium*; *eulogy*.

De —, du style, du ton de —, *panegyric*; *panegyric*. En forme de —, *encomiastically*. Faire le — de —, *to panegyryze*; *faire un —, to panegyryze*; *faire le — de q. u. —, to bestow a panegyric, an encomium on, upon a o.*

PANEGYRISTE, n. m. 1. *panegyrist*; 2. *encomiast*; *eulogist*.

En —, *encomiastically*.

PANER, v. a. (culin.) *to cover with bread-crumbs*.

PANÉ, E, pa. p. (culin.) *covered with bread-crumbs*.

Eau —e, *toast and water*.

PANERÉE [panné] n. f. (of fruits) *basket full*.

PANETERIE [panntri] n. f. *pantry* (of public establishments).

PANETIER [panotiè] n. m. *panter* (officer having charge of the bread).

PANETIERE [pannitièr] n. f. 1. *pouch*; 2. *script*.

PANGOLIN, n. m. (mam.) *pangolin*; *manis*.

PANIC, n. m. (bot.) *panic*; *panic-grass*.

— pied-de-coq, — des marais, *cock's foot* =; — pied-de-corbine, *crow's-foot*; — d'Italie, *millet*.

PANICULE, n. f. (bot.) *panicle*.

En —, *paniculate*; *paniculated*; *panicled*.

PANICULE, E, adj. (bot.) *paniculate*; *paniculated*; *panicled*.

PANIER, n. m. 1. *basket*; 2. *pannier*; 3. *hamper*; 4. *bee-hive* (of osier or straw); 5. √ *hoop petticoat*; 6. (a. & m.) *willow*.

— percé (√, *spendthrift*: petit —, 1. *small basket*; 2. *hand basket*; — plein, *basket full*. — à bras, *hand basket*; — de palissage, (hort.) *training-basket*.

PANIFICATION [—âcion] n. f. *panification*.

PANIQUE, adj. *panic*.

Terreur —, = *terror*; *panic*. Être saisi d'une terreur —, une terreur — s'emparer de, *to be seized with a panic*;

saisi d'une terreur —, = *struck*.

PANIQUE, n. f. *panic*; *panic terror*.

PANIS, n. m. (bot.) V. **PANIC**.

PANNE, n. f. 1. (of hammers) *face*; 2. (a. & m.) *woollen-velvet*; 3. (carp.) *purlin*; *purling*; *rib*; *binding*, *longitudinal rafter*.

Être en —, (nav.) *to lie* √ *to*; *mettre en —, to bring* √ *to*; *to lay* √ *to*; *to heave* √ *to*; *rester, se tenir en —, (nav.) to lie* √ *to*.

PANNEAU, n. m. 1. *panel*; 2. *pane*; 3. *trap-net*; 4. (arch.) *panel*; 5. (arts) *panel*; 6. (build.) *templet*; *template*; *mould*; 7. (sad.) *pannel*.

Personne qui prend au —, *trapanner*. Ser —, (arts) upon panel, bonner dans le —, to be trapped; faire ... à —, avec des —, to panel; prendre au —, to trapan.

PANNEAUTER, v. n. (hunt.) to lay *trap-nets* for.

PANNETON [pannton] n. m. 1. (of keys) bit; 2. (of espagnolettes) handle.

PANONCEAU, n. m. scutcheon.

PANOPLIE, n. f. panoply.

PANORAMA, n. m. panorama.

De —, panoramic.

PANSAGE, n. m. dressing (of horses); grooming.

PANSE, n. f. 1. paunch; belly; 2. corporation; 3. (of ruminating animals) cud; paunch; 3. (writing) o (of letter a).

Grosse —, (ironic.) paunch. N'avoir pas fait une — d'a \$, not to have done a stroke of a th.; to have done nothing at all.

PANSEMENT [pansman] n. m. 1. dressing (of wounds); 2. grooming (of horses); dressing; 3. (surg.) dressing.

PANSER, v. a. 1. to dress (a wound); 2. to groom (horses); to dress.

Personne qui panse, dresser (of wounds). Être bien pansé, to have eaten o's fill.

PANSU, E, adj. 1. abdomenous; tumbellied; big-bellied.

PANTALON, n. m. 1. (sing.) trousers, pl.; pair of trousers, sing.; 2. (sing.) pantaloons, pl.; pair of pantaloons, sing.; 3. pantaloons (buffoon in pantomime).

— collant, (sing.) pantaloons, pl.; tight = s, pl.; a pair of = s. tight = s, sing. — à pieds, (sing.) stocking = s, pl.

PANTALONNADE, n. f. 1. buffoonery of pantaloons; buffoonery; 2. ridiculous subterfuge; 3. false demonstration.

ANTELAN [antelan] E, adj. 1. gasping for breath; 2. (of flesh) palpitating; throbbing.

PANTELER [pantle] v. n. to gasp for breath.

PANTENNE (EN) (nav.) apeak.

Apiquer, mettre en —, (nav.) to top.

PANTHEE, adj. f. (of figures, statues) pantheistic (uniting the symbols of several deities).

PANTHEISME, n. m. pantheism (doctrine that the universe is God).

PANTHEISTE, n. m. pantheist.

PANTHEISTIQUE, adj. pantheistic (pertaining to pantheism); pantheistic.

PANTHEON, n. m. pantheon.

PANTHERE, n. f. (mam.) panther.

PANTIERE, n. f. (hunt.) draw-net (for partridges, &c.).

PANTIN, n. m. 1. dancing puppet; (dancing, jumping Jack; 2. (b. s.) (pers.) great gesticulator.

PANTOGRAPHIE, n. m. pantograph (instrument for copying, reducing or enlarging plans); pantograph.

PANTOGRAPHIE, n. f. pantography (general description).

PANTOGRAPHIQUE, adj. pantographic; pantographical.

PANTOUMENT, n. m. (falc.) pantess.

PANTOIS, adj. m. 1. out of breath; 2. stupefied; amazed; dumfounded.

PANTOMETRE, n. m. (geom.) pantometer.

PANTOMIME, n. f. 1. pantomime (art); (dumb-show; 2. (mus.) pantomime.

PANTOMIME, n. m. pantomime (actor).

PANTOMIME, adj. pantomime; pantomimic; pantomimical.

PANTOLFE, n. f. 1. slipper; 2. (for horses) panton; panton-shoe.

— turque, Turkish slipper. Fer à —, panton; panton-shoe. Aux — s, ... slipped; en — s, 1. in = s; 2. slip-

pered. Mettre en —, to wear *o's* shoes) down at heel; raisonner —, comme une —, to reason with *o's* elbows.

PAON [pan] n. m. (orn.) 1. pea-fowl, m. f.; 2. peacock, m.; 3. (astr.) Pavo. — du jour, (ent.) peacock's eye butterfly; — de mer, ruff; reeve. Queue de —, (min.) pavonine; peacock-tail; troupe de — s, 1. flock of peacocks; 2. muster of peacocks. De —, (V. senses) pavonine.

PAONNE [pann] n. f. (orn.) pea-hen.

PAONNEAU [panô] n. m. (orn.) peacock.

PAPA, n. m. 1. papa; father; 2. (jest.) dad; daddy.

Bon —, grand —, grand =; gros —, 1. man of a certain age; 2. stout man.

PAPABLE, adj. (of cardinals) eligible to the papacy.

PAPAL, E, adj., pl. m. — s, papal.

PAPAS [papass] n. m. pope (priest of the Levant).

PAPAUTÉ [papôte] n. f. 1. papacy (dignity); popedom; pontificate; 2. pontificate (duration of government).

PAPAYE [papé-y] n. f. (bot.) papaw (fruit).

PAPAYER [papé-yé] n. m. (bot.) papaw-tree; papaw.

PAPE, n. m. 1. pope (head of the Roman catholic church); 2. (orn.) papa.

PAPEGAI [pap-gé] n. m. 1. (orn.) popinjay; 2. pigeon (bird to shoot at).

PAPELARD [paplar] n. m. (hypocrite).

PAPELARD [paplar] E, adj. (hypocritical).

PAPELARDISE [paplardiz] n. f. (hypocritical).

PAPELINE [paplin] n. f. poplin (textile fabric).

PAPERASSE [papress] n. f. 1. waste paper; 2. (b. s.) paper.

PAPERASSER [papress] v. n. 1. to turn over papers; 2. (b. s.) to scribble over paper.

PAPERASSIER [papracié] n. m. person that amasses papers.

PAPESSE, n. f. papess.

PAPETERIE [paptri] n. f. 1. (art) paper-manufacture; 2. (place) paper-manufacture; paper-mill; 3. (trade) paper-trade; 4. (trade) stationery.

PAPETIER [papié] n. m. 1. paper-maker; 2. stationer.

De —, (V. senses) stationery.

PAPIER, n. m. 1. paper; 2. paper (document, writing); 3. — s, (pl.) papers (passport, &c.); 4. — s, (pl.) papers; newspapers; journals; 5. (com.) paper (bills); 6. — s, (pl.) funds, f. pl.

— blanc, 1. white paper; 2. blank =; — brouillard, buvard, 1. blotting =; 2. (did.) bibulous =; — collé, sized =; — non collé, unsized =; — écrit, = written on; — glacé, glazed =; — goudronné, breton =; — gris, cap =; — libre, mort, unstamped =; — maché, papier-maché; — marqué, stamped =; — mécanique, machine =; machine-made =; — peint, painted =; — s publics, public = s, journals; — réglé, 1. ruled =; 2. music =; — sable, sand =; — soufflé, (a. & m.) flock =; — teint, stained =; — timbré, stamped =; — velouté, (a. & m.) flock =; — vergé, laid =; — volant, loose =; — pour billets, note =; — s de bord, (nav.) ship's = s; — à bordure, bordered =; — bulle, whitey-brown =; — à calquer, tracing =; — de Chine, India =; — à cigarette, smoking =; — sans colle, unsized =; — de commerce, mercantile =; — coquille, demy =; post demy =; — de couleur, coloured =; — à décalquer, tracing =; — à dessin, drawing =; — à écolier, brief =; — à écrire, writing =; — écu, 1. (stat.) short demy =;

2. copy, bastard =; — d'emballage, à envelopper, wrapping =; — à filtre, filtering =; — d'impression, à imprimer, printing =; — Jésus, 1. super royal =; 2. long royal =; — Joseph, tissue, silver =; — à lettres, letter, post =; — ministre, petition =; — monnaie, 1. = money; 2. (fin.) =; — nouvelles, news-paper; — pelure, foreign =; foreign correspondence =; foreign post =; — porcelaine, en-amelled =; — poudre, gun =; — grand reisin, royal =; — de rebut, waste =; — serpent, de soie, silver, tissue =; — de sûreté, safety =; — of safety =; — Tellière, (stat.) Littriss fools cap =; fools cap; — tenture, = hanging; — toile cirée, oil-cloth =; pitch =; wax-cloth =; — ton-tisse, (a. & m.) flock =; — vélin, wove =; — de verre, sand =; — qui boit, = that blots. Arbre à —, (bot.) = tree; bande de —, strip of =; cahier de —, 1. quarter of a quire of =; 2. = book; chiffon de —, scrap of =; colleur de —, = hanger; couteau à —, = knife; fabricant de —, = manufacturer; fabricant de — peint, = stainer; fabricant de — tenture, = hanging maker; fabrication de —, = making; fabrication de — peint, = staining; fabrique de —, = manufactory; feuille de —, = sheet of =; main de —, quire of =; marchand de —, wholesale stationer; monnaie de —, = money; morceau de —, piece, bit of =; moulin à —, = mill; ouvrier en — peint, = stainer; rame de —, ream of =. À figure de — mâché, = faced; de —, 1. =; 2. papered. Barbouiller du —, to blot, to waste =; être sur les — s de q. u. 1. to be in a. o's = s (owe a. o. money); 2. to be the subject of an unfavourable report; être bien dans, sur les — s de q. u., to be in a. o's books; être mal dans, sur les — s de q. u., to be out of a. o's books; not to be in a. o's books; feuilleter des — s, to turn over = s; mettre en —, to paper; tremper le —, (print.) to wet *o's* the =. Ôtez, rayez cela de vos — s, do not rely, reckon on that; do not trust to that; ie — souffire tout, one can write what one pleases; things are not true because they are in writing, print.

PAPILLONAGE, E.

PAPILLONAGE [papi-yonacé] E, adj. (bot.) papilionaceous; (butterfly-shaped).

Plante — e, papilionaceous plant.

PAPILLONACEE, n. f. (bot.) papilionaceous plant.

PAPILLAIRE [papi-lèr] adj. (bot.) papillary; papillous.

PAPILLE [papi-lé] n. f. (anat.) papilla. Se former en —, (anat.) to papillate.

PAPILLON [papi-yon] n. m. 1. (ent.) (order, genus) butterfly; 2. (ent.) (order) papilio; lepidopter; 3. (pers.) butterfly (trifling person).

— de jour, (tribe) butterfly; — de nuit, moth. Courir après les —, to trifle; to amuse *o's* self with trifles.

PAPILLONNER [papi-yoné] v. n. to flutter about from one object to another.

PAPILLOTAGE [papi-yotaj] n. m. putting (hair) in paper.

PAPILLOTAGE [papi-yotaj] n. m. 1. twinkling (of the eyes); 2. dazzling glitter; 3. (print.) slurring; doubling.

PAPILLOTE [papi-yot] n. f. 1. curl-paper; 2. spangle (of gold, silver); 3. sweetmeat in paper; 4. chocolate-drop in paper; 5. (culin.) paper.

Côtelette en —, cuillet fried in paper.

Être en — s, avoir la tête en —, to have *o's* hair in paper; mettre en — s, to put *o's* hair in paper; se mettre des

—s, mettre ses cheveux en —s, to put *o.s* hair in curl-paper.

PAPILLOTE [papi-yote] v. n. 1. (of the eyes) to twinkle; 2. to dazzle; to glitter; 3. (print.) to slur; to double.

PAPISME, n. m. (b. s.) papism; popery.

Opposé au —, antipapal. Du —, popish; en faveur du —, popishly.

PAPISTE, n. m. f. (b. s.) papist.

De —, popish; en —, popishly.

PAPISTE, adj. (b. s.) papistic; papistical; popish.

PAPPEU-X [-eù] SE, adj. (bot.) pappous.

PAPYRIER, n. m.

PAPYRUS [papi-rus] n. m. (bot.) (genus) papyrus; paper-rush.

— tincorial, fustic-tree, wood.

PÂQUE, n. f. 1. \ddagger passover; 2. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) (Christ. rel.) Easter; 3. (Jewish rel.) passover; Easter.

—s closes, last day of Easter; low Sunday; —s fleuries, Palm-Sunday.

Quinzaine de —s, Passion-week and Easter-week; semaine de —, = week.

D'avant —s, outepaschal. Faire ses —s, to receive the sacraments at =.

PAQUEBOT [pakbo] n. m. packet.

— de poste, mail-packet; — à vapeur, steam-; — à voiles, sailing-.

— Desservir au moyen des —s, to packet.

PÂQUERETTE [pâkrett] n. f. (bot.) (genus) Easter daisy.

PAQUET, n. m. 1. packet; 2. parcel; 3. bundle; 4. mail (letters, despatches, &c.); 5. (pers.) mass; lump; 6. (com.) package; 7. (print) slip.

— de deux rames, (print.) bundle.

Bâton pour porter un —, pack-staff.

Donner à q. u. son —, to silence u. o.; to give *q. u.* a knock-down blow; faire son —, to pack off; to pack up o.s traps; faire ses —s pour l'autre monde, plier son —, to set *q. u.* out for the long journey (die); faire un —, des —s sur q. u., to invent tales about a. o.; hasarder, risquer le —, to embark in a hazardous enterprise.

PAQUETIER [paktiè] n. m. compositor that does not make up into pages.

PAR, prép. 1. \ddagger by; 2. \ddagger through; 3. \ddagger out of; 4. \ddagger about; in; 5. \ddagger into; 6. \ddagger (of time) during; in; 7. \ddagger from (by the motive of); (out of; 8. \ddagger for the sake of; 9. (with pa. p. of verbs expressing actions of the body or operations of the mind) by; 10. (expletive) ...; 11. (nav.) at.

1. Voyager — mer ou — terre, to travel by sea or by land; tenir — la main, — le bras, to hold by the arm, by the hand; — un moyen, by a means; q. ch. fait — q. u., a. to, done by a. o. 2. Passer — une ville, to pass through a town; 3. Jeter — la fenêtre, to throw out of a window; 4. Se promener — la ville ou — les champs, to walk about in the town or the fields; 5. Couper — morceaux, to cut into pieces; tomber — lambeaux, to fall into rags; 6. Faire la moisson — le beau temps, to reap the harvest during, in the fine weather; 7. — crainte, — haine, — bonté, from fear, from hatred, from goodness; 8. — justice, for the sake of justice; pitié, for pity's sake; 9. Fait — un ouvrier made by a workman; inventé — q. u., invented by a. o. 10. — delà les mers, be out the seas; — dehors les murailles, without the walls; — devant notaire, before a notary; — de sous les maisons, above the houses; — trop, over much.

— ci (V. Ci); — delà (V. DELÀ), &c.

PAK, (prefix denoting plenitude, entirety or perfection) per.

PARABOLAIN, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) parabolanus; 2. (eccel. hist.) parabolanus.

PARABOLE, n. f. 1. parable; 2. (geom.) parabola.

Les —s de Salomon \ddagger , Solomon's proverbs. En —, par —s, parabolic; parabolical. Raconter, représenter par une —, to parable.

PARABOLIQUE, adj. (geom.) parabolic; parabolical.

PARABOLIQUEMENT [—likman] adv. 1. parabolically; 2. (geom.) parabolically.

PARACENTÈSE, n. f. (surg.) paracentesis; (tapping).

PARACHEVEMENT [parachéyman] n. m. 1. \ddagger finishing; completion; 2. (build.) trimming.

PARACHEVER [parachivé] v. a. 1. \ddagger to finish; to complete; 2. (tech.) to trim.

PARACHRONISME [parakronissm] n. m. parachronism.

PARACHUTE, n. m. parachute.

PARACLET, n. m. \ddagger Paraclete.

PARADE, n. f. 1. parade; display; show; 2. pageantry; show; pageant; 3. state (official display); 4. scene (exhibited outside of shows at fairs); 5. (fenc.) parade; 6. (mil.) parade.

À la —, (mil.) on parade; de —, (V. senses) 1. for display, show; 2. pageant; 3. state. Être exposé sur un lit de —, to lie *q. u.* in state; faire — de, to make *q. u.* a parade, display, show of; (to show *q. u.* off; faire la —, (mil.) to parade.

PARADER, v. n. (man.) to show *q. u.* off. Faire —, to show *q. u.* off.

PARADIGME [paradis-m] n. m. (gram.) paradigm.

PARADIS, n. m. 1. \ddagger paradise; 2. (theat.) upper gallery.

Oiseau de —, 1. (orn.) bird of =; 2. paradisea (feathers). De —, of =; paradiséen: paradisaical; sur ma part du —, as I hope to be saved.

PARADISIÈRE, n. m. (orn.) bird of paradise.

PARADOXAL, E, adj. paradoxical.

Caractère —, nature —, paradoxicalness. D'une manière —e, paradoxically.

PARADOXALEMENT [paradoksalman] adv. paradoxically.

PARADOXE, n. m. paradox.

PARADOXE, adj. V. PARADOXAL.

PARAFE, PARAPHE, n. m. 1. flourish (after a signature); 2. o.s initials and flourish; 3. (dipl.) paraph.

Mettre son — à, to initial; to put *q. u.* initials and flourish to; signer avec, sans —, to sign with, without a flourish.

PARAFER, PARAPHER, v. a. to initial; to put *q. u.* initials and flourish to.

PARAGE, n. m. \ddagger extraction; birth; lineage.

De haut —, of high degree.

PARAGE, n. m. 1. (nav.) quarter; 2. \ddagger —s, (pl.) parts (places). pl.

PARAGOGÈ, n. f. (gram.) paragoge (addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word).

PARAGOGIQUE, adj. (gram.) paragogic; paragogical.

PARAGRAPHÉ, n. m. 1. paragraph; 2. (print.) paragraph.

Par —, paragraphically. Composé de —s, paragraphic; paragraphical; écrire des —s, to paragraph; former des —s, to paragraph.

PARAGUANTE [paragouant] n. f. \ddagger acknowledgment (for a service rendered); present.

PARAITRE, v. n. (PARAISSANT; PARU; ind. pres. PARAISS; nous PARAISSONS; pret. PARUS; subj. pres. PARAISSÉ) 1. (A, to) to appear; (to make *q. u.* appearance; 2 to come *q. u.* in sight; 3. (A, at; devant, before) to appear (before a magistrate, a court); 4. to shine *q. u.*; to be remarked; 5. to appear; to be published; (to come *q. u.* out; 6. (pers.) to appear; to come *q. u.* out; 7. (th.) to appear; to seem; 8. to appear; to prove to be; to prove; (to turn out to be; (to turn out; 9. (of the sun, moon, stars) to appear; to come *q. u.* out; 10. (nav.) to heave *q. u.* in sight.

— ..., to make *q. u.* appearance; —

pour la dernière fois, to make *q. u.* last appearance. Commencer à —, to come *q. u.* in sight; faire —, 1. to make *q. u.* appear; 2. to show *q. u.*; 3. to set *q. u.* forth; 4. to publish; to bring *q. u.* out; 5. to bring *q. u.* out. il y paraît, there are appearances of it; it is visible, evident; il paraît, it would appear; il n'y paraît pas, there is no appearance of it; à ce qu'il paraît, as it appears; apparently; à ce qu'il paraît, as it would appear, seem. Qui paraît, seeming; qu'il va —, forth-coming. Il n'y a rien qui n'y paraisse, that is very perceptible; sans qu'il y paraisse, without any appearance of it.

PARALIPOMÈNES, n. m. \ddagger Chronicles; Paralipomena. pl.

PARALIPSE, n. f. (rhet.) paralipsis (feigned omission).

PARALLACTIQUE, adj. (astr.) paralactic.

PARALLAXE, n. f. (astr.) parallax.

PARALLÈLE, adj. 1. \ddagger (A, to, with) parallel; 2. (geom.) parallel.

Direction, marche — \ddagger , parallel direction; parallèle; ligne —, parallel.

Être — à, to run *q. u.* to; mettre, placer dans une ligne — à, to parallel.

PARALLÈLE, n. f. 1. (geom.) parallel; radiat; 2. (fort.) parallel.

PARALLÈLE, n. m. 1. \ddagger parallel; comparison; 2. (geog.) parallel; circle of latitude.

Etablir un — entre, faire un — de \ddagger , to draw *q. u.* a parallel between; mettre en —, to draw *q. u.* a between; to parallel; to set *q. u.* off; offrir le — de, to parallel.

PARALLÈLEMENT [paralèyman] adv. parallelly.

Aller — à, to run *q. u.* parallel to; mettre, placer — à, to parallel.

PARALLÉLIPEDE, n. m. (geom.) parallelepiped.

PARALLÉLISME, n. m. 1. \ddagger parallelism; 2. (astr.) parallelism.

PARALLÉLOGRAMMATIQUE, adj. (geom.) parallelogrammic.

PARALLÉLOGRAMME, n. m. (geom.) parallelogram.

— articulé, (mach.) parallel-joint. — de Watt, (mech.) parallel-motion.

PARALLÉLOGRAPHE, n. m. parallel-rule, ruler.

PARALOGISME, n. m. (did.) paralogism (fallacious argument).

PARALYSER, v. a. 1. (med.) to paralyze; to palsy; 2. \ddagger to paralyze.

PARALYSÉ, E, pa. p. (med.) paralyzed; palsial.

PARALYSIE, n. f. (med.) paralysis; (palsy)

Herbe à la —, (bot.) common primrose. Frappé de —, (med.) palsied; tomber en —, to have a paralytic stroke.

PARALYTIQUE, adj. (med.) paralytic; palsical.

PARALYTIQUE, n. m. f. paralytic.

PARAMÈTRE, n. m. (geom.) parameter.

PARANGON, n. m. 1. \ddagger paragon (model); 2. \ddagger comparison; 3. (jewel.) paragon.

Gros —, (print.) double pica; petit —, paragon.

PARANGON, adj. m. f. (jewel.) perfect; without defect.

PARANGONNAGE, n. m. (print.) justification.

PARANGONNER, v. a. 1. \ddagger to compare; 2. (print.) to justify (a smaller type to an equality with a larger one).

PARANT, E, adj. ornamental; adorning.

PARANYMPHE [—ninf] n. m. (ant.) paranymphe.

PARAPÈT, n. m. 1. (arch.) parapet, 2. (build.) parapet-wall; breast-work; 3. (fort.) parapet; breast-work.

PARAPHE, n. m. V. PARAFE.

PARAPHERNAL, adj. m. (law) *paraphernal*.

Biens paraphernaux, *paraphernalia*.

PARAPHERNAL, n. m. (sing.)

PARAPHERNAUX, n. m. (pl.) (law) *paraphernalia*, pl.

PARAPHIMOSIS [—mociss] n. m. (surg.) *paraphimosis*.

PARAPHRASE, n. f. *paraphrase*.

En forme de —, 1. *paraphrastic*; 2. *paraphrastically*.
Faire une —, to paraphrase; to make a paraphrase.

PARAPHRASER, v. a. to paraphrase.

PARAPHRASER, v. n. to paraphrase.

PARAPHRASEUR, n. m. (b. s.) *amplifier*.

PARAPHRASTE, n. m. *paraphrast*.

PARAPLEGIE, n. f. (med.) *paraplegia*.

PARAPLUIE, n. m. *umbrella*.

— à canne, = *walking-stick*. Canne, manche de —, = *stick*; fourreau de —, = *case*. Fermer un —, to shut a/an; to put a/an; ouvrir un —, to open an; to put a/an up an.

PARASANGE, n. f. *parasang* (Persian measure).

PARASELENE, n. f. (astr.) *parasele*.

PARASITE, n. m. *parasite*.

Conduite de —, *parasitism*. De —, *parasitical*; *parasitic*; en —, *parasitically*.

PARASITE, adj. 1. *superfluous*; 2. *recurring too frequently*; 3. (bot.) *parasitical*; *parasitic*; *scrophularic*; 4. (ent.) *parasitical*; *parasitic*.

Plante —, (bot.) = *plant*; *parasite*.

PARASOL [paraçol] n. m. *parasol*.

En —, (bot.) *umbellar*. Fermer un —, to shut a/an parasol; to put a/an; ouvrir un —, to open a/an; to put a/an up a/an.

PARATITLAIRE, n. m. (law) *author of paratitla*.

PARATITLES, n. m. (law) *paratitla*, pl.

Auteur de —, *author of*.

PARATONNERRE, n. m. 1. *lightning-conductor*; *conductor*; 2. (in America) *lightning-rod*; 3. (of ships) *marine conductor*; *conductor*.

PARAVENT, n. m. *screen* (moveable partition).

— à feuilles, *folding* = *Feuille de* —, *fold of a*.

PARBLEU, int.) *sounds!*

PARC, n. m. 1. *park* (piece of ground enclosed); 2. *pen* (place enclosed for cattle); 3. (for hares, rabbits, &c.) *vivary*; 4. (for sheep) *fold*; 5. (for oysters) *bed*; 6. (rur. econ.) *sheep-walk*; 7. (mil.) *park* (of artillery); 8. (nav.) *locker*.

— d'agrément, *pleasure-ground*; — de chasse, *paddock*; — de construction, (for ships) *yard*; — pour la conservation du gibier, *preserve*; — aux vaches, *cow-pen*. Gardien de —, *park-keeper*. Enfermer dans un —, to park.

PARCAGE, n. m. 1. *penning* (of cattle); 2. *folding* (of sheep).

Droit de —, *foldage*.

PARCELLAIRE, adj. *by small portions*.

Cadastre —, *register of the survey of lands made*.

PARCELLAIRE, n. m. *register of the survey of lands made by small portions*.

PARCELLE, n. f. 1. *part* (extremely small); 2. *particle*; 3. (of payments) *instalment*; 4. (surv.) *hade*.

Distribuer par —s, to parcel out; to distribute.

PARCE QUE, conj. 1. *because*; 2. *as*; 3. (interrog.) *why*; *wherefore*.

PARCHEMIN, n. m. 1. *parchment*; 2. —s, (pl.) *titles of nobility*, pl.; (pedigree, sing.

— *vierge*, thin parchment. Allonger le —, to lengthen deeds uselessly.

PARCHEMINERIE [parcheminri] n. f. (a. & m.) 1. (art) *parchment-making*; 2. (sing.) (place) *parchment-factory*, sing.; *parchment-works*, pl.; 3. *parchment-trade*.

PARCHEMINIER, n. m. (a. & m.) *parchment-maker*.

PARCIMONIE, n. f. *parsimony*; *parsimoniousness*; *sparingness*.

Avec —, *parsimoniously*.

PARCIMONIEUX [—eu] SE, adj. *parsimonious*; *sparing*.

PARCOURIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like *Courir*) 1. § to go over: (to get over; 2. § to go through; 3. § to survey; to take a survey of; to look over; to run over; 4. § to turn over the leaves of (books).

— (à cheval), to ride over; — (en courant), to run over; — (en errant), to wander over; — (en lisant), to read over; to read cursorily; to look over; to run over; — (à pied), 1. to walk over; 2. to perambulate; — (en regardant), to survey; to take a survey of; to look over, through; to run over; — (en voiture), to drive over; to ride over; — (en voyageant), 1. § to travel over; 2. § to travel over; to go over.

— à pied, 1. to walk over; 2. to perambulate; — des yeux, to survey; to take a survey of; to look over, through; to run over.

PARCOURS, n. m. 1. *line* (travelled over by public conveyances); 2. *commonage*.

Libre —, *freedom of way*.

PAR-DESSUS, n. m. 1. *great coat*; *over coat*; 2. *thing given into the bargain*.

PARDON, n. m. 1. *pardon*; *forgiveness*; 2. *act of pardon*; 3. —s, (pl.) (cath. rel.) *indulgences*, pl.; 4. † (cath. rel.) *angelus*.

Digne de —, *pardonable*. —! Accorder le — à q. u., to grant a. o.'s pardon; demander — à q. u., 1. to ask a. o.'s pardon, forgiveness; 2. to beg a. o.'s pardon. Je vous demande —! pardon me! pardon! I beg your pardon! Qui n'a pas reçu le —, unforgiven; unpardoned.

PARDONNABLE, adj. (th.) (à, in) *pardonable*; to be forgiven.

Une faute qui n'est pas — à q. u. a fault that is not — in a. o.

Nature —, pardonableness. D'une manière —, *pardonably*.

PARDONNER, v. a. 1. to forgive (a. th.); to pardon; to remit; to pass over; to pass by; 2. (à, ...) to forgive (a. o.); to pardon; to bear with; 3. (à, in; de, for) to pardon; to excuse; 4. (th.) (à, ...) to spare (forbear to afflict).

1. — une faute, to forgive, to pardon a fault.

2. — q. ch. à q. u., to forgive, to pardon a. o. a. th. 3. — une erreur à q. u., to pardon, to excuse an error in a. o. a. La mort le temps ne pardonne à personne, à rien, death, time spares nobody, nothing.

Pardonnez-moi! vous me pardonnez, pardon me! pardon! I beg your pardon! Dieu me pardonne! God forgive me! Qui pardonne, forgiving; pardoning; qui ne pardonne pas, unforgiving; unpardoning. Personne qui pardonne, *forgiver*; *pardon*.

PARDONNÉ, E, pa. p. (th.) 1. *forgiven*; *pardoned*; 2. *pardoned*; *excused*.

Non —, qu'on n'a pas —, qui n'a pas été —, unforgiven; unpardoned; unremitted. À qui on n'a pas —, (pers.) unforgiven; unpardoned. Vous êtes tout —! (pers.) pardon is granted! you are already pardoned! I beg you would not mention it! do not mention it!

PARÉGORIQUE, adj. (med.) *paregoric*.

PARÉGORIQUE, n. m. (med.) *paregoric*.

PAREIL [parè-y'] LE, adj. 1. (absol.) *alike*; 2. (à) *similar (to)*; *like (...)*; 3. *such*.

1. Des choses exactement —es, *things exactly alike*. 2. Une chose —le à une autre, *a thing similar to, like another*. 3. Une —le chose, *such a thing*.

Un tout —, *one quite similar*; (just) *such another*. Sans —, *unparalleled*; *unrivalled*; *unequalled*; *unmatched*; *peerless*.

PAREIL [parè-y'] n. m. 1. *person like* (another); *equal*; *fellow*; (like; 2. *match* (equal, one that suits); 3. *peer*; *compeer*; *equal*;) *mate*.

N'avoir pas son —, *not to have o.'s equal, like, fellow*.

PAREILLE [parè-y'] n. f. *similar, like treatment*.

À la —, 1. † *similarly*; in the same manner, way; 2. *I will do the same for you*. Rendre la — à q. u., 1. to do the same for a. o.; 2. (b. s.) to retaliate; to pay a. o. his own;) to serve a. o. the same;) to pay a. o. out;) to quit scores.

PAREILLEMENT [parè-y'man] adv. 1. *similarly*; in the same manner, way; 2. *likewise*; *also*; *too*.

Et vous —! the same to you! I wish you the same!

PARELIE, n. m. V. **PARHÉLIE**.

PAREILLE, n. f. (bot.) *parella*; (patience; (craw-fish eye lichen).

Lichen —, =.

PARÈMENT [parman] n. m. 1. *ornament*; 2. *facing* (of dress); 3. *altar-cloth*; 4. (of lagots) *large stick*; 5. (of paved roads) *kurb*; *kurb-stone*; 6. (of sleeves) *cuff*; 7. (of stones) *front*; 8. (build.) *facing*; 9. (engin.) (of piles) *front*.

— d'autel, *altar-cloth*.

PARÈMENTER [parmantè] v. a. (build.) to face.

PARENCHYME, n. m. 1. (anat.) *parenchyma*; 2. (bot.) *parenchyma*; *pulp*; 3. (bot.) (of leaves) *diploe*.

PARENT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. (DE, to, of) *relation* (person of the same family), m. f.; *relative*, m. f.; *kinsman*, m.; *kinswoman*, f.; 2. —s, (pl.) *relatives*, pl.; *friends*, pl.; *connexions*, pl.; *family*, sing.; *kindred*, sing.; 3. —s, (pl.) *parents* (father & mother); 4. —s, (pl.) *ancestors*; *forefathers*, pl.

Grands —s, *nearest relations, relatives*; nos premiers —s, *our first parents*; proche —, *near* = *relative*; le plus proche —, 1. *the nearest*; 2. (law) *next of kin*; —s utérins, (pl.) 1. = *by the mother's side*; 2. (sing.) (law) *half blood*, sing. — par alliance, = *by alliance, marriage*. N'avoir pas de —, 1. to have no —s; 2. to know no —s; être — (de), 1. to be a — (to); 2. (law) to be akin (to). Qui n'est pas — de, *that is not a — to*; *unrelated to*.

PARENTAGE, n. m. † V. **PARENTE**.

PARENTE, n. f. 1. *relationship*; *kindred*; *consanguinity*; *kinship*; 2. (sing.) *relations*, pl.; *relatives*, pl.; *friends*, pl.; *connexions*, pl.; *family*, sing.; *kindred*, sing.; 3. (law) *consanguinity*.

— directe, (law) *lineal consanguinity*. Sans — (avec), *unrelated (to)*.

PARENTELE, n. f. † *kindred*, sing.; *kin*, sing.; *kinsfolks*, pl.

PARENTHÈSE, n. f. 1. *parenthesis* (phrase); 2. —s, (pl.) *parenthesis* (marks), sing.

Entre —s, in a parenthesis; par —, 1. *parenthetical*; *parenthetical*; 2. *parenthetically*; *by way of*; 3. *by the by, bye, way*; plein de —s, *parenthetical*; *parenthetical*. Avoir les jambes en —, to be bow-legged; fermer la —, to

close the =; mettre entre —s, to put \checkmark in a =.

PARER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. \parallel § to adorn; to deck; to set \checkmark off; 2. \parallel § (DE, in) to dress; to dress up; * to attire; to trim; to trim up; 3. \parallel § (b. s.) to dress out; to bedeck; 4. \parallel § (DE) to array (in); to dress (with, in); to set \checkmark off (with); 5. \parallel § to ward (blows); to ward off; 6. \parallel § (DE, CONTRE, from) to shelter; to screen; to defend; to guard; 7. to ferment (cider, perry); 8. to pare (horses' hoofs); 9. (a. & m.) to dress; 10. (butch.) to dress; 11. (fenc.) to parry; 12. § to parry; to ward off; 13. (nav.) to clear (anchors, cables, &c.); 14. (nav.) to clear (a cape).

Metier à —, (spin.) dressing-machine.

SE PARER, pr. v. (DE, with) 1. \parallel § to adorn o.'s self; * to deck o.'s self; 2. \parallel § (pers.) to dress; to attire o.'s self; 3. \parallel § (b. s.) to dress o.'s self out, up; 4. § to array o.'s self; 5. (DE) to parade (...); to make \checkmark a parade, show (of); to show \checkmark off (...); to boast (of); to make \checkmark a boast (of); 6. (DE, CONTRE, from) to shelter, to screen, to defend, to guard o.'s self.

PARER, v. n. 1. (fenc.) to parry; 2. § (à) to defend, to screen, to shelter o.'s self (from); to guard (against); to ward off (...); 3. (man.) to stop.

PARERE, n. m. \ddagger opinion of merchants on questions of trade.

PARESSE, n. f. 1. sloth; idleness; sluggishness; (laziness; 2. indolence; inactivity.

— d'esprit, sloth of apprehension; indolence of mind. Avec —, (V. senses) slothfully; (lazily; dans la —, (V. senses) slothfully; lazily. Perdre dans la —, to idle away;) to laze; relever q. u. du pèche de —, to incite a. o. to action.

PARESSER, v. n. (to idle; to laze.

PARESSEUSEMENT [parèssèzman] adv. \ddagger slothfully; idly; lazily.

PARESSEU-X [parèssè] SE, adj. 1. slothful; idle; (lazy; 2. (th.) indolent; sluggish; slow.

D'une manière paresseuse, slothfully; (lazily).

PARESSEU-X [parèssè] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. slothful, idle, sluggish, lazy person; 2. indolent, inactive person; 3. (mam.) sloth.

Faire le —, to idle; to laze.

PARFAIRE, v. a. defective (pa. p. PARFAIT) 1. \ddagger to complete; to finish; 2. (fin.) to complete (a payment, sum); to make \checkmark up.

— le juste prix, (law) to pay \checkmark an indemnity.

[PARFAIRE is used in the inf. and pa. p. only.]

PARFAIT, E, pa. p. V. senses of PARFAIRE.

Fait et —, completed; entirely finished.

PARFAIT, E, adj. 1. \parallel § perfect; 2. perfect; complete; total; 3. (pers.) finished; 4. (of health) perfect; sound; 5. (b. s.) perfect; regular; sheer; 6. (arith.) of numbers perfect; 7. (gram., mus.) perfect.

Rendre —, 1. to perfect; 2. (law) to execute (a deed). Qui rend —, perfective; qui n'a pas été rendu —, (law) (of deeds) unexecuted.

PARFAIT, n. m. 1. perfection; 2. (gram.) perfect.

Au —, (gram.) in the perfect.

PARFAITEMENT [parfèitman] adv. 1. perfectly; 2. completely; totally; 3. perfectly; exactly; to a nicety; 4. nothing less than.

PARFILAGE, n. m. undoing the threads (of textile fabrics); picking out the threads.

PARFILER, v. a. to undo \checkmark the threads

of (textile fabrics); to pick out the threads of.

PARFILER, v. n. to undo \checkmark threads (of textile fabrics); to pick out threads.

PARFOIS, adv. occasionally; sometimes; at times.

PARFONDRE, v. a. (enamel., paint.) to fuse.

PARFOURNIR, v. a. \ddagger to complete; to render complete.

PARFUM [parfũ] n. m. 1. \parallel perfume; scent; odour; 2. \parallel § perfume; incense; 3. \parallel § fragrance; fragrant; sweetness; sweet odour; sweet smell.

— odorant, odoriferous, fragrance; fragrant. Avec un — odorant, odorifère, fragrantly. Avoir un — (de), to be fragrant, redolent (with); to have an odour (of); craindre les —s, to dislike perfumes; donner un — à \parallel §, to perfume; to give \checkmark a perfume to; émettre un —, un — odoriférant, odorant, to give \checkmark out a perfume; to smell \checkmark fragrant; répandre un —, to shed \checkmark , to spread \checkmark a perfume; respirer le —, to inhale the —.

PARFUMER, v. a. 1. \parallel to perfume; to sweeten; 2. \ddagger § to perfume (adorn); 3. \parallel to fumigate; to sweeten.

SE PARFUMER, pr. v. to use odours, scents, perfumes.

PARFUMERIE [parfũmri] n. f. perfumery.

PARFUMEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. perfumer.

PARHELIE, **PARELIE**, n. m. (astr.) parhelion; (mock-sun.

PARI, n. m. 1. wager; (bet; 2. (action) wagering; laying wagers; (betting; 3. (of dice) set; 4. (play) bet.

Gros —, heavy wager, bet. Accepter un —, to take \checkmark a =; faire le — (que, de), to lay \checkmark a =, bet (that); faire un —, to lay \checkmark a =, bet; tenir un —, to hold \checkmark , to take \checkmark a =, bet.

PARIA, n. m. paria; pariah.

PARIADE, n. f. (hunt.) (of partridges) 1. pairing; 2. pairing-time; 3. pair.

PARIER, v. a. 1. \parallel to wager; to lay \checkmark a wager (of); to lay \checkmark ; (to bet \checkmark ; 2. § (pour, ...) to back (a. o.).

— le double contre le simple, to wager, to lay \checkmark , to bet two to one. Il y a dix à — contre un, it is ten to one; the odds are ten to one.

[PARIER conj. neg. requires the subj.]

PARIÉTAIRE, n. f. (bot.) parietary; pellitory; wall-wort.

— d'Espagne, pellitory of Spain.

PARIÉTAL, adj. m. (anat.) parietal. Os —, (anat.) = bone.

PARIÉTAL, n. m. (anat.) parietal bone.

PARIEUR, n. m. wagerer; (bettor.

PARIS [pari] n. m. Paris (city).

Herbe à —, (bot.) herb —; true-love.

PARISETTE, n. f. (bot.) paris.

— à quatre feuilles, herb —; true-love.

PARISIEN [pariziĩ] NE, adj. Parisian.

PARISIEN [pariziĩ] n. m. NE, n. f. Parisian.

PARISIENNE, n. f. 1. Parisian (woman); 2. Parisienne (omnibus); 3. (lit.) Parisienne (patriotic song on the revolution of 1830); 4. (print.) pearl; ruby.

PARISIS [pariziss] adj. \ddagger (of coins) of Paris.

PARISYLLABIQUE [paricilabik] adj. (Gr. gram.) parasyllabic; parasyllabical.

PARITÉ, n. f. 1. parity; 2. parallel; parallel case; comparison.

PARJURE, n. m. f. 1. perjury (false oath); 2. (action) perjury; forswearing; 3. (pers.) perjurer; forswearer.

— prémédité, wilful perjury. Commettre, faire un —, to commit —.

PARJURE, adj. perjured; forsworn.

Qui n'est point —, unperjured.

PARJURER (SE), pr. v. to perjure, to forswear \checkmark o.'s self; to be perjured, forsworn.

PARLAGE, n. m. 1. prattle; prating; 2. (b. s.) speaking; talk.

PARLANT, E, adj. 1. \parallel § speaking; that speaks; 2. § (th.) speaking; expressive; 3. (her.) (of arms) allusive; canting.

Être —, to talk (speak willingly); être peu —, to speak \checkmark little.

PARLEMENT, n. m. 1. parliament; 2. (French hist.) parliament.

Membre du —, member of parliament; (parliament-man. Contraire aux usages du —, unparliamentary. Au —, 1. to =; 2. in =; dans le —, en —, 1. in =; 2. (parl.) in doors; within doors; du —, (V. senses) parliamentary; en plein —, in open =; hors du —, 1. out of =; 2. (parl.) out of doors; without doors.

PARLEMENTAIRE, adj. 1. parliamentary; 2. (Engl. hist.) parliamentary.

Non, peu —, unparliamentary. Bâtiment —, (nav.) flag of truce; cartel, cartel-ship; caractère peu —, unparliamentary.

PARLEMENTAIRE, n. m. 1. flag (person) of truce; 2. (Engl. hist.) parliamentary.

PARLEMENTER, v. n. 1. (mil.) to parley; 2. to come \checkmark to terms.

Demander à —, to desire a parley.

PARLER, v. n. 1. \parallel § (à, to) to speak \checkmark ; 2. \parallel § (à, to) to talk; 3. to converse; to discourse; * to commune; 4. (of authors) (DE, ...) to treat; 5. (law) to plead; to speak \checkmark .

— avantageusement, to speak \checkmark highly, well (of); — bien, to = well; to be a good speaker; — doucement, to = softly, slowly; — fort, 1. to = loud, aloud; 2. to = much; — franchement, to = plainly; — gras, to = thick; — hardiment, to = boldly, out, (up; — haut, 1. to = loud, aloud; 2. to ride \checkmark a high horse; — tout haut, to = out; — juste, to = to the purpose; — lentement, to = slowly; to be slow of speech; — longuement, au long, to = at length; — mal, to = badly; mal — de, to = ill of; — à propos, to = to the purpose; — toujours, to = to talk away; to run \checkmark on; — tout seul, (th.) to = for o.'s self; — vertement, to = sharply. Entendre — de, to hear \checkmark ... spoken of; to hear \checkmark of; faire — de soi, to be talked of. — pour —, to talk for talking sake; — de soi, de soi-même, (th.) to talk for o.'s self; — en soi-même, to talk to o.'s self; — en l'air, 1. to = vaguely; 2. to talk at random; — à bâtons rompus de, to = desultorily of; — à son bonnet, to =, to talk to o.'s self; — sans cesse, sans discontinuer, to = incessantly; (to run \checkmark on; — à cheval à q. u., to = harshly to a. o.; — des grosses dents à q. u., 1. to reprimand a. o.; 2. to threaten a. o.; — sans enveloppe, to = o.'s mind; (to = out; — du nez, to = through o.'s nose; — d'or, 1. to = properly; 2. to give \checkmark a satisfactory answer; — de la pluie et du beau temps, to = of indifferent matters; — à voix basse, to = in an under tone; — à haute et intelligible voix, to = audibly. Apprendre à q. u. à —, to teach \checkmark a. o. to govern his tongue; avoir l'habitude de — de soi, to be egoistic, egoistical; faire — q. u., 1. to get \checkmark a. o. to =; 2. to compel a. o. to =; 3. to add to what a. o. has said; 4. to ascribe to a. o. what he did not say; faire — de soi, to be spoken, talked of; trouver à qui —, 1. to find \checkmark some one to = to; 2. to meet \checkmark o.'s match; (to catch \checkmark a Tartar. Cela ne vaut pas la peine d'en —, it is not worth mentioning; c'est —, cela! voilà —! voilà ce qui s'appelle —! that is speak-

ingl généralement parlant, generally speaking; il en sera parlé, it will be spoken of; (it will make a noise. N'en parlons plus! no more of that! let us say no more about it! ne parlons plus de..., enough of...; on n'en parle plus, there is nothing more said about it; there is no more talk of it. Parlez-moi de cela! that is something!

PARLER, v. a. 1. to speak (a language); 2. to talk (reason); 3. (to talk of; to speak of).

SE PARLER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to speak to each other; 2. (of languages) to be spoken.

PARLER, n. m. 1. manner, way of speaking; language; 2. accent (of a particular part of a country).

Avoir son franc —, to have o.'s freedom of speech; to be free-spoken. Jamais beau — n'écouche la langue, fair words are always the best.

PARLERIE, n. f. chatter; babbling.

PARLEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (b. s.) talker; speech-maker.

Être beau —, to be a good speaker; to be fine-spoken.

PARLIER, IERE, adj. ‡ talkative.

PARLOIR, n. m. 1. (in public establishments) parlour; 2. ‡ parlour (of private houses).

PARMENTIERE, n. f. ‡ (bot.) potato.

PARMESAN, n. m. Parmesan cheese.

PARMI, prep. 1. among; amongst; 2. amid; amidst.

PARNASSE, n. m. Parnassus.

Nourissons du —, ** children of = (poets). Du —, Parnassian; of =.

PARNASSIEN [—sien] NE, adj. Parnassian; of Parnassus.

PARNASSIEN [—sien] n. m. (jest.) son of Parnassus; poet.

PARODIE, n. f. parody.

Auteur d'une —, author of a =.

PARODIER, v. a. to parody.

PARODIE, E, pa. p. 1. parodied; 2. parodical.

PARODISTE, n. m. author of a parody.

PAROI, n. f. 1. ‡ wall (serving as a partition); 2. (anat.) wall; —s, (pl.) "parietes"; walls, pl.; 3. (mas.) (of holes) side; 4. (phys.) inner side.

PAROISSE, n. f. 1. parish (ecclesiastical division of territory); 2. parish-church; 3. (sing.) parish, sing.; parishioners, pl.

Assemblée, réunion de la —, vestry-meeting; coq de —, cock of the village; habit de deux —s, coat of different colours. De la —, (V. senses) parochial; hors de la —, (V. senses) 1. extraparochoial; 2. extraparochoially; par —, parochially. Être de deux —s, (th.) not to be fellows.

PAROISSIAL, E, adj. parish; parochial.

PAROISSIEN [—clin] n. m. NE, n. f. 1. (eccles.) parishioner; 2. prayer-book (catholic).

PAROLE, n. f. 1. word (spoken); 2. speech (faculty); 3. speech; utterance; language; 4. voice; tone of voice; 5. word (term expressing a thought); 6. sentiment (spoken); thought; sentence; (saying); 7. oratory; eloquence; 8. word; promise; 9. ‡ word (of God); testimony; 10. (b. s.) —s, (pl.) words (offensive things said), pl.; 11. (in deliberative assemblies) permission to speak; 12. (mil.) word of command; 13. (mil.) (of prisoners) parole.

Belles —s, 1. fair, fine words, pl.; 2. good language, sing.; bonne, douce —, good; dernière —, last; last; douces —s, (pl.) blandiloquence, sing.; —s ammiellées, honeyed —s; grosses —s, high —s; —s vives, high —s —s en l'air, aim —s; — d'honneur, = of honour. Sobre de —s, sparing of o.'s —s. L'art de la —, oratory, sing.; privation de la

—, speechlessness; talent de la —, oratory, sing.; oratorical powers, pl. En —s, in —s: en —s couvertes, sans —s. (V. senses) 1. wordless; 2. (pers.) speechless; sur —, 1. on, upon o.'s =; 2. upon trust; 3. (mil.) on parole; sur sa —, on, upon o.'s =. Accorder la — à q. u., (in deliberative assemblies) to allow a. o. to speak; adresser la — à q. u., to address a. o.; (to speak of to a. o.; avoir la —, 1. (in deliberative assemblies) to be allowed to speak; 2. to be speaking; avoir la — haute, to speak of authoritatively; avoir deux —s, to say of sometimes one thing and sometimes another; avoir la — à commandement, avoir le don de la —, (avoir la — à la main, en main, to speak of well; to have words at command; n'avoir qu'une —, to be as good as o.'s =; couper la — à q. u., to stop o.'s utterance; (to cut of a. o. short; céder la — à q. u., 1. to decline speaking; 2. to allow a. o. to speak (instead of o.'s self); croire q. u. sur —, to take of a. o.'s word for it; se dédire de sa —, (V. Manquer de —); dégager sa —, 1. to recall o.'s =; 2. to keep of o.'s =; dégager q. u. de sa —, to disengage a. o. from his =; demander la —, (in deliberative assemblies) to request permission to speak; to request, to beg to be heard; donner la — à q. u., (in deliberative assemblies) to grant, to give of a. o. permission to speak; dire de bonnes, de douces —s, to give of a. o. a good =; donner de belles —s à q. u., to speak of a. o. fair; donner de la — à **, to make (a. th.) vocal; donner sa —, to give of o.'s =; être un homme, une femme de —, to be a man, a woman of o.'s =; (to be as good as o.'s =; être à deux —s, to say of sometimes one thing and sometimes another; interdire la — à, to strike of dumb; jurer sur la — du maître, to pin o.'s faith upon another's sleeve; lancer des —s de fureur contre q. u., to speak of daggers to a. o.; manier bien la —, to speak of well; manquer à sa —, manquer de —, to forfeit o.'s =; (to go of from o.'s =; ne pas manquer à sa —, not to forfeit o.'s =; (not to be worse than o.'s =; ôter la — à q. u., 1. (th.) to deprive a. o. of utterance; to strike of a. o. dumb; 2. to withdraw of from a. o. the permission to speak; perdre la —, 1. ‡ to be taken speechless; to lose of the use of o.'s tongue; 2. ‡ to be speechless; perdre l'usage de la —, to be taken speechless; to be struck dumb; faire perdre l'usage de la —, to strike of dumb; porter — de, pour, to be responsible for; to pass o.'s = for; porter la —, to speak of; to be the spokesman; prendre la —, 1. to address the meeting; to begin of to speak; 2. (parl.) to address the house; se prendre de —s, to have =s. high =s; priver de la —, to strike of dumb; to deprive of utterance; priver de la —, speechless; tongue-tied; proferer, prononcer une —, to utter a =; ravalser —s, to eat of o.'s =; faire ravalser à q. u. ses —s, faire rentrer à q. u. les —s dans la gorge, faire rentrer les —s dans le ventre à q. u., (to make of a. o. eat his =s; renard à q. u. sa —, to disengage a. o. from his =; reprendre la —, to resume o.'s speech; to resume; retirer sa —, to retract, to recall o.'s =; tenir —, tenir sa —, to keep of o.'s =; (to be as good as o.'s word; not to be worse than o.'s =; laisser tomber ses —s, to speak of carelessly; trainer ses —s, to draw out o.'s =s; to draw! Passe! (mil.) pass on the word of command!

PAROLI, n. m. (play) paroli (double of the preceding stakes).

Faire —, rendre le — à, to cope with; to match.

PARONOMASE [—mâz] n. f. (rhet.) paronomasia (play upon words).

Par forme de —, paronomastical.

PARONOMASIE [—mâzi] n. f. (did.) resemblance of words (of different languages).

PARONYCHIE, n. f. (med.) paronychia; panaris; (whitlow).

PARONYME, adj. (gram.) paronymous.

Mot —, = word.

PARONYME, n. m. (gram.) paronymous word.

PARONYQUE, n. f. (bot.) whitlowwort.

— argentée, =.

PAROTIDE, n. f. 1. (anat.) parotis; parotid gland; almond of the ear; 2. (med.) —s, (pl.) (veter.) vice-glands, pl.

Engorgement, gonflement des —s, (veter.) (vices).

PAROTIDE, adj. (anat.) parotid.

Glande —, (anat.) parotid gland; parotis; (almond of the ear).

PAROTIDIEN [—diin] NE, adj. (anat.) parotid.

PAROTITE, n. f. 1. (med.) parotis, sing.; (mumps, pl.; 2. (sing.) (veter.) vices, pl.

PAROXYSME, n. m. (med.) paroxysm; fit.

PARPAIGNE [parpenn-y] adj.

Pierre —, V. PARPAING.

PARPAING [parpin] n. m. 1. (build.) bonder; 2. (mas.) heart-bond; perpend; perpend-stone.

PARQUE, n. f. 1. (myth.) Fate; fatal sister; —s, (pl.) Parcae; Fates; fatal sisters, pl.; 2. —s, (pl.) (myth. of the North) weird sisters, pl.

PARQUER, v. a. 1. to pen (cattle); to pen up; 2. to fold (sheep); 3. to bed (oysters); 4. to place (in an enclosure); to lodge; 5. to park (artillery).

SE PARQUER, pr. v. 1. to be placed (in an enclosure); to lodge; 2. (of artillery) to be parked.

PARQUER, v. n. 1. (of cattle) to be penned; to be penned up; 2. (of sheep) to be folded; 3. to be placed, lodged; 4. (of artillery) to be parked.

PARQUET, n. m. 1. bar (of a court of justice); 2. "parquet" (office of the public prosecutor); 3. "parquet" (public prosecutor & his officers); 4. (of looking-glass) back (wooden); bed; 5. (of rooms) French, inland floor, flooring; 6. (of stock-brokers) enclosure (on change); place; 7. (nav.) locker; 8. (theat.) ‡ orchestra (place).

Bois de —, (build.) French flooring.

Poser un —, to lay of down a floor.

PARQUETAGE, n. m. (build.) flooring (work).

PARQUETER, v. a. to floor with French flooring; to floor.

PARQUETERIE [parkeiri] n. f. making French flooring.

PARQUETEUR, n. m. maker of French flooring.

PARRAIN, n. m. 1. god-father; sponsor; 2. ‡ (in duels) second; 3. (in orders of knighthood) introducer; 4. (mil.) "parrain" (soldier selected by the culprit in a military execution to blindfold him).

Être le — de, to be the god-father, sponsor of; to be =, sponsor to.

PARRICIDE, n. m. 1. parricide (person, crime); 2. matricide; 3. parricide (atrocious crime).

PARRICIDE, adj. 1. parricidal; 2. matricidal.

PARSEMER, v. a. (DE, WITH) 1. ‡ to strew (for ornament); 2. to sprinkle (for ornament); 3. ** to stud; 4. ** to spangle.

PARSI, n. m. Parsee (East Indian Gueber).

PART, n. f. 1. || share; portion; part; 2. § (λ, in) part; hand; 3. § (λ, in) interest; concern; 4. part; side; 5. part (person); 6. place.

Autre —, elsewhere; nulle —, nowhere; not any where; (no where at all; nulle autre —, nulle — ailleurs, nowhere else. Billet de —, de faire —, circular (to announce birth, marriage or death); égalité de —, copartnership; personne qui prend — (à) || §, partaker (of, in). À —, 1. apart; 2. aside; separately; 3. except; with the exception of; saving; 4. (theat.) apart; à — soi, to, within o.'s self; d'autre —, 1. (com.) contra; 2. (law) on the other side, hand; de l'autre —, || § on the other side; d'une —, on the one side, hand; ni d'une — ni de l'autre, on neither side; de toute —, de toutes —, 1. || in all directions; on all sides; on every side; in all quarters; 2. § on all sides; on all hands; de — et d'autre, on both sides; de — en —, through and through; de quel que — que ce soit, whence soever; from whatever side; de la — de q. u., 1. on a. o.'s part; from a. o.; 2. in a. o.'s name; 3. at o.'s hands; en l'autre —, (com.) on the other side (of a leaf); en quelque — que ce soit, wheresoever; en bonne —, 1. in good part; 2. in a good sense; en mauvaise —, 1. in ill part; 2. in a bad, an ill, a disparaging sense; pour ma, votre —, &c., for my, your, &c. part. Aller, écrire, envoyer de la — de q. u., to go, to write, to send, to give a. o.'s name; avoir — à, || § to contribute (to); 2. || § to partake (of); to be a partaker (of); to share (in); to have a share (in); 3. § to participate (in); n'avoir pas de — à, (V. senses of Avoir — à) to have no concern in; avoir une — égale, to share alike; (to share and share alike; avoir — égale (à), to share equally (in); (to go, to share (in); avoir la meilleure —, (V. senses) to get the best of the bargain; donner — à, (dipl.) to communicate; entrer en —, être de — avec q. u., to have a share with a. o.; (to go, to share with a. o.; faire — à q. u. de q. ch., 1. || § to share a. th. with a. o.; (to give, to share a. th. with a. o.; 2. § to apprise a. o. of a. th.; to communicate a. th. to a. o.; to acquaint a. o. with a. th.; to inform a. o. of a. th.; 3. § to impart a. th. to a. o.; faire la — de, 1. to make allowance (for); 2. to take into consideration, account (...); faire bande à —, to keep apart; mettre à —, 1. to put, to set apart; 2. to lay aside, by; 3. to call (a. o.) aside; placer à —, to place apart; prendre — à, 1. to participate in; to be a party to; (to take part in; to be concerned (in); to have a hand in; 2. to partake of; to be a partaker of; 3. § to take an interest in; to be interested, concerned in; ne pas prendre — à, (V. senses of Prendre — à) to have no concern in; prendre en mauvaise —, to take amiss; retenir sa — (à), to bespeak o.'s share (in); tenir de bonne —, to have from good authority; se tenir à —, to keep apart.

PART (part) n. m. (law) birth; child; infant.

PARTAGE, n. m. 1. || partition; division; distribution; 2. || share; portion; part; lot; 3. || deed of division; 4. § lot; portion; 5. § gift; property; 6. (of opinions) equal division; 7. (pol.) partition (of a state).

Point de —, (engin.) summit-level; dividing-ridge. À point de —, with a dividing-ridge; sans —, undivided. Avoir en —, (pers.) échoir en — à q. u., (impers.) tomber en — à q. u., (th.) o. fall to a. o.'s lot, share; entrer en —, to share; to have a share; faire

le —, 1. to make the division; 2. (de) to divide (...); tomber en — à, to fall on, to; venir à —, to be admitted to a share.

PARTAGEABLE [partajabl'] adj. divisible into shares.

PARTAGEANT [partajan] n. m. (law) sharer.

PARTAGER, v. a. 1. || § (EN. into) to divide; to share; 2. || to divide; to separate; 3. || to part; to partake of; to be a partaker of; to share; to share in; 4. to participate in; to be participant of; to take a part in; 5. § to be the partner of; 6. to split (a difference); 7. (her.) to emplate; 8. (law) to endow. — le même sort, to fire alike. Personne qui partage, (V. senses) sharer.

PARTAGE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of PARTAGER) reciprocal.

Mal —, (V. senses) hard-favoured; non —, (V. senses) 1. undivided; unshared; 2. undivided; unseparated; unparted.

SE PARTAGER, pr. v. 1. || to divide; 2. || § to be divided.

PARTAGER, v. n. to share; to receive a share.

PARTANCE, n. f. (nav.) sailing; departure.

Coup de —, 1. || sailing gun; 2. § signal of departure; point de —, place from which a ship takes her departure. Être en —, to be on, upon the point of departure, sailing; prendre son point de —, to take o.'s departure; tirer un coup de —, to fire a sailing-gun.

PARTANT, adv. consequently; in consequence; therefore; thence; hence; thus.

PARTENAIRE, n. m. f. 1. partner (at play); 2. partner (in dancing).

PARTIERRE, n. m. 1. flower-garden; garden-plot; parterre; 2. (theat.) pit; 3. § audience; public.

Rejoindre le —, to please the audience, public.

PARTHENON, n. m. (Gr. ent.) Parthenon.

PARTI, n. m. 1. party (union of persons); 2. side; 3. part; defense; cause; 4. resolution; determination; decision; 5. expedient; means; 6. offer; condition; 7. utility; advantage; profit; 8. profession; calling; 9. match (person to be married); 10. (mil.) party; detachment.

1. Un — politique, a political party.

Chef de —, head, leader of a party; engagement dans un —, siding; esprit de —, = spirit; homme de —, = man; personne de tous les —s, Jack of all sides. À deux —s, two sided. Attirer q. u. à un —, to draw q. u. over to a —; choisir son —, to choose sides; conduire, mener un —, to head, to lead q. u. =; s'engager dans un —, to side; entrer dans un —, to join a —; épouser, faire un bon —, un mauvais —, to make a good, bad match; être du — de q. u., to be of a. o.'s —, side; (to hold with a. o.; être de tous les —s, to be Jack of all sides; faire un bon, un mauvais —, to make a good, a bad match; faire un mauvais — à q. u., to do q. u. harm; mettre en —, (adm.) to put up to contract; se mettre d'un —, to side; prendre un —, to make q. u. o.'s mind; prendre son —, 1. to take q. u.'s resolution; (to make q. u. up o.'s mind; 2. to resign o.'s self; prendre —, (mil.) to enlist; prendre le — de q. u., to take q. u. pour q. u., to take q. u.'s part; to take q. u. with a. o.; se ranger du — de q. u., to side with a. o.; to take q. u.'s side; tirer — de, to derive advantage from; (to make use of; to turn to account; ne tirer aucun — de, (V. senses of Tirer — de) to make nothing of;

tirer grand — de q. ch., to make much of a. th.; tirer le plus mauvais — de, to make the worst of; tirer le meilleur — de, to make the best of; tirer peu de — de, to make little of. C'est un — pris, his resolution, determination, decision is taken; (his mind is made up).

[PARTI must not be confounded with partie.]

PARTIAIRE [parcièr] adj. (law) that pays for rent a portion of the produce of the land.

Colon —, farmer =.

PARTIAL [parcial] E, adj. 1. ↓ (POUR, to) partial; biased; 2. (did.) partial (not general, total); 3. (law) unindifferent.

1. Un juge ne doit pas être —, a judge should not be partial.

Rendre —, to partialize.

[PARTIAUX, m. pl., is not in use. Partial must not be confounded with partial.]

PARTIALEMENT [parcialman] adv. partially; with partiality; with a bias.

PARTIALITÉ [parcialité] n. f. 1. (POUR, to) partiality; bias; 2. (law) unindifference.

Être d'une — ..., to be ... partial, biased.

PARTIBUS [—buss] (IN) (eccles.) (of bishops) in partibus.

PARTICIPANT, E, adj. participating.

Être — (de), || § to participate (in).

PARTICIPANT, n. m. E, n. f. participant.

PARTICIPATION [—cipacion] n. f. 1. (λ, in) participation; 2. (λ, of) knowledge; privity.

En —, (com.) on joint account.

PARTICIPE, n. m. (gram.) participle.

Comme —, as a =; participially. De la nature du —, participial. Formé d'un —, participial.

PARTICIPE, n. m. f. 1. person participating; 2. (law) aider; abettor.

PARTICIPER, v. n. 1. (λ) to participate (in); to be a party (to); to take part (in); to be concerned (in); (to have a hand (in); 2. (λ) to participate (in); to partake (of); to be a partaker (of); to share (in); 3. (λ, in) to participate; to be interested, concerned; to take an interest; 4. (DE, of) to participate (be of the same nature).

Capable de —, (V. senses) participative.

PARTICULARISER, v. a. to particularize.

— une affaire, (law) to prosecute a single individual for an offense committed by several persons.

PARTICULARITÉ, n. f. particular; particularity; minute detail.

Entrer dans des —s, to particularize; to enter into particulars.

PARTICULE, n. f. 1. (did.) particle; 2. (of the consecrated wafer) fragment; particle; 3. (gram.) particle; 4. (phys.) particle.

— finale, (gram.) postfix; — préfixe, prefix. Ajouter comme — finale, to postfix.

PARTICULIER, IER, IÈRE, adj. (λ, to) 1. particular (not general); 2. peculiar; appropriate; 3. private (not public); 4. particular; circumstantial; 5. peculiar; singular; extraordinary; odd.

Chose, propriété particulière, peculiarity.

PARTICULIER, n. m. 1. particular (single instance); 2. individual; private individual; 3. (b. s.) individual; fellow.

Simple —, 1. private individual; individual; 2. private gentleman. Dans le —, in private life; de — à —, 1. between private individuals; 2. from one private individual to another; en —, 1. privately; in private; 2. in particular; en mon —, as to myself; for my own part; en mon petit —, for my

humble part; en son —, *in privacy, private*; entre —s, 1. *between private individuals*; 2. (law) *between subject and subject*. Être en son —, *to be in o.'s own room*; se mettre en son —, *to begin to board at home, vivre en son —, to board at home*.

PARTICULIÈREMENT [—lierman] adv. 1. *particularly; in particular*; 2. *peculiarly*.

PARTIE, n. f. 1. *part (portion of a whole)*; 2. *part (of the human body)*; 3. —s, (pl.) *puenda, pl.*; 4. *party (for amusement)*; 5. *match (competition for victory)*; 6. *project*; 7. *business; line of business; line*; 8. *party (person)*; 9. *party; contracting party*; 10. *party (in a court of justice); suitor*; 11. (of lawyers) *client*; 12. + —s, (pl.) *part; talents, pl.*; 13. + *quality*; 14. + *sum*; 15. + *article (of a tradesman's bill); item*; 16. (adverb.) *in part*; 17. (book-k.) *entry*; 18. (com.) *lot (of goods); parcel*; 19. (play) *game*; 20. (mus.) *part*.

— *carrière, party composed of two gentlemen and two ladies; dernière* —, (V. senses) *after part*; — *double*, (book-k.) *double entry*; — *égale*, 1. (of wagers) *even bet*; 2. (pour) *match (for)*; — *fine, secret* = *of pleasure*; — *s hontueuses, naturelles, pudenda, pl.*; — *intégrante*, 1. *integral*; 2. (law) *part and parcel*; — *intéressée, interested* =; — *concerned*; — *nulle*, remise, (play) *drawn game*; — *perdue*, (play) 1. *losing game*; 2. *lost game*; — *publique*, (law) *public prosecutor*; — *simple*, (book-k.) *single-entry*; — *taillée à la mesure (de), match (for)*; — *de force (avec), match (for)*; — *d'honneur*, (play) *conquering game; conqueror*; — *d'oraison*, (gram.) *part of speech*; — *à part, partition*; — *et revanche*, (play) *game and revenge*. Coup de —, 1. (play) *masterly stroke, move*; 2. *decisive blow*; réunion pour faire la —, *card-party*. Dans sa —, *in o.'s line (profession), way*; en —, *partly; in part*; en — ... en — ... , *partly ... partly ...*; (what with ... what with: en — double, (book-k.) *by double entry*; en grande —, *in a great measure*; en — simple, (book-k.) *by single entry*; par —s, 1. *by parts*; 2. *in parts*; 3. *piecemeal*. Avoir affaire à forte —, *to be matched; avoir affaire à trop forte —, to be overmatched*; distribuer par —s, *to parcel; to parcel out*; être de la —, *to be one of the*; =; *to make of one of the company; faire la —, to play cards; to play; faire bien la —, to play a good game; faire — de, to make of one of; to be, to form a part of; faire les —s de*, (gram.) *to parse; faire — intégrante de*, (law) *to be, to form part and parcel of; faire la seconde — près de q. u.*, *to play second fiddle to a. o.*; faire une —, *to make of up a party*; faire une — de ..., 1. *to go of on a ... party*; 2. *to play a game of ...; faire le coup de —, to strike of the decisive blow; gagner une —, to win of a game; jouer en —s liées, en deux —s liées*, (cards) *to play rubbers; lier une —, 1. to form a*; 2. *to form a project; se mettre de la —, to join the*; =; se porter — contre, (law) *to appear against*; prendre q. u. à —, 1. *to sue a. o.*; 2. *to lay of the blame on a. o.*; quitter la —, 1. (play) *to give of up, to throw of up the game*; 2. *to relinquish o.'s pursuit; to give of over o.'s pursuit; refaire une —, to play a game over again; tenir bien sa —, to act o.'s part well. Qui a plusieurs —s, many-sided.*

[PARTIE must not be confounded with parti.]

PARTIEL [parciel] LE, adj. *partial (not general, total).*

Eclipse —le, *partial eclipse*.

[PARTIEL must not be confounded with partial.]

PARTIELLEMENT [parcielman] adv. 1. *partially*; 2. (of payments) *by instalments*.

PARTIR, v. a. + *to part; to divide*.

Avoir maille à — avec q. u., V. MAILLE.

PARTI, E, pa. p. (her.) (of the shield) *party*.

PARTIR, v. n. (PARTANT; PARTI; ind. pres. PARTS; nous PARTONS; subj. pres. PARTE) (DE, from) 1. (DE) *to depart (from a place); to take of o.'s departure (from); to leave of (...); to set of out (from); 2. (DE, ...) to leave of (a place); to quit (...); to go of (from); to start (from); to go of away (from); (to go of off); (to be off); 3. (to move (leave); to stir; 4. (th.) to depart; 5. (S) to proceed (have its origin); 6. (S) to proceed: to emanate: to flow; to come of; 7. (of fire-arms) to go of off; 8. (hunt.) (of beasts) to start; 9. (hunt.) (of birds) to spring of; 10. (man.) to start.*

2. Être parti d'une ville, *to have left, quitted a town*.

— (en courant), *to run of off, away; to start; to start off; (to be off); (d'un point donné), to start; (to start off; (avec précipitation), to dart; (avec rapidité), to shoot of*.

— d'un éclat de rire, *to burst into laughter; to burst of out laughing*. À — de, 1. (from) *from (a place, point); 2. (S) from: reckoning from. Être à la veille de —, to be on the eve, point of departure: faire —, 1. to send of away. off; 2. to get of away; 3. to let of off (fire-works); faire — précipitamment, to hurry away, off; laisser —, 1. (to let go; 2. to let of off; voir — q. u., 1. to see of a. o. away, off; 2. to see of a. o. out. Partons! (V. senses) 1. let us begone! 2. begone!*

[PARTIR is conj. with être when it denotes state; and with avoir when it expresses action.]

PARTIR, n. m. (man.) *start*.

PARTISAN, n. m. 1. *partisan*; 2. (mil.) *partisan*.

PARTISANE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *partisan (woman)*.

PARTITI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) *partitive*.

Comme —, *partitively*.

PARTITION [—ticion] n. f. (mus.) *score*.

En —, *in*.

PARTNER [—nèr] n. m. f. V. PARTENAIRE.

PARTOUT, adv. 1. *every where*; 2. (all about; 3. *any where*.

— où, *wherever. De —, from every where; from all quarters, sides, directions*.

PARURE, n. f. 1. (S) *attire*; 2. (S) *dress*; 3. (b. s.) *finery*; 4. (S) *adornment; ornament*; 5. (of gems) *set*.

De même —, 1. (S) *that matches*; 2. (S) *alike*; sans —, 1. (S) *undressed*; 2. (S) *undressed; undecked*. Dépouiller de —, *to undress; to undeck*.

PARURE, n. f. 1. *paring*; 2. —s, (pl.) (arts) *parings, pl.*

PARVENIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like TENIR) (à) 1. (to) *attain (to a place); to attain (...); to reach (...); to arrive (at)*; 2. (th.) *to reach (...)*; 3. (of letters, parcels) *to reach; to come of to hand; to reach (...)*; 4. (S) *to attain (...)*; (to come of (at); 5. (b. s.) *to come of by*; 6. (S) (à, in) *to succeed*; 7. (S) (pers.) *to rise of to high station*.

[PARVENIR is conj. with être.]

Auquel on peut —, *attainable*.

PARVENU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of PARVENIR) (pers.) *successful; fortunate*.

PARVENU, n. m. (b. s.) *upstart*.

PARVIS, n. m. 1. *parvis (area before the entrance of a church)*; 2. (of the temple of Jerusalem) *space (round the tabernacle)*; 3. ** *enclosure*.

Les célestes, sacrés — **, *the Heavens, pl.*

PAS [pà] n. m. 1. (S) *step*; 2. (S) *pace*; 3. (S) *foot-step*; 4. (S) *footing*; 5. (S) *stride*; 6. (S) *walk; gait*; 7. (S) (of animals) *walk*; 8. (S) *progress*; 9. (S) *precedence; precedence*; 10. (of arms) *passage (of arms in the middle ages)*; 11. (of doors) *step; step-stone*; 12. (of doors) *threshold*; 13. (of mountains, valleys) *passage*; 14. (of staircases) *step*; 15. (build.) (of staircases) *pace*; 16. (danc.) *step*; 17. (horol.) *step*; 18. (horol.) (of fuseses) *turn*; 19. (man.) *pace*; 20. (mil.) *pace*; 21. (tech.) (of screws) *furrow; channel*.

— *chancelant, tottering step*; faux —, 1. (S) *stumble*; 2. (S) *wrong*; =; 3. (S) *fault*; 4. (S) *error; mistake*; 5. (S) *faux pas*; — *glissant*, *slippery ground*; grand — (S), *stride*; bien, fort grand — (S), *long stride*; haut —, (arch.) *foot-pace*; — *irrégulier, irregular pace*; — *léger, light*; — *lourd, heavy-pace*; mauvais —, *dangerous place*; — *rapide, quick*; =; *pace*; — *redoublé, double quick pace*; =; — *saccadé, broken, irregular*; =; *pace*; — *de Calais*, (geog.) (sing.) *Straits of Dover, pl*; — *de charge*, (mil.) *quick pace*; — *de clerc*, *blunder*; — *d'école*, (man.) *short pace*. Cheval qui va bien au —, *pace*; personne qui fait un faux —, (S) *stumble*. — à —, = *by*; =; *by* =s. Au — *accélééré*, (mil.) *in quick time*; à deux — de, *within a*; = *of; within a stone's throw of*; à — *égal, with equal pace*; à grands —, *at a great pace; apace*; à — *lents*, 1. (S) *at a slow pace*; 2. (S) *by slow degrees*; au — *ordinaire*, (mil.) *in slow time*; à petits —, à — *serrés, with short and quick*; =s; à — *de géant, with gigantic strides*; à — *de loup, stealthily; with stealthy pace*; de ce —, tout de ce —, *directly, immediately*; à — *de tortue, snail-paced*; d'un — *ferme, with a firm*; =; *firmly*; sur ses —, *at o.'s heels*. Accélérer, hâter, presser le —, *to mend, to quicken o.'s*; =, *pace*; aller au —, 1. *to walk; to pace*; 2. (man.) *to pace; to walk; faire aller au —, to walk (horses); aller bon —, to walk a good, good round pace*; aller à — *de tortue, to go of at snail's pace*; allonger le —, *to lengthen o.'s*; =; (to) *step out*; s'attacher, être attaché aux — de q. u., *to follow in a. o.'s*; =s; *to follow a. o.*; avancer à grands —, *to make of rapid strides; s'avancer au —, to pace along, on; avoir le —, to be —-paced*; avoir le — sur S, *to take of, to have precedence of*; *to precede*; n'avoir pas de — *fixe, to have no pace*; n'y avoir qu'un —, *to be but a*; =; avoir le — *rapide, to be swift-footed*; *to be swift of foot*; céder le — à q. u., *to give of a. o. precedence; compter ses —, to walk slowly; donner le —, to give of way; en être au premier —, to be at the beginning; to have made no progress*; faire un —, 1. (S) *to take of, to make of a*; 2. (S) *to take of a*; 3. (chess) *drafts*; *to move a square*; faire des — *to make of progress; faire le faux — (man.) to stumble; faire un faux —, 1. to stumble*; 2. (S) *to slip*; 3. (S) *to make of a slip*; 4. (S) *to commit, to make of an error, mistake*; faire faire un faux —, 1. *to stumble*; 2. *to trip*; faire un grand — (S), *to take of a stride*; faire de grands —, *to stride of; to take of strides*; faire des — *inutiles, to take of useless trouble*; *to take of trouble for nothing*; faire les premiers — S, *to make of advances*; faire un — en arrière, *to step back a pace*; *to step back*; faire quelques — en arrière, *to step back a few paces*; *to step back*; faire un, quelques — en avant, *to step forward*; faire un — à l'écart, *to step aside*; faire un — dehors, *to step out*; franchir le — S, *to take of a resolution*; hâter le —, *to hasten, to hurry*.

o.'s pace; marcher au —, 1. *to walk*; *to pace*; 2. (man.) *to walk*; *to pace*; marcher à — comptés, mesurés, *to pace along*, on; *to walk formally*; marcher à grands —, *to stride* *✓*, marcher sur les — de q. u., 1. *to go* *✓*, *to walk in a* *o.'s* —; 2. *to tread* *✓* in a. *o.'s* foot —; mettre au —, *to walk* (horses); passer le — §, 1. *to make* *✓* *o.'s* exit (die); *to go* *✓* off; 2. *to be executed*; 3. *to be forced* *to do a. th.*; plaindre ses —, *to dislike* trouble (that of going a. wh.); précipiter, presser le —, *to hurry* *o.'s* pace; prendre le — devant, sur, *to have*, *to take* *✓* precedence of; ralentir le —, *to slacken* *o.'s* pace; regretter ses —, *to regret* the trouble one has taken; retourner sur ses —, *to retrace* *o.'s* —; revenir sur ses —, 1. *to retrace* *o.'s* —; 2. *to back out*; 3. (hunt.) *to double*; sauter le —, *to take* *✓* a resolution; suivre les — de q. u., 1. *to walk in a. o.'s* —; 2. *to tread* *✓* in a. *o.'s* foot —; se tirer d'un mauvais —, *to extricate* *o.'s* self from embarrassment; *to get* *✓* out of a scrape. Qui fait un faux —, *stumbling*. Il n'y a que le premier — qui coûte, the difficulty is in the outset.

PAS, adv. 1. *not*; 2. *no*; *not any*.
1. Je ne le vois —, *I do not see it*; je ne l'ai — vu, *I have not seen it*; ne — voir q. u., *not to see a. o.* 2. Je n'ai — de livre, *I have no book*; *I have not any book*.

Ne —, *not*. — du tout, 1. *not at all*; 2. *no such thing*; — un, une, *not one*; none; *not any*; non — que, ce n'est — que, (subj.) *not that*; (not but; presque —, 1. *scarcely*; 2. *scarcely any*).

[**PAS** with a verb is accompanied by *ne*. **PAS** follows the verb in simple tenses; and in compound tenses follows the auxiliary; it generally precedes an inf. (V. Ex. 1) When followed by a noun **pas** in the 2nd sense requires to be separated from it by *de* (V. Ex. 2)]

PASCAL, E, adj., pl. —s, *paschal*.
PAS-D'ÂNE, n. m., pl. —, 1. *sharp* *bride-bit*; 2. (of swords) *basket-hilt*; 3. (bot.) *horse-foot*; *colt's foot*.

PASIGRAPHIE, n. f. *pasigraphy* (imaginary universal language).

PASQUIN, n. m. *pasquin*; *pasquill*.
PASQUINADE, n. f. *pasquinade*.

Auteur, faiseur de —s, *pasquiller*.
Faire des —s sur, *to pasquin*; *to pasquinade*; *to pasquill*.

PASSABLE, adj. *passable*; *tolerable*; (*middling*).

PASSABLEMENT, adv. *passably*; *tolerably*; *middlingly*; (*so so*).

PASSADE [pâcad] n. f. 1. *passage* (through a place without making a stay in it); 2. *temporary connexion*, 3. *relief* (given to a poor passenger); 4. (man.) *passade*.

Cela est bon pour une —, *it is very well for once*.

PASSAGE [pâsaj] n. m. (DE, from; à, to) 1. *passage*; 2. *passing*; 3. *pass*; 4. *passage*; *voyage*; 5. *passage* (price); *fare*; § *flood-gate*; 6. *thorough-fare*; 7. *passage*; *opening*; *flood-gate*; 8. *transition*; 9. *change*; 10. (of books) *passage*; 11. (of lakes, rivers) *ferry*; 12. (astr.) *transit*; *passage*; 13. (law) *passage*; *way-leave*; 14. (man.) *pass*; *passage*; 15. (mus.) *passage*; *passing*; 16. (nav.) *pass*; 17. (rail.) *crossing*.

Bateau de —, 1. *passage-boat*; 2. *ferry-boat*; instrument de —s, (astr.) *transit-instrument*; lieu de —, *thorough-fare*; note de —, (mus.) *passing-note*; oiseau de — §, *bird of* —; permission de —, (law) *way-leave*. De —, (V. senses) (mus.) *transient*; —s, (V. senses) *passless*. Barrer le —, 1. *to stop* the —; 2. *to stand* *✓* in the way of; donner — à §, *to give* *✓* utterance, vent to; être d'un grand —, (of places) *to be a great thorough-fare*; se frayer un —, 1. *to make* *✓* *o.'s* way;

2. *to break* *✓* (through); *gagner son* —, (nav.) *to work* *✓* *o.'s* —; livrer — (à) §, *to make* *✓* way (for); prendre un —, *to engage*, *to take* *✓* *a* —.

PASSAGER [pâsaj] v. a. (man.) *to passage*.

PASSAGER [pâsaj] v. n. (man.) *to passage*.

PASSAG-ER [pâsaj] ÈRE, adj. 1. *passing* (not staying); 2. § *transient*; *passing*; 3. (did.) *transitory*.

Nature passagère §, 1. *transiency*; 2. *transitoriness*.

PASSAG-ER [pâsaj] n. m. ÈRE, n. f. 1. *passenger* (in a ship); 2. *transient* person; person *passing* (through a place); *passing traveller*; *traveller*; 3. *traveller*.

PASSAGEREMENT [pâsajerman] adv. *transiently*; *temporarily*; *for a short time*.

PASSANT [pâsan] E, adj. 1. (of public roads, ways) *through which the public has a right of thorough-fare*; 2. *that is a great thorough-fare*; 3. (pers.) *passant*. Rue —e, *thorough-fare*.

PASSANT [pâsan] n. m. *passenger*; person *passing by*; *passer by*.

Premier —, *first person that passes by*.

PASSATION [pâsacion] n. f. (law) *making* (contracts, deeds); *entering*.

PASSAVANT [pâsavan] n. m. 1. (cust.) *permit*; 2. (nav.) *fore-deck*; *gangway*. Se faire délivrer un —, (cust.) *to receive a permit*; *to take* *✓* out a permit.

PASSE [pâs] n. f. § 1. *pass*; *situation*; *state*; *case*; 2. *odd money*; 3. (of bonnets) *front*; 4. (of harbours, rivers) *channel*; 5. (bil.) *port*; 6. (fenc.) *pass*; *passade*; *passado*; 7. (geog.) *track*; 8. (play) *stake*; 9. (print.) *overplus*.

Dans une vilaine —, *in a sad case*; de belle —, *forward in the world*. Être en — de, *to be in a fair way* (for); être en belle —, *to stand* *✓* fair.

PASSE [pâs] n. m. 1. *past*; *time past*; 2. (gram.) *past*.

Au —, (gram.) *in the past*.

PASSE-CAMPANE, n. f., pl. —, (veter.) *capellet*.

PASSE-CARREAU, n. m., pl. —, (tail.) *sleeve-board*.

PASSE-CHEVAL, n. m., pl. —, *horse-boat* (for rivers).

PASSE-CICÉRON, n. m. ‡, pl. —, *orator superior to Cicero*.

PASSE-DEBOUT, n. m., pl. —, (cust.) *permit for transit*.

PASSE-DIX, n. m., pl. —, (play) *passage*.

PASSE-DROIT, n. m., pl. —s, 1. *favour* (that is not to form a precedent); 2. *injustice*.

Faire un — à q. u., *to do* *✓* *a. o.* an injustice.

PASSEE [pâs] n. f. (hunt.) (of snipes) *time of passage*.

PASSE-FLEUR, n. f., pl. —s, V. ANÉMONE.

PASSEGER, v. n. (man.) V. **PASSAGER**.

PASSE-LACET, n. m., pl. —, *bodkin*.

PASSEMENT [pâsman] n. m. *lace* (of gold, silk, worsted, &c., for clothes or furniture).

PASSEMENTER [pâsmanter] v. a. *to lace* (clothes, furniture).

PASSEMENTERIE [pâsmantri] n. f. 1. *lace-work*; 2. *lace-trade*; 3. (sing.) *small wares*, pl.

Atelier, fabrique de —, *lace-fabric*.

PASSEMENT-IER [pâsmantri] n. m. IÈRE, n. f. *lace-maker*, m. f.; *lace-man*, m.; *lace-woman*, f.

PASSE-METTEL, n. m. *meslin* (mixture of two-thirds of wheat and the third of rye).

PASSE-PAROLE, n. m., pl. —, —s, (mil.) *pass-parole*.

PASSE-PARTOUT, n. m., pl. —, 1. *pass-key*; *master-key*; 2. § *passport*; 3. (engrav.) *passpartout*; 4. (print.) *fac-totum*; 5. (tech.) *compass-saw*.

PASSE-PASSE, n. m., pl. —, *sleight of hand*.

Tour de —, 1. =; *hocus pocus*; *juggie*; 2. § *juggle*. Faire des tours de —, *to juggle*.

PASSE-PIED, n. m., pl. —, —s, (danc.) *pas-pied*.

PASSE-PIERRE, n. f., pl. —, (bot.) *samphire*; *sea-samphire*.

PASSE-POIL, n. m., pl. —s, *edging* (for clothes); *braid*.

PASSE-PORT, n. m., pl. —s, 1. *pass-port*; *pass*; 2. § *recommendation*; 3. (nav.) *pass*; *sea-brief*; *sea-letter*; 4. (com. nav.) *passport*.

Visa de —, *endorsement of a pass-port*. Porter son — avec soi, 1. *to carry* *o.'s* = *with one*; 2. *to be sure of a welcome*; 3. *to carry* *o.'s* letter of introduction in *o.'s* countenance; viser un —, *to endorse a* —.

PASSER [pâs] v. n. (DE, from; à, to) 1. *to pass*; *to go* *✓*; 2. § *to pass*; 3. *to pass on*, *along*; 4. § (th.) *to pass away*; 5. (of flowers) *to fade*; 6. § (of time) *to pass*; *to pass away*; *to go* *✓* by; 7. (pers.) *to expire*; *to die* *✓*; *to go* *✓* off; 8. § (sur) *to look* (over); *to overlook* (...); 9. § (poun) *to pass* (for); *to be reputed*, *accounted* (...); *to go* *✓* (for); 10. (pers.) *to pass muster* (be deemed satisfactory); *to do* *✓*; 11. (astr.) *to transit*; 12. (cards) *not to be trumped*; 13. (fenc.) *to pass*; 14. (nav.) *to clear*.

2. — par les mains de q. u., *to pass through a. o.'s* hands. 8. — sur les défauts de q. ch., q. u., *to overlook*, *to look over the defects of a. th.*, a. o.

— (en allant), 1. *to go* *✓*; 2. *to go* *✓* over; — (en allant à l'ennemi), *to go* *✓* over; — (sans s'arrêter), 1. *to pass on*; 2. § *to pass away*; — (en cessant), 1. *to pass away*; 2. *to be over*; — (à cheval), 1. *to ride* *✓* by; 2. *to ride* *✓* over; — (en continuant), *to proceed*; *to pass on*; — (à côté), *to pass by*; — (en courant), *to run* *✓* over; — (par-dessus), 1. *to pass*, *to go* *✓* over; 2. § *to overlook* (a. th.); *to look over*; — (en descendant), § *to go* *✓* down; — (en disparaissant), § *to pass away*; — (en s'écoulant), 1. *to run* *✓* away; 2. § *to pass away*; 3. *to pass by*; — (en finissant), *to pass away*, off; *to be over*; — (en glissant), *to slide* *✓* away; — (avec rapidité) *to pass along*; *to run* *✓* over; *to fleet along*; — (en étant transmis), *to be transmitted*; *to be handed down*; — (en traversant), *to pass*; *to go* *✓* through; *to cross*; — (en s'usant), *to wear* *✓* off; — (en venant), § 1. *to come* *✓*; 2. *to come* *✓* over; — (en voiture), 1. *to drive* *✓*; 2. *to drive* *✓* over; 3. *to drive* *✓* by.

— chez q. u., *to call on*, upon a. o.; *to give* *✓* *a. o.* a call; *to call at a. o.'s* house; *to call in*; (to look in upon a. o.); *to look in*; — et repasser, § *to go* *✓* through and through; — d'un corps dans un autre, (of souls) *to transigrate*; — de l'esprit, de la tête de q. u., *to be forgotten*; — par l'esprit, la tête à q. u., *to come* *✓*, *to get* *✓* into a. o.'s head; — à fleur de corde, *to pass barely*, just; — debout, (cust.) *to pass in transit*; — là-dessus, 1. *to pass over a. th.*; 2. *to forgive* *✓* *a. th.*; — par-dessus, § *to pass over*; — plus avant §, *to go* *✓* further. En — par, 1. (to submit to; 2. *to resign* *o.'s* self to; en — par là, 1. *to submit to it*; 2. *to resign* *o.'s* self to it; en — par où l'on veut, 1. *to submit to a. th.*; 2. *to pay* *✓* through the nose. Commencer à —, (V. senses) *to get* *✓*, *to grow out of fashion*; faire —, (V.

senses) 1. *to pass*; 2. *to carry over*; 3. *to bring over*; 4. *to get over*; 5. *to draw over*; 6. *to get off*; 7. *to hand round*; (to put *about*); 8. *to white away* (time); 9. *to cure defects, disease*; 10. (com.) *to put in*; se faire — pour, *to pass o's self for*; laisser —, (V. senses) 1. *to let pass*; 2. *to overlook*; laisser — q. ch., (V. senses) *to wait till a. th. is over*. Avoir passé ..., (of age) *to be more than ...*; *to be upwards of ...*; *to be turned of ...*; on ne passe pas! 1. *the public is not allowed to pass*; 2. *no thorough-fare! en passant, soit dit en passant, by the way*; by the by, bye! passe! *be it so! I grant it!* passe pour cela! *be it so! I grant that!* Passons! (V. senses) *I will not insist*. A quoi passe-t-il? *what is the decision (of judges)? il passe à tel avis, the decision (of judges) is*; il faut — par là ou par la fenêtre, *one must submit to that or worse*.

[PASSER is conj., with être when it expresses action and with avoir when it signifies a state.]

PASSER [pâse] v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. *to pass*; 2. *to cross*; *to go across*; *to pass over*; *to go over*; 3. *to put*; 4. *to put*; *to slip*; 5. *to thrust*; 6. *to exceed*; *to go beyond*; 7. *to omit*; *to pass over*; *to leave out*; 8. *to excel*; *to surpass*; (to outdo *over*); 9. *to survive*; *to outlive*; *to last out*; *to get over*; 10. *to spend* (time); *to pass*; 11. (b. s.) *to while* (time) away; 12. *to allow*; *to grant*; 13. *to forgive*; *to pardon*; 14. *to utter* (base coin); *to pass*; 15. *to gratify* (a desire); *to satisfy*; 16. *to pass* (an examination); *to undergo*; 17. *to set* (knives, razors); 18. *to strain* (liquids); 19. *to put* (to the sword); 20. *to put on* (wearing apparel); (to slip on); 21. (a. & m.) *to dress*; 22. (book-k.) *to carry*; 23. (com.) *to put in*; 24. (law) *to enter into* (contracts, engagements); 25. (need.) *to run* (ribbon, tape, &c.).

4. — les bras dans les manches, *to put, to slip the arms into the sleeves*.

— (en allant), *to go over*; — (en allant au delà), *to go beyond*; — (dans un bac, dans un bateau) *to ferry over*; — (en devançant), *to outstrip*; *to outdo*; — (en filtrant), *to strain*; — (à gué), *to ford*; — (par la main), *to hand*; — (à la nage), *to swim across, over*; — (sous silence), *to pass over*; — (par un tamis), *to sift*; — (en transmettant), *to transmit*; *to hand down*; — (en transportant), *to convey over*; *to carry over*; *to take over*; — (dans un travail sans relâche), *to drudge away, out*; — (en traversant), 1. *to cross*; *to go across*; 2. *to go through*; — (en venant), *to come over*; — (en voiture) *to drive by*; — (en ne voyant pas), *to overlook*.

— précipitamment, *to hurry over*. — son chemin, *to go o's way*; *to go along*; — au fer, *to iron* (seams). Cela me passe, *that is beyond my comprehension*; *that is unaccountable to me*; que cela ne nous passe pas, *do not let that go any farther*; *that is between us*.

PASSÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of PASSER) 1. (of time) *past*; *by-gone*; *by-past*; 2. (pers.) *former*; *by-gone*; 3. *over*; (all over).

SE PASSER, pr. v. § 1. *to pass*; *to pass away*; *to pass on*; *to pass off*; 2. *to wear*; *to wear away*; 3. *to wear off*; 4. *to decay*; *to fall off*; 5. (th.) *to lose o's strength*; 6. *to fade*; 7. (of time) *to be employed, spent*; 8. (of time) *to elapse*; *to pass away*; 9. (th.) *to happen*; *to take place*; *to go forward*; *to go on*; 10. (à, with; de, with) *to be contented, satisfied (with)*; *to make shift (with)*; 11. (DE) *to*

dispense (with); (to do *without* (...); *to go without*.

9. Les choses qui se passent tous les jours, *the things that happen, take place every day*. 11. Il faut apprendre à — de ce qu'on ne peut avoir, *we must learn to dispense, to do without what we cannot have*.

PASSERAGE [pasra] n. m. (bot.) pepper-wort.

PASSEREAU [pâsre] n. m. (orn.) 1. sparrow; 2. —x, (pl.) passerines, pl. De —, de —x, (orn.) passerine.

PASSERELLE [pâsrel] n. f. foot bridge.

PASSERINE [pâsrin] n. f. (bot.) sparrow-wort.

PASSERINETTE [pâsrinèt] n. f. (orn.) redwing.

PASSE-ROSE, n. f., pl. —s, (bot.) holly-hock; rose-mallow.

PASSE-TEMPS, n. m., pl. —, (pastime).

PASSEUR [pâseur] n. m. ferry-man; water-man.

Bac, bateau de —, ferry-boat.

PASSE-VELOURS, n. m., pl. —, (bot.) coxcomb; cocks-comb; flower gentle.

PASSE-VIN, n. m., pl. —, wine-strainer.

PASSE-VOLANT, n. m., pl. —s, 1. (mil.) *façot*; 2. *intruder*; *interloper*.

PASSIBILITE, n. f. (did.) *passibility*; *passibleness*.

PASSIBLE, adj. 1. (did.) *passible*; 2. (law) (DE, to) *liable*.

Etat de la personne —, (law) *liability*; *liableness*. Rendre — (de), (law) *to render, to make liable (to)*; se rendre — (de), (law) *to incur liability (to)*.

PASSIF, VE, adj. 1. *passive*; 2. (did.) *passive*; 3. (gram.) *passive*.

Nature passive, *passiveness*; *resignation passive, passiveness*.

PASSIF, n. m. 1. (sing.) *debts* (owing), pl.; 2. (gram.) *passive*.

Au —, (gram.) *in the passive*.

PASSIFLORE, n. f. (bot.) *granadilla*; (*passion-flower*).

PASSION [pâsion] n. f. 1. *passion* (emotion of the mind); 2. *passion*; *love*; 3. *passion*; *affection*; *liking*; 4. *passion*; *prepossession*; *prejudice*; 5. — *passion*; 6. — *sermon preached Good Friday*; 7. (did.) *passion*; 8. (med.) *passion*.

— ardente, *warm passion*; — naissante, *rising* = Semaine de la —, = week. À la —, *passionately*; avec —, *passionately*; de —, (V. senses) *passionately*; sans —, 1. *passionless*; 2. *dispassionate*; 3. *dispassionately*. Se laisser aller, emporter à ses —s, *to give way to o's =s*; assoupir ses —s, *to lull o's =s*; avoir une — pour, *to have a = for* (a. o., a. th.); avoir la — de, *to have a = for* (a. th.); émeuvoir les —s, *to move the =s*; être la — de q. u., (pers.) *to be the object of a. o's =s, love*.

PASSIONNE [pâsioné] E, adj. 1. *impassioned* (ardent); 2. (pers.) (pour) *passionately fond* (of); *fond* (of); *doting* (on); 3. (th.) *passionate*; *impassioned*.

Non, peu —, *unimpassioned*; *passionless*. Caractère —, *passionateness*. PASSIONNEMENT [pâsioném] adv. 1. *passionately* (ardently); 2. *passionately*; *fondly*; *dotingly*.

Aimer —, *to be passionately fond of*; *to dote on, upon*.

PASSIONNER [pâsioné] v. a. *to impassion*.

SE PASSIONNER, pr. v. 1. *to become* (impassioned) (ardent); 2. (pour, of) *to become* (enamoured).

PASSIVEMENT [pâsivm] adv. 1. *passively*; 2. (gram.) *passively*.

PASSIVETE [pâsivèt] n. f. *passiveness*.

PASSOIRE [pâsoir] n. f. *cullender*; *strainer*.

PASTEL, n. m. 1. *pastel*; *crayon*; 2. *crayon* (drawing); 3. (bot.) (genus) *pastel*; *wood*; *dyers' wood*.

— des teinturiers, (bot.) commun, *dyers' wood*. Crayon de —, (draw.) *crayon*; guède —, (bot.) *pastel*; pâte de —, *pastel*; peintre en —, *drawer in crayon*; peinture en —, *drawing in crayon*. Au —, en —, in crayon. Dessiner au —, *to crayon*.

PASTENADE, n. f. (bot.) *parsnep*; *parsnip*.

PASTEQUE, n. f. (bot.) *citrus*; (*water-melon*).

PASTEUR, n. m. 1. (of the ancients) *pastor*; *shepherd*; 2. *pastor* (guardian); 3. *clergyman* (protestants); *minister*.

Bourse à —, (bot.) *shepherd's pouch*; *shepherd's purse*; *cassweed*. De —, *pastor-like*; *pastorly*.

PASTICHE, n. m. 1. (lit.) *imitation*; 2. (mus.) *pasticcio*; 3. (paint) *pasticcio*; *imitation in the mixed style of several masters*.

PASTILLE [-ti-y] n. f. 1. *lozenge*; 2. (pharm.) *pastel*.

PASTISSON, n. m. (bot.) *melon pompon*; *squash*.

PASTORAL, E, adj. *pastoral*; *pastor-like*; *pastorly*.

Fonction —e, *pastorship*; instruction, lecture —e, *pastoral*; poème —, *pastoral*.

PASTORALE, n. f. *pastoral*.

PASTORALEMENT [-ralm] adv. *pastorally*.

PASTOUREAU, n. m. *shepherd-boy*, m.

PASTOURELLE, n. f. 1. *shepherd-girl*; 2. (danc.) *pastourelle*.

PAT [pat] adj. (chess) *stalemate*.

Être —, *to be stalemated*; faire —, *to stalemate*; *to give* (a stalemate to).

PATACHE, n. f. 1. "patache" (public coach not suspended); 2. (nav.) *patache*.

PATAGON, n. m. *pataca* (Spanish coin); *patacon*.

PATARAFTE, n. f. 1. *unformed stroke*; 2. —s, (pl.) *scrawl*; *scribble*, sing.

PATARD, n. m. 1. "patard" (ancient coin); 2. *farthing*; *doit*.

PATATE, n. f. (bot.) *batatas*; *Spanish potato*; *skirret of Peru*.

— douce, *sucrée*, *Spanish potato*. — d'Amérique, *white jalap*; — de Malaga, *Spanish*.

PATATRAS [-trâ] int. *slap! bang!*

PATAUD [patô] n. m. *dog with large paws*.

Être à nage —, 1. (of dogs) *to swim* (having been thrown into the water); 2. (pers.) *to struggle to get out of the water*; 3.) § (pers.) *to be in clover*.

PATAUD [patô] E, adj. *awkwardly, ill made*.

PATAUGER [patôg] v. n. 1. *to dabble*; *to splash*; 2. *to become entangled, embarrassed*.

Personne qui patauge, *dabbler*.

PATE, n. f. V. PATTE.

PÂTE, n. f. 1. *paste*; *dough*; 2. *paste* (soft composition); 3. *constitution*; *temperament*; 4. *sort*; *kind*; 5. (min.) *paste*; 6. (pap.) *pulp*; 7. (print.) *pie*.

Bonne —, (§ good sort; bonne — d'homme, de femme, *good sort of a man, woman*; — brisée, *short paste*; — croquante, *crisp paste*; mauvaise —, (§ bad sort, — d'Italie, *Genoise, Italian paste*. En —, (print.) in pie. Avoir la main à la —, *to have a finger in the pie*; être comme un coq en —, 1. *to be covered up in o's bed*; 2. *to be comfortably situated*; *mettre la main à la —, to do* (a. th. o's self).

PÂTE, n. m. 1. *pie* (made of meat or fish); 2. *meat-pie*; 3. *pasty*; 4. *blot*

spot of ink; 5. (arch.) *block of buildings*; 6. (fort.) *paste*; 7. (print.) *pie*.
Gros —, (pers.) *clubby-faced child*.
petit —, *patty*. Faire un —, to blot; to make a blot; faire le —, (cards) to pack the cards.
PÂTEE, n. f. 1. *paste* (for feeding poultry); 2. *dogs', cats' porridge*.
PATELIN [patlin] n. m. (*wheddler*).
PATELIN [patlin] E., adj. *wheddling*.
PATELINAGE [patlina] n. m. *wheddling*.
PATELINER [patline] v. n. to *wheddle*.
PATELINER [patline] v. a. to *manage dexterously*.
PATELINEUR [patlineur] n. m. SE, n. f. *wheddler*.
PATELLE, n. f. (zench.) *limpet*.
PATENS, n. f. (cath. rel.) *paten*; *patin*.
PATENÔTRE, n. f. 1.) *pater noster*; Lord's prayer; 2. *prayer*; 3. *chapellet*; 4. (arch.) *pater noster*.
 Dire la — du singe, to *mutter*, to *grumble* to o.'s self.
PATENÔTRIÈRE [patenôtrièr] n. m. † *bead-maker*.
PATENT, E. adj. 1. *obvious*; *evident*; 2. (of letters) *patent*.
 Lettres —es, (pl.) *patent*, sing.; *letters patent*, pl.; registre de lettres —es, (sing.) = *rolls*, pl. Personne munie de lettres —es, *patentee*. Accorder des lettres —es, to *grant* a = to; accorder par lettres —es, to *patent*; avoir des lettres —es, to *have* a =.
PATENTÉ, n. f. 1. † *patent*, sing.; *letters patent*, pl.; 2. *license* (to carry on a trade, business); 3. (nav.) *bill of health*; *bill*.
 — brute, (nav.) *foul bill*; — nette, (nav.) *clean*; — suspecte, *suspected*.
 touché =, de sante, (nav.) *bill of health*; *bill*. Sans —, *unlicensed*. Prendre une —, to *take* out a *license*.
PATENTE, E. adj. *licensed* (to carry on a trade, business).
 Non —, *unlicensed*.
PATENTE, n. m. E., n. f. *licensed dealer*.
PATENTER, v. a. to *license* (tradesmen, bankers, merchants).
PATER [patèr] n. m., pl. —, 1. Lord's prayer; *pater noster*; 2. *head* (of a chapellet).
PATÈRE, n. f. 1. *peg*; *cloak-pin*; 2. *window-screw*; 3. (ant.) *patèra*; 4. (arch.) *patèra*.
PATÈRE, adj. † (jest.) *paternal*.
PATERNEL, I.E. adj. 1.) *paternal* (of a father); 2.) (pou, to) *paternal*; *fatherly*; 3.) *fostering*.
 Peu —, *unfatherly*.
PATERNELLEMENT [—neiman] adv. *paternally*; *fatherly*.
PATERNITE, n. f. *paternity*; *fatherhood*.
PÂTEU-X [—tèu] SE, adj. 1. *dough-baked*; *doughy*; 2. *pasty*; 3. (of the mouth, tongue) *clammy*; 4. (of diamonds, gems) *milky*; *opalescent*; 5. (of roads) *muddy*.
 Demi —, *semi-pasty*.
PATHÉTIQUE, adj. *pathetic*; *affecting*; *moving*.
 Peu —, *unpathetic*; *unaffected*.
PATHÉTIQUE, n. m. 1. *pathos*; *patheticness*; 2. *pathetic*.
PATHÉTIQUEMENT [patétikman] adv. *pathetically*.
PATHOGNOMONIQUE [patog-nomonik] dj. (med.) *pathognomonic* (characteristic).
PATHOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) *pathology*.
PATHOLOGIQUE, adj. (did.) *pathological*; *pathologic*.
 D'une manière —, *pathologically*.
PATHOLOGISTE, n. m. (did.) *pathologist*.
PATHOS [patòs] n. m. (lit.) (b. s.) *athos*; *bombast*; *fustian*; *rant*.

PATIBULAIRE, adj. *patibulary*.
 Avoir une figure, une mine —, to *have* a *gallows look*.
PATIENTEMENT [paciaman] adv. *patiently*; *with patience*.
PATIENCE [pacians] n. f. 1. *patience*; *endurance*; 2. *patience*; 3. *forbearance*; 4. *puzzle* (game); 5. (bot.) (genus) *patience*; *dork*.
 —! *patient!* — commune, (bot.) =; grande —, (bot.) *herb* =. — des Alpes, (bot.) *Alpine dock*; *bastard*, *monk's rhubarb*; — d'ange, *angelic* =. Jeu de —, (play) *puzzle*. Avec —, *patiently*; with —, Avoir de la —, 1. to *have* =; to *be patient*; 2. to *forbear*; se donner —, to *have* =; to *be patient*; être à bout de sa —, to *lose* =; to *be out of* =; laisser la — de q. u., to *tire out*, to *wear* out a. o.'s =; perdre —, to *lose* =; to *be out of* =; perdre toute —, to *be quite out of* =; faire perdre — à q. u., to *put* a. o. out of =; pousser la — de q. u. à bout, to *put* a. o. quite out of =; prendre —, to *have*, to *take* =; to *be patient*; prendre en —, to *support with* =.
PATIENT [pacian] E. adj. 1. *patient*; *enduring*; 2. *patient*; 3. *forbearing*; 4. † *long-suffering*; 5. (did.) *suffering*.
 Être —, 1. to *be patient*; 2. to *forbear*; to *be forbearing*.
PATIENT [pacian] n. m. E., n. f. 1. (did.) *sufferer* (person, thing acted on); 2. *culprit* (about to be executed); 3. (surg.) *patient* (person undergoing a painful surgical operation).
PATIENTER [paciantèr] v. n. to *take* = *patience*; (to *have patience*).
PATIN, n. m. 1. † *high-heeled shoe*.
 2. *skate*; 3. (carp.) (of staircases) *sill*; 4. (far.) *patten-shoe*.
PATINE, n. f. *patina* (fine rust on coins).
PATINER, v. a. (b. s.) to *handle*; to *paw*.
PATINER, v. n. to *skate*.
PATINEUR, n. m. *skater*.
PATINEUR, n. m. † (b. s.) *handler*.
PÂTIR, v. n. 1. to *suffer*; to *endure* suffering; 2.) to *slave*; to *drudge*; to *toil* and *moil*; 3. (DE, for) to *suffer* (sustain injury); to *be* a. the *sufferer*.
PÂTIS, n. m. *pasture common*.
PÂTISSER, v. n. to *make* = *pastry*.
PÂTISSERIE [pâtisi] n. f. 1. *pastry*; 2. *making pastry*; 3. *pastry-business*.
 Faire de la —, to *make* = *pastry*.
PÂTISSIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. *pastry-cook*.
PÂTISSOIRE, n. f. *pastry-table*.
PATOIS, n. m. *patois* (dialect peculiar to each province).
PÂTON, n. m. *bolus* (for cramming poultry).
PATRAQUE, n. f. 1. (th.) *gimcrack*; *trumpery*; *rubbish*; 2. (pers.) *person worn out*.
PÂTRE, n. m.) *pastor*; *herdsman*; *neat-herd*.
PATRES [patrès] (AD)) to *kingdom* come (death).
 Aller —, to *go* =; envoyer q. u. —, to *send* =; to *knock* a. o. on the head.
PATRIARCALE, E. adj. *patriarchal*.
PATRIARCAT, n. m. *patriarchate*; *patriarchship*.
PATRIARCHE, n. m. *patriarch*.
PATRICE, n. m. (Rom. hist.) *patriarch* (title of honour founded by Constantine).
PATRICIAT, n. m. (Rom. hist.) 1. *order of patricians*; 2. *patriciate* (quality of patrician as founded by Constantine).
PATRICIEN [—ciin] NE, adj. *patrician*.
PATRICIEN [—ciin] n. m. NE, n. f. 1. (Rom. ant.) *patrician* (descendant of the first senators instituted by Romulus); 2. *patrician* (nobleman).

PATRIE, n. f. 1.) *native country*; *country*; *native land*; 2.) *father-land*; 3.) *country*; *nation*; 4.) *country* (habitation, home); 5.) *home*.
 1. Le sol de la —, the *soil* of o.'s *native country*. land. 2. L'amour de la —, the *love* of o.'s *country*; le père de la —, the *father* of o.'s *country*.
 La céleste —, our *heavenly home*.
 Mère —, *mother*, *parent country*. Aimer la —, to *love* o.'s *country*.
 [PATRIE must not be confounded with pays or contrée.]
PATRIMOINE, n. m. 1.) *patrimony*; 2.) *patrimony*; *inheritance*.
 Le — de Saint-Pierre, la province du —, *Saint-Peter's patrimony* (pope's domains in Italy). Comme —, 1. as a =; 2. *patrimonially*. De —, (V. senses) *patrimonial*.
PATRIMONIAL, E. adj. *patrimonial*.
PATRIOTE, n. m. f. *patriot*.
PATRIOTE, adj. *patriotic*; * *patriot*.
PATRIOTIQUE, adj. *patriotic*; * *patriot*.
 Pas, peu —, *anti-patriotic*.
PATRIOTIQUEMENT [—tikman] adv. *patriotically*.
PATRIOTISME, n. m. *patriotism*.
 Par —, from =.
PATROCINER, v. n. † to *argue*; to *talk*.
PATRON, n. m. 1. (of the Romans) *patron*; 2. *patron*; *patron saint*; 3.) *patron* (person who favours, supports); 4. *master* (of a house); (governor); 5.) *master* (of slaves); 6. *master* (person of inferior rank); 7. (can. law) *patron*; *advocate*; 8. (com. nav.) *master*; *captain*; 9. (nav.) (of boats) *coxswain*; 10. (nav.) (of Dutch ships) *skipper*.
 — de canot, de chaloupe, (nav.) *coxswain*; — de la case, §. *master of the house*. Sans —, (V. senses) *patronless*.
PATRON, n. m. 1.) *pattern* (model); 2. (arts) *pattern*; 3. (build.) *templet*; 4. (manuf. of painted paper) *stencil*.
 Faire un —, to *draw* =, to *take* = a *pattern*; se former sur un bon, un mauvais — §, to *form* o.'s self on a good, bad *model*.
PATRONAGE, n. m. 1. (of the Romans) *patronage*; 2. *patronage* (favour, support); 3. (can. law) *patronage*; *advocacy*.
PATRONAL, E. adj. *patronal*.
 Fête —e, *dedication-day*.
PATRONNE, n. f. 1.) *patroness* (saint); 2. *patroness* (lady that favours, supports); 3. (can. law) *patroness*.
PATRONNER, v. a. § to *patronize*.
PATRONNER, v. a. 1. to *draw* =, to *take* = the *pattern* of; 2. (manuf. of painted paper) to *stencil*.
PATRONYMIQUE, adj. (of names) *patronymic* (derived from o.'s ancestors).
PATROUILLE [patrou-yaj] n. m.) *dirt made by paddling*.
PATROUILLE [patrou-y] n. f. (mil.) *patrol*.
 En —, on a =. Faire —, la —, to *patrol*.
PATROUILLER [patrou-yè] v. n. 1. to *paddle*; 2. to *dabble*; 3. to *paw*; to *paw* about.
PATROUILLER [patrou-yè] v. n. (mil.) to *patrol*.
PATROUILLES [patrou-yi] n. m. 1. *dirt made by paddling*; 2. *puddle*.
PATTE, n. f. 1. (of animals) *paw*; 2. (of birds) *foot*; 3. (sing.) (b. s.) (pers.) *paw* (hand). sing.: *claws*, pl.; *clutches*, pl.; 4. (of glasses) *foot*; 5. (of pockets) *flap*; 6. (ent.) *leg*; 7. (nav.) (of anchors) *palm*; *pea*; 8. (orn.) *leg*; 9. (tech.) *foot*.
 — de derrière, *hind paw*, *foot*, — de devant, *fore* =; — d'ours, (bot.) *claw-moss*. Bête à mille —s, (ent.) *centipede*, *centipede*; coup de —, 1.) *claw*;

2. *|| cuff*; 3. *§ back stroke; by-stroke*. À — s, *paired*; à quatre — s, *on all fours*. Donner un coup de —, 1. *|| to claw*; 2. *§ to hit* *||*, *to give* *||* a back stroke; être entre les — s de q. u., *to be in a. o.'s claws, clutches*; faire — de velours, 1. (of cats) *to draw* *||* in o.'s claws; 2. *to put* *||* on o.'s gloves; 3. *§ to put* *||* on all smiles and kindness; garnir les — s, (nav.) *to shoe* (anchors); graisser la — à q. u., *to give* *||*, *to throw* *||* a. o. a sop; marcher à quatre — s, *to walk*, *to go* *||* on all fours; mettre la — sur q. u., *to lay* *||* o.'s claws on, upon a. o.; passer, tomber sous la — de q. u., *to come* *||*, *to fall* *||* in a. o.'s clutches; se servir de la — du chat pour tirer les marrons du feu, *to make* *||* a cat's paw of a. o. Qui a des — s, *paired*.

PATTE-D'OIE, n. f., pl. PATTES-D'OIE, 1. *goose-foot*; 2. *intersection of several roads*; 3. *crow's foot* (wrinkle about the eye); 4. (bot.) *wall-goose-foot*.

PATTE-PELU, n. m., pl. — s, PATTE-PELUE, n. f., pl. — s, *wolf in sheep's clothing; hypocrite*.

PATTU, E, adj. *rough-footed*.

PÂTURAGE, n. m. 1. *pasturage; pasture*; *grazing*; *herbage*; 2. *pasture-land*.

— aux vaches, *dairy*. Propre au —, *pasturable*. Droit de —, (law) *pasturable common*. De —, *grazing; pasturable*. Epuiser le — de, *to depasture*. PÂTURE, n. f. 1. *|| food* (of animals); 2. *|| §* (pers) *food*; 3. *|| food* (for cattle); *feed*; 4. *|| pasture; pasture-ground*.

Vaine —, (law) *common*. Droit de —, (law) *herbage; right of pasture*; droit de vaine —, *common of pasture*. Personne qui jouit du droit de vaine —, (law) *commoner*; personne qui jouit avec d'autres du droit de vaine —, *fellow commoner*. Avoir droit de vaine —, *to common*; dépouiller du droit de vaine —, (law) *to discommon*.

PÂTURER, v. n. *to pasture; to graze*.

PÂTUEUR, n. m. (mil.) *pastor*.

PATURIN, n. m. (bot.) *meadow-grass*.

— comprimé, *wire-grass*.

PATURON, n. m. *pastern*.

PAUCITÉ, n. f. *||* (did.) *paucity*.

PAULETTE, n. f. *||* *“paulette”* (tax anciently paid for permission to dispose of o.'s office).

PAUL-POST-FUTUR, n. m. (gram.) *paulo-post-future*.

PAUME (pômme) n. f. 1. *palm* (of the hand); 2. *|| hand* (measure); 3. (play) *tennis*.

Jeu de —, 1. *tennis-court*; 2. (Fr. hist.) *meeting* (of the third estate) *at the tennis-court* (in 1789). Cacher dans la — de la main, *to palm*; siffler en —, *to whistle with o.'s hand*.

PAUMELLE (pômel) n. f. 1. *“paumelle”* (kind of barley); 2. *hand-leather*.

PAUMER (pômé) v. a. *||* *to give* *||* a punch in.

— la gueule, *to = the face*.

PAUMIER (pômié) n. m. *keeper of a tennis-court*.

PAUMOYER (pômoi-yé) v. a. (nav.) *to underrun* *||* (cables).

PAUMURE (pômur) n. f. (hunt.) *V. EMPAUMURE*.

PAUPERISME, n. m. (pol. econ.) *pauperism*.

PAUPIÈRE (pôpière) n. f. 1. *eye-lid*; *lid*; 2. *eye-lash*; *lash*; 3. —, (sing.) — s, (pl.) *eyes*, pl.

Fermer la —, 1. *to close*, *to shut* *||* o.'s eyes (sleep); 2. *to close* *||* o.'s eyes (die); fermer la —, les — s à q. u., *to close a. o.'s eyes* (assist a. o. at death); ouvrir la —, *to open o.'s eyes* (awake).

PAUSE (pôz) n. f. 1. *pause*; *suspension*; *stop*; *rest*; 2. (gram.) *pause*; 3. (mus.) *rest*.

Demi —, (mus.) *minim-rest*. Après

une —, *after a pause; pausingly*. Faire une —, *to pause*; *to make* *||* a pause, a stop.

PAUVRE (pôvr) adj. 1. *|| § poor*; 2. *|| needy; wretched*; 3. *§* (th.) *poor; wretched; sorry*.

— d'harmonie, (mus.) *thin*. — comme Job, *as poor as Job*. Herbe à — homme, (bot.) *hedge-hyssop*.

PAUVRE (pôvr) n. m. 1. *poor, needy person*; 2. *pauper*.

— honteux, *poor person ashamed to beg*. — s de la commune, *paupers*, pl.; — d'esprit, *poor in spirit*. Taxe des — s, (sing.) *poor-rates*, pl.; tronc des — s, *poor's-box*. Le — est toujours —, *a poor man always remains poor*.

PAUVREMENT (pôvr'man) adv. 1. *in poverty*; 2. *§ poorly; wretchedly; sorrowfully*.

PAUVRESSE (pôvrèss) n. f. 1. *poor woman, girl*; 3. *beggar-woman*; 3. *pauper*.

PAUVRET (pôvrè) n. m. TE, n. f. *poor thing, soul, creature*.

PAUVRETÉ (pôvr'té) n. f. 1. *|| § poverty*; 2. *|| need; neediness*; 3. *§ poorness; wretchedness*; 4. *§* (th.) *poor, wretched, sorry thing*.

Tomber dans la —, *to come* *||* to poverty, need.

PAVAGE, n. m. 1. *paving*; 2. *pavement*.

— en bois, *block =*.

PAVANE, n. f. (danc.) *pavan*.

PAVANER (SE), pr. v. *to strut*.

Personne qui se pavane, *strutler*. En se pavant, *struttingly*.

PAVE, n. m. 1. *paving-stone*; 2. *pavement*; *paving*; 3. *paved road*; 4. (of streets) *horse-road*; 5. (sing.) *streets*, pl.

— de blocage, *pebble pavement, paving*; — en bois, *block-wood =*; — de briques, *brick =*; — en cailloutis, *pebble =*; — d'échantillon, *ashlar =*. Buteur de —, *lounge*; haut du —, 1. *|| § wall-side*; 2. *§ first rank*. Sur le —, 1. *|| without a home*; 2. *§ out of employment; unemployed*; 3. *out of a position*. Bautre le —, *to idle about town*; brûler le —, *to drive* *||* about town; donner le haut du — à q. u., *to give* *||* a. o. the wall; être sur le — du roi, *to be on the public road*; mettre q. u. sur le —, *to put* *||* a. o. out of employment; poser un —, *to lay* *||* down a =; prendre le haut du —, *to take* *||*, *to command the wall*; se promener sur le — de, *to walk about the streets of*; faire quitter le — à q. u. *§ to drive* *||* a. o. away, off the field; later le —, *not to walk firmly*; tenir le haut — *§*, *to hold* *||* the first rank. En brûlant le —, 1. *whip and spur*; 2. *full drive*.

PAVEMENT (pavman) n. m. 1. *paving*; 2. *pavement* (ornamental).

PAVER, v. a. *||* (DE, with) *to pave*.

Brique à —, *paving-brick*; pierre à —, *paving-stone*.

PAVE, E, pa. p. *|| paved*.

Non —, *unpaved*.

PAVEUR, n. m. *pavier; paviour; paver*.

PAVIE, n. f. (bot.) *cling-stone peach*.

PAVILLON (pavi-yon) n. m. 1. *pavilion; tent*; 2. *summer-house*; 3. (of trumpets) *bell*; 4. (anat.) (of the ear) *pavilion*; 5. (arch.) *pavilion*; 6. (bot) *banner*; 7. (cath. rel.) *veil* (of the tabernacle or ciborium); 8. (sing.) (nav.) *colours*, pl.; *flag*, sing.; 9. (nav.) *standard*; *union-flag*; *union-Jack*.

— blanc, (nav.) *flag of truce*; — royal, *royal standard*. — de poupe, *ensign*. Bâton, mât de —, *= staff*; coffre des — s, *colour-chest; signal-chest*; jeu des — s, *set of =*; vaisseau —, *= ship*. Abriter sous un —, *to pavilion*; amener —, son —, *to strike* *||* o.'s =, *colours*; amener le —, *to haul the*

colours; amener un —, *to haul down*, *to strike* *||* a =; arborer son —, (nav.) *to hoist o.'s =*; *to hang* *||* out o.'s =; assurer son —, *to hoist the ensign of o.'s country*; baisser —, 1. (nav.) *to strike* *||* sail; 2. *§ to yield*; 3. *§ to bow with deference*; *to bow*; hisser le —, (nav.) *to hoist the colours*; hisser son —, *to hoist o.'s =*; munir, pourvoir des — s, *to pavilion*.

PAVOIS, n. m. 1. *|| shield* (large); 2. (nav.) *armour*.

Élever sur le —, 1. (Fr. hist.) *to raise on the shield* (after the election of a king); 2. *to raise to the throne*.

PAVOISER, v. a. 1. (nav.) *to dress*; 2. *to adorn with flags*.

PAVOT, n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) *poppy*; 2. *poppy-seed*.

— épineux, (bot.) *rough poppy*; — épineux du Mexique, *prickly =*. Jus des —, *= juice*; tête de —, (pharm.) *= head*.

PAYABLE (pé-yabl') adj. (à, to) *payable*.

PAYANT (pé-yan) E, adj. *paying*; *that pays*.

Billet —, *paid ticket*; carte — e, *bill* (of expense at an eating house).

PAYANT (pé-yan) n. m. E, n. f. *payer*; *person paying, that pays*.

PAYE (pé-y') PAIE, n. f. 1. *pay*; 2. (sing.) (of work-people) *wages*, pl.; 3. (pay-master).

— entière, *full pay*; haute —, (mil.) *extra pay*. Jour de —, *pay-day*; livres de —, (of work-people) *wage-book*. À la basse —, (nav.) *ordinary*; sans —, (mil.) *unpaid*. C'est une bonne, mauvaise —, *he, she is a good, bad paymaster*.

PAYEMENT (péman) PAIEMENT, PAI-MENT, n. m. *payment*.

Fort —, (com.) *heavy =*; non —, *non- =*; — partiel, 1. *partial =*; 2. *instalment*. — au comptant, en espèces, (com.) *cash =*; — en numéraire, (fin.) *cash =*; — du salaire des ouvriers en marchandises, *truck*. Jour de —, 1. *pay-day*; 2. (com.) *prompt day*; table de —, *pay-table*. Moyennant le — de, *on the = of*. Par — s partiels, *by instalments*. Cesser ses — s, (com.) *to stop =*; *to stop*; effectuer, faire un —, *to make* *||* a =; exiger, réclamer un —, *to demand =*; fixer un —, *to appoint a day for =*; obtenir le —, *to obtain =*; présenter au —, *to present for =*; reprendre ses — s, (com.) *to resume =*; suspendre ses — s, (com.) *to suspend =*.

PAYEN (payin) NE, adj. V. PAÏEN.

PAYER (pé-yé) v. a. 1. *||* (à, to; DE, for) *to pay* *||*; 2. *|| to pay* *||* for; 3. *|| to pay* *||* away, out (large sums); 4. *|| to pay* *||* (a. o.) off; 5. *|| to liquidate* (debts); *to discharge*; *to pay* *||* off; 6. *|| to defray* (expenses); *to pay* *||*; 7. *§ to pay* *||*; 8. (DE, for) *to requite*; *to reward*; *to recompense*; *to repay* *||*; *to return*; *to pay* *||*; 9. *§* (DE, with) *to pay* *||* (obtains by a sacrifice); 10. *§* (DE, for) *to pay* *||*; *to punish*; 11. *§* (DE, by) *to expiate* (...); *to atone* (for); 12. (com.) *to pay* *||* (bills of exchange); *to take* *||* up.

1. — une somme, un prix, *to pay a sum, a price*; — q. u. de sa peine, *to pay a. o. for his trouble*; — de l'argent à q. u., *to pay money to a. o.* 2. — des marchandises, *to pay for goods*. 9. — de sa vie un moment de plaisir, *to pay with o.'s life a moment of pleasure*.

Le — bien, *to pay* *||* for it; — cher, *to = dear*; — grassement, largement, libéralement, *to overpay* *||*; lent à —, *slow in paying*;) *long-winded*. — trop, 1. *to = too much*; *to overpay* *||*; 2. *§ to overpay* *||*; — à bureau ouvert, (com.) *to = every one on demand*; se — par ses mains, *to = o.'s self*; (to stop o.'s money. Se faire —, *to receive, to take* *||* pay; se faire bien —, *to be, (to get* *||* well paid; faire — cher q. ch. à q. u., *to make* *||* a. o. =

dear for a. th.; to make v. a. d. smart for a. th. Je payerai, (com.) (in bills) I promise to =; il vous plaira — à M. ... (com.) (in bills) pay to Mr ...; il le payera, il me le payera, he shall = for it; qui ne paye pas, unpaying; qu'on ne peut —, (V. senses) unrequitable.

PAYÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of PAYER.
Non —, sans être —, 1. unpaid;
2. unpaid for; 3. (of expenses) undepayed; 4. § unrequited. Être — pour ..., to have experienced at o.'s cost to ...; n'être pas — pour ..., to have learned at o.'s cost not to ... Qui peut être —, payable.

SE PAYER, pr. v. (V. senses of PAYER) (be, with) 1. to be satisfied; 2. to take up (be pleased with).

Ne pouvoir —, 1. § (th.) to be invaluable, inestimable; 2. (§ to be worth any money.

PAYEU-R [pé-yeur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. payer; 2. pay-master; 3. (adm.) paymaster.

PAYS [pé-i] n. m. 1. § country (territory); 2. § country (inhabitants of a territory); 3. § native country; country; * father land; 4. § native place; birth-place; home; 5. § fellow countryman.

— agréable, agreeable, pleasant country; — Bas, (geog.) Netherlands, pl.; Low-Countries; — conquis, conquered =; — latin, Latin district (part of Paris in the neighbourhood of the Sorbonne); — natal, native =; * fatherland; — perdu, 1. § = without resources; 2. § out of the way place; son —, o.'s =; o.'s home; home. — d'outre mer, = beyond sea. Habitant d'un —, countryman; mal, maladie du —, home-sickness. À vue de —, 1. at first sight; 2. on a cursory view; dans le —, 1. at home; 2. (parl.) out of doors; dans son —, 1. in o.'s =; 2. at home; du —, (V. senses) 1. (of language) vernacular; 2. (of diseases) vernacular; du même — (que), compatriot (with); en — étranger, in a foreign =; abroad; par tout le —, all the = round; vers son —, homeward; homewards. Avoir le mal, la maladie du —, to be home-sick; battre le —, to scour the =; battre du —, 1. § to ramble about; 2. § to treat different subjects; être bien de son —, to be simple, credulous; gagner —, to make v. way (advance in o.'s journey); to get v. on; rentrer dans son —, to come v. home; s'en retourner dans son —, to go v. home. homewards; savoir a carte du —, to know v. o.'s ground people; tirer —, to run v. away, off. faire voir du — à q. u., to cut v. out cork for a. o.; to lead v. a. o. a dance, qui n'est pas encore sorti du —, home-ward.

[PAYS must not be confounded with contrée or patrie.]

PAYSAGE [pé-izaz] n. m. 1. landscape; 2. landscape-painting; 3. (paint.) andscape (picture).

PAYSAGISTE [pé-izazist] n. m. landscape-painter.

PAYSAN [pé-izan] n. m. NE, n. f. peasant, m. f.; cottager; m. f.; countryman, m.; country-woman, f.

Jeune —, peasant boy; cottage-boy; eune — ne, peasant-girl; cottage-girl. — à la charge de la commune, cottager. À la — ne, peasant-like. De —, (V. senses) (b. s.) clownish.

PAYSANNERIE [pé-izanneri] n. f. (sing.) manners of peasants, pl.

PAYSE [pé-iz] n. f. § fellow countrywoman; country woman.

PEAGE, n. m. 1. toll; 2. toll-house. Barrière de —, toll-gate. Être sujet —, to pay v. =; prélever, prendre —, to take v. =.

PEAGER, n. m. toll-gatherer.

PEAU, n. f. 1. (pers.) skin; 2. (of animals) skin; 3. (of large animals) hide; 4. § (pers.) (jest.) hide; 5. § person; self; 6. (of certain fruits) skin; 7. (of onions) peel; 8. (of liquid, unctuous substances) skin; 9. (zool.) fell.

— crue, verte, 1. undressed skin; 2. green, raw hide; — préparée, dressed =, hide. — d'âne, 1. ass's skin; 2. cat = (child's tale); — de cheval, horse's (dead) hide; horse-hide; — de mouton, sheep =; shoring; shoring. — couverte de sa laine, wool-fell. Marchand, marchand de —, fell-monger. De —, (V. senses) leather; leathern; de la profondeur de la —, = deep; sur la —, next to o.'s =. Avoir la — ..., to have a ... =; avoir la — collée sur les os, n'avoir que la — et les os, to be nothing but = and bone; ne changer jamais de —, never to amend; couvrir la —, to skin; se couvrir de —, to skin; être dans la — de q. u., to be in a. o.'s shoes; mourir dans sa —, never to amend; porter ... sur la —, to wear v. ... next to the =; préparer une —, to dress a =; tanner la — à q. u., to hide; to give v. a. o. a hiding; faire venir la — de poule, to make v. o.'s flesh crawl. Il ne saurait jamais durer dans sa —, he can never be easy. Dont la — adhère aux muscles, (veter.) hide-bound. Qui ne fait qu'effleurer la —, = deep.

PEAUSSERIE [pôsi] n. f. 1. peitry; 2. fur-trade.

PEAUSSIER [pôcié] n. m. skinner.

PEAUSSIER [pôcié] adj. (anat.) (of muscles) cutaneous.

PEAUTRE, n. m. † place of ill-repute.

Envoyer q. u. au —, aux —x, to send v. a. o. off packing.

PEC, adj. m. (of herrings) recently salted.

PECARI, n. m. (mam.) peccary; (Mexican hog).

PECCABLE [pék-kabl] adj. peccable.

PECCADILLE [pék-kadi-y] n. f. peccadillo.

PECCANT [pék-kan] E, adj. † (med.) (of humours) peccant.

PECCATA [pék-kata] n. m.) 1. ass (in ass fights); 2. § (pers.) ass.

PECCAVI [pék-kavi] n. m. peccavi (expression of contrition).

PÊCHE, n. f. (bot.) peach

PÊCHE, n. f. 1. fishing; 2. fishing; gathering; 3. (with a rod) angling; 4. fishery; 5. fish (caught).

— franche, free fishery. — à la ligne, angling; — à la ligne de fond, ground angling; — à la ligne volante, dabbling; — de sangsues, leech fishing, gathering. Attirail de —, (sing.) utensils de —, (pl.) fishing-tackle, gear, sing.; droit de —, (law) fishery; piscary; facilité pour la —, fishing. De la —, (did.) piscatory. Aller à la —, to go v. fishing; aller à la — à ..., to angle for ...; être à la —, 1. to be fishing; 2. to be angling.

PÊCHE, n. m. sin; † trespass; † offense.

— irrémissible, unpardonable, irremissible sin; — mignon, besetting =; — originel, original =; — privé, closet =. Coupable de —, sinful; exempt de —, sinless. Absence de —, sinlessness; sacrifice expiatoire pour le —, † trespass-offering. En —, in a state of =. Commettre, faire un —, to commit a =; tomber en —, to fall v. into =. C'est un —, it is sinful. À tout — miséricorde, we should not require the death of the sinner.

PÊCHER, v. n. 1. to sin; † to trespass; 2. to offend; 3. to fail; to be deficient; to be wanting.

En pêchant, sinfully. Sans —, un-sinning; untrespassing. C'est —, it is sinful.

PÊCHER, n. m. (bot.) peach-tree; peach.

Bois de —, peach-wood; fleur de —, = blossom; couleur de fleur de —, = colour; serre à —s, (hort.) = house. De couleur de fleur de —, = coloured.

PÊCHER, v. a. 1. § to fish; 2. (with a rod) to angle; 3. § to fish for; 4. § to find v.; to pick up.

— en eau trouble, to fish in troubled waters; — à la ligne, 1. to angle for; 2. to troll (pikes); — à la ligne volante, to dab; — à la seine, to drag. Ligne pour —, fishing line.

PÊCHERESSE [pêchress] n. f. V. PÊCHEUR.

PÊCHERIE [pêchri] n. f. fishery; fishing-place.

PÊCH-EUR, n. m. ERESSE, n. f. † sinner; transgressor; trespasser.

Vieux —, old debauchee.

PÊCH-EUR, ERESSE, adj. sinning; transgressing; trespassing.

PÊCHEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. fisherman, m.; fisher, m.; fisherwoman, f.; 2. angler; 3. gatherer.

— de baleines, whaler; whale-fisher; — de sangsues, leech-fisher, gatherer; — à la seine, drag-net fisher. Barque de —, fishing-boat. De —, des —s, (V. senses) (did.) piscatory.

PÊCHEUR, adj. fishing.

Bateau —, fishing-boat; fisherman.

PECORE, n. f. 1. § animal; 2. § foot; ass; goose.

PECQUE, n. f. conceited woman.

PECTINÉ, E, adj. (did.) pectinal; comb-shaped.

PECTORAL, E, adj. pectoral.

PECTORAL, n. m. 1. (Jew. ant.) pectoral; breast-plate; 2. (med.) pectoral.

PÉCULAT, u. m. peculation.

Auteur d'un —, dépositaire public coupable de —, peculator. Être coupable de —, to peculate.

PECULE, n. m. stock of money (acquired by persons under the power of others and of which they have the disposal); money.

Le — d'un esclave, a slave's stock of money.

PECUNE, n. f. † cash; ready money.

PECUNIAIRE, adj. pecuniary.

PÉCUNIEU-X [pé-nié] SE, adj. 1. having money; 2. (pers.) moneyed.

Homme —, moneyed man.

PÉDAGOGIE, n. f. (did.) pedagogism; pedagogy.

PÉDAGOGIQUE, adj. (did.) pedagogic; pedagogical.

PÉDAGOGUE, n. m. 1. † pedagogue (instructor of youth); 2. (b. s.) pedagogue.

PÉDALE, n. f. 1. pedal (pipe of an organ); 2. (mus.) pedal-note; 3. (of mus. inst.) pedal; pedal-stop; foot-board; 4. (tech.) treadle.

— d'expression, (mus.) swell.

PÉDANT, n. m. E, n. f. pedant.

Faire le —, to play the =; to pedantize.

PÉDANT, E, adj. (pers.) pedantic.

PÉDANTER, v. n. to pedantize; to play the pedant.

PÉDANTERIE [pédantri] n. f. pedantry.

PÉDANTESQUE, adj. (th.) pedantic.

PÉDANTESQUEMENT, adv. pedantically.

PÉDANTISER, v. n. (to pedantize; to play the pedant.

PÉDANTISME, n. m. pedantry.

PÉDERASTE, n. m. pederast.

PÉDERASTIE, n. f. pederasty.

PEDESTRE, adj. 1. † pedestrian (on foot); 2. (of statues) pedestrian.

PEDESTREMENT, adv.) on foot.

Aller —, to go v. =; to walk.

PÉDIGELLE, n. m. (bot.) pedicel; pedicle.

PÉDIGULAIRE, n. f. (bot.) lousewort; red rattle.

— des bois, common, wood-louse-
wort; — des marais, marsh =.

PÉDICULE, n. m. 1. (bot.) *stipe*; 2. (med.) *neck*.

PÉDICULE, E, adj. 1. *provided with a pedicle*; 2. (bot.) *stiped*.

PÉDICURE, adj. *corn-cutting*.

PÉDICURE, n. m. *pedicure*; (corn-cutter).

PÉDILUVE, n. m. (med.) *pedilucy*.

PÉDIMANE, n. m. (mam.) *pedimane*.

PÉDIMANE, adj. (mam.) *pedimanous*.

PÉDOMÈTRE, n. m. *pedometer*; *surveying-wheel*; *way-wiser*; *perambulator*.

PÉDOMÉTRIQUE, adj. *pedometrical*.

PÉDON, n. m. *courrier on foot*; *runner*.

PÉDONCULAIRE, adj. (bot.) *peduncular*.

PÉDONCULE, n. m. (bot.) 1. *peduncle*; *foot-stalk*; *stalk*; 2. *flower-stalk*; 3. *fruit-stalk*.

PÉDONCULE, E, adj. (bot.) *pedunculate*.

PÉGASE [pé-gaz] n. m. 1. *Pegasus*; 2. (astr.) *Pegasus*.

PEIGNAGE [pènn-yaj] n. m. (a. & m.) *combing*.

— à la main, *hand* =; — à la mécanique, *mechanical* =.

PEIGNE [pènn-yé] n. m. 1. *comb*; 2. (a. & m.) *comb*; 3. (conch.) *comb*; 4. (paint.) *graining-tool*.

— fin, *small-toothed comb*. — à deux côtés, *double* =; — à grosses dents, *large-toothed* =; — à petites dents, *small toothed* =; — d'écaillé, *tortoise-shell* =; — de toilette, *dressing* =; — de Vénus, (bot.) *lady's* =. Brosse à nettoyer les —s, = *brush*; coupe des —s, = *cutting*; émoi à —s, = *case*; fabricant de —s, = *maker*; fabrication de —s, = *making*; machine à couper les —s, = *cutting machine*. De —, (did.) *pectinal*; en —, en forme de —, *pectinal*; (= *shaped*). Donner un coup de — à q. u., *to comb q. u. a little*; *to comb a. o.'s head*; *to give q. u. a combing*.

PEIGNER [pènn-yé] v. a. 1. *to comb*; 2. *to comb the head of (a. o.)*; 3. *to beat q. u. to drub*; 4. (a. & m.) *to comb*.

— q. u., *to comb a. o.*; *to comb a. o.'s head*. Machine à —, *combing-machine*.

PEIGNÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *combed*; 2. *elaborate*; *worked up*; 3. (of gardens) *kept*.

Mal —, *uncombed*; non —, 1. *uncombed*; 2. (a. & m.) *uncombed*. Un mal —, *dirty, ill-dressed man*.

SE PEIGNER, pr. v. 1. *to comb o.'s self*; *to comb o.'s head*; 2. *to beat q. u. to drub each other*.

PEIGNEUR [pènn-yeur] n. m. (a. & m.) *comber*.

PEIGNIER [pènn-yé] n. m. *comb-maker*.

PEIGNOIR [pènn-yoir] n. m. 1. *dressing-gown*; 2. *bathing-dress, gown*.

PEIGNURES [pènn-yur] n. f. (pl.) *hair combed up, sing.*

PEINDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like *CRAINDRE*) 1. *to paint (in oil or water colours)*; 2. *to paint*; 3. *to paint*; 4. *to paint*; 5. *to paint*; 6. *to paint*; 7. *to paint*; 8. *to paint*; 9. *to paint*; 10. *to paint*; 11. *to paint*; 12. *to paint*; 13. *to paint*; 14. *to paint*; 15. *to paint*; 16. *to paint*; 17. *to paint*; 18. *to paint*; 19. *to paint*; 20. *to paint*; 21. *to paint*; 22. *to paint*; 23. *to paint*; 24. *to paint*; 25. *to paint*; 26. *to paint*; 27. *to paint*; 28. *to paint*; 29. *to paint*; 30. *to paint*; 31. *to paint*; 32. *to paint*; 33. *to paint*; 34. *to paint*; 35. *to paint*; 36. *to paint*; 37. *to paint*; 38. *to paint*; 39. *to paint*; 40. *to paint*; 41. *to paint*; 42. *to paint*; 43. *to paint*; 44. *to paint*; 45. *to paint*; 46. *to paint*; 47. *to paint*; 48. *to paint*; 49. *to paint*; 50. *to paint*; 51. *to paint*; 52. *to paint*; 53. *to paint*; 54. *to paint*; 55. *to paint*; 56. *to paint*; 57. *to paint*; 58. *to paint*; 59. *to paint*; 60. *to paint*; 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pilgrim; palmer; 3. § traveller; 4. § dissembler; hypocrite.
PELERINAGE [pèlri-naʒ] n. m. 1. § *pilgrimage*; 2. § *resort of pilgrims*.
En —, on a =. Faire un —, to make a =; faire le — de, to make a = to; to go on a = to.
PELERINE [pèlri-n] n. f. *tippet*.
PELICAN, n. m. 1. (orn.) *pelican*; 2. (chem.) *pelican*; 3. (surg.) *pelican*.
PELISSE [plis] n. f. 1. *pelisse*; 2. (of hussars) *pelisse*.
PELLE, n. f. *shovel*.
— à, de feu, fire =; — de four, (bak.) peel. Jet de —, throw. Jeter avec la —, to shovel; to shovel in; ôter avec la —, to shovel out; prendre, ramasser avec la —, to shovel; to shovel in; remuer à la —, to shovel; to use the shovel with. La — se moque du fourgon, the pot calls the kettle black.
PELLÉE, n. f. *shovel*.
PELLEREE [pèl-ree] n. f. *shovel-full*.
PELLERIE [pèl-rie] n. f. *shovel*.
PELLERON [pèl-ron] n. m. *baker's shovel*.
PELLETERIE [pèl-trie] n. f. 1. *peltry*; 2. *furriery*.
Commerce des —s, fur-trade.
PELLET-IER [pèl-tyè] n. m. *IERE*, n. f. *furrier*.
PELLICULE [pèl-likul] n. f. *pellicle*; *film*.
PELOTAGE [plotaʒ] n. m. 1. *putting (skeins) up into balls*; 2. *goat-skin (rolled up in a ball)*; 3. (play) *non-observance of the rules of the game*.
PELOTE [plot] n. f. 1. *ball (formed of things wound round)*; 2. *pin-cushion*; 3. *ball (of snow)*; 4. (of horses) *blaze*.
— à épingle, pin-cushion; — de neige, snow-ball. Faire une —, 1. § to make a ball; 2. § to make a sum, a round sum; faire sa — §, to save up a sum.
PELOTER [plotè] v. n. (tennis) *to knock about the ball*.
— en attendant partie §, 1. to do a. th. unimportant in the mean time; 2. to make a trial.
PELOTER [plotè] v. a. 1. § *to roll round*; 2. § *to make up into a ball*; 3. § *to beat up*; 4. § *to handle roughly*.
SE PELOTER, pr. v. 1. § *to roll round*; 2. § *(of snow) to ball*; 3. § *to beat up each other; to handle each other roughly*.
PELOTON [ploton] n. m. 1. *ball (formed of things wound round)*; 2. *ball (to play at tennis)*; 3. *group*; 4. *lump (of fat)*; 5. (mil.) *platoon*.
Feu de —, (mil.) firing by platoons. Défaire un — de, to unclog; faire un feu de —, (mil.) to fire by platoons; se mettre en —, to roll o's self up.
PELOTONNER [plotonè] v. a. 1. § *to wind up into balls*; 2. § *to gather together*.
SE PELOTONNER, pr. v. 1. *to roll o's self up*; 2. *to gather into knots, groups*; 3. (of animals) *to conglobulate; to gather into a round mass*.
PELOUSE [plouz] n. f. *lawn*; *grass-plot*; *green-sward*.
PELTASTE, n. m. (ant.) *pellastes*; *argenteer*.
PELTE, n. f. (ant.) *pelta*; *pelt*.
PELU, E, adj. *hairy*.
Patte —, —e. V. PATTE-PELU.
PELUCHE, n. f. *FLUCHE*, (a. & m.) *plush*; *shag*; 2. *cotton and woollen rugget*.
PELUCHE, E, adj. *shaggy*.
PELUCHER, v. n. *to become a, to et a shaggy*.
PELURE, n. f. *peel*; *paring*.
—, — d'oignon, 1. onion-peel; 2. (stat.) foreign paper; foreign correspondence aper.
PELVIE [—vi] NE, adj. (anat.) *elvio*.

PENAILLE [penà-y'] n. f. † (sing.) 1. *rags, pl.*; 2. (b. s.) *monks, pl.*
PENAILLERIE [penà-y'ri] n. f. † (sing.) 1. † *rags, pl.*; 2. *set of ragamuffins, sing.*; 3. (b. s.) *monks, pl.*
PENAILLON [penà-yon] n. m. † *rag*.
PENAL, E, adj. *penal*.
Clause —e, (law) (of bonds) penalty; sanction —e, (of laws) penalty. Prévu par le code —, (law) penal.
PENALITE, n. f. *body of penal laws*.
PENARD, n. m. 1. *fox (cunning person)*; 2. *libertine*.
PENATES, adj. m. pl.
PENATES, n. m. (ant.) *penates; household gods, pl.*
Dieux —, =.
PENAUD [penò] E, adj. *abashed*; *sheepish*; *dashed*.
Demeurer bien, tout —, to look quite =.
PENAUD [penò] n. m. E, n. f. *person abashed; sheepish person*.
Timidité de —, sheepishness. En —, sheepishly.
PENCHANT, E, adj. 1. § *inclining*; *that is inclined*; 2. § *declining*; *decaying*.
PENCHANT, n. m. 1. § *declivity*; 2. § *acclivity*; 3. § *decline*; *decay*; 4. § (b. s.) *brink (of ruin)*; 5. § (pour, to) *inclination*; *propensity*; *proneity*.
Sur le — (de) §, on the brink (of ruin). Avoir du — pour, to be inclined, prone to; to have an inclination, a propensity to.
PENCHEMENT [panchman] n. m. § (pers.) *stooping*; *stoop*.
PENCHEUR, v. a. 1. § *to incline*; *to lean*; 2. § *to stoop*; 3. § *to bend*; 4. § *to tilt*; 5. § *to stoop*; 6. § *to stoop (the head)*.
SE PENCHEUR, pr. v. 1. § *to bend*; 2. § *to stoop*.
— en arrière, to bend up back; — en avant, to = forward; se — jusqu'à terre, to stoop down; to stoop down to the ground.
PENCHEUR, v. n. 1. § *to incline*; *to lean*; 2. § (of a balance) *to weigh down*; 3. § (a) *to incline (to)*; *to be inclined (to)*; *to be disposed (to)*; *to lean (towards)*; 4. § *to totter (go to ruin)*.
PENDABLE, adj. 1. § *hanging*; 2. § *abominable*.
Cas —, hanging matter; tour —, abominable trick.
PENDAISON, n. f. § *hanging (putting to death)*.
PENDANT, E, adj. 1. § *pendent*; *depending*; *hanging*; 2. § *pending (undecided)*; *depending*; 3. (law) (of crops) *standing*; 4. (nav.) (of anchors) *a-weigh*.
Etat de ce qui est —, pending; pendulosity; pendulousness.
PENDANT, n. m. 1. *thing pendent, hanging, depending*; 2. § *counterpart*; (fellow); 3. (of sword-belts) *frog*; 4. (horol.) *pendant*.
— d'oreille, pendant; ear-drop. N'avoir pas son —, not to have o's fellow.
PENDANT, prep. *during*.
PENDANT QUE, conj. *while (denoting simultaneousness)*; *whilst*.
— vous étiez en Italie j'étais en Espagne, while you were in Italy I was in Spain; — vous serez là, while you are there.
[— denoting future time requires the future.]
PENDARD, n. m. E, n. f. *rogue that deserves hanging*; *rogue*; *scoundrel*; *rascal*; *hang-gallows fellow*.
PENDELOQUE [pandlok] n. f. 1. *pendant (in the form of a pear)*; *ear-drop*; *drop*; 2. *pendant*; *drop*; 3.) *strip hanging down*.
PENDENTIF, n. m. (arch.) *pendentive*.
Voûte en —, (build.) = cradling. En —, pendentive.

PENDERIE [pandri] n. f. † *hanging (putting to death)*.
PENDILLER [pand-ye] v. n. 1. (to hang v; 2. to dangle; 3. to flutter about. En pendillant), *dingle-dangle*.
PENDRE, v. a. 1. § *to hang v; to hang up; to suspend*; 2. *to hang v (kill by suspension)*.
Dire pis que — de q. u., to say every thing that is bad of a. o.
PENDU, E, pa. p. V. senses of **PENDRE**.
Bien —, (of the tongue) voluble; non —, unchanged; unhung. Etre — (après), to dangle (with); être — au côté, à la ceinture de, to dangle about, after.
SE PENDRE, pr. v. 1. *to hang v o's self up*; 2. *to hang v (kill) o's self*.
Il y a de quoi —, it is enough to make v one hang o's self.
PENDRE, v. n. 1. *to hang v; to hang up*; 2. (a, of) *to hang v out*; 3. (sun, over) *to hang v; to be suspended*; 4. *to hang v down*.
Faire —, to hang v (cause to be put to death by suspension).
PENDRE, n. m. † *hanging (death)*.
Ne pas valoir le —, no to be worth =.
PENDU, n. m. *man that has been hanged*.
Avoir l'air d'un —, to look dead and dug up again; avoir de la corde de — dans sa poche, to have the devil's luck and o's own.
PENDULE, n. m. (horol.) *pendulum*.
Lentille de —, =-ball; =-bob; poids de —, =-weight; tige, verge de —, =-rod.
PENDULE, n. f. *clock*; *ornamental clock*.
— détraquée, clock out of order. — de cheminée, table-; — à coucou, wooden =; — qui marche ... heures, ...-hour =; — qui marche vingt-quatre heures, day-; — qui marche ... jours, ...-day =. Boîte de —, =-case; cloche de —, =-glass. Démonter une —, to take v a = to pieces; monter une —, 1. to put v a = together; 2. to wind v up a =; remonter une —, 1. to put v a = together again; 2. to wind v up a =.
[PENDULE must not be confounded with horloge.]
PÈNE, n. m. (lock.) *bolt*.
PENETRABILITE, n. f. (did.) *penetrability*; *perviousness*.
PENETRABLE, adj. *penetrable*; *pervious*.
PENETRANT, E, adj. 1. § *penetrating*; *penetrative*; 2. § *piercing*; 3. § *impressive*.
Nature —e, 1. § penetrativeness; 2. § piercingness; 3. § impressiveness. D'une manière —e, 1. § penetratingly; 2. § piercingly; 3. § impressively.
PENETRATI-F, VE, adj. † (did.) *penetrating*.
PENETRATION [—àcion] n. f. 1. § *penetration*; *penetrativeness*; 2. § *piercingness*; 3. (phys.) *permeation*.
PENETRER, v. a. 1. § *to penetrate*; *to pervade*; *to go v through*; 2. § *to pierce*; 3. § *to unwrap*; 4. § *to search*; *to fathom*; *to dive into*; (to rip up; 5. § (DE, with) *to impress*; *to imbue*; 6. § (DE, with) *to impress (affect)*; *to thrill*; 7. (phys.) *to permeate*.
PENETRE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **PENETRER**.
Non —, 1. § unpenetrated; 2. § unpierced; 3. § unsearched; unathomed; 4. § unimpressed.
SE PENETRER, pr. v. 1. (th.) *to penetrate into each other*; 2. § (DE) *to impress o's self (with)*; *to impress o's mind (with)*; *to possess o's self (of)*.
PENETRER, v. n. 1. § (DANS, into) *to penetrate*; 2. § (DANS, ...) *to penetrate*; *to pervade*; 3. § (DANS) *to pierce*

(into); to pierce (...); 4. ¶ § to break √ in; 5. § to get √ in.

Laisser —, to allow to =; to let √ =; (to let √ in).

PENIBLE, adj. 1. (λ, to) painful (giving pain to the mind); distressing; 2. (de, to) painful; difficult; laborious.

Non, peu —, unpainful. Nature —, 1. painfulness; 2. painfulness; laboriousness.

PENIBLEMENT, adv. painfully; laboriously; difficultly.

PENICHE, n. f. (nav.) pinnace.

PENICILLÉ [pénicil-lé] E, adj. (nat. hist.) penicillate; pencil-shaped.

PENIL [pénil] n. m. (anat.) mons veneris.

PENINSULAIRE, adj. peninsular.

PENINSULE, n. f. (geog.) peninsula.

En forme de —, peninsular; peninsulated.

PÉNITENCE, n. f. 1. ¶ penitence; repentance; penance; 2. ¶ penance (punishment imposed); 3. § punishment.

Avec —, penitently; de —, penitential; en —, undergoing punishment; being punished; en — de cela, pour —, 1. in penance; 2. § as a punishment. Faire — (de), 1. ¶ § to do √ to perform penance (for); 2. ¶ § to undergo √ punishment; 3. § to have had cheer; mettre en —, to punish (children).

PÉNITENCERIE [pénitansri] n. f. 1. office of penitentiary; 2. penitentiary (office at the court of Rome).

PÉNITENCIER, n. m. penitentiary (person vested with the power of absolving in cases reserved for him).

PÉNITENT, E, adj. penitent; repentant.

PÉNITENT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. penitent; 2. (rel. ord.) penitent.

PÉNITENTIAIRE [—tancière] adj. penitentiary.

Établissement, maison —, penitentiary; penitentiary house.

PÉNITENT-IAUX [—tancière] IELLES, adj. pl. penitential.

PÉNITENTIEL [—tanciel] n. m. penitential.

PENNAGE, n. m. (falc.) plumage.

PENNE, n. f. 1. (falc.) beam-feather; feather; 2. (orn.) feather (of the tail or wing).

— scapulaire. (orn.) scapular. — de l'aile, quill feather of the wing; — de laine, thrum; — de la queue, feather of the tail. Garnir de —s, (falc.) to sum.

PENNÉ, E, adj. (bot.) pennate; pennated.

PENNIFORME, adj. (anat., bot.) penniform; feathery.

PENNON, n. m. pennon.

PENOMBRE, n. f. 1. (astr.) penumbra; 2. (fine arts) penumbra.

PENON, n. m. (nav.) dog vane.

PENSANT, E, adj. thinking; reflecting.

Bien —, right-minded; well-disposed; mal —, 1. evil-disposed; 2. evil-thinking.

PENSÉE, n. f. 1. thought; 2. thought; cogitation; mind; 3. (sing.) thought; sing.; (thinking, sing.; opinion, sing.; judgment, sing.; sentiments, pl.; 4. meaning (thing meant); 5. design; project; 6. (arts) sketch.

— alambiquée, fine-spun thought; — ultérieure, after —. La dame de ses —s, o's lady love; défaut, manque de —, vacancy. À —s ..., —-thoughted. Être absorbé, enfoncé dans ses —s, to be absorbed, buried in =; avoir la — de, to think √ of; to have a = of; découvrir sa — à q. u., to break √ o's mind to a. o.; dire sa —, to express, to speak √ o's sentiments; to speak, to state o's opinion; (to speak √ o's mind; s'éga-

rer, se perdre dans ses —s, to be lost in =; entrer dans la — de q. u., to enter a. o.'s =s, mind; s'entretenir avec ses —s, to commune with o's own =s; lire dans la — de q. u., to read √ a. o.'s =s. Il me vient une —, a = strikes me.

PENSÉE, n. f. (bot.) pansy; (heart's-ease-violet).

— sauvage, tricolore, heart's-ease; heart's-ease violet; trinity-herb.

PENSER, v. n. 1. to think √; to cogitate; 2. (λ) to think (of); to reflect (on); 3. (λ) to think (of); to bear √ in mind (...); to be aware (of); 4. (λ, of) to think √; to have some thoughts; 5. to think √; to deem; to be of opinion; 6. (... to) to think √; to hope; 7. (λ, of) to take √ care, heed; 8. to have like (to); to be near (pr. p.).

— avantageusement de, to think √ highly, well of; — bien, to = right; — tout, haut, 1. to = aloud; 2. to speak √ out; to speak √ o's mind, o's sentiments; — juste, to = right; — mal, to = wrong; — à mal, to = of harm; — en soi-même, to = to, within o's self; — à tort, to = wrong. Faire — q. u. à q. ch., to remind a. o. of a th.; (to put √ a. o. in mind of a th. Façon, manière de —, way of thinking. Qui ne pense pas, (V. senses) vacant; unreflecting. À ce que je pense, in my opinion, mind; à qui, à quoi on ne pense pas, unthought; sans y —, 1. without thinking of it; 2. unintentionally.

PENSER, v. a. 1. to think √; 2. to think √ of.

— du bien de, to think √ well of; — du mal de, to = ill of.

PENSER, n. m. 1. thought (faculty); 2. * thought (reflection).

PENSEUR, n. m. thinker.

PENSEUR, adj. thinking; reflecting.

PENSI-F, VE, adj. thoughtful; pensire.

Air —, pensiveness. D'une manière pensive, thoughtfully; pensively.

PENSION, n. f. 1. payment; 2. pension; allowance; 3. board (price of food); 4. board (food); 5. (of animals) food; keep; 6. board and lodging; 7. boarding-house; 8. boarding school; school; seminary; 9. (for horses) livery; 10. (adm.) pension; 11. (mil.) (of officers) mess; 12. (school.) tuition; schooling.

— bourgeoise, family boarding-house; demi —, half-board; forte, grande —, large boarding-school, school. — pour les chevaux, livery stable; — de demoiselles, jeunes personnes, young ladies' boarding-school, school; seminary for young ladies; — de jeunes gens, young gentlemen's boarding-school, school; seminary for young gentlemen; — de retraite, (adm.) retiring pension, allowance.

Maître de —, school-master; master of a boarding-school; maitresse de —, school-mistress; mistress of a boarding-school. Personne qui reçoit les chevaux en —, livery stable-keeper; prix de la —, tuition; schooling. En —, 1. (pers.) in a =; 2. (pers.) at boarding-school; at school; 3. (of horses) at livery; par —, (th.) pensionary; sans —, (V. senses) unpensioned. Accorder une — à q. u., to bestow a pension on a. o.; to grant a. o. a pension; aller à la —, to go √ to the =; aller en —, 1. to go √ to a =; 2. to go √ to boarding-school, school; envoyer en —, 1. to send √ to school; 2. to put √ (horses) out at livery; envoyer, mettre q. u. en — chez, to send √, to put √ a. o. to board with; être en —, 1. to board; to be at a =; 2. to be at boarding-school, school; être de la même —, (V. senses) (mil.) to mess together; faire une — de ... (à), to

allow ... (to); mettre en —, 1. to send √ to a =; 2. to put √ to boarding-school; to put √ to school; 3. to put √ (horses) out at livery; mettre en — bourgeoise, to board; to put √ to board; prendre en —, to board; to receive as a boarder; recevoir des chevaux en —, to keep √ livery-stables; tenir une —, 1. to keep √ a =; 2. to keep √ a boarding-school, school; tenir en —, to keep √ (horses) at livery.

PENSIONNAIRE, n. m. f. 1. (of boarding-houses) boarder; 2. (of boarding-schools) boarder; 3. (in Holland) pensionary; 4. (adm.) pensioner (person receiving a pension).

Demi —, half-boarder; day =. — en chambre, = that has a private room; — qui mange à la table du chef de l'établissement, parlour =.

PENSIONNAT, n. m. boarding-school.

— de demoiselles, de jeunes personnes, young ladies' =; — de jeunes gens, young gentlemen's =. Maître de —, master of a =. Entrer dans un —, to enter a =; tenir un —, to keep √ a =.

PENSIONNER, v. a. to pension; to pension off.

PENSIONNÉ, E, pa. p. pensioned.

Non —, unpensioned.

PENSUM [péncomm] n. m. (school.) imposition; task.

Donner en, pour —, to give √ as an imposition, a task.

PENTACORDE, n. m. (mus.) pentachord.

PENTAGONE, adj. 1. (geom.) pentagonal; five-angled; 2. (five-cornered).

PENTAGONE, n. m. 1. (geom.) pentagon; 2. (fort.) pentagon.

PENTAMÈTRE, adj. (anc. vers.) pentameter.

PENTAMÈTRE, n. m. (anc. vers.) pentameter.

PENTANDRIE, n. f. (bot.) pentandria.

PENTAPOLÉ, n. f. (anc. geog.) pentapolis (country having five distinguished cities).

PENTARCHIE, n. f. pentarchy (government by five chiefs).

PENTATEUQUE, n. m. (Bible) Pentateuch; sing.; (five books of Moses, pl.

PENTATHLÉ, n. m. (ant.) pentathlon (the five gymnastic exercises).

PENTE, n. f. ¶ inclination; slope; 2. ¶ declivity; descent; (down-hill); 3. ¶ acclivity; ascent; (up-hill); 4. ¶ (λ, to) inclination; propensity; 5. (of beds) valance; 6. (of book-shelves) hanging; 7. (build.) weathering; 8. (build.) (of roofs) pitch; 9. (engin.) descent; declivity; 10. (rail.) gradient; — aisée, douce, (V. senses) (rail.) good gradient; — difficile, raide, (V. senses) (rail.) bad =; — rapide, steep plane.

Avec —s et rampes, (rail.) undulating; en —, 1. ¶ declivous; sloping; in a sloping position; inclined; 2. shelving. Aller en —, 1. to incline; to slope; 2. to shelve; avoir de la —, être en —, 1. to be declivous, inclined, sloping; 2. to be shelving.

PENTECÔTE [pantikô] n. f. 1. (Christ. rel.) Whitsuntide; 2. (Jew. rel.) Pentecost.

Dimanche de la —, Whitsunday; fête de la —, Whitsuntide; offrande de —, pentecostal.

PENTIERE, n. f. V. PANTIÈRE.

PENTURE, n. f. 1. (tech.) hinge; 2. iron-brace.

PENULTIÈME, adj. 1. last but one; 2. (gram.) penultimate.

PENULTIÈME, n. f. (gram.) penult; penultima.

PENURIE, n. f. 1. penury; 2. dearth, scarcity.

Avec —, penuriously.

PEOTTE, n. f. *peotta* (gondola of the Adriatic sea).

PEPERIN [pépin] n. m. *piperine* (volcanic stone).

PEPIE, n. f. *pip* (disease of birds).
N'avoir point la — §. (pers.) 1. *not to be tongue-tied* (be talkative); 2. *to drink v/ willingly*.

PEPIN, n. m. 1. (of fruit) *pip*; 2. (of pulpy fruit) *kernel*; 3. (of grapes) *stone*.

PEPINIÈRE, n. f. 1. *nursery* (place for young trees); 2. § *nursery* (place in which persons or things are fostered).

Jardin —, *nursery-garden*.

PEPINIERISTE, n. m. *nursery-man*.

Jardinier —, =.

PEPLON,

PEPLUM [péploom] n. m. (ant.) *peplum* (upper garment of Greek women).

PERCALE, n. f. *cambric muslin*.

PERCALINE, n. f. 1. *glazed lining*;

2. (bind.) *cloth*.

En — *anglais*, (Lind.) *in cloth*.

PERÇANT, E, adj. 1. § *piercing*; 2. § *penetrating*; 3. (of sound) *piercing*; 4. (of the voice) *shrill*.

Nature — e, 1. *piercingness*; 2. (of the voice) *shrillness*. D'une manière — e, *piercingly*.

PERCE (EN), adv. *abroad*.

Mettre en —, *to broach*; *to tap*.

PERCÉ, n. m. V. *PERCÉE*.

PERCE-BOIS, n. m., pl. —, (ent.) *borer*.

PERCÉE, n. f. 1. *opening* (in a wood); 2. *vista*.

Faire une — dans, 1. *to make v/ an opening in*; 2. § *to penetrate into*.

PERCE-FEUILLE, n. f., pl. —, (bot.) *thorough-wax*.

PERCE-FORÊT, n. m., pl. —s, *deterrained huntsman*.

PERCEMENT [pérsman] n. m. § 1. *piercing*; 2. *perforation*; 3. *boring*; 4. *sticking*; 5. *lancing* (of abscesses); *tapping*; 6. *opening* (of doors, roads, streets, windows).

PERCE-MOUSSE, n. f.

PERCE-NEIGE, n. f., pl. —, (bot.) *snow-drop*; (*great-golden maiden-hair*).

PERCE-OREILLE, n. m., pl. —, (ent.) *ear-wig*.

PERCE-PIERRE, n. f., pl. —, (bot.) V. *PASSE-PIERRE*.

PERCEPTEUR, n. m. *collector* (of taxes, &c.); *gatherer*.

— de droits, *tax-gatherer*; — des impôts, *tax-gatherer*. Charge, place de —, *collectorship*.

PERCEPTIBILITÉ, n. f. 1. § *possibility of collection*; 2. § *perceptibility*.

PERCEPTIBLE, adj. 1. § *collectible*; 2. § *perceptible*; *perceivable*.

D'une manière —, *perceptibly*; *perceivably*.

PERCEPTION [pérsépçion] n. f. 1. *collection* (of taxes, &c.); 2. *collectorship*; 3. (philos.) *perception*.

Bureau de —, 1. *tax-gatherer's office*; 2. *tax-house*; faculté, pouvoir de —, (philos.) *perceptivity*. De la —, (philos.) *perceptive*. Être doué de —, *to be perceptive*; doué de —, *perceptive*.

PERCER, v. a. 1. § *to pierce*; 2. § *to perforate*; 3. § *to bore*; 4. § *to stick v/*; 5. § *to drill* (perforate); 6. § *to lance* (an abscess, a tumour); *to tap*; 7. § *to broach* (casks, liquids); *to tap*; 8. § *to open* (doors, roads, streets, windows); 9. § *to penetrate*; *to go v/ through*; 10. § *to wet v/ through*; 11. § *to penetrate*; *to pierce*; 12. § *to thrill* (afflict); 13. § *to see v/ through*; 14. (engin.) *to tunnel*.

— les nuits, *to sit v/ up at night*. — outre, *to dig v/ through*; — d'outre en outre, *de part en part*. 1. *to pierce through and through*; *to run v/ through*; 2. *to shoot v/ through*. Instrument à

—, *borer*; machine à —, (tech.) *press-drill*; *ouvrier qui perce*, *borer*.

PERCÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of *PERCER*) (of clothes) 1. *in holes*; 2. *out* (at the elbows, knees, &c.).

Bas —, (pers.) *low in cash*; non —, 1. *unpierced*; 2. *unperforated*; 3. *unbored*; 4. *unbroached*; 5. *unopened*.

SE PERCER, pr. v. (V. senses of *PERCER*) 1. § *to bore*; 2. § *to be bored*.

PERCER, v. n. 1. § *to bore*; 2. § *to break v/ through*; 3. § *to open*; *to come v/ out*; *to come v/ through*; 4. § *to leak*; *to leak out*; 5. § *to stick out*; 6. § *to appear*; *to peep out*, *forth*; 7. § *to burst v/* (come through); 8. (of teeth) *to cut v/*; 9. § (DANS, into) *to penetrate*; 10. § *to appear*; *to manifest o.'s self*; *to show v/ o.'s self*; *to break v/ through*; 11. § (pers.) *to break v/ through the crowd*; *to make v/ o.'s way*; *to become v/ known*; (*to get v/ on*).

PERCÉS, n. f. (of mus. inst.) *holes*, pl.

PERCEUR, n. m. *borer*.

PERCEVOIR, v. a. 1. *to collect* (rents, revenues, taxes); 2. (adm.) *to charge*; 3. (philos.) *to perceive*.

Qu'on ne peut —, (fin.) *uncollectible*.

PERÇU, E, pa. p. *collected*.

Non —, (fin.) *uncollected*.

PERCHE, n. f. (ich.) *perch*.

— commune, *barse*; petite —, *cole-perch*.

PERCHE, n. f. 1. *pole*; *perch*; 2. *perch* (measure); 3. (gas.) *flash-nipe*; 4. (sing.) (hunt.) *horns*, pl.

Grande —, (pers.) *person as tall as a may-pole*. Porter sur une —, des —s, *to pole*.

PERCHÉ, n. m. (of birds) *being perched*.

Au —, *when perched*; *perched*.

PERCHER, v. n. (of birds) *to perch*. Qui perche, *perching*.

SE PERCHER, pr. v. (pers.) *to perch o.'s self*; *to perch*.

PERCHOIR, adj. (orn.) *perching*.

Oiseau —, *bird*.

PERCHOIR, n. m. *roost*.

PERCIUS, E, adj. (med.) *impotent*. Avoir le cerveau, l'esprit —, *to be deficient*, *wanting in judgment*.

PERÇOIR, n. m. *piercer*.

PERCUSSION, n. f. 1. (did.) *percussion*; 2. (phys.) (of the air) *percussion*; *verberation*.

Instrument de —, *pulsatile instrument*. De —, (V. senses) *pulsatile*.

PERDABLE, adj. *losable*.

PERDANT, n. m. (play) *loser*.

PERDANT, E, adj. (play) *losing*.

PERDITION [pérsidion] n. f. 1. § *ruin*; *waste*; 2. (theol.) *perdition*; *destruction*.

S'en aller en —, *to go v/ to ruin*, *waste*.

PERDRE, v. a. 1. § (à, by) *to lose v/*; 2. § (pers.) (à, by) *to lose v/*; (*to be out of pocket*); 3. § (à, in) *to waste*; 4. § *to trifle away*; 5. § (DE, in) *to ruin*; *to be the ruin of*; *to undo v/*; 6. § *to ruin*; *to corrupt*; 7. § *to spoil* (injure, damage); 8. (nav.) *to carry away*; 9. (nav.) *to cast v/ away*; 10. (tech.) *to discharge* (water).

Faire —, 1. *to occasion*, *to cause the loss of*; 2. (à) *to break* (a. o.) of (a bad habit); faire — ... à q. u., *to drive a. o. out of his ...*. Personne qui perd, *loser*; qu'on ne peut —, 1. § *that cannot be lost*; 2. § *unrecoverable*.

PERDU, E, pa. p. V. senses of *PERDRE*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unruined*; 2. *unwasted*; 3. *unforfeited*. Enfants —s, (mil.) *forlorn hope*. Être —, *to be lost*; *to be gone*; être — sans retour, *to be irretrievably lost*; être — pour q. u., 1. *to be lost to a. o.*; 2. (th.) *to be lost on a. o.*; regarder comme —, *to give v/ up for lost*; *to give v/ up for gone*.

SE PERDRE, pr. v. 1. § *to be lost*; 2.

§ *to lose v/ o.'s self*; *to lose v/ o.'s way*; 3. § *to disappear*; 4. § *to be fused*; 5. § *to fail v/ into disuse*; 6. § *to ruin o.'s self*; *to go v/ to ruin*, (*to wreck*); *to go v/ to wreck and ruin*; 7. § *to spoil* (be injured, damaged); 8. (nav.) *to be carried away*; 9. (nav.) (of ships) *to be wrecked*; *to be cast away*.

PERDRE, v. n. 1. (à, by) *to lose v/*; *to be a loser*; 2. (pers.) (à, by) *to lose v/*; *to be out of pocket*; 3. (nav.) (of the tide) *to ebb*.

PERDREAU, n. m. (orn.) *young partridge*.

PERDRIGON, n. m. *Perdrigon plum*.

Prune de —, =.

PERDRIX [—dri] n. f. (orn.) *partridge*.

— grise, common =; — rouge, *red-legged* =. Compagnie de —, *covey of* =s; couple de —, *brace of* =s.

PERE, n. m. 1. § *father*; "sire"; 2. § *father*; *parent*; 3. —s, (pl.) *fathers*; *forefathers*; *ancestors*, pl.; 4. § (père, to) *father* (protector, benefactor); 5. § (à, to) *father* (author, cause); 6. (Rom. ant.) *father* (senator).

2. Le travail est souvent le — du plaisir, *labour is often the parent of pleasure*.

— adoptif, *adoptive father*; beau —, 1. = *in law*; 2. *step* =; — conscrit; (Rom. hist.) *conscript* =; — éternel, *Almighty*, *eternal* =; grand —, *grand* =; — noble, (theat.) *performer that plays the part of* = (in tragedy or high comedy); — nourricier, *foster* =; saint —, *holy* =; — spirituel, *ghostly* =; = *confessor*. — en Dieu, = *in God* (bishop); un — aux écus, *a ready-money man*; un — de famille, *he = of a family*; un — la joie, *gay man*. De — en fils, *from = to son*; "from sire to son"; sans —, 1. *without a =*; 2. *fatherless*. N'avoir pas de —, *to have no =*; *to be fatherless*; dormir, s'endormir avec ses —s, *to sleep v/ with o.'s =s*; être réuni à ses —s, *to be gathered to o.'s =s*. Tel — tel fils, *like = like son*.

PEREGRINATION [—sion] n. f. § *peregrination*.

PEREGRINITE, n. f. (law) *alienism*; *being an alien*.

Vice de —, *incapacity resulting from =*.

PEREMPTION [péranpçion] n. f. (law) *being barred by limitation*.

Couvrir, empêcher la —, *to prevent* =; dévolu par —, (can. law) *lapse*; tomber en dévolu par —, (can. law) *to lapse*.

PEREMPTOIRE [péranptoir] adj. 1. *peremptory*; 2. (law) *peremptory*.

Caractère —, *peremptoriness*.

PEREMPTOIREMENT [péranptoirman] adv. *peremptorily*.

PERFECTIBILITÉ, n. f. 1. *perfectibility*; 2. *improvability*.

PERFECTIBLE, adj. 1. *perfectible*; 2. *improvable*.

Non —, 1. *imperfectible*; 2. *unimprovable*. Nature non —, *unimprovable*.

PERFECTION [pérsépçion] n. f. 1. *perfection*; 2. *quality*.

— absolue, *absolute perfection*; "all-perfectness"; le plus haut degré de —, *the acme of =*; *the highest degree of =*. La — en personne, (*pink of =*. Personne qui prétend à la —, *perfectionist*. De toute —, *all-perfect*; dans la —, *to =*; de manière à conduire à la —, *perfectively*; en —, *to =*. Approcher de la —, *to approach =*; être d'une —, *to be perfect*; porter q. ch. à sa —, *to carry, to bring v/ a. th. to =*.

PERFECTIONNEMENT [pérsépçionman] n. m. *improvement*.

Non susceptible de —, *unimprovable*. Auteur de —s, (pers.) *improver*; cause de —, (th.) *improver*.

PERFECTIONNER [pèrfeksioné] v. a. 1. to perfect; to be perfective of; 2. to improve; 3. to improve on.
Nature qu'on ne peut —, *unimprovable*; personne qui perfectionne, *improver*. Qu'on peut —, *improvable*; qui perfectionne, *perfective*; qui ne perfectionne pas, *unimproving*.
PERFECTIONNÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *perfected*; 2. *improved*.
Non —, *unimproved*. Pouvoir être —, to be *improvable*.
SE PERFECTIONNER, PR. V. 1. to perfect o.' self; 2. to improve; 3. (pers.) to improve o.'s self.
PERFIDE, adj. 1. *perfidious*; *false*; *insidious*; *treacherous*; 2. (pers.) *false-hearted*.
PERFIDEMENT [pèrfidman] adv. *perfidiously*; *falsely*; *insidiously*; *untruthfully*; *treacherously*.
PERFIDIE, n. f. 1. *perfidy*; *perfidiousness*; *guile*; 2. (pers.) *false-heartedness*; *insidiousness*; *treachery*; 3. *perfidious*, *treacherous* action, thing.
Faire une —, to do a *perfidious*, *treacherous* act.
PERFOLIE, E, adj. (bot.) *perfoliate*; *perfoliated*.
PERFORATEUR, n. m. (agr.) *perforator*.
PERFORATI-F, VE, adj. (surg.) *perforative*.
PERFORATIF, n. m. (surg.) (of the trepan) *perforator*.
PERFORATION [—asion] n. f. (did.) *perforation*.
PERFORER, v. a. (arts) to perforate.
PERFORÉ, E, pa. p. (arts) *perforated*. Non —, *unperforated*.
PERI, n. m. *peri* (Persian genius).
PERIANTHE, n. m. (bot.) *perianth*; *perianthium*.
PÉRIAPTE, n. m. (Gr. ant.) *periapt*.
PÉRIBOLE, n. m. (arch.) *peribolus*.
PÉRICARDE, n. m. (anat.) *pericardium*.
PÉRICARPE, n. m. (bot.) *pericarp*; *seed-vessel*.
PÉRICHONDRE [pèrikondr] n. m. (anat.) *perichondrium*.
PÉRICLITER, v. n. (th.) to be in peril, jeopardy, danger.
PÉRICRANE, n. m. (anat.) *pericranium*.
PÉRIDOT, n. m. (jewel) *peridot*.
PÉRIDROME, n. m. (arch.) *peridrome*; *peridromus*.
PÉRIGÉE, n. m. (astr.) *perigee*; *perigeum*.
Dans son —, in o.'s =.
PÉRIGÉE, adj. (astr.) in o.'s *perigee*, *perigeum*.
PÉRIGUEUX [pèrigéu] n. m. (min.) *Perigord-stone*.
PÉRIHELIE, n. m. (astr.) *perihelion*; *perihelium*.
Dans son —, in o.'s =.
PÉRIHELIE, adj. (astr.) in o.'s *perihelion*, *perihelium*.
PÉRIL [pèri-y] n. m. 1. *peril*; *danger*; *jeopardy*; 2. *risk*.
— de la mer, (pl.) *perils*, *risk of the sea*, pl.; *sea-risk*, sing. Au — de, at the — of; à ses risques et —s, at o.'s =; en — de, in — of. Être en —, to be in —; mettre en —, to *peril*; to *endanger*. Il y a — en la demeure, the least delay may be *prejudicial*; il n'y a pas — en la demeure, delay will not be *prejudicial*.
PÉRILLEUSEMENT [pèri-yéuzman] adv. *perilously*; *dangerously*.
PÉRILLEUX [pèri-yéu] SE, adj. (DE, to) *perilous*; *dangerous*.
Nature *périlleuse*, *perilousness*.
PÉRIMER, v. n. 1. (law) to be barred by limitation; 2. to come √, to fall √ into disuse.
PÉRIMÈTRE, n. m. (geom.) *perimeter*.

PÉRINEE, n. m. (anat.) *perineum*.
PÉRIODE, n. f. 1. *period* (revolution); 2. (arith.) *repetend*; 3. (astr.) *period*; 4. (chron.) *period*; 5. (gram.) *period*; *sentence*; 6. (med.) *period*; 7. (mus.) *phrase*.
— bien arrondie, *well-turned period*; — carrée, nombreuse, (gram.) *full* =; — musicale, *musical phrase*. De —s, (V. senses) *sentential*; par —s, *sentential*.
PÉRIODE, n. m. 1. *period* (highest point); *pitch*; *stage*; 2. *period* (of time). — de temps, *period of time*; *period*.
PÉRIODICITE, n. f. *periodicity*.
PÉRIODIQUE, adj. 1. *periodic*; *periodical*; 2. *abounding in periods*; 3. (math.) (of fractions) *circulating*.
Ouvrage —, *periodical*.
PÉRIODIQUÉMENT [pèriodikman] adv. 1. *periodically*; 2. (b. s.) *in periods*.
PÉRIOCIENS [pèriocien] n. m. (geog.) *periocians* (inhabitants of the opposite side of the globe); *perioci*, pl.
PÉRIOSTE, n. m. (anat.) *periosteum*.
PÉRIOSTOSE [—ôz] n. f. (med.) *periostosis*.
PÉRIPATÉTICIEN [—ciin] NE, adj. *Peripatetic*.
PÉRIPATÉTICIEN [—ciin] n. m. NE, n. f. *Peripatetic*.
PÉRIPATÉTISME, n. m. *Peripateticism*.
PÉRIPÉTIE [pèripéci] n. f. 1. (lit.) *peripeteia*; *revolution*; 2. (theat.) *catastrophe*; *event*.
PÉRIPHÉRIE, n. f. (geom.) *periphery*.
PÉRIPHRASE [pèrifraz] n. f. (rhet.) *periphrase*; *periphrasis*; *circumlocution*.
De —, *periphrastic*; *periphrastical*; par —, *periphrastically*. Exprimer par une —, des —s, to *periphrase*.
PÉRIPHRASE [pèrifraz] v. n. to *periphrase*.
PÉRIPLÈ, n. m. (anc. geog.) *periplus* (circumnavigation).
PÉRIPLÈMONIE, n. f. (med.) *peripneumonia*; *peripneumony*.
PÉRIPTÈRE, n. m. (arch.) *periptere*; *periptery*.
PÉRIPTÈRE, adj. (arch.) *peripteral*; *peripterous*.
PÉRIR, v. n. 1. § (DE, with) to *perish*; 2. § to *decay*; 3. § to *die* √; to *sink* √ down; 4. § to *be lost*, *destroyed*; 5. (law) to be *barred by limitation*; 6. (theol.) to *die*.
— corps et biens, (of ships) to *perish* crew and cargo.
[Périr is conj. with avoir when it expresses action; and with être when denoting a state.]
PÉRISCIENS [—ciin] n. m. (anc. geog.) *periscians*; *periscii*, pl.
PÉRISSABLE, adj. 1. *perishable*; 2. of *decay*.
Nature —, *perishableness*.
PÉRISTALTIQUE, adj. (med.) *peristaltic*.
PÉRISTYLE, n. m. (arch.) *peristyle*.
Orné d'un —, adorned with a =.
PÉRISTYLE, adj. (arch.) adorned with a *peristyle*.
PÉRITOINE, n. m. (anat.) *peritoneum*.
PERKALE. V. **PERCALE**.
PERKALINE. V. **PERCALINE**.
PERLASSE, n. f. (sing.) *pearl-ashes*, pl.
PERLE, n. f. 1. § *pearl*; 2. (of bracelets, chaplets, collars) *bead*; 3. (arch.) *bead*; 4. (med.) *pearl*; 5. (print.) *pearl*.
— artificielle, fausse, *artificial pearl*. — de Venise, *glass bead*; *bugle*. Blanc de —, =-powder; =-white; fabricant de —s, de grains de —s, *bead-maker*; fil de —s, *string of* =s; grain de —, *bead*; herbe aux —s, (bot.) =-grass; =-wort; greuil; *gromwell*; =-white; mère —, *mother of* =; shell; nacre de —, *mother of* =;

pêche aux —s, =-fishery; *semence de* —, *seed* =; *semence de* — de Venise, *seed-bugle*. De —, *pearly*. Enfiler des —s, 1. § to *string* √ =s; 2. § to *prick* *straws* (do nothing); garnir, orner de —s, to *pearl*; jeter, semer des —s devant les pourceaux, to *cast* √ =s before *swine*; ressembler aux —s, to *resemble* =s; to *pearl*. Qui ressemble aux —s, *pearled*. C'est la — de ..., he, she, it is the best of ...
PERLE, E, adj. 1. § *pearled*; 2. *pearly*; 3. *beady*; 4. (of sugar) *boiled twice*; 5. (her.) *pearled*; 6. (mus.) *brilliant*.
Spath —, (min.) *pearl-spar*.
PERLER, v. n. to *bead* (form globules).
PERLIER, IÈRE, adj. § of *pearl*.
Huitre perlière, 1. *pearl-oyster*; 2. *pearl-shell*.
PERLIÈRE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *cudweed*.
PERLON, n. m. (ich.) *sapphirine*; *gurnet*; (swallow-fish); *tub*; (tub-fish).
PERLURE, n. f. (hunt.) *curling* (of horns).
PERMANEMENT [permanaman] adv. § *permanently*.
PERMANENCE, n. f. *permanence*; *permanency*.
En —, 1. *permanent*; 2. *permanently*. Se déclarer en —, to *declare* o.'s self *permanent*.
PERMANENT, E, adj. 1. *permanent*; 2. (mech.) *constant*.
Non —, *unpermanent*. D'une manière —e, *permanently*.
PERMEABILITÉ, n. f. (phys.) *permeability*; *perviousness*.
PERMEABLE, adj. (phys.) (à, to) *permeable*; *pervious*.
PERMESSE, n. m. (anc. geog.) *Permessus*.
PERMETTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like **METTRE**) (à, to; de, to; que, [subj.] 1. to *permit*; to *allow*; 2. to *permit*; to *allow*; to *suffer*; to *give* √ leave; 3. to *afford* room; 4. to *afford*.
2. — q. ch. à q. u., to *permit*, to *allow* a. o. a. th.; — à q. u. de faire q. ch., to *allow*, to *permit*, to *suffer* a. o. to do a. th.
À qui l'on permet tout, à qui tout est permis, *all-licensed*.
PERMIS, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **PERMETTRE**) 1. *allowable*; 2. *justifiable*.
À vous — de ..., — à vous de ..., you may ...; est-il — de ...? is it *allowable* to ...? may I, we be *allowed* to ...? may I, we ...?
SE PERMETTRE, PR. V. 1. (DE, to) to *permit*, to *allow*, to *suffer* o.'s self; 2. to *indulge*; to *indulge* o.'s self (in, with); 3. (b. s.) (de, to) to *take* √ the liberty.
PERMIS, n. m. 1. *permission* (written); 2. (cust.) *permit*; 3. (police) *permission*.
— de chasse, *shooting-license*. Se faire délivrer un —, (cust.) to *receive*, to *take* √ out a *permit*.
PERMISSION, n. f. 1. (de, to) *permission*; *leave*; 2. (cust.) *permit*; 3. (police) *permission*.
Avec —, with *permission*, *leave*; *permissively*; avec la — de q. u., with a. o.'s =, *leave*. Accorder la —, to *grant* =; to *allow*; demander la —, 1. to *ask* =, *leave*; 2. (de) to *beg* (to); donner la —, to *give* √ =, *leave*; prendre la — sous son bonnet, to *take* √ French *leave*; solliciter la —, to *entreat*, to *crave* =.
PERMUTABLE, adj. (gram.) *commutable*.
PERMUTANT, n. m. *permuter*; *person that exchanges his employment, situation with another*.
PERMUTATION [—asion] n. f. 1. *permutation* (of employment, situation); 2. *transposition*; 3. (alg.) *permuta-*

tion, change; 4. (did.) change; 5. (gram.) permutation.
PERMUTER, v. a. to exchange (employments, situations).
SE PERMUTER, pr. v. (gram.) to permute.
PERNICIEUSEMENT [—cieuzman] adv. perniciously; injuriously; prejudicially, hurtfully; mischievously.
PERNICIEU-X [—cieû] SE, adj. § (à, to) pernicious; injurious; prejudicial; hurtful; mischievous.
 Nature pernicieuse, perniciousness.
PERNOCTER, v. u. † to pass, to spend the night.
PERONÉ, n. m. (anat.) fibula; perone.
PERONNELLE, n. f. (silly talkative woman, jade).
PERORATION, n. f. (rhet.) peroration.
 Faire une —, to make a =.
PERORER, v. n. 1. (to) harangue; (to) hold forth; 2. (b. s.) to speechify.
PEROREUR, n. m. (b. s.) haranguer; holder-forth; speechifier.
PEROT, n. m. tree of the age of two cuttings (of the wood in which it grows).
PÉROU, n. m. 1. (geog.) Peru; 2. § (sing.) treasures of Peru, pl.
 Ce n'est pas le —, it is not inestimable, invaluable; (it is no great things).
PÉROXYDE, n. m. (chem.) peroxyd.
PERPENDICULAIRE, adj. 1. (A, to) perpendicular; 2. (geom.) perpendicular; normal.
 — au principal, (geom.) (of axes) conjugate. Ligne —, perpendicular. Aux côtés —s, wall-sided.
PERPENDICULAIRE, n. f. (geom.) perpendicular.
 Abaisser une —, to let fall a =; élever une —, to erect a =.
PERPENDICULAIREMENT [—lèrman] adv. perpendicularly.
PERPENDICULARITÉ, n. f. perpendiculatity.
PERPENDICULE, n. m. † (did.) perpendicular line.
PERPÉTRATION [pèrpétracion] n. f. (law) perpetration.
PERPÉTRER, v. n. † (law) to perpetrate.
PERPETUATION [—acion] n. f. (did.) perpetuation.
PERPÉTUEL, LE, adj. 1. perpetual; 2. everlasting; * ever-during; 3. (mus.) (of canons) infinite.
 Durée —le, everlastingness; everlasting, perpetual duration.
PERPÉTUELLEMENT [—tuelman] adv. 1. perpetually; 2. everlastingly.
PERPÉTER, v. a. to perpetuate.
SE PERPÉTER, pr. v. to be perpetuated.
PERPÉTUITE, n. f. perpetuity.
 À —, 1. in =; for a =; for ever; 2. (b. s.) for life; 3. (law) in =; for ever; 4. (crim. law) for life.
PERPLEXE, adj. 1. perplex; perplexed; 2. perplexing.
 Rendre —, to perplex.
PERPLEXITÉ, n. f. perplexity.
 Avec —, with =; perplexedly. Être dans une grande —, to be in great =; être, mettre dans la —, to perplex.
PERQUISITION [pèrkizicion] n. f. 1. search; perquisition; 2. (law) search. — rigoureuse, (law) strict search; — dans une maison, (law) in a house. Mandat de —, (law) = warrant. Faire es —s, (law) to search; faire une — bez q. u., (law) to search a. o.'s house; — d'un mandat de —, (law) to issue = warrant.
PERRE, n. m. (build.) water-wing.
PERRON, n. m. 1. flight of steps; 2. (arch.) perron.
PERROQUET, n. m. 1. (orn.) parrot;

2. § (b. s.) (pers.) parrot; 3. (nav.) gallant-sail; gallant.
 — volant, (nav.) royal. Bâton de —, parrot's perch.
PERRUCHE, n. f. (orn.) 1. female parrot; 2. perroquet.
PERRUQUE, n. f. 1. wig; peruke; 2. § prejudiced old man.
 — à nœuds, bob-wig; bob. Tête à —, 1. barber's block; 2. § prejudiced old man. Porter —, la —, to wear a =; prendre —, to begin to wear a =; (to take a = to a =).
PERRUQUIER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. peruke-maker.
PERS, E, adj. † bluish.
PERSAN, E, adj. Persian.
PERSAN, n. m. 1. Persian (man); 2. Persian (language).
PERSANE, n. f. Persian (woman).
PERSE, n. f. 1. (geog.) Persia; 2. Persian (woman); 3. chintz (textile fabric).
PERSE, n. m. Persian (man).
PERSECUTANT, E, adj. importunate; troublesome.
PERSECUTER, v. a. § (DE, with) to persecute.
PERSECU-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. § persecutor.
PERSECU-TEUR, TRICE, adj. § persecuting.
PERSECUTION [—ucion] n. f. § persecution.
PERSEE, n. m. (astr.) Perseus.
PERSEVERAMENT, adv. † perseveringly.
PERSEVERANCE, n. f. perseverance; industry.
 Avec —, perseveringly; industriously.
PERSEVERANT, E, adj. persevering; industrious.
 Peu —, unindustrious.
PERSEVERER, v. n. (DANS, in; à, in) 1. to persevere; 2. to persist in o.'s opinion.
PERSICAIRE, n. f. (bot.) persicaria; water-pepper; culerage; lake-weed. — douce, smart-weed; — commune, grande —, persicaria. Renouée —, smart-weed.
PERSICOT, n. m. "persicot" (spirited liquor).
PERSIENNE, n. f. window-blind.
PERSIFLAGE, n. m. quizzing.
 De —, 1. of =; 2. quizzical. Qui aime le —, quizzical.
PERSIFLER, v. a. to quiz.
PERSIFLER, v. n. to quiz.
PERSIFLEUR, n. m. quiz.
PERSIL [pèrsi] n. m. (bot.) parsley. — cultivé, garden =. — des marais, (smallage).
PERSILLADE [pèrsi-yadd] n. f. (culin.) cold beef with parsley.
 Bœuf à la —, =.
PERSILLÉ [pèrsi-jé] E, adj. (of cheese) spotty.
PERSIQUE, adj. (arch.) Persian; Persic.
PERSISTANCE, n. f. persistence.
PERSISTANT, E, adj. (bot.) persistent; persisting; indecious.
PERSISTER, v. n. 1. (DANS, in; à, in) to persist; 2. to persist in o.'s opinion.
PERSONNAGE, n. m. 1. personage (person); 2. (b. s.) person; 3. (theat.) character; part; person represented.
 Faire un —, (theat.) to perform, to play a part.
PERSONNALITÉ, n. f. 1. (did.) personality; 2. personal feeling; 3. self-love; 4. selfishness; 5. personality (direct applicability to a. o.); 6. personal remark.
PERSONNAT, n. m. "personnat" (benefice in a cathedral giving precedence over the canons).
PERSONNE, n. f. 1. person; 2. woman;

female; 3. (gram.) person; 4. (law) person; body; 5. (theol.) person.
 1. Je n'ai vu qu'une seule —, et elle ne m'a pas parlé. I saw but one person and he, she did not speak to me.
 Jeune —, girl; young girl, lady; young female; youth. Beau de sa —, personable. Erreur dans la —, de —, error in the person. A la première, seconde, troisième —, (gram.) in the first, second, third person; à sa —, (law) in person; de sa —, in person; en —, en propre —, in person; en la —, de, in the person of; sans acception de —s, without respect of persons. Avoir soin de sa —, to take care of o.'s self, of o.'s dear self; être content de sa —, de sa petite —, to be satisfied with o.'s self; faire acception de —s, to have respect of persons; to respect persons; payer de sa —, 1. to expose o.'s self (to danger); 2. † to discharge o.'s duty in person. Parlant à sa —, (law) speaking to him in person.
 [PERSONNE, person, is always feminine in French even when it means a man.]
PERSONNE, n. m. 1. any one; (any body; any; 2. no one; (no body; none).
 1. — oserait-il nier? would any one dare deny? 2. — ne le dit, no one says so; il n'y a — qui ne négligeât un intérêt si important, no one would neglect an interest so important.
 Il n'y a plus — au logis, his, her senses are lost, gone.
 [Personne used neg. always requires ne before the verb (F. Ex. 2); followed by a relative pron. it often requires a subj. (F. Ex. 2).]
PERSONNE, E, adj. (bot.) personate; masked.
 Fleur —e, = flower.
PERSONNÉE, n. f. (bot.) personate, masked flower.
PERSONNEL, LE, adj. 1. personal; 2. selfish; self loving; 3. (gram.) personal; 4. (law) (of actions) personal.
PERSONNEL, n. m. (sing.) 1. † personal qualities, pl.; 2. (adm.) persons (body), pl.; "personnel", sing.
PERSONNELLEMENT [—nèlman] adv. personally.
PERSONNIFICATION [—acion] n. f. personification.
PERSONNIFIER, v. a. to personify; to impersonate.
PERSPECTIF, VE, adj. perspective.
 Plan —, (persp.) = plane; plane of the picture.
PERSPECTIVE, n. f. 1. § prospect; 2. § vista (futurity); view; 3. (opt.) perspective; 4. (persp.) appearance.
 — aérienne, (opt.) aerial perspective; belle —, fine prospect; — linéaire, lineal =; — riant, smiling, delightful, pleasant prospect. En —, 1. § in the distance; 2. § in =, prospect; prospective; 3. § prospectively. Avoir la — de §, to have a prospect of; offrir en — §, to hold out.
PERSPICACE, adj. perspicacious.
PERSPICACITÉ, n. f. perspicacity.
PERSPICUITE, n. f. perspicuity.
PERSPIRATION [—acion] n. f. (med.) perspiration.
PERSUADER, v. a. 1. (à, ...; de, to) to persuade; 2. (DE, of) to persuade; to convince; to satisfy.
 1. — à q. u. de faire q. ch., to persuade a. o. to do a. th. 2. — q. u. de q. ch., to persuade, to convince, to satisfy a. o. of a. th.
 — q. u. de q. ch., 1. to persuade, to convince, to satisfy a. o. of a. th.; 2. (to talk a. o. into a. th.; — par importunité, to over-persuade; — à tort, to mispersuade. Facile à —, persuasible; suaisible. Personne qui persuade, persuader (of); talent de —, persuasiveness. Que l'on peut —, à qui l'on peut —, persuasible; suaisible.
PERSUADE, E, pa. p. persuaded; convinced; satisfied.
 Non —, unpersuaded; unconvinced.

Être —, to be persuaded; to rest assured; être — malgré soi, to be over-persuaded; pouvoir être —, to be persuadable.

SE PERSUADER, pr. v. (DE, OF) to persuade, to convince o.'s self.

PERSUADER, v. n. to persuade; to convince.

PERSUASI-F, VE, adj. persuasive.

Force persuasive, persuasiveness.

D'une manière persuasive, persuasively.

PERSUASION [persuasion] n. f. 1. persuasion (action); 2. persuasion; conviction; belief.

Fausse —, mispersuasion. Susceptible de —, persuadable; persuasible. À la — de, by persuasion of; dans la — que, with the persuasion that. Avoir la —, être dans la —, to be persuaded.

PERTE, n. f. 1. § (pour, to) loss; 2. § waste (action); 3. § waste (thing lost); 4. § wastefulness; 5. § ruin; 6. § spoil (cause of ruin); 7. § ruin; corruption; 8. (med.) flooding.

— affreuse, dreadful, shocking loss; —s blanches, (med.) whites, pl.; — douloureuse, melancholy, painful; — grande —, great, heavy; — pure —, dead; — regrettable, lamented; — à jamais regrettable, ever to be lamented. La — du Rhône, (geog.) place where the Rhône disappears (under the rocks). Dépense en pure —, waste. À —, 1. losing; at a —; 2. losing; à — de..., out of...; de —, (V. senses) losing; en pure —, 1. in mere waste; 2. wasteful; 3. wastefully; 4. (to no purpose; in vain. Courir à sa —, to go to ruin, (to wreck) (to go to wreck and ruin; dédommager d'une —, to defray a —; entraîner une —, to entail a —; éprouver, essayer une —, to experience, to sustain a —; (to meet with a —; être la — de q. u., to be a. o.'s ruin; être en —, 1. to be a loser; to be out of pocket; 2. (com.) to be a, the sufferer; faire une —, to have a —; se récupérer de ses —s, (com.) to retrieve o.'s —s; réparer une —, to retrieve a —; réparer ses —s, to retrieve o.'s self; to retrieve o.'s —s; se retirer sur sa —, to go away, off a loser; supporter une —, to bear a —.

PERTINEMENT [—man] adv. pertinently.

PERTINENCE, n. f. (law) pertinence.

PERTINENT, E, adj. 1. pertinent (proper); 2. (law) pertinent.

PERTUIS, n. m. 1. + opening; 2. (engin.) thorough; 3. (sing.) (geog.) straits (of Antioch, Maumusson), pl.

PERTUISANE, n. f. partisan (halberd).

PETURBA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. disturber; author of a, the disturbance.

PETURBA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1. (mech.) disturbing; 2. (med.) substitutive.

Force perturbatrice, (mech.) disturbing force; médecine perturbatrice, substitutive medicine.

PETURBATION [—tion] n. f. 1. (did.) perturbation; 2. (astr.) perturbation; 3. (med.) perturbation.

PERVENCHE, n. f. (bot.) periwinkle. Grande —, — majeure, great; petite —, — mineure, lesser.

PERVERS, E, adj. 1. perverse; + fro-ward; 2. wayward.

D'une manière —e, 1. perversely; 2. waywardly.

PERVERS, n. m. perverse person; wrong-doer.

PERVERSION, n. f. perversion.

PERVERSITÉ, n. f. 1. perversity; + fro-wardness; 2. waywardness.

Avec —, 1. perversely; + fro-wardly; 2. waywardly.

PERVERTIR, v. a. 1. to pervert; 2.

(th.) to be a perverter of; to be pervertive of.

Propre à —, perversive (of). Chose, personne qui pervertit, pervertir (of); que l'on peut —, pervertible.

PERVERTI, E, pa. p. perverted.

Pouvoir être —, to be pervertible.

SE PERVERTIR, pr. v. to be perverted; to become a pervert.

PESADE, n. f. (man.) pesade.

PESAGE, n. m. weighing (action).

PESAMMENT, adv. 1. § heavily; weightily; ponderously; 2. § heavily

PESANT, E, adj. 1. § heavy; weighty;

2. § heavy; slow; sluggish; 3. § heavy;

unlively; dull; torpid; 4. § (of corn) of

weight; weight; 5. (did.) ponderous.

— à la main, (man.) heavy in hand;

that leans on the bit.

PESANT, adv. in weight; weight.

PESANT, n. m. + § weight.

Valoir son — d'or, to be worth o.'s

— in gold.

PESANTEUR, n. f. 1. § heaviness;

weightiness; weight; 2. § heaviness

(indisposition in a part of the body); 3.

§ heaviness; slowness; sluggishness;

4. § heaviness, dullness; unliveliness;

5. § heaviness; weight; burdensome-

ness; onerousness; 6. (did.) ponderosi-

ty; ponderousness; 7. (phys.) gravity;

force of gravity.

— universelle, (phys.) general, uni-

versal gravity.

PESEE, n. f. weighing (quantity

weighed), weigh.

PESE-LIQUEUR, n. m., pl. —s.

(phys.) hydrometer; water-poise.

PESE-PAPIER, n. m., pl. —, paper-

weigher.

PESEUR, v. a. 1. § to weigh (with a

balance); 2. § to weigh out; 3. § to weigh

off; 4. § to weigh; to ponder; to con-

sider.

— plus que, to overweigh; to weigh

down. Que l'on peut —, weighable.

PESE, E, pa. p. V. senses of PESER.

Non —, que l'on n'a pas —, unweigh-

ed.

PESER, v. n. 1. § to weigh (have a

certain weight); 2. § to be weight (have

the proper weight); 3. § (sur, on, upon)

to weigh; to bear; to bear; to bear; to

press; 4. § (sur, on, upon) to be

heavy; to lie; to lie; to lie; to lie; to

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PESTIFERE, n. m. person infected with the plague.

Hôpital, maison des —s, pest-house.

PESTILENCE, n. f. 1. + pestilence;

2. + § pestilence (corruption).

PESTILENT, E, adj. 1. (did.) pestilen-

tial; 2. § infectious; contagious.

PESTILENTIEL [—lanciel] I.E, adj.

§ pestilential (infected with the plague);

pestilent; pestiferous; 2. pestilential

(producing infection); pestilent; infe-

tious; pestiferous.

PET, n. m. O fart.

— de bonne, apple-fritter. Faire, lâ-

cher un — O, to break a wind; to

let a fart.

PETALE, n. m. (bot.) petal; flower

leaf.

En —, petal-shaped.

PÉTALISME, n. m. (ant.) petalism.

PÉTALOÏDE, adj. (bot.) petal-shaped.

PETARADE, n. f. O 1. (of animals)

farting; 2. noise with the mouth (in

contempt).

PETARD, n. m. 1. (mil.) petard; 2.

(fire-works) cracker.

Faire jouer le — contre, faire sauter

avec un —, to blow up with a pet-

ard.

PETARDER, v. a. (mil.) to blow up

with a petard.

PETARDIER, n. m. petardier.

PETASE [pétáz] n. m. (ant.) petasus.

PETAUD [petò]

PETAUD [petò] n. m.

C'est la cour du roi —, it is Bedlam

broke loose.

PETAUDIERE [pétodièr]

PETAUDIERE [pétodièr] n. f. bears

garden (assembly without order).

PETECHIAL, E, adj. (med.) petechial.

PETECHIES, n. f. (med.) petechiae, pl.

PET-EN-L'AIR, n. m., pl. PETS-EN-

L'AIR, "pet-en-l'air" (short morning

gown).

PETER,

PETER, v. n. O 1. to break a wind

to fart; 2. (th.) to crackle; 3. (th.)

to crack; 4. (th.) to make a loud re-

port; 5. (of fire-arms) to explode.

— à q. u. dans la main, (pers.) to

fail a. o.; to leave a. o. in the lurch.

PETEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. O

PETEU-X, n. m. SE, n. f. O fartern

PETILLANT [peti-yan] E,

PETILLANT [peti-yan] E, adj. 1.

§ crackling; 2. § (DE, with) sparkling;

D'une manière —e, sparklingly.

PETILLEMENT [peti-y-man]

PETILLEMENT [peti-y-man] n. m. 1.

§ crackling; 2. § sparkling.

PETILLER [peti-yé]

PETILLER [peti-yé] v. n. 1. § to crackle;

2. § (DE, with) to sparkle; 3. § (DE, off)

to be full; 4. § (b. s.) (DE, with) to

(be full); 5. § (de, to) to be eager; to

long.

1. Le sel, les feuilles pétillent dans le feu.

2. Ses yeux pétillent, his eyes sparkle.

3. — d'esprit, to sparkle

with wit. 3. — d'ardeur, d'impatience, de

joie, to be full of ardour, impatience, joy.

4. — de colère, d'indignation, to boil with anger.

5. — de faire q. ch., to be eager to

to long to do a. th.

PETIOLE [péciol] n. m. (bot.) (of

leaves) petiole; foot-stalk; leaf-stalk;

stalk.

PETIOLE [péciol] E, adj. (bot.) pe-

tiolate; petioled.

PETIT [pi] E, adj. 1. § little (not

great); 2. § small (not large); 3. § (of

stature) short; diminutive; 4. § (b. s.)

der; small; thin; 5. § small; inconside-

rable; unimportant; 6. § (b. s.) un-

important; insignificant; trifling;

petty; 7. § (b. s.) petty; mean; 8. §

by; 8. § slender; limited; confined;

narrow; 9. § (dear, fond; darling); 10.

(of beer) small; 11. (of o.'s children's,

nephews, nieces' children) *grand*; 12. (zool.) *dwarf*.

1. Un — livre, a little book. 2. Un fort — livre, un livre fort —, a very small book.

Infinitesimal —, (math.) *infinitely small*; *infinitesimal*; un peu —, 1. rather little; 2. smallish; tout —, (V. senses) very small; (tiny) — et gros. short and stout; stubby. — à —, little and little; by little and little. En —, 1. in diminutive; 2. on a small scale. — à — l'oiseau fait son nid, light strokes fell great oaks.

[**PETIT** precedes the noun unless it is modified by an adverb of quantity; in the latter case it either precedes or follows. V. Ex. 1.]

PETIT [pi] n. m. E. n. f. 1. (pers.) *little child*, one, m. f.; *little fellow*, m.; *little girl*, f.; 2. (pers.) *little dear*; *dear*; *darling*; *fondling*; 3. (of animals) *young one*; —s, (pl.) *young*; 4. (of certain animals, especially of bears, lions, tigers) *cub*; 5. (of certain animals of prey) *whelp*; 6. (of cats) *kitten*; 7. (of dogs) *pup*; *puppy*; *whelp*.

Grands et —s, great and little; (high and low. Du — au grand, from little things to great; from little to great. Conclure du — au grand, to conclude. to infer the result of things on a large scale from that of things on a small one; faire des —s, 1. (of animals) to bring forth young; 2. (of certain animals of prey) to whelp; 3. (of cats) to kitten; 4. (of dogs) to pup; to whelp.

PETITEMENT [pitman] adv. 1. *little*; but little; 2. *slenderly*; *poorly*; *meanly*; 3. (b. s.) *meanly*; *pettily*.

Être logé —, 1. to inhabit small apartments; 2. to inhabit a small house.

PETITESSE, n. f. 1. § *littleness*; 2. § *smallest*; 3. (of stature) *shortness*; *diminutiveness*; 4. *slenderness*; *smallness*; *thinness*; 5. § *smallness*; *inconsiderableness*; 6. § (b. s.) *insignificance*; *triflingness*; *pettiness*; 7. § (b. s.) *pettiness*; *meanness*; 8. § *limitedness*; *narrowness*; *limitedness*.

PETIT-GRIS, n. m., pl. **PETITS-GRIS**, 1. (mam.) *Siberian squirrel*; 2. (fur.) *minever*.

Peau de —, (fur.) *Calabar-skin*.

PÉTITION [péticion] n. f. 1. *petition* (written request to public officers, bodies); 2. *petitioning* (action).

— opposée, counter petition. — de principe, (log.) "*petitio principii*"; (begging the question. Droit de —, right to petition; right of petitioning; objet d'une —, prayer of a —; personne contre laquelle on a présenté une —, petitioner. Par une — de principe, petitionarily; by begging the question; par voie de —, petitionarily. Apostiller une —, to add a recommendation to a —; faire une —, 1. to draw up a —; 2. to address a —; faire une — de principe, to beg the question; faire droit à une —, to grant the prayer of a —; faire présenter une — à, to petition; rédiger une —, to draw up a —.

PÉTITIONNAIRE [péticionnèr] n. m. f. 1. *petitioner*; 2. (law) *suppliant*.

PÉTITISSIME, adj. (jest.) *infinitely small*; *most small*.

PÉTOIRE, n. m. (law) *claim of the right of property in personal estate*. Au —, for a —.

PÉTOIRE, adj. (law) *claiming the right of property in personal estate*.

PETON, n. m. 1. (of children) *foot* (small); 2. (jest.) *foot* (small).

PÉTONCLE, n. m. (conch.) *scallop*.

PETREAU, n. m. (hort.) *sucker*.

PETREE, adj. (geog.) (of Arabia) *tony*.

PÉTEL, n. m. (orn.) *petrel*; *petrel*.

— obscur, dusky shearwater. — de tempête, stormy petrel.

PETREU-X [pétré] SE, adj. (anat.) *rocky*.

Os —, os petrosus.

PÉTRIFIANT, E, adj. *petrifying*; *petrifying*.

PÉTRIFICATION [—acion] n. f. *petrification*; *petrification*; *petrescence*.

PÉTRIFIER, v. a. 1. § to petrify (convert to stone); 2. § (DE, with) to petrify.

PÉTRIFIE, E, pa. p. *petrified*.

Non —, *unpetrified*.

SE **PÉTRIFIER**, pr. v. § to petrify.

Qui se pétrifie, (min) *petrescent*.

PÉTRIN, n. m. 1. § *kneading-trough*;

2. § *scrape*; *hobble*; 3. (brick.) *pug-mill*.

Mettre dans le — §, to get (a. o.) into a scrape, hobble; to hobble; se mettre dans le —, to get (a. o.) into a scrape, hobble; sortir du —, to get (a. o.) out of a scrape, hobble.

PÉTRIR, v. a. 1. § to knead; 2. § to make (a. o.) to form.

Moulin à —, *kneading-machine*, *mill*.

PÉTRISSAGE, n. m. § *kneading*.

PÉTRISSEUR, n. m. (bak.) *muller*; *bread-maker*.

PÉTROLE, n. m. *petroleum*; *petrol*; (Barbados tar).

Huile de —, =.

PÉTROSE [pétrosileks] n. m. (min.) *petrosilex*.

PETTO (IN) [inn pétto] adv. *in petto*.

Réserver —, to keep (a. o.) =.

PÉTULAMMENT, adv. *petulantly*.

PÉTULANCE, n. f. *petulance*; *petulance*.

Avec —, with =; *petulantly*.

PÉTULANT, E, adj. *petulant*.

D'une manière —, *petulantly*.

PÉTUN, n. m. + 1. *tobacco*; 2. *snuff*.

PÉTUNER, v. n. + 1. to smoke; 2. to take (a. o.) snuff.

PÉTUNSE, n. m. *petunse* (porcelain stone); *petunse*; *petunize*.

PEU, adv. 1. (sing.) *little* (small quantity); 2. (pl.) *few* (small number); 3. not; un...; in...

1. — de temps, little time; il a — bu, he has drunk little. 2. — de jours, few days are sufficient; il y a — de rois qui sachent chercher la véritable gloire, there are few kings who know how to seek true glory. 3. — important, not important; unimportant; — considérable, inconsiderable.

— ou point, little or none; = if any; ni — ni point, none at all; none: — ou prout, or much; ni — ni prout, neither much nor =; pas —, 1. not a =; 2. not a few; quelque —, a =; rather. at all; si — que, (subj.) however =; how = soever; si — que rien, very =; a mere nothing; tant soit —, ever so =; — de chose, =; a trifle; trifling matter; — de gens, few; few people. — à —, 1. by degrees; = and =; by = and =; 2. by inches; inch by inch. À — près, à — de chose près, nearly; about; à — près la même chose, much the same;) much of a muchness; dans — de temps, shortly; en — de temps, shortly; pour — que, (subj.) however =; sous —, shortly; in a short time. C'est — de, c'est — que de..., is =; but =.

[**PEU** preceding a noun requires to be separated from it by *de* (V. Ex. 1 and 2). With verbs, it follows in simple tenses, and is placed between the aux. and the pa. p. in compound tenses (V. Ex. 1); followed by a relative pron. it often requires the subj. (V. Ex. 2).]

PEU, n. m. 1. (sing.) *little* (small quantity); a little; 2. (pl.) *few* (small number); a few; 3. bit; 4. *shortness* (of space, duration).

Un —, 1. a little; 2. a few; 3. just; 4. ...; encore un —, 1. a little more; 2. a few more; tant soit —, 1. over so little; a little; 2. somewhat; a little.

Un homme de —, a man of low condition. Il n'y en a pas pour —, there is much, there is a great deal.

PEUPLADE, n. f. 1. *people* (emigrating in order to populate another country); 2. *colony*; 3. *horde* (of uncivilized people); *tribe*.

PEUPLE, n. m. 1. *people*; *nation*; —s, (pi.) *nations*. pl.; 2. *people* (great body of inhabitants); 3. *people*; *vulgar*; 4. *people* (multitude); 5. (of fish) *small fish*; 6. (of plants) *sucker*; 7. (bot.) *poplar*.

1. Un grand —, a great people, nation; les —s de la terre, the nations of the earth.

Le menu, petit —, the common people; the vulgar; le commun du —, common, vulgar =. Du —, vulgar.

PEUPLE, adj. *vulgar*; *common*.

PEUPLIER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. to people; to populate; 2. to stock (with inhabitants); 3. to stock (with animals).

SE **PEUPLIER**, pr. v. (DE, with) to people; to populate.

PEUPLIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *poplar*.

— anguleux, de la Caroline, *Carolina* =; — blanc, *white* =; — franc, *noir*, *black* =; — pyramidal, d'Italie, *Lombardy*, *pine* =.

PEUR [pèur] n. f. 1. *fear*; 2. *fright*; 3. *dread*.

Grand' —, great fear. À faire —, frightfully; to a frightful degree: de —, for =; out of =; de — de, for = of; de — que, (subj. & ne) for =; lest; sans —, 1. without =; fearless; 2. fearlessly; 3. unappalled; undismayed. Avoir —, 1. to be in =; 2. (de) to be in = (of); to be fearful (of); to be afraid (of, to); to fear; 3. (que) (subj. & ne) to fear; to be afraid; avoir bien —, to be much, very much afraid; avoir une — du diable, to be frightened out of o.'s senses, wits; chasser par la —, to fright, to frighten away; en être quitte pour la —, to have been afraid only; faire — à, 1. to frighten; 2. to frighten away; faire une — du diable à q. u., to frighten, to fright a. o. out of his senses, wits; mourir de —, to be frightened, frightened, terrified to death; to die (a. o.) with fear; faire mourir de —, to frighten, to fright, to terrify to death. N'aie pas —! n'ayez pas —! (never fear; n'aie pas, n'ayez pas — pour q. u.!) never fear (a. o.)!

PEUREU-X [pèré] SE, adj. *fearful*; *timorous*; *timid*.

PEUT-ÊTRE, adv. 1. *perhaps*; *may be*; 2. *perchance*; 3. *assuredly*; *surely*.

1. Vous l'avez — vu, you have perhaps seen him; — l'avez-vous vu, perhaps you have seen him.

— que non, perhaps not; — que oui, =; that may be.

[**PEUT-ÊTRE** in the 1st sense when preceding the verb in the beginning of a phrase requires the nom. to follow the verb.]

PEUT-ÊTRE, n. m., pl. —, 1. *perhaps*; 2. *possibility*.

Il n'y a pas de —, there is no perhaps in the case.

PHAETON, n. m. *phaeton* (carriage).

PHAGÉDENIQUE, adj. (med.) *phagedenic*; *corrosive*.

Eau —, (med.) *yellow-wash*; *medicament* —, (med.) *phagedenic*.

PHALANGE, n. f. 1. *phalanx*; 2. (anat.) *phalanx*; *bone-joint*.

PHALANGER, n. m. (mam.) *phalanger*.

— volant, flying =.

PHALENE, n. f. (ent.) *true moth*; *heart-moth*; *moth*.

PHANÉROGAME, adj. 1. (nat. hist.) *phanogamous*; *phanogamous*; 2. (bot.) (of plants) *perfect*.

PHANTASMAGORIE, n. f. V. **FANTASMAGORIE**.

PHARAON, n. m. *faro* (game).

PHARE, n. m. 1. *light-house*; 2. *beacon*; *beacon-blaze*; *beacon-flame*. — flottant, (nav.) *light-ship*. — d'Alexandrie, *pharos*; — de Messine, (sing.) (geog.) *Straits of Messina*, pl. *Gardien de —*, *light-keeper*. Surmonté d'un —, *beaconed*.

PHARISAIQUE, adj. 1. ¶ *Pharisaic*; *Pharisaical*; *Pharisean*; 2. § *Pharisaic*; *Pharisaical*.

PHARISAÏSME, n. m. 1. ¶ *Pharisaism*; 2. § *Pharisaism*; *Pharisaicalness*.

PHARISIEN [fariziin] n. m. NE, n. f. ¶ *Pharisee*.

PHARMACEUTIQUE, adj. (did.) *pharmaceutic*; *pharmaceutical*.

PHARMACEUTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (did.) *pharmaceutics*, pl. Suivant la —, (did.) *pharmaceutically*.

PHARMACIE, n. f. 1. (art) *pharmacy*; 2. (trade) *apothecary's business*; 3. (shop) *apothecary's shop*; *chemist and druggist shop*; 4. *medicine-chest*; 5. (of hospitals) *dispensary*.

PHARMACIEN [—cin] n. m. *apothecary*; *chemist and druggist*.

PHARMACOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) *pharmacology*.

PHARMACOPEE, n. f. *pharmacopoeia*.

PHARMACOPOLE, n. m. *miserable, wretched apothecary*.

PHARYNX, n. m. (anat.) *pharynx*.

PHASE [faz] n. f. 1. (astr.) *phase*; *phases*; 2. § *phase*; 3. § *stage* (period).

PHASEOLE, n. f. V. *FASÉOLE*.

PHEBUS [febuss] n. m. 1. (myth.) *Phœbus*; 2. § *fustian*; *bombast*; *rant*.

De —, *fustian*; *bombastic*. Donner dans le —, *to write* / *fustian*; *bombast*.

PHENICOPTÈRE, n. m. (orn.) *phenicopter*; (flamingo).

PHENIX, n. m. 1. *phenix* (fabulous bird); 2. *phenix* (superior person); 3. (astr.) *phenix*.

PHENOMÈNE, n. m. 1. *phenomenon*; 2. (sciences) *phenomenon*; *appearance*.

PHILABEG, n. m. *PHILIBEG*, *philabeg* (petticoat of the Scotch highlanders).

PHILANTHROPE, n. m. *philanthropist*.

PHILANTHROPIE, n. f. *philanthropy*.

PHILANTHROPIQUE, adj. *philanthropic*; *philanthropical*.

PHILHARMONIQUE, adj. *philharmonic*.

PHILHELLÈNE, n. m. f. *philhellene*.

PHILIBEG, n. m. V. *PHILABEG*.

PHILIPPIQUE, n. f. *philippic*.

Faire des —s, *to philippize*.

PHILOGIE, n. f. (did.) *philology*.

PHILOGIQUE, adj. (did.) *philological*.

PHILOGUE, n. m. *philologist*.

PHILOMATHIE, n. f. *philomathy*.

PHILOMATHIQUE, adj. *philomathic*.

PHILOSOPHALE [filozofal] adj. f. (alchemy) *philosopher's*.

Pierre — §, = *stone*.

PHILOSOPHE [filozof] n. m. *philosopher*.

Faux —, *philosophist*.

PHILOSOPHE [filozof] adj. *philosophical*; *philosopher*.

PHILOSOPHER [filozofé] v. n. *to philosophize*.

PHILOSOPHIE [filozofi] n. f. 1. *philosophy*; 2. (print.) *small pica*.

— naturelle, *natural* = (founded on reason).

PHILOSOPHIQUE [filozofik] adj. *philosophical*.

Peu —, *unphilosophical*; *unphilosophic*. Caractère non —, *unphilosophicalness*. D'une manière peu —, *unphilosophically*.

PHILOSOPHIQUEMENT [filozofikman] adv. *philosophically*.

PHILOSOPHISME [filozofizm] n. m. *philosophism*.

— religieux, *religious* =; *free-thinking*.

PHILOSOPHISTE [filozofist] n. m. *philosophist*.

De —, *philosophistic*.

PHILOTECHNIQUE [filoteknik] adj. *philotechnic* (loving the arts).

PHILTRE, n. m. *philter*.

Sous l'influence d'un —, *philtered*. Donner un — à, *to philter*.

PHIMOSIS [fimoziss] n. m. (med.) *phimosis*.

PHLEBOTOMIE, n. f. (surg.) *phlebotomy*; *bleeding*; *blood-letting*.

PHLEBOTOMISER, v. a. (surg.) *to phlebotomize*; *to bleed* /.

PHLEBOTOMISTE, n. m. (surg.) *phlebotomist*; (blood-letting).

PHLEGMASIE [flég-mazi] n. f. (med.) *phlegmasia*.

PHLEGME, n. m. V. *FLEGME*.

PHLEGMON, n. m. V. *FLEGMON*.

PHLOGISTIQUE, n. m. (anc. chem.) *phlogiston*.

PHLOGOSE [flogôz] n. f. (med.) *phlogosis*.

PHLYCTÈNE, n. f. (med.) *phlyctæna*; *bullæ*; (blister).

PHOENICURE, n. m. (orn.) *red-tailed fauvel*.

PHOLADE, n. f. (conch.) *pholas*.

PHONIQUE, adj. *phonic*.

PHONIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (did.) *phonics* (science of sounds), pl.

PHOQUE, n. m. (mam.) *seal*.

— à trompe, *leonine* =; *bottlenosed* =; *sea-wolf*. Graisse, huile de —, = *oil*.

PHOSPHATE, n. m. (chem.) *phosphate*.

PHOSPHORE, n. m. 1. (astr.) *phosphorus* (morning star); 2. (chem.) *phosphorus*.

PHOSPHORESCENCE, n. f. (chem.) *phosphorescence*.

PHOSPHORESCENT, E, adj. (chem.) *phosphorescent*.

Être —, (chem.) *to be* =; *to phosphoresce*.

PHOSPHOREU-X [—reû] SE, adj. (chem.) *phosphorous*.

PHOSPHORIQUE, adj. (chem.) *phosphoric*.

Briquet —, *phosphorus-box*.

PHOSPHORUS [—russ] n. m. (astr.) *phosphorus* (morning star).

PHOSPHURE, n. m. (chem.) *phosphuret*.

PHOSPHURÉ, E, adj. (chem.) *phosphuretted*.

PHOTOGRAPHIE, n. f. *photography* (Daguerreotype drawing).

PHOTOGRAPHIQUE, adj. *photographic*.

PHOTOMÈTRE, n. m. (phys.) *photometer*.

PHOTOMÉTRIE, n. f. (phys.) *photometry* (measurement of light).

PHOTOMÉTRIQUE, adj. (phys.) *photometric*; *photometrical*.

PHRASE [fráz] n. f. 1. *phrase*; 2. (gram.) *phrase*; *sentence*; 3. (mus.) *phrase*.

— faite, *idiomatic phrase*; — incidente, (gram.) *incidental* =. Faiseur de —s, *phraseologist*; membre de —, (gram.) *clause*. De —s, (V. senses) *sentential*; par —, (V. senses) *sentential*. Faire des —s, *to use set* =s.

PHRASEOLOGIE [frázéoloji] n. f. *phraseology*.

Particulier à une —, *phraseologic*; *phraseological*.

PHRASER [frázé] v. n. (mus.) *to form phrases*.

PHRASER [frázé] v. a. *to mark the phrases of* (music).

PHRASEUR [frázéur] n. m. *phraseologist*.

PHRASIER [frázé] n. m. *phraseologist*.

PHRÉNÉSIE, n. f. V. *FRÉNÉSIE*.

PHRÉNÉTIQUE, adj. V. *FRÉNÉTIQUE*.

PHRÉNIQUE, adj. (anat.) *phrenic*.

PHRÉNOLOGIE, n. f. *phrenology*.

PHRÉNOLOGIQUE, adj. *phrenological*; *phrenologic*.

PHRÉNOLOGISTE,

PHRÉNOLOGUE, n. m. *phrenologist*.

PTHISIE [tizi] n. f. (med.) *phthisis*; *pulmonary consumption*; (consumption).

— pulmonaire, tuberculeuse, *pulmonary consumption*. Cas de —, (V. senses) *consumptive case*; disposition à la —, *consumptiveness*. De —, (V. senses) *consumptive*. Atteint de —, *affected with phthisis*; =; (consumptive). Avoir la —, *to be in a* =; *tomber en* —, *to become* / *consumptive*; *to go* / *into a* =.

PTHISIQUE [tiziik] adj. (med.) (pers.) *phthisical*; (consumptive) *pulmonic*.

Être —, *to be* =; *to be in a consumption*.

PTHISIQUE [tiziik] n. m. f. (med.) *pulmonic*; *consumptive person*; *person affected with phthisis, consumption*.

PHYLECTÈRE, n. m. 1. (ant.) *phylactery*; *phylacter*; 2. (Jew. rel.) *phylactery*.

PHYLLARQUE, n. m. (Gr. hist.) *phylarch*.

PHYLLITHE, n. m. *phyllite* (petrified leaf).

PHYLLOSTOME, n. m. (mam.) *phyllostome*.

— vampire, (mam.) *vampire*.

PHYSICIEN [fiziciin] n. m. 1. *natural philosopher*; *philosopher*; 2. *experimentalist* (in physics).

PHYSICO, *physico*...

PHYSIOGNOMONIE [fizio-gnomoni] n. f. (did.) *physiognomy* (art, treatise).

PHYSIOGNOMIQUE [fizio-gnomonik] adj. *physiognomic*; *physiognomical*.

PHYSIOGRAPHIE, n. f. *physiography* (description of nature).

PHYSIOGRAPHIQUE, adj. (did.) *physiographical*.

PHYSIOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) *physiology*. Suivant la —, (did.) *physiologically*.

PHYSIOLOGIQUE, adj. (did.) *physiological*; *physiologic*.

PHYSIOLOGISTE, n. m. *physiologist*; *physiologist*.

PHYSIONOMIE, n. f. 1. *physiognomy*; *countenance*; *look*; 2. *expression of countenance*; *expression*; 3. § (th.) *physiognomy*; *character*; 4. *physiognomy* (science of discovering the inclinations from the features of the face).

À —, ...-countenance. Avoir de la —, *to have expression of countenance*, *expression*; avoir la — de, *to have the countenance, look of*; *to look like*.

PHYSIONOMISTE, n. m. *physiognomist*.

PPYSIQUE, n. f. 1. (sing.) *physics*, pl.; *natural philosophy*, sing.; *philosophy*; 2. (school.) *class of physics*, *natural philosophy*.

Contre les lois de la —, *unphilosophically*. De —, (V. senses) *philosophical*; par la —, *philosophically*; peu conforme aux lois de la —, *unphilosophical*.

PHYSIQUE, adj. *physical*.

PHYSIQUE, n. m. 1. (pers.) *natural constitution*; *constitution*; 2. (pers.) *exterior*; 3. (did.) *physical* (not moral) part.

Au —, *in a physical sense*.

PHYSIQUEMENT [fizikman] adv. *physically*.

PHYTOGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) *phytophography* (description of plants).

PHYTOLITHE, n. m. (min.) *phytolite* (petrified plant).
PHYTOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) *phytology* (work on plants).
PIACULAIRE, adj. \dagger *expiatory*.
PIAFFE, n. f. \dagger *ostentation; show*.
 Faire — \dagger , to be ostentatious; to make \dagger a show.
PIAFFER, v. n. 1. \dagger to be ostentatious; to make \dagger a show; 2. (of horses) to paw the ground.
PIAFFEUR, adj. m. (of horses) that paws the ground.
PIAILLER [piä-yä] v. n.) to bawl; to squall; to squall out.
PIAILLERIE [piä-yä] n. f.) bawling; squalling; squall.
PIAILLEUR [piä-year] n. m. SE, n. f.) bawler; squaller.
PIAN, n. m. (med.) *yaw; yaws*.
 — de Guinée, =.
PIANINO, n. m. (mus.) *pianino*.
PIANISTE, n. m. f. *pianist*.
PIANO,
PIANO-FORTE, FORTE-PIANO, n. m. *piano; piano-forte*.
 — carré, square =; — droit, upright =; grand — droit, cabinet =; petit — droit, semi-cabinet =. — à queue, grand =. Facteur de — s, piano-maker; piano-forte-maker. Accorder un —, to tune a =; écrire pour le —, to set \dagger to the =; jouer, toucher du —, to play on the =; tenir le —, to be the accompanist on the =.
PIASTRE, n. f. *piaster* (Spanish & American coin).
 — forte, full piaster.
PIAULAR [piä-lar] E, adj. *whining; pining*.
PIAULER [piä-lä] v. n. 1. (of chickens) to peck; 2. (pers.) to pule; to whine.
PIBLE, n. f. (nav.) *pole*.
PIC, n. m. 1. *pickaxe; pickaxe; pick*; 2. *poker*; 3. (nav.) *gaff*; 4. (tech.) *pike; pickpoint*.
PIC, n. m. (geog.) *peak*.
 A —, 1. (of perpendicular; wall-sided); 2. (of perpendicular; 3. (of opportunist; a propos; in time; just in time; 4. (nav.) *apeak*.
PIC, n. m. (orn.) *wood-pecker*.
 — bleu, cendré, maçon, de Mai, nuthatch; — noir, great black nuthatch; — vert, (orn.) *green wood-pecker*.
PIC, n. m. (pique) *pique*.
 Paire —, (pique) to pique.
PICA, n. m. (med.) *pica*.
PICARD, E, adj. *Picardian* (of Picardy).
PICARD, n. m. E, n. f. *Picardian* (native of Picardy).
PICHOLINE, n. f. "picholine" (small olive).
 Olive —, =.
PICORÉE, n. f. 1. \dagger *marauding*; 2. \dagger *pilfering*.
 Aller à la —, 1. (to go \dagger marauding; 2. to go \dagger pilfering; revenir de la —, to return from marauding.
PICORER, v. n. 1. \dagger to maraud; to pickeer; 2. \dagger to pilfer.
PICOREUR, n. m. 1. \dagger *marauder*; 2. \dagger *pilferer; pillager*.
PICOT, n. m. 1. (of wood) *splinter* (small); 2. (of lace) *purl*.
PICOTELLE, n. f. (orn.) *nuthatch*.
PICOTEMENT [pikotman] n. m. *prickling; tingling*.
PICOTER, v. a. 1. (to occasion a prickling, tingling in; 2. (of birds) to pick; 3. (to irritate; to provoke; to torment; to tease; 4. (man.) to spur slightly.
PICOTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **PICOTER**.
 — de petite vérole, marked, pitted with the small pox.
 SE **PICOTER**, pr. v. to irritate, to provoke, to torment, to tease each other; to bicker.

PICOTER, v. n. 1. (to prick; to tingle; 2. (to bicker).
PICOTERIE [pikoti] n. f. *teasing*.
PICOTIN, n. m. *peck* (of oats).
PIC-VERT, n. m. V. **PIVERT**.
PIE, n. f. (orn.) *magpie; pie*.
 Croire avoir trouvé la — au nid, to think \dagger one has made a great discovery.
PIE, adj. (of horses) *piebald*.
PIE, adj. \dagger *pious*.
Ouvre —, = act, deed.
PIECE, n. f. 1. (piece; 2. (bit; 3. (piece for mending); patch; 4. (piece of artillery); piece of ordnance; gun; cannon; 5. (piece individual); each; 6. (document; instrument; 7. (trick; prank; 8. (pers.) person, m. f.; piece, m. f.; fellow, m.; creature, f.; thing, f.; 9. (of ale, beer, wine, &c.) puncheon; 10. (of apartments, houses) apartment; room; 11. (of cattle, game, poultry) head; 12. (of coins) piece; coin; 13. (of meat dressed) joint; 14. (arts) piece; performance; 15. (chess) piece; man; 16. (theat.) piece; performance; play.
 ... —, ... la —, ... a piece; ... each.
Demi —, (of liquids) *hogshead*; — extérieure, outboard room; — grossièrement mise, botch; petite —, 1. little, small =; 2. (theat.) after =; — principale, (V. senses) (build.) chain-timber; — rapportée, (V. — de rapport); — voisine, (V. senses) *neat room*. — de batterie, de siège, (artil.) *battering cannon, gun*; — de campagne, (artil.) *field*; — d'eau, = of water; — d'honneur, *regalia, pl.*; — de monnaie, coin; — de rapport, (of inland work, mosaic) =; patch; — de répertoire, (theat.) *stock-play*; la meilleure — du sac, the best of the whole; — de théâtre, 1. *theatrical piece; play*; 2. (book) *play; (play-book)*. Faiseur de — s de théâtre, (b. s.) *play-wright*; marchandises à la —, *piece-goods*; propriété d'une — de théâtre, *play-right*; rassemblement de — s, *patch-work*; recueil de — s de théâtre, *play-book*. — à —, 1. = by =; 2. *piecemeal*. À la —, (of work) *by the job*; de toutes — s, 1. (of persons armed) *in full armour*; armed cap a pied; 2. (to be armed at all points); 3. (to be complete in all parts); de — s et de morceaux, *odds and ends*; d'une seule —, of a, one =; (all of a =; tout d'une —, 1. (th.) *of, all of a =*; 2. (pers.) *upright; straight*; 3. (pers.) *stiff; unbending*; 4. (of sleeping) *in one sleep; the whole night long; without awaking once*; 5. (falc.) *of a single colour*; par — s, *piecemeal*. Accommoder, habiller q. u. de toutes — s, 1. to treat a. o. ill; 2. to speak \dagger ill of a. o.; déchirer de toutes — s, to cut \dagger in = s; demander à q. u. la —, to ask a. o. for something (gift of money); donner la — à q. u., to give \dagger a. o. something (a gift of money); emporter la —, to jest cruelly; to sting \dagger to the quick; enlever la — de, to punch; être à ses — s, (of work-people) to work by the job; être fait de — s et de morceaux, 1. to be made of odds and ends; 2. (to be patch-work; faire, jouer une — à q. u., to play, (to serve a. o. a trick; jouer, représenter une —, (theat.) to represent, to perform \dagger , to act a play; mettre une —, des — s à, to piece; to put \dagger a = on; to patch; mettre en — s, 1. (to cut \dagger in, to = s; 2. (to pull in, to = s; 3. (to tear \dagger up; to tear \dagger in, to = s; 4. (to break \dagger to = s; 5. (to shatter; 6. (to cut \dagger to = s; to cut \dagger up; monter une —, (theat.) to get \dagger up a =; tailler en — s, (to cut \dagger in = s; tomber en — s, to fall \dagger to = s; (to go \dagger to = s; to break \dagger to = s; travailler aux — s, to work by the job.

PIED [pie] n. m. 1. (of man & certain animals) *foot*; 2. (of boots, shoes) *foot*; 3. (of furniture & utensils) *foot; leg*; 4. (of tables) *leg*; 5. (of certain plants) *stalk*; 6. (plant); 7. (of sheep) *trotter*; 8. — s, (pl.) (of sucking pigs) *pettitoes, pl.*; 9. (foot (measure of 1 foot 1 1/8 inch)); 10. (foot (bottom, lower part)); 11. (footing (condition, state)); 12. (hunt.) *track*; 13. (nav.) (of masts) *heel*; 14. (vers.) *foot*.
 — bot, 1. *club foot*; 2. (adject.) *club-footed*; — carré, (meas.) *square* =; — cubique, (meas.) *cubic* =; demi —, (vers.) *half a =*; semipé; — fendu, fourché, fourchu, cloven =; — malade, diseased, (bad =; — marin, (nav.) *sea-leg*; — mère, (hort.) *stout*; — na-géoire, (orn.) *fin* =; nu — s, les — s nus, bare =; — palmé, (orn.) *fin* =; petits — s, (V. senses) *small fowl, birds*; plain —, (sing.) *rooms on the same floor, pl.*; — plat, plat —, 1. (of horses) *flat* =; 2. (pers.) *man deserving of no esteem*; — poudreux, 1. \dagger *deserter*; 2. *vagabond; vagrant*. — de —, ... =; — d'arbre, tree; — de tiche, claw (foot resembling that of a hind); — de biche, (surg.) *elevator; lever*; (punch); — de bœuf, ox =; *neat's* =; — de cerf, (bot.) *crow's* =; — de coq, (bot.) *cock's* = *panic*; — de corbin, (bot.) *upright crow-foot*; — de corneille, *crow's-foot*; — de corneille, (bot.) *crow's-foot*; — de derrière, hind =; — de devant, fore =; — de lion, lion's =; — de lion, (bot.) *lion's* =; lady's mantle; — d'oiseau, 1. *bird's* =; 2. (bot.) *bird's* =; — pou, — de poule, (bot.) *creeping crow-foot; least spearwort*; — de roi, = rule; — de veau, (bot.) *cuckoo-pint; cuckoo-pintle*. Haut le —! 1. let us be off! be off! off with you! 2. (subst.) *vagrant; itinerant; stroller*. Bête à mille — s, (ent.) *centiped; centipede; wood-louse*; bout, pointe du —, *tiptoe*; coup de —, 1. *kick*; 2. *stamp*; coups de — s, 1. (pl.) *kicking, sing.*; 2. *stamping, sing.*; empreinte du —, = print; housse de —, = cloth; mal au —, 1. *diseased, bad* =; 2. *pain in the* =; manière de poser le —, *footing*; place pour le —, place d'un —, prise pour le —, = hold; tapis de —, = cloth; valet de —, *foot-man*; petit valet de —, = boy; — à —, 1. = by =; 2. *step by step*; 3. *by degrees*; (by inches; inch by inch. À —, on =; à —, aux — s, 1. ...-footed; 2. ...-legged; à — s nus, bare-footed; au petit —, 1. (with a small =; 2. (on a small scale); 3. (in miniature); 4. (on imitation of; à quatre — s, four-footed; à — sec, dry-footed; dry shod; à — de griffon, claw-footed; de demi —, d'un demi —, (vers.) *semipedal*; de — ferme, 1. (without stirring); 2. (unflinchingly); 3. (firmly; resolutely; de plain —, 1. (on the same floor, story); 2. (as a matter of course; de — en cap, from top to toe; cap a pe; cap a pie; depuis les — s jusqu'à la tête, from head to =; en —, (of portraits) *full length*; sous les — s, under =; sur —, 1. (th.) =; 2. (th.) *standing*; 3. (up (not in bed)); 4. (on o.'s legs (not ill, ruined); 5. (mil.) *out*; 6. (nav.) *afloat*; 7. (afloat (not ruined); sur ce —, (V. senses) *at this, that rate*; sur ce — là, sur le — où sont les choses, at this, that rate; sur le — de, at the rate of; sur un —, 1. on a ... footing; 2. (on a ... scale; sur un — de, 1. on, upon a scale of ...; 2. (pers.) on, upon a footing; on, upon terms of ...; sur le bon —, in an advantageous situation; sur un bon —, 1. in an advantageous situation; 2. *esteemed; regarded*; sur ses — s, 1. (on o.'s feet); 2. (on o.'s legs (not ill, ruined); 3. (free from engagement; free; sur le bout, la pointe du —, on tiptoe. Aller à —, to go \dagger on =; (to

foot it; aller bien du — **1.** *to be a good pedestrian, walker*; aller à beau — sans lance), *to walk*; *to foot it*; *to tramp*; aller de bon — **5.** *to advance rapidly* (in a. th.); aller de son — gaillard, de son — léger, de son — mignon. *to travel economically and on*; aller du même — **5.** *to proceed similarly*; aller de plain — **1.** *to be on the same floor*; **2.** *to be a matter of course*; appuyer, mettre, poser le —, *to tread*; avoir —, *not to be beyond o's depth*, out of o's depth; ne pas avoir —, *to be beyond o's depth*, out of o's depth; avoir les — chauds, **1.** *to have warm feet*; **2.** *to enjoy o's ease*; *to enjoy the comforts of life*; avoir bon — bon œil, **1.** *to be in o's full vigour*; **2.** *to be on, upon o's guard*; avoir le — marin, (nav.) *to have sea-legs*; avoir toujours un — en l'air, *to be always moving about*; n'avoir ni — ni jambes **5.** (th.) *to have neither head nor tail*; chasser à coups de —, *to kick out*; être défermé des quatre —s, *to be nonplussed*; donner un coup, des coups de —, *to kick*; donner un coup de — jusqu'à, *to step to* (any place very near); éloigner d'un coup, à coups de —, *to kick away*; être à —, (V. senses of **À**) *to walk* (have no carriage); être en —, *to be in the exercise of o's functions*; être sur ses —s **5.** *to be on o's legs*; être sur un bon — avec q. u., *to be on good terms with a. o.*; être sur un mauvais — avec q. u., *to be on bad terms with a. o.*; être, se tenir sur la pointe du —, *to be, to stand* *on tiptoe*; faire ... à —, *to walk ...*; faire haut le —, *to run* *away*; *to betake* *o's self to o's heels*; faire — neuf, (of horses) *to have a new hoof*; faire le — de grue, *to remain long standing in the same place*; faire des —s de mouche, *to scrawl*; faire le — de veau, *to be servile*; fouler aux —s, *to tread on, upon*; *to trample*; *to trample, to tread* *under*; trapper du —, *to kick*; gagner un —, *to betake* *o's self to o's heels*; lâcher —, le —, *to give* *way*; *to give* *to lose* *ground*; lancer de côté et d'autre à coups de —, *to kick about*; lever le — **1.** *to hold* *up* *o's*; **2.** *to betake* *o's self to o's heels*; *to take* *o's heels*; marcher sur les —s à q. u., *to tread* *on* *a. o's toes*; mettre le — à, *to foot* (boots, shoes); mettre le — (dans), *to step* *o's* = (into); mettre le —, les —s q. p., *to set* *o's foot* *a. ich.*; mettre le — dedans, *to step* *o's* = into it; mettre sous ses —s, *to trample, to tread under*; mettre sur — **5.** *to set* *afloat*; *to set* *on* =; mettre q. u. sur —, sur ses —s, *to set* *o. o. upon his legs*; mettre q. u. sur le bon, sur un bon —, **1.** *to procure a. o. great advantages*; **2.** *to oblige a. o. to do his duty*; mettre — à terre, *to alight* (from a carriage, from o's horse); ne pas se moucher du —, *to be no fool upon a march*; perdre —, *to get* *o's*, *to go* *o's* depth; porter ses —s en dedans, *to turn in* *o's toes*; porter ses —s en dehors, *to turn out* *o's toes*; poser le —, *to place, to plant, to set* *o's* =; pousser du —, *to kick*; prendre —, *to establish a footing*; *to find* *o's footing*; *to gain, to get* *o's footing*; prendre — sur q. ch., *to take* *o's* *th. as a precedent*; prendre q. u. au — levé, *to give* *o. o. no time*; recevoir un coup, des coups de —, *to be kicked*; remettre sur — **5.** *to set* *afloat again*, ne remuer ni — ni patte, *to move neither hand nor foot*; renverser d'un coup de —, de coups de —, *to kick down*; sauter à —s joints, *to jump close-legged*; ne savoir sur quel — danser, *to be reduced to extremities*; taper de —, *to stamp with* *o's*; *to stamp*; tenir — à boucle, *to be assiduous*;

to stick *o's work*; tenir à q. u. le — sur la gorge, *to endeavour to compel a. o. to do* *o's* *th.*; tirer — ou aile de q. ch., *to get* *o's* *pickings out of a. th.*; tomber aux —s de q. u., *to fall* *o's* *feet*; tomber sur ses —s, **1.** *to fall* *upon* *o's feet*; **2.** *to extricate* *o's self in safety*; venir de son — (, *to come* *o's* *on* =; vivre sur un — familier avec q. u., *to live upon familiar, easy terms with a. o.*; *to live upon terms of familiarity with a. o.* Qui a des —s, ...-footed; qui a le — fendu, fourché, fourchu, cloven-footed. Si vous lui donnez un — il en prendra quatre, *give him an inch and he will take an ell.*

PIED-À-TERRÉ [piétàrr] n. m., pl. —, **1.** temporary lodging; **2.** box (small country-house); country-box.

PIED-DROIT, n. m., pl. PIEDS-DROITS, (arch.) pier; piedroit.

PIÉDESTAL, n. m. **1.** pedestal; **2.** (mach.) step.

— continu, continued pedestal.

PIÉDOUCHE, n. m. (arch., sculp.) piedouche.

En, sur —, on a =.

PIÈGE, n. m. **1.** *to snare*; **2.** *to trap*.

Personne qui prend au —, *trapper* (of); personne qui tend des —s (à), *insnarer* (of). Dresser, tendre un — à q. u., *to lay* *o's* *snare for a. o.*; prendre au —, *to trap*; *to trapan*; faire tomber dans un —, *to pitfall*.

PIÉ-GRIÈCHE, n. f., pl. PIES-GRIÈCHES, **1.** (orn.) shrike; **2.** (b. s.) (pers.) shrew.

— commune, (species) mallagasse; (butcher-bird); — écorcheur, flusher.

PIÉ-MÈRE, n. f., pl. PIES-MÈRES, (anat.) pia-mater; (vascular coat of the brain).

PIÉRAILLE [piérrà-y] n. f. broken stone.

PIÈRE, n. f. **1.** *to stone*; **2.** *to stone* (insensibility); rock; flint; steel; **3.** *gem*; precious stone; stone; **4.** (med.) calculus; (stone).

— angulaire *to stone*; — corner-stone; — atmosphérique, atmospheric, meteoric =; — brillante, (mining) daze; — brute, rubble; rubble =; — cassée, **1.** broken =; **2.** (engin.) ballast =; break =; — concassée, broken =; fausse —, artificial, factitious gem; — figurée, formed =; — fine, (jewel.) fine =; — flottante, légère, disloquée à nager, (min.) float =; — fondamentale *to stone*; — fondementale *to stone*; — infernale, lunar caustic; — levée, cromlech (Druidical altar); — milliaire, mile =; — noire, black (black lead pencil); —s perdues, (pl.) (build.) heap of loose =, sing.; — philosophale, philosopher's =; — plate, **1.** flat =; **2.** slab (of stone); — ponce, pumice =; — pourrie, rotten =; — précieuse, precious =; gem =; précieuse artificielle, artificial, factitious gem; première —, **1.** first =; **2.** *foundation* =; — puante, sonante, (min.) swine =; — taillée, hewn =; — d'achoppement, stumbling-block; — stumbing =; — à aiguiser, whetstone; — grind =; grinding =; — d'arrachement, (build.) tooth =; — d'attente, (build.) tooth =; — en bague, (min.) scapolite; pyramidal felspar; — à battre, **1.** (bind.) block; **2.** (shoe) lap =; — à briquet, flint; — à broyer, grind, grinding =; — de cabinet, fancy =; — à caudère, lunar caustic; — de cheminée, hearth =; — à filtrer, filtering =; — à fusil, **1.** flint; **2.** (min.) flint; — à l'huile, — à rasoir, hone; whetstone; — à remouleur, à taillandier, grind, grinding =; — à repasser, hone; whetstone; — de taille, free, cut, wrought, broad =; — de touche, **1.** touch =, **2.** touch =; test; — dans la vessie, (veter.) =. Assise de —, (build.) course of =; car-

rière de —, =-quarry, pit; chantier de —, =-yard; éclat de —, (build.) =-chip; équarisseur de —, =-squarer, jet de —, =-s throw; ouvrage en —, masonry; taille de la —, =-cutting; tailleur de —, =-cutter. Des —s dans son jardin **5.** *insinuations*; *insinuations*, indirect reproaches, pl. **1.** — perdue, à —s perdues, with loose =; à la portée d'une —, within a =-s throw, de, en —, =; stony; de — à aiguiser, coticular. Faire d'une — deux coups, *to kill two birds with one*; garnir de —, (mas.) *to stone*; jeter, lancer une —, *to throw* *o's*, *to cast* *o's*; jeter la — à q. u. **5.** *to throw* *o's* *th. at a. o.*; *to attack* *a. o.*; jeter la première — à q. u., *to cast* *o's* *th. at a. o.*; jeter des —s dans le jardin de q. u., *to make* *o's* *insinuations against a. o.*; *to reproach, to attack* *a. o. indirectly*; ne pas laisser — sur —, *not to leave* *o's* *standing*; mettre, poser la première — à, *to lay* *o's* *th. at a. o.*; *to cut* *o's* *th. at a. o.*; trouver des —s dans son chemin **5.** *to find impediments, obstacles in* *o's* *way*. La — en est jetée, the die is cast. — qui roule n'amasse pas de mousse, a rolling = gathers no moss.

PIÈRÉE, n. f. (engin.) rubble, rumbling drain.

PIÈRERIES, n. f. gems; precious stones; stones, pl.

PIÈRETTE, n. f. **1.** small stone; **2.** (sing.) (play) quoits, pl.

Jouer à la —, *to play quoits*.

PIÈREU-X [piérré] SE, adj. **1.** stony; **2.** (did.) tophaceous.

Vcine de substances pierreuses, (min.) dike.

PIÈREU-X [piérré] n. m. SE, n. f. person affected with calculus, the stone.

PIÈRIER, n. m. **1.** (artil.) swivel; **2.** (nav.) pedrero.

PIÈROT, n. m. **1.** sparrow; **2.** (pers.) clown; Jack-pudding.

PIÈRURES, n. f. (hunt.) pearls, pl.

PIÈTE, n. f. **1.** piety; godliness; **2.** piety (affection & reverence).

— filiale, filial =. Livre de —, religious book; mont-de- —, (V. MONT).

PIETER, v. n. (play) *to put* *o's* *foot* *on the mark*.

PIETER, v. a. *to dispose to resist*.

SE PIETER, pr. v. *to resist*, (CONTE, ...) *to resist*.

PIÉTINEMENT [piétinman] n. m. **1.** moving about the feet; **2.** stamping.

PIÉTINER, v. n. **1.** (DE, with) *to move* *o's* *feet about*; **2.** *to stamp*.

PIÉTINER, v. a. *to tread, to trample under foot*; *to trample on, upon*.

PIÉTISTE, n. m. pietist.

PIÉTON, n. m. NE, n. f. **1.** pedestrian; walker; foot-passenger; **2.** (of the post-office) foot-post.

Pas de —, foot-pace.

PIÉTRE, adj. *poor*; sorry; wretched; miserable.

PIÉTREMENT, adv. (poorly; sorryly; wretchedly; miserably).

PIÉTRERIE, n. f. poor, sorry, wretched; miserable, paltry stuff.

PIETTE [pyètt] n. f. (orn.) weasel-coot.

PIEU, n. m. **1.** stake (piece of wood); **2.** (build.) pile; **3.** (engin.) (of bridges) still.

Faux —, (build.) punch. — d'essai, proof-pile. Rang de —x, row of piles.

Aiguiser, pointer en —, *to stake*; arracher, retirer un —, *to draw* *o's* *stake* *out of the ground*; battre, enfoncer un —, **1.** *to drive* *o's* *stake*; **2.** *to drive* *o's* *stake*; battre, enfoncer un —x, (tech.) *to pile*; garnir de —x, *to stake*; percer avec un —, *to stake*.

PIEU-PIEU, n. m. (orn.) green wood-pecker.

PIEUSEMENT [pieuzman] adv. 1. || piously; godly; 2. § from deference; 3. § (b. s.) without proof.

PIEU-X [pieu] SE, adj. 1. || pious; godly; 2. § pious (affectionate & reverent); 3. § (b. s.) unenlightened.

PIFFRE, n. m. SSE, n. f. 1. stout, fat person; 2. glutton; gormandizer.

PIGEON [pijon] n. m. 1. (orn.) pigeon; dove; 2. § (b. s.) (pers.) dupe; gull.

— huppé, crest-crowned pigeon; jeune —, young =; — ramier, ring =; ring-dove; stock-dove; — voyageur, carrier =; carrier. — de Barbarie, barb.; — à collier, ring =, dove; — à grosse gorge, cropper; — de roche, rock dove. Couleur gorge de —, dove-colour; columbine; gorge de —, dove-coloured; columbine; volée de —s, flight of =s, doves. Attirer les —s, faire venir les —s au colombier §, to draw √ fish to o.'s net; chasser les —s du colombier §, to drive √ away customers; effaroucher les —s §, to frighten away customers, customs.

PIGEONNEAU [pijoné] n. m. 1. (orn.) young pigeon; 2. § (b. s.) (pers.) dupe; gull.

PIGEONNIER [pijonié] n. m. pigeon-house.

PIGNE [pinn-y] n. f. (metal.) 1. pena silver; 2. pena gold.

— d'argent, pena silver; — d'or, pena gold.

PIGNOCHER [pinn-yoché] v. n. to pick; to eat √ without appetite; to piddle.

PIGNON [pinn-yon] n. m. 1. (of fir-cones) kernel; 2. (arch.) gable; gable-end; 3. (tech.) pinion; spur-nut.

Petit —, (arch.) gablet. — de renvoi, (tech.) pinion of report. Avoir — sur rue (1. to have a house of o.'s own; 2. to have landed property).

PIGNOBATIF [pig-noratif] adj. m. V. Contrat —.

Contrat —. (law) sale with condition of a right to repurchase and possession at the amount of interest of the purchase-money.

PIGRIECHE, n. f. V. PIE-GRIÈCHE.

PILAGE, n. m. (tech.) pounding.

PILASTRE, n. m. (arch.) pilaster.

PILAU, n. m. pilaff (rice).

PILE, n. f. 1. pile (heap); 2. (of bridges) pier; 3. (arch.) tambour; 4. (build.) mole; 5. (mil.) pile; 6. (phys.) pile.

— galvanique, voltaïque, de Volta, (phys.) electrical, galvanic battery. — de cuivre, pile of weights. Corps, fût latéral de —, (build.) pier-shaft. Mettre en —, to pile; to pile up.

PILE, n. f. (of coins) reverse; pile. — ou face, head or tail.

PILE-CULÉE, n. f., pl. PILES-CULÉES, (engin.) abutment-pier.

PILER, v. a. to pound.

— menu, to =; to break √ small.

PILÉUR, n. m. pounder.

PILIER, n. m. 1. || § pillar; column; 2. || post; 3. § pillar; supporter; 4. (arch.) pillar; column; pier; post; 5. (engin.) (of suspension bridges) tower; 6. (horol.) pillar; 7. (mining) pillar; post.

— butant, (build.) butting pillar. — de carrière, (mining) =; — engagé en partie dans un mur, (build.) respond; — de sûreté, = of safety. En —, en forme de —, pillared; sans —s, without =; *unpillared. Avoir de bons gros —s §, to have good-sized legs of o.'s own; être un — de, (b. s.) never to leave √ (a place); never to stir from; to be always at. Soutenu par des —s, *pillared; non soutenu par des —s, *unpillared.

PILLAGE [pi-yaj] n. m. pillage; plunder.

Abandonner, livrer au —, to give √ up to plunder. Tout y est au —, every one plunders there that likes.

PILLARD [pi-yâr] E, adj. pillaging; plundering.

PILLARD [pi-yâr] n. m. E, n. f. pillager; plunderer; rifler.

PILLER [pi-yé] v. a. 1. || § to pillage; to plunder; to ransack; to rifle; 2. § to pilfer.

PILLÉ, E, pa. p. 1. || § pillaged; plundered; ransacked; rifled; 2. § pilfered.

Nou —, 1. || § unpillaged; unplundered; unransacked; unrifled; 2. § unpilfered.

PILLERIE [pi-y'ri] n. f. pillage; plunder; pilfer.

PILLEUR [pi-year] n. m. 1. pillager; plunderer; 2. § pilferer.

PILON, n. m. 1. pestle; 2. (tech.) stamp; stamper.

Chassis à —, pestle-frame. Mettre au —, to tear √ up (books).

PILONAGE, n. m. (tech.) pugging.

PILONER, v. a. (tech.) to pug.

PILLORI, n. m. pillory.

Mettre au —, to put √ in the =. Être mis, exposé au —, to stand √ in the =.

PILORIER, v. a. to pillory; to put √ in the pillory.

PILORIS, n. m. (mam.) musk-cary.

PILOSELLE, n. f. (bot.) pilosella; creeping mouse-ear.

PILOT, n. m. (build.) pile.

Arracher, retirer un —, to draw √ a = out of the ground; battre, enfoncer un —, to drive √ a =.

PILOTAGE, n. m. 1. (hydr. arch.) pilification; 2. (build.) piling; 3. (tech.) pile-work.

PILOTAGE, n. m. (nav.) piloting (action, art).

Droit de —, pilotage.

PILOTE, n. m. pilot.

— côtier, coast-; — hauteurier, sea-; — lamaneur, branch, harbour =. Bateau —, (nav.) =-boat.

Servir de — à §, to pilot.

PILOTER, v. n. (tech.) to pile.

PILOTER, v. a. (tech.) to pile.

PILOTER, v. a. (nav.) to pilot.

PILOTIN, n. m. (nav.) pilot's apprentice.

PILOTIS, n. m. 1. (build.) piling; pile-work; 2. (engin.) (of bridges) stilt.

Ouvrage en —, (build.) piling; pile-work; plancher, plate-forme sur —, (engin.) pile-planking.

PILULE, n. f. 1. (pharm.) pill; 2. § pill (a. th. disagreeable).

— mercurielle, (pharm.) blue =. Dorer la —, to gild the =.

PIMBECHE [pinbêch] n. f.) imper-tinent minx.

PIMENT, n. m. (bot.) pimento; capsicum; all-spice.

— annuel, des jardins, — long, Cayenne, cock-spur, Guinea, Indian, long pepper; — aquatique, d'eau (, water-; sweet willow; — royal, sweet gale; sweet willow.

PIMPANT [pinpan] E, adj. smart; sparkish.

PIMPESOUÉE [pinpsoué] n. f. + piece of affectation (affected person).

PIMPRENELLE [pinpr'nèl] n. f. (bot.) (genus) burnet.

— commune, petite —, =. — d'Afrique, honey-flower.

PIN, n. m. (bot.) (genus) pine; pine-tree; (Scotch, wood pine; Scotch fir, fir-tree; fir.

— maritime, maritime, sea-pine; — sauvage, Scotch, wood- =. — d'Écosse, de Genève, de Russie, (Scotch, wood-; Scotch fir. Bois de —, =; =-wood; pomme de —, 1. fir-cone; =-nut; 2. (sculp.) spruce fir-cone.

PINACLE, n. m. 1. + || § pinnacle (of the temple); 2. § pinnacle (greatest elevation).

Être sur le —, to be on the =; mettre q. u. sur le —, to place (by praise) a. o. on the pinnacle.

PINALE, n. f. pine-plantation.

PINASSE, n. f. (nav.) pinnacle.

PINASTRE, n. m. (bot.) pinaster; Scotch, wood pine.

PINÇARD, adj. (farr.) (of horses) that wears the shoe at the toe.

PINCE, n. f. 1. (of ungulate animals) toe; 2. (of crustaceous animals) claw; 3. (of horse-shoes) toe; 4. (of horses' teeth) pincer; 5. crow-bar (iron lever); 6. (sing.) tongs, pl.; 7. || § hold (holding fast); 8. —s, (pl.) (ent.) gatherers, pl.; 9. (sing.) (surg.) forceps, pl.; 10. (tail.) plait; 11. (sing.) (tech.) pincers, pl.; 12. —s, (pl.) (tech.) plyers; tongs, pl.; 13. —s, (pl.) (tech.) nippers, pl.

— coupante, à couper, (sing.) (tech.) nippers; pincers, pl.; petites —s, tweezers. — à coulant, (sing.) sliding tongs, pl.; — à dissection, (surg.) dissecting forceps; — à sucre, (sing.) sugar-nippers, pl. Avoir la — forte, — rude. (pers.) to hold √ fast, tight; n'avoir pas de —, not to hold √ fast; craindre la —, to fear being apprehended; être sujet à la —, to be liable to discovery. Gare la — ! take √ care not to be caught!

PINCEAU, n. m. || § brush (painter's); pencil.

— délié, fine pencil; gros —, coarse =. Coup, trait de —, 1. dash, stroke of the =; 2. (paint.) touch. En —, en forme de —, =-shaped; brush-shaped. Donner le dernier coup de — à, to finish off (a picture); donner un vilain coup de — à, to lash severely (satirize a. o.).

PINCÉE, n. f. 1. pinch (quantity taken between the thumb and one or two fingers); 2. (of snuff) pinch.

PINCELIER, n. m. (paint.) dip-cup; dip.

PINCE-MAILLE, n. m., pl. —s, churl; grasp-all; skintint; pinch-penny; pinch-fist; scrape-penny.

Un franc, vrai —, a regular, downright =.

PINCER, v. a. 1. || to pinch (press with the fingers); to give √ a pinch; 2. || to pinch (with an instrument); to hold √ fast; to press; 3. || to bite √; 4. || to nip; to nip off; (to give √ a nip; 5. § (of the cold) to pinch; 6. § to catch √ (surprise); (to catch √ out; to catch √ upon the hip; 7. § to jest bitingly; 8. § to play (the guitar, harp, lute); 9. (agr.) to nip; 10. (nav.) to hug (the wind).

— fortement ||, to pinch hard; — légèrement, to = slightly; — q. u. tout noir, to = a. o. black and blue. — le bout de, to nip; to nip off; — jusqu'au sang, to = till the blood comes; — le vent, (nav.) to hug the wind; to work to windward. Se faire —, 1. to be caught; to be caught out; 2. to be taken in; to be bitten. Qui pince, pinching.

PINCÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of PINCE) affected.

SE PINCE, pr. v. to pinch o.'s self; to give √ o.'s self a pinch.

PINCER, v. n. 1. || to pinch (with the fingers); 2. § to jest bitingly; 3. § (of the cold) to pinch; 4. (de, on, upon) to play (on the guitar, harp); 5. (man.) to press gently (with the spur).

PINCE-SANS-RIRE, n. m., pl. —s, sly malicious person.

PINCETTE, n. f. sing.

PINCETTES, n. f. pl. 1. tongs, pl.; 2. tweezers, pl.; 3. (tech.) nippers, pl. — à sucre, sugar-tongs, pl. Baiser q. u. à la —, to pinch a. o.'s cheek on kissing him.

PINÇON, n. m. 1. pinch (mark); 2. (orn.) chaffinch.

Léger —, *slight pinch*. Faire un — à q. u., *to pinch a. o.*; *to give* √ a. o. a. =; se faire un —, *to pinch o.'s self*; *to give* √ o.'s self a. =.

PINDARIQUE, adj. Pindario.

Ode —, = ode; Pindaric.

PINDARISER, v. u. *to write* √, *to talk bombast, fustian, rant*.

PINDARISEUR, n. m. *ranter*; *writer, talker of bombast, fustian*.

PINEAL, E., adj. (anat.) *pineal*.

PINEAU, n. m. *pineau* (black Burgundy grape).

PINGOUIN,

PINGUIN [pingu-in] n. m. (orn.) *pinguin*; *auk*; *murre*; *razor-bill*.

— commun, petit —, =.

PINNE, n. f. (mol.) *pinna*; (wing-shell).

— marine, =.

PINNÉ, E., adj. (bot.) *pinnate*; *pinnated*.

PINNULE, n. f. (math. instrum.) *pinule*.

PINQUE, n. f. (nav.) *pink*.

PINSON, n. m. 1. (orn.) (genus) *finch*; 2. (species) *chaffinch*.

Petit — des bois, *pied fly-catcher*.

PINTADE, n. f. (orn.) *pintado*; (Guinea fowl).

PINTE, n. f. + *pint* (measure).

PINTER, v. n.) *to tipple*; *to guzzle*.

PIOCHE, n. f. 1. *pickaxe*; 2. *mattock*.

PIOCHER, v. a. *to dig* √.

PIOCHER, v. n. 1. *to dig* √; 2. (§ *to* *study hard*.

— ferme) §, *to sag hard*; *to hammer away*; *to study very hard*. Ouvrier qui pioche, *digger*.

PIOCHEUR, n. m. 1. § *digger*; 2. (§ *close, hard student*.

Grand —, *very close, hard student*.

PIOLER, V. PIAULER.

PION, n. m. 1. (chess) *pawn*; 2. (drafts) *man*; 3. *person destitute*; 4. (jest.) *usher* (of a college or school); *master*.

— coiffé, (chess) *marked pawn*. Damer le — à, *to outgeneral*; *to outdo* √.

PIONNER, v. n. (chess) *to take* √ *pawns*.

PIONNIER, n. m. *pioneer*.

PIOT, n. m.) *dram-drinking*; *dram*.

PIOU-PIOU, n. m.) *soldier*.

PIPE, n. f. 1. *pipe* (for smoking); 2. *pipe* (cask).

— pour fumer, *tobacco* =. Argile, terre à, de —, = *clay*; *tobacco* = *clay*. Allumer sa —, *to light o.'s*.

PIPEAU, n. m. 1. *rural pipe*; *shepherd's pipe*; *pipe*; 2. *bird-call*; 3. *timewig*; 4. § *artifice*; *snare*; 5. (bot.) *flute*; *fluting*.

PIPEE, n. f. *bird-catching* (with a bird-call).

Faire une —, *to catch* √ *birds with a bird-call*.

PIPER, v. a. 1. § *to catch* √ (birds) *by a bird-call*; 2. § *to deceive*; *to overreach*; *to dupe*; *to trick*;) *to gull*; 3. *to prepare* (cards); 4. *to cog* (dice).

PIPERIE [pipri] n. f. 1. § *cheating* (at play); 2. § *deception*; *cheating*; *overreaching*.

PIPEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. § *cheat* (at play); 2. § *cheat*; *overreacher*; *gull-catcher*.

PIPI, n. m.) *urine*; *water*.

Faire —, *to make* √ *water*.

PIPI, n. m. (orn.) *tilling*; (grasshopper lark).

PIQUANT, E., adj. 1. § (of plants, &c.) *prickly*; *that pricks*; 2. § (of serpents, insects, &c.) *that stings*; 3. § (to the taste) *piquant*; *pungent*; 4. (of the temperature) *piercing*; *cutting*; *keen*; *sharp*; *pinching*; 5. § *piquant*; *pointed*; *sharp*; *harsh*; *cutting*; *tart*; *biting*; 6. § *piquant*; *lively*; *smart*; *keen*.

Non, peu —, (V. senses) § *unpointed*. Gout —, § *piquancy*. D'une manière —, e.

(V. senses) 1. § *piquantly*; *pointedly*; *sharply*; *harshly*; *bitingly*; 2. *smartly*; *keenly*. Devenir —, (V. senses) (of liquors) *to prick*; *rendre* —, (V. senses) 1. *to sharpen*; 2. *to prick* (liquids).

PIQUANT, n. m. 1. § (of plants) *prickle*; 2. § (of porcupines) *quill*; 3. § *pungency*; 4. § *piquancy*; *point*.

Abondance de —, § *prickliness*. Armé, plein de —, § *prickly*.

PIQUE, n. f. 1. *pike* (weapon); 2. § *pike-man*.

Demi —, *short pike*. Bois de —, = *staff*. En être à cent —, *to be far out*, *off* (in guessing); être à cent —, *au-dessous*, *au-dessus* de, *to be infinitely below*, *above* (a. o., a. th.).

PIQUE, n. f. *pique* (offense).

Petite —, *trifling*; =) *tiff*. Par —, *out of* =.

PIQUE, n. m. (cards) *spade*.

PIQUÉ, E., adj. *quilted*.

PIQUE, n. m. *quilting*.

PIQUE-ASSIETTE, n. m., pl. —, s, *spurger*.

PIQUE-BOEUF, n. m., pl. —, s (orn.) (genus) *beef-eater*.

PIQUE-NIQUE, n. m., pl. —, s, *picnic*. Dîner à, en —, *to have a dinner*.

Faire un —, *to have*, *to make* √ a. =.

PIQUER, v. a. 1. § *to prick* (with a. th. pointed); 2. § *to puncture*; 3. § *to goad* (oxen); 4. § *to prick*; *to prick off*; *to mark off*; 5. § (of serpents, insects, &c.) *to sting* √; 6. § *to be piquant* (to the taste); 7. § *to bite* √ (hurt); 8. § *to excite*; *to stimulate*; *to stir*; *to goad*; *to prick*; 9. § (b. s.) *to sting* √; *to nettle*; *to pique*; *to gall*; 10. *to spur* (horses); 11. (culin.) *to stick* √; 12. (culin.) *to lard*; 13. (mas.) *to scapple*; 14. (need.) *to stitch*; 15. (need.) *to quilt*; 16. (surg.) *to puncture*.

1. Je me suis piqué le doigt avec une ortie. I have pricked my finger with a nettle. 2. — la peau avec une aiguille, *to puncture the skin with a needle*. 3. — les absents, *to prick off the absent*.

— d'honneur, *to pique*; — de remords, *to prick*.

PIQUÉ, E., pa. p. (V. senses of PIQUER) (mus.) (of notes) *short*; *detached*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § *unpricked*; 2. § *unstung*; 3. § *unexcited*; *unstimulated*; 4. (need.) *unstitched*.

SE PIQUER, pr. v. 1. § *to prick* √ o.'s self; 2. § *to sting* √ o.'s self; 3. § *to be worm-eaten*; 4. § *to be spotted*; 5. § (DE, at) *to be offended*; *to take* √ *offense*; *to be displeased*; *to be piqued*; *to take* √ *a pique*; 6. § (DE) *to pride*, *to plume o.'s self* (on, upon); *to take* √ *a pride* (in); *to pique o.'s self* (on, upon); 7. (of liquids) *to get* √ *sour*.

PIQUER, v. n. 1. (of a. th. pointed) *to prick*; 2. § (of serpents, insects, &c.) *to sting* √; 3. § *to be piquant* (to the taste); 4. § (b. s.) *to taste tainted*; 5. § *to excite*; *to stimulate*; 6. § *to be piquant*, *lively*, *smart*, *keen*; 7. (man.) *to spur*; *to prick*.

— des deux, (man.) *to spur*; *to prick*.

PIQUET, n. m. 1. *picket* (stake); 2. (mil.) *picket*; 3. (tech.) *stake*.

Au —, 1. (mil.) *on picket*; 2. *standing still in one place* (as a punishment). Être au —, 1. (mil.) *to be on* =; 2. *to stand* √ *still in one place*; *faire le —*, *to stand* √ *still in one place*; *former en —*, (mil.) *to picket*; *fortifier par des —*, (mil.) *to picket*; *lever le —*, (mil.) *to decamp*; *planter le —*, 1. (mil.) *to camp*; 2. § *to take* √ *up o.'s birth*.

PIQUET, n. m. *piquet* (game of cards).

Cartes de —, = *cards*; jeu de —, a *pack of* = *cards*; sixain de —, *half a dozen packs of* = *cards*.

PIQUETTE, n. f. 1. " *piquette*" (wine

made of the residue of grapes); 2. *sloe-wine*; 3. *sour wine*.

PIQUEUR, n. m. 1. *outrider* (servant that precedes); 2. *marker* (person); 3. (culin.) *larder*; 4. (engin.) *overseer*; 5. (hunt.) *whipper-in*; *hunter*; 6. (man.) *stud-groom*.

— d'assiettes, de tables, *spurger*; — d'écurie, *head-groom*; — de vin, *wine-taster*.

PIQUIER, n. m. *pike-man*.

PIQUÉ, n. f. 1. § *prick* (with a th. pointed); 2. (of serpents, insects, &c.) *sting* (wound); 3. *worm-hole*; 4. *fly-blow*; *blow*; 5. (need.) *stitching*; 6. (need.) *quilting*; 7. (surg.) *puncture*; 8. (sing.) (veier.) *warbles*, pl.

Couvrir de —, (V. senses) *to fly-blow* √; *to blow* √.

PIRATE, n. m. 1. § *pirate*; *sea-robber*; 2. § *extortioner*.

De —, *piratical*; en —, *piratically*.

Voler en —, *to pirate*.

PIRATER, v. n. *to pirate*; *to commit piracy*.

PIRATERIE [piratri] n. f. 1. § *piracy* (robbing at sea); 2. § *act of piracy*; 3. § *extortion*; *exaction*.

Acte de —, *act of piracy*. De —, *pirating*. Exercer la —, *to commit piracy*; *to pirate*.

PIRE, adj. (comp. & sup. of MAUVAIS) (V. senses of MAUVAIS) 1. (comp.) *worse*; 2. (sup.) *worst*.

Le —, *the worst*; *the very* =; le — de, o.'s = *of*; le — de tous, *the very* =. De — en —, *worse and worse*.

[Plus superlative being followed by a relative pron. often takes the subj.]

PIRE, n. m. *worst*.

PIROGUE, n. f. *pirogue* (boat of savages).

PIROLE, n. f. (bot.) *chick-weed*; *winter-green*.

PIROUETTE, n. f. 1. § *pirouette*; 2. § *whirl*; *whirligig*; 3. § *subterfuge*.

Faire une —, *to wheel about*.

PIROUETER, v. n. 1. § *to pirouette*; 2. § *to turn about*; *to beat* √ *about*.

PIRRHONIEN [—niën] V. PYRRHONIEN.

PIRRHONISME, V. PYRRHONISME.

PIS, adv. (comp. & sup. of MAL) (V. senses of MAL) 1. (comp.) *worse*; 2. (sup.) *worst*.

Bien —, *much worse*; *a great deal* =. De — en —, = *and*; *de mal en* —, 1. *from bad to* =; 2. = *and* =; *tant* —, 1. *so much the* =; 2. (more, the more is the pity; tant — tant mieux, it is tolerably indifferent. Mettre q. u. à, au — faire, 1. *to bid* √ a. o. *do his worst*; 2. *to defy* a. o. *to do* = *than he has done*. Qui — est, *what is* =.

PIS, n. m. *worst*.

Au —, tout au —, *at the* =; *at* =; *in the event of the* =. Faire du — qu'on peut, *to do* √ o.'s =; *faire le* — qu'on peut de, *to make* √ *the* = *of*; *mettre les choses au —*, *to suppose the* =. Le — en est que ..., *the* = *of it is that* ...

PIS, n. m. *udder*.

PISAL,

PISE, n. m. (build.) *pisce*.

Bâtir en —, (build.) *to build* √ *in* =.

PIS ALLER, n. m., pl. —, 1. *worst*; 2. *last shift*; 3. *make-shift*.

Au —, 1. *at the worst*; *in the event of the* =; 2. *let the* = *come to the* =. Mettre q. u. au —, 1. *to bid* √ a. o. *do* √ o.'s =; 2. *to defy* a. o. *to do worse than he has done*.

PISCINE, n. f. 1. § *pool*; 2. (of church-
es) *piscina*.

PISCIVORE, adj. (did.) *piscivorous*.

PISSASPHALTE, n. m. (min.) *pis-sasphalt*.

PISSAT, n. m. ⊕ *urine*; *stale*.

PISSEMENT [pissan] n. m. (med.) *evacuation by the urethra*.

— involontaire, *incontinence of urine*.

PISSENIER, n. m. 1. \odot pissabed, 2. (bot.) (genus) dandelion.
PISSEUR, v. n. \odot to urinate; to make \checkmark water.
PISSEUR, v. a. \odot to piss.
PISSEUR-R, n. m. SE, n. f. \odot pisser.
PISSEUR, n. m. \odot place for urinating.
PISSEUR, v. n. \odot to urinate frequently.
PISSEURIERE, n. f. \odot petty, paltry foan, atri.
PISTACHE, n. f. (bot.) pistachia; pistachio, pistachia, pistachio-nut; pistie-nut, pistie-nut.
 — de terre, earth-nut.
PISTACHIER, n. m. (bot.) pistachia, pistachio-tree, pistie, pistie-nut.
 — terebinthe, turpentine-tree.
PISTE, n. f. 1. pist; trace; 2. (of animals) scent; 3. (hunt.) track; trail; 4. (man.) ring.
 Suivre à la —, 1. \parallel to track; 2. (hunt.) to follow the scent of; to trail. Qu'on n'a pas suivi à la —, untracked.
PISTIL, n. m. (bot.) pistil.
PISTOLE, n. f. 1. pistole (Spanish coin); 2. \dagger (sing.) pistole, sing.; ten francs, pl.
 Un sac de cent —s, a bag of a thousand francs. Être cousu de —s, to roll in riches.
PISTOLE, n. f. \dagger pistole (ancient firearm).
PISTOLET, n. m. 1. pistol; 2. (nav.) bumkin.
 Petit —, smali pistol; pistolet. — d'arçon, horse —; — de Volta, (phys.) electrical, Volta's —. Coup de —, — shot; crosse de —, — butt; fourreau de —, — case; portée de —, — shot; tir au —, — gallery. À l'épreuve du —, — proof; à portée de —, within — shot. Décharger un —, faire le coup de —, tirer un coup de —, to fire off a —; s'en aller après avoir tiré son coup de —, to go \checkmark away after having shot o's bolt; mettre, tenir à q. u. le — sur la gorge, 1. \parallel to hold a — to a. o.'s throat; 2. \S to use violence to a. o. Si ses yeux étaient des —s il le tuerait, he looks daggers at him.
PISTOLIER, n. m. \dagger "pistolier" (soldier armed with a pistol).
PISTON, n. m. 1. (of suction pumps) piston; (sucker); 2. (of forcing pumps) forcer; 3. (tech.) piston.
 — foré, perforated, hollow piston; — plein, solid —; — plongeur, (hydr.) plunger. — de cylindre à vapeur, steam —; — de pompe foulante, (hydr.) forcer. Coup de —, stroke of the —; — stroke; course du —, length of the stroke of the —; jeu du —, length of the stroke of the —; queue de —, tail-piece of a —; tige de —, (tech.) — rod.
PITANCE, n. f. 1. pittance (portion in monasteries); 2. \dagger daily subsistence. Aller à la —, to go \checkmark to market.
PITAUD [pitô] n. m. E. n. f. (b. s.) peasant; rustic; clown; clodhopper.
PITE, n. f. \dagger "pite" (copper coin).
PITE, n. f. (bot.) agave; great alce.
PITEUSEMENT [pitèuzman] adv. pitiously; pitifully.
PITEU-X [pitèu] SE, adj. (piteous worthy of compassion); pitiable.
 Faire le —, to complain unnecessarily.
PITIE, n. f. 1. pity; compassion; piteousness; 2. pity (thing to be regretted).
 Grande —, grand —, a great pity. Digne de —, 1. deserving of —; pitiable; 2. pitifully. Absence de —, pitilessness. À faire —, (b. s.) pitifully; avec —, pitifully; par —, 1. for — sake; 2. from —; (out of —; sans —, 1. pitiless; unpitiful; uncompassionate; unpitying; 2. pitilessly; unpitifully. Avoir —, \dagger to pity; avoir — de. prendre — de, to pity; to have, to take \checkmark =

on; émouvoir, exciter la — de q. u., to excite, to move a. o.'s =; faire —, (th.) 1. to be pitiful; 2. (to be all stuff, all stuff and nonsense; prendre en —, to pity; prendre — de, to pity; to have, to take \checkmark = on; toucher q. u. de —, to excite, to move a. o.'s =. C'est grande, grand —, it is a thousand pities; c'est grand — que de nous! what pitiable creatures we are! Qui n'excite pas de —, pitiless; dont on n'a pas —, unpitied.
PITON, n. m. 1. screw-ring; 2. (geog.) peak.
PITOYABLE [pitoyabi] adj. 1. piteous (worthy of compassion); pitiable; 2. (b. s.) pitiful (contemptible); 3. \dagger compassionate; pitiful.
 Caractère, nature —, (b. s.) pitifulness; état —, (g. s.) pitiableness.
PITOYABLEMENT [pitoyabi] adv. 1. piteously; pitifully; 2. (b. s.) pitifully (contemptibly).
PITUIT, n. m. V. PIPIT.
PITTORESQUE [pit-torèsk] adj. 1. of painting; 2. \dagger picturesque; 3. graphic.
PITTORESQUEMENT [pit-torèskman] adv. picturesquely; graphically.
PITUITAIRE, adj. (anat.) pituitary.
PITUITÉ, n. f. 1. pituite; mucus; 2. (med.) phlegm.
 Herbe à la —, (bot.) stavesacre.
PITUITÉU-X [pituitèu] SE, adj. pituitous.
PIVERT, n. m. (orn.) modwall; green wood-pecker.
 Petit —, pianet.
PIVONNE, n. f. (bot.) peony; piony; peony.
PIVOINE, n. m. (orn.) bull-finch.
PIVOT, n. m. 1. pivot; 2. pin (turning); spindle; 3. (hort.) pivot; tap-root; 4. (mil.) pivot (point).
 Homme de —, (mil.) pivot. Tourner sur un —, to turn on, upon a pivot.
PIVOTANT, E. adj. (agr., bot.) tap-rooted.
 Racine —e, tap-root. À racine —e, tap-rooted.
PIVOTER, v. n. to turn on, upon a pivot.
 Faire —, 1. to make \checkmark =; 2. (nav.) to slue.
PIZZICATE, n. m. (mus.) pizzicato; pizz.
PLACABILITE, n. f. \dagger placability; placableness.
PLACABLE, adj. \dagger placable.
PLACAGE, n. m. 1. (of metals) plating; 2. (of wood) veneering; 3. \S patch-work.
 Scie de —, (tech.) veneering-web.
PLACARD, n. m. 1. placard; 2. cupboard (in a wall); 3. (carp.) door-leap, sing.; door-dressings, pl.; 4. (print.) slip.
 En —s, in slips. Afficher un —, to paste up, to post up a placard.
PLACARDER, v. a. 1. \parallel to placard; to post; to post up; 2. \parallel to post a placard against (a. o.); 3. \S to satirize (a. o.).
PLACE, n. f. 1. \parallel \S place; 2. \parallel place; spot; ground; 3. \parallel room (space); 4. \parallel house-room; room; 5. \parallel stowage; 6. \parallel allotment (place apart); 7. \parallel place (public place); 8. \parallel square; 9. \parallel position (state of being placed); situation; place; 10. \parallel stand; place; 11. \parallel seat; place; 12. \parallel stand (of coaches for hire); 13. \S place; room; stand; 14. \S place; office; employment; post; 15. (com.) market; town; 16. (com.) change (place); 17. (sing.) (com.) merchants, pl.; 18. (mil.) place; 19. (schools) place (in classes, composition).
 — forte, strong place; fortified town; — of strength; — marchande, 1. =, spot good for trade; 2. \parallel \S = fit for business; — publique, 1. public =; 2. public square; 3. market =. — de

de guerre, 1. fortified town; 2. (mil.) =. Chose employée à la — d'une autre, 1. substitute; 2. (did.) succedaneum; homme en —, 1. man in office; person in office; public officer; 2. (b. s.) = man; = holder; mise en —, 1. putting in its =; 2. stowage, — (à)! make room (for)! make way (for)! à la — de, in the =, room of; instead of; in lieu of; à la — de q. u., in a. o.'s =; à sa —, 1. (pers.) in o's =; 2. (th.) in o's =; 3. (th.) in character; au milieu de la —, on the spot; en —, 1. in o's =; 2. (excl.) in your =s! 3. \S in office; en sa —, in o's =; en son lieu et —, (law) in a. o.'s =; en — de, 1. in a position to; 2. in =, lieu of; hors de —, out of =, office; sans —, unplaced; sur —, on the premises; sur la —, 1. on, upon the spot; 2. (com.) in the market; 3. (com.) on change; sur sa —, (com.) in o's market. Arrêter une — (à), to take \checkmark a = (in); avoir — dans, 1. \parallel \S to hold \checkmark a = in; 2. \S to be enrolled in; céder la —, to give \checkmark =; céder sa —, to give \checkmark up o's = (to a. o.); changer de —, 1. to change o's =; 2. \parallel \S to change =; demeurer en —, 1. to remain in one =; 2. to remain still; 3. to stand \checkmark still; 4. to sit \checkmark still; être à sa — \parallel \S , to be in o's =; être à la — de q. u., to be in a. o.'s =; to be a. o.; être en —, to hold \checkmark a =, an office; n'être plus en —, to be out of office; to be out; faire —, de la — (à), 1. \parallel \S to make \checkmark room (for); 2. to make \checkmark way (for); to clear the way (for); 3. \S to give \checkmark way (to); faire — nette, to clear the =; se faire — \parallel , to make \checkmark o's way; faire faire —, to clear the way; garder sa —, to keep \checkmark o's =, seat; garder une —, to keep \checkmark a =, seat; mettre à sa —, 1. \parallel \S to put \checkmark in o's =; 2. \S to set \checkmark down; mettre en —, 1. to put \checkmark in o's =; 2. to stow; to stow away; se mettre à la — de q. u., to place o's self in a. o.'s position; to put \checkmark o's self in a. o.'s =; ôter q. u. de sa —, 1. \parallel to turn a. o. out of his =; 2. \S to dismiss a. o.; to dismiss a. o. from his =, situation; (to turn a. o. out of his =; prendre —, to take \checkmark =; prendre sa —, 1. \parallel to take \checkmark o's station; 2. \parallel to take \checkmark o's stand; 3. \parallel to take \checkmark o's seat; 4. \S to take \checkmark o's stand, ground; prendre une —, to take \checkmark a =; prendre la — de, (school.) to take \checkmark the = of (a. o.); to take \checkmark (a. o.) down; quitter la — à q. u., to give \checkmark up o's = to a. o.; remettre à sa —, 1. to replace (a. th.); to move back; 2. \parallel \S to put \checkmark (a. o.) in his =; remettre en —, to replace (a. th.); to move back; reprendre sa —, 1. \parallel to resume o's station; 2. \parallel to resume o's stand; 3. \parallel to resume o's seat; 4. \S to resume o's position; réserver une —, to keep \checkmark a seat; résigner sa —, to give \checkmark up o's =, office; tenir une —, to hold \checkmark a =; se tenir à sa —, to remain in o's =.
PLACEMENT [plasman] n. m. 1. \parallel placing; putting; setting; 2. placing (servants, &c.) in a situation; 3. investment (of money); placing; putting out; 4. (com.) sale; 5. (fin.) investment.
 — à fond, fonds perdu, perdus, en viager, (fin.) sinking. Bureau de —, intelligence-office; registry-office. Faire un —, 1. (com.) to sell \checkmark ; 2. (fin.) to make \checkmark an investment.
PLACENTA [placinta] n. m. 1. (anat.) placenta; 2. (bot.) placenta.
 De —, (anat.) placental.
PLACER, v. a. 1. \parallel \S to place; 2. \parallel to put \checkmark ; 3. \parallel \S to set \checkmark ; 4. \parallel to lay \checkmark ; 5. to edge in; 6. \parallel to place; to rank; 7. \S to obtain; to procure a place, situation (for); 8. \S to invest (money); to

place; to put \sqrt out; 9. (com.) to sell \sqrt ; to dispose of; 10. (fin.) to invest; to rest.

— à fond, fonds perdu, perdus, en viager, (fin.) to sink \sqrt .

PLACE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **PLACER**.

Bien —, (V. senses) (th.) 1. apposite; 2. well-timed; — au dessus, (V. senses) superincumbent. Être bien —, (V. senses) 1. \parallel § to have a good place. 2. § (th.) to be apposite; 3. § to be well-timed.

SE PLACER, pr. v. 1. \parallel to place, to put \sqrt , to set \sqrt o.'s self; to take \sqrt o.'s place, position; 2. \parallel to take \sqrt o.'s stand; 3. \parallel to take o.'s seat; 4. § (th.) to place o.'s self; 5. § (pers.) to procure, to obtain a situation, place, office; 6. (com.) to sell \sqrt .

PLACET, n. m. 1. + petition; 2. petition (to courts of justice)

PLACEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (DE,...) person that places (servants, tickets, &c.).

PLACIER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. person that assigns places; 2. underletter of standings (in a market); 3. (com.) agent.

PLAFOND, n. m. 1. ceiling (surface); 2. flat ceiling.

— de corniche, (arch.) soffit. Sauter au —, to jump to the ceiling.

PLAFONNAGE, n. m. (arch.) ceiling (action, work).

PLAFONNER, v. a. (build.) to ceil.

PLAFONNEUR, n. m. plasterer (that makes ceilings).

PLAGAL, adj. (mus.) plagal.

PLAGE, n. f. 1. sea-coast; coast; sea-shore; shore; 2. "clime; region; country.

PLAGIAIRE, adj. plagiarist.

PLAGIAIRE, n. m. plagiarist; plagiarist.

PLAGIAT, n. m. plagiarism.

PLAID, n. m. + 1. (law) plea; 2. sitting of a court (of justice).

PLAID, n. m. plaid (Scotch cloak).

Vêtir d'un —, to dress in a =; "to plaid.

PLAIDABLE, adj. (law) (of causes) pleadable.

PLAIDANT, E, adj. (of barristers) pleading.

Avocat —, = counsel; pleader; partie — e, suitor.

PLAIDER, v. n. (CONTRE, with) 1. \parallel to litigate; to be at law; 2. \parallel (of attorneys, barristers) to plead; 3. § to plead (urge reason, supplicate).

PLAIDER, v. a. 1. \parallel (of attorneys, barristers) to argue (a cause); to plead; 2. \parallel (of attorneys, barristers) to plead (allege as a legal plea); 3. § to plead (allege, adduce in vindication); 4. \parallel to sue (a. o.).

PLAIDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **PLAIDER**.

Qui peut-être —, pleadable; qui ne peut être —, unpleadable.

PLAIDEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (law) suitor; litigant.

PLAIDOIRIE, n. f. 1. pleading; 2. barrister's, counsel's speech; speech; 3. + law-suit; suit; trial.

PLAIDOYER [plido-yé] n. m. barrister's, counsel's speech; speech.

PLAIE, n. f. 1. \parallel wound; 2. \parallel sore; 3. § (à, to) wound; sore; 4. § evil; disease; plague; 5. + plague (of Egypt).

— par arrachement, lacerated wound; — du cœur §, heart-sore; — d'instrument tranchant, incised =. Ne demander que — et bosse, to think \sqrt the more mischief the better sport; fermer une — \parallel §, to close a =; frapper d'une —, de —s, to smite \sqrt with a plague; mettre le doigt sur la — §, to point out the evil; to show \sqrt the disease.

PLAIGNANT [plènn-yan] E, adj. (law) complaining.

PLAIGNANT [plènn-yan] n. m. E, n. f. 1. complainant; 2. (crim. law) prosecutor.

PLAIN, E, adj. 1. \parallel even; level; plain; 2. (of textile fabrics) plain (not worked) — chant, plain-chant; chant; chant; — plain-song; — pied, (V. PIED). Chanter le — chant, to chant.

[PLAIN in the 1st sense generally precedes the noun.]

PLAINdre, v. a. (conj. like CRAINDRE.)

1. \parallel (DE, for) to pity; 2. § to grudge (give reluctantly).

Être à —, to be to be pitied; être beaucoup bien à —, to be greatly to be pitied. Que l'on ne plaint pas, unpitied.

SE PLAINDRE, pr. v. 1. \parallel (pers.) (DE, of) to complain; 2. (b. s.) (pers.) to whimper; 3. (of animals) to whine; 4. (DE, at, to) to repine; 5. (à, with; DE, for) to expostulate; 6. \parallel to grudge (give reluctantly); 7. (law) to prefer, to lodge a complaint.

Habitude —, habit of complaining; querulousness. Sans —, 1. uncomplaining; 2. unrepining; 3. unrepiningly; Personne qui se plaint, 1. complainer; 2. repiner. Disposé à —, repining; qui ne se plaint pas, uncomplaining; plaintless.

PLAINE, n. f. plain.

— liquide, "liquid, watery =.

PLAINT, n. f. 1. complaint (lamentation); complaining; weeping; wail; 2. whine; 3. (of animals) whine; 4. complaint (expression of discontent); complaining; 5. (law) complaint.

— vive, sad complaint. Sujet de —, =; cause for =; "quarrel. Avec des —s, 1. complainingly; 2. repiningly. Sans —, without a =; "plaintless. Déposer une —, porter —, (law) to prefer, to lodge a =; faire sa —, (law) to declare.

PLAINTIF, VE, adj. plaintive; moanful; querulous; (doleful).

Nature plaintive, ton —, plaintiveness; moanfulness; querulousness; (dolefulness).

PLAINTIVEMENT [plintivman] adv. plaintively; moanfully; querulously; (dolefully).

PLAIRE, v. n. irreg. (PLAISANT; PLU; ind. pres. PLAIS; nous PLAISONS; pret. PLUS; subj. pres. PLAISE.) 1. to please; to be pleasing; 2. (impers.) (de, to) to please; to choose \sqrt .

1. Q. ch. qui plaît à q. u., a. th. that pleases a. o. 2. Il lui plaît de faire cela, he pleases, chooses to do that.

— fort, to please much. Faire ce qu'il plaît à q. u., to use o.'s pleasure; to do \sqrt as one pleases. Cela vous plaît à dire, you are pleased to say so; cela ne me plaît pas, I do not choose it; comme il vous plaît, comme il vous plaira, as you please; si cela me plaît, if I please, choose; s'il plaît à...! please...! s'il lui plaît, if he, she pleases, chooses; s'il vous plaît, if you please; s'il plaît à Dieu, please God; à Dieu ne plaise, God forbid; à Dieu ne plaise que, (subj.) God forbid that; vous plairait-il de, plait-il? 1. what do you please to want? 2. I beg your pardon, what did you say? vous plairait-il (de), will you please (to); qui ne plaît pas (à), unpleasing (to); unpleasing (to); undelightful (to); plût à Dieu, au ciel que...! (subj.) would! would to God, to heaven...!

SE PLAIRE, pr. v. 1. (à, to) to delight (in, to); to take \sqrt delight (in); to be delighted (in, to); to take \sqrt pleasure (in); "to wanton; 2. (à, to) to be pleased; to love; to like; 3. (à with) to flatter o.'s self.

PLAISamment, adv. 1. pleasantly; agreeably; 2. + (b. s.) ludicrously; ri-

dulously; 3. (b. s.) pleasantly (singularly).

PLAISANCE, n. f. + pleasure (not profit).

Lieu, maison de —, pleasure-house

PLAISANT, E, adj. (de, to) 1. + pleasant; agreeable; 2. laughable; risible; 3. jocular; 4. humorous; 5. (b. s.) ludicrous; ridiculous; 6. (b. s.) pleasant (singular).

5 — visage, ludicrous countenance; — homme, ludicrous, ridiculous man.

— et sérieux à la fois, between jest and earnest. Genre —, ludicrous; humeur — e, jocoseness; jocularity; tour —, waggish trick. D'humeur — e, pleasant. Faire, jouer un tour — à q. u., to play a. o. a waggish trick.

[PLAISANT in the 5th sense precedes the noun.]

PLAISANT, n. m. 1. ludicrousness; 2. ludicrous; 3. humorosity; 4. humorous; 5. (pers.) wag; jester.

Mauvais —, jester. Le — de l'affaire, the cream of the jest; the best of the joke; the fun of it. Faire le —, to play the wag; to be waggish.

PLAISANTER, v. n. 1. to jest; to joke; to be in sport; 2. (SUR, with) to sport; to make \sqrt merry; 3. (AVEC, with) to trifle.

En plaisantant, 1. jestingly; jocosely; jocularly; 2. sportfully.

PLAISANTER, v. a. to jest with (a. o.); to joke; to banter.

PLAISANTEURIE [plèzantèr] n. f. 1. pleasantry (action, art); jocularity; jesting; joking; sport; 2. pleasantry; jest; joke; 3. waggish trick; 4. humor; pleasantry; 5. derision.

— grossière, (V. senses) coarse humor; — innocente, harmless =; — malicieuse, arch, sly =; — mordante, dry =; — outrée, over-driven jest. — en action, practical joke; — à part, in earnest. De —, jesting; par —, jestingly; jocosely; jocularly; for o.'s sport. Faire une —, to jest; to crack a joke; faire des —s sur q. u., to break \sqrt a jest upon a. o.; passer la —, to be nosy; joke; tourner en —, to turn to jest. Il entend, il sait prendre bien les —s, 1. he can take \sqrt a jest, a joke; 2. he jests, jokes well; il n'entend pas —, 1. he cannot take a jest, joke; 2. he is not to be trifled with.

PLAISIR, n. m. 1. (à, in; de, to) pleasure; 2. delight; 3. intertainment; diversion; sport; 4. pleasure (good office); kindness; favour; (good turn).

Son bon —, o.'s will and pleasures.

grand —, great =; menus —s, (pl.) pocket-money, sing.; vif —, great, lively =

—s de la chasse, field-sports; sports on the field. pl. à —, 1. as much as one can wish; at o.'s ease; 2. carefully; avec —, 1. with =; pleasantly; 2. cheerfully; par —, 1. for =; 2. by way of trial; pour son —, for =; for lover sans —, 1. without =; 2. unpleasedly.

"delightless; sous le bon —, 1. during =; 2. with o.'s approbation. S'adonner —, se livrer aux —s, to indulge in =; avoir — à q. ch., to take \sqrt = in a th.; se donner le — de, to enjoy o.'s self over; éprouver, goûter, sentir de — (de), to experience, to feel \sqrt = (at); estimer comme un — (de), to esteem a = (to); faire —, 1. to be pleasing; 2. (à) to afford, to give \sqrt = (to); to do a = (to); faire son —, to have o.'s wish se faire un — (de), to esteem it a = (to); to be pleased (to); mettre son — (à), to make \sqrt it a = (to); prendre — à q. ch., to take \sqrt = in a th. C'est un — (de), il y a — (à), it is a = (to).

PLAMEE, n. f. chalk-lime.

PLAN, E, adj. 1. + even; plain; level; flat; 2. (did.) flat; 3. (geom.) plain; 4. (geom.) plain; 5. (mech.) flat.

Surface —e, (did.) *plane*; *plane surface*.

PLAN, n. m. 1. (did.) *plane*; *plane surface*; 2. *plan* (delineation); 3. § *plan* (of a. th. to be performed); 4. *draft*; *ground-plot*; 4. § *plan*; *scheme*; *project*; 5. (arch.) *plan*; 6. (engin.) *survey* (of a place); 7. (math.) *plane*; 8. (paint.) *ground* (back, fore); 9. (persp.) *plane*; *plan*.

Arrière —, (paint.) *back-ground*; — *automoteur*, (rail.) *self-acting plane*; — *géométrique*, (persp.) = *-plan*; — *horizontal*, (geom.) = *-plan*; — *incliné*, 1. *inclined plane*; 2. (build.) *weathering*; — *incliné à l'extrémité*, (rail.) *terminal plane*; — *perspectif*, *perspective plan*; *premier* —, (paint.) *fore*; — *second* — §, *back* —, — *d'arrimage*, (nav.) (of the hold) *tier*; — *manœuvre*, (rail.) *engine-plane*; — *de niveau*, (engin.) *datum-line*; — *du tableau*, (persp.) *directing-plane*; — *de terrain*, (surv.) *plot*; — *à vue d'oiseau*, *bird's eye view*.
Auteur d'un —, 1. § *planner*; 2. § *planner*; *protector*; *levee des* —s, (engin.) 1. *surveying*; *land-chain*; 2. *survey*; *personne qui forme des* —s §, *planner*; *projector*. *Changer son* —, *to change o.'s plan*; *faire*, *tracer un* —, § *to draw* √, *to make* √ *a plan* (delineation); *to plan*; *faire le* — *de*, *to survey*; *former un* — §, *to form*, *to lay* √ *a plan*, *scheme*; *imaginer un* —, *to contrive a plan*, *scheme*; *lever un* —, 1. *to take* √ *a plan*; 2. (build.) *to draw* √, *to make* √ *a plan*; 3. (engin.) *to survey*; 4. (mil.) *to raise a plan*; *lever des* —s, (engin.) *to survey*; *faire lever le* — *de*, *to survey*; *rejeter au second* — §, *to throw* √ *into the back* —; *tenir au second* —, *to keep* √ *in the back* —; *tracer un* —, *to draw* √, *to make* √ *a plan* (delineation); *to plan*.

PLANCHE, n. f. 1. *board* (piece of wood); 2. *plank*; 3. *shelf*; 4. —s, (pl.) *boards* (stage), pl.; 5. (engrav.) *plate*; 6. *plate* (engraving); *out*; 7. (hort.) *bed*. — *pourrie*, *rotten staff* (pers. th. that affords no support). — *de roulis*, (nav.) *side-board*; — *de salut*, 1. (nav.) *sheet-anchor*; 2. § *sheet-anchor*; — *de sapin*, (carp.) *cut stuff*. *S'appuyer sur une* — *pourrie* §, *to lean on a rotten* —; *faire* —, *to show* √ *the way* (do a. th. that may be imitated); *faire la* —, 1. *to lead* √ *the way*; 2. (swimming) *to float*; *faire bien la* —, (swimming) *to be a good floater*; *faire la* — *aux autres*, *to lead* √ *the way*; *monter sur les* —s, *to tread* √ *the boards* (perform at the theatre).

PLANCHÉIAGE, n. m. 1. *boarding*; 2. *planking*; 3. (build.) *flooring*.

PLANCHEIER, v. a. 1. *to board*; 2. *to plank*; 3. (build.) *to floor*.

PLANCHER, n. m. 1. *floor*; 2. (build.) *flooring*; 3. (carp.) *prop*; 4. (nav.) *stage*.

— *plein*, *solid floor*. — *de marqueterie*, 1. *mosaic*; 2. = *in various devices*; — *pour abriter des maisons en construction*, (build.) *weather-boarding*; — *des vaches*, *dry land*; "terra firma". *Bois de* —, *flooring*. *Décharger, soulager le* — §, *to reduce the number of persons in a room*; *poser un* —, *to lay* √ *down a*; *sauter au* — §, *to jump to the ceiling*.

PLANCHETTE, n. f. 1. *small board*; 2. (math. instr.) *plane-table*.

PLANÇON, n. m. (hort.) *sapling*.

PLANE, n. m. V. **PLATANE**.

PLANE, n. f. (tech.) 1. *drawing-knife*; 2. *turning chisel* 3. *spoke-shave*; *shave*.

PLANER, v. n. (sur.) 1. § (of birds) *to hover* (over); 2. § *to behold* (from on high); *to look down* (on); 3. § *to soar* (over, above); 4. ** § *to tower* (over).

Qui plane, 1. § *hovering*; 2. § *soaring*; 3. § *towering*.

PLANER, v. a. 1. *to plane*; 2. (a. & m.) *to planish*; 3. (carp.) *to trim*; 4. (tech.) *to trim*; *to shave*.

Machine à —, (mach.) *planing-machine*.

PLANÉ, e, pa. p. V. senses of **PLANER**. Non —, 1. *unplaned*; 2. (a. & m.) *unplanished*; 3. (carp.) *untrimmed*; 4. (tech.) *untrimmed*; *unshaved*.

PLANÉTAIRE, adj. (astr.) *planetary*.

PLANÉTAIRE, n. m. (astr.) *orrery*; *planetarium*.

PLANÈTE, n. f. (astr.) *planet*.

— *principale*, *primary* —. Des —s, (planetary) sous l'influence des —s, = *struck*.

PLANEUR, n. m. (a. & m.) *planisher*.

PLANIMÉTRIE, n. f. (geom.) *planimetry*.

PLANISPHERE, n. m. (geog.) *planisphere*.

PLANT, n. m. 1. (agr.) *sapling*; 2. (agr.) *plantation*; *grove*; *set*; 3. (hort.) *plant*; 4. (hort.) *bed* (large).

Laisser en —, *to leave* √ *in the lurch*.

PLANTAGE, n. m. 1. *plantation* (action); *planting*; 2. *plantation* (ground planted with sugar-cane in the colonies).

PLANTAIN, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *plantain*; (cock's head).

— *pulicaire*, *flea-wort*. — *d'eau*, *water-plantain*; *petit* — *d'eau*, *mud-wort*.

PLANTARD, n. m. (hort.) *slip* (of willows, poplars, &c.).

PLANTATION [—tation] n. f. 1. *plantation* (action); *planting*; 2. *plantation* (ground planted); 3. (of colonies) *plantation*; 4. (agr.) *plantation*; *grove*.

— *de cannes à sucre*, *sugar-plantation*. *Direction d'une* —, *plantership*. *Faire des* —s, *to plant*.

PLANTE, n. f. 1. § *plant*; 2. (of the foot) *sole*; 3. (bot.) *plant*; 4. (bot.) (comp.) *wort*.

— *imparfaite*, *incomplète*, (bot.) *imperfect plant*; — *légumineuse*, (bot.) *pulse*; — *marine*, 1. *marine*; 2. *sea-weed*; — *mère*, (hort.) *stool*; — *vivace*, *perennial*; — *vive*, *quick*; *quick-set*. *Jardin de* —s, *herbary*; *jardin des* —s, *botanical garden*.

PLANTER, v. a. 1. § *to plant*; *to set* √; 2. § *to plant*; 3. § *to set* √; *to fix*; *to place*; *to put* √; 4. § *to drive* √ (into the ground); *to drive* √ in; 5. § *to set* √ up; 6. § *to give* √ (blows, slaps); 7. (arch.) *to prepare the foundation of*. — *là*, 1. *to give* √ (a. o.) *the slip*; *to shuffle off*; 2. *to cut*; 3. *to leave* √ in the lurch; — *q. ch. au nez à q. u.*, *to cast* √, *to throw* √ *a. th. into a. o.'s teeth*.

PLANTÉ, e, pa. p. V. senses of **PLANTER**.

Bien —, (V. senses) 1. (of hair) *well-placed*; 2. (of houses) *well-situated*; *in a good situation*; 3. (of statues) *in a good, fine attitude*; 4. (far) (of horses' hair) *erect*; non —, sans être —, (V. senses) § *unplanted*; *unset*.

SE PLANTER, pr. v. 1. (of plants) *to be planted*, *set*; 2. (pers.) *to place*, *to put* √, *to set* √ *o.'s self*.

PLANTER v. n. § (of plants) *to plant* (set plants).

PLANTEUR, n. m. 1. § *planter*; 2. § *planter*; *propagator*, 3. (of colonies) *planter*.

État de —, *plantership*. — *de cannes à sucre*, *sugar-planter*; — *de choux* (, *person who leads a retired country life*.

PLANTOIR, n. m. (agr.) *dibble*.

Piquer, planter au —, *to dibble*.

PLANTULE, n. f. (bot.) *plantlet*.

PLANTUREUX [—reù] SE, adj. † *abundant*; *fertile*.

PLANURE, n. f. (sing.) *shavings* (of wood), pl.

PLAQUE, n. f. 1. (of metal) *plate*; 2. (of metal) *slab*; 3. (of orders of knight-hood) *star*; 4. (of coach-men, errand-porters, &c.) *ticket*; 5. (cab.) *veneer*; 6. (min.) (of metal) *wash* (thin leaf).

— *fixe*, *dead*, *fast plate*; — *tournante*, (rail.) *turnplate*; *turntable*. *Garde de* — *tournante*, (rail.) *turnplate*, *turntable keeper*. — *d'about*, (tech.) *shoe*; — *de fermeture*, (mach.) *cap*; — *de propriété*, *finger* —. *Armure de* — *de fer*, = *Mettre, réduire en* —s, *to plate*; *orner de* —s, *to plate*.

PLAQUE, n. m. 1. *plated metal*; 2. (a. & m.) *plate*.

Du —, (sing.) =, sing.; *plated articles, goods*, pl. *Ouvrages en* —, *plated articles, goods*, pl.

PLAQUEMINIER [plakminié] n. m. (bot.) 1. *ebony-tree*; 2. *date-plum*.

PLAQUER, v. a. 1. (DE, with) *to plate* (metals); 2. § *to lay* √ on (mortar, plaster); 3. § *to lay* √ down (turf); 4. § *to give* √ (slaps, blows); 5. (cab.) *to veneer*.

— *q. ch. au nez à q. u.*, *to cast* √, *to throw* √ *a. th. in a. o.'s teeth* (reproach a. o.). *Feuille à* —, (cab.) *veneer*.

PLAQUÉ, e, pa. p. (V. senses of **PLAQUER**) (of metals) *plated* (overlaid with silver).

PLAQUETTE, n. f. 1. † "plaque" (Belgian coin); 2. *small thin bound book*.

Ne pas valoir une —, (th.) *not to be worth a farthing*.

PLAQUEUR, n. m. 1. *plater* (of metals); 2. *veneerer* (of wood).

PLASTICITÉ, n. f. (did.) *plasticity*.

PLASTIQUE, adj. (did.) *plastic*.

Art —, = *art*; *caractère, nature* —, (did.) *plasticity*.

PLASTIQUE, n. f. *plastic art*.

PLASTRON, n. m. 1. § (of cuirasses) *breast-plate*; 2. § (for fencing) *plastron*; 3. § *laughing-stock*; *butt*; 4. (tech.) *drill-plate*.

PLASTRONNER, v. a. *to put* √ (a. o.) *on a plastron*.

SE PLASTRONNER, pr. v. *to put* √ *on a plastron*.

PLAT, e, adj. 1. § *flat*; 2. § (of ground) *flat*; *level*; 3. § (of beverages) *rapid*; *flat*; *dead*; 4. § *flat*; *dull*; *unanimated*; *insipid*; 5. (com.) *dull*; *flat*; 6. (geog.) *plain*; 7. (nav.) (of calms) *dead*.

Pays —, *flat*, *level country*; *flat*; — *pays*, 1. =, *level country*; *flat*; 2. *country* (not town); *qualité de ce qui est* —, *flatness*; *terrain* —, *flat*. À —, =; *flatwise*. *Coucher à* —, *to lay* √ =; *être à* —, *to lie* √ =; *mettre à* —, 1. *to lay* √ =; 2. (nav.) *to feather* (oars).

PLAT, n. m. 1. *flat* (of blades, hands); 2. *twist* (of the thigh); 3. *dish* (vessel); 4. *dish* (food); 5. (of a balance) *scale*; 6. (of glass) *sheet*; 7. (nav.) (of sailors) *mess*.

— *apprêté*, *made dish*; — *délicieux*, *exquis*, *delicious*; — *friand*, *dainty*; — *réchauffé*, *warmed up*; — *simple*, *plain* —, — *de balance*, *scale*. *Camarade de* —, (nav.) *mess-mate*; *cloche de* —, = *cover*. — *à* —, = *by*; *one* — *after another*. *En forme de* —, *dishing*. *Donner un* — *de son métier*, (V. *Servir un*); *dresser, mettre dans le* —, *to dish up*; *to dish*; *faire* — *ensemble*, (mil.) *to mess together*; *mettre les petits* —s *dans les grands* (, *to spare nothing* (in an entertainment); *retourner au* —, *to take* √ *a little more* (at table); 2. *to cut* √ *and come* √ *again*; *servir un* —, *to serve up a*; *servir un* — *de son métier*, 1. *to give* √ *a specimen of o.'s work*; 2. *to play one of o.'s tricks*. *Voilà un bon* —, (pers.) *there is a nice lot, set of them*; *there is a crew*.

PLATANE, n. m. (bot.) *platane*; *plane-tree*.

Faux —, *sycamore*; *maple*; *maple-tree*; *false plane*. — d'Amérique, d'Occident, *American plane*; *button-wood*.

PLAT-BORD, n. m., pl. PLATS-BORDS. (nav.) 1. *gunnel*; *gunwale*; 2. *port-last*.

PLATEAU, n. m. 1. *wooden basin* (of scales); 2. *waiter*; *plateau*; 3. *tray*; 4. *upland*; 5. *down*; 6. (geog.) *table-land*; 7. (spinn.) *flat*.

— tournant, (rail.) *turnplate*; *turntable*. Garde de — tournant, (rail.) *turnplate*, *turntable keeper*.

PLATE-BANDE, n. f., pl. PLATES-BANDES, 1. (arch.) *platband*; 2. (anc. arch.) *facia*; *fascia*; 3. (carp.) *platband*; *linetel*; 4. (hort.) *platband*.

PLATÉE, n. f. 1. *dishful*; 2. (build.) *foundation extending over the whole surface of the formation*.

PLATE-FORME, n. f., pl. PLATES-FORMES, 1. *platform* (terrace); 2. (arch.) *platform*; 3. (carp.) (of scaffolding) *prop*; 4. (engin.) (of bridges) *mud-sill*; 5. (mil.) *platform*; 6. (rail.) *truck*.

— tournante, (rail.) *turnplate*; *turntable*. Garde de — tournante, (rail.) *turnplate*, *turntable keeper*.

PLATE-LONGE, n. f., pl. PLATES-LONGES, 1. (of harness) *kicking-strap*; 2. (man.) *leading-rein*.

PLATEMENT [platom] adv. 1. *flatly*; *dully*; *insipidly*; *without animation*, *spirit*; 2. *flatly*; *plainly*.

PLATEUR, n. f. 1. (jest.) *flatness*.

PLATEURE, n. f. (min.) *vein running from a perpendicular into a horizontal direction*.

PLATINE, n. f. 1. *linen-drier* (utensil); 2. (of fire-arms) *screw-plate*; 3. (horol.) *pillar-plate*; 4. (lock.) *plate*; 5. (print.) *platen*; *platine*; 6. (tech.) *plate*; *covering-plate*.

PLATINE, n. m. (min.) *platinum*; *platina*.

PLATISE, n. f. 1. *dull*, *flat*, *senseless thing*.

PLATITUDE, n. f. 1. (of beverages) *napidness*; *flatness*; 2. § *rapidity*; *dulness*; *flatness*; *insipidity*; 3. § *vapid*, *dull*, *flat*, *senseless thing*.

PLATONICIEN [—ciin] NE, adj. *Platonic*.

PLATONICIEN [—ciin] n. m. NE, n. f. *Platonist*.

PLATONIQUE, adj. *Platonic*.

Année —, = *year*. D'une manière —, *platonically*.

PLATONISME, n. m. *Platonism*.

PLÂTRAGE, n. m. 1. (mas.) *plastering*; *plaster-work*; 2. § *slight*, *unsolid work*.

PLÂTRAS [platrâ] n. m. *old plaster-work*.

PLÂTRE, n. m. 1. *plaster*; 2. (b. s.) *paint* (on the face).

— cru, *crude plaster*; — éventé, *effete* —. — de Paris, = *of Paris*. Four à —, = *kiln*; pierre à —, (min.) 1. = *stone*; 2. *parget*. Cuire du —, *to burn*.

PLÂTRER, v. a. 1. § *to plaster*; 2. § *to plaster*; *to piece up*; *to patch up*; 3. (agr.) *to manure with plaster*.

SE PLÂTRER, pr. v. (b. s.) (pers.) *to paint o's self*; *to paint*.

PLÂTREU-X [platreu] SE, adj. (of ground) *chalky*.

PLÂTRIER, n. m. 1. *plasterer*; 2. *pargeter*.

PLÂTRIÈRE, n. f. 1. *plaster-quarry*; 2. *plaster-kiln*.

PLAUSIBILITÉ [plôzibilite] n. f. (did.) *plausibility*.

PLAUSIBLE [plôzibil] adj. *plausible*.

Peu —, *unplausible*. Caractère, nature —, *plausibility*. D'une manière —, *plausibly*; d'une manière peu —,

unplausibly. Qui emploie des arguments —s, (pers.) *plausible*.

PLAUSIBLEMENT [plôzibil'man] adv. 1. *plausibly*.

PLEBE, n. f. 1. (Rom. ant.) *people*; 2. (sing.) *common people*; *lower orders*, pl.

PLEBEIEN [—iin] n. m. NE, n. f. *plebeian*.

PLEBEIEN [—iin] NE, adj. *plebeian*.

PLEIADE, n. f. sing.

PLEIADES, n. f. (astr.) *pleiades*, *pleiads*; *the seven stars*, pl.

PLEIGE, n. m. + (law) *pledge*.

PLEIGER, v. a. + 1. (law) *to pledge*; 2. *to pledge* (invite to drink).

PLEIN, E, adj. 1. § (DE, of) *full*; 2. § *plentiful*; *abundant*; 3. § *full*; *fat*;

4. § (DE, with) *replete*; 5. § *full*; *entire*; *whole*; 6. § *full*; *entire*; *thorough*;

7. (of animals) *with young*; (big); 8. (of hitches) *with pup*; 9. (of cats) *with kitten*; 10. (of cows) *with calf*; 11. (of mares) *with colt*; 12. (of the moon) *full*; ** *full-orbed*; 13. (of sows) *with farrow*; 14. (of the voice) *full*; 15. (law) *consummate*; *complete*;

16. (nav.) (of sails) *taught*; 17. (tech.) *solid*.

2. Une — e récolte, a *plentiful*, *abundant crop*.

4. Un ouvrage — de fautes, a *work replete with faults*. 6. Une — e connaissance, a *full*, *thorough knowledge*.

Tout —, 1. *quite full*; *top =*; 2. (de) *many*; — de soi-même, *conceited*; *self-conceited*; — jusqu'aux bords, *top =*; — comme un œuf, as *full as an egg is of meat*; aussi — que possible, as = *as possible*; as = *as it can hold*. État de ce qui est —, *fulness*.

En — ..., 1. § *in open*; ...; *in the open*; 2. § *to the full*; 3. § *in the midst of* ... Trouver tout — de ..., *to find* ✓ *many*.

[PLEIN in the 2nd, 5th and 6th senses precedes the n.]

PLEIN, prep. *full* (of).

Avoir du vin — sa cave, *to have o's cellar full of wine*; avoir — ses poches d'argent, *to have o's pockets full of money*.

PLEIN, n. m. 1. *full*; 2. *full part*; 3. (philos.) *plenum*; 4. (writ.) *thick stroke*.

Trop —, *fulness*. À pureté à —, (V. PUR); dans le —, en —, *in the middle*; en —, *fully*; *completely*. Être en son —, (of the moon) *to be at its full*.

PLEINEMENT [plënnman] adv. 1. *fully*; *entirely*; *completely*; *thoroughly*; 2. *plenarily*; *to the full*.

PLENIÈRE, adj. f. 1. (of courts) *full*; 2. (cath. rel.) (of indulgence) *plenary*.

PLENIPOTENTIAIRE [—potancière] n. m. *plenipotentiary*.

PLENIPOTENTIAIRE [—potancière] adj. *plenipotentiary*.

PLENITUDE, n. f. 1. § *plenitude*; *fulness*; 2. § *fulness* (of heart); 3. (med.) *fulness*; *plenitude*.

PLEONASME, n. m. (gram.) *pleonasm*.

PLEONASTIQUE, adj. *pleonastic*; *pleonastical*.

D'une manière —, *pleonastically*.

PLETHORE, n. f. (med.) *plethora*; *exuberance of blood*.

PLETHORIQUE, adj. (med.) *plethoric*.

PLEUPLEU, n. m. (orn.) *green wood-pecker*.

PLEURANT, E, adj. (b. s.) (pers.) *weeping*.

PLEURARD, n. m. *crying child*.

PLEURE, n. f. (anat.) V. PLYRE.

PLEURE-MISÈRE, n. m., pl. —, *curmudgeon*; *miser always complaining of poverty*.

PLEURER, v. n. 1. § (DE, for) *to weep* ✓ (shed tears); (to cry); 2. § (sun) *o weep* ✓ (over, for); *to weep* ✓ (...); *o mourn* (for, over); *to mourn* (...); *to bewail* (...); *to lament* (for); *to*

lament (...); 3. (of the eyes) *to water*; 4. (of the vine) *to bleed* ✓.

3. Ses yeux pleurent, les yeux lui pleurent, *his eyes water*.

— amèrement, (à chaudes larmes, *to weep* ✓ *bitterly*; — à commandement, à volonté, *to have tears at command*; — comme un veau, (b. s.) *to blubber*. Qui pleure, *weeping*; en pleurant, *weepingly*. Personne qui pleure, *weeper*.

PLEURER, v. a. § 1. *to weep* ✓; *to mourn*; * *to bewail*; *to lament*; *to moan*; *to bemoan*; *to deplore*; 2. *to grudge* (give reluctantly).

Ne — q. u. que d'un œil, *to mourn over a. o. for form's sake*.

PLEURÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of PLEURER.

Non —, qui n'est pas —, qu'on n'a pas —, sans être —, *unwept*; *unmourned*; * *unbewailed*; *unlamented*; *unmoaned*; *undepted*.

PLEURÉSIE, n. f. (med.) *pleurisy*.

PLEURÉTIQUE, adj. *pleuritic*; *pleuritical*.

PLEUREU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. § *weeper* (person); 2. *mourner* (person hired at a funeral); 3. (sculp.) *mourner*; *weeper*.

PLEUREUR, n. m. (mam.) *weeper* (monkey).

PLEUREU-R, SE, adj. (bot.) (of trees) *weeping*.

PLEUREUSE [pleureuz] n. f. 1. (ant.) *weeper*; 2. *weeper* (mourning cuff).

PLEUREU-X [pleureu] SE, adj. *with o's tears ready to flow*; (ready to cry).

PLEURNICHEMENT [pleurnichman] n. m. (b. s.) *whine*; *squinty*.

PLEURNICHER, v. n. (b. s.) *to whine*; *to squinty*.

PLEURNICHERIE [pleurnichri] n. f. *whining*; *squintying*.

PLEURNICHEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f.) *whiner*; *squinty*.

PLEURONECTE, n. m. (ich.) *pleuro-nect*; (flat-fish).

PLEUROPNEUMONIE, n. f. (med.) *pleuropneumonia*.

PLEURS, n. m. (pl.) 1. *tears*; ** *tear-drops*; ** *eye-drops*; ** *water-drops*; ** *drops*, pl; 2. *weeping*; (crying, sing.); 3. (of the vine) *bleeding*, sing.

— de terre, *drop of rain water filtering through the ground*. En —, *in tears*, tout en —, *all in tears*. Être baigné, mouillé, trempé de —, *to be bathed in tears*; essuyer les — de q. u., 1. *to wipe away a. o.'s tears*; 2. (to console, to comfort a. o.; fondre en —, *to melt into tears*; répandre, verser des —, *to shed* ✓ *tears*; *to weep* ✓; retenir ses —, *to refrain from tears*.

PLEUTRE, n. m.) 1. *coward*; 2. *contemptible fellow*, *wretch*.

PLEUVOIR, v. n. irreg. (PLEUVANT; PLU; ind. pres. IL PLEUT; pret. IL PLUT; subj. pres. QU'IL PLEUVE) 1. § (impers.) *to rain*; 2. § *to rain in* (a habitation); 3. § (impers., person.) *to rain*; *to fall* ✓; *to come* ✓ *down*; 4. § *to pour in*; *to pour down*; *to come* ✓ *thick*; *to be an abundance of*.

1. Il pleuvait tout à l'heure, it *rained just now*. 3. Il pleuvait des flèches sur lui, les flèches pleuvaient sur lui, *arrows rained, fell upon him*.

— fort, *to rain fast, hard*; — tant qu'il peut, *to = as fast as it can*.

pour; — à flots, à seaux, *to = in torrents*; — des hallebardes, *to = cats and dogs*; — par ondées, *to be showery*; — à verse, *to pour with rain*; *to pour*.

N'en avoir non plus qu'il en pleut, *not to have a particle, bit, drop of it*; faire —, 1. § *to =*; *to = down*; 2. § *to shower*; *to shower down*; *to hail*.

Comme s'il en pleuvait, *in quantities*; quantity; a great quantity.

PLEVRE, n. f. (anat.) *pleura*.

PLEXUS [pléksus] n. m. (anat.) *plexus*.

PLEYON [plé-yon] n. m. *osier-tie; tie*.

PLI, n. m. 1. *fold (doubling); 2. fold (mark of a doubling); 3. crease; 4. plait; 5. bent (direction); 6. (of the arm) bend; 7. (of clothes) tuck; 8. (of the face, skin) wrinkle; 9. (of serpents) fold; 10. (of stuffs) wrinkle; 11. (bot.) wrinkle.*

Faux —, (of stuffs) 1. *crease; 2. wrinkle*. — de l'encolure, (of horses) *bend*. À — s..., —-plaited; à gros — s, *large-plaited*; à petits — s, *small plaited*; en forme de —, *pliform*; sous ce —, (of letters) *enclosed*; sous le — de, *under cover of*. Faire des — s à, de faux — s à, *to crease; faire un — à, to double down (a page); ne pas faire un — s, not to present the least difficulty; garder le —, to hold the bent; mettre, renfermer sous ce —, to enclose (in letters); prendre un bon, un mauvais —, to take a good, a bad bent*. Cela ne fera pas de —, *there will not be the least objection to it, that*.

PLIABLE, adj. 1. *pliant; flexible; pliable; 2. pliable*.

Non, peu — *s, unpliant*.

PLIAGE, n. m. *folding*.

PLIANT, E, adj. 1. *s pliant; flexible; supple; pliable; 2. (of beds, chairs) folding*.

Peu —, *s unpliant*.

PLIANT, n. m. *folding chair*.

PLICA, n. m. (med.) *plica*.

PLICATILE, adj. (bot.) *twining*.

PLICIFORME, adj. (nat. hist.) *pli-form*.

PLIE, n. f. (ich.) *plaice*.

— franche, *flounder; fluke*.

PLIE, n. m. (danc.) *bend (of the knee)*.

PLIER, v. a. 1. *to fold; 2. to fold up; (to do) up; 3. to bend; 4. to bend; 5. (nav.) to heel*.

1. — du linge, du papier, *to fold linen, paper*. 3. — du bois, *to bend wood*; — le bras, *to bend o's arm, o's knees*. 3. On plie les genoux en s'agenouillant, *we bend our knees in kneeling down*.

À —, *folding*. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. *to bend; 2. s to curb; 3. (tech.) to tag*.

[PLIER must not be confounded with *plier*.]

PLIE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of *PLIER*) 1. *voluminous; 2. (bot.) folded; pliate; plicated*.

SE PLIER, pr. v. 1. *(th.) to be folded; 2. (th.) to be bent; 3. s (pers.) (à, to) to bend; 4. to bow; to couch down; 5. s (à, with) to comply*.

Qui ne se plie pas *s, unending*. Personne qui se plie, *temporizer*.

PLIER, v. n. 1. *to bend; 2. to bow; 3. s to bend; 4. to yield; to submit; (to give) in; 4. (mil.) to give way*.

PLIEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. (pers.) *older*.

PLINTHE, n. f. 1. (arch.) *plinth*; 2. (oin) *wash-board*.

PLIOIR, n. m. *folding-knife; paper-knife*.

PLIQUE, n. f. (med.) *plica*.

PLISSEMENT [plissman] n. m. 1. *plaiting (action); 2. (did.) corrugation*.

PLISSER, v. a. 1. *to plait; 2. (did.) corrugate*.

Qui plisse, (did.) *corrugant*. Personne qui plisse, *plaiter*.

PLISSÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *plaited; 2. (bot.) folded; plicate; plicated; 3. (did.) corrugated*.

PLISSER, v. n. *to form plaits; to plaited*.

PLISSURE, n. f. *plaiting (manner, work)*.

PLOC, n. m. (nav.) *sheathing-hair*.

PLOMB [plon] n. m. 1. *lead; 2. sink; 3. (for fire-arms) shot; 4. (of a sound) plummet; 5. (cust.) lead-stamp; 6. (tech.) plummet; plumb; plumb-line; plumb-rule*.

— filé, *lead-wire*; menu —, *small shot*; — noir, *black*; — rouge, *red*. — de chasse, — shot; — en feuille, *sheet*; — d'œuvre, *pig*; — en saumon, *pig*; — leaden *pig*; — de sonde, (nav.) —; — de vitrier, *came*. Blanc de —, *white*; cendre de —, *small shot*; couleur de —, — colour; fil à —, (tech.) *plummet; plumb-line*; plumb-rule; fonte de — de chasse (a. & m.) *shot-casting*; mine de —, 1. — mine; 2. *black*; 3. *pencil*; 4. (min.) — ore; minéral de —, (min.) — ore; morceau de —, *piece of*; plummet; sucre de —, *sugar of*; tour de — de chasse, (a. & m.) *shot-tower*. À —, (tech.) 1. *upright; plumb*; 2. *uprightly; de —, leaden*; — Enlever le — de, *to unplumb*; jeter son — sur q. ch., *to have an eye upon a. th.*; mettre à —, (tech.) *to plumb*; mettre du — dans la tête de q. u., *to send an ounce of = into a. o.'s head*. Il lui faudrait un peu de — dans la tête, *he, she requires a little ballast*.

PLOMBAGE [plonbaj] n. m. 1. *lead-work; 2. (cust.) leading*.

PLOMBAGINE [plonbajinn] n. f. (min.) *plumbago; graphite; (black lead)*.

De —, (min.) *plombaginous*.

PLOMBER [plonbé] v. a. 1. *to lead; 2. to beat (ground); 3. to fill (teeth) with lead; to fill; 4. (carp.) to plumb; 5. (cust.) to lead; to affix leads to; 6. (mas.) to plumb*.

PLOMBE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of *PLOMBER*) 1. (of colour) *lead*; 2. (cust.) *under leads*.

PLOMBERIE [plonbri] n. f. 1. *plumbery; 2. (art) lead-making; lead-manufacture; 3. (place) lead-manufacture, sing.; lead-works, pl.*

PLOMBEUR [plonbeur] n. m. (cust.) *officer that affixes the lead-stamp*.

PLOMBIER [plonbie] n. m. *plumber*.

PLOMBIFERE [plonbière] adj. (min.) *plumbiferous*.

PLONGEANT [plonjan] E, adj. 1. *plunging; 2. downward*.

PLONGÉE, n. f. (fort.) *glacis*.

PLONGEMENT [plonjman] n. m. 1. *plunging; 2. dipping; dip; 3. (of ships and carriages) pitching; 4. (tech.) dip; pitching*.

PLONGEON [plonjon] n. m. 1. *diving; (ducking; duck; 2. (orn.) (genus) diver; didapper; dun-diver; plungeon*. Grand —, — imbrin, loon; Northern diver; petit —, (orn.) *dip-chick*. Faire le —, 1. *(to dive) to take a ducking; to give o's self a ducking; 2. s to duck; (to duck o's head; 3. s to recoil; (to flinch;) to back out*.

PLONGER, v. a. (DANS, into) 1. *s to plunge; 2. to immerse; 3. to dip; (to give) a dip; (to duck; (to give) a ducking; 4. s to sink; 5. (did.) to immerse*.

— dans l'eau, *to immerse in water; (to dip; (to duck)*.

PLONGÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of *PLONGER*) 1. (of candles) *dipped*; 2. (did.) *immersed*.

Etat de celui qui est —, *immersion*.

SE PLONGER, pr. v. (DANS, into) *s to plunge; to plunge o's self*.

PLONGER, v. n. 1. *s to dive; 2. to dip; to duck; 3. s to take a downward direction; to go downward; 4. (of carriages, ships) to pitch; 5. (tech.) to pitch*.

— dans l'eau, *to submerge*.

PLONGEUR, n. m. 1. *diver; 2. (hydr.) plunger*.

Cloche à, de —, *diving-bell*.

PLONGEUR, adj. (hydr.) *plunging*.

Piston —, (hydr.) *plunger*.

PLOQUER, v. a. (nav.) *to apply sheathing-hair to*.

PLOYER [ploi-yé] v. a. 1. *to bend (a little); 2. to bend; to bow; 3. to fold up; to put up; to do up; 4. to bend; to curb; to bow*.

1. — une branche d'arbre, *to bend the branch of a tree*; on ploie le genou en marchant, *we bend our knees in walking*.

[PLOYER must not be confounded with *plier*.]

SE PLOYER, pr. v. 1. *to be bent; 2. (th.) to be folded; 3. s (pers.) (à, to) to bend; to bow; to give way; to couch down*.

PLOYER [ploi-yé] v. n. s 1. *to bend; 2. to bow; 3. s to bend; to yield; to submit*.

PLUCHE, n. f. V. PELUCHE.

PLUIE, n. f. 1. *rain; 2. shower (abundance); 3. (fire-works) shower (of fire)*.

— battante, *pelting rain*; (pelting; grosse —, *heavy*; menue —, *fine*; petite —, *small* =; a sprinkling of =; sprinkling; — accompagnée de tonnerre, *thunder-shower*. Disposition à la —, *raininess*; eau de —, — water; goutte de —, *drop of*; — drop. À la —, 1. *in the*; 2. (of the weather) *rainy*; de —, (V. senses) *rainy*. Demander la —, (th.) *to require, to want*; faire la — et le beau temps, *to dispose of every thing; to do what one pleases*; parler de la — et du beau temps, *to speak of, to talk of indifferent matters*; tomber de la —, (impers.) *to rain*; tomber en —, (personal) *to rain; to rain down*. Craint la —, (on parcels) *to be kept dry*. Il tombe de la —, *it rains*. La — entre, *it rains in*; le temps est à la —, *it is*; it looks likely to rain; it looks rainy; the weather is rainy; le temps menace de —, *it looks rainy; the weather is rainy*. Après la — le beau temps, *after a storm comes a calm*.

PLUMAGE, n. m. (sing.) *plumage, sing.; feathers, pl.*

PLUMAIL [pluma-y] n. m. 1. *feather brush; 2. feather (worn as an ornament); plume*.

PLUMASSEAU, n. m. 1. (of arrows) *feather*; 2. (of harpsicords) *quill*; 3. (med.) *penicil*; 4. (surg.) *pledget*.

PLUMASSERIE [plumasri] n. f. *feather-trade, business*.

PLUMASSIER, n. m. *dealer in feathers; (feather-seller)*.

PLUME, n. f. 1. *feather*; 2. (sing.) *feathers, pl.*; 3. *feather (ornament); plume*; 4. *quill*; 5. *s pen*; 6. *s penman; writer; author*; 7. (orn.) *feather*.

— apprêtée, *dressed feather*; — hollandée, *Dutch pen, quill*; menue —, (sing.) *small* = s. pl.; — métallique, *steel, metallic pen*; — vive, *live* =; — sans fin, *fountain pen*; — à lit, *bed*; — d'oie, *quill-pen; quill*; — qui crache, *pen that spurts*. Barbe de —, *feather of a pen*; bec de —, *nib of a pen*; bouquet de — s, *bunch of*; confrère de la —, *brother of the quill*; coup de —, *stroke*; état de ce qui a des — s, *plumosity*; guerre de —, *paper-war*; homme de —, *man whose business consists of writing*; lame à tailler les —, *pen-blade*; marchand, *merchant* de — s, — seller; mot échappé à la —, *slip of the pen*; paquet de — s, *bundle of pens*; trait de —, *dash, stroke of a pen*; tuyau de —, *barrel of a pen*. Léger comme une —, *as light as a*; — feather. À aux — s..., 1. — feathered; 2. *penned*; à la —, *with a pen*; de — s, (V. senses) *plumose; plumous*; d'un trait de —, d'un seul trait de —, *by, with a, one dash, stroke of the pen*; en — s, (V. senses) (metal.) *feathered*; en forme de —, (anat., bot.) *feathery*; sans —, (V. sen-

ses) 1. *unfeathered; featherless*; 2. *plumeless*. Se laisser aller au courant de la — (à), *to be guided by o.'s pen*; arracher une — (à), *to pluck a quill (from)*; avoir des —s, (of birds) *to be fledged*; couvert de —s, 1. *covered with* —s; 2. (b. s.) *be feathered*; 3. (orn.) *feathered*; écrire au courant de la —, 1. *to write off hand*; 2. *to be guided by o.'s pen*; être échappé à la —, *to be a slip of the pen*; garnir de —s, *to fledge; to feather*; hollander des —s, *to dress quills*; jeter la — au vent, *to allow chance to decide*; y laisser des —s, *to be stripped of o.'s* —s; mettre des —s, *to feather*; mettre la main à la —, *to take pen in hand*; *to put pen to paper*; placer comme une —, *to plume*; nettoyer ses —s, (of birds) *to plume o.'s self*; orner d'une —, *to plume; to feather*; passer la — par le bec à q. u., *to frustrate a. o.*; *to baffle a. o.*; poser, quitter la —, *to lay down o.'s pen*; prendre la —, *to take pen in hand*; *to take pen to paper*; rester au bout de la —, *to be forgotten (in writing)*; retailleur une —, *to mend a pen*; tailler une —, *to cut pen*; *to make pen*; tenir la —, *to write of the resolutions (in deliberations)*; tirer une — de l'aile à q. u., *to get something out of a. o.*; vivre de sa —, *to live by o.'s pen*. Qui n'a pas encore de —s, (of birds) *callow*; qui a les —s ..., 1. *... feathered*; 2. *... penned*. La belle — fait le bel oiseau, *fine = make fine birds*.

PLUMEAU, n. m. 1. *feather-broom*; 2. *pen-stand*; 3. (fish.) *bobber*.

PLUMÉE, n. f. 1. *penful (of ink)*; 2. *plucking feathers*.

Faire la —, *to pluck goose-feathers*.

PLUMER, v. a. 1. *to plume (birds)*; *to pluck the feathers of*; 2. *to pluck (poultry)*; 3. *to plume (a. o.)*; *to fleece*. — la poule sans la faire crier, *to plume, to fleece a. o. so dexterously that he does not complain*.

PLUMET, n. m. 1. *feather (worn as an ornament)*; *plume*; 2. *plume of feathers*; 3. *red coat (soldier)*; 4. (mil.) *feather*.

Sans —, *plumeless*. Mettre, placer comme un —, *to plume*; orner d'un —, *to plume*.

PLUMETIS [plumti] n. m. *tambouring (embroidering)*.

Broder au —, *to tambour*.

PLUMEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. 1. (bot.) *feathered; plumous*; 2. (did.) *feathery*.

PLUMETIF, n. m. (law) *minute-book*. Tenir le —, *to take minutes of the proceedings*.

PLUMULE, n. f. (bot.) *plumula*; *plumule*; *plume*.

PLUPART, n. f. *generality; majority; major part; greatest, most part*.

La — du monde ne réfléchit pas, *la — des gens ne réfléchissent pas, the generality, majority, greatest part of mankind do not think*; la — ne pense pas du tout, *the greatest part do not think at all*.

La — du temps, *for the most part*; la —, pour la —, *in the main*; for the most part; in general.

[PLUPART governs the gender and number of the n. united to it by *de*. Absolutely it requires the pl. *V. Ex*]

PLURALITÉ, n. f. 1. *plurality (great-part)*; 2. *plurality (multiplicity)*.

Ecclesiastique qui a une — de bénéfices, *pluralist*. Dans un sens de —, *plurally*.

PLURIEL [—riel, —rie] LE, adj. (gram.) *plural*.

Au nombre —, *in the = number*; in the plural.

PLURIEL [—riel, —rie] n. m. (gram.) *plural*.

Au —, *in the =*; in the plural number; *plurally*.

PLURIER, n. m. + V. PLURIEL.

PLUS, adv. (comp. & sup. of BEAUCOUP & of BIEN) (V. senses of BEAUCOUP & of BIEN) 1. (comp.) *more*; ... *er*; 2. (sup.) *most*; ... *est*; 3. (of quantity, number) *more*; 4. (neg.) *no more*; *not ... any more*; *more*; 5. (of the hour) *more*; *past*; 6. *also*; *in addition*; *further*; (besides); 7. (of number, time) *above*; *upwards (of)*; 8. (alg.) *plus*.

1 Être — vertueux, être — sage qu'un autre, *to be more virtuous, to be wiser than another*; avoir — de vertu qu'un autre, *to have more virtue than another*; rien n'est — agréable que de l'entendre, *nothing is more agreeable than to hear him*; — portés à nous excuser qu'à nous corriger, *more inclined to excuse than correct us*; il est — habile que je ne le croyais, *he is more skilful than I thought him*. 2. Les qualités les — brillantes, les — brillantes qualités, *the most brilliant qualities*; sa qualité la — brillante, sa — brillante qualité, *his most brilliant quality*; des qualités les — brillantes, *qualities most brilliant*. 3. — de mérite que de succès, *more merit than success*; — de dix personnes, *more than ten persons*. 4. Je ne l'ai — revu, *I saw him no more*; I did not see him any more, *I never saw him more*. 6. — la somme de cent francs, *further the sum of a hundred francs*.

— ... — ..., *the more ... the = ...*; — ... moins ..., *the = ... the less ...*; — ou moins, 1. *or less*; 2. (over or under). Beaucoup —, bien —, 1. *much* =; 2. *than that*; 3. *besides*. Un ... de —, a, one ... =; pas — que, (V. senses) *nothing = than*; tant — que moins, *nearly; about*. — de ...! no = ...! away with ...! — de cela, no = of that! — d'un, 1. *than one*; 2. *many a one*; *many a ...*; ni — ni moins, *neither = nor less*; non —, *neither*; *not either*; either; non — que, nor; nor ... either; non — que rien, *not in the least*; qui — qui moins, = *or less*; some = and some less. Au —, 1. *at most*; *at the most*, utmost; 2. *at best*; tout au — (1. *at most*; *at best*; 2. *at the most*, utmost; (at the outside); de —, 1. =; 2. *new ...*; 3. *in addition*; *besides*; (to boot); 4. *moreover*; 5. *furthermore*; de — encore, over and above; de — en —, = and =; d'autant —, the =; the rather; so much the =; sans —, 1. *no* =; and no =; not any =; 2. *without any* = ... N'être —, 1. (pers.) *to be no* =; (to be gone); 2. (th.) *to be no* =; (to be over); (to be over; to be gone, gone by: n'en être ni — ni moins, *to be just the same*; n'en faire ni — ni moins, 1. *to do just the same*; 2. *to do just as one likes, please*. Il y a —, still =; *than that*; what is =; moreover; qui — est (, what is =; (what is still =).

[Plus preceding a n. takes *de* (V. Ex. 1). Plus, comparative, attended with the term *que* and preceding an inf. requires that the prep. governed by the adj. should be repeated (V. Ex. 1); if the verb is not in the inf. it takes *ne* before it (V. Ex. 1). When the sup. is abs. the art. is invariable (V. Ex. 2). Preceding a number the term of the comparison is *de* (V. Ex. 3, 4).]

PLUS, n. m. 1. *more*; 2. *most*; 3. *utmost*.

Le — et le moins, (V. senses) *the degree*. Il ne s'agit entre eux que du — ou du moins, la différence ne va que du — au moins, 1. *the only difference is in the amount*; 2. *the only difference is in minor conditions*; il faut qu'il y ait du — ou du moins à cela, *that must be more or less different; that cannot be precisely so*.

PLUSIEURS, adj. pl. *several*; *many*.

PLUSIEURS, n. m. *several*; *many*, pl.

PLUS-PÉTITION [pluspétition] n. f., pl. —s, (law) *demand in an action beyond that to which the party is legally entitled*.

PLUS-QUE-PARFAIT [plus'parfé] n. m. (gram.) *preterperfect*; *pluperfect*.

PLUS-VALUE [plussvalu] n. f. (fin.) *superior value*.

PLUTÔT, adv. 1. (QUE) *rather (than)*; *in preference (to)*; (sooner (than)); 2. (absol.) *rather*; *sooner*; (first); 3. *rather (more properly)*.

1. Périe — qui de souffrir, *to perish rather than suffer*. 3. Élève ou — imitateur du grand poète, *the pupil or rather the imitator of the great poet*.

N'avoir pas — ... que ..., *to have no sooner ... than ...*

PLUTÔT QUE, conj. (subj.) *rather than that*; *rather than*.

PLUVIAL, n. m. (cath. rel.) *pluvial*.

PLUVIALE, adj. f. *of rain*.

Eau —, (did.) *rain-water*.

PLUVIER, n. m. (orn.) *plover*.

— doré, *gold, green* =; grand —, *dotterel*; grand — à collier, *ring dotterel*.

PLUVIEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. 1. *rainy, wet*; 2. *rainy (that brings rain)*; 3. *of rain*; *prognosticating rain*; 4. (did.) *pluvial*; *pluvius*.

Etat —, *wetness*; temps —, *rainy weather*; *wet*.

PLUVIOMETRE, n. m. (phys.) *rain-gauge*; *pluviometer*; *udometer*; *ombrometer*.

PLUVIOSE, n. m. *Pluviose* (fifth month of the calendar of the first French republic from 20 January to 18 or 19 February).

PNEUMATIQUE [pneumatik] n. f. (sing.) (phys.) *pneumatics*, pl.

PNEUMATIQUE [pneumatik] adj. (phys.) *pneumatic*; *pneumatical*.

Brique —, *fire-syringe*; machine —, (phys.) 1. *air-pump*; 2. *pneumatic engine, machine*; pompe —, *air-pump*.

PNEUMATOCELE [pneumatoceli] n. f. (med.) *pneumatocoele*.

PNEUMATOLOGIE [pneumatoloji] n. f. (did.) *pneumatology*.

PNEUMATOSE [pneumatôz] n. f. (med.) *pneumatosis*.

PNEUMONIE [pneumoni] n. f. (med.) *pneumonia*; *pneumony*.

PNEUMONIQUE [pneumonik] adj. (med.) *pneumonic*.

PNEUMONIQUE [pneumonik] n. m. (med.) *pneumonic*.

PNYX [pniks] n. m. (Gr. ant.) *pnix*.

POCHADE, n. f. (paint.) *rough sketch*.

POCHE, n. f. 1. *pocket*; 2. *pouch*; 3. *sack*; 4. *crib (of a coach-box)*; 5. *wrinkle (in clothes)*; 6. *pocket violin*.

7. *net (for rabbits)*; 8. (mam.) *pouch*; 9. (med.) (of abscesses) *sack*; 10. (need.) *pucker*; 11. (orn.) *pouch*; *cropp*.

— à encre, (moll.) *ink-bag*; — portefeuille, *breast pocket*. Chat en —, *pig in a poke*; entrée, ouverture de la —, *pocket-hole*; patte de —, *pocket*.

lid. À —, 1. *with pockets*; 2. (orn.) *pouched*; dans la —, 1. *in the pocket*; 2. *in o.'s pocket*; *net*; de —, *pocket*.

de sa —, *out of o.'s pocket*. Jouer de la —, *to pull out o.'s purse*; *to come down*; mettre dans sa —, *to put in o.'s pocket*; *to pocket*; mettre en —, *to put in o.'s pocket*, o.'s own pocket.

payer q. ch. de sa —, *to pay for sth. out of o.'s pocket*.

POCHER, v. a. 1. *to bruise (the eyes)*; 2. (culin.) *to poach (eggs)*.

— l'œil à q. u. *to give a. o. a black eye*; se faire — l'œil, *to get a black eye*; se faire — les yeux, *to get a pair of black eyes*.

POCHÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (of the eyes) *black (bruised)*; 2. (of writing) *blotted*; 3. (culin.) (of eggs) *poached*.

Avoir les yeux —s au beurre noir, *to have black (bruised) eyes*.

POCHER, v. a. (need.) *to be puckered*.

POCHETER [pochte] v. a. *to keep in o.'s pocket*.

POCHETER [pochte] v. n. *to be kept in o.'s pocket*.

POCHETTE, n. f. 1. + pocket; 2. net (for rabbits); 3. pocket violin.

PODAGRAIRE, n. f. (bot.) gout-weed; gout-wort.

PODAGRE, n. f. (med.) gout in the feet.

PODAGRE, adj. (pers.) gouty; podagrical.

PODAGRE, n. m. gouty person; person affected with gout.

PODESTAT, n. m. podestat (magistrate of Genoa & Venice).

PODIUM [podium] n. m. (ant.) podium.

PODOSPERME, n. m. (bot.) funicle; funiculus.

POECILE, n. m. (Gr. ant.) poecile (portico, gallery at Athens).

POËLE [poi] n. m. 1. pall; 2. canopy (at Catholic marriages); 3. + canopy.

Porter, tenir un coin, un des coins du —, to be a pall-bearer; porter, tenir les coins du —, to bear v, to support the pall; to be pall-bearers.

POËLE, n. f. 1. pan; 2. frying-pan. — à frire, frying-pan. Tomber de la — dans la braise, dans le feu, to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire.

POËLE, n. m. 1. store; 2. room with a, the store.

POËLIER, n. m. store-maker.

POËLON, n. m. saucepan.

POËLONNEE, n. f. saucepan full.

POËME, n. m. poem.

Petit —, minor =.

POESIE, n. f. 1. poetry; 2. poesy; 3. —s, (pl.) poems; minor poems.

—s diverses, fugitives, minor, fugitive poems; minor =; — légère, light, minor poetry; — sacrée, sainte, sacred poetry.

— d'un ordre inférieur, de second ordre, minor poetry. Traité de la —, treatise on =. Sans —, 1. unpoetical; 2. unpoetically.

POËTE, n. m. poet, m.; poetess, f.

— crouté, wretched poet; — lauréat, = laureate; méchant —, wretched =.

— d'un ordre inférieur, de second ordre, minor =. De —, en —, =-like.

POËTEREAU [poétré] n. m. (poetaster).

POËTESSE, n. f. + poetess.

POËTIQUE, adj. poetic; poetical.

Peu —, unpoetic; unpoetical.

POËTIQUE, n. f. 1. (sing.) poetics, pl.; treatise on poetry, sing.; 2. \$ poetry (imaginative character).

POËTIQUEMENT [poëtikman] adv. poetically.

POËTISER, v. n. + (to versify).

POIDS [poi] n. m. 1. \$ weight; 2. \$ weight; burden; load; 3. \$ weight; moment; importance; consequence; 4. (phys.) weight; gravity.

Bon —, 1. good weight; 2. (com.) draft; — brut, gross =; — étalonné, stamped =; faux —, light =; — légal, standard =; — net, net =; — spécifique, (phys.) specific gravity.

— sur les épaules, 1. \$ a = upon o's shoulders; 2. \$ a mill-stone about o's neck; — de marc, = of 8 ounces to the pound.

Complément de —, makeweight. Au —, by =; avec grand —, ponderously; de —, 1. \$ weighty; 2. \$ (pers.) of =, importance, consequence; sans —, weightless. Avoir du —, to weigh; compléter, faire le —, to make v; donner le — à, to poise; être de —, to be weight; faire bon —, to make v, to give v good =; faire toutes choses avec — et mesure, to do v every thing with = and measure; porter le — du jour et de la chaleur, to bear v the burden and heat of the day.

POIGNANT [poinn-yan] E, adj. \$ 1. poignant; keen; 2. (of pain) poignant.

Nature —e, poignancy; keenness; d'une manière —e, poignantly; keenly.

POIGNARD [poinn-yar] n. m. dagger; poniard.

— à deux tranchants, double-edged

dagger. Coup de —, 1. \$ stab; 2. \$ dagger; stab; coups de —, (pl.) stabbing, sing.; personne qui porte un coup de —, stabber. Avoir le — dans le cœur, to be heart-sick; donner, porter à q. u. un coup de —, to stab a. o.; enfoncer, mettre, plonger un — dans le sein, dans le cœur à q. u., to plunge, to run v a = into a. o.'s bosom, heart; mettre, tenir à q. u. le — sur la gorge, 1. \$ to hold v a knife to a. o.'s throat; 2. \$ to use violence towards a. o.; tourner à q. u. le — dans le cœur, dans la plaie, to make v the wound rankle.

POIGNARDER [poinn-yarde] v. a. 1. \$ to stab (with a dagger); to pontard; 2. \$ to kill; to be the death of.

SE POIGNARDER, pr. v. to stab o's self (with a dagger).

POIGNÉE [poinn-yé] n. f. 1. \$ handful; 2. handle; 3. holder (thing); 4. (of swords, &c.) hilt.

À —, by the handful.

POIGNET [poinn-yé] n. m. 1. wrist; 2. (of gowns) cuff; 3. (of linen) wristband.

Du —, (did.) carpal; of the wrist.

POIL, n. m. 1. (of animals) hair; 2. (pers.) hair (not of the head); 3. (b. s.) (pers.) hair (of the head); 4. (pers.) beard; 5. (of some animals) wool; 6. (of horses) colour; 7. (of cloth, hats) nap; 8. (bot.) bristle; hair; wool.

— follet, downy, soft hair; down; — raide, bristle; — ras, short nap; — rude, shag; — de chameau, camel, camel's =; — de lapin, rabbits' =; coney-wool; — de souris, (of horses) mouse-coloured. Abondance de —, pilosity; crinosity; développement de —s, hairiness; rudesse de —, shagginess. — par —, = by =. À —, 1. (of cloth) napped; 2. (of horses) bare-back; au —, ..., -haired; à — fin, (of cloth) fine-grained; à gros —, (of cloth) coarse-grained; à — long et rude, shaggy; shagged; dans le sens du —, en couchant le —, with the grain; d'un beau —, (of horses) sleek; sans —s, hairless. Avoir le — ..., to be ...-haired; couvert de —s, 1. covered with =; 2. (did.) crinigerous; dénué de —s, hairless; être au — et à la plume, (pers.) to be fit for a. th.; faire le — à, to trim (a horse); to clip; laisser de son —, to be shaggy; monter à —, to ride v (a horse) bare-back; tiré à —, (of cloth) napped.

POÏLE, n. m. stove. V. POËLE.

POÏLU, E, adj. 1. hairy; 2. shaggy; shagged; 3. (bot.) bristly; pilose; pilous.

POINCIANA, n. m.

POINCIANE, n. f.

POINCILLADE [poinci-yad] n. f. (bot.) (genus) flower-fence.

Poinciana élégant, =.

POINÇON, n. m. 1. awl; 2. bodkin; 3. stileto; 4. puncheon (cask containing two thirds of a hog'shead); 5. (of coins) stamp; 6. (arts) puncheon; 7. (carp.) crown, king post; 8. (mach.) post.

— effilé, brad-awl; — décoré, orné, (arch.) hip-knob. — de comble, (carp.) crown, king post.

POINDRE, v. a. + (conj. like CRAIN-

DRE) to sting v.

POINDRE, v. n. (conj. like CRAIN-

DRE) 1. (of the day) to dawn; to break v; to peep; 2. to appear; to come v out.

[Poindre is used in the inf. and in the future only.]

POING [poin] n. m. 1. hand closed; 2. fist; 3. hand (as far as the wrist).

Gros —, club. Coup de —, punch; (cuff;) handy-cuff; coups de —, (pl.) bataille à coups de —, (sing.) fisticuffs, pl. À — fermé, with clinched hand, fist; haut le —, up with the fist. Avoir le — gros, avoir de gros —s, to be

club-fisted; se battre, combattre à coups de —, to box;) to go v to fisticuffs;) to be at cuffs; donner un coup de — à, 1. to strike v with o's fist, 2. to punch (a. o.); faire le coup de —, to box; to be at fisticuffs;) to come to handy-cuffs; fermer, serrer le —, to clinch o's fist; frapper avec le —, to fist; menacer q. u. du —, to shake v o's fist at a. o.; ne pas valoir un coup de —, to have neither health nor strength.

POINT, n. m. 1. \$ point; 2. \$ dot; 3. \$ speck; 4. point (of a territory); place; 5. \$ hole (of a strap, &c.); 6. (of day) break; 7. size (division of a measure); 8. \$ day-break; dawn; peep; 9. \$ point; degree; height; extent. (pitch; 10. \$ point; instant; moment; 11. + \$ condition; state; 12. + question; 13. + difficulty; 14. (a. & m.) point (lace); 15. (astr.) point; 16. (cards) point; 17. (geom.) point; 18. (gram.) period; point; full stop; 19. (gram.) note (of admiration, of interrogation); 20. (gram.) (of Oriental languages) point; vowel point; 21. (her.) point; 22. (med.) stitch; 23. (mus.) point. dot; 24. (nav.) position; 25. (nav.) (of sails) clew; goose-wing; 26. (nav.) (of the sheets) tack; 27. (need.) stitch; 28. (play) point.

Arrière —, — arrière (need.) back stitch; — capital, main point; — cardinal, (geog.) cardinal point; — croisé, (need.) cross =; — culminant, (did.) highest point; deux —s, (pl.) (gram.) colon, sing.; — devant, (need.) running; — epineux, knotty point; — fixe, (mec.) fulcrum; — gagnant, (play) nick; grand —, (need.) long =; (le) plus haut —, height; — mort, (mach.) dead point; — nommé, excellent time;) pudding-time; — précis, precise point;) nick; — principal, \$ principal point; head; — rond, (draw.) dot. — d'Angleterre, Brussels's point (lace); — d'appui, 1. (mec.) fulcrum; 2. (tech.) prop; — d'arrêt, (mach.) stop; — de chaîne, de chaînette, (need.) chain =; — de compte, (need.) cross =; — de côte, (med.) = = in the side, — de départ, 1. (racing) starting post, 2. \$ point at which one starts; — de jonction, meeting point; — d'orgue, (mus.) pause; — de partage, (engin.) dividing ridge; — à la turque, (need.) open work =; — du vent, (nav.) tack; — et virgule, (sing.) (gram.) semi-colon, sing.; — de vue, point of distance. À —, 1. to a nicety; 2. just in time; au dernier —, to the greatest degree; à un certain —, in a manner; à son — et aisément, at o's ease; à — nommé, just in time; in the nick of time;) in pudding-time. À — de partage, (engin.) with a dividing ridge; à un tel —, so far; to such a degree, point; au — de, at the point of; de tout —, de tous —s, in all points; in every point; — in every respect,) every whit; de — en —, in every point; precisely; exactly; en tout —, at, in all points; in every point;) to a tittle; jusqu'à un certain —, in some degree; to a certain extent; sur le — de, on the point of. Arriver au dernier —, (V. senses) to arrive at o's utmost, arriver à son — culminant, to come v to a stand; chausser à même —, to suit each other; être sur le — (de), to be about (to); to go v near (to); faire des —s, to dot; faire des —s en arrière, (need.) to stitch; marquer d'un —, de —s, to dot; mettre un — à, (need.) to put v, to set v a = to; mettre les —s sur les i, 1. \$ to dot o's is; 2. \$ to stand v upon punctilios; faire venir q. u. à son —, to draw v a. o. over to o's views. Au — où en sont les choses as the case stands; as matters, &

things stand. Un — fait à temps en sauve mille, *a = in time saves nine.* Faute d'un —, pour un —, Martin perdit son âne, *the merest trifle is often a bar to success.*

POINT, adv. 1. *not*; (not at all); 2. *no*; *not any*; *none*; 3. (absol.) *no*.

1. Je ne le vois —, *I do not see it*; je ne l'ai — vu, *I have not seen it*; ne — voir q. ch., *not to see a th.* 2. Je n'ai — de plume, *I have no pen*; *I have not any pen.*

— du tout, 1. *not at all*; 2. *no such thing.*

[Point denotes emphatically; it is much used in poetry. With a verb it is accompanied by *ne*; it follows the verb in simple tenses, and in compound tenses follows the aux.; it generally precedes an inf. (P. Ex. 1). When followed by a noun point in the 2nd sense requires to be separated from it by *de* (P. Ex. 2).]

POINTAGE, n. m. 1. *levelling*; 2. (artil.) *pointing*; 3. (book-k.) (of books) *pointing*; 4. (nav.) *pointing* (the chart).

POINTE, n. f. 1. *point* (sharp end); 2. *tack* (nail); *tin-tack*; 3. (of sauces, wine) *pungency*; *acridness*; *sharpness*; *tartness*; 4. *point* (the most subtle part); 5. *dash* (small portion); 6. *point* (turn of words, thought); 7. *point*; *witticism*; 8. *point* (of epigrams) *point*; *sting*; 9. (of arrows, lances) *head*; 10. (of day) *dawn*; *break*; *peep*; 11. (arts) *etching needle*; 12. (engrav.) *point*; 13. (tal.) *point*; 14. (geog.) *point*; 15. (man.) *rear*; 16. (print.) *bodkin*; 17. (sew.) *gore*.

— sèche, (engr.) *etching point*; *point*. — de diamant, *diamond* (used to cut glass); — de terre, (geog.) *fore land*. Qualité de ce qui se termine en —, *taperness*. À —, *pointed*; *with a =*; à — émoussée, *pointless*; avec la — aiguë, *sharply*; en —, 1. *in a =*; 2. (did.) *punctate*; *punctated*; en forme de —, *punctiform*; par —s, *pointedly*; sans —, 1. *unpointed*; *pointless*; 2. *pointless*. Donner une — à, *to point*; enfoncer par la —, *to prick*; faire entrer par la —, (V. senses) *to prick*; faire la —, (hunt.) (of birds) *to soar*; *to rise* ✓; faire une —, 1. (mil.) *to deviate from the line*; 2. *to deviate from o.'s road*; *to turn aside*; garnir de —s, (tech.) *to stick*; poursuivre, pousser, suivre sa —, *to pursue o.'s =*; prendre sur la —, (V. senses) *to prick*; terminer en —, *to taper*; terminé en —, *taper*; se terminer en —, *to taper*. Dont la — est émoussée, *pointless*; qui s'élève en —, *copped*; *coppled*.

POINTEMENT [pointman] n. m. (artil.) 1. *pointing*; *levelling*; 2. (artil.) *pointing*.

POINTER, v. a. 1. *to stick* ✓; 2. *to pierce*; *to stab*; 3. *to prick*; 4. *to point*; *to dot*; 5. (à, at) *to level*; 6. *to point* (fire-arms); *to level*; 7. *to prick* (persons absent, present); 8. (book-k.) *to point* (books); 9. (engr.) *to stipple*; 10. (nav.) *to point* (charts); *to prick*; 11. (nav.) *to prick* (sails); 12. (print.) *to register*.

POINTER, v. n. 1. *to point*; *to dot*; 2. *to shoot* ✓; *to spring* ✓ up; 3. (of birds) *to soar*; *to rise* ✓; 4. (artil.) *to take* ✓ sight; 5. (man.) *to rear*.

POINTEUR, n. m. 1. *marker*; 2. (mil.) *artillery-man that points the gun*; *artillery-man*.

— en chef, (play) *box-keeper*.

POINTILLAGE [pointi-yaj] n. m. 1. (arts) *dotting* (action); 2. (engr.) *stippling* (action).

POINTILLÉ [-ti-yé] n. m. 1. (arts) *dotting* (manner); 2. (engr.) *stippling* (manner).

Au —, 1. (arts) *dotted*; 2. (engr.) *stippled*.

POINTILLER [pointi-yé] v. n. 1. (sur, at) *to cavil*; 2. (arts) *to dot*; 3. (engr.) *to stipple*.

POINTILLER [pointi-yé] v. a. *to nettle* (by disobliging words spoken); *to annoy*; *to tease*.

POINTILLERIE [pointi-y'ri] n. f. 1. *cavil*; 2. *bickering*.

Par —, *cavilously*.

POINTILLEUX [pointi-yé] SE, adj. 1. *cavilling*; 2. *punctilious*.

Exigence pointilleuse, *punctiliousness*; nature pointilleuse, *punctiliousness*; personne pointilleuse pour les formes, sur le cérémonial, *punctilious person*; *punctualist*. D'une manière pointilleuse, *punctiliously*.

POINTU, E, adj. 1. *pointed* (ending in a point); *sharp*; 2. *peaked*; 3. *subtil*.

Avec une forme —e, *pointedly*; *sharply*. Avoir l'esprit —, 1. *to subtilize*; 2. *to attempt at witticism*; rendre —, *to sharpen*.

POINTURE, n. f. (print.) *point*.

POIRE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *pear*; 2. *powder-horn*, *flask*; 3. (of steel yards) *weight*.

— fondante, *melting pear*; —s se cretes, (pl.) (of horses' bits) —bit, sing.; — tapee, *preserved* = — d'angoisse, *choke* =; — de messire Jean, = of *Messire Jean*; — à poudre, *powder-horn*, *flask*; — de terre, (bot.) *Jerusalem artichoke*. Compote de —s, (sing.) *stewed* =s, pl. En —, =shaped; entre la — et le fromage, *at dessert*. Faire avaler des —s d'angoisse à q. u., *to give* ✓ a. o. a *choke* =; garder une — pour la soif, *to put* ✓, *to lay* ✓ by something for a rainy day.

POIRE, n. m. *perry*.

POIREAU, PORREAU, n. m. 1. (bot.) *leek*; 2. (veter.) *wart*.

Couvert de —x, (veter.) *warty*.

POIRÉE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *white beet*; 2. (hort.) *perry*.

POIRIER, n. m. (bot.) *pear-tree*.

POIS, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *pea*.

— breton, *carre*, *gesse*, *chickling vetch*; *marrow-fat*; — cassé, *split pea*; — chiche, *chick pea*; *garavances*; — gris, *grey*, *field pea*; *petit* —, *green* =; — rame, à rame, *branch pea*; — vert, *green pea*. — à caudère, d'Iris, (pharm.) *issue peas*; — en cosse, *pea in the shell*; *pea-pod*, sing.; — de pigeon, (tare); — de senteur, *sweet pea*. Cosse, gousse de —, *pea-shell*; *pea-shuck*. Cultiver des —, *to grow* ✓ *peas*; écosser des —s, *to shell peas*; donner un — pour avoir une fève, *to give* ✓ a sprat *to catch a herring*; ramer des —s, *to stick peas*; rendre — pour fève, *to give* ✓ *tit for tat*.

POISON, n. m. 1. *poison*. — mortel, *deadly* =. Avec l'effet du —, *poisonously*.

POISSARD, E, adj. *low*; *vulgar*.

POISSARDE, n. f. 1. *fish-woman*; 2. *fish-fag*; 2. *market-woman*.

POISSER, v. a. 1. *to pitch*; 2. *to render*, *to make* ✓ *sticky*.

POISSER, v. n. *to take* ✓ *pitch*.

POISSEUX [poiceu] SE, adj. *pitchy*.

POISSON, n. m. 1. *fish*; 2. —s, (pl.) (astr.) *pisces*; *fishes*, pl.

— austral, (astr.) *Southern fish*; "piscis australis"; — frit, *fried* =; — juif, *hammer-head*; — mariné, *cured*; *petit* —, *small* =; — plat, (ich.) *flat* =; — rouge, (ich.) *gold* =; — salé, *salt* =; — volant, *flying* =; (flying gurnet) — Saint-Christophe, Saint-Pierre (, *doree*; *dory*; *John doree*, *dory*; — lune, —soleil, *sun* =; — de mer, *salt water* =; — d'or, *gold* =; — perroquet, *parrot* =. Arête de —, =bone; goût de —, *fishiness*; intérieur de —, =gut; jour des —s d'avril, *all-fools' day*; marchand de —, =monger; marchande de —, =monger; =woman; marché au —, =market; soute à —, (nav.) =room; voiture de —, =

cart. De — 1. =like; 2. *fishy*; 3. (did.) *piscine*; des —s, (V. senses) *piscine*. Donner un — d'avril à q. u., *to make* ✓ *an April fool of a o.*; être comme le — hors de l'eau, comme le — dans la plaine Saint-Denis, *to be like a = out of water*; vider le —, *to gut* =.

POISSON, n. m. "poisson" (eighth of a pint).

POISSONNAILLE [poiconnâ-y'] n. f. *small fish*.

POISSONNERIE [poiconnari] n. f. *fish-market*.

POISSONNEUX [poiconéu] SE, adj. *fishy*; *abounding in fish*.

POISSONNIER, n. m. *fish-monger*.

POISSONNIERE, n. f. 1. (pers.) *fish-monger* (woman); 2. (atensil) *fish-kettle*.

POITRAIL [poitrâ-y'] n. m., pl. —s, 1. (of horses) *chest*; *breast*; 2. (of harness) *breast-plate*; 3. (build.) *breast-summer*; *breastsummer*; *summer*. ... de —, (of horses) ...-breasted. Large de —, *wide-chested*.

POITRINAIRE, adj. (med.) *consumptive*.

POITRINAIRE, n. m. f. (med.) *consumptive person*.

POITRINE, n. f. 1. (pers.) *breast*; *chest*; 2. (of animals used for food) *breast*; *brisket*.

Maladie de —, (med.) *pulmonary consumption*; *disease of the chest*. À ... —, ...-breasted; ...-chested; à — étroite, *narrow-chested*; à — large, *broad-chested*. Avoir bonne —, *to have a strong chest*; ne pas avoir de —, *to have a weak voice*; opposer la — à, *to oppose breast to breast*; "to breast".

POIVRADE, n. f. *pepper-sauce*.

POIVRE, n. m. 1. *pepper*; 2. *black pepper*.

— gris, *brown pepper*; — ordinaire, *black* =. — d'eau, *water* =; *poor-man's* =; — en grains, *whole* =; — de Guinée, d'Inde, Cayenne =: *capsicum*; *bell* =; *chilli*; *cockspur*, *Guinea*, *Indian*, *long* =; — de la Jamaïque, *Jamaica* =; (all-spice); — en poudre, *ground* =.

POIVRER, v. a. 1. *to pepper* (season with pepper).

POIVRE, E, pa. p. 1. *peppered*; 2. *sold very dear*.

POIVRIER, n. m. 1. (bot.) *pepper-vine*; *pepper-tree*; *pepper-plant*; *pepper*; 2. *pepper-caster*; *pepper-box*.

POIVRIERE, n. f. *pepper-caster*; *pepper-box*.

POIX [poi] n. f. 1. *pitch*; 2. (of shoe-makers) *wax*.

— blanche, jaune, de Bourgogne, (pharm.) *Burgundy pitch*. Enduire de —, *to pitch*.

POLACRE,

POLAQUE, n. f. (nav.) *polacca*; *polacre*.

POLACRE,

POLAQUE, n. m. *Polack* (Polish cavalier).

POLAIRE, adj. *polar*.

Étoile —, =star.

POLARISATION [polarizacón] n. f. (phys.) *polarization*.

POLARISER, v. a. (phys.) *to polarize*.

POLARITE, n. f. (phys.) *polarity*.

POLDER [poldr] n. m. *polder* (plain in Holland or Flanders).

PÔLE, n. m. 1. (astr.) *pole*; 2. (geog.) *pole*.

— nord, septentrional, *North* =. — de l'aimant, *magnetic* =.

POLEMARQUE, n. m. (ant.) *polemarch*.

POLEMIQUE, adj. *polemic*; *polemical*. Écrivain —, *polemic*.

POLEMIQUE, n. f. (sing.) *polemics*, pl.

POLI, E, adj. 1. (th.) *polished*; *shining*; *bright*; 2. *polished*; *re*

finer; 3. § (pour, to; de, to) *polite* (having politeness); 4. (arts) *bright*.

Non —, 1. § *unpolished*; peu —, 1. § *unpolished*; 2. § *unpolished*; *unrefined*; 3. § *impolite*; *unpolite*.

POLI, n. m. 1. *polish*; 2. *polishing*. Susceptible de —, *polishable*. Donner le — à, to give a *polish* to; donner un — à q. u. s., to give a o. a *polishing*.

POLICE, n. f. 1. *police* (of a country, a town); 2. (com.) *policy* (of insurance); 3. (letter-founding) *bill*; 4. (print.) *fount*.

— d'assurance, (com.) *policy of insurance*; — d'assurance maritime, (com.) *marine, sea*; — d'assurance contre l'incendie, (com.) *fire*; — d'assurance sur la vie, (com.) *life*. Agent de —, *police-officer*; (police-man; citation à la —, *summons before a police-court*; espion de —, *police-spy*; jugement de —, *sentence of a police-court*; salle de —, *guard-room*; tribunal de —, de simple —, *police-court*. Faire la — de, to watch over the observance of order in.

POLICER, v. a. 1. to establish *policy* in; 2. to *civilize*; to *refine*.

POLICE, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **POLICER**) *polished*.

POLICHINELLE, n. m. 1. *buffoon*; merry *Andrew*; 2. *Punch*.

De —, merry *Andrew*.

POLIDE, adj. ‡ *pretty*.

POLIMENT, n. m. 1. *polishing*; 2. *grinding* (polishing by grinding); 3. ‡ *polish*.

POLIMENT, adv. § *politely*.

POLIR, v. a. 1. § (A, with) to *polish*; to *brighten*; 2. § to *polish up*; to *brighten*; 3. § to *grind* (polish by grinding); 4. § to *polish*; 5. § to *polish* (cultivate); to *refine*.

Ouvrier qui *polit*, *polisher*.

SE **POLIR**, pr. v. § (th.) to *polish*.

POLISSAGE, n. m. (adm.) *polishing*.

POLISSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (arts) (pers.) *polisher*.

POLISSOIR, n. m. (arts) (th.) *polisher*.

POLISSOIRE, n. f. *shining brush*.

POLISSON, n. m. 1. ○ *blackguard*;

2. *mischievous child*; 3. *dirty* (licentious) *fellow*.

— de, ○ *blackguard*. Un tas de —s, a *parcel of blackguards*.

POLISSON, NE, adj. 1. (pers.) *mischievous*; *idle*; 2. (th.) *blackguard* (licentious); *dirty*.

POLISSONNE, n. f. *girl that runs about the street*.

POLISSONNER, v. n. to *behave like a blackguard*.

POLISSONNERIE [polissonni] n. f. 1. *blackguardism* (blackguard conduct, language); 2. *blackguard trick, thing*.

POLISSURE, n. f. *polishing*.

POLITESSE, n. f. 1. *politeness* (manner); *good-breeding*; *gentility*; 2. *polite action, thing*.

Infraction aux lois de la —, *breach of politeness*. Brûler la — à q. u., not to give a o. the time of the day; faire une —, to do a *polite action, thing*.

POLITIQUE, adj. 1. *political*; 2. *politic* (prudent).

Constitution —, *polity*; homme —, *politician*; machine —, *political machine*; *state thing*.

POLITIQUE, n. m. 1. *politician*; 2. (b. s.) *politicaster*; 3. *state-monger*; 4. (b. s.) *politic* (prudent) *man*.

Faire le —, to be a *state-monger*.

POLITIQUE, n. f. 1. *policy* (art of conducting a state, o.'s private affairs); 2. (sing.) *politics* (public affairs), pl.; 3. (b. s.) *statism*.

— étrangère, *foreign policy*; — intérieure, *domestic*. Parler —, to *talk politics*.

POLITIQUEMENT [politikman] adv. 1. *politically*; 2. *politically*.

POLITIQUER, v. n. (to talk *politics*.

POLKA, n. f. *polka* (dance).

POLKER, v. n. to *polk*; to *dance the polka*.

POLLEN [pol-jenn] n. m. (bot.) *pollen*; *flower-dust*.

POLLICITATION [pol-licitation] n. f. (law) *pollucitation*.

POLLUER [pol-lué] v. a. to *pollute* (churches, temples, &c.); to *profane*. Personne qui *pollue*, *polluter*.

POLLUÉ, E. pa. p. *polluted*; *profaned*.

Non —, *unpolluted*; *unprofaned*.

POLLUTION [pol-lucion] n. f. 1. *pollution*; *profanation*; 2. *pollution*.

Sans —, *unpolluted*.

POLONAIS, E. adj. *Polish*.

POLONAIS, n. m. 1. *Pole* (man); 2. *Polonese* (language).

POLONAISE, n. f. 1. *Pole* (woman); 2. *polonaise* (dress); 3. (mus.) *polonaise*.

POLTRON, NE, adj. 1. *cowardly*; 2. (pers.) *cowardly*; *craven*; (hare-hearted) *lily-livered*.

POLTRON, n. m. NE, n. f. 1. *coward*; *poltron*; 2. *sculker*.

En —, *cowardlike*; *cowardly*; (lily-livered. Faire le —, to play *craven*;) to show the white feather.

POLTRONNERIE [poltronni] n. f. 1. *cowardly*; *poltronery*; 2. *cowardly action*; *action of a poltron*.

POLYADELPHIE, n. f. (bot.) *polyadelphia*.

POLYANDRIE, n. f. (bot.) *polyandria*.

POLYEDRE, n. m. (geom.) *polyhedron*.

— à mille faces, (geom.) *chiliahedron*.

POLYGAME, adj. 1. *polygamous*; 2.

(bot.) *polygamous*; (polygamian).

Plante —, (bot.) *polygam*; *polygamian*.

POLYGAME, n. m. f. *polygamist*.

POLYGAMIE, n. f. 1. *polygamy*; 2.

(bot.) *polygamia*.

POLYGLOTTE, adj. *polyglot* (many languages).

POLYGLOTTE, n. f. 1. *polyglot* (Bible); 2. (pers.) *polyglot*.

POLYGONE, adj. (geom.) *polygonal*;

polygonous; *multangular*; *many-angled*.

POLYGONE, n. m. 1. (geom.) *polygon*;

2. (fort.) *polygon*.

— de neuf côtés, (geom.) *enneagon*.

POLYGRAPHE, n. m. *polygraph*

(instrument for multiplying copies of a writing).

POLYMATHIE, n. f. (did.) *polymathy*

(knowledge of many arts and sciences).

POLYMATHIQUE, adj. (did.) *polymathic*.

POLYNÈME, n. m. (ich.) *finger-fish*.

POLYNÔME, n. m. (alg.) *polynome*.

POLYPE, n. m. 1. (med.) *polypus*;

2. (zooph.) *polype*.

POLYPETALE, adj. (bot.) *polypetalous*;

(many-petaled).

POLYPEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. (med.) *polypous*.

POLYPHYLLE [poliât] adj. (bot.) *polypyllous*;

(many-leaved).

POLYPIER, n. m. (nat. hist.) *polypier*;

coral.

POLYPODE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *polypody*.

POLYSTYLE, adj. (arch.) *polystyle*.

POLYSYLLABE [polisilab] adj.

POLYSYLLABIQUE [polisilabik] adj.

(gram.) *polysyllabic*.

POLYSYLLABE [polisilab] n. m. (gram.) *polysyllable*.

POLYTECHNIQUE [politeknik] adj. *politechnic*.

POLYTHÉISME, n. m. *polytheism*.

De —, *polytheistic*; *polytheistical*.

POLYTHÉISTE, n. m. *polytheist*.

POLYTRIE, n. m. (bot.) *hair-moss*;

golden maiden-hair.

— commun, doré, *great golden maiden-hair*.

POMMADE, n. f. 1. (for the hair) *pomatum*; 2. (man.) *pomada*.

— pour les lèvres, *lip-salve*; *salve*.

POMMADER, v. a. to *pomatum*.

POMME, n. f. 1. *apple* (fruit); 2.

ball; *knob*; 3. (of cabbage, lettuce)

head; 4. (of walking-sticks) *head*; 5.

(nav.) *acorn*; 6. (nav.) (of masts) *truck*;

7. (nav.) *mouse*.

— épineuse, (bot.) *thorn*, *Peru apple*;

(stramon) — sauvage, *crab*;

— d'Adam, *Adam's*;

— d'amour, *tomato*; *love*—;

— de chêne, (oak—; — à couteau, *table*;

— à cuire, *baking, kitchen*;

— codlin; — de discorde, = *of discord*;

— de flamme, *bone of contention*;

— de girouette, (nav.) *acorn*;

— de mer, (zooph.) *sea*—;

— de paradis, *Adam's*;

— enveloppée de pâte, = *dumpling*;

— de pin, 1. *fir-cone*; *fir-nut*; 2.

(sculp.) *spruce fir-cone*;

— poire, *pear-mat*;

— de terre, *potato*;

— de terre farineuse, *floury, mealy potato*;

— de terre grasse, *waxy potato*;

— de terre en robe de chambre, *potato*

cooked with its skin on;

— de terre cuite à la vapeur, *steamed potato*.

CHAUSSEON de —s, = *dumpling*;

cueillette de —s, = *harvest*;

cultivateur de —s à cidre, *cider-farmer*;

fécule de —s à cidre, *cider-flour*;

flour of *potato*;

marc de —s, *pomace*;

marchand de —s, *costar-monger*;

marchande de —s, = *woman*;

marmelade de —s, = *sauce*;

marmelade; moulin à —s, *cider-mill*;

pelure de —, = *peel*;

— paring; pied de — de terre, *potato-stalk*;

pousse de — de terre, *potato-sprout*;

trognon de —, = *core*. À

— de ... with a ... *head*; ...-headed;

de —, (did.) *pomaceous*;

de marc de —s, (did.) *pomaceous*.

Obtenir la —, to bear a, to carry away the *palm*.

POMME, n. m. † *cider*.

POMMEAU, n. m. (of saddles, swords) *pommel*.

POMME-FIGUE, n. f., pl. *POMMES-FIGUES*, (hort.) "*pomme-figue*" (apple);

"*sans-fleur*".

POMMELER [pomme] (SE) pr. v. to *dapple*.

POMMELÉ, E. adj. 1. *dappled*; *dapple*;

2. (of the sky) *overcast with dappled clouds*;

3. (of the weather) *cloudy* (with dappled clouds).

POMMELLE, n. f. 1. (of carriages) *roller-bolt*;

2. (of pipes) *grating*.

POMMER, v. a. (hort.) to *cabbage*.

POMMÉ, E. pa. p. 1. (hort.) *cabbaged*;

cabbagy; 2. § *complete*; *regular*; *down-right*.

POMMERAIE [pomme] n. f. *apple-grove*;

apple-yard.

POMMETTE, n. f. 1. *pommel*; *knob*;

ball; 2. *cheek-bone*.

Os de la —, (anat.) *cheek-bone*.

POMMIER, n. m. 1. (bot.) *apple-tree*;

apple; 2. *apple-roaster*.

— nain, de paradis, (bot.) *dwarf, paradise apple*;

— sauvage, (bot.) *crab-tree*.

POMOYER [pomei-yé] v. a. (nav.) to *underrun* (a cable).

POMPE [pomp] n. f. 1. § *pomp*; *splendour*;

2. § (official) *state*; 3. § *stateliness*.

Entrepreneur des —s funèbres, *undertaker*;

entreprise des —s funèbres, *company of undertakers*.

Avec grande —, 1. *with great pomp*; 2. *in state*.

POMPE [pomp] n. f. 1. *pump*; 2. (small) *syringe*.

— alimentaire, *feed pump*;

— aspirante, *suction*—; *sucking*—;

— aspirante et foulante, *lift and force*—;

— éléatoire, *lifting*—;

— foulante, *forcing*—;

— pneumatique, *air*—;

— stomacale, (med.) *stomach*—.

— à air, air-; — d'arrosage, d'arrosage, d'irrigation, (hort.) watering-engine; — à double effet, double acting; — à incendie, fire-engine; engine; — à la main, hand-; — Maudsley, brine-; — à faire le vide, exhausting-syringe. Âme de —, = bore; chose qui fait aller la —, pumper; corps de —, working-barrel; dépôt de — à incendie, engine-house; garniture de —, = gear; reprise de —, = lift; sonde de —, = gauge; tige de —, = spear. A la —! (nav.) pump ship, hoy! Amorcer, charger, engrener la —, to fetch the —; faire agir, jouer une —, to work a —; faire jouer la —, to pump; manœuvrer une —, mettre une — en mouvement, to work a —.

POMPER [ponpé] v. a. 1. || to pump; 2. (th.) to suck (fluids); to sponge; to suck up; 3. (th.) to suck out.

POMPER [ponpé] v. n. to pump. Personne qui pompe, pumper.

POMPEUSEMENT [ponpeúzman] adv. pompously.

POMPEU-X [ponpeú] SE, adj. 1. pompous; 2. stately.

POMPIER [ponpié] n. m. 1. pump-maker; 2. fire-man.

— pour les incendies, fire-man. Compagnie de —s, fire-company.

POMPON [ponpon] n. m. 1. ornament (trifling one added to dress by women); 2. (mil.) tuft.

POMPONNER [ponponé] v. a. 1. || to ornament (dress with trifling ornaments); 2. || to ornament (a. o.); to dress up; 3. § to ornament profusely, to trick out (o's style).

PON, n. m. (orn.) golden crowned; crested wren.

PONANT, n. m. + 1. west; 2. Ocean (in contradistinction to the Mediterranean).

PONCAGE, n. m. (tech.) pumicing.

PONCE, n. f. 1. pumice; 2. (a. & m., draw.) pounce.

— commune, pierre —, pumice-stone; — vitreuse, glassy —.

PONCEAU, n. m. (engin.) (of roads) culvert.

PONCEAU, n. m. 1. (bot.) corn-poppy; 2. poppy-colour; flame colour.

PONCEAU, adj. poppy-coloured; flame-coloured.

Couleur —, poppy-colour; flame-colour.

PONCER, v. a. 1. to pumice; 2. (a. & m., draw.) to pounce.

PONCEU-X [—eu] SE, adj. (min.) pumiceous.

PONCIRE, n. m. great-lemon.

PONCIS, n. m. (draw., engr.) 1. pounce; 2. drawing pounce.

PONCTION [ponkcion] n. f. (surg.) puncture (action); (tapping).

Faire la — à, to tap (a. o.).

PONCTUALITÉ, n. f. punctuality; punctuality.

Défaut de —, unpunctuality.

PONCTUATION [—acion] n. f. 1. (gram.) punctuation; pointing; 2. (sing.) (gram.) (of Oriental languages) points; vowel-points, pl.

— incorrecte, mispointing. Signe de —, stop. Sans —, unpointed. Mettre la — à, to stop.

PONCTUEL, LE, adj. punctual.

PONCTUELLEMENT [ponktuelman] adv. punctually.

PONCTUER, v. a. (gram.) to punctuate; to point; to stop.

— incorrectement, mal, to mispoint.

PONCTUÉ, E, pa. p. 1. dotted; 2. (bot.) dotted; 3. (gram.) punctuated; pointed.

Non —, (gram.) unpointed. Ligne —e, dotted line.

PONCTUER, v. n. to punctuate; to point.

PONDAGE, n. m. poundage (duty per pound).

PONDERABILITÉ, n. f. (did.) ponderability.

PONDERABLE, adj. (did.) ponderable.

PONDERATION [—acion] n. f. 1. (phys.) ponderation; 2. § poisoning; balancing.

PONDERER, v. a. § to poise; to balance.

PONDÉRÉ, E, pa. p. § poised; balanced.

Non —, unpoised; unbalanced.

PONDEUSE [pondeúz] n. f. 1. layer (bird that lays eggs); 2. (bot.) egg-plant.

Bonne —, 1. good layer; 2. § (pers.) woman that has a great many children.

PONDRE, v. a. to lay ✓ (eggs).

PONDU, E, pa. p. (of eggs) laid.

Frais —, new-laid.

PONDRE, v. n. (of birds) to lay ✓.

— sur ses œufs, § (pers.) to enjoy o's property.

PONET, PONEY, n. m. pony.

Double —, cob.

PONGO, n. m. (mam.) pongo.

PONT, n. m. 1. bridge; 2. (of trowsers) flap; 3. (nav.) deck.

— biais, oblique, skew, askew bridge; — coupé, (nav.) half deck; — dormant, fixe, fixed; — faux —, (nav.) spare, orlop deck; — flottant, (nav.) floating stage; — levis, (V. PONT-LEVIS); premier —, (nav.) lower, main deck; second —, (nav.) upper deck (of two deckers); — suspendu, suspension; — tournant, revolving, swing, swivel; — troisième —, (nav.) upper deck (of three deckers); — volant, (nav.) hanging stage. — aux ânes §, asses; — à bascule, (engin.) bascule; — bascule; weigh, weighing; — de fil de fer, wire; — de maçonnerie, de pierre, stone; — pour les piétons, foot; — de service, (of bridges) board. — qui croule, = that falls in.

Les —s et chaussées, 1. =s and roads, pl.; 2. civil engineering for the government. sing.; 3. government engineers, pl. Bâtiment à ... —s, (nav.) ...-decker; charge provisoire pour essayer un —, (engin.) ballast; construction des —s, =-building; équipage de —, (mil.) pontoon-train; surveillant de —, =-master. Au-dessous du —, below; au-dessus du —, above; en amont du —, (navig.) above; en aval du —, (navig.) below.

Construire un —, to erect, to build ✓, to construct a; débarrasser le —, (nav.) to clear the deck; faire un — d'or à q. u., to give ✓ a. o. great advantages (on condition of retirement, withdrawal of claims, &c.); nettoyer le —, (nav.) to clear the deck (by firing).

PONT-AQUEDUC, n. m., pl. PONTS-AQUEDUCS, aqueduct-bridge.

PONTE, n. f. (of birds) laying.

Faire sa —, to lay ✓; to lay ✓ o's eggs.

PONTE, n. m. (play) punter.

PONTER, v. a. (nav.) to deck.

PONTÉ, E, pa. p. (nav.) decked.

Non —, open.

PONTER, v. n. (play) to punt.

PONTET, n. m. 1. (of fire-arms) guard; 2. (of saddles) saddle-tree.

PONTIFE, n. m. 1. pontiff; 2. (ant.) antistes.

Souverain —, sovereign, supreme pontiff (pope). Des —s, pontific; en —, pontifically.

PONTIFICAL, E, adj. pontifical.

Habit —, pontifical.

PONTIFICAL, n. m. pontifical.

PONTIFICALEMENT [—calman] adv. pontifically.

PONTIFICAT, n. m. pontificate.

PONTIN, adj. Pontine.

PONT-LEVIS, n. m., pl. PONTS-LEVIS, 1. draw-bridge; 2. (of trowsers) flap; 3. (engin.) bascule-bridge; bascule; 4. (man.) pontlevis.

PONT-NEUF, n. m., pl. PONTS-NEUFS, popular song.

PONTON, n. m. 1. pontoon (boat); 2. —s, (pl.) pontoon-bridge, sing.; 3. hulk (old ship cut down).

Machine à mâter en —, (nav.) sheer hulk.

PONTONNAGE, n. m. toll (for crossing a bridge, river).

PONTONNIER, n. m. toll-gatherer (of bridges, rivers).

PONTUSEAU, n. m. (pap.) bridge.

POPE, n. m. pope (priest of the Greek church).

POPELINE [poplin] n. f. lustre, poplin.

POPILITE, E, adj. (anat.) popliteal.

POPULACE, n. f. populace; mob.

POPULAC-IER, IERE, adj. pertaining to the populace, mob.

POPULAGE, n. m. (bot.) marigold, mary-gold.

— des marais, marsh =.

POPULAIRE, adj. 1. popular; 2. § home-spun.

Rendre —, to render, to make ✓ popular; to popularize; se rendre —, to render, to make ✓ o's self popular.

POPULAIRE, n. m. + populace; mob; rabble.

POPULAIREMENT [—lérman] adv. popularly.

POPULARISER, v. a. 1. to popularize; 2. to render, to make ✓ popular.

SE POPULARISER, pr. v. to render, to make ✓ o's self popular.

POPULARISME, n. m. (b. s.) seeking after popularity.

POPULARITÉ, n. f. popularity.

POPULATION [—acion] n. f. population.

Richesse de —, populousness.

POPELUM [—léomm] n. m. (pharm.) unguentum populi.

Onguent —, =.

POPULO, n. m. (jest.) plump child.

PORACE, E, adj. (med.) porraceous.

PORC [por] n. m. 1. (animal) pig; hog; swine; porker; 2. (meat) pork; 3. § (b. s.) (pers.) hog; pig.

— marin, (mam.) porpoise; sea-hog; herring-hog. Côtelette de —, pork-chop; étable à —s, pig-sty; hog-sty; swine-sty; gardeur de —s, swine-herd; saouret de —, pork-bone. De —, du —, des —s, porcine.

PORCELAINE [porcelân] n. f. 1. porcelain; China; China-ware; 2. China vase; 3. (conch.) cowry; gowry; sea-snail.

Demi —, semi-porcelain — de Chine, China. Argile, terre à —, China-clay, cheval —, blue gray horse; marchanda de —, China-man; marchande de —, China-woman.

PORC-ÉPIC, n. m., pl. PORCS-ÉPICS, (mam.) porcupine.

PORCHALSON, n. f. (hunt.) wild boar season.

PORCHE, n. m. porch.

— en tambour, portal.

PORCH-ER, n. m. ERE, n. f. pig-driver; swine-herd.

PORE, n. m. 1. (physiol.) pore; spiracle; 2. pore.

— mellifère, (bot.) honey-pore. Resserrer les —s, to close the =s.

POREU-X [poreú] SE, adj. (did.) porous.

POROSITÉ, n. f. (did.) porosity; porousness.

PORPHYRE, n. m. (min.) porphyry.

— feldspathique, (min.) élecan. De —, porphyreous; porphyritic.

PORPHYRISATION [—acion] n. f. grinding (with a grind-stone); pulverization.

PORPHYRISER, v. a. *to grind* √ (with a grind-stone); *to pulverize*.
PORPHYRISE, E, pa. p. 1. *ground*; *pulverized*; 2. (of paper) *glazed*.
PORQUE, n. f. (nav.) *rider*.
PORRAGE, E, adj. (med.) *porraceous*.
PORREAU, n. m. V. *POIREAU*.
PORRECTION [por-rèction] n. f. (cath. rel.) *presentation of the instruments used in the ministry (on conferring minor orders)*.
PORRIGO, n. m. (med.) *porrigo*.
PORT, n. m. 1. ∥ *harbour*; 2. ∥ *port*; 3. ∥ *quay*; *wharf*; 4. ∥ *harbour (asylum); haven*; *port*.
 — franc, *free port*; — interdit, *close* =; = *closed*; — libre, *free, open* =; — marchand, *commercial harbour*. — d'échouage, *dry harbour*; — à entrepôt, *bonded* =; — de toute marée, *tide-harbour*; — de mer, *sea* =. Capitaine de —, (nav.) *master attendant*; frais de —, (com.) = *charges*, pl.; officier de —, *harbour-master*. Aller, arriver à bon —, 1. ∥ *to come* √, *to get* √ *safe into* =; 2. ∥ *to arrive in safety*; 3. ∥ (th.) *to be happily accomplished*; *to end happily, prosperously*; fermer un —, *to close a* =; prendre —, *surgir au* —, 1. ∥ *to land*; 2. ∥ *to attain o.'s end*.
PORT, n. m. 1. ∥ (of letters) *postage*; 2. ∥ (of parcels) *carriage*; 3. ∥ (pers.) *port*; *portliness*; *presence*; 4. ∥ (pers.) *port*; *walk*; 5. (bot.) *aspect*; 6. (mus.) *port (of the voice)*; *compass*; 7. (nav.) *burden*.
 — payé, franc de —, 1. (of letters) *post-paid*; 2. (of parcels) *carriage-paid*. — de lettre, *postage*. Bâtiment d'un — considérable, *ship of burden*; bâtiment du — de ... tonneaux, *ship of ... tons burden*; modération de —, (post.) *reduced rate of postage*; supplément de —, (post.) *additional postage*. De beau, noble —, *portly*. Payer le — de, 1. ∥ *to pay* √ *the postage of*; 2. ∥ *to pay* √ *the carriage of*.
PORTABLE, adj. 1. *wearable*; 2. (law) *payable at a stipulated place*.
PORTAGE, n. m. 1. *conveyance*; *carriage*; 2. *portage*; 3. *land-carriage* (at water-falls in rivers).
 Faire —, *to carry the boat over land* (at a water-fall).
PORTAIL, n. m., pl. —s, 1. *front* (of churches); 2. (arch.) *door-way*.
PORTANT, E, adj. in ... *health*.
 Bien —, *well*; in *health*; mal —, *unwell*; *ill*.
PORTATIF, VE, adj. *portable*; *hand*.
PORTE, n. f. 1. ∥ *door-way*; 2. ∥ *gate-way*; 3. *door*; 4. ∥ *gate*; 5. ∥ *portal* (small gate); 6. ∥ *postern*; 7. ∥ *eye* (for hooks); 8. ∥ *gate*; *entrance*; *door*; *portal*; 9. ∥ *flood-gate*; 10. *Porte*; *Ottoman Porte*, *Sublime Porte*; 11. (of mountains) *defile*.
 — bâtarde, *house door*; — battante, *folding* =; — brisée, *folded* =; — co-chère, 1. *court-yard*; 2. *carriage entrance*; 3. *gate-way*; — coupée, *half* =; — *hung in two*; — dérobée, *private* =; — feinte, *sham* =; — Ottomane, *Sublime*, *Ottoman*, *Sublime Porte*; — perdue, *jib* =; petite —, (V. senses) *postern*; — principale, *main* =; — tournante, (civ. eng.) *balance-gate*; — vitrée, *glass* =. — à deux battants, (sing.) *folding* =s, pl.; — de communication, *communicating* =; — de dégagement, ∥, *back* =; — de derrière, 1. ∥ *back* =; 2. ∥ *back* =; *creep-hole*; *hole to creep out at*; — de devant, *fore*, *front* =; — d'entrée, *street* =; — de face, *front* =; — de glace, *looking-glass* =; — de la rue, *street* =; — de sortie, 1. = *for egress*; 2. (fort.) *sally-port*. Baie de —, = *stead*; *bouton de — fixe*, = *knob*; *châssis de —*, = *case*; *clou de marteau de —*, = *nail*; *dormant de —*, = *post*; *entrée*

de —, = *way*; *jambage de —*, = *jamb*; *poignée de —*, = *handle*. — à —, *next* = *to each other*. À —s, 1. *gated*; 2. *with* =s; à la —, *turn him, her, them out!* (out with him, her, them! à la — ...! out with ...! à la première — de, *next* = *to*; à — close, 1. ∥ *§ with closed* =s; 2. ∥ *in secret*; à — fermante, à —s *fermant*, *at the closing of the gates*; à — ouverte, *with open* =s; à — ouvrante, à —s *ouvrantes, at the opening of the gates*, de — en —, *from* = *to* =; sur la —, *before the* =. Bâcler une —, *barrer une* —, *to bar a* =; compter les clous de la —, *to wait a long time at the* =; conduire q. u. jusqu'à la —, *to see* √ *a. o. to the* =; *to see* √ *a. o. out*; débâcler, *dégager une* —, *to clear a* =; faire défendre sa —, *to deny o.'s self*; *to be denied*; demeurer à —, *to be next* = *neighbours*; écouter aux —s, 1. ∥ *to listen at* =s; *to be an eaves-dropper*; 2. ∥ *to be inquisitive*; 3. ∥ *to have guessed (secrets)*; enfoncer une —, ∥, *to break* √ *open a* =; enfoncer une — ouverte, *to endeavour to surmount an obstacle that does not exist*; entre-bâiller, *entr'ouvrir une* —, *to leave* √ *a* = *on a jar*; être aux —s de la mort, *to be at death's* =; être à, sur la —, (or keys) *to be in the* =; fermer la — à, 1. ∥ *to shut* √ (a. o.) *out*; 2. ∥ *to lock* (a. o.) *out*; 3. ∥ *§ to close o.'s door against* (a. o.); 4. ∥ *to stop* (a. th.); *to put* √ *an end to* (a. th.); fermer la — au nez à, de q. u., *to shut* √ *the* = *in a. o.'s face*; fermer la — sur q. u., *to shut* √ *the* = *after a. o.*; fermer sa —, 1. ∥ *to shut* √, *to close o.'s* =; 2. *to receive no visits*; forcer la — sur q. u., *to force a. o.'s* =; frapper à une —, *to knock, to rap at a* =; jeter à la —, *to kick out of* =s; mettre à la —, *to put* √ *out*; *to turn out*; *to show* √ (a. o.) *the* =; *to turn out of* =s;) *to bundle out*; montrer à q. u. la —, *to show* √ *a. o. the* =; ouvrir la — (à), 1. ∥ *to open the* = (for a. o.); 2. ∥ *to make* √ *way (for)*; pousser une —, *to put* √ *a* = *to*; prendre la —, *to take* √ *to the* =; refuser la — à q. u., *to deny a. o. admittance*; tirer la — après soi, *to shut* √ *the* = *after one*; trouver — close, *to find* √ *the* = *closed*; *to be denied admittance*.
PORTE (used in composition with another word signifies a person or thing that bears or carries a thing) 1. (pers.) *bearer*; 2. (th.) *holder*; 3. (th.) *stand*; 4. (th.) *case*; 5. (th.) *box*; 6. (th.) *frame*; 7. (th.) *handle*.
PORTE-AIGUILLE, n. m., pl. —, 1. *needle-case*; 2. (surg.) *instrument used to carry a needle into a deep cavity*.
PORTE-ALLUMETTES, n. m., pl. —, *match-box*.
PORTE-ARQUEBUSE, n. m. +, pl. —, *gun-bearer* (person who carried the king's or princes' guns in hunting).
PORTE-ASSIETTES, n. m., pl. —, *plate-stand*.
PORTE-AUGE, n. m., pl. —, *hodman*; *mason's labourer*.
PORTE-BAGUETTE, n. m., pl. —, (of muskets, pistols) *pipe*.
PORTE-BAÏONNETTE, n. m., pl. —, (mil.) *frog*; *frog-belt*; *bayonet-belt*.
PORTEBALLÉ, n. m. *pedlar*.
PORTE-BARRES, n. m., pl. —, *pole-ring*.
PORTE-BOSSOIR, n. m., pl. —, (nav.) *supporter of the cat-head*.
PORTE-CARABINE, n. m., pl. —, *carbine-swoivel*.
PORTE-CARTES, n. m., pl. —, *card-rack*.
PORTECHAPE, n. m. *cope-bearer*.
PORTECHOUX, n. m. *market-gardener's horse*.
PORTE-CIGARE, n. m., pl. —, *cigar-tube*; *cigar-holder*.

PORTE-CIGARES, n. m., pl. —, *cigar-case*.
PORTE-CLEFS, n. m., pl. —, 1. *turn-key*; 2. (mus.) *key-board*; *key-frame*.
PORTECOLLET, n. m. *pad* (for collars); *stiffener*.
PORTE-COLLIERS, n. m., pl. —, (nav.) *belaying-bleat that supports the collar of the stay*.
PORTECRAYON, n. m. 1. *pencil-case*; 2. *port-crayon*.
PORTE-CROISÉE, n. f., pl. **PORTE-CROISÉES**, *casement*, *French casement opening to the ground*.
PORTE-CROIX, n. m., pl. —, *cross-bearer*.
PORTE-CROSSE, n. m., pl. —, 1. *crosier* = *bearer*; 2. (mil.) *carbine-bucket*.
PORTE-CURE-DENTS, n. m., pl. —, *tooth-pick case*.
PORTE-DIEU, n. m., pl. —, (cath. rel.) *priest that carries the viaticum*.
PORTE-DRAPEAU, n. m., pl. —, (mil.) *ensign*.
 Grade, rang de —, *ensigncy*.
PORTE, n. f. 1. *brood*; *litter*; 2. *reach* (of the hand, arm); 3. ∥ *reach* (of the mind); *compass*; *capacity*; *ability*; *power*; 4. ∥ *import* (extent of signification); *extent*; 5. (of arrows, firearms) *shot*; 6. (arch.) *pitch*; 7. (artil.) *range*; 8. (build.) *span*; 9. (engin.) *bearing*; 10. (hunt.) —s, (pl.) *traces of the horns*, pl.; 11. (mus.) *stave*; 12. (tech.) *pitch*.
 Grande, haute —, *great, high import*. — de but en blanc, (artil.) *point blank range*. À la — de q. u., *within a. o.'s reach*; à la — du canon, *within canon shot*; à la — du fusil, *within musket shot*; à la — de son oreille, *within hearing*; à la — de la voix, *within call*; à la — de la vue, *within sight*; au-dessus de la — de q. u., *beyond a. o.'s reach*; hors de la —, *beyond reach*; out of reach; hors de la — de q. u., *beyond a. o.'s reach*. Excéder, passer la — de q. u., *to be beyond a. o.'s reach*; se tenir à —, *to be in the way*.
PORTE-ENSEIGNE, n. m., + pl. —, *ensign-bearer*.
PORTE-EPEE, n. m., pl. —, 1. (pers.) *sword-bearer*; 2. (th.) *frog*; *frog-belt*; *sword-belt*; *sword-hanger*.
PORTE-ETENDARD, n. m., pl. —, 1. (pers.) *standard-bearer*; 2. (mil.) (pers.) *cornet*; 3. (mil.) (th.) *standard*, *lance-bucket*.
PORTE-ETRIERS, n. m., pl. —, *stirrup-leather*.
PORTE-ETRIVIERES, n. m., pl. —, *stirrup-bar*.
PORTE-ÉVENTAIL, n. m., pl. —, *fan-carrier*.
PORTEFAIX, n. m. *porter*; *street-porter*.
PORTE-FER, n. m., pl. —, *shoe-case*.
PORTEFEUILLE, n. m. 1. ∥ *portfolio*; 2. ∥ *portfolio* (functions of minister); 3. *pocket-book*; 4. (com.) *bill-case*; 5. (sing.) (fin.) *bills and acceptances*, pl.
 Commis attaché au —, (com.) *bill-clerk*. À —, (of ministers) *with a department*; sans —, (of ministers) *without a department*. En —, 1. (of works) *in manuscript*; *lying by*; 2. (com.) *in bills*; 3. (com.) (of bills) *in hand*. Se mettre dans le —, *to turn in* (go to bed).
PORTE-FLAMBEAU, n. m., pl. —, 1. *light-bearer*; *torch-bearer*; 2. (link-boy) *link-man*.
PORTE-FOURCHETTE, n. m., pl. —, *knife-rest*.
PORTE-FROMAGE, n. m., pl. —, *cheese-tray*.
PORTE-GARGOUSSE, n. m., pl. —, (nav.) *cartridge-box*.

PORTE-HACHE, n. m., pl. —, (mil.) *axe-case*.
PORTE-HAUBANS, n. m., pl. —, (nav.) *chain-wale; channel*.
PORTE-HUILIER, n. m., pl. —, *cruet-stand; cruet*.
PORTE-LETTRES, n. m., pl. —, *letter-case*.
PORTE-LIQUEUR, n. m., pl. —, *liquor-frame*.
PORTE-LOF, n. m., pl. —, (nav.) *bunkin*.
PORTE-MALHEUR, n. m., pl. —, *disturber of felicity; person, thing that brings ill-luck*.
 Être un —, to bring *ill-luck*.
PORTEMANTEAU, n. m. 1. *port-manteau*; 2. *row of cloak-pegs, hat-pegs, hat-pins*; 3. *cloak-bearer*.
PORTE-MECHE, n. m., pl. —, 1. (of lamps) *wick-holder*; 2. (surg.) *tent-probe*.
 Stylet —, (surg.) *tent-probe*.
PORTEMENT, n. m. (paint.) *carrying* (the cross).
 — de croix, *Christ carrying his cross*.
PORTE-MIRE, n. m., pl. —, (tech.) *staff-holder*.
PORTE-MITRE, n. m., pl. —, *mitre-bearer*.
PORTE-MONNAIE, n. m., pl. —, *flat purse*.
PORTE-MONTRE, n. m., pl. —, 1. *watch-stand*; 2. *time-piece stand*.
PORTE-MONTRES, n. m., pl. —, *show-case for watches; show-case*.
PORTE-MORS, n. m., pl. —, *head-ing-rein*.
PORTE-MOUCHETTES, n. m., pl. —, *snuffer-stand; snuffer-tray*.
PORTE-MOUSQUETON, n. m., pl. —, (mil.) *carbine-swivel*.
PORTE-OBJET, n. m., pl. —, (opt.) (of microscopes) *part for holding the object viewed*.
PORTE-PAGE, n. m., pl. —, (print.) *page-paper*.
PORTE-PARAPLUIES, n. m., pl. —, *umbrella-stand*.
PORTE-PIERRE, n. m., pl. —, (surg.) *caustic-case*.
PORTE-PIPE, n. m., pl. —, *pipe-case*.
PORTE-PLUME, n. m., pl. —, *pen-holder*.
PORTE-PLUMES, n. m., pl. —, *pen-case*.
 — étagère, *pen-rack*.
PORTE-QUEUE, n. m., pl. —, *train-bearer*.

PORTER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. *to bear*; *to sustain*; *to support*; 2. *to carry*; 3. *to convey*; *to transport*; *to carry*; (to take *à*; 4. *to waft* (carry through water); 5. *to wear* (clothes, ornaments); *to have on*; 6. *to (sur, about) to carry*; *to have* (about one); 7. *to bear*; *to produce*; *to yield*; 8. *to bear*; *to have*; 9. *to bear*; *to sustain*; *to endure*; 10. *to patronize*; *to favour*; *to countenance*; 11. *to give*; 12. *to bring*; *to manifest*; *to show*; 13. *to induce*; *to prompt*; *to incite*; *to influence*; *to lead*; 14. *to measure*; *to be*; 15. *to bear* (affection, friendship, &c.); *to entertain*; 16. *to bear* (arms); 17. *to give* (blows); 18. *to bear* (children, young); 19. *to cast* (o's eyes); (to turn; 20. *to give* (honour, respect); *to do*; 21. *to lay* (o's hand); *to put*; 22. *to drink* (a health, toast); 23. *to do* (injury); 24. *to bear* (interest); 25. *to have* (the look of); 26. *to direct* (o's looks); (to turn; 27. *to bring* (good, ill luck); 28. (of acts, deeds, documents) *to state*; *to declare*; *to express*; 29. (book-k.) *to enter*; *to carry*; 30. (cards) *to carry* (a suit); *to come* (out with); 31. (her.) *to bear*; 32. (law) *to remove* (a cause from one

court to another); 33. (law) *to lodge* (a complaint); *to lay*; 34. (mil.) *to shoulder* (arms); 35. (nav.) *to row*.
 1. — un poids, un fardeau, *to bear*, *to sustain a weight, a burden*. 2. — q. ch. à la main, sous le bras, sur les épaules, *to carry a. th. in o's hand, under o's arm, upon o's shoulders*. 6. — de l'argent sur soi, *to carry, to have money about one*. 8. — une marque, un cachet, une inscription, une date, *to bear a mark, a seal, an inscription, a date*. 11. — bonheur, malheur, *to give good, ill luck*; — un jugement, *to give judgment*. 13. — q. u. à faire q. ch., *to induce, to prompt, to incite a. o. to do a. th.*
 — bas, (of horses) *to hang* (o's head). Le — beau, haut, *to carry o's pretensions high, far; to have great pretensions*; — partout, *to carry about*; — à droite et à gauche, *to carry about*; — à l'autre part, (com.) *to carry forward*. Faire —, (V. senses) *to bring* (to bear). Pour —, (V. senses) *for the support of*. Hors d'âge de —, (of trees) *past bearing*. L'un portant l'autre, le fort portant le faible, *one with another; qui porte, (nav.) (of sails) taught*.
 [PORTER must not be confounded with *porter*.]
PORTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **PORTER**.
 Peu — (à), (V. senses) 1. *disinclined* (to); 2. *unready* (to); *trép* — (à), *overbent* (on). — à l'autre part, (com.) *carried forward*. Être — (à), (V. senses) 1. *to be inclined, disposed* (to); 2. *to be ready, prone* (to). Qui n'a pas été —, (V. senses) (of clothes, ornaments) *unworn*.
 SE PORTER, pr. v. (DE, from; à, to) 1. *to bear* (go); *to move*; 2. *to repair*; *to proceed*; *to go*; 3. *to proceed*; *to go*; 4. *to present o's self*; *to stand* (forth, forward); 5. *to be directed*; *to take* (the direction of); *to turn*; *to go*; *to fly*; 6. *to affect* (...); (to fly (to); 7. *to conduct o's self*; *to demean o's self*; *to deport o's self*; *to comport o's self*; *to behave*; 8. *to incline*; *to be inclined, disposed*; (to take *à*; 9. *to be ready, prone*; 10. *to do* (be with regard to health); *to be*; 11. (of clothing, ornaments) *to be worn*.
 3. — à des extrémités, *to proceed to extremities*. 6. Le sang se porte à la tête, *the blood affects the head, flows to the head*. 10. Comment se porte...? How does...? How is...? Il se porte fort bien, *he is very well*.
 — en arrière, *to bear* (to move, to go) back; — en avant, 1. *to be on*; *to move on*; *to go* (on); 2. *to step forward*; — bien, *to be well*; ne pas se bien porter, *to be unwell; not to be well*; — fort de, (law) *to assume upon o's self*; — fort pour q. u., *to answer for a. o.*; — au bien, *to be inclined to good*; *to be well-inclined*; — au mal, *to be inclined to evil, ill*; *to be evil, ill-inclined*.
PORTER, v. n. 1. *to bear* (be supported); 2. *to bear*; *to rest*; *to lie*; *to be laid*; 3. *to rest*; *to repose*; *to be supported*; 4. (th.) *to reach*; 5. (of arms, missile weapons) *to carry*; *to do* (execution); 6. *to strike*; *to hit*; 7. *to take* (effect); 8. *to affect* (...); *to get* (into); *to get* (up into); 9. *to aim*; 10. *to tend*; (to drive *à*; 11. (of animals) *to bear* (young); *to go* (with young); 12. (of plants) *to bear*; 13. (artil.) *to carry*; 14. (her.) (DE, ...) *to bear*; 15. (man.) *to carry*; 16. (nav.) *to stand*; *to bear* (off); 17. (nav.) (of sails) *to draw*.
 1. Une portière qui porte sur une muraille, a beam that bears upon a wall. 6. Dans la chute la tête a porté, in the fall the head struck. 8. Cette odeur lui porta à la tête, this odour affected his head, got up into his head.
 — à faux, 1. (tech.) *to bear false*; 2. *to be inconclusive*; — au large, (nav.) *to stand* (out off, out.

PORTER [pórtér] n. m. *porter*.
PORTE-RESPECT, n. m., pl. —, 1. *weapon borne for self-defense*; 2. *external mark of dignity*; 3. *person of imposing appearance*.
PORTE-RIDEAU, n. m., pl. —, *curtain-pole*.
PORTE-RÔTIE, n. m., pl. —, 1. *toast-stand*; 2. *toast-rack*.
PORTE-SCIE, n. m., pl. —, (tech.) *saw-pad*.
PORTE-TAPISSERIE, n. f., pl. —, *frame for tapestry*.
PORTE-TOLET, n. m., pl. —, (nav.) *row-lock*.
PORTE-TRAIT, n. m., pl. —, *trace-bearer*; *trace-robin*.
PORTEUR-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *carrier*; *porter*; *bearer*; 2. *bearer* (of messages, &c.); 3. *bearer* (of the dead); 4. *chairman* (man that carries a chair); 5. (of horses) *near horse* (horse a postilion rides); 6. (com.) (of bills) *bearer*; 7. (com.) *holder*; *indorse*.
 Dernier —, (com.) (of bills) *payee*.
 — de chaise, *chairman*; — d'eau, *water-carrier*; — de mort, *bearer*; *under-bearer*; *undertaker's man*. Billet au —, payable au —, (com.) *bill payable to bearer*.
PORTEUSE [pórtéüz] n. f. (V. PORTEUR) *basket-woman*.
PORTE-VENT, n. m., pl. —, (mus.) (of organs) *wind-canal*; *wind-trunk*.
PORTE-VERGE, n. m., pl. —, *verger* (of a cathedral).
PORTE-VERGUE, n. m., pl. —, (nav.) *iron-horse*.
PORTE-VIS, n. m., pl. —, (tech.) *screw-piece*.
PORTE-VOIX, n. m., pl. —, *speaking-trumpet*; *trumpet*.
PORTIER, n. m. *door-porter*; *porter*; *door-keeper*.
 Etat de —, *portage*.
PORTIERE, n. f. 1. (pers.) *portress*.
 2. (for carriages) *door-way*; 3. (of carriages) *door*; 4. "portiere" (curtain).
PORTIERE, adj. f. (of cows, ewes) *of an age to bear*.
PORTION [pórcion] n. f. 1. *portion*; *part*; 2. *share*; 3. *allowance*; 4. *pittance*.
 — congrue, 1. *allowance made by the tithe-owner to the vicar*; 2. *small pittance*; *légère, petite* —, *pittance*. Personne qui distribue, fait les —s, *portioner*.
PORTIQUE, n. m. 1. (arch.) *portico*; 2. (ant.) *Porch*.
 Doctrine du —, (ant.) *Porch*.
PORTOR, n. m. *portor* (marble).
PORTRAIRE, v. a. *to portray*; *to depict*; *to paint*; *to draw*.
PORTRAIT, n. m. 1. *portrait*; *likeness*; (picture); 2. *portrait* (description).
 — en buste, *half-length portrait*; — en grand, en petit, = on a large, small scale; — en miniature, miniature; — en pied, full length = Être le —, tout le —, le — parlant de q. u., *to be the image, picture, the very image, picture of a. o.*; faire le — de q. u., *to draw* (to take) (a. o.'s =, likeness, (picture); faire le — de q. ch., *to portray a. th.*; *to depict a. th.*; *to delineate a. th.*; *to describe a. th.*; *to give* (a description of; faire faire son —, *to have o's =, likeness, picture drawn, taken*; poser pour son —, *to sit* (for o's =).
PORTRAITURE, n. f. *portrait*.
PORTUGAIS, E, adj. *Portuguese*.
PORTUGAIS, n. m. 1. *Portuguese* (man); 2. *Portuguese* (language).
PORTUGAISE, n. f. 1. *Portuguese* (woman); 2. (nav.) *flashing and crossing*.
POSAGE, n. m. (tech.) *laying*; *laying down*.

POSE [pôz] n. f. 1. posture; attitude; 2. standing; 3. (of bells) hanging; 4. (build.) setting; planting; laying; 5. (mas.) set; 6. (mil.) stationing (sentries); 7. (paint., sculp.) posture; 8. (pub. work.) (of workmen) shift; 9. (tech.) laying; laying-down. — de sonnettes, bell-hanging.

POSE [pôze] E, adj. 1. (pers.) sedate; steady; staid; 2. (th.) steady.

Conduite — e, sedateness; steadiness.

POSEMENT [pôzeman] adv. sedately; steadily; staidly.

POSER [pôze] v. a. 1. to place; to set; 2. to put; 3. to put down; 4. to lay; 5. to lay down; 6. to stand; 7. to step (o.'s foot); 8. to state; to lay down; to give out; 9. (subj.) to admit (suppose); to grant; 10. to hang (bells); 11. to lay down (o.'s arms); 12. to placard (bills); to post up; 13. to state (a question); 14. to put (a question); 15. (arith.) to put down; 16. (build.) to lay; to lay down; to plant; to set; 17. (math.) to state (problems, questions); 18. (mil.) to ground (arms); 19. (mil.) to station (sentries, troops); 20. (mus.) to pitch; 21. (nav.) to set.

5. — un principe, une maxime. To state, to lay down a principle, a maxim. 6. Posons le cas, let us admit, grant the case; posons que cela soit, let us admit, grant that it is.

— à sec, (build.) to lay down dry.

POSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of POSER.

Nou —, (build.) unaided; unset. — à la main, hand-laid.

SE POSER, pr. v. (V. senses of POSER)

1. (of birds) to pitch; 2. (of birds of prey) to stoop; 3. (of the feet) to tread; 4. (pers.) to obtain a position; 5. (pers.) (EN, of) to assume an attitude.

POSER [pôze] v. n. 1. (th.) to bear; 2. to rest; 3. to lie; 4. (pers.) to sit; 5. portrait, likeness, (picture); 6. (pers.) to study o.'s attitude; 7. (b. s.) (pers.) to assume a theatrical attitude.

POSEUR [pôzeur] n. m. 1. layer

workman that lays down stones, &c.; (tech.) plate-layer, setter.

— de sonnettes, bell-hanger.

POSITIF, VE, adj. 1. positive; certain; 2. practical; 3. positive (not natural); 4. (did.) positive (not negative); (gram.) positive; 6. (law) in esse.

Caractère —, positiveness; chose positive, (V. senses) positive; esprit —, practical mind; matter of fact mind; homme —, practical man; (matter of fact) man; nature positive, positiveness.

POSITIF [pôzitif] n. m. 1. positive; reality (not a chimera); 3. (gram.) positive; 4. (mus.) choir-organ.

Au —, (gram.) in the positive.

POSITION [pôzision] n. f. 1. position; situation; 2. stand; place; 3. position; situation; posture; 4. (sing.) (pers.) position, sing.; circumstances, pl. 5. situation, station of life; standing; 6. position (of a principle); 7. (gram.) position; 8. (mil.) position.

— avantageuse, favorable, advantageous, favorable position; advantageous ground; — embarrassante, — de ne, (sing.) involved circumstances, — fautive, (arith.) false =; juste —, av. (of masts) trim; — sociale, — dans société, situation, station in life. Règle fautive —, (arith.) =; false. Dans une bonne —, well off; dans une — peu élevée, of little respectability; dans une — honorable, 1. of respectability; with respectability; dans sa —, as la — où l'on se trouve, circumstanced as one is; en —, (pers.) situated; en — de, in a —, situation to; as —, of no respectability. Donner une — honorable — à, to bring a. o. into respectability; être, se trouver dans une —, to be ... circumstanced; être

en — (de), 1. to be able (to); 2. to stand; 3. fair (for); prendre sa —, 1. to take o.'s stand; 2. to take o.'s ground; prendre une —, (mil.) to take up a —. Sa — est —, he is ... situated, circumstanced; quelle est sa —? how is he, she situated, circumstanced?

POSITIVEMENT [pôzitivman] adv. 1. positively; certainly; 2. point-blank; 3. positively; precisely; 4. (did.) positively.

POSPOLITE, n. f. (hist. of Poland) pospolite (militia formed of the gentry).

POSSEDE [pocède] n. m. E, n. f. person possessed.

POSSEDER [pocède] v. a. 1. to possess; to be possessed of; to be in possession of; to have; 2. to possess (property); (to be worth); 3. to know; to understand; 4. to be master of; to be acquainted with; 5. (b. s.) to possess (agitate).

— à fond, to be thoroughly master of; to be thoroughly acquainted with; — en propre, to possess in o.'s own right.

Personne qui possède, possessor (of).

Qui possède, (V. senses) possessive; possessory; qui ne possède pas, (V. senses) unpossessed (of); qui ne possède rien, (V. senses) unpossessing.

SE POSSEDER, pr. v. 1. to be master of o.'s self; 2. to keep o.'s temper.

Ne pas —, 1. not to =; 2. to be unable to contain o.'s self.

POSSESEUR [pocèzeur] n. m. 1. possessor; owner; 2. occupier; 3. owner; 4. (law) possessor.

POSSESSIF [pocècif] adj. m. (gram.) possessive.

POSSESSIF [pocècif] n. m. (gram.) possessive; possessive case.

Au —, in the =.

POSSESSION [pocècion] n. f. 1. possession; 2. (of places) occupation; 3. possession (of the devil); 4. (law) possession.

— indue, 1. undue possession; 2. (law) detainer; — injuste, wrongful =; — paisible, quiet =; — précaire, 1. precarious =; 2. (law) deforcement; — privative, (law) severalty. — de fait, (law) bare, naked =; — avec violence, (law) forcible detainer. Mise en —, 1. putting into =; 2. (law) livery; prise de —, (law) 1. taking of =; 2. entry; 3. seizure; rentrée en —, repossession. En sa —, 1. in o.'s =; 2. in hand; en — de, in = of; sans —, (V. senses) unpossessing. Acquérir la — de, to acquire, (to get) = of; to become possessed of; (to come) by; entrer en —, to enter on =; être en — de, 1. to be in = of; to possess; 2. to be seized of; 3. (de) to have it in o.'s power (to); to be able (to); mettre en —, to give =; se mettre en —, 1. to get =; 2. (de) to take = (of); to possess o.'s self (of); prendre — (de), to take = (of); se remettre en — (de), to repurchase o.'s self (of); rentrer en —, to repurchase; reprendre — (de), to recover = (of).

POSSESSOIRE [pocècoir] n. m. (law) (of real property) possession.

POSSESSOIRE [pocècoir] adj. f. (law) (of actions) possessory.

POSSIBILITÉ, n. f. (DE, of; DE, to) possibility.

Par —, possibly. Ôter à q. u. la — (de), to put it out of a. o.'s power (to); trouver de la — à..., 1. to find possible; 2. to find it possible (to). Il n'y a pas — (de), there is no possibility (of); it is not possible (to).

POSSIBLE, adj. (A, for; DE, to; QUE [subj.]) possible.

Il est — à q. u. de faire q. ch., it is possible for a. o. to do a. th.; il est — qu'il le fasse, it is possible that he may do it.

Autant que —, 1. as far, as much

as =; 2. to the utmost of o.'s power; aussi bien, le mieux qu'il est —, as well as possible. Si c'est, s'il est —, if =.

POSSIBLE, n. m. (1. possibility; 2. utmost; best.

Faire son —, tout son —, to do o.'s utmost, best; to exert o.'s self to the utmost; to do o.'s best endeavours; to do the best in o.'s power; to do the best one can.

POSTAL, E, adj. (adm.) of the post-office; post-office.

POST-COMMUNION, n. f. (cath. rel.) post-communion.

POSTDATE, n. f. postdate.

POSTDATER, v. a. to postdate.

POSTE, n. f. 1. post (establishment for post-horses); 2. post (manner of travelling); 3. post; stage; 4. post-house; 5. post-office; 6. post-boy; 7. post; mail.

Grande —, general post-office; petite —, 1. receiving house; 2. (in Paris) three half penny post; — restante, "poste restante"; to be left at the =; to be left till called for. — aux chevaux, post-house; — aux lettres, =. Administrateur, sous-directeur des —s, deputy post-master general; administration des —s, =; bureau de —, =; chaise de —, post-chaise; directeur des —s, post-master (that keeps a post-office); directeur général des —s, post-master general; facteur de la —, postman; maître de —, post-master (that lets out horses); relais de —, post-stage; train de —, post-haste; ville où il y a une — aux chevaux, un bureau de —, post-town. À sa —, at o.'s disposal; en —, post; par la —, by post. Aller en —, to travel post; to post; aller un train de —, to go post-haste; courir la —, to post; to ride post; déposer à la —, to post (letters); jeter, mettre à la —, to post (letters); to put into the =; voyager en —, to post; to travel post.

[Poste, f., must not be confounded with poste, m., or with poteau.]

POSTE, n. m. 1. post (station); 2. guard-house; 3. post; employment; (birth); 4. (mil.) post; 5. (mil.) guard; 6. (nav.) birth; berth; 7. (nav.) (of a ship) station.

— de combat, (nav.) (sing.) quarters, pl.; — des maîtres, (nav.) forecock-pit; — des malades, (nav.) cock-pit; — de travail de douze heures, (mining) tide. Rôle des —s de l'équipage à la mer, (nav.) station bill. À —, (nav.) home; à son —, 1. at o.'s post; 2. in attendance. Chacun à son —! (nav.) all hands to quarters! Être, se tenir à son —, 1. to be in attendance; 2. to be at o.'s post; être à — fixe, to reside.

[POSTE, m., must not be confounded with poste, f., or with poteau.]

POSTER, v. a. 1. to place; to station; 2. (mil.) to post; to station.

POSTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. placed; stationed; 2. in a ... post, situation, employment, birth; 3. (mil.) posted; stationed.

SE POSTER, pr. v. to place, to station o.'s self; to take o.'s station.

POSTÉRIEUR, E, adj. (A, to) posterior; subsequent.

Existence — e, post-existence; parties — es, posteriors, pl.

POSTÉRIEUR, n. m. (sing.) posteriors, pl.

POSTÉRIEUREMENT [postérieurman] adv. (A, to) subsequently.

POSTÉRIORI (A), (log.) a posteriori.

POSTÉRIORITÉ, n. f. posteriority; subsequence.

POSTÉRITÉ, n. f. 1. posterity; 2. (law) issue (child, children).

La dernière —, la — la plus reculée, the latest posterity. Sans —, (law) without issue.

POSTES, n. f. (pl.) 1. *swan-shot*, sing.; 2. (pl.) (arch.) *Vitruvian-scroll*, sing.

POSTFACE, n. f. *after-address to the reader* (address placed at the end of a work).

POSTFIXE, n. m. (gram.) *postfix*; *termination*.

POSTHUME, adj. *posthumous*.

POSTHUME, n. m. *posthumous child*.

POSTICHE, adj. 1. *superadded*; 2. (of hair, teeth) *artificial*; *false*; 3. *misplaced*; *out of o.'s place*; 4. (mil.) *doing duty provisionally*.

POSTILLON [posti-yon] n. m. 1. *position*; *post-boy*; 2. (tricar) *mark above the half*.

POSTSCENIUM [-niomm] n. m. (ant.) *postscenium*; *parascenium*.

POST-SCRIPTUM [-tomm] n. m., pl. —, *postscript*.

En —, in a =. Mettre un — à, to add, to put \sqrt{a} = to.

POSTULANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *applicant*; *candidate*; 2. *postulant*.

POSTULAT, n. m. (did.) *postulate*; *postulat*.

POSTULATION [-acion] n. f. 1. (law) (*pour, for*) *being concerned as the attorney*; *being concerned*; 2. (can. law) *application for a dispensation*.

POSTULATUM [-latomm] n. m. (math.) *postulate*.

POSTULER, v. a. 1. to solicit; to apply for; to make $\sqrt{}$ application for; 2. (law) to be concerned as the attorney of; to be concerned for; 3. (eccl. law) to apply for a dispensation for.

POSTULER, v. n. (law) (of attorneys) (*pour, for*) to be concerned as the attorney; to be concerned.

POSTURE, n. f. 1. \parallel *posture*; 2. \S *posture*; *situation*; *position*; *condition*; *state*; 3. (sing.) (*AUPRÈS DE, with*) *footing*, sing.; *terms*, pl.

En bonne —, en mauvaise —, in a good, bad situation, condition.

POT [pò] n. m. 1. *pot*; 2. *jug*; 3. *tankard*; 4. *quart* (2 pints); 5. \dagger *helmet*; 6. (stat.) *foolscap*.

Double —, (stat.) *sheet and a half foolscap*; *petit —, small pot*; — *pourri*, 1. \parallel *hotchpotch* (meat); 2. *mixiure* (of flowers); 3. \S *medley*; *salmagundi*; 4. (mus.) *medley*. — de chambre, *chamber utensil*, pot; — à feu, (artil.) *stink-pot*; — au feu, (sing.) *soup and boiled meat*, pl.; — à fleurs, *flower-pot*; — de fleur, *flower-pot*; — au lait, *milk-pot*; — au noir \parallel \S , *danger*; — de terre, *earthen, earthenware pot*; — de vin \S , *bonus*; *goodwill*. Fortune du —, *pot-luck*; mise en —, *potting*. À —, (hydr.) *overshot*; en —, (culin.) *potted*. Courir la fortune du —, to take $\sqrt{}$ pot-luck; découvrir le — aux roses, to find $\sqrt{}$ out the secret; être à — et à rô, 1. to have o.'s knife and fork always laid (a. wh.); 2. to be hand and glove (with a. o.); mettre le —, le — au feu, to put $\sqrt{}$ the pot on; en payer les —s cassés, to pay $\sqrt{}$ the damage; tourner autour du —, to beat $\sqrt{}$ about the bush.

POTABLE, adj. *potable*.

Chose —, *potable*.

POTAGE, n. m. 1. *soup*; 2. *porridge*.

Pout tout —, in all; in the whole.

Dresser le —, servir le —, to serve up the soup.

POTAGER, n. m. 1. *kitchen-garden*; 2. *store for soups and stews*; 3. *soup-basin*; 4. *soup-can*.

POTAG-ER, ERE, adj. (bot.) *oleraceous*.

Herbe potagère, *pot-herb*; jardin —, *kitchen-garden*.

POTAMOT, n. m. (bot.) *pond-weed*.

POTASSE, n. f. (chem.) *potash*; *tartar*.

— d'Amérique, (sing.) *pearl-ashes*, pl.

POTASSIUM [potaciomm] n. m. (chem.) *potassium*.

POTE, adj. (of hands) *lame*; of which one has not the free use.

POTEAU, n. m. *post* (piece of timber, &c.).

— busqué, (eng.) *mitre* =; — *cornier*, (carp.) *corner* =; — *montant*, (build.) *jamb*. — de décharge, (carp.) *brace*; *strut*; *jamb*; — *tourillon*, (engin) 1. *coin* =; *quoins* =; 2. *heel* =. Collier sur un —, to post.

[POTEAU must not be confounded with *poste*.]

POTÉE, n. f. 1. \parallel *pot* (contents); *pot full*; 2. \S (of children) *house full*.

POTÉE, n. f. 1. *putty* (of tin); 2. (found.) *moulding*, *luting loam*.

— d'émeri, *emery-dust*; — d'étain, *pewter*.

POTELE [potlé] E, adj. *plump* (fat).

Rendre —, (to) *plump*.

POTELET [potlé] n. m. (carp.) *strut*.

POTENCE, n. f. 1. (sing.) *gibbet*, sing.; *gallows*, pl.; 2. *crutch* (in the form of a T); 3. *standard* (measure for horses and men); 4. (horol.) *potence*; 5. (nav.) *gallow-bit*; 6. (tech.) *potence*.

Faiseur de —s, *gallows, gibbet-maker*; gibier de —, *gaol-bird*. Dresser, planter une —, to erect *gallows*, a *gibbet*.

POTENTAT, n. m. *potentate*.

POTENTIEL [potanciel] I.E, adj. 1. (gram.) *potential*; 2. (med.) *potential*.

POTENTILLE [potanti-y] n. f. (bot.) *cinquefoil*.

— ansérine, *silver-weed*; *wild tansy*.

POTERIE [potri] n. f. 1. *pottery*; 2. *earthen-ware*; 3. \dagger *waste-pipe*.

POTERNE, n. f. (fort.) *postern*.

POTIER, n. m. *potter*.

— d'étain, *pewterer*. Terre à —, *potter's clay*.

POTIN, n. m. *pinchbeck*.

— gris, *cock metal*; — jaune, *prince's*.

POTION [pôcion] n. f. (med.) *potion*; *draught*.

POTIRON, n. m. (hort.) *pompion*; *pumpkin*.

— jaune, *large American gourd*. — d'Espagne (, *pompion*).

POTIRON-JAQUET, (, *pompion*).

POTIRON-MINET, n. m.) *day-break*.

Dès le —, from —.

POU, n. m. (ent.) *louse*.

— ailé, volant, *winged* =. Herbe aux —x, (bot.) *stavesacre*; *marsh lousewort*.

POUAH, int. *poh*.

POUAIRE, adj. \circ *niggardly*.

POUAIRE, n. m. \circ *niggard*.

POUCE, n. m. 1. *thumb*; 2. *inch* (measure of 1 inch \dagger 1/8 part).

— carré, *square inch* =; — *circulaire*, *circular* =; — *cube*, *cubic* =; — *par* —, = *by* =; *by piece-meal*. A —s..., aux —s..., — *thumbed*. Jouer du —, to pay $\sqrt{}$ down some money; to come $\sqrt{}$ down; manger sur le —, to take $\sqrt{}$ a snack; mettre les —s, to knuckle to, under; se mordre les —s de q. ch., to repent a. th.; faire reculer d'un —, to inch; salir, tacher avec le —, to thumb; serrer les —s à q. u., \dagger \parallel to put $\sqrt{}$ a thumb-screw on a. o.; 2. \S to force a. o. by threats to confess the truth; se sucer le —, to suck o.'s thumb.

POUCET, n. m. *small thumb*.

Le petit —, *Tom Thumb*.

POUCETTES, n. f. *manacles* (for the thumbs); *handcuffs*, pl.

Mettre les —, to manacle; to handcuff.

POUCIER, n. m. *thumb-stall*.

POU-DE-SOIE, n. m., pl. —, *padding*.

POUDING, n. m. *pudding*.

— cuit au four, *baked* =.

POUDINGUE, n. m. (min.) *facilité*; (*pudding-stone*).

POUDRE, n. f. 1. *dust*; 2. *powder*; 3. *hair-powder*; *powder*; 4. *gun-powder*; *powder*.

— *dentifrice*, *tooth-powder* =; — *fulminante*, *detonating*, *percussion* =; — à canon, 1. *gun* =; 2. *gun* = (*tea*); — des chartreux (, (pharm.) *Kermes*); — de chasse, — à giboyer, à tirer, *shooting, sporting* =, *gun* =; — de coiffure, *hair* =; — de la comtesse, *countess's* =; *bark* =; — de mine, *mining, blasting gun* =; — de perlimpinpin, (jest.) *quack* =; — à poudrer, *hair* =. Caisson à —, = *chest*; *conspiration des* —s, (Engl. hist.) *gun* =; *plot*; jour des —s, (Engl. hist.) *gun* =; *plot day*; moulin à —, = *mill*; poire à —, = *horn*; soute aux —s, (nav.) = *magazine*; = *room*. Comme de la —, *powdery*. En —, *powdered*.

Exploiter à la —, (engin) to blast; to blow $\sqrt{}$ up; jeter de la — aux yeux de q. u., to throw $\sqrt{}$ dust in a. o.'s eyes; mettre le feu aux —s, to fan the flame; prendre la — d'escampette, to start off; to start; to bolt; réduire en —, to reduce to =; to powder; to grind $\sqrt{}$ down; se réduire en —, to grind $\sqrt{}$; to grind $\sqrt{}$ down; tirer sa — aux moineaux, to waste o.'s = and shot; to throw $\sqrt{}$ away = and shot. Il n'a pas inventé la —, he will never set the Thames on fire; le feu prend aux —s, he. she takes fire.

POUDRER, v. a. 1. to powder (hair); 2. to pounce.

SE POUDRER, pr. v. to powder o.'s hair.

POUDRETTE, n. f. *desiccated night-soil*.

POUDREU-X [poudreu] SE, adj. 1. *dusty*; 2. *powdery*.

Pied —, *vagabond*.

POUDRIER, n. m. 1. *pounce-box*; 2. *sand-box*; 3. \dagger *gun-powder maker*.

POUDRIERE, n. f. 1. *powder-mill*; 2. *powder magazine*; 3. *pounce-box*; 4. *sand-box*.

POUF, adv. *plump*.

POUF, adj. (of stones) *crumbling*.

POUF, n. m. *puff* (bombastic advertisement).

Faiseur de —s, *puffer*. Par des —s, *puffingly*. Faire des —s, to puff.

POUFFER, v. n. to burst $\sqrt{}$ out (laughing).

— de rire, to = *laughing*.

POUILLE [pou-yé] n. m. *return of benefices*.

POUILLER [pou-yé] v. a.) to abuse (a. o.); to use abusive language to.

SE POUILLER, pr. v.) to abuse each other; to use abusive language to each other.

POUILLES [pou-y] n. f. (pl.) *abusive language*, sing.

Chanter — à q. u., to abuse a. o. to use abusive language to a. o.

POUILLEU-X [pou-yé] SE, adj. \circ *lousy*.

Etat —, \circ *lousiness*.

POUILLEUX [pou-yé] n. m. \circ *lousy fellow*.

En —, \circ *lousily*.

POUILLOT [pou-yé] n. m. (orn.) *pewee willow warbler*.

Grand —, *hay-bird*; *chiffchaff*.

POULAILLIE [poula-y] n. f. \dagger *poultry*.

POULAILLIER [poula-yé] n. m. 1. (th.) *poultry-house*; 2. (pers.) *poulterer*; 3. (th.) *poultry-cart*; 4. (th.) *egg cart*.

POULAIN, n. m. *colt*; *foal*; *filly*.

Maladie des —s, (veter.) *colt-evil*.

POULAIN, n. m. V. BUBON.

POULAINE, n. f. (nav.) *figure-head*.

POULARDE, n. f. *fat pullet*.

POULE, n. f. 1. (orn.) *hen* (female of the cock); 2. *hen* (female bird); 3. *fox*; 4. (play) *pool*.

— huppée, *tufted hen*; — *laitée* mouillée, (pers.) *milk-sop*. — de B...

barie, de Guinée, *Guinea* =; — des coudriers, *hazel* = (species); — d'eau, *marsh, moor, water* =; — d'Inde, *turkey* =; *turkey*. Cage à —, = -coop; chair, peau de —, (med.) "*cutis anserina*." A, au cœur de —, = -hearted. Avoir la chair de — de q. ch., to shudder at a. th.; faire une —, (play) to form a pool; faire venir la chair, la peau de —, to make v. a. o. shudder.

POULET, n. m. 1. chicken; 2. (pers.) chick; *chicky*, 3. love-letter; 4. (stat.) note-paper.

— d'Inde, young turkey.

POULETTE, n. f. 1. pullet (young hen); 2. § (pers.) lass.

— d'eau, (orn.) marsh, moor, water hen.

POULEVRIN [poulvrin] n. m. 1. priming-powder; 2. priming powder-horn.

POULICHE, n. f. colt; foal; filly.

POULIE, n. f. 1. pulley; 2. (nav.) block; 3. (tech.) sheave.

— fixe, fast, fixed pulley; — folle, bre, loose =; — mobile, moveable =; — mouflée, (sing.) block and =, pl.; set of =s, sing.

POULIERIE [poulieri] n. f. 1. blockshed; 2. block-machine; 3. block-manufacture.

POULIEUR, n. m. block-maker.

POULIN, n. m. E, n. f. colt; foal.

POULINER, v. n. (of mares) to foal.

POULINIÈRE, adj. f. (of mares) breeding.

Jument —, = mare.

POULINIÈRE, n. f. breeding mare.

Bonne —, good =, breeder.

POULIOT, n. m. (bot.) penny-royal mint; penny-royal.

POULPE, n. f. V. PULPE.

POULPE, n. m. (mol.) poulp.

POULS [pou] n. m. pulse.

— déréglé, irregular =; — élevé, high =; — faible, low =; — formicant, small, weak and frequent =; — fréquent, vite, quick =; — mou, soft =; — réglé, regular =; — sec, wiry =. Fréquence du —, quickness of the —. Tâter le — à q. u., 1. || to feel v. a. o.'s =; 2. § to sound a. o.; se tâter le — §, to consult o.'s own strength. Le — lui bat, his, her = beats.

POUMON, n. m. (anat.) (pers.) 1. (sing.) lungs, pl.; 2. lung.

A —s aux —s aux —s, —-lunged. Qui a des —s, lunged; qui a les —s adhérents, (med.) lung-grown.

POUPARD, n. m.) 1. baby; babe; 2. doll.

POUPART, n. m. (carc.) genuine crab.

POUPE, n. f. (nav.) stern.

— carrée, square =, luck. À —, ...-sterned. Avoir le vent en —, 1. § to sail before the wind; 2. § to be in luck's way.

POUPÉE, n. f. 1. doll; 2. puppet; 3. hobby; 4. (arch.) poppy; poppy-head; 5. (hort.) crown-graft; 6. (spin.) rock; distaff; 7. (tech.) (of lathes) puppet.

Enter en —, (agr.) to graft in the rind, bark; faire sa — de q. ch., to make v. a. hobby of a. th.; jouer à la —, to play with a doll.

POUPIN, E, adj. † affectedly smart (in dress); dashing.

POUPON, n. m. chub-faced baby; baby.

POUPONNE, n. f. 1. chub-faced girl; 2. darling; love; duck.

POUR, prep. 1. for; 2. for; on account of; for the sake of; for... sake; 3. for; towards; to; 4. to; 5. as; 6. as to; 7. though; although; notwithstanding; 8. (before an inf.) to; in order to.

2. J'ai fait cela — vous, I did that for your sake. 3. La tendresse d'une mère — ses enfants, the tenderness of a mother for, towards, to her children. 4. C'est une grande perte —

moi, it is a great loss to me. 5. Tenez-moi — présent, consider me as present; comptez cela — fait, reckon that as done. 8. Je suis venu — vous voir, I came to see you, in order to see you.

— lui, vous, for his, your sake; — soi, soi-même, for o.'s own sake. Comme —, as if. — ce que, (V. senses of POUR). — et contre, 1. for and against; 2. pro and con.

POUR QUE, conj. 1. (subj.) in order that; that; 2. for... to; to.

2. Rendre trop de services pour qu'on soit négligé, to render too many services to be neglected.

POUR QUE, adv. † however, how... soever.

POUR, n. m. † for; pro.

Le — et le contre, the for and against; pro and con; les — et les contre, the pros and cons.

POURBOIRE, n. m. something for o.'s self (gratuity); drink-money.

Demander le —, son —, to ask for something for o.'s self.

POURCEAU, n. m. 1. (mam.) pig; hog; swine; 2. § (pers.) hog (glutton); pig.

— d'Epicure, Epicurean; — de mer, (mam.) porpoise; sea-hog; herring-hog. Pain de — (bot.) sow-bread.

POURCHASSER, v. a. 1. to pursue; 2. to seek v. eagerly, with avidity.

POURFENDEUR, n. m. † killer.

— de géants, 1. † † giant-killer; 2. § braggadocio.

POURFENDRE, v. a. to cleave v. in twain; to cleave v.

POURIR, V. POURRIR.

POURPARLER, n. m. parley.

En —, 1. parleying; 2. § in treaty. Demander, désirer un —, to desire a parley; entrer en —, 1. || to enter into a parley; 2. § to treat; être en —, 1. to parley; 2. to be in treaty (for).

POURPIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) porcelain; purslain; purslane.

— doré, golden =; — sauvage, — de mer, sea —.

POURPOINT, n. m. † doublet.

Le moule du, de son — §, o.'s bones (person); o.'s self.

POURPRE, n. m. 1. purple (colour); 2. (her.) purple; 3. (med.) (sing.) purples, pl.

Teindre en —, to dye purple; to purple. Qui tire sur le —, purplish.

POURPRE, n. f. 1. purple (Tyrian); 2. purple (textile fabric); 3. purple (dignity of kings, cardinals).

— de Tyr, Tyrian purple. Porter la —, to wear v. the purple.

POURPRE, E, adj. purple.

Fièvre —e, (med.) purpura; purple fever.

POURPRIS, n. m. † surprise; enclosure.

POURQUOI, conj. why (for what, which thing).

C'est —, therefore for that reason. Demandez-moi —, I do not know why.

POURQUOI, adv. why; (what... for; wherefore).

— cela? why so? — pas? why not?

POURQUOI, n. m., pl. —, reason why; wherefore.

Chaque — a un parce que, every why has a wherefore.

POURRI, n. m. 1. rottenness; 2. rotten part.

Sentir le —, to smell v. rotten.

POURRIR, v. n. 1. to rot; to get v. rotten; 2. § to languish.

Faire —, 1. || to let v. rot; 2. § to allow to languish; 3. (§ to mature (a cold); to ripen.

POURRIR, v. a. 1. || to rot v.; to make v. (a. th.) rotten; 2. § to mature (a cold); to ripen.

POURRI, E, pa. p. 1. || (DE, with) rotten; 2. § rotten; corrupt; 3. § (of the weather) damp; wet.

Non —, unrotten. Terre —e, (min.) rotten-stone.

SE POURRIR, pr. v. to rot; to get v. rotten.

POURRISSAGE, n. m. † (pap.) rotting.

POURRISSOIR, n. m. † (pap.) rotting-vat.

POURRITURE, n. f. 1. rot; 2. (agr.) brown rust, sing.; (smut balls, pl.); 3. (veter.) rot.

— sèche, dry rot. — d'hôpital, (med.) hospital gangrene. Tomber en —, to rot; to get v. rotten.

POURSUITE, n. f. 1. || pursuit (following); 2. § pursuit (endeavour to attain); 3. § persecution; continuation; 4. (civ. law) suit, sing.; suit at law, sing.; proceedings, pl.; 5. —s, (pl.) (crim. law) prosecution, sing.

—s criminelles, (pl.) (law) criminal information, sing.; —s dirigées d'office, (pl.) (law) = ex officio. Personne qui est à la —, pursuer (of another); suspension de —, (law) discontinuance of suit. À la — de, in pursuit of. Abandonner la —, renoncer à la —, to relinquish, to give v. over, up o.'s pursuit; diriger des —s, 1. (law) to proceed; to institute, to take v. proceedings; 2. (crim. law) to carry on a prosecution; tenter une —, (law) to bring v. a suit; intenter des —s, (law) to institute, to take v. proceedings.

POURSUIVANT, n. m. 1. suitor; applicant; 2. suitor; wooer; 3. poursuivant (at arms); 4. (law) plaintiff.

— d'armes, poursuivant at arms.

POURSUIVANT, adj. that sues (at law).

POURSUIVRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like SUIVRE) 1. || to pursue (follow); 2. § to pursue (a. th.); to proceed with, in; to follow on, with; to go v. on with; to hold v. on in; 3. § to endeavour to obtain; to seek v. for; 4. || to pursue; to go v. in pursuit of; to pursue after; (to go v. after; 5. § to pursue; to persecute; to beset v.; to annoy; 6. † to sue (in marriage); 7. (civ. law) (EN, for) to sue; to proceed against; 8. (crim. law) to prosecute.

— au bout, to try out; — en justice, to sue at law; — son chemin, 1. to pursue o.'s road; 2. to ride v. on; — q. ch. jusqu'à la fin, to continue a. th. to the end; to go v. through with a. th. En poursuivant, in pursuance of.

POURSUIVI, E, pa. p. V. senses of POURSUIVRE.

Non —, unpursued. Capable d'être —, (law) suable.

SE POURSUIVRE, pr. v. to be pursued, continued; to be followed up.

POURSUIVRE, v. n. to pursue; to continue.

POURTANT, adv. nevertheless; however; still; yet; (for all that).

POURTOUR, n. m. circumference.

POURTRAIRE, v. a. † to portray; to depict; to paint; to draw v.

POURVOI, n. m. 1. (EN, for) application, petition; 2. (law) (DEVANT, to) appeal.

POURVOIR, v. n. irreg. (POURVOYANT; POURVU; ind. pres. POURVOIS; pret. fut. POURVUS; fut. POURVOIRAI) 1. || § (à, for) to provide; to make v. a provision for; 2. § (à) to minister (to); to afford; to supply; 3. § (à, to) to attend; to look; to see v.; 4. § (à, to) to appoint; to have the appointment.

— aux besoins de q. u., to provide for a. o.'s wants; to provide for a. o.; to make v. a provision for a. o.

POURVOIR, v. a. 1. || to provide for (a. o.); to make v. a provision for; 2. || § (DE, with) to provide (a. o.); to supply; to furnish; 3. § (DE, with) to endow; to endue.

POURVU, E, pa. p. V. senses of POURVOIR.

Non —, 1. unprovided; unsupplied; 2. unaccommodated; 3. unendowed. Être —, to be provided for; n'être pas —, to be unprovided for. À quoi, auquel on n'a pas —, unprovided; unsupplied.

SE POURVOIR, pr. v. 1. (DE) to provide o.'s self (with); to make a provision (of); 2. § (EN, for) to sue; to apply; to make application.

POURVOIRIE, n. f. provision-store.

POURVOYEUR [pourvoi-yeu] n. m. purveyor; provider.

POURVU, V. POURVOIR.

POURVU QUE, conj. (subj.) 1. provided; provided that; so that; 2. with a proviso that.

POUSSE, n. f. sprout; shoot.

POUSSE, n. f. (veter.) asthma, sing.; broken wind, sing.; heaves, pl.

POUSSE, n. f. + (sing.) bailiffs (sheriff's officers), pl.

POUSSE-CUL, n. m. + O pl. —, shoulder-clapper; bum-bailiff.

POUSSEE, n. f. 1. pushing; 2. thrusting; 3. push; 4. thrust; 5. (arch.) thrust; 6. (engin.) of bridges thrust.

Donner la — à q. u., to pursue a. o. vigorously; to press hard on a. o.; faire la une belle —, to do a fine thing.

POUSSE-PIEDS, n. m., pl. —, (mol.) barnacle.

POUSSER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. || to push (press against with force); to give (a. th.) a push; 2. || to thrust (press against); to give (a. th.) a thrust; 3. || to impel; to thrust; to drive; to drive on, along; to push on, along; 4. || to throw; 5. || to strike (a. th.); to hit; 6. || to extend; to carry; to carry on; 7. || (of plants) to put forth, out; to send forth; to shoot forth; 8. || to drive back (the enemy); 9. || to drive on (horses); 10. || to drive (nails); to drive in; 11. § to extend (a. th.); to carry; to carry on; to push; to push on; 12. § to press; to press forward, on; 13. § to bring (a. o., a. th.) forward; to help on, forward; to push; to push on; 14. § to impel; to incite; to urge; to prompt; to induce; to actuate; 15. § (b. s.) to impel, to instigate; to urge; to stir up; to set on; to drive; 16. § to utter (a cry); to set up; 17. § to utter (groans); to heave; to heave forth; 18. § to heave (sighs); to heave forth; 19. § to fetch; 19. § to raise (the voice)

— ferme, 1. || to push hard; 2. || to thrust; 3. || to impel with force; 4. to throw with force; 5. || to strike; 6. to hit; 7. § to carry on fast; 7. § to get forward, on fast; — outre §, to carry too far. — à bout, (V. senses) § 1. to press home; 2. to hedge in; 3. to carry to a successful issue; to go through with; 4. to excite (a. o.) beyond endurance; 5. § (to put) to it; — dupié, 1. to spurn; to push with o.'s foot; 2. (to kick).

POUSSE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of POUSSER) (of wine) harsh.

Non —, sans être —, (V. senses) 1. || undriven; 2. § unprompted; unurged; unactuated.

SE POUSSER, pr. v. to push o.'s self forward, to push forward.

— dans le monde, to = in the world; to push.

POUSSER, v. n. 1. || (of plants) to shoot; to shoot forth, up; to spring forth, up; to come up; 2. || (of the hair, nails) to grow; 3. || (b. s.) (th.) to grow out; 4. § to push on, forward; 5. § to continue; to go on; to push on; 6. (of horses) to be pury; 7. (arch.) to jut out; to bulge.

— en avant, to push on; — au large, (nav.) to push off; to put off; to shore off.

POUSSETTE, n. f. pushpin (game).

POUSSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. || pusher; 2. § (b. s.) utterer; person that expresses.

POUSSIER, n. m. 1. coal-dross; 2. turf-dust; 3. gun-powder dust; 4. (mas.) masons' dust.

— de charbon, coal-dross; — de minéral, (mining) slime.

POUSSIÈRE, n. f. 1. dust; 2. powder; 3. (of the sea) spray.

— fécondante, prolifique, (bot.) flower-dust; pollen. — de bibliothèque, learned =; — de laine tortisse, (a. & m.) velvet powder; — de la mer, spray. Abattre la —, to lay the —, to cover de —, to dust; couvert de —, dusty; se couvrir de —, to get dusty, covered with =; faire de la —, 1. to make a =; 2. (impers.) to be =; mettre, réduire en —, to reduce to =; mordre la —, to bite the =, ground (be killed); ramasser de la —, to gather the =; to get dusty; tirer de la —, to take a. o. from the dirt; tomber en —, to crumble to =; to crumble.

POUSSE-F, VE, adj. 1. (veter.) broken-winded; 2. (b. s.) (pers.) pury.

POUSSIF, n. m. pury man.

Un gros —, big pury fellow.

POUSSIN, n. m. young chicken; chickling.

Couée de —s, brood of young chickens.

POUSSINIÈRE, n. f. (sing.) (astr.) pleiades, pl.

POUSSOIR, n. m. (horoi.) pusher.

POUSSOLANE, V. POZZOLANE.

POUT-DE-SOIE, n. m. paduasoy.

POUTRE, n. f. 1. beam (of a house); 2. (build.) chain-timber; brow-post.

POUTRELLE, n. f. (carp.) stop-plank.

POUVOIR, v. n. irreg. (POUVANT; PU; ind. pres. J'PUIS, PEUX; NOUS POUVONS; ILS PEUVENT; fut. POURRAI; subj. pres. PUISSE) 1. can; to be able (to); 2. may; to be possible (to); 3. may (to be probable); 4. may (to have the permission).

Ne — mais de q. ch., to have had nothing to do with a. th.; ne — ne pas, ne — que, cannot choose but; n'en — plus, to be exhausted; to be worn out; ne — rien, 1. to be of no avail; 2. not to be able to help it. Cela ne peut pas être, cela ne se peut pas, it cannot be; it can't be; cela se peut, it, that may be; il se peut que, it may be; je n'y puis rien, I cannot help it; on n'y peut rien, it cannot be helped; puisse-je! may I; puisse-t-il! may he!

[Pouvoir, conj. with the neg. not does not require pas or point, but may take it.]

POUVOIR, v. a. irreg. can do; to be able to do.

— tout sur q. u., to have great influence over a. o.

SE POUVOIR, pr. v. 1. can be done; 2. (impers.) (que [subj.]) may; to be possible.

2. Il se peut que je le fasse, I may do it; it is possible I may do it.

POUVOIR, n. m. 1. (SUR, over; de, to) power; 2. (de, to) ability; means; 3. (SUR) influence (over); interest (with); 4. (law) power of attorney; warrant; warrant of attorney.

Plein —, (sing.) full powers, pl.

Fondé de —, 1. proxy; 2. (law) attorney; fonctions de fondé de —s, (pl.) proxyship, sing. Au — de, in the = of; dans son —, 1. in o.'s =; 2. in o.'s way; de tout son —, to the utmost of o.'s =; as much as lies in o.'s =. Aimer le —, to be fond of =; arriver au —, to come into =; avoir le — (de), 1. to have = (to); 2. to be empowered

(to); avoir en son — (de), to have it in o.'s = (to); avoir — sur q. u., to have = with a. o.; avoir un —, (law) to have a letter, = of attorney; donner —, donner plein — à q. u. de ..., to empower a. o. to ...; entrer au —, to come into =, office; être au —, to be in =, office; (to be in; être en — de, to have it in o.'s = to; être fondé —s, (law) to have a letter, a = of attorney; n'être plus au —, to be out of office; (to be out, excéder, outre-passer ses —s, to exceed o.'s =s; munir de pleins —s, to furnish with full =s; sortir du —, to retire from office. Autant qu'il est en son —, to the utmost of o.'s =s; as much as lies in o.'s =.

POZZOLANE, n. f.

POZZOLANE, n. f. puzzolana; pozzolana; pozzuolana.

PP. abbreviation of PÈRES, fathers (members of religious orders).

P. Proc., abbreviation of PAR PROCURATION, per procurator.

PRAGMATIQUE, adj. pragmatic.

— sanction, = sanction.

PRAGMATIQUE, n. f. pragmatics sanction.

PRAIRIAL, n. m. Prairial (ninth month of the calendar of the first French republic from 20 May to 18 June).

PRAIRIE, n. f. 1. meadow (extensive); 2. "mead"; 3. (in America) prairie; savannah.

— artificielle, artificial meadow.

Terrain en —s, = ground, land. De — meadowy; en —, meadowy.

[PRAIRIE must not be confounded with pré.]

PRALINE, n. f. burnt almond.

Amande à la —, =.

PRALINER, v. a. to burn (like almonds).

PRALINÉ, E, pa. p. burnt.

Amande —e, burnt almond.

PRAME, n. f. (nav.) pram; prame.

PRATICABILITE, n. f. practicability; practicableness.

PRATICABLE, adj. 1. practicable; feasible; 2. (of roads) practicable; 3. passable; 4. § supportable; bearable; 5. (theat.) real (not painted).

D'une manière —, practicably.

PRATICABLES, n. m. (theat.) real (not painted) objects, pl.

PRATICIEN [—clin] n. m. 1. practitioner; 2. practitioner (lawyer).

PRATICIEN [—clin] NE, adj. 1. practicing; 2. (of doctors, lawyers) practical.

Médecin —, practitioner.

PRATIQUE, n. f. 1. practice; 2. (b. s.) practice; dealing; doing; 3. † observance; practice; 4. practice (of attorneys, notaries); 5. § Punch's whistle; 6. (com.) custom; 7. (com.) customer; 8. (law) practice; 9. (nav.) pratique.

Sourdes —s, (pl.) clandestine practice, sing.; underhand dealings, doing; pl. Personne qui met en —, (b. s.) practitioner. Dans la —, en —, 1. in =; 2. practically. Admettre à la libre —, (nav.) to admit to pratique; avoir une bonne —, to have a good custom; avoir bien de la —, to have extensive =, custom; to have a good run of custom; avoir avalé la — de Polichinelle, to have a hoarse voice; donner —, (nav.) to admit to pratique; employer des —s, to practice; entrer en libre —, être admis à la libre —, obtenir, recevoir —, (nav.) to take pratique; mettre en —, to practice; to put in, into =.

PRATIQUE, adj. 1. practical; 2. (nav.) (DE, in) experienced.

Nature, qualité —, practicalness.

PRATIQUE, n. m. (nav.) 1. experienced mariner; 2. experienced pilot.

Être — d'un lieu, (nav.) to be a good pilot for a place.

PRATIQUÉMENT [pratikman] adv. practically.

PRATIQUER, v. a. 1. to practice; 2. (b. s.) to tamper with (a. o.); 3. (b. s.) to procure; to obtain; 4. to practice (a profession); to exercise; 5. to associate with (a. o.); to frequent the society of; 6. to make \checkmark (an aperture); 7. (arch.) to contrive.

SE PRATIQUER, pr. v. to be practised; to be customary, usual.

PRATIQUER, v. n. 1. to practice; 2. to practice (exercise a profession); 3. (nav.) to have free intercourse.

PRE, n. m. 1. meadow (not extensive); 2. mead; 2. (did.) meadow; 3. ground (place where a duel is fought).

Herbe des —, (bot.) meadow grass. De, en —, meadowy.

[Psk must not be confounded with prairie.]

PRÉALABLE, adj. 1. (de, to) previously necessary; 2. (à, to) previous.

PRÉALABLE, n. m. (de, to) necessary preliminary; preliminary.

Au —, previously.

PRÉALABLEMENT, adv. (à, to) previously.

PRÉAMBULE [préambül] n. m. 1. § preamble; 2. (law) (of deeds) preamble.

De —, preambulatory. Faire un —, to make \checkmark a preamble.

PRÉAU, n. m. 1. \dagger meadow (very small); 2. (of convents, prisons, schools) yard.

PRÉBENDE, n. f. 1. prebend (revenue); 2. prebendaryship.

De —, prebendal.

PRÉBENDÉ, E, adj. enjoying a prebend.

Chanoine —, prebendary; prebend.

PRÉBENDIER, n. m. prebendary; prebend.

PRÉCAIRE, adj. (th.) precarious.

Non —, unprecarious. Nature —, precariousness. Dans une position —, (pers.) precarious.

PRÉCAIRE, n. m. (law) precarious tenure.

À titre de —, par —, by a =.

PRÉCAIREMENT [prékéman] adv. precariously.

PRÉCAUTION [prékôcion] n. f. 1. precaution; 2. caution; wariness.

— oratoire, oratorical precaution; guard. Absence, manque de —, absence, want of =; incaution; unwariness. Avec —, 1. with =; 2. cautiously; warily. De —, (V. senses)

1. precautionary; 2. cautional; par —, by way of =; sans —, 1. without =; 2. incautiously; unwarily. Apporter des —s (à, to) use = (in); avoir, prendre des —s, des mesures de —, to take \checkmark = s, to make \checkmark provision; user de — (à, to) use = in.

PRÉCAUTIONNER [prékôcioné] v. a. (contre) to caution (against); to warn of).

PRÉCAUTIONNÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of PRÉCAUTIONNER) cautious; wary.

Non —, incautious; unwary.

SE PRÉCAUTIONNER, pr. v. to take \checkmark precautions, o.'s precautions; to guard.

PRÉCEDEMENT [précédaman] adv. previously; before.

PRÉCÉDENT, E, adj. 1. preceding (immediately before); 2. before.

Chose —e, precedence; precedency.

PRÉCÉDENT, n. m. 1. circumstance that precedes; 2. precedent.

Sans —, unprecedented. Autorisé par un —, preceded.

PRÉCÉDER, v. a. 1. § to precede; to go \checkmark before; 2. § to lead \checkmark up; 3. § to recede (in time); to go \checkmark before; 4. to precede (in order); 5. § to have, to take \checkmark precedence, precedence.

PRÉCEINTE, n. m. 1. (nav. arch.) end; wale; cross-pawl; 2. (nav.) ibband; riband.

PRÉCEPTÉ, n. m. 1. precept; 2. precept.

Des —s, preceptive; preceptory.

PRÉCEPTEUR, n. m. 1. tutor (private teacher); private tutor; 2. preceptor; instructor; teacher; master.

De —, preceptorial.

PRÉCEPTORAL, E, adj. preceptorial.

PRÉCEPTORAT, n. m. 1. tutorship; 2. \dagger preceptory (establishment of the Knights Templars).

PRÉCESSION, n. f. (astr.) (of the equinoxes) precession; recession.

PRÊCHE, n. m. 1. sermon (in a Protestant church); 2. Protestant church.

— au lit, curtain lecture.

PRÊCHER, v. a. 1. to preach; 2. to preach during (a certain time); 3. to preach (to persons); 4. (to preach (recommend); (to preach up; 5. (to preach (repeat); 6. to extol; to praise; to laud.

— un converti, to endeavour to persuade a person already convinced; — famine, malheur, misère, to bring \checkmark bad news.

PRÊCHER, v. n. 1. to preach; 2. to remonstrate.

— d'exemple, to practice what one advises, teaches; — pour son saint, pour sa paroisse, to extol, to praise from a motive of self-interest.

PRÊCHEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (b. s.) 1. preacher; 2. sermonizer; lecturer.

Frère —, Dominican friar.

PRÊCHIEUSE [prêchiëz] n. f. 1. affected lady (principally in language); 2. \dagger lady of superior merit.

Les —s ridicules de Molière, Molière's affected ladies.

PRÊCHIEUSEMENT [prêchiëzman] adv. 1. preciously; 2. (paint.) most elaborately.

PRÊCHIEU-X [prêchië] SE, adj. 1. precious; valuable; costly; 2. § (of metals, stones) precious; 3. § (à, to) precious; 4. § beloved; 5. § (b. s.) affected; finical; 6. (paint.) elaborate.

Peu —, uncostly; not precious, valuable. Choses précieuses, valuables, pl.; ton —, 1. affected tone; 2. finicalness.

PRÊCHIEUX [prêchië] n. m. 1. affectation; affectedness; 2. affected man.

Être d'un —, to be... affected.

PRÊCHIOSITÉ, n. f. affectation; affectedness.

PRÉCIPICE, n. m. § precipice.

Bord d'un —, brink of a =. Comme un —, 1. like a =; 2. precipitously; de —, of a =; precipitous; en —, precipitously. Tirer du —, to rescue from the =.

PRÉCIPITABLE, adj. precipitable.

PRÉCIPITAMMENT, adv. 1. precipitately; with precipitation; precipitously; hastily; 2. § headlong.

PRÉCIPITANT, n. m. (chem.) precipitant.

PRÉCIPITATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. § precipitation; precipitation; precipitancy; 2. (chem.) precipitation.

Avec —, 1. precipitately; precipitously; hastily; (in a hurry); 2. abruptly.

PRÉCIPITE, n. m. (chem.) precipitate.

PRÉCIPITER, v. a. 1. § (DE, from; DANS, into) to precipitate; 2. § to cast \checkmark , to throw \checkmark , to thrust, to dash down; 3. § to hurry; 4. (chem.) to precipitate.

PRÉCIPITÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of PRÉCIPITER) 1. precipitate; precipitous; precipitant; hasty; 2. hurried; 3. (chem.) precipitate.

Propriété d'être —, (chem.) precipitability.

SE PRÉCIPITER, pr. v. 1. § (DE, from; DANS, into) to precipitate o.'s self; to throw \checkmark o.'s self; to rush; 2. § (SUR, upon) to spring \checkmark ; to dart; to rush \checkmark ; 3. § (DE, from) to burst \checkmark forth, out; to

spring \checkmark forth; to dash; 4. § (DANS, into) to run \checkmark o.'s self; to run \checkmark ; 5. (chem.) to precipitate; to be precipitated.

— à corps perdu (dans), to run \checkmark headlong (into); — à tort et à travers, to dash through thick and thin. Qui se précipite, (V. senses) precipitate.

PRÉCIPITER, v. n. (chem.) to precipitate.

PRÉCIPUT, n. m. 1. (law) benefit given by will or the law to one of several coheirs; 2. benefit stipulated by marriage settlement in favour of the surviving husband, wife.

PRÉCIS, E, adj. 1. precise; exact; 2. just; proper; adequate; 3. formal; 4. (of style, of writers) terse.

Non —, unprecise.

PRÉCIS, n. m. 1. abstract; summary; 2. compendium; epitome.

PRÉCISEMENT, adv. 1. precisely; exactly; 2. precisely; just so.

PRÉCISER, v. a. to state precisely; to point out precisely.

PRÉCISION, n. f. precision; preciseness.

PRÉCITÉ, E, adj. (law) aforesaid; fore-mentioned.

PRÉCOCITÉ, n. f. precocity; precociousness.

PRÉCOMPTER [prékonté] v. a. (SUR, from) to deduct beforehand.

PRÉCONCEVOIR, v. a. to preconceive.

PRÉCONISATION [prékônizâcion] n. f. preconisation (declaration of a cardinal or the pope that a bishop appointed by a sovereign has the requisite qualities).

PRÉCONISER, v. a. 1. to extol; to praise; 2. (b. s.) to extol; to bepraise; to cry up; 3. to preconize (declare that a bishop appointed by a sovereign has the requisite qualities).

Personne qui préconise, extoller.

PRÉCONNAISSANCE, n. f. (did.) foreknowledge.

PRÉCONNAÎTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like CONNAÎTRE) (did.) to foreknow \checkmark .

PRÉCORDIAL, E, adj. (anat.) precordial.

PRÉCURSEUR, n. m. precursor; forerunner; harbinger; foreteller.

PRÉCURSEUR, adj. m. precursory.

PRÉCEDE, n. m. (law) person who dies first.

PRÉCÉDER, v. n. (law) to predecease; to die \checkmark first.

PRÉCÉDÉ, E, pa. p. (law) predeceased.

PRÉCÈS, n. m. (law) predecease.

PRÉCÉESSEUR, n. m. predecessor.

PRÉDESTINATION [—âcion] n. f. predestination.

PRÉDESTINER, v. a. (à, to) to predestine; to predestinate; to foredoom; to foredesign.

PRÉDESTINÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of PRÉDESTINER) elect.

Non —, unpredestined.

PRÉDESTINE, n. m. E, n. f. one of the elect; —s, (pl.) elect, pl.

Avoir un visage, une face de —, to have a happy countenance.

PRÉDÉTERMINANT, E, adj. (theol.) predetermining.

PRÉDÉTERMINATION [—âcion] n. f. (theol.) predetermination; preordination.

PRÉDÉTERMINER, v. a. (theol.) to predetermine; to preordain.

PRÉDÉTERMINÉ, E, pa. p. (theol.) predeterminate.

PREDICABLE, adj. \dagger (log.) predicable.

PREDICAMENT, n. m. \dagger (log.) predicament.

Être en bon, mauvais —, *to be in bad, good repute.*

PREDICANT, n. m. (b. s.) *preacher* (protestant).

PREDICATEUR, n. m. 1. *preacher*; 2. *§ preacher; teacher.*

— laïque, *teacher.*

PREDICATION [—àcion] n. f. 1. *preaching*; 2. *† sermon.*

PREDICTION [prédikcion] n. f. 1. *prediction*; 2. *foreboding; foreboding.*
Faire une —, *to make √ a prediction.*

PREDILECTION [—lekcion] n. f. *predilection; partiality.*

Avoir de la — (pour), 1. *to have, to feel √ a = (for);* 2. *to be partial (to);* marquer, montrer de la —, *to show √ a =.*

PREDIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like DIRE) (ind. pres. vous prédisiez; impératif PRÉDISEZ) 1. (pers.) *to foretell √; to predict; to be a predictor of;* 2. (th.) *to predict; to be predictive of;* 3. (b. s.) (th.) *to forebode; to presage.*

PREDIT, E, pa. p. *foretold; predicted.*
Non —, *unforetold; unpredicted.*

PREDISPOSANT, E, adj. (med.) *pre-disposing.*

PREDISPOSER, v. a. (med.) (à, to) *to predispose.*

PREDISPOSITION [—pôzicion] n. f. (med.) *predisposition.*

PREDOMINANCE, n. f. (med.) *predominance; predominancy.*

PREDOMINANT, E, adj. *predominant; prevalent; prevailing.*

D'une manière —e, *predominantly.*

PREDOMINER, v. n. (sur, over) *to predominate; to be predominant; to prevail.*

PREÉMINENCE, n. f. (sur, over) *preeminence.*

Disputer de — avec q. u., *to try mastery with a. o.*

PREÉMINENT, E, adj. (th.) *preeminent.*

D'une manière —e, *preeminently.*

PREEMPTION [préanpcion] n. f. (cust.) *preemption.*

PRÉETABLIR, v. a. (did.) *preestablish.*

PRÉÉTABLI, E, pa. p. (did.) *preestablished.*

PRÉEXISTANT, E, adj. *preexistent.*

PRÉEXISTENCE, n. f. (theol.) *preexistence.*

PRÉEXISTER, v. n. (theol.) *to pre-exist.*

PRÉFACE, n. f. (DE, to) 1. *preface; proem;* 2. *§ preface; introduction; preamble.*

Auteur de —s, *preface writer.* De —, *proemial.* Dire comme —, *en forme, en guise de —, to preface; faire une — à, to make √ a preface to; to preface.* Qui sert de —, *prefatory.*

PREFECTURE, n. f. 1. *prefecture* (functions); *prefecture; 2. prefecture* (territory); 3. *prefecture* (residence, offices).

— de police, *prefecture of police.*

PREFERABLE, adj. (à, to) *preferable*

Nature —, *preferableness.*

PREFERABLEMENT, adv. (à, to) *preferably.*

PREFERENCE, n. f. (à, to; sur, over) 1. *preference;* 2. *mark of preference.*

— due, 1. *preference due;* 2. *preferableness.* Personne qui a des —s (pour), *preferer (of).* De, par — à, *in = to; preferably to.* Accorder, donner la —, *to give √ the =; demander la —, to request the =.*

PREFERER, v. a. (à) 1. *to prefer (to); to choose √ rather (than); (to like better (than));* 2. (de, ...; que [sub.]) *to prefer; to have rather; to choose √ rather.*

Personne qui préfère, *preferer (of).*
PRÉFÉRÉ, E, pa. p. *preferred.*

Non —, *unpreferred.*

PREFET, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) *prefect*; 2. (in France) *prefect* (chief magistrate or governor invested with the general administration of a department); 3. (schools) *prefect* (chief inspector of the studies).

— maritime, *maritime prefect* (naval officer invested with the superior command in a maritime district). — de police, *prefect of police* (chief magistrate for the police of Paris and the department of La Seine).

PREFEUILLEAISON [prefeu-yèzon] n. f. (bot.) *foliation; vernation.*

PREFIX [préfix] E, adj. 1. (gram.) *prefixed;* 2. (law) *appointed; determined; fixed.*

PREFIXE, n. m. (gram.) *prefix.*

PREFOLIATION [—àcion] n. f. (bot.) *foliation; vernation.*

PREHENSILE, adj. (nat. hist.) *prehensile.*

PREJUDICE, n. m. 1. (à, to) *injury; prejudice; detriment; wrong; harm; hurt;* 2. (law) *fault.*

Grand —, *serious =; léger —, slight =.* Auteur d'un —, (law) *wrong-doer.*

Au — de, 1. *to the prejudice, injury, detriment of;* 2. *disserviceably to;* sans — de, *without prejudice to.*

Faire un — à q. u., *to do √ a. o. an injury, a prejudice; porter — (à), to be prejudicial, injurious, detrimental (to); to wrong (...); to do √ wrong (to); to hurt (...); tourner à — à q. u., to turn to a. o.'s prejudice.*

PREJUDICABLE, adj. 1. (à, to) *prejudicial; injurious; detrimental;* 2. (law) *tortious; tortuous.*

Caractère, nature —, *prejudicialness; disserviceableness.* D'une manière —, *prejudicially; disserviceably; detrimentally.*

PREJUDICIAUX, n. m. pl. (law) (of costs) *payable by a party before he can take subsequent proceedings.*

PREJUDICIEL, LE, adj. (law) *interlocutory.*

Question —le, = *question.*

PREJUDICIER, v. n. (à) (...) *to prejudice (...); to be injurious, prejudicial, detrimental (to); to wrong (...); to harm (...).*

PREJUGE, n. m. 1. *prejudice; prepossession;* 2. *appearance (favourable or unfavourable);* 3. (law) *precedent.*

Dégagé, exempt de —, *unbiased; free from bias.* Absence de —s, *unbiasedness.* À —s, *prejudiced; sans —, unbiased; unprejudiced; unprepossessed.* Dégager de —, *to unbias; donner des —s à, to prejudice; to prepossess.*

PREJUGER, v. a. 1. *to prejudice; to forejudge;* 2. (law) *to give √ an interlocutory judgment.*

PRELART, n. m. (nav.) *tarpaulin; tarpauling.*

PRELASSER (SE) pr. v. *to strut.*

PRELAT, n. m. *prelate.*

Indigne d'un —, *unprelatical.* De —, des —s, *prelatic; prelatical.*

PRELATURE, n. f. *prelacy; prelate-ship.*

PRÉLE, n. f. (bot.) *shave-grass; horse-tail.*

PRELEGS [prèle] n. m. (law) *legacy* entitling the legatee to preference.

PRELEGUER, v. a. (law) *to give √ a legacy with preference to (a. o.)*

Être prélegué, *to have a legacy with preference.*

PRÉLEVEMENT [prèlevman] n. m. (sur, from) *previous deduction, defalcation.*

PRELEVER, v. a. (sur, from) *to deduct, to defalcate previously; to take √ off first.*

PRÉLIMINAIRE, adj. 1. *preliminary; preliminary;* 2. (lit.) *prelim.*

PRÉLIMINAIRE, n. m. (DE, to) *preliminary.*

PRÉLIMINAIREMENT [—nérmán] adv. *preliminarily.*

PRÉLIRE, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ (print.) *to read √ a first time.*

PRÉLUDE, n. m. 1. (mus.) *prelude;* 2. *§ (à, to) prelude.*

Qui sert de —, *prelusive.*

PRELUDE, v. n. 1. (mus.) *to prelude; to flourish;* 2. *§ (à) to prelude (to); to prelude (...).*

Personne qui prelude, (mus.) *preluder.*

PRÉMATURE, E, adj. 1. *§ premature;* 2. *§ (b. s.) untimely.*

PRÉMATUREMENT, adv. *§ prematurely.*

PRÉMATURITÉ, n. f. *§ prematurity; prematurity.*

PRÉMÉDITATION [—àcion] n. f. *premeditation.*

Avec —, 1. *with =; premeditatedly;* 2. (law) *willfully; with malice aforethought, premeditated; sans —, without =; unpremeditated.* Fait avec —, *willful.*

PRÉMÉDITER, v. a. 1. *to premeditate;* 2. (law) *to imagine.*

PRÉMÉDITE, E, pa. p. 1. *premeditated;* 2. (law) *willful; premeditated.*

Non —, *unpremeditated.*

PRÉMICES, n. f. (pl.) 1. *first fruits* (of the ground, cattle, pl.); 2. *§ first fruits, pl.;* 3. *beginning, sing.*

Oblations de —, (Jew. ant.) *heaven-offering; offrande des —s, wave-offering.*

PREMIER, IERE, adj. 1. *§ first* (in place, order, rank, time); 2. *§ (APRÈS, to) next* (first after another); 3. *§ former* (first of two); 4. *§ former* (preceding); *ancient; old;* 5. *§ first* (in rank); *foremost;* 6. *foremost;* 7. *first; chief; in chief; head;* 8. (of ministers of state) *prime;* 9. (arith.) (of numbers) *prime; incomposite.*

1. *Racine est le — qui ait ... Racine is the first that ...* 4. *sa première santé, o.'s former health; sa première splendeur, o.'s former ancient splendour.*

— Londres. (of news-papers) *leading article* (of a London paper); *leader;* — Paris, *leading article* (in a Paris paper); *leader;* — venu, *the first comer; the first that comes.* Au — rang, *in the first rank; foremost* pour la première fois, *for the first time; first.* Lire en première, (prints) *to read √ the first proof.*

[PRÉMIER precedes the n. in prose; followed by the relative pron. it often requires the subj. (F. Ex. 1).]

PREMIER, n. m. 1. *first;* 2. *leader; chief;* 3. (of houses) *first floor, story.*

Au —, *on the first floor, story.*

PREMIÈREMENT [premièrman] adv. *firstly; first; (in the first place).*

PREMIER-NÉ, n. m., pl. *PREMIER-NÉS, first-born.*

PRÉMISSES, n. f. (log.) *premises* pl.

Établir, poser des —, *to premise* poser les —s de, *to premise.*

PRÉMOTION [prémoción] n. f. (theol.) *promotion.*

PRÉMUNIR, v. a. (CONTRE, against) 1. *to warn; to cause (a. o.) to provide beforehand;* 2. *§ to caution; to warn.*

PRÉMUNI, E, pa. p. V. senses

PRÉMUNIR.

Non —, *unwarned.*

SE PRÉMUNIR, pr. v. (CONTRE, against) *to provide; to be provided.*

PRENABLE, adj. 1. *expugnable; pregnable;* 2. *§ (pers.) corruptible.*

N'être pas —, 1. *to be impregnable; inexpugnable;* 2. *§ to be incorruptible.*

PRENANT, E, adj. 1. (pers.) *that has to receive money*; 2. (nat. hist.) (of tails) *prehensile*.

Partie — c, (fin.) *payee*.

PRENDRE, v. a. irreg. (**PRENANT**; **PRIS**; ind. pres. **PREND**; nous **PRENONS**; ils **PRENNENT**; pret. **PRIS**; subj. pres. **PRENNE**) (DE, from; à, to) 1. || § to take; 2. || to take; to seize; to lay hold of; 3. || to take; to receive; 4. || to seize; to catch; to take; 5. || to apprehend (a. o.); (to take up; 6. || (A, from) to take; to take away; 7. || (b. s.) to take; to help o.'s self to (a. th.); 8. || to call for (a. o.); (to fetch; 9. § (SUR, from) to retrench; to take; 10. § to overtake; to surprise; 11. § (of diseases) to attack; to seize; 12. § (of fear) to seize; 13. § to require; to take; 14. § to contract; to adopt; 15. § to assume; to put on; 16. § (b. s.) to affect; to put on; 17. § (A, ...) to charge; to make (a. o.) pay; 18. § to purchase; to buy; to take; 19. § to take; to hire; 20. § to begin; 21. § (SUR, ...) to change; 22. to take up (arms); 23. (subj.) to suppose (a case); 24. to put on (clothes); 25. to contract (diseases); to take; (to catch; 26. to contract (engagements); to take; 27. to take (measures); 28. to borrow (money); 29. to take (a road); 30. to carry (a resolution, a decision by a majority of votes); 31. to collect (votes); to gather; 32. (com.) to take up (on a letter of credit).

5. — un malfaiteur, to apprehend, to take up a malefactor 8. — q. u. en passant, to call for a. o., to fetch a. o. on going by. 9. — sur son sommeil, sa nourriture, to retrench, to take from o.'s food, o.'s sleep. 10. L'orage, la pluie nous prit en chemin, the storm, the rain overtook, surprised us on the way. 11. — une habitude, to contract, to adopt a habit. 15. — un air, un ton, to assume an air, a tone.

— (avec les dents), to take hold of; — (en descendant), to take down; — (en emmenant), to lead, to take, to carry away; — (en enlevant, en emportant), to take, to carry away; — (en laissant entrer), to let in; — (à ferme), to take; to hire; — (à loyer), to take; to hire; — (avec la main), to take; to lay hold of; — (en occupant), to occupy (space, time); to take; to take up; — (en ôtant), to take off; — (en recevant), to take in; — (en retranchant), to take away; — (en saisissant), to seize; to lay hold of; (to snatch; — (avec soi), to take along; — (en se trompant), to mistake.

— q. u. pour ..., to take a. o. to be ...; to = a. o. for ...; — bien, 1. to set about (a. th.) well; 2. to = in good part; le — très-haut, sur un haut ton, to carry it high; — mal, 1. to take amiss; 2. to misconstrue; 3. to misunderstand; 4. to take in bad part; — sur soi, 1. to assume, to take on o.'s self; 2. (law) to assume; — sur soi avec un autre to coassume; — pour bon, dit, to = for granted; — de, par force, to = by force; — à pleine main, to = by the handful; — de travers, to take amiss;) to take (a. th.) in dudgeon; — q. u. sans vert, to catch a. o. tripping, on the hip. À tout —, upon the whole; in the main. Chercher à —, (V. senses) to endeavour to seize, to take; to catch at; to snatch at; (to make a snatch at; laisser — q. ch. à q. u., (V. senses) to let a. o. have a. th.; ne savoir par où — q. u., not to know how to treat a. o., (how to deal with a. o. Je vous y prends, I have, I catch you there.

PRIS, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **PRENDRE**) made; formed; shaped.

Non —, (engin.) (of roads) loose. Qu'on n'a pas —, (V. senses) 1. untaken; 2.

uncaught. Quantité — eà la fois, (V. senses) (print.) (of copy) taking. Être — (à), to be deceived (by); to be taken in (by). C'est autant de — sur, it is so much gained of...

SE PRENDRE, pr. v. (V. senses of **PRENDRE**) 1. || (A, in) to catch; to be caught; 2. || (A, at) to catch; 3. || (A, to) to cling; 4. || (of liquids) to congeal; to freeze; 5. § (A, ...) to attack; 6. § (A) to begin (to); (to set (about); to go (about); (to go (to work (about); 7. § (DE, to) to take (an aversion, liking to a. o.).

1. Mon habit s'est pris à un clou, my coat caught in a nail.

S'en prendre à, to blame, to cast, (to lay the blame on; to arraign; s'y prendre bien, to set, to go about it properly; to go the right way to work; s'y prendre tout différemment, to go quite a different way to work; s'y prendre mal, to set, to go about it badly; (to go the wrong way to work. Ne savoir ou —, not to know what to do, what to have recourse to.

PRENDRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like **PRENDRE**) 1. || (VERS, to) to take; to go; to turn; 2. || (of plants) to take root; to take; 3. || (of liquids) to congeal; to freeze; 4. § to succeed; to have success; to take; 5. § to attack (with disease, pain); to seize; to take; 6. § to arise; to result; 7. § (subj.) to suppose; 8. § (A, in) to interest o.'s self; to take an interest; 9. § (A, ...) to hurt; 10. (of fire) to burn; to burn up; to begin to burn; 11. (b. s.) (of fires) to break out; 12. (of milk) to curdle; 13. (build.) to set; 14. (engin.) (of roads) to bind; 15. (law) to assume.

5. Il lui prit une colique, he was attacked, seized, taken with a colic.

N'y — ni n'y mettre, neither to add nor to diminish; faire —, 1. to make (fire) burn; 2. to blow up (fires); 3. (build.) to set. Bien, mal lui a pris de ..., it was bad, well for him that ...; ça ne prend pas, it will not do.

PRENEUR, n. m. **SE**, n. f. 1. taker; 2. catcher (of animals); 3. (com.) purchaser; buyer; 4. (com.) (of bills of exchange) remitter; 5. (law) (of leases) lessee.

1. — de tabac, snuff-taker.

PRENEUR, adj. m. (nav.) *that takes a prize*.

Bâtiment —, captor.

PRÉNOM [prénom] n. m. 1. Christian name; first name; 2. (Rom. ant.) pre-nomen.

PRENOTION [prénôtion] n. f. (did.) prenotation.

PREOCCUPATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. preoccupation (of mind); 2. prepossession; prejudice; preoccupation.

Donner des — à, to preoccupy.

PREOCCUPER, v. a. 1. to preoccupy (the mind); 2. to prepossess; to prejudice; to preoccupy.

PREOPINANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. preceding, previous speaker, m. f.; 2. last speaker, m. f.; 3. gentleman, (m.) lady (f.) who spoke last.

PREOPINER, v. n. § to give o.'s opinion before (another).

PRÉPARANT, adj. m. (anat.) sper-matic.

Vaisseaux —s, spermatid duct.

PRÉPARATIF, n. m. preparation; preparative.

Faire des —s (de), to make =s (for); faire ses —s, to make =s, provision.

PRÉPARATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. || § (A, for) preparation (action); 2. (arts) preparation; 3. (med.) preparation; 4. (mus.) preparation.

— mécanique des minerais, (mining) dressing. Défaut de —, unprepared-

ness; état de —, preparedness. Par la —, preparedly; sans —, 1. unprepared; 2. unpreparedly.

PRÉPARATOIRE, adj. 1. (absol.) preparatory; preparative; 2. preliminary. — d'un crime, d'un délit, (law) overt. Machine —, (mill.) dressing machine. D'une manière —, preparatively; par des mesures —s, preparedly.

PRÉPARATOIRE, n. m. 1. preparative; 2. preliminary.

PRÉPARER, v. a. 1. || to prepare; to get ready; 2. || § to provide; 3. § (A, for) to prepare; 4. § (th.) to be preparatory to; 5. § (A, for) to fit (a. o.); 6. § (A, for) to pave (the way); 7. § (b. s.) to brew up; 8. (agr.) to till; 9. (mill.) to dress.

Machine à —, (mill.) dressing-machine; personne qui prépare, préparer (of).

PRÉPARÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **PRÉPARER**.

Non, peu —, qui n'est pas —, 1. || § unprepared; 2. || unprovided; 3. § unready; 4. (b. s.) unbrewed. État de ce qui n'est pas —, unpreparedness. Pouvoir être —, (V. senses) to be preparable.

SE PRÉPARER, pr. v. (POUR, A, for; to, à) 1. || § (pers.) to prepare; to prepare o.'s self; (to get ready; 2. || (th.) to prepare; to get ready; 3. § to prepare; 4. § (A, to) to incline; 5. (b. s.) to brew.

Sans —, (V. senses) unprepared.

PREPONDERANCE, n. f. § preponderance (superiority of influence); preponderation; prepollence; prepollency.

Avoir la —, to preponderate; avoir la — sur, to =.

PREPONDERANT, E, adj. 1. § preponderant (of greater weight); 2. § preponderant (of superior influence); pre-vailling.

Voix — c, casting vote, voice.

PREPOSE [prépôzé] n. m. officer (to collect customs, town-dues).

— de la douane, 1. custom-house; 2. tide-waiter; — de l'octroi, = for the town-dues.

PREPOSER [prépôzé] v. a. (A, POUR, SUR) 1. to place, to set (over); 2. to charge (with).

PREPOSITIF, VE, adj. (gram) 1. prepositive; 2. prepositional.

Mot —, prepositive; particule prépositive, prepositive; prepositive particle.

PREPOSITION [prépôzicion] n. f. (gram) preposition.

PREPUCE, n. m. prepuce; foreskin.

PRÉROGATIVE, n. f. prerogative.

PRÉS, prep. 1. || (DE) near (in place) (...); nigh (...); close (to); 2. § (DE, ...) near (in time); 3. § to; 4. § (DE) near; on the point of; 5. § (DE, to) in comparison; 6. ** § with; 7. (DE, ...) nearly; almost.

3. Ambassadeur — le saint-siège, ambassador to the Holy See. 6. — des passions, with the passions.

Tout —, 1. || very near; 2. || close by (a place); (at hand: tout — de, 1. very; 2. close by (a place); 3. close to (a. o., a. th.). — à —, = each other. À beaucoup —, nothing; by a great deal; à cela —, 1. with that exception; 2. nevertheless; (for all that; à peu —, 1. nearly; 2. pretty much; à peu — comme, much the same as; (much about the same as; à peu de chose —, 1. nearly; 2. (within a trifle; 3. close upon; de — et de loin, far and nigh. Être tout —, (th.) to be quite =, close; to be at hand.

PRÉSAGE, n. m. presage; omen; foreboding; forebodelement.

— sinistre, sinister presage; bad

omen; portent. De mauvais —, de — sinistre, ill-omened; portentous. Former des —, to presage. Qui abonde en —s, qui renferme des —, presageful; qui ne donne pas de —, unforeboding.

PRESAGER, v. a. 1. (th.) to forebode; to presage; 2. (pers.) to conjecture.

SE PRESAGER, pr. v. 1. to be presaged, foreboded; 2. to augur.

PRE-SALE, n. m. mutton (of sheep that have pastured in meadows watered by the sea).

PRESBYOPIE, n. f. (opt.) presbyopia; far-sightedness.

PRESBYTE, adj. (opt.) presbyoptical; presbytical; (far-sighted).

PRESBYTE, n. m. f. (opt.) presbyope.

PRESBYTERAL, E, adj. pertaining exclusively to the priesthood.

Maison — e, 1. parsonage; parsonage-house; 2. vicarage.

PRESBYTERANISME, n. m. presbyterianism.

PRESBYTÈRE, n. m. 1. parsonage; parsonage-house; 2. vicarage; 3. † (of churches) presbytery; sanctuary; chapel; 4. † (can. law) presbytery (council).

De —, presbyterial (of the council); presbyterian.

PRESBYTERIANISME, n. m. presbyterianism.

PRESBYTERIEN [—rien] NE, adj. presbyterian; presbyterial.

PRESBYTERIEN [—rien] n. m. NE, n. f. presbyterian.

PRESBYTIE [—bie] n. f. (opt.) presbyopia; (far-sightedness).

PRESCIENCE, n. f. (theol.) foreknowledge; prescience; foresight.

Doné de —, qui a de la —, foresighted; prescient.

PRESCRIPTIBLE, adj. (law) prescriptible.

PRESCRIPTION [preskripsion] n. f. 1. † prescription; precept; 2. (of physicians) prescription; 3. (law) prescription; 4. (law) limitation.

Interruption de la —, (law) bar to a limitation. De —, prescriptive. Y avoir —, (law) to be barred by limitation; (to be barred by time; établi par —, prescriptive; se perdre par —, (law) to be lost by limitation.

PRESCRIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like **ÉCRIRE**) 1. to prescribe; to order; to direct; 2. to prescribe; to set; to lay down; 3. (of physicians) to prescribe; 4. (law) to prescribe for.

Personne qui prescrit, prescriber (off.).

PRESCRIT, E, pa. p. V. senses of **PRESCRIRE**.

Chose — e, prescription.

SE PRESCRIRE, pr. v. (V. senses of **PRESCRIRE**) (law) to be lost by limitation.

PRESCRIRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like **ÉCRIRE**) 1. to prescribe; to order; to direct; 2. (th.) to be mandatory.

PRÉSEANCE [précessans] n. f. 1. precedence; precedence; 2. (of lawyers at the bar) preaudience.

Lettres de —, (at the bar) patent of precedence. Avoir la — (sur), to precede (...); to have, to take; to take rank (before); céder la — à q. u., to give up a. o. =; disputer la — à q. u., to contend for = with a. o.

PRÉSENCE, n. f. 1. presence (existence in a place); 2. presence (approach face to face); 3. presence; sight; view.

— d'esprit, presence of mind; readiness; défaut de — d'esprit, want of = of mind; unreadiness. En —, 1. in each other's =; 2. in sight, view; 3. face to face; 4. (th.) in competition; en — de, in the = of. Faire acte de —, to make up o.'s appearance; mettre en —, to bring up (persons) face to face.

PRESENT, E, adj. 1. † § present (not absent); 2. † § present (now being performed); 3. † § (of time) (not past or future); 4. presentaneous; 5. (gram.) present.

— e lettre, present letter; present; moment —, = moment; now; personne — e, person =; by-stander. À tous — s et à venir, salut, (law) to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Être —, 1. to be =; 2. to sit by; 3. to stand by.

PRESENT, n. m. 1. present; present time; 2. (gram.) present; 3. (gram.) present; present tense.

À —, 1. at present; now; 2. for the time being; au —, (gram.) in the =; in the = tense; de —, (law) at =; dès à —, from this time; at =; jusqu'à —, hitherto; up to the = time; till now.

PRESENT, n. m. present; gift.

Sans —, 1. without a present; 2. un-giving; 3. ungifted. Donner en —, to give up as a =; faire un —, to make up a =; faire — de, to present (a. o.) with; to compliment (a. o.) with; to make up (a. o.) a compliment of; faire un — de q. ch. à q. u., to make up a. o. a = of a. th.

PRÉSENTABLE, adj. presentable.

PRÉSENTA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. presenter (to benefices).

PRÉSENTATION [—acion] n. f. 1. presentation; 2. presentation (to benefices); 3. (com.) presentation; presentment.

À —, (com.) 1. on presentation; 2. on, upon demand; en retard de —, (com.) overdue. Retarder la — de, (com.) to hold up over.

PRÉSENTE, n. f. 1. present; present letter; 2. —s, (pl.) (law) presents, pl.

À tous ceux qui ces — s verront, (law) know all men by these presents.

PRÉSENTEMENT [prézantman] adv. at present; now.

PRÉSENTER, v. a. (λ, to) 1. † § to present; 2. † § to present; to offer; to tender; to hold up; 3. † § to hold up forth; 4. † § to bring up forward; 5. † § to introduce (a. o.).

Personne qui présente (q. ch.), presenter of (a. th.).

PRÉSENTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **PRÉSENTER**.

Personne — e, person presented; presentee. Sans être —, (V. senses) 1. un-presented; 2. untendered; 3. un-introduced.

SE PRÉSENTER, pr. v. (λ, to) 1. (pers.) to present o.'s self; to appear in a. o.'s presence; to appear; 2. (pers.) to offer o.'s self; to stand up forth; to come up forward; 3. (pers.) (chez) to call (on a. o.); to call (at a. o.'s house); 4. (th.) to present o.'s self; to offer; 5. (th.) to occur; 6. (th.) (λ, upon) to break up (show itself).

— bien, 1. (pers.) to have a good address; 2. (th.) to promise well; to be promising; — contre q. u., to appear against a. o.; — forcément à, to force o.'s self on, upon (a. o.); — mal, 1. (pers.) to have a bad address; 2. (th.) to be unpromising.

PRÉSENTER, v. n. (nav.) (λ, ...) to stem (the sea, tide, wind).

PRÉSENTEUR, n. m. † presenter.

PRÉSERVA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. preservative.

PRÉSERVAT-IF, VE, adj. (of remedies) preservative.

PRÉSERVATIF, n. m. preservative.

PRESERVER, v. a. (DE, from) to preserve; to defend; to keep up.

— q. u. d'un mal, to = a. o. from evil.

Chose, personne qui préserve, preserver. Le ciel m'en, t'en, l'en, etc. préserve! heaven forbid; ** heaven fore-

SE PRÉSERVER, pr. v. (DE, from) to preserve o.'s self; to keep up; to keep up off.

PRESIDENCE, n. f. 1. presidency; presidentship; 2. (of assemblies of the clergy) prolocutorship.

— de M. ..., Mr ... in the chair.

PRESIDENT, n. m. 1. president (man); chairman; 2. (of assemblies of the clergy) prolocutor; 3. (of judges) chief justice; 4. (of the House of Commons in England) speaker.

— élu, par élection, president elect.

— d'âge, = by age. Vice —, vice =.

De —, presidential.

PRESIDENTE, n. f. 1. president (lady); 2. president's lady; 3. lady of the chief justice.

PRESIDER, v. n. 1. † § (λ, over) to preside; 2. † § to be in the chair; 3. † § (λ) to preside (over); to direct (...); to take up the lead (in).

PRESIDER, v. a. † § 1. to preside over; 2. to be chairman of.

PRESIDES, n. f. presides (Spanish penal colonies), pl.

PRESIDIAL, n. m. † (law) presidial (court of judicature).

PRESIDIAL, E, adj. † pertaining to a presidial.

PRESIDIALEMENT [—dialman] adv. † without appeal.

PRESLE [prè] n. f. (bot.) V. PRÈLE.

PRESOMPTI-F [prézonptif] VE, adj. (of heirs) 1. presumed; 2. (in a collateral line) presumptive; 3. (of heirs to the crown in a direct line) apparent; 4. (of heirs to the crown in a collateral line) presumptive.

PRESOMPTION [prézonpcion] n. f. 1. presumption; 2. presumption; presumptuousness; self-assumption; self-conceit; self-conceitedness.

Par —, presumptively; presumptuously; sans —, (V. senses) un-presumptuous. Qui résulte des —s, (law) presumptuous.

PRESOMPTUEUSEMENT [prézonptucé-man] adv. presumptuously.

PRESOMPTUEU-X [prézonptue] SE, adj. presuming; presumptuous; self-conceited.

Non, peu —, un-presumptuous; un-assuming.

PRESQUE, adv. 1. almost; nearly; near; all but; 2. scarcely.

PRESQU'ILE, n. f. (geog.) peninsula.

PRESQU'OMBRE, n. f. V. PÉNOMBRE.

PRESSAGE, n. m. (tech.) pressing.

PRESSAMMENT, adv. † pressingly; urgently.

PRESSANT, E, adj. 1. pressing; urgent; 2. importunate; 3. rigorous; searching; 4. (of pain) acute; violent; 5. urgent (not admitting of delay).

Besoin —, nécessité — e, (V. senses) urgency; solicitation — e, urgency.

D'une manière — e, 1. pressingly; 2. urgently. Être — avec q. u., to urge on o.; to be urgent with a. o.

PRESSE, n. f. 1. press (machine); 2. press; printing-press; 3. press (printing); 4. press (news-papers); 5. crowded throng; 6. press; urgency; 7. impress (forcing men into the service); press; 8. press-gang; 9. (nav.) gang.

Grand' —, grande —, a great crowded throng; — hydraulique, hydrostatic hydraulic, Bramah's, water press; — mécanique, engine-press; — monétaire, coining-engine, press; — de carrouf, hedge press; — à copier, copying machine, press; press; — à cylindre, rouleau, rolling press; — à imprimer, d'imprimerie, printing-press; — satiner, (a. & m.) 1. cold press; 2. hot press; — à vis, screw-press. Autorisation d'exercer la —, press-work. Pré-

à mettre sous —, ready for the press. Sous —, in the press. Exercer la —

contre, to press (sea-men); faire la —, faire grande —, to increase a =; mettre en —, 1. to put \sqrt into a press; 2. (a. & m.) to press; mettre sous —, 1. to send \sqrt (books) to press; 2. (pers.) to go \sqrt to press; être mis sous —, (of books) to go \sqrt to press; faire rouler une —, (print.) to keep \sqrt a press going. La — y est, 1. people flock there; 2. there is a great run.

PRESSE, n. f. (bot.) "presse" (kind of peach).

PRESENTIMENT, n. m. 1. presentiment; 2. (b. s.) misgiving.

Avoir un — de, to have a = of.

PRESENTIR, v. a. (con.) like SENTIR 1. to have a presentiment of; 2. to ascertain the sentiments of; 3. to sound.

PRESSER, v. a. 1. \parallel to press (bear upon with force or weight); 2. \parallel to squeeze (press closely); 3. \parallel to press; to crowd; to throng; 4. \parallel to urge; to hasten; to haste; to press; (to hurry); (to hurry on); 5. \parallel (de, to) to urge; to urge on; to be urgent with; to press; (to push); 5. \parallel to exaggerate; to carry too far; 7. to impress (force into the service); (to press); 8. (mus.) to stop (the strings).

1. — une éponge, to press a sponge; — la main à q. u., to press a o's hand. 2. — une orange, to squeeze an orange. 4. — son départ, to urge, to hasten o's departure; — q. u. qui est en retard, to hurry o. o. that is late. 5. — q. u. de faire q. ch., to urge a. o. to do a. th. 6. — une maxime, to exaggerate, to carry too far a maxim.

— (en approchant), 1. to press; 2. to = close; — (en attaquant), to =; — (vers en bas), to = down; — (dans ses bras), to clasp; — (avec des coins), to wedge in; — (en continuant), to carry on; — (entre deux corps), 1. to squeeze; 2. to jam; to jam in; — (étroitement), 1. to squeeze; to give \sqrt (a. th.) a squeeze; 2. to close; — (en foulant aux pieds), to tread \sqrt ; — (en insistant), to =; — (en poursuivant), to =; to pursue; — (en serrant), to crowd; to throng. — fort, (V. senses) 1. \parallel to press hard; 2. \parallel to squeeze hard; 3. \parallel to squeeze up. Autorisation de —, press-warrant. Rien ne presse, there is no hurry.

PRESSE, E. pa. p. (V. senses of PRESSER) in haste; (in a hurry).

Non —, sans être —, (V. senses) 1. \parallel unpressed; 2. \parallel untrod; untrodden; 3. \parallel unurged; tres —, in great haste; (in a great hurry). Être — (de), to be in haste (to); (to be in a hurry (to)).

SE PRESSER, pr. v. (V. senses of PRESSER) 1. \parallel to press; 2. \parallel to squeeze; 3. \parallel to press; to crowd; to throng; 4. \parallel to thicken; 5. \parallel to hasten; * to haste; * to urge; (to make \sqrt haste; (to hurry); (to hurry on); 6. (S. pers.) to bustle. — en foule, to throng.

PRESSER, v. n. \parallel 1. to urge; to be urgent; 2. (of pain) to be acute; violent.

PRESSEUR, n. m. (tech.) 1. (pers.) press-man; 2. (th.) pressure-engine.

PRESSIER, n. m. (print.) press-man.

PRESSION, n. f. (phys.) pressure.

Basse —, low =; haute —, high =; moyenne —, mean =. — éprouvée par la surface inférieure, upward =; — éprouvée par la surface supérieure, downward =. Absence de —, non —.

PRESSIS, n. m. \parallel 1. juice; 2. gravy.

PRESSOIR, n. m. 1. press (instrument for expressing juice); 2. wine-press; 3. press-house.

PRESSURAGE, n. m. pressure (of fruit); pressing; expressing.

PRESSURER, v. a. 1. \parallel to press (fruit with a press); to press out; 2. \parallel to press (with the hand); to squeeze; 3. \parallel to grind \sqrt (oppress); to grind \sqrt down; 4. \parallel to screw (a. o.) down; to gripe. — fort, to press, to squeeze hard. — jusqu'à épuisement \sqrt , to grind \sqrt down.

Personne qui pressure, griper.

PRESSURE, E. pa. p. V. senses of PRESSURER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unpressed; 2. unsqueezed.

PRESSEUR, n. m. presser; press-man.

PRESTANCE, n. f. imposing deportment, carriage, bearing, address.

Avoir de la —, to have an =.

PRESTANT, n. m. (mus.) (of the organ) diapason.

PRESTATION [—sion] n. f. 1. taking (an oath); 2. swearing (fidelity, &c.); 3. prestation (payment in kind, money).

— payée aux évêques, prestation-money.

PRESTE, adj. 1. \parallel agile; nimble; quick; 2. \parallel quick; sharp; smart.

PRESTE, adv. quick; presto.

PRESTEMENT, adv. nimbly; quickly.

PRESTESSE, n. f. agility; nimbleness; quickness.

PRESTIDIGITEUR, n. m. juggler.

PRESTIDIGITATION [—sion] n. f. juggling.

PRESTIGE, n. m. 1. \parallel fascination; enchantment; 2. \parallel illusion. 3. \parallel magic spell; spell; 4. \parallel illusion; 5. \parallel prestige.

PRESTIGIEU-X [prestijieu] SE, adj. \parallel 1. enchanting; fascinating; 2. illusive.

PRESTO, adv. (mus.) presto.

PRESTOLET, n. m. (b. s.) hedge priest.

PRÉSUMABLE, adj. (DE, from) presumable.

D'une manière —, presumably.

PRESUMER, v. a. 1. to conjecture; 2. (DE, from) to presume.

— trop (de), to presume (on, upon).

PRESUPPOSER [précupôze] v. a. to presuppose.

PRESUPPOSITION [précupôzicion] n. f. presupposition.

PRESURE, n. f. rennet; runnet.

PRÊT, E. adj. 1. \parallel (A, for; A, to) ready (prepared, fitted); in readiness; 2. \parallel (pers.) (A, to) ready; prepared; willing.

Tout —, quite ready; in readiness.

État de celui qui n'est pas —, unpreparedness. Tenir —, to hold \sqrt in readiness; to get \sqrt = Qui n'est pas —, 1. \parallel not =; 2. \parallel unready; unprepared; unwilling.

PRÊT, n. m. 1. loan (lending); 2. loan (thing lent); 3. (mil.) advance-money.

— sur faculté, (sing.) (com. nav.) respondentia, pl.

PRÉTANTAINE, n. f.

Courir la —, 1. to run \sqrt about (uselessly); 2. (b. s.) to gad about.

PRÊTE, n. m. \parallel thing lent.

Un — rendu, a Roland for an Oliver:) tit for tat.

PRÉTENDANT, n. m. E. n. f. 1. claimant; pretender; 2. (A, for) applicant; candidate; 3. \downarrow suitor; wooer; 4. pretender (to the throne).

Position de —, pretendership (to the throne).

PRÉTENDRE, v. a. 1. to claim; to lay \sqrt claim to; to pretend to; 2. to pretend (hold out as a false appearance).

PRÉTENDU, E. pa. p. (V. senses of PRÉTENDRE) 1. pretended; self-styled; 2. (pl.) so termed; so styled; so called; 3. (b. s.) pretended; feigned; false;) sham.

PRÉTENDRE, v. n. 1. (A, to) to pretend; to lay \sqrt claim (to); 2. (A) to solicit (...); to sue (for); 3. to contend; to maintain; to uphold \sqrt ; 4. to intend (to); to have an intention (to); (to mean (to); 5. (subj.) to design (...); to purpose (...); to intend; to desire (...); will have (...).

PRÉTENDU, n. m. E. n. f. intended (future husband, wife).

PRETE-NOM, n. m., pl. —, —s, (DE, to) person that lends his name.

Être le — de, to lend \sqrt o's name to.

PRÉSENTAINE, n. f. V. PRÉTANTAINE.

PRÉSENTIEU-X [prétancieu] SE, adj. 1. (pers.) assuming; important; 2. (th.) affected.

Non —, peu —, 1. unassuming; unimportant; 2. unaffected.

PRÉTENTION [prétancion] n. f. claim; pretension.

— bien fondée, well-founded pretension; — mal fondée, ill-founded, groundless =; juste —, well-founded =. Personne qui a des —s, claimant. A —s, of great =; avec —, pretendingly; sans —, 1. (pers.) unpretending; unassuming; unimportant; of no =s; 2. (th.) unaffected. Afficher, avoir des —s (sur), to set up (for); avancer une — (à), to enter a claim (to); avoir des —s, 1. (à) to pretend (to); to have, to make \sqrt =s (to); 2. (sur) to make \sqrt , to put \sqrt in a claim (to); 3. (of ladies) to have, to make \sqrt =s to beauty; n'avoir point de —, 1. to be unassuming, unpretending; 2. (of ladies) to have, to make \sqrt no =s to beauty; se désister d'une —, to relinquish a claim, =; diminuer, rabattre de ses —s, to lower o's =s; élever une — (à), to lay \sqrt claim (to); élever une — sur, to claim a right to; rempli de —s, of great =s; renoncer à une —, to relinquish a =; venir à bout de ses —s, to substantiate a claim; to make \sqrt good o's claims, =s.

PRÊTER, v. a. (A, to) 1. \parallel to lend \sqrt ; 2. \parallel to ascribe; to attribute; to lend \sqrt ;) to father (upon); 3. \parallel to give \sqrt birth, rise; 4. to give \sqrt (ear); 5. to take \sqrt (oath); 6. (fin.) to loan.

PRÊTE, E. pa. p. V. senses of PRÊTER.

Non —, unlent.

SE PRÊTER, pr. v. \parallel 1. to indulge (in); 2. to deliver o's self up (to); to give \sqrt way (to); 3. to comply (with); 4. to gratify (...); 5. to humour (...); 6. to countenance (...); 7. to favour (...); 8. (b. s.) to lend \sqrt o's self (to).

Qui se prête à tout, (V. senses) all-complying.

PRÊTER, v. n. 1. \parallel (pers.) to lend \sqrt ; 2. \parallel (th.) to stretch; 3. \parallel to offer facilities.

2. Le cuir prête, leather stretches. 3. Un sujet qui prête, a subject that offers facilities.

PRÊTER, n. m. \parallel loan.

Ami au —, ennemi au rendre, a friend to borrowing but not to paying. C'est un — à ne jamais rendre, a loan never to be repaid.

PRÉTERIT [préteritiu] n. m. (gram.) preterit.

— antérieur, preterpluperfect; — défini, preterit definite; — indéfini, preterit indefinite; — plus-que-parfait, preterperfect. Au —, in the preterit; au — antérieur, in the preterpluperfect.

PRÉTERITION [prétericion] n. f. (rhet.) preterition; pretermission.

En forme de —, par —, by way of =.

PRÉTERMISSION, n. f. V. PRÉTERITION.

PRÉTEUR, n. m. (Rom. ant.) pretor.

De —, des —s, pretorial.

PRÉTEUR-R, n. m. SE, n. f. lender.

— sur gages, 1. = upon deposit; 2. (in England, America) pawn-broker; — sur nantissement, pawnee.

PRÉTEXTE, n. m. pretext; (pretence).

Faux —, false, feigned pretence. Sous — de, on, upon, under = of; under a pretext of.

PRÉTEXTE, n. f. (Rom. ant.) prætexta (robe of dignity).

PRÉTEXTE, adj. (Rom. ant.) of the prætexta.

Robe —, prætexta.

PRÉTEXTER, v. a. to pretend; to feign; to affect;) to sham.

PRÉTINTAILLE [prétintâ-y] n. f. 1. **trimming**; 2. **\$ appendage**; **accessory**.

PRÉTINTAILLER [prétintâ-yé] v. a. **to trim** (dress).

PRÉTOIRE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) **prætorium**.

PRÉTORIEN [-ritâ] NE, adj. (Rom. ant.) **pretorian**.

Garde-ne. (sing.) **pretorian guards**, pl.

PRÉTORIEN [-ritâ] n. m. (Rom. ant.) **pretorian guard**.

PRÉTRAILLE [-trâ-y] n. f. (b. s.) **priesthood**.

PRÊTRE, n. m. 1. **priest**; **clergyman**; 2. (ant.) **priest**.

— **habitué**, **parish** = **Air**, **manières de** —, **priestliness**; **intrigues des** —s, (pl.) **priestcraft**, sing. **Convenable à un** —, **priestly**; **indigne du**, d'un —, **unpriestly**. Comme —, **priestlike**; de —, **priestlike**; **priestly**; en —, **priestlike**; sous l'influence des —s, = **ridden**. Se faire —, **to become** ✓; gouverné par les —s, (b. s.) = **ridden**.

PRÊTRESSE, n. f. **priestess**.

PRÊTRISE, n. f. **priesthood**.

Depouiller, **priver de la** —, **to unpriest**.

PRÊTURE, n. f. (Rom. ant.) **pretorship**.

PREUVE, n. f. 1. **proof** (that which convinces the mind); **evidence**; 2. **proof** (document); 3. **proof**; **testimony**; **token**; **mark**; 4. (alg., arith.) **proof**; 5. (com.) **proof-sample**; 6. (disul.) (of spirits) **proof**.

— **établie par la déposition des témoins**, (law) **avermant**; — **incontestable**, **irrécusable**, **incontrovertible proof**; —s **inaduites des circonstances**, (pl.) (law) **circumstantial evidence**, sing.; — **résultant des présomptions**, (law) **presumptive evidence**. — **que...**, **as a = that** ...; **it is a = that** ... À la —, **in the** =; au-dessous de —, (distil.) **under** =; au-dessus de —, (distil.) **over** =; pour —, **in = of this**, **that**; pour — de, **in = of**; **in verification of** sans —, **proofless**. Acquérir la — de, **to obtain = of**; donner des —s, **to give** ✓ =; faire — de, **to show** ✓ = **of**; **to prove**; faire la — de, (arith.) **to prove**; faire ses —s, 1. **to give** ✓ =; 2. **to give** ✓ = **of o.'s capacity**; (to show ✓ what one is capable of: justifier de la —, **to show** =; produire des —s, **to adduce**, **to produce** = **evidence**; **to bring** ✓ **forward** = **evidence**; servir de —, **to be probatory**; (to serve as a =; en venir à la —, **to come** ✓ **to the** =.

PREUX [prœ] adj. m. (of knights) **valiant**; **gallant**; **doughty**.

PREUX [prœ] n. m. **valiant**, **gallant**, **doughty knight**; **worthy**.

PRÉVALOIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like VALOIR) (subj. pres. PRÉVALE) (SUR, over) **to prevail**.

SE PRÉVALOIR, pr. v. (DE) **to avail o.'s self** (of); **to take** ✓ **advantage** (of); **to profit** (by).

PREVARICA-TEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. 1. **prevaricator**; 2. **betrayal of o.'s trust**.

PREVARICATEUR, adj. m. **prevaricating**.

PRÉVARICATION [-âcion] n. f. 1. **prevarication**; 2. **betrayal of trust**.

PRÉVARIQUER, v. n. 1. **to prevaricate**; 2. **to betray o.'s trust**.

Qui ne prévarique point, **unprevaricating**.

PRÉVENANCE [prévânâs] n. f. **prepossessing**, **kind attention**.

Avec —, **kindly**; **considerately**. Faire des —s à q. u., **to pay** ✓ **a. o. attention**; **to be attentive** to a. o.

PRÉVENANT [prévânâ] E, adj. 1. **prepossessing**; **engaging**; 2. **kind**; 3. (theol.) **predisposing**.

Peu —, **unprepossessing**; **unengaging**.

PRÉVENIR [prévânir] v. a. irreg. (conj. like TENIR) 1. **\$ to precede**; **to arrive before**; 2. **\$ to be before**; (to be beforehand with); 3. **\$ to anticipate**; 4. **\$ to prevent**; **to hinder**; 5. **\$ (th.) to prevent**; **to be preventive of**; **to hinder**; 6. **\$ to prepossess**; **to bias**; **to prejudice**; 7. **\$ (DE) to apprise (of)**; **to acquaint (with)**; **to inform (of)**; 8. **to forewarn**.

1. Un courrier qui prévient un autre, **one courier that precedes another**. 3. — les besoins, les desirs, les objections, **to anticipate wants, desires, objections**. 4. — un mal, **to prevent an evil**. 6. Être prévenu en faveur de q. u., q. ch., **to be prepossessed, prejudiced in favour of a. o. a. th.** 7. — q. u. de q. ch., **to apprise a. o. of a. th.**; **to acquaint a. o. with a th.**

Pour —, (V. senses) 1. **for the prevention of**; 2. **preventingly**; **preventively**. Chose qui prévient, **preventive**; **preventor**; personne qui prévient, (V. senses) **precentor**. Être propre à —, **to be preventive of**. Qu'on ne prévient pas, **unprevented**.

PRÉVENU, E, pa. p. V. senses of **PRÉVENIR**.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. **unprevented**; 2. **unanticipated**; 3. **unprepossessed**; **unprejudiced**; **unbiased**; 4. **unapprized**; 5. **unforewarned**.

SE PRÉVENIR, pr. v. (V. senses of **PRÉVENIR**) **to be prepossessed, prejudiced**.

PRÉVENTI-F. VE, adj. 1. **preventive**; 2. (of imprisonment) **before trial**.

PRÉVENTION [prévânçion] n. f. 1. **prevention**; **preventing**; 2. **\$ prepossession**; **bias**; **prejudice**; 3. **accusation**; **imputation**; 4. (law) **"prevention"** (state of a person criminally charged before judgment); 5. (crim. law) **prosecution** (before the police-court).

Absence de —s, **unbiasedness**; chef de —, (crim. law) **count**. Sans —, **unprepossessed**; **unbiased**; **unprejudiced**. Dégager de —s, **to unbias**; **to divest of prejudice**; demeurer sous la — de, **to lie** ✓ **under the imputation of**; se dépouiller de toute —, **to divest o.'s self of prejudice**.

PRÉVENU [prévân] n. m. E, n. f. (crim. law) **prisoner** (before trial).

PRÉVISION, n. f. **prevision**.

Faire une —, **to make** ✓ **a =**.

PRÉVOIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like VOIR) **to foresee** ✓.

Personne qui prévoit, **foreseer** (of).

PRÉVU, E, pa. p. **foreseen**.

— par le code, la loi, (law) **statutable**.

PRÉVÔT, n. m. 1. **procost**; 2. (mil.) **procost**; 3. (nav.) **marshal**.

Grand —, grand — de l'armée, (mil.) **procost marshal**.

PRÉVÔTAL, E, adj. **prevotal**.

Cour —e, = **court**; **court of high commission**.

PRÉVÔTALEMENT [-talman] adv. **by a prevotal court**.

PRÉVÔTE, n. f. **provostship**.

PRÉVOYANCE [prévô-yânâs] n. f. **fore-sight**.

Mesure de —, **provision**. De —, (V. senses) **cautionary**; sans —, **un-wary**. Prendre des mesures de —, **to make** ✓ **provision**.

PRÉVOYANT [prévô-yân] E, adj. **provident**.

PRIAPÉE, n. f. 1. **obscene painting**; 2. **obscene poem**.

PRIAPISME, n. m. (med.) **priapism**.

PRIÉ, n. m. E, n. f. **guest**; **person invited**.

PRIÉ-DIEU, n. m., pl. —, **fall-stool**; **folding stool**.

PRIER, v. a. (de, to) 1. **\$ to pray**; **to pray to**; 2. **\$ to beseech**; **to entreat**; **to supplicate**; **to implore**; 3. **\$ to pray**;

to entreat; 4. **\$ to beg**; **to request**; 5. (à, to) **to invite** (request a. o.'s company).

1. — Dieu, **to pray God**; **to pray to God**. 4. — q. u. de faire q. ch., **to beg**, **to request a. o. to do a. th.** 5. — q. u. à dîner, **to invite a. o. to dinner**.

— **instamment**, avec instance, **to entreat**; **to beseech** ✓; — q. u. de q. ch., **to beg**, **to request a. o. to do a. th.** Je t'en prie, je vous en prie, **pray**; **I pray you**; (do).

PRIÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **PRIER**) (of repais) **grand**; **set**; (regular).

Non —, **uninvited**. Être né —, **to have no need of being invited**.

PRIER, v. n. 1. **\$ to pray**; **to offer up prayer**; 2. **\$ to pray**; **to entreat**.

Qui prie beaucoup, **prayerful**; qui ne prie pas, **prayerless**.

PRIÈRE, n. f. 1. **\$ prayer**; 2. **\$ prayer**; **entreaty**; 3. **\$ request**; 4. **\$ petition**; 5. **vole**.

Instante —, **earnest prayer**, **entreaty**. Livre de —s, = **book**; négligence de la —, **prayerlessness**. À la — de, **at the request of**; par la —, 1. **by** =; 2. **prayingly**; par beaucoup de —s, **prayerfully**. Adresser, faire une —, **to make** ✓ **a request**; assister à la —, **to attend** = **s**; avoir égard à une —, **to comply with a request**; détourner par la —, **to deprecate**; dire ses —s, faire sa —, ses —s, **to say** ✓ **o.'s = s**; écouter, exaucer une —, **to hear** ✓ **a =**; **to hearken to a =**; offrir une —, **to offer up a =**; se mettre en —s, **to begin** ✓ **to pray**; se rendre à une —, **to grant a request**; **to comply with a request**. Qui peut être détourné par la —, **deprecable**.

PRIEUR, n. m. **prior** (superior of a convent).

Grand —, **grand** =.

PRIÈRE, n. f. **priores**.

Grande —, **grand** =.

PRIÈRE, n. m. **priory**.

PRIMAGE, n. m. (com. nav.) **primage**.

PRIMAIRE, adj. 1. **primary**; 2. **primary**; **elementary**.

PRIMAT, n. m. **primate**.

PRIMATIAL [primâciâl] E, adj. **primatical**.

PRIMATIE [primâci] n. f. **primateship**; **primacy**.

PRIMAUTE [primôte] n. f. 1. **primacy**; **preeminence**; 2. (cards, dice) **being the first to play**.

Gagner q. u. de —, **to anticipate a. o.**; (to be beforehand with a. o.); (to get ✓ the start of a. o.)

PRIME, n. f. 1. **premium**; **bounty**; 2. **premium** (of insurance); 3. (of wool) **prime wool**; 4. (cards) **primero**; 5. (cath. rel.) **prime**; 6. (com.) **bounty**; 7. (com., fin.) **premium**; 8. (cust.) **drawback**; 9. (exchange) **agio**; 10. (fenc.) **prime**; 11. (jewel.) **nebble**.

Forte —, (com., fin.) **high premium**.

— de dédommagement, (com.) **goodwill**; — d'encouragement, =; — d'encouragement accordée à la production, (com.) **bounty on production**; — d'exportation, d'importation, (com.) **bounty on exportation, on importation**. Réponse des —s, (change) **option**. À —, 1. (fin.) **at a =**; 2. (change) **with option**. Porter, produire, rapporter une —, (fin.) **to bear** ✓ **a =**.

PRIME-ABORD (DE) adv. **at first sight**.

PRIMER, v. n. 1. (play) **to lead** ✓; **to play first**; 2. **\$ to take** ✓ **the lead**; 3. **\$ to excel**; 4. **\$ (SUR, ...)** **to excel**; **to surpass**.

PRIMER, v. a. **\$ to excel**; **to surpass**.

PRIME-SAUT (DE) adv. (suddenly) **all at once**.

PRIME-SAUT-IER, IÈRE, adj. *inconsiderate; thoughtless; unthinking.*

PRIMEUR, n. f. 1. *early part of the season* (for fruit, vegetables); 2. *early fruit*; 3. *early vegetable*.

Dans la —, 1. (of fruit, vegetables) *early*; 2. (of wine) *new*.

PRIMEVERE [primivère] n. f. (bot.) (genus) *primrose*; *cowslip*; *ox-lip*.

Banc de —s, = *bed*.

PRIMEVERE [primivère] n. m. † *spring*.

PRIMICIER, n. m. *primicerius* (first dignitary of certain churches).

PRIMIDI, n. m. (Fr. hist.) *Primidi* (first day of the decade).

PRIMIPILAIRE,

PRIMIPILE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) *primipilus*.

PRIMITIF, VE, adj. 1. *primitive*; 2. § *native*; 3. (did.) *primordial*; 4. (gram.) *primitive*; *radical*.

Caractère —, *nature primitive, primitiveness*.

PRIMITIF, n. m. (gram.) *primitive*.

PRIMITIVEMENT [—tivman] adv. *primitively*.

PRIMO, adv. *firstly*; (in the first place).

PRIMOGENITURE, n. f. *primogeniture*.

Droit de —, *right of* =; *primogenitureship*.

PRIMORDIAL, E, adj. 1. *primordial*; 2. (did.) *primordial*.

PRIMORDIALEMENT [—dialman] adv. *primordially*.

PRINCE, n. m. *prince*.

Petit —, (b. s.) *petty*; très-haut, très-puissant et très-excellent —, *high and mighty* =; — royal, = *royal*.

du sang, = *of the blood*; — du sénat, (Rom. hist.) "*princeps senatus*".

Digne d'un —, *princely*; = *-like*: indigne d'un —, *unprincely*. Caractère, munificence de —, *princeliness*. De —, = *s*; of a =; *princely*; en —, *princely*.

Faire le —, *to prince*. Qui a un air, un rang de —, *princely*.

PRINCEPS [prinçess] adj. (print.) (of editions) *first printed*.

Edition —, *priniceps*.

PRINCERIE [prinçeri] n. f. *dignity of primicerius*.

PRINCESSE, n. f. *princess*.

— royale, 1. *royal* =; 2. = *royal*.

De —, *princely*; en —, *princely*. Qui a un air, un rang de —, *princely*.

PRINC-IER, IÈRE, adj. *princely*; *prince's*; of a *prince*.

PRINCIER, n. m. *primicerius* (first dignitary of certain churches).

PRINCIPAL, E, adj. 1. *principal*; *chief*; 2. (astr.) (of planets) *primary*.

Auteur —, (law) *principal*; chose —c, (th.) *principal thing*; partie —e, 1. (th.) *principal*, *chief part*; 2. (pers.) *chief*; *principal*; rang —, 1. *principal*, *chief rank*; 2. *principalness*.

PRINCIPAL, n. m. 1. (th.) *principal thing*; 2. (pers.) *chief*; *principal*; 3. *principal (money)*; *capital*; 4. *principal* (of communal colleges); *head-master*; 5. (law) *principal cause of action*.

Rembourser le —, *to reimburse the principal*; *to pay off the* =.

PRINCIPALAT, n. m. † *head-mastership* (of a communal college).

PRINCIPALEMENT [—palman] adv. *principally*; *chiefly*; "chief".

PRINCIPALITE, n. f. † *V. PRINCIPALAT*.

PRINCIPAUTE [prinçipôte] n. f. 1. *princedom* (dignity of a prince); 2. *principality* (territory); 3. (of angels) *principality*.

PRINCIPE, n. m. 1. § *beginning*; *commencement*; *origin*; 2. § *principle*; *origin*; *cause*; 3. § *principle* (rule, precept); 4. § *principle* (maxim,

rule of conduct); 5. § —s, (pl.) *principles* (good morals), *pl.*

1. Dieu est le — de toutes choses. *God is the beginning, origin of all things.* 2. Le — du mouvement, *the principle of motion.*

Sain —, *sound principle*. Femme, homme qui a des —s, *woman, man of* =; femme, homme sans —, *woman, man of no* =; *unprincipled woman, man*. Dans le —, dès le —, *from the beginning; in the first instance; originally*. Par —, on =; par un —, *de, from a = of*; sans —s, *unprincipled; devoid of* =; *without* =. Agir suivant ses —s, *to act up to o.'s* = *s*; avoir un —, *to hold* √ *a* =; avoir des —s, *to be a man of* =; *to be principled*; avoir, tenir pour —, *to hold* √ *as a* =; n'avoir pas de —, *to be unprincipled*; donner des —s à, *to inculcate, to distil principles into*; faire une pétition de —, *to beg the question*; fixer dans les —s, *to principle*; partir d'un —, *to proceed from a* =; *to set* √ *out from a* =; poser en —, *to lay* √ *down as a* =; poser un —, *to lay* √ *down a* =; tenir pour —, *to hold* √ *as a* =.

PRINCIPION, n. m. (b. s.) *petty prince*.

PRINTAN-IER, IÈRE, adj. 1. *spring*; *vernal*; 2. *spring* (fit for the season of spring).

PRINTEMPS [printan] n. m. 1. *spring*; *spring-time*; 2. "summer (year)"; 3. § *spring* (early part); *prime*; *bloom*.

Au —, *in spring*; in the =; in =-time; du —, *spring*; "vernal".

PRIORAT, n. m. *priorate*.

PRIORI (À), adv. *a priori*.

PRIORITE, n. f. *priority*; *anteriority*.

PRISABLE, adj. † *estimable*; *valuable*.

PRISE, n. f. 1. § *taking*; 2. § *capture*; 3. § *prize* (thing captured); *capture*; 4. § *hold* (means, facility of taking); 5. § (sur) *hold* (on); *influence* (over); *power* (over); *handle* (to); 6. *quarrel*; 7. —s, (pl.) *fighting*, sing.; 8. (of drugs, medicines) *dose*; 9. (of snuff) *pinch*; 10. (law) *taking* (of possession); 11. (nav.) *prize*.

Fort —, *strong hold*. — de corps, 1. (civ. law) *arrest*; 2. (crim. law) *apprehension*; — d'habit, (of friars) *taking the habit*; — de vapeur, *mouth of the steam at the boiler*. Parts de —, (pl.) *prize-money*, sing. Amariner une —, (nav.) *to man a prize*; avoir — sur, 1. § *to have* = of; 2. § *to have a* = on; avoir une — de corps contre q. u., (law) *to have a writ out against a. o.*; donner — sur §, *to give* √ *a* = on; *to give* √ *a handle to*; donner — sur soi, *to expose o.'s self*; être aux —s, *to clash*; être aux —s avec, 1. § *to be engaged in a struggle*; 2. § *to struggle*; être de bonne —, *to be a lawful prize*; être en —, (th.) *to be exposed to be taken*; être hors de —, *to be out of reach*; en être aux —s, 1. *to be fighting*; 2. *to be disputing*; faire —, (build.) *to set* √; faire une —, *to make* √ *a capture*; lâcher —, *to loose*; *to quit* o.'s =; *to let* √ *go o.'s* =; (to let √ *go*; ne pas lâcher —, *to keep* √ = of; mettre aux —s, *to set* √ together by the ears; obtenir — de corps contre q. u., (law) *to take* √ *out a writ against a. o.*; signifier à q. u. un commandement tendant à — de corps, (law) *to serve a writ upon a. o.*; en venir aux —s, *to grapple with each other*; (to seize each other).

PRISEE, n. f. § *appraisalment*.

PRISER, v. a. 1. § *to appraise* (goods); *to estimate*; *to value*; 2. § *to esteem*; *to value*; *to prize*.

SE PRISER, pr. v. *to prize o.'s self*; *to set* √ *a value on o.'s self*.

PRISER, v. n. *to take* √ *snuff*.

PRISEUR, R, n. m. SE, n. f. *snuff-taker*.

PRISEUR, SE, adj. *that appraises*.

Commissaire —, 1. *appraiser*; 2. *auctioneer*; expert —, *appraiser*; expert — assermenté, *sworn appraiser*.

PRISMATIQUE, adj. *prismatic*.

Corps —, *prismoid*.

PRISME, n. m. § *prism*.

— de remplissage, (of canals) *volume of water*. A double —, *diprismatic*; en forme de —, 1. *in the form of a prism*; 2. *prismatically*.

PRISON, n. f. 1. § *prison*; *gaol*; *jail*; 2. § *prison*; *imprisonment*; *confinement*; 3. § *prison*.

— d'état, *state prison*. Bris de —, (law) *breach of* —; directeur de —, *governor of a gaol*; gardien de —, *gaoler*; pilier de —, (jest.) *gaol-bird*. En prison, in =; in confinement. Conduire en —, *to take* √ *to* =; envoyer en —, *to send* √ *to* =, *gaol*; être dans la — de saint Grépin, *to wear* √ *shoes that pinch one*; être en —, *garder* —, la —, *tenir* —, *to lie* √, *to be in* =; forcer une —, *to break* =, *out of* =; mettre en —, *to put* √ *into* =, *gaol*; se faire mettre en —, *to get* √ *into* =, *gaol*; *to go* √ *to* =, *gaol*; retirer, tirer de —, *to take* √ *out of* =, *gaol*; sortir de —, *to come* √ *out of* =, *gaol*; sorti de —, *out of* =, *gaol*.

PRISONNI-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. *prisoner*.

— d'état, *state* =. Se constituer —, *to surrender o.'s self a* =; *to surrender*; (to give √ *o.'s self up*; faire —, *to take* √ =; garder, tenir —, *to keep* √ *in custody*; garder un — à vue, *not to let* √ *a* = *out of sight*; se rendre —, *to surrender o.'s self a* =; *to surrender*; tenir —, 1. § *to keep* √ *in custody*; 2. § *to keep* √ *a* =.

PRIVATIF, VE, adj. 1. (gram.) *privative*; 2. (law) *in secerally*.

Possession privative, (law) *secerally*.

PRIVATIF, n. m. (gram.) *privative*.

PRIVATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. (act) *deprivation*; 2. (state) *privation*; *deprivation*; 3. (by death) *bereavement*.

Vivre de —s, *to live* √ *in privation*. Qui cause —, *privative*.

PRIVATIVEMENT [—tivman] adv. (À, of) *exclusively*; *to the exclusion*.

— à tout autre, = *of all others*.

PRIVAUTE [privôte] n. f. 1. *extreme familiarity*; 2. (b. s.) *liberty*.

PRIVE, E, adj. 1. *private* (not public); 2. † *familiar*; 3. (of animals) *tame*.

Non —, (of animals) *untamed*. Conseil —, *pricy council*; personne —e, *private individual*.

PRIVE, n. m. † *water-closet*; *necessary*; *pricy*.

PRIVEMENT, adv. † *familiarly*.

PRIVER, v. a. 1. (DE) *to deprive* (of); *to debar* (from); (to cut √ *off* (from)); 2. (DE, of) *to bereave* √; 3. *to domesticate* (animals); *to tame*.

Qui n'a pas été privé, 1. *undeprived*; 2. *untamed*.

PRIVILEGE, n. m. 1. *privilege*; 2. *franchise*; 3. (law) *preference to which a creditor is entitled*; *preference*.

— d'imprimer, pour imprimer, *license*; — accordé par le souverain, *royal franchise*. Atteinte portée aux —s, *breach of privilege*; privation de ses —s, *disfranchisement*; trouble apporté dans l'exercice d'un —, *disturbance of franchise*. Par —, *by way of privilege*; sans —, 1. *unprivileged*; 2. *unexempt*. Accorder un —, 1. *to grant a privilege*; 2. *to license* (printers); imprimer avec —, *to print with authority*; imprimé sans —, *unlicensed*; priver de ses —s, 1. *to de-*

prive of o.'s privileges; 2. to disfranchise.

PRIVILÉGIÉ, E, adj. 1. privileged; 2. (DE, from) exempt; 3. (of theatres) licensed; 4. (law) (of creditors) entitled to preference.

Non —, 1. unprivileged; 2. unexempt. Lieu —, privileged place.

PRIVILÉGIÉ, n. m. privileged person.

PRIVILÉGIER, v. a. to privilege.

PRIX [pri] n. m. 1. price (value of a. th. to be sold); 2. cost (sum a. th. costs); 3. value; 4. price; expense; cost; 5. value; worth; estimation; 6. prize; reward; recompense; 7. (com.) price; cost; 8. (school.) prize.

1. Le — des marchandises, the price of goods.

Bas —, 1. cheap; low price; 2. undervalue; — convenu, = agreed on; — courant, 1. current; 2. (com.) market; — courants, (pl.) = current (list of prices), sing.; — coûtant, cost; — prime cost; le dernier —, 1. the last; 2. the lowest; — fait, regular, settled; — fixe, 1. set; 2. (com.) no abatement made; — juste, fair; le plus juste —, the lowest; — mauvais —, undervalue; — naturel, natural; — ordinaire, 1. regular; 2. customary charge; — partagé, (school.) bracketed; — pécuniaire, money; — raisonnable, fair; — régulateur, standard; — de marché, market; — en numéraire, money; — de revient, net cost; natural = Choses de —, valuables, pl.; magasin à — fixe, shop in which no abatement is made; remporteur de —, (school.) prize-taker; série des —, schedule of —s. — pour —, 1. for =; 2. on a fair comparison. À bas —, at a low; au — coûtant, at prime cost; at cost; à un — élevé, at a dear rate; à — fixe; at one; à moitié —, at half price; à tout —, at any; at any rate; à vil —, under; for less than the value; dirt cheap; à quelque — que ce soit, at any —, rate; au — de, 1. at the expense of; 2. in comparison with; au-dessous du —, under; de —, of value; d'un grand —, of great value; de peu de —, of little value; uncostly; hors de —, beyond all; at an immoderately high; sans —, 1. invaluable; above all; priceless; 2. without any; valueless; unprized. Abaisser, diminuer le —, to depreciate the value; acheter à bas, bon —, to buy cheap; augmenter, hausser un —, to raise a; avoir un —, (com.) to bear a; n'avoir point de —, être sans —, to be invaluable; baisser, diminuer un —, to lower a; donner pour — commun, (com.) to average; faire, mettre le — soi-même, to take a. th. at o.'s own; maintenir un —, (com.) to keep up a; mettre un — à q. ch., to set a = on a. th.; mettre à — la tête de q. u., to set a = on a. o.'s head; obtenir un —, (com.) to fetch a; partager un —, to divide a; rehausser le —, to enhance the value; remporter un —, 1. to win a prize; to carry off a prize; 2. (school.) to take a prize; faire tomber un —, to bring down a; vendre à tout —, to sell at any; vendre à vil —, to sell under =.

PROBABILISME, n. m. (theol.) probabilism.

PROBABILITÉ, n. f. 1. probability; likelihood; 2. —s, (pl.) (math.) chances, pl.; probability, sing.; 3. (theol.) probability.

Calcul, doctrine des —s, (math.) doctrine of chances; theory of probabilities. Selon toute —, in all probability. Être de la plus grande —, to be highly probable.

PROBABLE, adj. 1. probable; likely; 2. (theol.) probable.

(PROBABLE conj. neg. requires the subj.)

PROBABLEMENT, adv. probably; likely.

PROBANTE, adj. 1. (of documents) probatory; probative; 2. (of reasons) convincing.

En forme —, in an authentic form.

PROBATION [—àcion] n. f. probation.

De —, of =; probational; probationary.

PROBATOIRE, adj. probatory; probative.

PROBE, adj. of probity; of integrity; honest; upright.

PROBITÉ, n. f. probity; integrity; honesty; uprightness; (fair dealing.

— éprouvée, tried; — reconnue, acknowledged, known; — suspecte, questionable. 1a — est la meilleure politique, honesty is the best policy.

PROBLÉMATIQUE, adj. problematical.

PROBLÉMATIQUEMENT [—tikman] adv. problematically.

PROBLÈME, n. m. 1. (DE, in; POUR, to) problem; 2. (geom.) problem; 3. (log.) problem; 4. (math.) problem; question.

Calculer un —, (math.) to work a problem, question; poser un —, to state a =, question; résoudre un —, to solve a =, a question.

PROBOSCIDÉ, n. m. 1. † proboscis; 2. (her.) proboscis.

PROCEDE, n. m. 1. proceeding (manner of acting); procedure; 2. behaviour; conduct; 3. usage; handsome conduct; 4. process; operation; 5. (a. & m.) stage; 6. (arts & sciences) process.

6. — chimique, chemical process.

Avoir des —s, avoir de bons —s, to behave handsomely; manquer aux —s, to behave unhandsomely.

PROCÉDER, v. n. 1. (DE, from; À, to) to proceed; to pass; to go forward, on; 2. (th.) (DE) to proceed (from); to arise (from); to originate (in); to spring (from); to come (from); 3. to proceed; to act; to deport, to conduct o.'s self; to behave; 4. (law) to proceed.

Manière de —, procedure.

PROCEDURE, n. f. (law) 1. (sing.) proceedings, pl.; 2. practice (manner of proceeding); 3. (sing.) pleadings, pl. Frais de —, law expenses, charges, pl.

PROCES, n. m. law-suit; suit; trial; process.

— civil, civil suit; — criminel, criminal =, process. — devant tous les juges de la cour, trial at bar. Au —, on trial; en —, at law; sans forme de —, without trial; without judge or jury; sans autre forme de —, without further ceremony; without more ado. Être en —, to be at law; faire le — à, 1. to prosecute (a. o.); to try; to bring to trial; 2. to criticize (a. th.); 3. (to call (a. o.) to account; gagner son —, (law) to recover; to gain o.'s suit; intenter un — à q. u., to institute proceedings against a. o.; to sue a. o.; pendre un — au croc, to suspend, to stop proceedings.

PROCESSION-F, VE, adj. (pers.) litigious.

PROCESSION, n. f. 1. procession (religious); 2. (theol.) procession.

De —, of =; processional; processional; en —, in =. Aller, marcher en —, to walk in =; faire une —, to make a =. C'est une —, une — continue, it is quite a =.

PROCESSIONAL, adj.

PROCESSIONNEL, n. m. book of prayers for processions.

PROCESSIONNELLEMENT [—nèlman] adv. in procession.

PROCES-VERBAL, n. m. pl. PROCES-VERBAUX, 1. (sing.) (of deliberative assemblies) proceedings, pl.; 2. book of proceedings; 3. (law) official report; report; 4. (parl.) journal.

Registre des procès-verbaux, book of proceedings. Dresser un —, to draw up; to make an official report.

PROCHAIN, E, adj. 1. near (in place); 2. next (in place); nearest; 3. next (in time); 4. (th.) approaching; 5. (th.) early; 6. (phil.) proximate.

4. Son départ est —, his departure is approaching. 5. Dans un — numéro, in an early number.

Cause —e, proximate cause.

[PROCHAIN may precede the n.]

PROCHAIN, n. m. † neighbour (fellow-creature).

[PROCHAIN must not be confounded with voisin.]

PROCHAINEMENT [prochiennman] adv. shortly; in a short time; soon.

PROCHE, adj. 1. (DE, to, ...) near (in place); nigh; 2. near (in time); approaching; (at hand; 3. (of relationship) near.

— parenté, near relationship; nearness.

[PROCHE in the 3rd sense generally precedes the n.]

PROCHE, prep. (DE, ...) near (in place).

PROCHE, adv. near (in place); nigh.

Tout —, quite near; close; close by. De — en —, 1. from one place to another (in the neighbourhood); 2. gradually; by degrees.

PROCHES, n. m. (pl.) relatives, pl.; relations, pl.; friends, pl.; kinsmen, pl.; kindred, sing.; kin, sing.

PROCHRONISME, n. m. prochronism.

PROCLAMATEUR, n. m. (did.) proclaimer.

PROCLAMATION [—àcion] n. f. proclamation.

Décrier par —, to cry down; faire une —, to make a proclamation; publier une —, to issue a proclamation.

PROCLAMER, v. a. 1. to proclaim; 2. to trumpet; to show forth; to blaze forth; (to give out.

Personne qui proclame, proclaimer.

PROCLAME, E, pa. p. V. senses of PROCLAMER.

Non —, unproclaimed.

PROCOMBANT [prokonban] E, adj. (bot.) procumbent.

PROCONSUL, n. m. (Rom. hist.) proconsul.

PROCONSULAIRE, adj. (Rom. hist.) proconsular.

PROCONSULAT, n. m. (Rom. hist.) proconsulship.

PROCREATION [—àcion] n. f. procreation.

Faculté de la —, procreativity.

De —, procreative.

PROCRÉER, v. a. to procreate; to beget.

Animal, personne qui procrée, procreator. Qui procrée, procreating.

PROCRÉE, E, pa. p. procreated; begetten.

— en légitime mariage, (law) born in wedlock.

PROCURATEUR, n. m. procurator (of Genoa and Venice).

PROCURATION [—àcion] n. f. 1. procurator; power; 2. proxy (thing); 3. (com.) procurator; 4. (law) power, letter of attorney; warrant of attorney; warrant.

De —, procuratory; par —, 1. by procurator; 2. by proxy. Avoir une —, (law) to have a power, letter of attorney; donner — à q. u. (pour), (law)

to empower a. o. (to); recevoir — (pour), (law) to be empowered (to).

PROCURER, v. a. 1. (λ, ...) to procure (for, ...); to obtain (for); to be an obtainer (of); (to get √ (for, ...)); 2. (b. s.) (by bribery) to suborn.

1. — q. ch. à q. u., to procure, to obtain, to get a. th. for a. o.; to procure, to get a. o. a. th.

Chose qui procure, *procurer* (of); personne qui procure, *procureur* (of); obtainer (of). Facile à —, procurable.

PROCURE, E, pa. p. *procured*; obtained; got.

Non —, 1. unobtained; 2. (by bribery) unsuborned. Pouvoir être —, to be obtainable.

SE PROCURER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to procure; to obtain; (to get √; 2. (pers.) (to come √ by; 3. (th.) to be procured, obtained, got.

Qu'on peut —, procurable.

PROCUREUR, n. m. 1. proxy (person); 2. agent; 3. (of religious orders) procurator; 4. (law) procurator; 5. † (law) solicitor; attorney.

— général, attorney general (of a superior court). — de la république, *procureur* (public prosecutor) of the republic (in an inferior court); — du roi, king's *procureur* (public prosecutor in an inferior court).

PROCUREUSE [—reüz] n. f. 1. † solicitor's, attorney's lady, wife.

— générale, attorney general's lady. — du roi, lady of the king's *procureur*.

PRODIGALEMENT [—galman] adv. lavishly; prodigally; profusely; wastefully.

PRODIGALITÉ, n. f. 1. prodigality; lavishness; extravagance; profusion; profuseness; wastefulness; 2. act of prodigality, extravagance.

Avec —, prodigally; lavishly; profusely; wastefully.

PRODIGE, n. m. 1. prodigy; "wonder-work; 2. (pers.) prodigy.

Faire des —s, to do √ prodigies; tenir du —, (th.) to be prodigious. Qui fait des —s, wonder-working.

PRODIGIEUSEMENT [—eüzman] adv. 1. prodigiously; wondrously; wondrous; wonderfully; 2. stupendously.

PRODIGIEUX [—eüz] SE, adj. 1. prodigious; wondrous; wonderful; 2. stupendous.

Grandeur prodigieuse, stupendousness; nature prodigieuse, 1. prodigiousness; wonderfulness; 2. stupendousness.

PRODIGE, n. m. 1. prodigal; lavish; unsparing; 2. " (th.) wasteful.

Peu —, unlavish; not prodigal. L'enfant —, the prodigal son. Être — de, to be prodigal, lavish, unsparing of; to be a lavish of.

PRODIGE, n. m. prodigal; (spend-thrift).

PRODIGUER, v. a. to lavish; to be a lavish of; to be prodigal of; (to throw away).

PRODIGE, E, pa. p. *lavished*; thrown away.

Non —, unlavished.

SE PRODIGER, pr. v. 1. (th.) to be lavished; to be thrown away; 2. (pers.) to make √ o's self cheap.

PRODRÔME, n. m. 1. introduction; preface; 2. (sing.) (med.) premonitory symptoms, pl.

PRODUCTEUR, n. m. (pol. econ.) producer.

PRODUC-TEUR, TRICE, adj. (philos.) productive.

Action productrice, efficiency; efficiency.

PRODUCTIBILITÉ, n. f. (did.) productiveness.

PRODUCTIBLE, adj. (did.) producible.

PRODUCTIF, VE, adj. productive.

Peu —, unproductive. Nature productive, productiveness.

PRODUCTION [produksion] n. f. 1. production; 2. (anat.) growth; 3. (rur. econ.) breeding; 4. (law) exhibition (of deeds); 5. (sing.) (law) deeds exhibited, pl.

— contre nature, unnatural birth.

PRODUIRE, v. a. (conj. like Conduire) 1. √ to produce; 2. √ to bring forth; 3. √ to yield; to bear √; 4. √ to produce; to be productive of; to beget √; to cause; 5. √ to bring √ out; to send √ forth; 6. √ to exhibit; to show √; to set √ forth; 7. √ to adduce (authorities, reasons); 8. √ to introduce (a. o.); 9. (did.) to generate; 10. (law) to exhibit.

Chose qui produit, producer; personne qui produit, (V. senses) 1. producer; 2. exhibitor (of documents). Qui produit, (V. senses) productive (of); qui ne produit pas, unproductive (of). Qu'on produise ..., (law) let... be forthcoming.

PRODUIT, E, pa. p. V. senses of PRODUIRE.

Pièce — e, (law) 1. document exhibited; 2. exhibit. Pouvoir être —, to be producible.

SE PRODUIRE, pr. v. (V. senses of PRODUIRE) 1. to go √ forth; 2. to introduce o's self; 3. √ to become √ known.

PRODUIRE, v. n. (conj. like Conduire) (law) to deliver particulars.

PRODUIT, n. m. 1. produce; 2. (sing.) proceeds, pl.; 3. (arith.) product; 4. (chem.) production; 5. (sing.) (com.) proceeds, pl.; 6. (pol. econ.) product; 7. (geom.) product; 8. (math.) factum; 9. (mech.) performance.

— chimique, 1. (chem.) chemical production; 2. (com.) chemical =; (trade chemical) — indigène, (pol. econ.) home product; — libre, freely produced commodity; — marchand, (com.) marketable commodity; — naturel, raw produce; — net, (sing.) (com.) net proceeds, pl.

PROÉMINENCE, n. f. prominence; prominency; protuberance.

PROÉMINENT, E, adj. prominent; protuberant.

D'une manière — e, prominently. Être —, to be =; (to stand √, to stick out).

PROFANATEUR, n. m. profaner.

PROFANATION [—nasion] n. f. 1. √ √ profanation (violation of a. th. sacred); 2. √ profanation; pollution; defilement.

Avec —, with =; profanely; sans —, without =; unpolluted.

PROFANE, adj. √ (de, to) profane.

Conduite —, profaneness; = conduct; langage —, = language; nature —, profaneness.

PROFANE, v. a. 1. √ √ to profane (violate a. th. sacred); 2. √ to profane; to pollute; to defile.

PROFANE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of PROFANE) unhallowed; unholy.

Non —, (V. senses) unprofaned; unpolluted.

PROFÉRER, v. a. to utter; (to speak √).

Personne qui profère, utterer. Qu'on peut —, utterable.

PROFÉRÉ, E, pa. p. uttered; spoken.

Non —, unuttered; unspoken; " unbreathed.

PROF-ÈS, ESSE, adj. (rel. ord.) professed.

PROF-ÈS, n. m. ESSE, n. f. professed friar, m.; professed nun, f.

PROFESSER, v. a. 1. to profess; to make √ a profession of; to be a professor of; 2. to declare; 3. to teach √ (a. th.); to be a teacher of; to be a professor of; 4. to lecture on (a. th.); 5. to practice (an art, a profession); to exercise.

Personne qui professe, (V. senses) professor (of).

PROFESSER, v. n. 1. to teach √; to be a teacher; 2. to be a professor; 3. to lecture; to be a lecturer.

PROFESSEUR, n. m. 1. (b. s.) professor (person that makes a public declaration of his opinions); 2. practitioner (of an art); 3. teacher; master; 4. professor; 5. √ lecturer.

— adjoint, — suppléant, assistant =. Fonctions de —, (pl.) 1. mastership, sing.; 2. professorship, sing.; 3. lectureship, sing. De —, professorial; professorry.

PROFESSION, n. f. 1. profession; declaration; 2. trade; calling; business; vocation; 3. profession; liberal profession; 4. (rel. ord.) profession.

Personne qui fait — de loi publique, professor. Étranger à une —, unprofessional; indigne d'une —, unprofessional. Dans sa —, 1. (V. senses) professional; 2. professionally; de —, 1. professedly; 2. by trade; by o's calling; 3. professionally; by, by o's profession; de sa —, professional; par —, professionally. Faire une —, to make √ a profession; faire — de, to make √ a profession of; to profess.

PROFESSIONNEL, LE, adj. 1. adapted to business, trades; 2. adapted to professions.

PROFESSORAL, E, adj. professorial.

PROFESSORAT, n. m. 1. teaching; 2. professorship; 3. lectureship.

PROFIL [profil] n. m. 1. profile; side-front; 2. (arch.) profile; 3. (draw.) section.

— en long, longitudinal section; — en travers, transversal, transverse =. De —, in profile.

PROFILER, v. a. 1. (arch.) to profile; 2. (draw.) to profile.

PROFIT, n. m. 1. √ profit (gain); 2. √ profit; benefit; utility; advantage; use; 3. ± improvement; progress; 4. —s, (pl.) (of servants) vails, pl.; 5. (com.) profit; 6. (com.) behalf.

— clair et net, clear, net profit; — tout clair, clear =; — s éventuels, perquisites, pl.; — légitime, fair =; — maritime, (sing.) —s maritimes, (pl.) (nav. law) bottomry-interest; marine, maritime interest, sing.; — net, clear =, gain. — s et pertes, (book-k.) = and loss. Personne qui met à —, improver (of). Au — de, 1. for the benefit of; for the use of; 2. (com.) in behalf of; avec —, 1. profitably; 2. availably; sans —, 1. unprofitable; profitless; 2. unprofitably; 3. unimproved. Donner du —, to yield a =; faire du —, to be profitable, economical; faire son — de, to make √ a = by; mettre à —, to profit by; (to turn to account; retirer, tirer du — de, 1. √ to profit by; to derive = from; 2. √ to profit by; to benefit by; to derive, to reap benefit (from); 3. √ to avail o's self of; to take √ advantage of. Il n'y a pas de — sans peine, no gains without pains.

PROFITABLE, adj. profitable.

Nature —, profitability.

PROFITER, v. n. 1. (sur, by; à, by) to profit; to gain; to get √; 2. √ (de, by) to profit; to derive profit (from); to benefit (by); to derive, to reap benefit (from); 3. √ (de) to improve (...); to avail o's self (of); to take √ advantage (of).

Dont on n'a pas profité, (V. senses) unimproved.

PROFOND, E, adj. 1. √ (th.) deep; " profound; 2. √ (of measure) deep; 3. √ (th.) profound; deep; 4. √ (pers.) profound; 5. √ (b. s.) (pers.) consummate; complete; 6. √ (of groans, sighs, sobs) deep-fetched; deep-heaved; " deep-laid; 7. (of inclinations of the

body) low; 8. (of night) dark; 9. (of sleep) profound; (sound) deep.

1. Un précipice —, un — précipice, a deep precipice; une racine —, a deep root. 2. Un puits — de 100 mètres, a well a hundred metres deep. 3. Une science —, a profound, deep learning; une douleur —, a profound, deep grief; un esprit —, a profound, deep mind; — respect, respect —, a profound respect. 4. Un — mathématicien, a profound mathematician.

Endroit —, depth; (deep place. Devenir plus —, to deepen; (to become) to get deeper.

[PROFOND may often precede the n. both in the proper and figurative senses. V. Ex. 1, 3, 4.]

PROFOND, n. m. 1. depth (deepest part); 2. profound; abyss.

PROFONDEMENT, adv. 1. || deeply; * profoundly; 2. § profoundly; deeply; 3. (of sleeping) profoundly; soundly.

PROFONDEUR, n. f. 1. (th.) depth; * profundity; 2. || (of measure) depth; 3. § (th.) profoundness; profundity; depth; 4. § (pers.) penetration; profoundness; depth; 5. (geom.) depth; 6. (tact.) depth.

1. Un puits qui a 100 mètres de —, a well that is a hundred metres in depth.

Grande —, 1. great depth; 2. (nav.) deep water. De —, (tact.) deep. Avoir ... de —, to be ... in depth; to be ... deep.

PROFUSEMENT, adv. profusely.

PROFUSION, n. f. profusion; profuseness.

À —, en —, in profusion; avec —, profusely; jusqu'à —, to =. Donner avec —, to give profusely; to be profuse in; faire des —s, to spend profusely. Oh il y a — (de), profuse (of); where there is = (of).

PROGENITURE, n. f. + (jest.) progeny; offspring.

PROGNOSIS [prognôzi] n. f. + (med.) prognosis.

PROGNOSTIC [prognostik] n. m. (med.) + V. PROXOSTIC.

PROGRAMME, n. m. programme. — de spectacle, play-bill.

PROGRES, n. m. (sing., pl.) 1. || progress (moving forward); course, sing.; 2. § progress, sing.; 3. § improvement; 4. § proficiency.

— en arrière, (V. senses) disimprovement. Absence, défaut de —, unproficiency; personne qui a fait de grands —s, proficient. De — en —, (V. senses) 1. from progress to progress; 2. onward and onward; en état de —, in progress; sans —, without progress; unimproved. Arrêter le — de, to arrest the progress; (to stand) in the way of; faire du —, des —, 1. || to make progress; to progress; to proceed; to advance; 2. § to make progress; to progress; 3. to improve; to profit; faire faire du — à (q. u.), 1. || to get forward; to get on; 2. § to improve; to be improved of; (to get) forward, on; faire faire des — à q. ch., to improve a. th.; avoir fait du —, (V. senses) to be improved; avoir fait de grands —, (V. senses) 1. § to be greatly improved; 2. to attain proficiency. Qui ne fait pas faire de —, (V. senses) unimproving.

PROGRESSER, v. n. § to progress; to improve.

PROGRESSIF, VE, adj. || § progressive.

Marche progressive || §, (sing.) progressiveness, sing.; advances, pl.

PROGRESSION, n. f. 1. || § progression; 2. (math.) progression.

— croissante, (math.) ascending =; — décroissante, descending =.

PROGRESSIVEMENT [progrɛsivman] adv. progressively; (by degrees; (by steps).

PROHIBER, v. a. 1. (cust.) to prohibit; 2. (law) to forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

PROHIBITI-F, VE, adj. 1. (cust.) prohibitive; prohibitory; 2. (law) prohibitive; prohibitory.

PROHIBITION [—bicion] n. f. (cust.) prohibition; 2. (law) prohibition; interdiction.

PROIE, n. f. || § prey.

Animal, bête de —, beast, animal cf =; oiseau de —, bird of =. Âpre, ardent à la —, eager after, upon =. Demeurer, rester en — à || §, to fall a = to; devenir la — de, to fall a = to; donner q. u., q. ch. en — à, to make a. o.; a. th. a = to; être en — à, 1. || § to be preyed upon by; 2. § to be a = to; être la — de || §, to be the = of; faire sa — (de) || §, to prey (on, upon); livrer en — à, to give up a = to; vivre de —, 1. to live on =; 2. (did.) to be predaceous.

PROJECTILE, adj. projectile.

PROJECTILE, n. m. 1. projectile. 2. (mil.) projectile.

PROJECTION [projekcion] n. f. 1. || projection (throwing forward); 2. (geom.) projection; 3. (persp.) projection.

— orthographique, (persp.) front.

PROJECTURE, n. f. (arch.) projecture.

PROJET, n. m. 1. project; 2. design; scheme; plan; 3. rough draft; 4. (arts) design.

— extravagant, wild project, scheme. — en l'air, idle =; — de lui (V. loi). Faiseur, faiseuse de —s, homme, (m.) femme (f.) à —, projector; schemer. En —, en état de —, in contemplation. Avoir le — (de), to have a = (to); to have it in contemplation (to); faire un —, to make a =; faire des —s, 1. to make =s; 2. to scheme; former un —, 1. to form, to make a =; 2. to make, to lay a scheme; former des —s en l'air, to form idle =; imaginer un —, to contrive a scheme. Qui fait des —s, scheming.

PROJETEUR [projtɛ] v. a. 1. || to project; to throw out; to cast forward; 2. || to project; to delineate; 3. § to project; to contemplate; 4. § to scheme.

SE PROJETER, pr. v. || to project; to jut; to be prominent; to stand out.

PROJETEUR [projtɛ] v. n. to form projects.

PROJETEUR-R [projtɛr] n. m. SE, n. f. (b. s.) projector; person full of projects.

PROLAPSE, n. m.

PROLAPSUS [—suss] n. m. (surg.) prolapsus.

PROLEGOMÈNES, n. m. (did.) prolegomena, pl.

PROLEPSE, n. f. (rhet.) prolepsis (anticipation).

De —, proleptic; proleptical.

PROLEPTIQUE, adj. (med.) proleptic; proleptical.

PROLÉTAIRE, adj. proletarian (mean, vulgar).

PROLÉTAIRE, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) proletary; 2. proletary (person having no mark of distinction).

PROLIFÈRE, adj. (nat. sc.) prolific.

PROLIFIQUE, adj. 1. (bot.) prolific; 2. (med.) prolific; 3. (phys.) prolific.

Non —, unprolific.

PROLIXE, adj. 1. (th.) prolix; 2. (pers.) diffuse; verbose.

D'une manière —, prolixly.

PROLIXEMENT [proliksman] adv. § prolixly.

PROLIXITE, n. f. prolixity; prolixness.

Avec —, with =; prolixly.

PROLOGUE, n. m. prologue.

Introduire, présenter par un —, to prologue.

PROLONGATION [—âcion] n. f. § prolongation (time added); protraction.

PROLONGE, n. f. 1. (artil.) binding-rope; 2. (artil.) ammunition waygon; 3. (tech.) binding-rope.

PROLONGEMENT [prolonjman] n. m. || prolongation (space added).

PROLONGER, v. a. 1. || to prolong (in space); to lengthen; 2. § to prolong (in time); to protract; to lengthen; (to lengthen out; (to draw) out; to stretch out; 3. (geom.) to produce; 4. (nav.) to sail along (coast, the land); 5. (nav.) to bring (a ship) alongside (of another).

Chose qui prolonge, prolonger (of); personne qui prolonge, prolonger (of); protractor (of).

SE PROLONGER, pr. v. 1. || (of place) to extend; 2. § to be prolonged.

PROMENADE [promenad] n. f. 1. (action) walking; 2. walk; 3. airing; 4. drive; 5. (place) walk; 6. (place) promenade; 7. ride (road); 8. (of public establishments) ambulatory; deambulatory.

— retirée, by walk. — à cheval, ride; ride on horse-back; — sur l'eau, 1. excursion; 2. sail; 3. row; — à pied, walk; — à la voile, 1. sail; 2. cruise; — en voiture, drive; ride.

Propre à la —, ambulatory. Aller à la —, 1. to go for a walk; 2. to go for a ride; 3. to go for a drive; faire la —, (V. senses) to take the dust; faire une —, 1. to take a walk; (to take) to have a run; 2. to take an airing; 3. to take a ride; 4. to take a drive; faire faire à q. u. une —, 1. to take a. o. for a walk; to take a. o. out; 2. to take a. o. for an airing; to take a. o. out; 3. to take a. o. for a drive; to give a. o. a drive.

PROMENER [promenɛ] v. a. 1. to take out (animals); 2. to conduct (a. o.); (to lead) to take about; to lead about; 3. (scr., to) to direct; 4. to take (a. o.) for a walk; to take out; 5. to take (a. o.) for an airing; to take out; 6. to take (a. o.) for a ride; 7. to take (a. o.) for a drive; 8. to turn (o.'s eyes, looks); to turn about.

SE PROMENER, pr. v. 1. || to walk; 2. || to take a walk; to go for a walk; (to take) a run; (to go) for a run; (to take) a turn, stroll; 3. || to take an airing; 4. || to take a ride; 5. || to take a drive; 6. || to promenade; 7. § (th.) to wander; to wander about.

— à cheval, to ride; to ride on horse-back; (to take) a ride; — sur l'eau, 1. to go on the water; 2. to go out for a sail; 3. to go for a row; — en long et en large, 1. to walk up and down; to walk backward and forward; 2. to ride up and down; 3. to drive up and down; — à pied, too walk; — en voiture, to drive out; too take a drive. Aller —, 1. to go for a walk; 2. to ride out; 3. to drive out; to go for a drive; envoyer q. u. promener (to send a. o. about his business; to send a. o. packing. Allez vous promener! va te promener! go about your business! be off!

PROMENEUR-R [promenɛr] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. person than takes (another) out; 2. pedestrian; walker; 3. rider; 4. person taking a drive, ride.

PROMENOIR [promenoir] n. m. walk; place for walking.

PROMESSE, n. f. 1. (à, to; de, to) promise; word; 2. promissory note; note of hand.

— formelle, express promise; — tacite, implied =. Auteur d'une —, promiser; faiseur, faiseuse de —, promiser; inexécution, infraction, violation d'une —, breach of =; personne qui fait une —, promiser; personne à qui

Pon a fait une —, *promises*. Par forme de —, *promissory*. Accomplir une —, *s'acquitter d'une* —, *to perform, to fulfil* a = ; arracher une — à q. u., *to extort a = from a. o.* ; faire une —, *to make* a = ; fausser sa —, *to forfeit o.'s* = ; garder sa —, *to keep* a. o.'s = ; manquer à sa —, *to break* a. o.'s = ; remplir une —, *to fulfil, to perform* a = ; se ruiner en —s, *to perform none of o.'s* = s ; sommer q. u. de sa —, *de tenir sa —, to call on a. o. to perform, to fulfil his* = ; tenir sa —, *to keep* a. o.'s = . Qui contient une —, *promissory*.

PROMETTANT, n. m. (law) *promiser; promisor*.

PROMETTEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (b. s.) *promiser*.

PROMETTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) (à, to; de, to) *to promise*.

— monts et merveilles, *to promise wonders; to promise fair*. Personne qui promet, *promiser (of)*. Je vous le promets (, I promise you. — et tenir sont deux, *it is one thing to promise and another to perform*.

SE PROMETTRE, pr. v. (de) 1. *to promise o.'s self (to)*; 2. *to resolve (on, to)*.

PROMETTRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) (de, to) 1. *to promise*; 2. *to be promising; to promise, to bid* a. o. *fair; to be hopeful*.

— beaucoup, *to be very promising*; — peu, *to be unpromising*. Personne qui promet, *promiser*.

PROMINENCE, n. f. † *prominence*.

PROMINENT, E, adj. † *prominent*.

PROMINER, v. n. † *to be prominent*.

PROMISCUITE, n. f. (pers.) *promiscuousness; mixing*.

PROMISSION, n. f. † *promise*.

Terre de —, *land of =*.

PROMONTOIRE, n. m. (geog.) *promontory; head-land*.

PROMOTEUR, n. m. *promoter*.

PROMOTION [promoción] n. f. 1. *promotion* (raising in rank of several persons); 2. *promotion* (being raised in rank several together).

Faire une —, *to make* a. o. =.

PROMOUVOIR, v. a. (pa. p. PROMU) (à, to) *to promote* (raise to dignity).

[Promouvoir is not used except in the inf. and in the compound tenses.]

PROMPT [pron] E, adj. 1. *prompt; speedy; quick*; 2. *ready; unhesitating; quick*; 3. *sudden*; 4. *hasty*; 5. (b. s.) *hasty; choleric; passionate*.

Non —, (V. senses) *unready*. — comme l'éclair, *as quick as lightning*.

PROMPTEMENT [promptman] adv. 1. *promptly; speedily; quickly*; in *quick time*; 2. *readily; unhesitatingly; quickly*; 3. *suddenly*; 4. *hastily*; 5. (b. s.) *hastily; passionately*.

PROMPTITUDE [promptud] n. f. 1. *promptitude; speed; speediness; quickness*; 2. *readiness; quickness*; 3. *suddenness*; 4. *hastiness*; 5. (b. s.) *hastiness; passionateness*.

Debut de —, (V. senses) *unreadiness*.

PROMULGATION [—ación] n. f. *promulgation* (of laws).

PROMULGUER, v. a. *to promulgate* (laws).

Personne qui promulgue, *promulgator*.

PRONATEUR, adj. m. (anat.) *pronator*.

Muscle —, = *muscle*; =.

PRONATEUR, n. m. (anat.) *pronator*.

PRONATION [—ación] n. f. (anat.) *pronation*.

PRÔNE, n. m. 1. (cath. lit.) *sermon* (after or before mass); 2. § *sermon* (remonstrance); *lecture*.

Faire un — à q. u., *to read* a. o. *a lecture*; *recommander* q. u. au —, 1. *to recommend a. o. to the prayers of the congregation*; 2. § *to complain of a. o. to his superiors*.

PRÔNER, v. a. 1. † *to preach to*; 2. *to extol; to preach up; to cry up*; 3. § (b. s.) *to preach to* (remonstrate with); *to lecture*.

PRÔNER, v. n. *to preach* (remonstrate); *to lecture*.

PRÔNEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. † *preacher*; 2. (§ *extoller; praiser*; 3. (§ (b. s.) *preacher* (remonstrator); *lecturer*.

PRONOM [pronon] n. m. (gram.) *pronoun*.

PRONOMINAL, E, adj. (gram.) *pronominal*.

PRONOMINALEMENT [—nalman] adv. *pronominally*.

PRONONCE, n. m. (law) *judgment delivered*.

PRONONCER, v. a. 1. *to pronounce*; 2. *to pronounce; to utter; to give* a. o. *utterance to; to articulate; to speak* a. o. *to say* a. o.; 3. *to give* a. o. *a lecture, &c.*; 4. *to deliver* (an oration, a speech); *to make* a. o. *to pronounce; to declare*; 6. (sur, on) *to pass; to give* a. o. *to adjudicate*; 8. (law) *to pronounce* (sentence); 9. (law) *to find* a. o. *a verdict*; *to give* a. o. *in*; 10. (paint., sculpt.) *to delineate strongly; to render* a. o. *salient*.

6. — le blâme, l'éloge, un jugement, *to pass censure, eulogy, a judgment*.

Personne qui prononce, (V. senses) *pronouncer; utterer*.

PRONONCE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of PRONONCER) 1. *decided*; 2. *decisive*; 3. (paint., sculpt.) *prominent*.

Bien —, (V. senses) 1. *most decided*; 2. *most decisive*; (§ *broad*; non —, (V. senses) 1. *unpronounced*; 2. *unuttered; unarticulated; unspoken; unsaid*. Digne d'être —, *worth the utterance*.

SE PRONONCER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) *to pronounce o.'s self; to pronounce*; *to declare o.'s self*; 2. (pers.) *to express o.'s sentiments; (§ to speak* a. o. *to show* a. o. *intentions*; 4. (th.) *to manifest, to show* a. o. *self*.

Qui ne se prononce pas, *unpronounced*.

PRONONCER, v. n. 1. *to pronounce* (give pronunciation); 2. *to pronounce*; *to decide*; *to arbitrate*.

PRONONCIATION [—lacion] n. f. 1. *pronunciation*; 2. *utterance* (emission of sound); 3. *delivery; elocution; enunciation; utterance*; 4. (law) *pronouncing* (sentence); 5. (law) *giving* (judgment).

Embarras dans la —, vice de —, *impediment in o.'s speech*. Avoir la — embarrassée, *n'avoir pas la — libre, to have an impediment in o.'s speech*.

PRONOSTIC, n. m. 1. *prognostic; prognostication*; 2. (med.) *prognostic*; 3. (med.) *prognosis*.

PRONOSTIQUER, v. a. *to prognosticate*.

Action de —, *prognostication*.

PRONOSTIQUEUR, n. m. *prognosticator*.

PROPAGANDE, n. f. 1. § *propaganda* (congregation of Rome established for the propagation of christianity); 2. § *propaganda* (association for the spread of certain political principles).

Esprit de —, *propagandism*.

PROPAGANDISTE, n. m. *propagandist*.

PROPAGATEUR, n. m. § *propagator* (person that makes known); *spreader*.

PROPAGATION [propagación] n. f. 1. § *propagation*; 2. § *diffusion* (making known); *spreading*.

Susceptible de — § *propagable*.

PROPAGER, v. a. 1. § *to propagate*; 2. § *to diffuse* (make known); *to spread* a. o. *to spread* a. o. *abroad*.

Animal, personne, plante qui propage §, *propagator*. Pouvoir être propagé §, *to be propagable*.

SE PROPAGER, pr. v. 1. § *to propagate*; 2. § *to be propagated, diffused; to spread* a. o.

PROPENSION, n. f. (à, to) 1. § *propensity* (natural tendency); *propension*; 2. § *propensity; inclination; bent; disposition*.

PROPHETE, n. m. 1. § *prophet*; 2. † *prophet; seer*.

Petit —, *minor prophet*. — de malheur, = *of evil*.

PROPHETESSE, n. f. § *prophetess*.

PROPHÉTIE [profet] n. f. 1. § *prophecy*; 2. *prophesying*.

Accomplissement d'une —, *fulfilment of a prophecy*. Accomplir une —, *to fulfil a =*; faire une —, *to make* a. o. *=*; prononcer des —s, *to prophesy*.

PROPHÉTIQUE, adj. § *prophetic; prophetic*.

Non —, 1. *unprophetic*; *unprophetic*; 2. § (b. s.) *unforeboding*.

PROPHÉTIQUEMENT [—tikman] adv. § *prophetically*.

PROPHÉTISER, v. a. § *to prophesy*.

PROPHYLACTIQUE, adj. (med.) *prophylactic; prophylactical*.

Remède —, *prophylactic*.

PROPICE, adj. (à, to) 1. *propitious; favourable*; 2. *genial*.

Non —, peu —, 1. *unpropitious; unfavourable*; 2. *unpropitious; unkindly*. Disposition —, (pers.) *propitiousness*; nature —, (th.) *propitiousness*; nature peu —, *unkindness*. D'une manière —, *propitiously*; d'une manière peu —, *unpropitiously*. Rendre —, *to propitiate; to render propitious*. Que l'on peut rendre —, *propitable*.

PROPIIATION [propiciación] n. f. (theol.) *propitiation*.

PROPIIATOIRE [propiciatoir] adj. (theol.) *propitiatory*.

PROPIIATOIRE [propiciatoir] n. m. † *mercy-seat; propitiatory*.

PROPOLIS [—liss] n. f. *propolis* (substance with which bees stop holes in their hives).

PROPORTION [proporcion] n. f. 1. (à, to) *proportion*; 2. *proportion*; *relation*; *ratio*; 3. (arith.) *proportion*; 4. (did.) *ratio*; 5. (math.) *proportion*.

— gardée, toute — gardée, in *proportion*; juste —, due —, règle de —, (arith.) = *golden rule; rule of three*.

A —, 1. in = *proportionable; proportional*; 2. *proportionably; proportionally; proportionately*; à — de, in = *to*; au-dessous des —s voulues, *under-proportioned*; en —, in = *en*; avec de, in = *to*; hors de —, *under-proportioned*; par —, in = *sans* —, *unproportioned*; *unproportionable*; *unproportionate*; *underproportioned*.

PROPORTIONNALITE [proporcionalité] n. f. 1. (did.) *proportionality*; 2. (math.) *proportionateness*.

PROPORTIONNEL [proporcional] I. E. adj. 1. (change) *arbitrated*; 2. (math.) *proportional*.

PROPORTIONNELLE [proporcional] n. f. (geom.) *proportional*.

Moyenne —, (sing.) (geom.) *mean* = s. pl.

PROPORTIONNELLEMENT [proporcionalman] adv. (math.) *proportionately*.

PROPORTIONNEMENT [proporcionalman] adv. † *proportionately*; in *proportion*.

PROPORTIONNER [proporcione] v. a. (à, to) 1. *to proportion*; 2. *to suit; to accommodate*.

PROPORTIONNÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *proportioned*; 2. *suited*.

Mal —, 1. *ill* =; 2. *unsuitable*; non — (à), *unsuitable (for)*.

SE PROPORTIONNER, pr. v. (à, to) 1. *to be proportioned*; 2. *to suit, to accommodate o.'s self*.

PROPOS [propó] n. m. 1. *thing said in conversation*; 2. (b. s.) *speech* (thing

said in conversation); 3. (pl.) *idle talk*; *talk*; *tattle*, sing.; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ *insinuation*; 5. *purpose* (resolution formed); *design*.

— *interrompus*, (pl.) 1. *desultory talk*, sing.; 2. (play) *cross purposes*, sing. — *de table*, (pl.) *table-talk*, sing. Manque d'a —, *unseasonableness*. A —, 1. *apposite*; *pertinent*; *to the purpose*; *apt*; *proper*;) *pat*; 2. *appositely*; *pertinently*; *to the purpose*; *aptly*; *properly*;) *patty*; 3. *opportune*; *seasonable*; *timely*; 4. *opportune*; *seasonably*; *timely*; *in good time*: a —, (substant.) 1. *appositeness*, *expediency*; *pertinency*; *propriety*;) *patness*; 2. *opportuneness*; *seasonableness*; *timeliness*; a — *de*, *in reference to*; *with regard to*; à tout —, *at every turn*; a — *de rien*, 1. *uncalled for*; 2. *for nothing at all*; a — *de botte* § O, *without any reasonable motive*; *without any reason*; *de — délibéré*, *deliberately*; *purposely*; *with a deliberate purpose*; *hors de —*, 1. *not to the purpose*; 2. *impertinent*; 3. *impertinently*; *mal à —*, 1. *unapt*; *undue*; *ill-timed*; *unseasonable*; 2. *unapty*; *unduly*; *unseasonably*. Être a — *de*, (V. senses) *to be expedient to*; être mal a — (de), (V. senses) *to be inexpedient (to)*; juger a — (de), *to deem it expedient (to)*; à — *de*, *to deem it proper (to)*; *to think fit (to)*; *to think proper (to)*.

PROPOSABLE [propôzabl] adj. *fit to be proposed*.

PROPOSANT [propôzan] n. m. *student of divinity* (among French protestants).

PROPOSANT [propôzan] adj. m. (of cardinals) *proposing*.

PROPOSER [propôze] v. a. (à, to; de, to) 1. *to propose*; 2. *to offer*; 3. *to proffer*; 4. *to propound*; 5. (of deliberative assemblies) *to move*; 6. *to bid* (a price); *to offer*.

Personne qui propose, 1. *proposer*; 2. *profferer*; 3. *propounder*.

PROPOSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of PROPOSER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unproposed*; 2. *unoffered*; 3. *unproffered*.

SE PROPOSER, pr. v. (de) 1. *to propose to offer o's self (to)*; 2. *to propose to o's self (to)*; *to propose (...)*; *to purpose (...)*; *to intend (to)*.

PROPOSER [propôze] v. n. 1. *to propose*; 2. (of deliberative assemblies) *to move*.

PROPOSITION [propôzicjon] n. f. 1. *proposition*; 2. (à, to; de, from; de, to) *proposal* (offer); *proposition*; 3. (of deliberative assemblies) *motion*; *proposition*; 4. (log.) *proposition*; 5. (math.) *proposition*.

Auteur d'une —, 1. *proposer*; 2. *propounder*; *pain de —*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *show-bread*. Relatif à une —, (V. senses) *propositional*. De —, *propositional*. Accéder à une —, *accueillir*, *entendre une —*, *to accede to a proposal*; *faire adopter une —*, *to carry a motion*; appuyer une —, 1. *to support a motion*; 2. *to second a motion*; faire une —, 1. *to make a proposal*; 2. *to move*; *to make a motion*; mettre aux voix une —, *to put a motion*; rejeter une —, *to decline a proposal*.

PROPRE, adj. 1. *own*; 2. *very*; *same*; *self-same*; 3. (à) *appropriate (to)*; *calculated (for)*; *proper (for)*; *suitable (to)*; *suited (to)*; *adapted (to)*; *fit (for)*; *able (to)*; 4. (pers.) (à, for) *qualified*; *able (to)*; 5. (à) *appropriate* (exclusively adapted) (to); *proper (for)*; 6. *proper* (not figurative); 7. (à, to) *peculiar*; *proper*; 8. *clean*; 9. *neat*; 10. *nice*; *pretty*; 11. (of terms, words) *accurate*; *proper*; *right*; *correct*; 12. (gram.) *proper*.

1. Son — fils, *his own son*. 2. Les — paroles de q. u., *a. o's very words*; le — jour, *the*

very, same, self-same day. 3. Le — sens d'un mot, *the proper sense of a word*. 7. Les qualités — à q. ch., *the qualities peculiar, proper to a. th.* 8. Avoir les mains —s, *to have clean hands*. 9. Être — dans ses meubles, *to be neat in o's furniture*.

Peu —, 1. *inappropriate*; *uncalculated*; *improper*; *unsuitable*; *unsuited*; *unadapted*; *unfit*; *unable*; 2. *unqualified*.

[PROPRE in the 1st and 2nd senses precedes the n.]

PROPRE, n. m. 1. *characteristic*; 2. (sing.) (cath. lit.) *particular prayers*, pl.; 3. (gram.) *proper sense*; 4. (law) *real property*; *real estate*.

Au —, (gram.) *in a proper sense*; en —, 1. *of o's own*; 2. *in o's own right*.

PROPREMENT, adv. 1. *properly*; *precisely*; 2. *properly*; *correctly*; *rightly*; 3. *cleanly*; 4. *neatly*; 5.) *nicely*; *prettily*.

— dit, *properly called*; = *so called*; — parlant, = *speaking*. A — parler, = *speaking*.

PROPRET, TE, adj. *neat*;) *tidy*.

PROPRETE, n. f. 1. *cleanliness*; *cleanness*; 2. *neatness*; *niceness*.

Avec —, *with* = *cleanly*; *de —*, *cleanly*. Entretenir dans la —, (th.) *to keep clean*; être d'une grande — (sur), 1. *to be very clean (in)*; 2. *to be very neat (in)*.

PROPRETEUR, n. m. (Rom. hist.) *proprietor*.

PROPRIÉTAIRE, n. m. f. 1. *owner*, m. f.; *proprietor*, m.; *proprietress*, f.; 2. (of houses, lands) *landlord*, m.; *landlady*, f.; 3. (pol.) (of houses, lands) *freeholder*.

Grand —, *person of large property*; petit —, *person of small property*. — en biens fonds, (law) *land-holder*; — qui fait valoir ses terres, *gentleman farmer*. En —, *proprietary*; sans —, (V. senses) *unowned*. Être — *de*, *to be the proprietor, owner of*; *to own*.

PROPRIÉTÉ, n. f. 1. *property*; *ownership*; 2. *property* (thing belonging to a. o.); 3. (of houses, lands) *property*; *estate*; —s, (pl.) *property*, sing.; 4. *property* (essential quality); 5. *property* (peculiar quality); *virtue*; 6. *peculiarity*; 7. (of terms, words) *propriety*; *accuracy*; *correctness*.

Grande —, *large estate*; — littéraire, 1. *literary property*; *copy*; 2. *copyright*; nue —, (law) 1. *property the usufruct of which is in another*; 2. *bare, naked right*; — particulière, *peculiarity*. Acte de —, (mar. law) (of ships) (sing.) *proofs of property*, pl.; crime, délit contre la —, (law) *trespass*; défaut de —, *unaptness*; droit de — littéraire, *literary property*; *copyright*; taxe sur les —s, *property-tax*; violateur du droit de —, *trespasser*; violation du droit de —, (law) *trespass*. En —, *in property*. Doter q. u. d'une —, *to settle an estate on, upon a. o.*; violer la —, (law) *to trespass*.

PROPULSEUR, n. m. (tech.) *propeller*.

— à hélice, *screw* —.

PROPULSION, n. f. (did.) *propulsion*.

PROPYLEES, n. m. (pl.) (arch.) *propylæum*, sing.

PRORATA, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ *proportion*.

Au —, (of heirs) *prorata*.

PROROGATI-F, VE, adj. *that prolongs (time)*; *that protracts*.

PROROGATION [—acjon] n. f. 1. *prolongation* (of time); 2. (parl.) *prorogation*.

PROROGER, v. a. 1. *to prolong* (time); *to protract*; 2. (parl.) *to prorogue*.

PROSAÏQUE, adj. *prosaic*. Forme —, = *form*.

PROSAÏSER, v. n. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to prose*. PROSAÏSME, n. m. *prosaic form*.

PROSATEUR, n. m. *prose-writer*.

PROSCENIUM [—niomm] n. m. (ant.) *proscenium*.

PROSCRIPTEUR, n. m. *proscribe*.

PROSCRIPTION [—icjon] n. f. *proscription*.

De —, *proscriptive*.

PROSCRIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like ÉCRIRE) 1. (Rom. hist.) *to proscribe*.

2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *to outlaw*; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (DE, from) *to outlaw*; *to banish*.

PROSCRIT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. (Rom. hist.) *person proscribed*; 2. *outlaw*; 3. *exile*.

Avoir une figure de —, *to have a countenance that displeases every one*.

PROSE [prôs] n. f. 1. *prose*; 2. (cath. rel.) *prose*.

Mettre en —, 1. *to turn into* =; 2. (b. s.) *to be prose*.

PROSECTEUR [procècteur] n. m. (anat.) *preparator*.

PROSELYTE, n. m. f. *proselyte*.

Faire un —, *to make* $\frac{1}{2}$ a =.

PROSELYTISME, n. m. *proselytism*.

PROSODIE, n. f. 1. (gram.) *prosody*; 2. (vers.) *prosody*; *scansion*.

Personne versée dans la —, *prosodian*; *prosodist*.

PROSODIQUE, adj. (gram.) *prosodial*; *prosodical*.

PROSODOPEE, n. f. (rhet.) *prosopopœia*.

PROSPECTUS [—tuss] n. m. 1. *bill*; *hand-bill*; 2. (of books, literary establishments) *prospectus*; 3. (sing.) (of companies) *proposals*, pl.

PROSPÉRANT, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ V. PROSPÈRE.

PROSPÈRE, adj. *prosperous*; *thriving*.

Peu —, *unprosperous*; *unthriving*.

État peu —, *unprosperousness*. D'une manière —, *prosperously*; *thrivingly*.

PROSPÉRER, v. n. 1. *to prosper*; *to thrive*; 2. *to spring up*.

Faire —, *to prosper*. Qui prospère, *prosperous*; *thriving*; qui ne prospère pas, *unprosperous*; *unthriving*.

PROSPÉRITÉ, n. f. 1. *prosperity*; *thriving*; 2. *well-being*.

Avec —, *prosperously*; *thrivingly*.

PROSTATE, n. f. (anat.) *prostate*; *prostate gland*.

PROSTATIQUE, adj. (anat.) *prostate*; *prostatic*.

PROSTERNATION [—acjon] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *prosternation* (action, state).

PROSTERNEMENT, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ *prosternation* (action).

PROSTERNER (SE) pr. v. *to prostrate* o's self; *to fall down*.

PROTHESE, n. f. 1. (gram.) *prosthesis*; 2. (surg.) *prosthesis*.

De —, (gram.) *prosthetic*.

PROSTITUTE, n. f. *prostitute*.

La — de Babylone $\frac{1}{2}$, *the whore of Babylone*.

PROSTITUER, v. a. (à, to) *to prostitute*.

Personne qui prostitue, *prostituton*.

PROSTITUÉ, E, pa. p. *prostitute*.

Personne — e §, *prostitute*; *mercenary*.

SE PROSTITUER, pr. v. *to prostitute* o's self.

PROSTITUTION [—tucjon] n. f. *prostitution*.

Lieu, maison de —, *disordered house*.

PROSTRATION [—acjon] n. f. 1. *prostration*; *prosternation*; 2. (med.) *prostration*.

PROSTYLE, n. m. (arch.) *prostyle*.

PROTAGONISTE, n. m. (did.) *principal character* (of a theatrical performance).

PROTASE [protâz] n. f. (did.) *protasm*.

PROTATIQUE, adj. (did.) *protatic*.

PROTE, n. m. (print.) *overseer*.

PROTEC-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. *protector*, m.; *protectress*, f.; 2. *pos*

ron, m., *patroness*, f.; 3. *fosterer*; *patronizer*, m. f.; 4. (of cardinals) *protector*; 5. (Engl. hist.) *protector*.

Sans —, (V. senses) *unpatronized*; *atronless*.

PROTEC-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1. *protective*; 2. *fostering*; 3. (cust.) (of utilities) *protective*.

PROTECTION [protékcion] n. f. 1. *contre, from* protection; 2. *patronage* (of a saint); 3. *patronage*; 4. *interest* (favour); 5. (nav.) *cover*.

Sans —, (V. senses) 1. *unprotected*; *unpatronized*; 3. *unharboured*; *unheltered*; sous la — de, (V. senses) mil.) *under cover of*.

PROTECTORAT, n. m. (Engl. hist.) *rectorate*; *protectorship*.

PROTEGE, n. m. § *Proteus*.

De —, *Protean*.

PROTEGE, n. m. E. n. f. *protege*, i.; *proteege*, f.

PROTEGER, v. a. (CONTRE, from) 1. *to protect*; 2. (th.) *to protect*; *to be protective of*; 3. *to shield*; *to shelter*; *to harbour*; 5. *to patronize*; 6. *to countenance*; *to give* ✓ *countenance*.

PROTEGE, E, pa. p. V. senses of *PROTEGER*.

— (par), (V. senses) (mil.) *under cover of*. Non —, qui n'est pas —, 1. *unprotected*; 2. *unshielded*; *unsheltered*; 3. *unharboured*; 4. *unpatronized*; *uncountenanced*.

PROTESTANT, n. m. E, n. f. *protestant*.

PROTESTANT, E, adj. *protestant*.

PROTESTANTISME, n. m. *protestantism*.

PROTESTATION [—acion] n. f. 1. *protestation* (declaration); 2. *protestation* (formal); *protest*; 3. (law) *protestation*.

Faire insérer une — dans le procès-verbal, *to enter a protest*.

PROTESTER, v. a. i. *to protest*; 2. (com.) *to protest*.

Faire —, (com.) *to protest*.

PROTESTE, E, pa. p. 1. *protested*; 2. (com.) *protested*; *under protest*.

PROTESTER, v. n. *to protest*.

Personne qui proteste, *protester*.

PROTET, n. m. (com.) *protest*.

— faute d'acceptation, = *for non-acceptance*; — faute de paiement, = *for non-payment*. Créancier qui fait dire un —, (com. law) *protester*.

PROTHESE, n. f. V. *PROSTHESE*.

PROTOCOLE, n. m. 1. *formulary*; (dipl.) *protocol*.

PROTOMARTYR, n. m. *protomartyr*.

PROTONOTAIRE, n. m. *protonotary*.

PROTOTYPE, n. m. *prototype*.

PROTOXYDE, n. m. (chem.) *protoxyd*.

PROTUBERANCE, n. f. (anat.) *protuberance*.

PROTUTEUR, n. m. (law) *person acting in the capacity of a guardian of the property of a minor*.

PROU, adv. *much*.

PROU, n. m. *profit*; *good*.

PROUE, n. f. *prow*.

Tourner la — de, (nav.) *to wind* (a ship).

PROUESSE, n. f. 1. *prowess*; 2. (jest.) *eat of prowess*; *feat*.

PROUVABLE, adj. (did.) *provable*.

Non —, *unprovable*.

PROUVER, v. a. 1. *to prove* (show to be true); 2. *to prove* (facts); *to verify*; *to make* ✓ *appear*; *to make* ✓ *good*; 3. *to substantiate* (prove by evidence); *to take* ✓ *out*; 4. *to evince*; *to prove*; *to give* ✓ *proof of*; *to show* ✓.

— q. ch. contre q. u., *to prove* ✓ *a. h. against a. o.*; (to bring ✓ *a. th. some to a. o.* Chose, personne qui

proove, *proeer* (of); *offre de —*, (law) *avermement*. Pour —, *to =*; *in proof of*; *in verification of*; que l'on ne peut —, *unprovable*.

PROUVÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of *PROUVER*.

Non —, 1. *unproved*; 2. *unverified*; 3. *unsubstantiated*; *evincible*.

PROVEDITEUR, n. m. (in Italy) *providitore*; *provedore*.

PROVENANCE [provnanss] n. f. (com., cust.) *production*.

PROVENANT [provnan] E, adj. *proceeding*.

PROVENÇAL, E, adj. *Provençal*; *Provençal*.

PROVENDE, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ (sing.) *provisions*, pl.; 2. (rur. econ.) *provender*.

PROVENIR [provniir] v. n. (conj. like TENIR) (DE) *to proceed* (from); *to arise* ✓ (from); *to spring* ✓ (from); *to accrue* (from); *to grow* ✓ (from, out of); *to come* ✓.

Pouvoir —, (V. senses) *to be derivable*.

PROVERBE, n. m. 1. *proverb*; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ *proverb*.

Personne qui parle par —s, *proverbialist*. Devenir —, *to become* ✓ *proverbial*, *a proverb*; être un —, *to be a proverb*; faire —, *to be proverbial*, *a proverb*; passer en —, *to become* ✓ *proverbial*, *a proverb*.

PROVERBIAL, E, adj. *proverbial*.

Être —, *to be*.

PROVERBIALEMENT [—ialman] adv. *proverbially*.

PROVIDENCE, n. f. *Providence* (of God.)

Par un effet de la —, *as God would have it*; par la —, par l'effet de la —, *providentially*.

PROVIDENTIEL [providenciel] LE, adj. *providential*.

D'une manière —le, *providentially*.

PROVIGNEMENT [provinn-y-man] n. m. (agr.) (of vines) *layering*.

PROVIGNER [provinn-yé] v. a. (hort.) *to layer* (vines).

PROVIGNER [provinn-yé] v. n. (agr.) *to increase*.

PROVIN, n. m. (agr.) (of vines) *layer*.

PROVINCE, n. f. 1. *province* (extent of territory, inhabitants); 2. *country* (not the capital); 3. (eccl.) *province*.

Dame de la —, *country lady*; homme, monsieur de la —, *country gentleman*.

De —, 1. = 2. *provincial*; en —, in the —. Aller en —, *to go* ✓ *into the* =; *to go* ✓ *down into the* =; élevé en —, = *bred*.

PROVINCIAL, E, adj. 1. *provincial*; 2. *country*.

Caractère —, *provinciality*.

PROVINCIAL, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *provincial*; 2. *PROVINCIAUX*, (pl.) *country people*, pl.; 3. (of convents) *provincial*.

PROVINCIALAT, n. m. (of convents) *provincialship*.

PROVISEUR, n. m. (of government colleges) *head-master*; *principal*.

PROVISION, n. f. 1. *stock*; *supply*; *provision*; 2. (b. s.) *hoard*; 3. (com.) *stock on hand*; 4. (com.) (of bills) *provision*; 5. (com. law) (sing.) *assets*, pl.

Nouvelle —, *fresh stock*, *supply*. Par —, 1. *provisionally*; *till further provision be made*; 2. (law) *provisionally*.

Faire la —, (com.) *to provide for the payment* (of a bill); *to put* ✓ (a. o.) *in funds*, *cash*; faire sa —, faire une — de, *to lay* ✓ *in*, *to take* ✓ *in a stock*, *supply*, *store of*; *to lay* ✓ *in*; *to take* ✓ *in*.

PROVISIONNEL, LE, adj. (law) *provisional*.

PROVISIONNELLEMENT [—ilman] adv. (law) *provisionally*; *till further provision be made*.

PROVISoire, adj. *provisional*.

Etat —, *provisional state*.

PROVISoire, n. m. *provisional state*.

PROVISoireMENT [provizoirman] adv. 1. *provisionally*; 2. (law) *provisionally*.

PROVISORAT, n. m. *head-master-ship* (of a government college).

PROVOCA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1. *provoking*; 2. *instigating*.

Non —, *unprovoking*.

PROVOCA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. *provoker*; 2. *instigator*; *stirrer*; 3. *abettor*.

PROVOCATION [—acion] n. f. 1. (à, to) *provocation*; 2. *instigation*; 3. (to a duel) *challenge*; 4. *abetment*.

— en duel, *challenge to fight*. Sans —, 1. *unprovoked*; 2. *uninstigated*; 3. *unabetted*.

PROVOQUER, v. a. (à, to) 1. *to provoke*; 2. (th.) *to provoke*; *to be provocative of*; *to call forth*; 3. (th.) *to promote*; 4. *to instigate*; 5. (EN, to) *to challenge* (a. o. to fight); 6. *to abet*.

Chose qui provoque (à), *provocative* (to anger); personne qui provoque, *provoker*. Qui ne provoque point, *unprovoking*.

PROVOQUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of *PROVOQUER*.

Non —, sans être —, 1. *unprovoked*; 2. *uninstigated*; 3. *unabetted*.

PROXENETE, n. m. (b. s.) *pander*.

PROXIMATE, n. f. 1. § (place) *proximity*; *vicinity*; *nearness*; 2. § *proximity*; *near relationship*; *nearness*.

À — de, in the vicinity of.

PROYER [proi-yé] n. m. (orn.) *common hunting*.

PRUDE, adj. *prudish*.

PRUDE, n. f. *prude*.

PRUDEMMENT [prudaman] adv. *prudently*; *discreetly*.

PRUDENCE, n. f. *prudence*; *discretion*.

Maximes de —, *prudentials*, pl. À la — du magistrat, (law) *discretionary*; avec —, *prudently*; *discreetly*; de —, *prudential*. Commandé, dicté par la —, *prudential*; *dictated by prudence*.

PRUDENT, E, adj. (de, to) *prudent*; *discreet*.

PRUDERIE [prudri] n. f. *prudery*.

PRUD'HOMIE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *probity*; *honesty*.

PRUD'HOMME, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *good and true man*; 2. *man well versed* (in any art or trade).

Conseil de —s, *council of prud'-hommes* (mixed council of master tradesmen and workmen for the decision of disputes between persons of both these denominations).

PRUNE, n. f. (bot.) *plum* (fruit).

— impériale, *red bonum-magnum*; — royale, *bonum-magnum*; — sèche, *prune*. — de Sainte-Catherine, *white bonum-magnum*; — de damas, *damsion*; — de Monsieur, 1. *Orleans plum*; 2. (dy.) *cudbear*. Pour des —s) §. *for nothing* (for a trifling motive). Vient les —s), *next spring*.

PRUNEAU, n. m. *prune*.

— x cuits, *stewed* =. Faire cuire des —x, *to stew* =s.

PRUNELAIE [prunnlaie] n. f. *plantation of plum-trees*.

PRUNELLE, n. f. (of the eye) *eyeball*; *ball*; *apple*.

Jouer de la —, *to ogle*.

PRUNELLE, n. f. *prunello* (woollen stuff).

PRUNELLE, n. f. (bot.) 1. *sloe*; 2. *bullace*; 3. (genus) *self-heal*.

PRUNELLIER, n. m. (bot.) 1. *German acacia*; *bullace-tree*; 2. *sloe-tree*.

PRUNIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *plum-tree*.

— épineux, *sloe-tree*; — sauvage,

German acacia; bullace-tree. — de damas; damson-tree.

PRURIGINEUX (-e) SE, adj. (med.) pruriginous.

PRURIT, n. m. (med.) prurience; prurieny; uredo.

PRUSSE (pruſin) NE, adj. Prussian. PRUSSE (pruſin) n. m. NE, n. f. Prussian.

PRUSSIQUE, adj. (chem.) prussic.

PRYTANEE, n. m. (Gr. ant.) prytanis.

PRYTANEE, n. m. (Gr. ant.) prytaneum.

P. S. [post-skriptom] (initial letter of POST-SCRIPTUM, post-script) P. S. (post-script).

PSALLETTE [psalèt] n. f. school for singing-boys.

PSALMISTE [psalmist] n. m. psalmist.

PSALMODIE [psalmodi] n. f. 1. || psalmody; 2. || sing-song.

PSALMODIER [psalmodiè] v. n. 1. || to chant psalms; 2. || to recite sing-song; to drone.

PSALTERION [psalterion] n. m. psalterion.

PSAMMITE [psamit] n. m. (min.)

psammite; graywacke; greywacke.

PSAUME [psœm] n. m. psalm.

PSAUTIER [psœtiè] n. m. 1. psalter; psalm-book; 2. (cath. rel.) psalter (chaplet of 150 beads).

PSEUDO [psœdo] (comp.) pseudo; false.

PSEUDONYME [psœdonim] adj. pseudonymous (under a false name).

PSORA [psœra] n. m. (med.) psora;

(itch).

PSORIQUE [psœrik] adj. (med.) psoric; (of the itch).

PSYCHE [psichè] n. f. 1. (myth.) Psyche; 2. cheval dressing-glass; cheval glass.

PSYCHOLOGIE [psikoloji] n. f. (philos.) psychology.

PSYCHOLOGIQUE [psikolojik] adj. (philos.) psychological; psychological.

PSYCHOLOGISTE [psikologist] n. m. (philos.) psychologist.

PTYALISME [ptialism] n. m. (med.) ptyalism.

PUAMMENT, adv. 1. || stinkingly; 2. || impudently.

PUANT, E, adj. 1. || of a disagreeable odour; offensive to the smell; || stinking; 2. || impudent; bare-faced.

Odeur — e. offensive odour, smell; || stink; pierre — e, (min.) stink-stone. D'une manière — e, offensively to the smell; || stinkingly.

PUANT, n. m. || stinkard.

PUANTEUR, n. f. disagreeable, offensive odour, smell; (stench); || stink.

Avec —, disagreeably, offensively to the smell; || stinkingly.

PUBÈRE, adj. 1. that has attained the age of puberty; 2. pubescent.

Être —, to have attained the age of puberty.

PUBERTÉ, n. f. puberty.

Commencement de l'âge de —, pubescence. Dans l'âge de —, at the age, that has attained the age of puberty.

Entrer dans l'âge de —, to be pubescent.

PUBESCENT, E, adj. (bot.) pubescent.

PUBIEN [-iin] NE, adj. (anat.) pubic.

PUBIS [pubis] n. m. (anat.) pubis.

Os —, os =; pubic bone; (share-bone).

PUBLI-C, QUE, adj. 1. public; 2. (th.) public; notorious.

Non —, unpublic. Chose publique, commonwealth. Livrer au —, to publish; to give √ to the public; rendre —, to publish; to render, to make √ public.

PUBLIC, n. m. public.

En —, in =.

PUBLICAIN, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) publican (farmer of taxes); 2. || extortioner.

PUBLICATEUR, n. m. (law) publisher.

PUBLICATION [-ac] n. f. publication.

Mettre au jour une —, faire paraître une —, to bring √ out a =.

PUBLICISTE, n. m. publicist.

PUBLICITÉ, n. f. 1. publicity; 2. publicness; notoriety.

Livrer à la —, to publish; to make √ public; to give √ to the public.

PUBLIER, v. a. 1. to publish; 2. to set √ forth (make known); to show √ forth; 3. to give √ out; 4. to trumpet; 5. to blaze; to blaze forth, about; 6. to publish (books); (to bring √ out; to put √ forth; 7. to issue (orders, &c).

— au loin, (V. senses) 1. to publish far and wide; 2. to trumpet forth; 3. to blaze abroad; — q. ch. sur les toits, to proclaim a. th. aloud; to trumpet a. th. Personne qui publie, publisher (person that makes known).

PUBLIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of PUBLIER.

Non —, (of books) unpublished. Être —, (V. senses) to be published. out.

PUBLIQUEMENT [publikman] adv. publicly.

PUCE, n. f. 1. (ent.) flea; 2. || flea-bite.

— pénétrante des Antilles, chigo; chigre; chique. Herbe aux — s, (bot.)

flea-wort; piqûre de —, flea-bite. Avoir la — à l'oreille, to have something to make one uneasy; to have a flea in o.'s ear; chercher des — s, to catch √ fleas; mangé de — s, flea-bitten; mettre à q. u. la — à l'oreille, to give √ a. o. something to make him uneasy.

PUCE, adj. puce; puce-coloured.

PUCELAGE [pustaj] n. m. 1. || maidenhood; 2. (bot.) periwinkle; 3. (mol.) cowry.

Grand —, (bot.) (great periwinkle; petit —, (bot.) lesser =.

PUCELLE, n. f. 1. maid; maiden; 2. (ich.) shad.

— d'Orléans, (Fr. hist.) maid of Orléans.

PUCERON [pusron] n. m. (ent.) puceron; (plant-louse).

PUDEUR, n. f. 1. shame; modesty; decency; 2. bashfulness.

PUDIBOND, E, adj. (1. modest; 2. bashful.

PUDICITE, n. f. * chastity; modesty.

PUDIQUE, adj. * chaste; modest.

PUDIQUEMENT [pudikman] adv. chastely.

PUER, v. n. defect. || to smell √; to stink √.

PUER, v. a. || to smell √ of, to stink √ of.

PUERIL, E, adj. 1. juvenile; 2. (b. s.) pueril; childish.

PUERILEMENT [puérilman] adv. puerilely; childishly.

PUERILITE, n. f. (b. s.) puerility; childishness.

PUERPÉRALE, adj. f. (med.) puerperal.

PUFF [pouf] n. m. puff (exaggerated statement).

Faire le —, to puff; faire le — de, to puff off.

PUGILAT, n. m. pugilism.

De —, pugilistic.

PUGILE, n. m. (ant.) pugilist.

PUGILISTE, n. m. pugilist.

PUINE, n. m. (bot.) (gatten-tree; gatter-tree; (dog-wood).

PUINE, E, adj. (of brothers, sisters, children) younger.

PUINE, n. m. E, n. f. younger brother, m.; younger sister, f.

PUIS, adv. 1. (of time) then; next; afterwards; 2. (of place) then; next; afterwards.

Et —, (V. senses) 1. and besides; besides; 2. (interrogatively) what then? — que? V. PUISQUE.

PUISAGE, n. m. drawing water.

Droit de —, (law) water-course.

PUISARD, n. m. 1. cesspool; 2. (mining) water-sump; sump.

PUISER, v. a. 1. || (A, from, out of) to dip; to draw √; (to take √; 2. (A, DANS, from) to fetch (liquids); 3. (DANS, from) to draw; to borrow; 4. take √; 4. (DANS, from) to imbibe.

1. — de l'eau à la rivière, dans la fontaine to dip water from the river, from the fountain.

3. — un principe dans la nature, to draw principle from nature.

PUISER, v. n. 1. || (A, from, out of) to draw √; (to take √; 2. (A, from) draw √; to borrow; (to take √.

PUISQUE, conj. since (for the reason that).

[Puisque suffers elision in the final e before elle, elles, il, ils, on, un, une.]

PUISSAMMENT, adv. 1. powerfully; 2. potently; 3. mightily; 4. forcibly; 5. (extremely) very.

PUISSANCE, n. f. 1. power (authority); 2. power; dominion; 3. power (sovereign state); 4. — s, (pl.) powers (high functionaries); pl.; 5. mightiness (title); 6. — s, (pl.) powers (angels); pl.

7. (de, to) power (to do a. th.); ability; 8. power; * potency, force; 9. √ proper virtue; 10. (math.) power; 11. (mech.) power; 12. (mining) (of layers, lodges) thickness; 13. (philos.) power; faculté; 14. (steam.) power; horse-power.

Haute —, (title) high mightiness — impulsive, (mech.) impelling power — réelle, (mach.) effective power; toute —, omnipotence. Elévation aux — (alg.) involution. De — à —, de — à —, from one power to another; des — de ... chevaux, (of engines) of horse-power. Elever aux — s, (alg.) involve; traiter de — à —, to treat a footing of equality.

PUISSANT, E, adj. 1. || powerful; * potent; 3. || mighty; 4. || powerfully forcible; cogent; 5. (pers.) rich; 6. rich; 6. corpulent; (stout); (lusty).

1. De — s amis, powerful friends; un — tecteur, a powerful patron. 4. Alléguer des raisons, to adduce powerful, forcible, cogent reasons.

Très-haut et très- —, most high and mighty; tout- —, 1. all-powerful; Almighty (God); Omnipotent. L'homme le plus —, 1. the most powerful man; 2. (the) leading man.

PUITS [pui] n. m. 1. well (hole in water); 2. shaft; pit; 3. (build.) shaft; 4. (build.) (of staircases) well-head; 5. (mil.) well; 6. (mining) shaft; 7. (nav.) (of cables) locker.

— artésien, foré, Artesian, b. b. well; — double, à deux compartiments (mining) double pit; — ordinaire, drain; — perdu, blind =. — d'abondance, 1. || never-failing spring; 2. || source of a mine, (mining) down-cast shaft; — par lequel l'air entre dans une mine, (mining) down-cast shaft; — par lequel l'air sort, (mining) up-cast shaft; — d'écoulement, drain; — d'épuisement, (mining) sump; — de service, de travail, (build.) working shaft; — de tunnel, tunnel shaft. Foncer de — s, =-sinker; travailler par — et galeries, subterranean mining. Creuser, fonder un —, 1. sink √ a =; 2. (mining) to sink √ a pit; ouvrir, percer un —, (build.) sink √ a shaft. C'est un —, § (pers.) is secrecy itself; c'est un — d'or § rolls in riches; c'est un — de science he is a man of great learning.

PULVIER, v. n. 1. || to multiply; to increase most abundantly; 2. (b.) to swarm (be in abundance).

PULMONAIRE, adj. (anat., med.) pulmonary.

PULMONAIRE, n. f. (bot.) 1. (genus) *monary*; (lung-wort); 2. *bugloss* *toslip*.

— officinale, *Jerusalem sage*. — de ène, *lobaria*; (lung-wort) *lichen*; des Français, (lung-wort) *Stictis* (, lung-wort) *lichen*.

PULMONIE, n. f. † *V. PNEUMONIE*.

PULPATION [pulpacion] n. f. (pharm.) *aking into pap*.

PULPE, n. f. 1. (of fruit) *pulp*; *pap*; (a. & m.) *pap*; 3. (bot.) *pulp*; 4. (harm.) *pulp*.

— cérébrale, (anat.) *cerebral substance*.

PULPER, v. a. (pharm.) *to reduce to ilp*.

PULPEU-X [pulpeu] SE, adj. (bot.) *alpus*; *pulpy*.

PULSATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) *pulsare*; *pulsatory*.

PULSATILLE [pulsati-y] n. f. (bot.) *isque-flower*.

PULSATION [pulsacion] n. f. 1. *pulsation*; (throbbing); (throb); 2. (med.) *pulsation*; 3. (phys.) *pulse*.

Avoir des —s, (did.) *to pulsate*; voir ... de —s, *to have ... pulsations*.

PULVERA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. (nat. st.) *pulverulent*.

PULVERESCENT, n. f. (did.) *pulverescence*.

PULVERESCENT, E, adj. (did.) *pulverulent*.

PULVERIN, n. m. 1. *priming-powder*; *uch-powder*; 2. *priming-horn*.

PULVERISATION [—acion] n. f. *pulverization*.

PULVERISER, v. a. 1. † *to pulverize*; † *to destroy* (refute); *to reduce to toms*; (to knock on the head).

PULVERULENT, E, adj. 1. *pulverable*; (bot.) *pulverulent*.

PUMICIN, n. m. *palmoil*.

PUNAIS, E, adj. *affected with ozæna*.

PUNaise, n. f. (ent.) (genus) *bug*.

— des bois, *May* = *Couvain de —s*, *est of —s*; *piqûre de —*, = *bite*.

PUNCH [ponch] n. m. *punch* (beverage). Bol à —, = *bow*.

PUNIQUE, adj. *Punic*.

PUNIR, v. a. (DE, for) *to punish*.

Faire —, 1. *to cause to be punished*; *to have, to get punished*; 2. *to bring / malefactor* *to punishment*. Qui punit, qui tend à —, *punitory*; personne qui punit, *punisher* (of).

PUNISSABLE, adj. *punishable*.

Caractère —, *punishableness* (of an ct).

PUNISSEUR, adj. m. † *avenging*; *unishing*.

PUNISSEUR, n. m. † *avenger*; *punisher*.

PUNITION [punicien] n. f. *punishment*.

— méritée, 1. = *merited*, *deserved*; 2. *condign* = *Livre de —s*, (mil.) *black-book*. Par —, as a =; pour —, for a =; sans —, *unpunished*; without =.

PUPILLAIRE [pupil-lèrr] adj. *pupillary*.

PUPILLARITÉ [pupil-larité] n. f. † *ton-age*.

PUPILLE [pupil] n. m. f. 1. *ward minor*; 2. *pupil* (with regard to his tutor).

PUPILLE [pupit] n. f. (anat.) *pupil*.

PUPITRE, n. m. 1. *desk*; 2. *scrutoir*.

PUR, E, adj. 1. † *unmingled*; 2. † *unalloyed*; 3. † *genuine*; *unadulterated*; 4. † *pure* (nothing but); *genuine*; *real*; *true*; 5. † *mere* (nothing but); *unalloyed*; 6. † *guiltless*; *innocent*; *unallied*; *unspotted*; *untainted*; *taintless*; (clean); 7. (arts) *clear*.

La — e vérité, la vérité toute — e, *pure, real*.

Les bêtes sont de — es machines, *animals are mere machines*; — e malice, *mere malice*; malice toute — e, *mere malice*.

— et simple, 1. *unqualified*; 2. *unconditional*; 3. (law) *unconditional*; *unqualified*. A — et à plein, *unreservedly*; *fully*.

[Pur in the 4th sense may precede the n. if not accompanied by tout; in the 5th it must precede unless it has tout.]

PUREAU, n. m. (of slates, tiles) *part uncovered*.

PURÉE, n. f. (culin.) 1. *soup* (of peas, beans, lentilles, &c.); 2. *pea-soup*.

— de pois, *pea-soup*.

PUREMENT [purman] adv. 1. † *purely*; 2. † *genuinely*; 3. † *purely*; *really*; *truly*; 4. † *merely*; *only*; 5. † *guiltlessly*; *innocently*; 6. (arts) *clearly*.

— et simplement, *unconditionally*; *unqualifiedly*; *simply*.

PURETÉ [purte] n. f. 1. † *§ purity*; *pureness*; 2. † *§ purity*; *guiltlessness*; *innocence*; 3. † *§ purity*; *chastity*.

PURGATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) *purgative*.

PURGATIF, n. m. (med.) *purgative*.

— doux, *gentle*, *mild* =.

PURGATION [purgacion] n. f. (med.) 1. *purgation* (action); 2. (med.) *purgative*; (purge); 3. † (law) *purgation*.

— douce, *gentle*, *mild* *purgative*.

PURGATOIRE, n. m. *purgatory*.

Du —, of =; *purgatorial*; *purgatorialian*. Faire son — en ce monde, *to have o's = in this world*.

PURGER, v. a. 1. † *to purge*; 2. † *to cleanse*; *to clean*; 3. † *to purify*; *to purge*; *to purge away*; 4. † *to clear* (rid); *to weed*; 5. (law) *to purge*.

— d'accusation, (law) *to purge*. Chose qui purge, *purger*.

PURGE, E, pa. p. *V. senses of PURGER*.

Non —, 1. † *§ unpurged*; 2. † *uncleaned*; 3. † *§ unpurified*; *unpurged*.

SE PURGER, pr. v. 1. † *to purge o's self*; 2. † *to purify*, *to purge o's self*; 3. (law) *to purge o's self*.

PURIFICATION [—acion] n. f. 1. † *§ (DE, from) purification*; 2. (cath. rel.) *purificatory*.

PURIFICATOIRE, n. m. (cath. lit.) *purificatory*.

PURIFIER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. † *to purify*; *to cleanse*; (to sweeten); 2. † *to purify*; *to refine*; 3. † *to purify*; 4. *to try* (metals).

Chose qui purifie, † *purifier*; *cleanser*; personne qui purifie, *purifier*.

PURIFIÉ, E, pa. p. *V. senses of PURIFIER*.

Non —, 1. † *§ unpurified*; *uncleaned*; 2. † *§ unpurified*; 3. (of metals) *unpurified*.

SE PURIFIER, pr. v. 1. † *to purify* (become pure, clear); 2. † *to purify*; *to refine*; 3. † *to purify o's self*.

PURIFORME, adj. (med.) *puriform*.

PURISME, n. m. *purism*.

PURISTE, n. m. *purist*.

PURITAIN, n. m. E. n. f. *puritan*.

De —, *puritanical*. Faire le —, *to puritanize*; (to affect puritanical sanctity).

PURITAIN, E, adj. *puritanical*; *puritan*.

PURITANISME, n. m. *puritanism*.

PURPURA, n. m. (med.) *purpura*.

PURPURIN, E, adj. *purplish*.

PURPURINE, n. f. *purple bronze*.

PURULENCE, n. f. (med.) *purulence*; *purulency*.

PURULENT, E, adj. (med.) *purulent*; (matter).

Collection — e, *purulent collection*; foyer —, *seat of the = collection*.

PUS, n. m. (med.) *pus*; (matter).

PUSILLANIME [pusil-lanimm] adj. 1. *pusillanimous*; 2. (pers.) *pusillanimous*; *faint-hearted*.

PUSILLANIMITE, n. f. 1. *pusillanimity*; 2. (pers.) *pusillanimity*; *faint-heartedness*.

Avec —, *pusillanimously*; *faint-heartedly*.

PUSTULE, n. f. 1. *pustule*; *pimple*; *blotch*; 2. (bot.) *blister*; 3. (med.) *pustule*.

Couvrir de —s, *to blotch*; couvert de —s, (med.) *pustulous*; *blotched*; former en —s, *to pustulate*.

PUSTULÉ, E, adj. (bot.) *blistered*.

PUSTULEU-X [—leu] SE, adj. (med.) *pustulous*.

PUTATI-F, VE, adj. (of fathers) *putative*; *reputed*; *supposed*.

PUTOIS, n. m. (mam.) *polecat*; *fitchet*.

PUTPUT [putput] n. m. (orn.) *V. HUPPE*.

PUTREFACTION [—facion] n. f. *putrefaction*.

État de —, *putrescence*. De —, 1. *putrefactive*; 2. *putrescent*; en état de —, *putrescent*. Tomber en —, *to putrefy*.

PUTREFAIT, E, adj. † *putrefied*.

PUTREFIER, v. a. † *to putrefy*.

PUTREFIÉ, E, pa. p. *putrefied*.

Non —, *unputrefied*.

SE PUTREFIER, pr. v. † *to putrefy*.

PUTRIDE, adj. (med.) *putrid*.

PUTRIDITE, n. f. *putridness*; *putridity*.

PYGARGUE, n. m. (orn.) *erne*; (sea-eagle).

PYGMÉE, n. m. 1. † *§ pigmy*; 2. (zool.) *dwarf*.

De —, *pygmean*.

PYLORE, n. m. (anat.) *pylorus*.

PYLORIQUE, adj. (anat.) *pyloric*.

PYRACANTHE, n. f. (bot.) *pyracanth*.

PYRAMIDAL, E, adj. *pyramidal*; *pyramidal*.

Muscles pyramidaux, (anat.) *auxiliary muscles*.

PYRAMIDE, n. f. *pyramid*.

— tronquée, *trunc de —*, *frustum of a =*. En —, *pyramidically*. Former la —, *to form a =*.

PYRAMIDER, v. n. 1. *to rise / like a pyramid*; 2. *to tower*; 3. (paint.) *to form a pyramid*.

PYRÉTRE, n. m. (bot.) *Spanish camomile*; *pellitory of Spain*; *feverfew*.

PYRIFORME, adj. (did.) *pyriform*; *pear-shaped*.

PYRIQUE, adj. *pyrotechnic*.

PYRITE, n. f. (min.) *pyrite*.

PYRITEU-X [—teu] SE, adj. (min.) *pyritical*; *pyritous*; *pyritic*.

PYROLIGNEU-X [—lion-yeu] SE, adj. *pyrolignous*; *pyrolignic*; *pyroligneous*.

PYROMÈTRE, n. m. (phys.) *pyrometer*.

PYROPHORE, n. m. *pyrophorus*.

PYROSCAPHE, n. m. † *steamer*; *steam-boat*.

PYROSE [piréz] n. f. (med.) *pyrosis*; *black water*.

PYROTECHNIE [—tekn] n. f. (sing.) *pyrotechny*, sing.; *pyrotechnics*, pl.

Personne versée dans la —, *pyrotechnist*.

PYROTECHNIQUE [—teknik] adj. *pyrotechnic*; *pyrotechnical*.

PYROXÈNE, n. m. (min.) *pyroxene*.

PYRRHIQUE, adj. (of the dance) *Pyrrhic*.

Danse —, *Pyrrhic*.

PYRRHIQUE, n. f. *Pyrrhic*.

PYRRHIQUE, n. m. (vers.) *Pyrrhic*.

PYRRHONIE [—niin] NE, adj. *Pyrrhonic*.

PYRRHONIE [—niin] n. m. NE, n. f. *Pyrrhonist*.

PYRRHONISME, n. m. *Pyrrhonism*.

PYTHAGORICIEN [pitagoriciin] NE, adj. *Pythagorean*.

PYTHAGORICIEN [pitagoriciin] n. m. NE, n. f. *Pythagorean*.

PYTHAGORISME, n. m. (philos.) *Pythagorism*.

PYTHIEN [pitien] *Pythian*.
 PYTHIQUE, adj. (ant.) *Pythian*.
 PYTHONISSE, n. f. 1. (ant.) *python-ess*; 2. \ddagger *witch*.

Q

Q [ku, ke] n. m. 1. (seventeenth letter of the alphabet) *q*; 2. (Roman numeral representing 500) *Q*.

QU', contraction of QUE. V. QUE.

QUAGRE [kouakr] V. QUAKER.

QUADERNES [kouadern] n. m. (trictrac) *two fours*, pl.

QUADRAGENAIRE [kouadrajénèr] adj. 1. *containing forty units*; 2. (pers.) *of forty years of age*.

QUADRAGENAIRE [kouadrajénèr] n. m. \ddagger *person of forty years of age*.

QUADRAGESIMAL [kouadrajézimal] E, adj. *quadragesimal*.

QUADRAGESIME [kouadrajézim] n. f. *quadragesima*.

Dimanche de la —, = *Sunday*.

QUADRANGULAIRE [kouadrangulèr] adj. 1. *four-cornered*; 2. (bot.) *quadrangular*; 3. (geom.) *quadrangular*; *four-angled*.

Figure —, (geom.) *quadrangle*.

QUADRAT [kadra] n. m. (print.) V. CADRAT.

QUADRATIN [kadratin] n. m. V. CADRATIN.

QUADRATRICE [kouadratriss] n. f. (geom.) *quadratrix*.

QUADRATURE [kouadatur] n. f. 1. (geom.) *quadrature*; 2. (astr.) *quadrature*; *quartile*.

QUADRATURE [kadatur] n. f. (horol.) *motion-work*; *dial-work*.

QUADRIENNAL [kouadriènnal] E, adj. *quadriennial*.

QUADRIFIDE [kouadrifid] adj. (bot.) *quadrifid*; *four-cleft*.

QUADRIGE [kouadrij] n. m. (ant.) *quadriga* (car).

QUADRILATÈRE [kouadrilatèr] adj. (geom.) *quadrilateral*.

QUADRILATÈRE [kouadrilatèr] n. m. (geom.) *quadrilateral*.

QUADRILLE [kadri-y'] n. m. 1. (cards) *quadrille*; 2. (danc.) *quadrille*; 3. (mus.) *quadrille*.

QUADRILLE [kadri-y'] n. f. (of tournaments) *troop of horsemen*.

QUADRILLION [kouadriillon] n. m. *thousand billions*.

QUADRINÔME [kouadriinom] n. m. (alg.) *quadrinomial*.

QUADRIPARTITE [kouadripartitt] adj. (bot.) *quadrupartite*.

QUADRISYLLABE [kouadri-sil-lab] n. m. *quadrissyllable*.

QUADRUMANE [kouadrumann] adj. (mam.) *quadrumanous*; (four-handed).

QUADRUMANE [kouadrumann] n. m. (mam.) *quadruman*.

QUADRUPÈDE [kouadrupèdd] adj. *quadruped*; *four-footed*.

QUADRUPÈDE [kouadrupèdd] n. m. *quadruped*.

QUADRUPLE [kouadrupl] n. m. 1. *quadruple*; 2. *double pistole* (Spanish coin).

Au —, *quadruply*.

QUADRUPLE [kouadrupl] adj. *four-fold*; *quadruple*.

QUADRUPLER [kouadruplè] v. a. *to quadruple*; *to increase four-fold*.

QUADRUPLÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *quadrupled*; *four-fold*; 2. (math.) *quadruplicate*.

QUADRUPLER [kouadruplè] v. n. *to be quadrupled*; *to increase four-fold*.

QUAI [ké] n. m. 1. *quay*; 2. *wharf*.

Broit de —, *wharfage*. À —, (nav.) *alongside of a quay, wharf*. Garnir de —s, *to quay*.

QUAÏAGE [kéaj] n. m. (com.) *wharfage*; *keyage*.

QUAÏCHE, n. f. (nav.) *ketch*.

QUAKER [kouak'r] n. m. *quaker*.

De —, *quakerly*.

QUAKERESSE [kouakrèss] n. f. *quakeress*.

QUAKERISME [kouakérism] n. m. *quakerism*.

QUALIFICATI-F [kalifikatif] VE, adj. (gram.) *qualifying*.

QUALIFICATIF [kalifikatif] n. m. (gram.) *qualificative*.

QUALIFICATION [kalifikación] n. f. 1. *entitling*; 2. *title (name)*.

QUALIFIER [kalifèr] v. a. 1. (DE, AS) *to qualify* (ascribe the quality of); 2. *to entitle (a. th.)*; *to style*; *to term*; *to name*; *to call*; 3. *to style (a. o.)*; *to term*; *to call*.

SE QUALIFIER, pr. v. *to style*; *to term*, (to call o.'s self); (to write o.'s self).

QUALITÉ [kalité] n. f. 1. *quality*; 2. *quality*; *property*; 3. *qualification* (natural, acquired endowment); 4. *accomplishment*; 5. *quality*; *capacity*; 6. *title (of rank)*; 7. (of land) *staple*.

— exigée, *requisite, qualification*; *mauvaise* —, *badness*. Défaut de —, (law) *disqualification*; *incapacitation*.

En — de, *in the capacity, quality, character of*; as. Avoir — (pour), (law) *to be qualified (to)*; avoir de la —, *to be of good quality*; donner — (de), (law) *to qualify (to)*; donner — (pour), *to capacitate (for, to)*; donner les —s nécessaires, *voulues (à)*, *to qualify (for)*. Qui a —, (law) *qualified*; qui a les —s voulues (pour), *qualified (to)*; qui n'a pas —, qui n'a pas les —s requises, *voulues (pour)*, *unqualified (for, to)*.

QUAND [kan] adv. 1. *when*; 2. (whenever).

1. — Je le verrai, je lui en parlerai, *when I see him I will speak to him of it*; — il est seul, *when alone*.

Depuis — ? *how long (since what time)? jusqu'à —, how long? till when?* — et —, *at the same time that*.

[QUAND before a vowel is pronounced *kant*. Quand in reference to future time requires a future tense; it is never used without a verb. V. Ex. 1.]

QUAND [kan] conj. *although*; *though*.

— bien même —, — même, 1. *though even*; *although*; *even*; *if even*; 2. *what though*.

[QUAND is pronounced before a vowel *kant*; it cannot be united to past participles without an auxiliary verb.]

QUANQUAM [kouankouamm] n. m. *Latin oration*.

QUANQUAN [kankan] n. m. V. CANKAN.

QUANT [kant] adv. (à) *with, in regard (to)*; *regarding (...)*; *with respect (to)*; *respecting (...)*; *as (to)*; *in the case (of)*.

Se mettre sur son — à moi, *sur son — à soi, to give o.'s self airs*; *to show o' off*; tenir son — à moi, *son — à soi, se tenir sur son — à moi, — à soi, to assume an air of reserve*.

QUANTÈS, adj. f. pl. \ddagger *as many (times)*.

Toutes et — fois que, *toutes fois et — que*, *as often as*; *as many times as*.

QUANTIÈME, adj. \ddagger *what number*.

QUANTIÈME, n. m. *day of the month*; *day*.

QUANTITÉ [kantité] n. f. 1. *quantity*; 2. *quantity*; *deal*; 3. *quantity*; *number*; *multitude*; 4. *variety* (quantity of dissimilar things); 5. (gram.) *quantity*; 6. (math.) *quantity*; 7. (mus.) *quantity*.

Grande —, *great, large quantity*; immense —, *immense* =; (world) —s semblables, (math.) *like quantities*; — tombée, (of snow, rain, &c.)

fall; grande — tombée, (of snow, rain) *heavy fall*. Quelque — que ce soit, *be it ever so much*. Sous le rapport de la —, *quantitative*; *quantitative*.

QUARANTAINE, n. f. 1. *forty*; 2. *forty*; *age of forty*; 3. (sing.) *forty days*; *of lent*, pl.; *lent*, sing.; 4. *quarantine*; 5. (bot.) *ten-week stock*.

Faire la —, *to perform quarantine*; faire faire —, la — à, *to quarantine*; lever la —, *to admit to pratique*; purger sa —, *to clear o.'s* =.

QUARANTE, adj. *forty*.

— jours, (pl.) 1. = *days*, pl.; 2. (law) *quarantine*, sing. Remettre à l'an —, *to put v. a. th. off till doom's day*.

QUARANTE, n. m. 1. *forty*; 2. (pl.) *French Academy*, sing.

Les — de l'Académie française, *the forty-members of the French Academy*. L'un des — de l'Académie française, *a member of the French Academy*.

QUARANTIE, n. f. (of the republic of Venice) *forty*; *tribunal of forty*.

QUARANTIÈME, adj. *fortieth*.

QUARANTIÈME, n. m. f. *fortieth*.

QUARDERONNER, v. a. (build.) *to round off*.

QUARRE, n. f. V. CARRE.

QUARRE, adj. & n. m. V. CARRE.

QUART [kâr] n. m. 1. *quarter*; 2. *quart* (measure); 3. (nav.) *watch*; 4. (nav.) (of the compass) *point*.

Un demi —, *half a quarter*. — de cercle, (V. CERCLE). Bon — ! (nav.) *aye! bon — ! à l'autre bon — !* (nav.) *all's well? aye! bon — partout? bon — ! all's well? aye, aye*. Division en par —s, *quartering*; officier de —, (nav.) *officer of the watch*; rôle de —, (nav.) *watch-bill*; *bill of watch*; sablier de —, (nav.) *watch-glass*. De —, *quarterly*. Briser, rompre en —s, *to quarter*; être de —, *faire son —*, (nav.) *to be on, upon the* =; partager en —s, *to quarter*; *to divide into* =; relever le —, (nav.) *to relieve, to set v. the watch*.

QUART [kâr] E, adj. 1. \ddagger *fourth*; 2. (med.) *quartan*.

Fièvre — e, (med.) *quartan*.

QUARANTAINE, adj. \ddagger (of severe quartan).

Que la fièvre — te serre! *plague o' you!*

QUARTAN, n. m. (hunt.) (of wild boars) *fourth year*.

QUARTANIER, n. m. (hunt.) *wild boar four years old*.

QUARTATION [kartación] n. f. (metall.) *quartation*.

QUARTANT, n. m. *ask of a quarter of a hoghead*.

QUARTE [kart] n. f. 1. \ddagger *quart* (2 pints); 2. \ddagger *half a gallon*; 3. (fenc.) *quarte*; 4. (mus.) *fourth*; 5. (piquet) *quart*.

— augmentée, (mus.) *greater, sharp fourth*; — diminuée, (mus.) *lesser, minor* =.

QUARTENIER, V. QUARTINIER.

QUARTERON [kartron] n. m. 1. *quarter of a pound*; 2. *quarter of a hundred*.

QUARTERON [kartron] n. m. NE, n. a. *quadrone*.

QUARTIDI [kouartidi] n. m. *Quartidi* (fourth day of the decade).

QUARTIER [kartie] n. m. 1. *quarter* (fourth part, of certain things); 2. *quarter*; *part*; *piece*; 3. (of apples) *pears*, &c.; 4. (of bacon) *gammon*; *half a fitch*; 5. (of the moon) *quarter*; 6. (of payments) *half-year*; 7. \ddagger (of pensions, rent, wages) *quarter*; 8. (of saddles) *flap*; 9. (of shoes) *quarter*; 10. (of stones) *block*; 11. (of towns) *quarter*; *district*; *ward*; *part*; 12. (of towns) *quarter*; *neighbourhood*; *part*; 13. \ddagger (of years) *quarter*; 14. (arch.) *quarter*; —s, (pl.) *quarters*, pl.; *quartering*, sing.; 15. (hutch.) *quarter*; 16. (geneal.) *quarter*; *descend*; 17. (her.) *quarter*; 18. (mil.) *quarter*; 19.

(mil.) quarter (mercy); 20. (school.) card; 21. (veter.) quarter.

Faux —, (veter.) false quarter; — général, (sing.) (mil.) head = s, pl.; — tournant, (arch.) = pace. — d'assemblée, (mil.) 1. place of assembly; 2. alarm-post. A —, 1. aside; 2. by; eu —, (mil.) in = s. Changer de —, to change o's =; demander —, to crave =; donner —, to grant, to give v =; ne pas donner, faire —, de —, to grant, to give v no =; être en —, (mil.) to quarter; to be in = s; se mettre en quatre — s pour q. u., pour le service e q. u., to do v a. th. in the world or a. o., to serve a. o.

QUARTIER-MAÎTRE, n. m., pl. QUARTIERS-MAÎTRES, 1. (mil.) quarter-master; 2. (nav.) quarter-master.

Aide —, (nav.) quarter-master's mate; — général, (mil.) = general.

QUARTIER-MESTRE, n. m. † (mil.) quarter-master.

QUARTILE [kwaartil] adj. (astr.) quartile.

— aspect, (astr.) = aspect; quartile.

QUARTINIER, n. m. district police-officer.

QUARTO [kwaarto] (IN-) V. IN-QUARTO.

QUARTZ [kwaartz] n. m. (min.) quartz.

QUARTZEU-X [kwaartzéu] SE, adj. (min.) quartz.

QUASI [kazi] n. m. (culin.) thick end of a loin (of veal).

QUASI (kazi) adv. 1. † almost; 2. (law) quasi.

QUASI-CONTRAT, n. m., pl. — s, (law) quasi-contract; implied-contract.

QUASI-DELIT, n. m., pl. — s, (law) injury caused involuntarily by imprudence or negligence.

QUASIMODO, n. f. (Cath. rel.) Quasimodo.

Dimanche de la —, = low Sunday.

QUASSIER [kwaçie] n. m. (bot.) stave-wood.

QUATERNAIRE [kwaaternèr] adj. quaternary.

QUATERNE [katèrn] n. m. (loto, lottery) quaternary.

QUATORZAIN, n. f. † (law) fortnight.

QUATORZE, adj. 1. fourteen; 2. fourteenth.

QUATORZE, n. m. 1. fourteen; 2. fourteenth (day); 3. (piquet) fourteen.

QUATORZIÈME, adj. fourteenth.

QUATORZIÈME, n. m. 1. fourteenth; 2. fourteenth day.

QUATORZIÈMEMENT, adv. fourteenthly.

QUATRAIN, n. m. quatrain.

QUATRE, adj. 1. four; 2. fourth.

A — ..., four...

QUATRE, n. m. 1. four; 2. fourth; 3. (cards, dice) four.

Comme —, like any other four. Se mettre en —, to use the utmost exertions; tenir q. u. à —, to have great trouble to contain a. o.; se tenir à — (pour), to make the greatest effort (to).

QUATRE-TEMPS, n. m. ember-days, pl.

Jeûne des —, ember-fast; semaine des —, = week; vigile des —, = eve.

QUATRE-VINGT, adj. eighty; † four-score.

— s hommes, eighty men; — dix hommes, ninety men.

— dix, ninety; — dix-huit, ninety eight; — dix-neuf, ninety nine; — dix-sept, ninety seven; — douze, ninety two; — onze, ninety one; — quatorze, ninety four; — quinze, ninety five; — seize, ninety six; — treize, ninety three; — un, eighty one.

[QUATRE-VINGT remains invariable before other numbers but takes an s if not followed by another numeral. F. Ex.]

QUATRE-VINGTIÈME, adj. eightieth.

QUATRE-VINGTIÈME, n. m. eightieth.

QUATRIÈME, adj. fourth.

QUATRIÈME, n. m. 1. fourth; 2. fourth floor, story; 3. pupil of the fourth class.

Au —, on the fourth floor, story.

QUATRIÈME, n. f. 1. fourth (female); 2. fourth (thing of the fem. gender); 3. (piquet) quart; 4. (school.) fourth class.

En —, (school.) in the fourth class.

Faire la —, to be master of the fourth class; faire sa —, to be a pupil of the fourth class.

QUATRIÈMEMENT, adv. fourthly.

QUATRIENNAL, E, adj. quadrennial; quadrennial.

QUATRIENNAL, n. m. quadrennial office.

QUATRILLION [katriillon] n. m. thousand billions.

QUATUOR [kwaatuor] n. m. (mus.) quartet; quartetto.

QUAYAGE [kay] n. m. (com.) wharfage; keyage.

QUE, pron. (relative) 1. (pers.) whom; that; ...; 2. (of animals, th.) which; that; ...; 3. (th.) that; during which; when; ...; 4. (of days) on which; that; ...; 5. what (what thing).

3. L'hiver qu'il fit si froid, the winter that, during which it was so cold. 4. Le jour — je suis arrivé, the day on which I arrived. 5. — faites-vous là? what are you doing there? — dire, — faire? what is to be said, done?

Qu'est-ce? what is it? what? qu'est-ce que c'est? what is it? qu'est-ce que c'est que cela? what is that?

[Que becomes qu' before a vowel or silent h.]

QUE, conj. 1. that; ...; 2. as; 3. how; 4. (in exclamations) how; 5. (de) how much, sing.; how many, pl.; what; 6. why; 7. when; 8. as (correlative of comparisons of equality); 9. than (correlative of comparisons of inequality); 10. than that; 11. (subj.) that; in order that; for ... to; (so that); 12. (subj.) let; ...; 13. (subj.) may; ...; 14. (subj.) if; 15. (subj.) whether; 16. (subj., ne) lest; for fear; for fear that; 17. (subj., ne) except; but; if not; unless; 18. yet; still; notwithstanding; nevertheless; 19. (subj.) although; 20. (subj., ne) without; 21. (subj.) until; till; before; 22. (ne preceding) only; but; none but; nothing but; 23. (ne) since; 24. when; 25. as (instead of repeating comme); 26. since (instead of repeating puisque); 27. (subj.) although (instead of repeating bien que or quoique); 28. when (instead of repeating quand, lorsque); 29. because (instead of repeating parce que); 30. (subj.) if (instead of repeating si); 31. (expletive)....

2. Tout bon qu'il est, good as he is; ils arrivèrent — j'allais partir, they arrived as I was going to leave. 3. — savez-vous si ..., how do you know that ... 4. — Dieu est grand! how great God is. 5. Qu'il a de patience, how much, what patience he has; qu'il a de livres, how many, what books he has. 6. — n'attendez-vous? why do you not wait. 8. Je ne suis pas si fou — de le croire, I am not so mad as to believe it. 9. Il vaut mieux bien faire — de bien parler, it is better to act well than to speak well; vous écrivez mieux — vous ne parlez, you write better than you speak; cette guerre ne fut pas moins heureuse qu'elle était juste, this war was not less happy than it was just. 10. Rien n'est plus évident — tout ce qui vit doit mourir, nothing is more evident than that whatever lives must die. 11. Approcher — je vous parle, approach that I may speak to you. 12. — les hommes s'éloignent du mal et qu'ils fassent du bien, let men depart from evil and do good. 13. — le ciel me le pardonne! may Heaven forgive me! 14. Qu'il fasse cela, il est perdu, if he do that he is ruined. 15. Qu'il gagne son procès ou qu'il le perde, whether he gain his suit or lose it. 17. A qui puis-je confier ce secret qu'à vous, to whom can I confide this secret except, but, if not to you. 18. L'avare aurait tout l'or du Pérou qu'il en désirerait encore, though the miser had all the gold of Peru,

yet, still, nevertheless he would desire more. 23. Il y a deux ans — je ne l'ai vu, it is two years since I saw him. 25. Comme il est jeune et qu'il est bien portant, as he is young and as he is in good health. 31. Quelle faute — ce mot, what a fault that word was; si j'étais — de vous, if I were you; c'est obligé tout le monde — de rendre service à un honnête homme, rendering an honest man a service is obliging every one.

— ... —, whether ... or (V. Ex. 15).

Ne ... —, only; but; none but; nothing but.

[Que becomes qu' before a vowel or a silent h. Que in the 4th and 5th senses takes the verb before the adj. or noun (F. Ex. 4, 5); in the 5th sense it requires de before the noun (F. Ex. 5). In the 6th sense it takes no preposition with the negation not. In the 8th acceptation que takes de before an inf. (F. Ex. 8); in the 9th it takes de before an inf. and ne before any other part of the verb. If the member of the phrase governing it is affirmative (F. Ex. 9).]

QUEL, LE, adj. 1. what; 2. (exclam.) what; 3. (que [subj.]) whatever; 4. (pers.) (que [subj.]) whoever.

1. Quelle personne, quelle chose vous déplaît? what person, what thing displeases you? 2. — malheur! what a misfortune! 3. Quels que soient vos desseins, whatever your designs may be. 4. — qu'il soit, whoever he may be.

Tel —, indifferent; so so; such as one is.

[QUEL in the 2nd sense never takes an indefinite article.]

QUELCONQUE, adj. whatever; any whatever; any.

D'une façon, manière —, in any way whatever; any how; any wise.

QUELLEMENT [kèlman] adv. † in any way whatever.

Tellement —, indifferently; so so;) after a fashion.

QUELQUE, adj. 1. some (one of several); any; 2. some (a little), sing.; few, pl.; 3. (que [subj.]) whatever; what... soever.

3. — s raisons qu'on ait, whatever reasons, what reasons soever one may have.

— ... que ce soit, whatever; what ... soever; any.

[QUELQUE, adj., is declinable.]

QUELQUE, adv. (que [subj.]) 1. however; how ... soever; 2. some; about.

1. — puissants qu'ils soient, however powerful, how powerful soever they may be. 2. Il y a — soixante ans, some sixty years since.

— ... que ce soit, however ...; how ... soever.

[QUELQUE, adv., is indeclinable.]

QUELQUEFOIS, adv. sometimes.

QUELQU'UN, n. m. E, n. f. 1. some one; somebody; 2. any one; any body; any.

Quelques-uns, m. pl., quelques-unes, f. pl., 1. some; some few; 2. any.

QUEMANDER, v. n. † to beg clandestinely.

QUEMANDEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. † beggar (that begs clandestinely).

QU'EN-DIRA-T-ON, n. m., pl. —, public talk; town talk; what people say.

QUENOTTE, n. f. (tooth (of young children).

QUENOUILLE [kenou-yè] n. f. 1. † distaff; 2. † distaff full; 3. † distaff (woman); 4. † bed-post; 5. (agr.) tree cut in the form of a distaff; 6. (spin.) rock.

En —, like a distaff. Charger, coiffer une —, to cover a =; filer la —, 1. to ply the =; 2. to spin v a = full; tomber en —, to devolve, (to fall v to the female line.

QUENOUILLEE [kenou-yè] n. f. distaff-full.

Filer une —, to spin v a =.

QUENOUILLETTE [kenou-yett] n. f. (bot.) distaff-thistle.

QUERABLE, adj. (law) to be demanded.

QUERCITRON [kèrcitron] n. m. (bot.) 1. quercitron; 2. quercitron-bark.

Chêne —, (bot.) quercitron.

QUERELLE [kerèl] n. f. 1. quarrel.

) row; 2. quarrelling; feud; broil; (falling out; 3. wrangling.

Grande, grosse —, great quarrel; — légère, slight; petite —, insignificant, trifling. — d'Allemand, groundless; — d'ivrogne, drunken; — de ménage, domestic. En —, quarrelling;) at odds. S'attirer une —, to get into —, row; avoir —, to have a —; chercher — (à q. u.), to quarrel (with a. o.);) to pick a — (with a. o.) to want to quarrel (with a. o.); to fasten, to fix a — (on, upon a. o.); entrer dans une —, to take up a —; épouser une —, to espouse, (to take up a —; être en —, to have had a —; faire — à q. u., to quarrel with a. o.; to begin a — with a. o.) to fasten, to fix a — on, upon a. o.; prendre —, to begin a —; to have a —; se prendre de —, to begin a —; susciter une —, to raise a —.

QUERELLER [kerèl] v. a. to quarrel with; to begin a quarrel with.

SE QUERELLER, pr. v. 1. to quarrel; to have a quarrel; to have words; (to fall out; 2. (to wrangle.

QUERELLER [kerèl] v. n. to quarrel; to have a quarrel; (to have words; to fall out.

QUERELLEUX-R [kerèlœur] SE, adj. 1. quarrelsome; 2. fractious.

Caractère —, esprit —, humeur querelleuse, 1. quarrelsomeness; 2. fractiousness. D'une manière querelleuse, 1. quarrelsomely; 2. fractiously.

QUERELLEUX-R [kerèlœur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. quarreller; 2. wrangler (angry disputant).

En —, quarrelsomely.

QUÉRIR, v. a. + to fetch.

Aller —, to go for; to go for; envoyer —, to send for; venir —, to come for; to come for.

QUESTEUR [kœstœur] n. m. 1. (Rom. hist.) questor; 2. questor (officer to direct and superintend the employment of funds).

QUESTION [kœstion] n. f. 1. question; 2. interrogation; 3. query; 4. question (for discussion); 5. —s, (pl.) interrogatory (questions addressed to a witness), sing.; 6. torture (inflicted judicially); rack; 7. (law) issue; 8. (math.) question.

Belle —, fine question; la belle —, (iron.) a fine, good, pretty; — épineuse, knotty point; — indiscrète, not a fair; — préalable, previous; — réserve, (pol.) open — de droit, (law) issue upon matter, point of law; — à faire, fair; — de fait, (law) issue of fact; — à résoudre, to be solved; query. Nœud, point de la —, point of the —; sujet en —, subject in —; matter in hand. En —, in —; in agitation. Aborder la —, to come to the —; adresser une —, to address a —; agiter une —, to agitate a —; appliquer à la —, to put to the torture; couper court à une —, to cut short a —; décider, vider une —, to decide a —; détourner la —, to turn the —; donner la — à, to put to the torture; écarter, éviter une —, to avoid a —; embrouiller la —, to confuse the —; entrer dans la —, to enter into the —; établir l'état de la —, to state the —; être à côté de la —, to be beside the —; être en —, to be in —, agitation; ne pouvoir en être —, (th.) to be out of the —; faire une —, to ask a —; to question; faire des —s, to question; to ask —s; mettre à la —, to put to the torture, rack; to torture; mettre en —, to question; to call in —; to make a — of; to bring into —; poser la —, to state the —; poser une —, to put a —; poser des —s captieuses à, to pose; ne pouvoir en être —, (th.) to be out of the —; proposer une —, to ques-

tion; to propose a —; proposer une —, des —s à résoudre, to query; rapeler q. u. à la —, to call a. o. back to the —; répondre à une —, to answer a —; to reply to a —; résoudre une —, to solve, to settle a —; sortir de la —, (pers.) to wander from the —, point; to be beside the —; to be out of the —; soulever une —, to agitate a —; supposer ce qui est en —, to beg the —; trancher une —, to cut short a —; vider une —, to decide, to settle a —. Ce n'est pas une — à faire, that is not a fair —; ce n'est plus une —, there can be no — about it; si c'est une — à faire, if it is a fair —; dont est —, in —; il est — de, it is in contemplation of; il ne peut pas en être —, (th.) it is out of the —. la — roule sur, the — turns upon.

QUESTIONNAIRE [kœstionnœr] n. m. 1. (sing.) examination questions, pl.; 2. book of questions; 3. + torturer (that applies the rack).

QUESTIONNER [kœstionnœ] v. a. 1. to question; 2. (b. s.) to ask questions (of). Sans être questionné, unquestioned.

QUESTIONNEUR-R [kœstionnœr] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. questioner; questionist; 2. querist.

QUESTURE [kœstœr] n. f. 1. (Rom. hist.) questorship; 2. questorship; 3. questor's office.

QUÊTE, n. f. 1. search; quest; 2. collection; gathering; 3. (hunt.) search; 4. (nav.) rake.

Faire une —, to make a collection, gathering.

QUÊTER, v. a. 1. to collect; to gather; 2. to search; to seek out; 3. (hunt.) to search.

QUÊTEUR-R, n. m. SE, n. f. gatherer.

QUEUE [kœ] n. f. 1. tail; 2. tail (ornament of the Turks); 3. end; latter end; (sag-end); 4. rear (last row); 5. (pers.) file; string; 6. (of armies) rear; 7. (of comets) tail; 8. (of deeds, documents) label; 9. (of flying-pans) handle; 10. (of gowns, robes) train; 11. (of hair) pig-tail; tail; 12. (of letters) tail; 13. (of meteors) trail; 14. (of mills) handle; 15. (of plants) stem; stalk; 16. (of valves) tail; 17. (arch.) pendant; 18. (bil.) billiard-cue; cue; 19. (mas.) tailing; 20. (mil.) (of trenches) end; 21. (mil.) (of troops) rear; 22. (mus.) (of notes) stem; tail; 23. (nav.) (of flags) fly; 24. (tech.) tail-piece.

— écourtée, bob tail; grande — (bil.) mace; — prenante, (nat. hist.) prehensile; — ronde, trundle — d'aronde, (carp., join.) dove —; — de cheval, 1. horse's —; 2. horse-tail; 3. (anat.) horse's tail; — de cheval, (bot.) horse-tail; — à tous crins, (of horses) switch —; — d'eau, (mill.) — water; — d'hirondelle, (bot.) arrow-head; — de lézard, (bot.) lizard —; — de lion, lion's —; — de lion, (bot.) motherwort; — de-pourceau, (bot.) sulphur-wort; hog's fennel; — de rat, rat's —; — de-rat, 1. round file; 2. (bot.) mouse —; 3. (nav.) (of cables) point; — de renard, fox's —; — de renard, 1. (bot.) tailed amaranthus; love lies bleeding amaranthus; fox-tail-grass; fox-tail; 2. (bot.) floramour; 3. (bot.) cow-wheat; 4. (hunt.) bush; — de-souris, (bot.) mouse-tail. Assemblage à — d'aronde, (carp., join.) dove-tailing; tronçon de —, bob —. À —, tailed; à — écourtée, bob-tailed; à la —, 1. behind; 2. in a file, string (waiting for admittance); à la — de, at the heels of; à la — l'un de l'autre, in a file, string; one after another; en —, 1. behind; 2. at o's heels. Assembler à, en — d'aronde, (carp., join.) to dove-tail; être à la —, to be in a file, string (waiting for admittance); faire —, to stand in a file,

string (waiting for admittance); faire fausse —, (bil.) to miss the cue; faire la — à q. u., to catch a coney; to take a. o. in; garnir de —s-de-rat, (nav.) to point; mettre à la —, to place, to set in a file, string; se mettre à la —, to go to the bottom of a file; mettre des —s-de-rat à, (nav.) to point (a rope); plonger dans la — d'eau, (mill.) to tail; prendre par la —, to take by the wrong end; réunir comme en — d'aronde, to dove-tail; tresser en —, to cue; venir à la — leu leu (, to come one after another. À la — le venin, the difficulty often lies at the end.

QUEUE [kœ] n. f. "queue" (cask) holding a hog's head and a half).

QUEUE [kœ] n. f. + hone.

QUEUSSI-QUEUMI, adv.) just the same.

QUEUTER [kœtœ] v. n. (bil.) to strike two balls at once.

QUEUX [kœ] n. m. + hone.

QUI [ki] pron. relative. 1. (nom.) (pers.) who; that; 2. (obj.) (pers.) whom; that; ...; 3. (nom.) (of animals) which; that; ...; 4. (pers.) (nom.) whoever; he who, that; (obj.) whomsoever; 5. (th.) what; 6. (interrog.) (nom.) who (what person); (obj.) whom; 7. (interrog.) (pers., th.) which (what one); 8. + (pers.) some.

1. La personne — parle, the person who, that speaks. 2. La personne de — je parle, the person of whom I speak; the person whom, that I speak of; the person I speak of. 3. L'oiseau — chante, the bird which, that sings. 4. Le ministre nommera — il voudra, the minister will appoint whomsoever he pleases. 5. Voici — me plaît, this is what pleases me; — plus est, what is still more. 6. — est là? who is there? — demandez-vous? whom do you want?

— que ce soit, (subj.) 1. whoever; whoever it may be; any one; any; 2. (neg.) none; no one; no one whatever; nobody. À —, 1. to whom; whom; that ...; 2. whose; 3. (persons tell whom; persons whom, that ... to.

[Qui in the 2nd sense is used of persons only and then as an indirect regimen, l. o. preceded by a prep. Ex. 2.]

QUA [kœ] n. + naught.

Être à —, to be at a loss, at a stand at naught; mettre à —, to nonplus; to pose; to set at naught; to put to a stand; to run down.

QUIBUS [kœbuss] n. m. O property; wealth.

Homme qui a du — O, warm man; Avoir du —, to be warm (rich).

QUICONQUE [kœkœ] pron. 1. (nom.) whoever; whosoever; (obj.) whomsoever; 2. whichever (what one).

QUI-DAM [kidœ] n. m. DANE, n. f. 1. (law) person (of name unknown); 2. certain person.

QUIDDITE [kœdœ] n. f. (did.) quiddity.

QUIESCENT [kœsiœ] E, adj. (gram.) (of letters) quiescent.

État —, quiescence; quiescency; letre — c. (gram.) quiescent.

QUI-ET [kœiœ] ETE, adj. + quiescent; tranquil.

QUIETISME [kœtiœ] n. m. quietism.

QUIETISTE [kœtiœ] n. m. f. quietist.

QUIETISTE [kœtiœ] adj. quietist.

QUIETUDE [kœtiœ] n. f. quietude.

QUIGNON [kœnœ] n. m. (hun.) (large piece).

QUILLAGE [kiœ] n. m. keelage (dunn paid for merchant ships entering a port of France for the first time).

QUILLE [kiœ] n. f. (nav.) keel.

QUILLE [kiœ] n. f. skittle.

Jeu de —s, 1. game of —s; 2. set of —s.

QUILLER [kiœ] v. n. (skittles) 1. to throw for partners; 2. to throw for see who shall play first.

QUILLETTE [kiœ] n. f. (agr.) osier plant.

QUILLIER [kiœ] n. m. 1. skittles; 2. (sing.) skittles, pl.

QUINA, n. m. V. QUINQUINA.
 QUINAIRE [kinèr] adj. (math.) *quinary*.
 QUINAIRE [kinèr] n. m. (Rom. ant.) *quinarius*.
 QUINAUD [kinò] E, adj. + out of countenance; *abashed*.
 QUINCAILLE [kinkà-y'] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. iron-mongery; 2. hardware.
 QUINCAILLERIE [kinkà-y'ri] n. f. 1. iron-mongery; 2. hardware.
 QUINCAILLIER [kinkà-yè] n. m. 1. iron-monger; 2. hardwareman.
 QUINCONCE, n. m. (hort.) *quincunx*. En —, *quincuncial*.
 QUINDECAGONE [kuidékagonn] n. m. (geom.) *quindecagon*.
 QUINDECENVIR [kuidécèmmvir] n. m. (Rom. ant.) *quindecimvir*.
 QUINDECENVIRAT [kuidécèmmvira] n. m. (Rom. ant.) *quindecimvirate*.
 QUINE, n. m. (sing.) (loto) 1. five winning numbers; 2. (lottery) five prizes; 3. (sing.) (trictac) two fives, pl. C'est un — à la loterie \$, it is the highest prize in the lottery.
 QUININE, n. f. (chem.) *quinina*; *quinine*.
 QUINOLA, n. m. (reversi) *knave of hearts*.
 QUINQUAGÉNAIRE [kuinkouagénièr] adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ of fifty years of age.
 QUINQUAGESIME [kuinkouagézim] n. f. *quingagesima*.
 QUINQUE [kuinkuè] n. m. (mus.) *quintet*.
 QUINQUENAL [kuinkuènal] E, adj. *quinquennial*.
 Fêtes —es, (Rom. ant.) *quinquennialia*.
 QUINQUENNALES [kuinkuènal] n. f. (Rom. ant.) *quinquennialia*.
 QUINQUERCE [kuinkuèrs] n. m. (Rom. ant.) *quingertium*.
 QUINQUEREME [kuinkuèrèmm] n. f. (ant.) *quinguereme*.
 QUINQUET [kinkè] n. m. *Argand lamp*; *lamp*.
 QUINQUINA [kinkina] n. m. 1. (bot.) *cinchona*; *cinchon*; *bark-tree*; 2. (chem., pharm.) *quinquina*; *Peruvian bark*; *Jesuits' bark*; *bark*.
 — Caraïbe, de la Jamaïque, *Carybæan bark*; faux —, *bastard Jesuits'*; — gris, officinal, *grey*; — gris, de la Condamine, (bot.) *Condaminæan cinchona*; — jaune, (bot.) *heart-leaved cinchona*; — rouge, (bot.) *oblong-leaved cinchona*.
 QUINT [kin] n. m. *fifth* (of a sum, an inheritance).
 QUINT [kin] adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ (hist.) *fifth*.
 Charles —, *Charles the 5*; Sixte —, *Sextus the 5*.
 QUINTAINE, n. f. (man.) *quintain* (post).
 QUINTAL, n. m. *hundred-weight*.
 — métrique, *hundred kilograms*.
 QUINTAN, n. m. + (man.) *quintain*.
 QUINTANE, adj. (med.) (of fevers) *fifth day*.
 QUINTE, n. f. 1. || fit (of coughing); 2. \$ *vagary*; *crotchety*; *whim*; *freak*;) *maygot*; 3. (fenc.) *quinte*; 4. (man.) *dead stop*; 5. (mus.) *fifth*; 6. (mus. inst.) *tenor violin*; 7. (piquet) *quint*.
 — de toux, *fit of coughing*.
 QUINTE, adj. (med.) (of fevers) *fifth day*.
 QUINTEFEUILLE [kintfeu-y'] n. f. (bot.) *cinque-foil*.
 QUINTESENCE [kintèsans] n. f. 1. || *quintessence*; 2. \$ *quintessence*; *pith*; *heart-blood*.
 De la —, *quintessential*. Tirer la —, *to extract the quintessence*.
 QUINTESENCIER [kintècancie] v. a. 1. || *to extract the quintessence from*; 2. \$ *to refine*; *to subtilize*.
 QUINTETTE [kuintè] n. m. (mus.) *quintet*; *quintetto*.

QUINTETTO [kuintetto] n. m., pl. QUINTETTI. V. QUINTETTE.
 QUINTE-X [kintèx] SE, adj. 1. *fantastic*; *whimsical*; *crotchety*; 2. (man.) *liable to make dead stops*.
 QUINTIDI [kuintidi] n. m. *Quintidi* (fifth day of the decade).
 QUINTIL [kuintil] E, adj. (astr.) *quintil*.
 QUINTILLION [kintillion] n. m. *trillion*.
 QUINTUPLE [kuintupl] adj. *five-fold*; *quintuple*.
 QUINTUPLE [kuintupl] n. m. *five-fold*; *quintuple*.
 QUINTUPLER [kuintuplèr] v. a. *to increase five-fold*.
 QUINZAIN, adj. (tennis) *fifteen* (each).
 QUINZAINE, n. f. 1. *fifteen* (more or less); 2. *fortnight*.
 — de Pâques, V. PÂQUES.
 QUINZE, adj. 1. *fifteen*; 2. *fifteenth*.
 — jours, *fortnight*; — vingts, *asylum for the blind* (in Paris); un — ving, *an inmate of the asylum of the blind* (in Paris). D'aujourd'hui en —, *this day fortnight*; il y a aujourd'hui — jours, *this day fortnight*. Cela en vaut —, *that is worth any money*.
 QUINZE, n. m. 1. *fifteen*; 2. *fifteenth*; 3. *fifteenth day*.
 Avoir — sur la partie, *to have an advantage over o.'s adversary*.
 QUINZE-VINGT, n. m. (sing.) *inmate of the asylum for the blind* (in Paris).
 QUINZE-VINGTS, n. m. (pl.) *asylum for the blind* (in Paris receiving 300 blind persons), *sing.*
 QUINZIEME, adj. *fifteenth*.
 QUINZIEME, n. m. 1. *fifteenth*; 2. *fifteenth day*; 3. (mus.) *fifteenth*.
 QUINZIEMENT, adv. *fifteenthly*.
 QUIPROQUO [kiproko] n. m., pl. —, *qui pro quo*; *quid pro quo*.
 QUITTANCE [kitauss] n. f. *receipt* (for money paid).
 — pour solde de compte, (com.) *receipt in full*; = *in full of all demands*. Livre de —s, = *book*. Contre —, *on taking a o.'s*. Demander la — de, *to ask for a* = *to*. Son reçu vous servira de —, *his = shall be your discharge*.
 QUITTANCER [kitaंस] v. a. *to receipt*; *to put a receipt to*.
 QUITTE [kit] adj. 1. *discharged* (from debt); *free*; *clear*; 2. (DE) *quit* (of); *freed* (from); *free* (from); *freed*;) *quits*. 3. (à, pour, with) *clear*; *off*.
 Être —, *to be quits*; être — de, *to get a quit of*; être — à —, *to be quits*; *to quit scores*; en être — à, pour, *to come a quit with*; jouer — ou double, à — ou double, à — ou à double, *to play double or quits*; tenir q. u. — de q. ch., *to discharge a o. from the obligation of a th.*; *to release a o. from a th.*; (to let a o. off).
 QUITTER [kite] v. a. 1. || *to leave*; *to quit*; *to part with*, from; *to go* a from; (to go a away from; to come a from; (to come a away from; to turn away from; 2. || \$ *to forsake*; *to abandon*; (to leave a; to quit; 3. || *to leave*; *to quit*; (to go a out of; 4. || *to leave*; (to get a out of; 5. || *to let* a go; 6. || *to lay* a down; *to lay* a aside; *to put* a down; 7. *to leave* a off (discontinue wearing); 8. || *to take* a off (clothes, things worn); (to slip off; 9. \$ *to resign*; *to renounce*; *to leave* a; *to quit*; *to desist* from; (to give a up; 10. \$ (b. s.) *to renounce*; *to desist* from; *to throw* a off; *to fall* a off from; 11. \$ *to depart* (life); 12. \$ (DE) *to discharge* (from); *to exempt* (from); *to acquit* (of); 13. (law) *to release*; *to remise*.
 Ne pas —, (V. senses) 1. *not to have* (a. th.) *out of o.'s hand*; 2. *to stick* a

close to (a. o.). — volontairement la maison conjugale, *paternelle*, (law) *to elope*.
 QUITUS [kuituss] n. m. (fin.) *discharge*; *liberation*.
 QUI-VA-LÀ ? *who goes there?*
 Avoir toujours réponse à —, *to have an answer always ready*; avoir réponse à tout hormis à —, *to be unable to answer an objection easily foreseen*.
 QUI-VIVE, n. m. (mil.) *challenge*; *challenge-word*.
 Sur le —, on, upon the alert. Arrêter par le —, *to challenge*.
 QUOAILLER [koà-yè] v. n. (man.) *to wag o.'s tail*.
 QUODLIBETAIRE, adj. + *minute* (critical).
 QUODLIBETAIRE, n. f. + *thesis on all the parts of a science*.
 QUODLIBETIER, n. m. + *punster*.
 QUOI, pr. (th.) 1. *which*; *that*; ...; (V. LEQUEL); 2. *what*.
 1. Il n'y a rien sur — l'on ait tant disputé, *there is nothing on which there has been so much disputing*.
 À propos de — ? 1. *on what occasion?* 2. *for what?* De —, 1. *of which*; 2. *of what*; 3. *something*; *any thing*; 4. *wherewith*. Avoir de —, 1. *to have the means*; (to have wherewith; 2.) *to be warm* (rich). — que, (subj.) *whatever*; — que ce soit, *any thing whatever*; any; ought. Comme —, *how*; — qu'il en soit, *however*; (be that as it may). Il n'y a pas de —, 1. *there is no reason for it*; 2. *it is not worth mentioning*; 3. *there is no offense*.
 QUOI, int. *what!* *how!*
 QUOIQUE, conj. (subj.) 1. *although*; *though*; (though yet; 2. *what though*. [Quoique becomes quoiqu' before a vowel or silent h; it cannot be followed by participles without the aid of an auxiliary verb].
 QUOLIBET, n. m. *quibble*; *pun*; *low conceit*.
 Faire des —s, *to quibble*; *to pun*.
 QUOTE-PART [kotpar] n. f., pl. QUOTIS-PARTS, *quota*; *part*; *portion*; *share*.
 QUOTIDIEN [kotidien] NE, adj. 1. + *daily* (bread); 2. (of newspapers) *daily*; 3. (med.) *quotidian*; *diurnal*.
 Feuille —ne, *journal* —, *daily paper*; fièvre —ne, (med.) *quotidian*.
 diurnal fever; *quotidian*; pain —, 1. + *daily bread*; 2. \$ *every day habit*.
 QUOTIENT [kocien] n. m. (arith.) *quotient*.
 QUOTITE, n. f. *quota*; *part*; *portion*; *share*.

R

R [èr] n. f. [re] n. m. 1. (eighteenth letter of the alphabet) *r*; 2. (Roman numeral representing 80) *R*.
 R. [roi-yal] (initial letter of Royal) *R*.
 R (prefix added to verbs and nouns beginning with a vowel, instead of re).
 V. RE.
 RA [ra] termination of 3rd pers. sing. of ind. fut. tense.
 RABACHAGE, n. m. 1. *tautology*; 2. *eternal repetition*; *repeating the same thing over and over*; *repeating the same thing over and over again*.
 RABACHER, v. n. *to repeat the same thing over and over*; *to repeat the same thing over and over again*.
 RABACHER, v. a. *to repeat eternally*; *to repeat over and over*; *to over and over again*.
 RABACHERIE [rabàchri] n. f. *eternal repetition*; *repetition*; *repetition over and over again*.
 RABACHEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. *eternal repeater of the same thing*.
 RABAIS, n. m. 1. *diminution* (of price or value); 2. (com.) *abatement*;

3. (com.) contract adjudicated to the lowest bidder.

Donner, vendre au —, to sell \checkmark with an abatement; mettre au —, 1. to sell \checkmark with an abatement; 2. \checkmark to undervalue; to run \checkmark down.

RABAISSEMENT [rabèsman] n. m. diminution of value.

RABAISSEUR, v. a. 1. \checkmark to lower (cause to be less high); 2. \checkmark to abate; to diminish; to lessen; 3. \checkmark to depreciate; to undervalue; to underrate; 4. \checkmark (b. s.) to lower; to depress; to humble; (to bring \checkmark down; 5. to lower (o.'s) (voice); 6. (man.) to set \checkmark down.

1. — un tableau qui est placé trop haut, to lower a picture that is placed too high. 4. — l'orgueil de q. u., to lower, to depress, to humble, to bring down a. o.'s pride.

RABAN, n. m. (nav.) 1. rope-band; roband; 2. gasket; 3. knittle.

— d'empointure, earing; — de ferlage, gasket; — de fond, foot-rope; — de tête, rope-band; roband. Passe le — aux barres du cabestan, twist the capstern-bars.

RABANNER, v. a. (nav.) to fit (a sail) with rope-bands, earings and points.

RABAT, n. m. 1. band (for the neck); 2. end of the roof (of a tennis-court); 3. (hunt.) beating up.

RABAT-JOIE, n. m., pl. —, 1. (th.) event that puts an end to all joy; 2. damper; 2. (pers.) disturber of felicity; enemy to all joy.

RABATTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like BATTRE) 1. \checkmark to beat \checkmark down; 2. \checkmark to lower; to put \checkmark down; 3. \checkmark to lay \checkmark ; 4. \checkmark to abate; to bate; to diminish; to lessen; 5. \checkmark (b. s.) to depress; to humble; (to bring \checkmark down; 6. \checkmark to soften down; 7. (arts) to turn down; 8. (fenc.) to parry; to ward off; 9. (hunt.) to beat \checkmark up; 10. (law) to revoke (a default).

— (en coupant), to cut \checkmark down; — (en pressant), to press down; — (en tirant), to pull down.

SE RABATTRE, pr. v. (V. senses of RABATTRE) 1. \checkmark to lie \checkmark down; 2. \checkmark to turn down; 3. \checkmark to turn (change o.'s direction); to turn off; 4. \checkmark (sur) to turn (to another subject); to fall \checkmark back (on, upon); 5. \checkmark (à, to) to confine, to limit o.'s self; 6. \checkmark to lower o.'s pretensions; (to come \checkmark down.

RABATTRE, v. n. (conj. like BATTRE) 1. \checkmark to turn under; 2. \checkmark to turn (change o.'s direction); to turn off.

RABATTUE, n. f. (nav.) fall of the rail.

RABBANISTE, adj. rabbinist; rabbinite.

RABBI, n. m. rabbi.
[Rabbi is used when the name follows this title or when addressing the person.]

RABBIN, n. m. rabbi; rabbin.
Grand —, chief =.

RABBINAGE, n. m. (b. s.) rabbinism.
RABBINIQUE, adj. rabbinic; rabbinical.

Dialecte —, rabbinic.

RABBINISME, n. m. rabbinism.

RABBINISTE, n. m. rabbinist; rabbinite.

RABDOLOGIE, n. f. rabdology.

RABDOMANCE, n. f. rabdomancy.

RABÊTIR, v. a. (to stupefy) to stupefy; to dull; to make \checkmark stupid.

RABÊTIR, v. n. to get \checkmark , to grow \checkmark stupid.

RABIOLE, n. f. V. RAVE.

RÂBLE, n. m. 1. (of hares, rabbits) back; 2. (b. s.) (pers.) back; 3. (sing.) (bot.) cleavers, pl.; 4. (chem.) rake.

RÂBLE, E.

RÂBLU, E. adj. 1. (of hares, rabbits) thick-backed; 2. (b. s.) (pers.) broad-backed.

RÂBLURE, n. f. (nav.) rabbit; channel.

RABONNIR, v. a. to improve (a. th. not good or that has been spoiled).

RABOT, n. m. 1. plane (instrument for paring); 2. plaster-beater; 3. road-scraper; 4. hard paving-stone.

— ordinaire, (tech.) smooth, smoothing plane. Fer de —, (tech.) = iron.

Passer le — sur, 1. \checkmark to plane; 2. \checkmark to polish (a. th.); to brighten up. I.e. — ne mord pas, (carp.) the = has not iron enough.

RABOTAGE, n. m. (join.) planing.

RABOTER, v. a. 1. (join.) to plane; to plane down; 2. \checkmark to polish (a. th.); to brighten up.

Machine à —, (mach.) planing-machine.

RABOTEUR, n. m. 1. planer; 2. moulding-worker.

RABOTEU-X [—tè] SE, adj. 1. \checkmark (of wood) knotty; 2. \checkmark rough; uneven; 3. \checkmark (of ground) rugged; uneven; 4. \checkmark rugged (unharmonious); rough; harsh; grating.

Nature raboteuse \checkmark , 1. knottiness; 2. roughness; unevenness; 3. ruggedness; unevenness.

RABOUGRIR, v. n. \checkmark to be stunted.

RABOUGRI, E. pa. p. stunted.

Etat —, stuntedness. Être —, to be stunted; rendre —, to stunt.

SE RABOUGRIR, pr. v. to be stunted.

RABOUILLERE [rabou-yèr] n. f. rabbit's nest.

RABOUTIR, v. a.) to join on; to join end to end.

RABROUER, v. a.) to scout; to snap up; to snub.

RACAGE, n. m. (nav.) parrel.

Pomme de —, truck of a =.

RACAILLE [rak-a-yè] n. f. 1. (pers.) rabble; mobility; riffraff; 2. (th.) trash; rubbish.

RACAMBEAU [rakambò] n. m. (nav.) 1. traveller; 2. jib-iron.

RACCOMMODAGE, n. m. 1. mending; repairing; repair; 2. darning.

— par des reprises, darning. Susceptible de —, mendable.

RACCOMMODEMENT [rakomodman] n. m. reconciliation.

RACCOMMODER, v. a. 1. \checkmark to mend; to repair; 2. \checkmark to piece; to patch; to patch up; 3. \checkmark to darn; to darn up; 4. \checkmark to set \checkmark right; to put \checkmark in order; (to put \checkmark to rights; 5. \checkmark to correct; to set \checkmark right; 6. \checkmark to amend; to improve; 7. \checkmark to repair; to make \checkmark amends for; 8. \checkmark (AVEC, to) to reconcile (a. o.).

Faire — q. ch., to have, to get \checkmark a. th. mended, repaired.

SE RACCOMMODER, pr. v. (pers.) to be reconciled; (to make \checkmark it up; (to make \checkmark it up again.

RACCOMMODEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. mender; repairer; 2. patcher.

RACCORD [rakor] n. m. 1. (arts) joining; junction; union; 2. \checkmark accord; agreement.

RACCORDEMENT, n. m. 1. (arts) joining; junction; union; 2. levelling.

RACORDER, v. a. 1. (arts) to join; to unite; 2. \checkmark to unite; to make \checkmark the parts (of a. th.) agree; to make \checkmark agree.

RACCOURCI, n. m. 1. (pers.) foreshortening; 2. \checkmark epitome; abridgment.

En —, 1. (pers.) foreshortened; 2. \checkmark abridged; epitomized; 3. \checkmark briefly.

RACCOURCIR, v. a. 1. \checkmark to shorten; to make \checkmark shorter; 2. \checkmark to contract; to draw \checkmark up; 3. \checkmark (de, of) to curtail; 4. \checkmark to abbreviate; to abridge; to contract; 5. (pers.) to foreshorten.

RACCOURCI, E. pa. p. V. senses of RACCOURCIR.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. uncontracted; 2. uncurtailed; 3. unabridged.

SE RACCOURCIR, pr. v. \checkmark 1. to shorten;

to become \checkmark , to get \checkmark shorter; 2. to contract; 3. (pers.) to contract o.'s self; to draw \checkmark up; 4. (th.) to shrink \checkmark .

RACCOURCIR, v. n. 1. \checkmark to shorten; to become \checkmark , to get \checkmark shorter; 2. \checkmark to shrink \checkmark .

RACCOURCISSEMENT [rakourcisman] n. m. \checkmark 1. shortening; 2. contraction; 3. curtailment.

RACCOUTUMER (SE) pr. v. (à, to) to accustom; to habituate, to use o.'s self again.

RACCROC [rakro] n. m. lucky hit.

Coup de —, =. Par —, by a =; by chance.

RACCROCHER, v. a. 1. \checkmark to hook on again; 2. \checkmark to hang \checkmark up again; 3. \checkmark to recover; to get \checkmark back, back again; 4. \checkmark to pick (a. o.) up.

SE RACCROCHER, pr. v. (à, to) 1. \checkmark to cling \checkmark ; to hang \checkmark on; 2. \checkmark to cling; to adhere; 3. \checkmark (à) to take \checkmark (to); to take \checkmark up (with); to fall \checkmark back (on); 4. \checkmark to recover o.'s self; to retrieve o.'s self.

RACCROCHEUSE [—eùz] n. f. O street-walker.

RACE, n. f. 1. (pers.) race; 2. (of animals) race; breed; 3. (b. s.) (pers.) breed; brood; 4. (agr.) variety; 5. (man.) race; blood.

— humaine, mortelle, human race; kind; mankind. De —, de bonne —, true-born; de la même —, (V. senses) (did.) cognate. Entretenir la —, to keep \checkmark up the =, breed; faire —, to form a =. Il, elle chasse de —, it runs in his, her blood.

RACHAT, n. m. 1. \checkmark repurchase; 2. \checkmark redemption; delivery; 3. \checkmark ransom; 4. (fin.) redemption; 5. (law) (of personal property) redemption.

Faculté de —, (law) (of personal property) equity, faculty, power of redemption.

RACHETABLE [rachtablè] adj. 1. \checkmark redeemable; 2. (fin.) redeemable.

Qualité de ce qui est —, redeemableness.

RACHETER [rachète] v. a. 1. \checkmark to repurchase; to buy \checkmark again; 2. \checkmark to purchase; to buy \checkmark (another of the same kind); 3. \checkmark to ransom; to redeem; (to buy \checkmark off; 4. \checkmark to redeem; to compensate; 5. \checkmark to atone; to atone for; 6. (fin.) to redeem.

Qui rachète, redeeming; qu'on ne peut —, 1. \checkmark irredeemable; 2. \checkmark unattonable.

RACHETÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of RACHETER.

Non —, 1. unredeemed; 2. unransomed; 3. (fin.) unredeemed.

SE RACHETER, pr. v. 1. \checkmark to redeem o.'s self; 2. \checkmark (th.) to be redeemed, compensated.

RACHIDIEN [rachidiin] NE, adj. (anat.) 1. spinal; 2. (of the vertebral column) vertebral; spinal.

RACHIS [rachiss] n. m. 1. (anat.) vertebral, spinal column; (spine; 2. (bot.) (of the inflorescence of plants) stalk.

RACHITIQUE, adj. (med.) rickety.

Devenir —, to become \checkmark , to get \checkmark to grow \checkmark rickety.

RACHITIS [rachitiss] n. m. (sing.) (med.) rachitis, sing; (rickets, pl.) rachitis, sing; (rickets, pl.); 2. (agr.) white blight.

RACINAGE, n. m. (dy.) decoction of walnut-husks. peels.

RACINAL, n. m. (carp.) sole; sill.

RACINE, n. f. 1. \checkmark root; 2. (alg.) root; radix; 3. (bot.) root; 4. (gram.) root; radix.

— carrée, square root; — cubique, cube =; — pivotante, (bot.) spindle-shaped =; — quatrième, (math.) biquadratic, fourth =. Plein de — =

rooty. Attaché, lié par des —s, = bound; extraire une —, (math.) to extract a =; jeter des —s, to strike √ =; jeter de profondes —s, to take √ deep =; pousser des —s, 1. to strike √ =; 2. (hort.) to strike √; prendre —, 1. (of plants) to set √; to root; 2. § to take √ =; prendre — q. p. to grow √ a. wh.; reprendre —, to grow √ again.

RACK, n. m. arrack (spirituous liquor); arack; rack.

RACLE, n. f. (nav.) scraper.

RACLER, v. a. 1. § to scrape; 2. § to scrape off; 3. § to scrape (play badly on the violin); to strum on; 4. to strike √ (a measure).

RACLEUR, n. m. scraper; cat-gut scraper.

Musique de —s, scraping.

RACLOIR, n. m. 1. scraper; 3. road-scraper.

Coup de —, scrape.

RACLOIRE, n. f. (of measures) strike.

RACLURE, n. f. (sing.) scrapings, pl.

RACOLAGE, n. m. (mil.) colonelling.

Aller au —, (mil.) to go =.

RACOLER, v. a. 1. (mil.) to go √ colonelling; 2. § to pick up.

RACOLEUR, n. m. crimp.

RACONTER, v. a. (à, to) to relate; to recount; to narrate; to tell √.

En —, (, to relate; to tell. Qu'on ne saurait —, 1. unspeakable; 2. unspeakably.

RACONTE, E. pa. p. related; recounted; narrated; told.

Non —, unrelated; unrecounted; unnarrated; untold.

RACONTEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. relater; narrator; teller.

RACORNIR, v. a. 1. § to render, to make √ as hard as horn; 2. to harden; 3. to dry up; 4. to shrivel; to shrivel up.

SE **RACORNIR**, pr. v. 1. to harden; to become √, to get √ hard; 2. to dry up; 3. to shrivel; to shrivel up.

RACORNISSEMENT [rakornisman] n. m. 1. hardening; 2. drying up; 3. shrivelling.

RACQUIT, n. m. (play) winning back.

RACQUITTER (SE) pr. v. 1. (play) to win √ back, back again; 2. to retrieve o.'s losses.

RACQUITTER, v. a. 1. (play) to win √ back, back again; 2. (DE, for) to indemnify (a. o. for a loss).

RADE, n. f. (nav.) road; roadstead. — foraine, open, wild road. Vaisseau en —, roader; roadster. En —, in the —s, roadstead.

RADEAU, n. m. raft.

RADER, v. a. (nav.) to anchor in a roadstead.

RADER, v. a. to strike √ (a measure).

RADEUR, n. m. salt-measurer.

RADIAL, E. adj. 1. (anat.) radial; 2. (geom.) radial.

RADIANT, E. adj. 1. (bot.) radiant; 2. ‡ (did.) radiant.

RADIATION [radiation] n. f. 1. (fin, law) obliteration; erasure; (striking out; 2. stroke (run through an account); cross; 3. striking off the lists; 4. (did.) eradication.

RADIATION [—action] n. f. ‡ (did.) irradiation.

Point de —, (phys.) radiant.

RADICAL, E. adj. 1. § radical; 2. (alg.) radical; 3. (bot.) radical; 4. (chem.) radical; 5. (gram.) radical.

RADICAL, n. m. 1. (bot.) (of leaves) radical; 2. (chem.) radical; 3. (gram.) radical; 4. (pol.) radical.

RADICALEMENT [radikalman] adv. radically.

RADICALISME, n. m. (pol.) radicalism.

RADICANT, E. adj. (bot.) radicant.

RADICULE, n. f. (bot.) radicle; radicle; rootlet.

RADIE, E. adj. 1. (bot.) radiant; radiate; stellate; stellated; 2. (her.) radiant.

RADIER, n. m. radish-plate.

RADIER, n. m. 1. (arch.) inverted arch; 2. (engin.) (of basins, of docks) apron; 3. (engin.) (of locks) floor; platform.

Arrière —, (of basins, of docks) apron.

RADIEU-X [radieu] SE, adj. 1. § radiant; beamy; 2. § radiant.

Eclat —, radiance; radiancy. D'une manière radieuse, radiantly.

RADIS, n. m. (bot.) turnip, turnip-rooted radish; radish.

— cultivé, radish; — noir, black =.

Botte de —, bunch of =s.

RADIUS [radius] n. m. (anat.) radius.

RADOIRE, n. f. (of measures) strike.

RADOTAGE, n. m. 1. dotage; childishness; 2. raving; senseless talk.

RADOTER, v. n. 1. § to dote; 2. § to rave; to talk senselessly.

RADOTERIE [radotri] n. f. 1. talk of dotards; 2. raving, senseless talk.

RADOTEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. dotard.

RADOUB, n. m. (nav.) refitting; repair.

Cale de —, graving-slip; forme de —, graving-dock. Être en —, to be refitting, repairing; to be in repair.

RADOUBER, v. a. (nav.) to refit; to repair.

SE **RADOUBER**, pr. v. (nav.) to be repaired.

RADOUCIR, v. a. 1. § to soften; 2. § to render, to make √ milder; 3. § to allay (a. th.); 4. § to appease; to pacify; (to bring √ to.

SE **RADOUCIR**, pr. v. 1. § to soften; to become √, to get √ soft; 2. § to become √, to get √ milder; 3. § to subside; 4. § to be allayed; 5. to relent; to be appeased, pacified; 6. (of the weather) to become √, to get √ milder; (to break √ up.

RADOUCISSEMENT [radoucisman] n. m. 1. (of the weather) becoming, getting milder; (breaking up; 2. § assuagement; mitigation; abatement.

RAFALE, n. f. (nav.) squall.

À —, squally.

RAFFE, n. f. V. RAFLE.

RAFFERMIR, v. a. 1. § to harden; to consolidate; to render, to make √ firm; 2. § to strengthen; 3. § to fasten; 4. § to consolidate; 5. § to buoy up; 6. § to confirm.

Chose qui raffermir §, strengthener.

RAFFERMI, E. pa. p. V. senses of RAFFERMIR.

Non —, 1. § unhardened; unconsolidated; 2. § unstrengthened; 3. § unfastened; 4. § unconsolidated; 5. § unconfirmed.

SE **RAFFERMIR**, pr. v. 1. § to harden; to consolidate; to become √, (to get √ firm; 2. § to strengthen; 3. § to fasten; 4. § to become √, to be consolidated; 5. § to be confirmed.

RAFFERMISSEMENT [raffermisman] n. m. 1. § hardening; consolidation; 2. § strengthening; 3. § fastening; 4. § consolidation; 5. § confirmation.

RAFFINAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) refining.

Etat de —, refinedness.

RAFFINEMENT [raffinman] n. m. § refinement.

RAFFINER, v. a. 1. ‡ (a. & m.) to refine; 2. § to refine.

RAFFINÉ, E. pa. p. § refined.

Non — §, unrefined.

SE **RAFFINER**, pr. v. § to refine; to become √, to get √ refined.

RAFFINERIE [raffineri] n. f. (a. & m.) 1. (art) refining; 2. (place) refinery; 3. (place) sugar-refinery; refinery.

RAFFINEUR, n. m. (a. & m.) refiner.

— de sucre, sugar =, baker.

RAFFOLER, v. n. (DE, on, upon) to dote.

RAFFOLIR, v. n. ‡ to become √, (to go √ mad.

RAFLE, n. f. 1. stem, stalk (of a bunch of grapes); 2. (dice) pair royal.

Faire —, to sweep √ stakes; to carry away, off every thing.

RAFLER, v. a. to carry away, off.

— tout, to sweep √ stakes; to carry away, off every thing.

RAFLOUER, v. a. (nav.) to set √ afloat again.

RAFRACHIR, v. a. 1. § to cool; 2. § to refresh; 3. § to refresh; to invigorate; to recruit; 4. § to renovate (repair); (to do √ up; 5. § to rub up; 6. § to trim (cut off the extremities of); to crop; 7. § to repose; to rest; 8. (did.) to refrigerate; 9. (mil.) to relieve (a place).

1. — l'eau, l'air, le temps, to cool water, the air, the weather.

RAFRACHIR, E. pa. p. V. senses of RAFRACHIR.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. uncooled; 2. unrefreshed; 3. untrimmed.

SE **RAFRACHIR**, pr. v. 1. § (th.) to cool; 2. § (pers.) to refresh o.'s self; 3. § (pers.) to take √ refreshment; 4. § (pers.) to be refreshed, invigorated; to recruit o.'s strength; 5. § (pers.) to repose o.'s self; to rest.

RAFRACHIR, v. n. 1. § (th.) to cool; 2. § (th.) to refresh; to be refreshing;

3. § (pers.) to take √ refreshment.

RAFRACHISSANT, E. adj. (med.) refrigerative; refreshing; cooling.

RAFRACHISSANT, n. m. (med.) refrigerative.

RAFRACHISSEMENT [rafrachisman] n. m. 1. § cooling; 2. § cooling beverage; 3. § refreshment; 4. —s, (pl.) refreshments, pl.; 5. —s, (pl.) (mil., nav.) fresh provisions, pl.

RAFRACHISSOIR, n. m. cooler.

— pour le vin, wine- =.

RAGAILLARDIR [raga-yardir] v. a. to enliven; to cheer; to cheer up; to make √ merry.

RAGE, n. f. 1. (med.) rabies; hydrophobia; rage; canine madness; 2. § (of animals) rabidness; madness; 3. § rage (anger); 4. § (DE, for) rage (inclination); passion; 5. exquisite, violent pain.

Accès de —, fit of madness. À la —, jusqu'à la —, to =. Aller à la —, jusqu'à la —, to approach; to border on =; avoir la —, (V. senses) (of animals) to be rabid, mad; avoir la — de, to have a passion, rage for (a. th.); to be mad for; dire — de q. u., to say √ all imaginable harm of a. o.; exciter jusqu'à la —, to goad to =; faire —, 1. to commit great disorder; 2. to do √ o.'s utmost; tenir de la —, to approach =; to border on =.

RAGOT, E. adj. ‡ 1. short and stout; thick-set; punchy; dumpy; 2. (of animals) squat.

RAGOÛT, n. m. 1. (culin.) ragout; 2. (culin.) stew; 3. § pleasure; 4. ‡ § relish.

En —, (of meat) stewed. Accommoder en —, to stew (meat); cuire en —, to stew (meat); faire un —, to make √ a stew; faire un — de, to stew.

RAGOÛTANT, E. adj. 1. § savoury; (relishing; 2. § pleasing; agreeable.

Peu —, 1. § unsavoury; 2. § unpleasant; disagreeable.

RAGOÛTER, v. a. 1. § to restore the appetite of; 2. § to stimulate; to excite.

SE **RAGOÛTER**, pr. v. to recover o.'s appetite.

RAGRAFER, v. a. 1. to hook (into an eye) again; 2. to clasp again.

RAGRANDIR, v. a. § to enlarge again.

SE RAGRANDIR, pr. v. || to enlarge again.

RAGREER, v. a. (arts) 1. to finish; to finish off; 2. to restore; to renovate; (to do up); 3. to pare; 4. (nav.) to dub.

SE RAGREER, pr. v. (nav.) to dub the rough parts of a ship.

RAGREMENT, n. m. (arts) 1. finishing; finishing off; 2. restoration; renovation, (doing up); 3. paring.

RAGUE, adj. (nav.) chafed; galled.

RAI [re] termination of 1st pers. sing. of ind. fut.

RAJA, n. m. raja (Indian prince); rajah.

Dignité de —, rajaship.

RAIDE [rédd] adj. 1. || stiff (not flexible); rigid; 2. § (b. s.) inflexible; stiff; rigid; 3. || tight (not loose); 4. || (of flexible things) tough (slightly flexible); 5. || steep; 6. || swift; rapid; 7. (adverb.) quickly; 8. (adverb.) spiritedly; with spirit; 9. (bot.) rigid; 10. (nav.) taught.

1. Un bras — de froid, a limb stiff with cold. 3. Une corde —, a tight rope. 4. Une peau —, a tough skin. 5. Une montagne —, a steep mountain. 6. Un vol —, a rapid flight.

— comme une barre de fer, un bâton, 1. as stiff as a poker; 2. bolt upright. D'une manière —, 1. || § stiffly; rigidly; 2. § inflexibly; stiffly; rigidly; 3. || tightly; 4. || thoughtfully. Se tenir —, (V. senses) to stand § stiff.

RAIDE [rédd] adv. 1. quickly; swiftly; 2. vigorously.

RAIDEUR [rédeur] n. f. 1. || § stiffness; rigidity; rigidity; 2. § (b. s.) inflexibility; stiffness; rigidity; 3. || tightness; 4. || (of flexible things) toughness; 5. || steepness; 6. || swiftness; rapidness; velocity.

Avec —, 1. || § stiffly; rigidly; 2. § (b. s.) inflexibly; stiffly; rigidly; 3. || tightly; 4. || thoughtfully.

RAIDILLON [rédi-yon] n. m. ‡ ascent (in a road).

RAIDIR [rédi] v. a. 1. || to stiffen; 2. § to render inflexible, rigid; 3. || to tighten; 4. || to toughen a th. flexible; 5. (nav.) to haul taught.

SE RAIDIR, pr. v. 1. || to stiffen; to become §, to grow §, to get § stiff; 2. § to become §, to get § inflexible; 3. § (CONTR.) to bear § up (against); to resist (...); to withstand § (...); 4. § to bristle up; 5. (of flexible things) to toughen.

RAIDIR [rédi] v. n. || 1. to stiffen; to become §, to grow §, to get § stiff; 2. to tighten; 3. (of flexible things) to toughen.

RAIE, n. f. 1. stroke; line; 2. dash; 3. stripe; streak; 4. wale; 5. (of hair) parting; crease.

À —s, striped. Faire une — dans, (V. senses) to part (o.'s hair); faire des —s à, (V. senses) to stripe; to streak.

RAIE, n. f. (ich.) 1. ray; 2. (skate) — blanche, skate; — bouclée, thornback; — cendrée, skate; — chagrinée, — chardon, white-horse; — mobular, angel-fish; — ronce, (species) flare-flare.

RAIFORT, n. m. (bot.) 1. (genus) radish; 2. ↓ (species) horse-radish.

— cultivé, radish; grand —, — sauvage, horse-radish; — sauvage, charlock.

RAIL [rà-y', rel] n. m. (rail.) rail.

— mobile, moveable =; switch; pointer; — ondulé, fish-bellied =; — plat, plate =; tram; — prismatique, parallel =; — à ornière, tram =; — à ventre de poisson, fish-bellied = distance des —s dans œuvre, gauge of way.

RAILLER [rà-yé] v. a. (sun. on, upon, about) to ratty; to jest; to joke, to banter; to laugh at;) to jeer.

SE RAILLER, pr. v. 1. to jest; to joke; 2. (DE) to mock (...); to make § a mockery (of); to laugh (at); to make § game (of).

RAILLER [rà-yé] v. n. (DE) to jest (at); to laugh (at); to joke (on);) to jeer.

RAILLERIE [rà-y'ri] n. f. 1. raillery; banter; jesting; joking; 2. jest; joke;) jeer.

— amère, sanglante, bitter =; — grossière, rude =; horse play; — mordante, biting =;) roasting. — à part, raillery; jesting aside. Avec —, (V. senses) jestingly; in jest, joke; par —, jestingly; scoffingly;) jeeringly. Entendre —, to take § a jest, joke; entendre, entendre bien la —, to jest, to joke well; passer la —, to be no joke; tourner q. ch. en —, to make § a jest of; to laugh at; traiter de —, to make § a jest of. Il n'entend pas —, he cannot take a jest, a joke. La — en est-elle? is it allowable to jest, to joke on the occasion?

RAILLEUR [rà-year] SE, adj. 1. (pers.) inclined, addicted to raillery, jesting, joking; 2. (th.) jesting.

RAILLEUR [rà-year] n. m. SE, n. f. jester; banterer; scoffer; joker;) jeerer.

"RAILROAD" [rel-rôd]

"RAILWAY" [rel-oué] n. m. railway; railroad.

RAINCEAU, n. m. V. RINCEAU.

RAINE, n. f. ‡ frog.

RAINETTE, n. f. (erp.) green, tree frog.

RAINETTE, n. f. (bot.) V. REINETTE.

RAINURE, n. f. 1. groove; 2. (anat.) groove; 3. (arch.) rabbit; 4. (tech.) furrow; opening; slot-hole.

— transversale, cross groove. Faire une — à, 1. to groove; 2. (arch.) to rabbit; 3. (tech.) to furrow.

RAIPONCE, n. f. (bot.) 1. rampion; 2. rampion bell-flower.

Campanule —, rampion bell-flower.

RAIRE, v. n. (hunt.) to bell.

RAIS, n. m. 1. (of wheels) spoke; 2. ‡ ray (of light); beam; 3. (her.) beam.

— de cœur, (arch.) ogee.

RAISIN, n. m. 1. (sing.) grapes, pl.; 2. raisin; plum.

Grand —, 1. large =; 2. (stat.) royal; — sec, raisin; plum; — vert, green, sour grapes. — d'Amérique, (bot.)

poke; poke-weed; — de bois, (bot.) bruyère, (bot.) bilberry; — de caisse, raisin; plum; — de Corinthe, currant; grocers' currant; — giron, au soleil, raisins of the sun; — d'ours, (bot.) arbutus; trailing arbutus; bear-berry; bear's whorle-berry; (bear's

grape; — de renard, (bot.) herb Paris; (true love. Grain de —, grape; grappe de —, 1. bunch of =; 2. (artil.)

grape-shot; pépin de —, grape-stone. Cueillir du —, to gather grapes.

RAISINE, n. m. "raisiné" (preserve made of grapes and pears).

RAISINIER, n. m. (bot.) grape tree.

RAISON, n. f. 1. reason; 2. rationality; rationalness; sense; judiciousness; judgment; 3. satisfaction; 4. reason; proof; 5. reason; motive; ground; 6. consideration (reason); 7. (b. s.) answer (given to a superior); 8. rate (proportion); 9. (com.) firm; 10. (com.) share of capital; share; 11. (did.) ratio; 12. (law) claim.

— décisive, decisive reason; dernière —, (did.) ultimate ratio; haute —, sound sense; — sociale, de commerce, (com.) 1. firm; 2. name of a firm. La — pour laquelle, the = for which; (the = why. Absence de —, senselessness; âge de —, (sing.) age, (sing.) years (pl.) of discretion; être de —, imaginary being; être doué de —, rational being; rationnel à — de, 1. at the rate of; 2. in proportion to; 3.

by = of; à plus forte —, 1. with still greater =; 2. much more; à telle fin que de —, (V. FIN); avec —, in =; in all =; comme de —, as in =; dans sa —, in o.'s =, mind; en — de, 1. by = of; in consideration of; on account of; on, upon the score of; 2. in proportion to; en — inverse de, in the inverse ratio of; par une fort bonne —, for a very good =; par cette —, for that very =; on that account; plus que de —, more than one reasonably should, ought; point tant de —s: give § m's no answer! pour — de quoi, for which =; on that account; wherefore; pour cette —, on that account; pour quelle —? for what =? on, upon what account, (score) pour — à moi connue, (for = s's best known to myself; sans —, 1. without =; reasonless; 2. without any =; 3. unreasonably; sous la — sociale ..., (com.) under the firm of. Avoir —, to be right, in the right; avoir — (de), 1. to have = (to); to be right (to); 2. to have satisfaction (for); avoir sa —, to be in o.'s senses. wits; avoir toute sa —, to be in o.'s perfect senses, mind; n'avoir point de —, to be deficient in sense; to be senseless, unreasonable; conter ses —s, ses petites —s à q. u., to tell § a. o. o.'s case, story; demander à q. u. — de q. ch., to demand satisfaction of a. o. for a. th.; donner — à q. u., to decide in a. o.'s favour; douer de —, to endow with =; doué de —, endowed with =; rational; entendre —, to hear § =; to listen, to hearken to =; faire — de, to account for; faire — à q. u. de q. ch., to give § a. o. satisfaction for a. th.; se faire — soi-même, à soi-même, to do § o.'s self justice; to take § the law into o.'s own hands; mettre à la —, to bring § to =, to o.'s senses; (to bring § to;) to set § to rights; mettre en leur —, (carp.) to put § (pieces of wood) in their places; se mettre, se rendre à la —, to yield to =; parler —, to talk =, sense, sensibly; payer de bonnes —s, de mauvaises —s, to assign good, bad =s; perdre la —, to lose § o.'s =, senses; (to go § out of o.'s mind; avoir perdu la —, to have lost o.'s =; (to be out of o.'s mind, senses; faire perdre la — à q. u., to drive § a. o. out of his senses, wits; to craze a. o.'s wits; privé de la —, 1. (pers.) deprived of o.'s =; out of o.'s mind, senses; 2. (of animals) brute; ramener q. u. à la —, to bring § a. o. to his senses; (to bring § a. o. to; réduire par la —, to reason down; rendre — (de), 1. to give § an account (of); 2. to state, to give § the =s (of); 3. to account (for); 4. (b. s.) to give § satisfaction (for); tirer — de, to obtain satisfaction for (an injury). Il n'entend pas — là-dessus, he won't hear of it: la — le veut ainsi (, it stands to =. Il y a — partout, pour tout, there is = in all things.

RAISONNABLE, adj. 1. (pers.) rational; endowed with reason; thinking; 2. (pers.) rational (acting according to reason); reasonable; sober-minded; 3. (th.) rational (conformable to reason); reasonable; just; proper; right; 4. (th.) reasonable; adequate; sufficient; 5. (th.) reasonable; moderate; tolerable.

Peu —, (V. senses) irrational; unreasonable. Caractère, nature —, rationality; rationalness; reasonableness; sober-mindedness. D'un esprit —, rational; reasonable; sober-minded.

RAISONNABLEMENT, adv. 1. rationally (according to reason); reasonably; justly; properly; right; 2. reasonably; adequately; sufficiently; 3. reasonably; moderately; in moderation; tolerably.

RAISONNE, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ (b. s.) mania of reasoning; reasoning.

RAISONNEMENT [raisonman] n. m. 1. reasoning (action); 2. reasoning (faculty); rationality; 3. reasoning (argument); 4. (b. s.) answer to a superior; 5. (did.) ratiocination (faculty).

— serré, close reasoning. Personne d'un — serré, close reasoner. Point de —, point tant de —s! no answers! give me no answers! Faire des —s à perte de vue, to reason vaguely.

RAISONNER, v. n. 1. to reason; 2. to argue; 3. (b. s.) to answer (superiors); 4. (nav.) to lie \checkmark to (in order to be searched).

— ... to be a ... reasoner; — comme pantoufle, comme une pantoufle, comme un coffre, comme un manche à balai, to reason with o's elbows. Faculté de —, rationality. Faire — un bâtiment, (nav.) to oblige a ship to come near and speak.

RAISONNER, v. a. 1. to reason; 2. to apply o's reason to; to study; to examine; 3. (nav.) to bring \checkmark to and search.

RAISONNÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RAISONNER) 1. with proofs and illustrations; 2. with notices; 3. with reflexions; 4. analytical.

Analyse —c, rationale; examen —, rationale. Qui n'est pas —, unreasoned.

RAISONNEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. reasoner; dialectician; logician; 2. (b. s.) reasoner; 3. person that gives answers (to superiors).

Faire le —, la raisonneuse, to answer; to give \checkmark answers.

RAISONNEUR, SE, adj. (b. s.) (pers.) that answers; that gives answers.

Être —, to answer; to give \checkmark answers.

RAJA.

RAJAH, n. m. raja; rajah.

Dignité de —, rajaship.

RAJEUNIR, v. a. 1. \checkmark to restore to youth; to render, to make \checkmark young again; 2. \checkmark to make \checkmark (a. o.) look young; 3. \checkmark to shave; 4. \checkmark to prune (trees); to lop; 5. \checkmark to revive; to renew.

[RAJEUNIR is conj. with être when it expresses a state and with avoir when it denotes action.]

SE RAJEUNIR, pr. v. 1. \checkmark to make \checkmark o's self young again; 2. \checkmark to be revived, renewed.

RAJEUNIR, v. n. 1. \checkmark to be restored to youth; (to grow \checkmark young again; 2. \checkmark to look young again; 3. \checkmark to revive.

RAJEUNISSEMENT [rajeunisman] n. m. 1. restoration to youth; (making young again; 2. restoration to youth; (becoming young again).

RAJUSTEMENT, n. m. readjustment; arrangement; (putting in order, to rights).

RAJUSTER, v. a. 1. \checkmark to readjust; to arrange; to put \checkmark in order; (to put \checkmark to set \checkmark to rights; 2. \checkmark to settle; 3. \checkmark to reconcile.

SE RAJUSTER, pr. v. to readjust o's dress, o's toilette.

RÂLE, n. m. (orn.) (genus) rail; crane.

— d'eau, water-rail; — des genêts, de terre, bean, corn, land, meadow crane.

RÂLE, n. m. 1. rattle (in the throat); 2. death-rattle; rattle.

— de l'agonie, de la mort, death-rattle. Avoir le —, to have the death-rattle.

RÂLEMENT [ralman] n. m. death-rattle.

RALENTIR, v. a. 1. \checkmark to abate the velocity of; to render, to make \checkmark slower; 2. \checkmark to retard; 3. \checkmark to slacken; (to keep \checkmark under; 4. \checkmark to abate; to lessen; to diminish.

Qui ne ralentit pas, (V. senses) unabating.

RALENTI, E, pa. p. V. senses of RALENTIR.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. \checkmark unretarded; 2. \checkmark unslackened; 3. \checkmark unabated; unlesened; undiminished.

SE RALENTIR, pr. v. 1. \checkmark to become \checkmark , (to get \checkmark slower; 2. \checkmark to slacken; (to give \checkmark way; 3. \checkmark to abate; to lessen; to diminish.

RALENTISSEMENT [ralantisman] n. m. 1. \checkmark retardation; abatement of velocity; 2. \checkmark slackening; (giving way; 3. \checkmark abatement; diminution; 4. \checkmark cooling.

RÂLER, v. n. 1. to have a rattling in the throat; 2. \checkmark to have the death-rattle.

RALINGUE, n. f. 1. (nav.) bolt-rope; 2. (nav.) (of sails) foot-rope.

— de fond, foot-rope. En —, (nav.) touching. Être en —, (of sails) to shiver; mettre en —, to shiver (a sail); to spill.

RALINGUER, v. a. (nav.) to sow the bolt-ropes to.

RALINGUER, v. n. (nav.) (of sails) to shiver.

RALLIEMENT [raliman] n. m. (mil.) rallying; rally.

Mot de —, 1. (mil.) rallying-word; 2. counter-sign; point de —, rallying-point; signe de —, (mil.) rallying-sign; signal to rally.

RALLIER, v. a. \checkmark to rally.

— le vent, (nav.) to haul the wind again; to bring \checkmark a ship to the wind. SE RALLIER, pr. v. \checkmark to rally.

RALLIER, v. n. (nav.)

— au vent, to haul the wind again; to bring \checkmark a ship to the wind.

RALLONGE, n. f. 1. piece to lengthen; 2. (of tables) leaf.

Mettre une — à, to lengthen.

RALLONGEMENT [ralonman] n. m. 1. \checkmark lengthening; 2. being lengthened.

RALLONGER, v. a. \checkmark to lengthen.

RALLUMER, v. a. 1. \checkmark to light again; to rekindle; to relume; 2. \checkmark to rekindle; to relume.

SE RALLUMER, pr. v. 1. \checkmark to light again; to rekindle; to relume; 2. \checkmark to break \checkmark , to burst \checkmark out again; 3. \checkmark to rekindle; to be relumed.

RAMADAN, n. m. (Mah. rel.) Ramadan.

RAMAGE, n. m. 1. (sing.) flowers (representation), pl.; 2. (a. & m.) tentering.

À —, 1. with flowers; 2. (arts) branched.

RAMAGE, n. m. 1. (of birds) warbling; 2. (pers.) prattle.

RAMAGER, v. n. \checkmark (of birds) to warble.

RAMAIGRIR, v. a. to reduce again; to make \checkmark lean again; (to bring \checkmark down again).

RAMAIGRIR, v. n. to become \checkmark , to get \checkmark , to grow \checkmark lean again; (to fall \checkmark away).

RAMAS [ramâ] n. m. (b. s.) 1. (th.) collection; lot; heap; 2. (pers.) set; troop; lot; heap.

RAMASSE [ramass] n. f. mountain-sledge.

RAMASSER [ramacé] v. a. 1. \checkmark to collect; to amass; to gather; to gather up; to get \checkmark together; 2. \checkmark (b. s.) to scrape up, together; to rake up, together; 3. \checkmark to take \checkmark (a. th.) up; to pick up; 4. \checkmark to assist (a. o.) to get up; to help up; (to pick up; 5. \checkmark to meet \checkmark with; (to pick up; 6.) to beat \checkmark ; to belabour; 7. to draw \checkmark in a mountain-sledge.

— ensemble, (b. s.) to bundle up; — maladroitement, (V. senses) to tumble up; — vivement, to snatch up.

RAMASSÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RAMASSER) 1. thick-set; 2. squat; 3. (of

horses) short in o's joints; 4. (bot.) clustered; crowded.

SE RAMASSER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to collect; to get \checkmark together; 2. (th.) to be collected, amassed, gathered; 3. (of animals) to roll o's self up; to roll up.

RAMASSER [ramacé] n. m. \checkmark taking, picking up.

Ne pas valoir le —, not to be worth picking up.

RAMASSEUR [ramacur] n. m. 1. \checkmark collector; gatherer; 2. driver of a mountain-sledge.

RAMASSIS [ramâci] n. m. (b. s.) collection; heap.

RAMAZAN, n. m. V. RAMADAN.

RAMBOUR [rambour] n. m. rambour (kind of apple).

RAME, n. f. 1. \checkmark oar; boat-oar; 2. (a. & m.) tenter-frame; 3. (hort.) stick (for peas); 4. (tech.) paddle.

À ... —s, ... oared: en forme de —, oary. Être à la — \checkmark , to ply the labouring oar; to work hard; lever les —s, (nav.) to lie \checkmark , to rest upon o's oars; tirer à la —, 1. (nav.) to pull the oar; to tug at the oar; 2. \checkmark to ply the labouring oar; to work hard.

RAME, n. f. (of paper) ream.

Demi —, 1. half a —; 2. (stat.) token.

Paquet de deux —s, (stat.) bundle. Mettre à la —, to cut \checkmark up; to sell \checkmark to the trunk-maker.

RAMEAU, n. m. 1. \checkmark branch (small branch of a tree); 2. \checkmark branch (subdivision); 3. (anat.) branch; 4. (bot.) grain; 5. (metal.) branch; thread.

Petit —, wattle. Dimanche, jour des —x, Palm-Sunday. Lier avec des petits —x, to wattle.

RAMEE, n. f. 1. (sing.) branches with green leaves, pl.; 2. arbour of branches entwined.

RAMENDER, v. n.) (of provisions) to fall \checkmark (in price); to go \checkmark down.

RAMENDER, v. a.) to lower the price of (provisions).

RAMENER [ramméné] v. a. (à, to; DE, from) 1. \checkmark to bring \checkmark again (cause to come again without being carried); 2. \checkmark to bring \checkmark back (cause to come back without being carried); (to bring \checkmark back again; 3. \checkmark to recall; to bring \checkmark , to bring \checkmark back; 4. \checkmark to bring \checkmark over; 5. \checkmark to appease (a. o.); to pacify; (to bring \checkmark to; 6. \checkmark to recall (to reason); (to bring \checkmark to; 7. \checkmark to restore; to bring \checkmark back; 8. \checkmark to revive; (to bring \checkmark in again; 9. \checkmark to restore (to health); 10. \checkmark to reclaim (a. o.); to amend; to reform; 11. \checkmark to retrieve; to recover; to restore; 12. (dice) to throw \checkmark again; 13. (man.) to lower the head of (a horse).

1 — q. u. q. p., to bring a. o. a. wh. again. 2. — les mêmes voyageurs, des chevaux, des voitures, to bring back the same passengers, horses, carriages. 3. — q. u. à la raison, au devoir, to recall a. o. to reason, to his duty. 4. — q. u. à son opinion, to bring a. o. over to his opinion. 7. — la confiance, l'ordre, to restore confidence, order. 8. — une vieille mode, to revive an old fashion.

— (en faisant courir), to run \checkmark back; — (à la maison), to bring \checkmark home; — (dans son pays), to bring \checkmark home; — (en reconduisant), to lead \checkmark back; (to take \checkmark back; — (en reconduisant des animaux), to drive \checkmark back; — (en rétablissant), to restore; 2. to revive; (to bring \checkmark in again).

— par la force, to force back.

[RAMENER must not be confounded with rapporter.]

RAMENÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of RAMENER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unrecalled; 2. unappeased; unpacified; 3. unreturned; 4. unrevived; 5. unreclaimed; unamended; 6. unretrieved.

SE RAMENER, pr. v. (man.) (of horses) to carry o's head ...

— bien, to = well.

RAMENTEVOIR, v. a. irreg. † (conj. like *Voir*) to recall (a. th.) to (a. o.'s) mind; to remind (a. o.) of (a. th.).

SE RAMENTEVOIR, pr. v. † to recall to mind; to remember.

RAMEQUIN [ramkɛn] n. m. (culin.) ramekin (cheese-cake); *ramequin*.

RAMER, v. a. 1. to prop (plants); 2. to stick (peas); 3. (a. & m.) to tenter.

RAMÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **RAMER**) 1. (of peas) branch; 2. (of shot) double-headed; bar.

RAMER, v. n. 1. to row; to pull; 2. † to ply the labouring oar; to work hard.

RAMEREAU [ramrø] n. m. (orn.) young ring-dove.

RAMETTE, n. f. (print.) job-chase.

RAMEUR, n. m. oarsman; rower.

RAMEU-X [-cū] SE, adj. 1. branching; 2. (of horns) branching; 3. (bot.) branched; branchy; ramose; ramous. Au front —, beamy.

RAMIER, n. m. (orn.) ring-dove; ring-pigeon.

Petit —, stock dove. Pigeon —, ring dove; ring-pigeon; wood-pigeon.

RAMIFICATION [-cācion] n. f. † ramification.

Diviser en —s, to ramify.

RAMIFIER (SE) pr. v. † (EN, into) to ramify; to branch; to branch off. out.

Qui ne se ramifie pas, unbranching. **RAMILLES** [rami-y'] n. f. pl. twigs, pl.; spray, sing.

RAMINGUE, adj. (mam.) restive.

RAMOITIR, v. a. to render, to make damp.

SE RAMOITIR, pr. v. to get damp. **RAMOLLIR**, v. a. † 1. to soften; to render, to make soft; 2. (did.) to intenerate.

SE RAMOLLIR, pr. v. 1. † to soften; to become soft; to get soft; 2. † to relent; to soften.

RAMOLLISSEMENT [ramolisman] n. m. (did.) inteneration.

— du cerveau, (med.) softening of the brain.

RAMON, n. m. broom (made of branches of trees).

RAMONAGE, n. m. sweeping (of chimneys).

RAMONER, v. a. to sweep (chimneys).

RAMONÉ, E. pa. p. (of chimneys) swept. Non —, unswept.

RAMONEUR, n. m. chimney-sweeper; sweeper.

— de cheminée, —.

RAMPANT [ranpan] E, adj. 1. † (of worms, serpents) creeping; crawling; 2. † (of plants) creeping; 3. † (pers.) cringing; fawning; 4. † groveling; mean; 5. (arch.) creeping; 6. (did.) rampant; 7. (her.) rampant.

RAMPANT [ranpan] n. m. 1. (build.) coping; 2. (tech.) flue.

RAMPE [ranp] n. f. 1. (sing.) flight of stairs, sing.; flight, sing.; stairs, pl.; 2. (of staircases) baluster; hand-rail; 3. (eng.) inclined plane; 4. (engin.) ascent; acclivity; 5. (eng.) descent; declivity; 6. (sing.) (theat.) foot-lamps, pl.

RAMPEMENT [ranpman] n. m. † (of worms, serpents) creeping; crawling.

RAMPER [ranpé] v. n. 1. † (of worms, serpents) to creep; to crawl; 2. † (of plants) to creep; to crawl; 3. † (b. s.) (pers.) to creep (be in a low condition); to crawl; 4. † (b. s.) (pers.) to crawl (be servile); to cringe; 5. † (of style) to be low, flat.

RAMPIN [ranpin] adj. (man.) (farr.) (of horses) that wears the shoe at the toe.

RAMURE, n. f. 1. † branching; 2. (hunt.) affire.

RANCE, adj. rancid; (rank).

Devenir —, to become soft, to get soft.

Qui devient —, 1. becoming =; 2. (did.) rancid.

RANCE, n. m. † rancidness.

Sentir le —, to smell rancid, rank.

RANCHE, n. f. (tech.) 1. (of rack-ladders) round; step; 2. (of cranes, pile-drivers, &c.) rack.

RANCHER, n. m. (tech.) rack-ladder; roost-ladder.

RANCIDITÉ, n. f. rancidity; rancidness; rankness.

RANCIO, adj. (of Spanish wine) grown yellow.

RANCIR, v. n. to become soft, to get rancid, (rank).

RANCISSURE, n. f. rancidity; rancidness; (rankness).

RANÇON, n. f. ransom (price paid for the deliverances of a captive or the return of a prize taken).

Forté, grosse —, great —. — d'un roi, 1. † king's =; 2. † excessive sum.

Sans —, unransomed; ransomless.

Mettre q. u. à —, to set soft a = upon a. o.; to make soft a. o. pay a =; payer —, to pay soft a =; to buy soft off; prendre à —, to receive as a =.

RANÇONNEMENT [ransonnan] n. m. 1. † ransoming; 2. † extortion.

RANÇONNER, v. a. † 1. to ransom (a merchant-ship); to set soft a ransom upon; 2. † to levy a contribution on; 3. † to overcharge; to impose upon; to fleece.

RANÇONNÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of **RANÇONNER**.

Non —, unransomed.

RANÇONNEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. † extortioner.

RANCUNE, n. f. 1. rancour; malice; ill-will; 2. grudge; spite.

— à part, without rancour, malice, ill-will; — tenant, tenante, bearing =, malice, ill-will. Par —, maliciously; spitefully. Avoir une —, de la — contre q. u., to bear soft a. o. rancour; garder — à q. u., 1. to bear soft a. o. rancour, malice, ill-will; 2. to bear soft; to owe a. o. a grudge, spite.

RANCUN-IER, IERE, adj. (pers.) rancorous; malicious; spiteful.

RANDONNÉE, n. f. (hunt.) circuit; round.

RANG [ran] n. m. 1. † row (line); 2. † range (line); 3. † rank (degree, grade); 4. † rank; station; degree; 5. † rank; class; order; 6. † rank (high station); 7. † rank; order; rate; 8. † number; 9. (build.) creasing; 10. (mil.) rank; 11. (nav.) (of ships) rate; 12. (nav.) (of cables) tier; 13. (print.) frame; 14. (theat.) (of boxes) tier.

1. Un — d'arbres, d'hommes, de dents, de perles, a row of trees, men, teeth, pearls. 2. Un — d'édifices, de montagnes, a range of buildings, mountains.

Dernier —, (V. senses) 1. lowest rank; 2. (mil.) rear =; 3. (mil.) bringer up.

Egalité de —, (V. senses) coordinate-ness; coordination. Au même —, 1. in the same row; 2. in the same rank; 3. coordinately; au premier, au second, &c. —, in the first, second row; in the first, second =; à son —, in o.'s turn; de —, (V. senses) in a row; de — peu élevé, of low degree; de haut —, of =; of high =; du même —, (V. senses) coordinate; de premier, second, troisième —, † first, second, third rate; en —, in a row; en — serrés, (V. senses) close-banded; en — d'oignon (, in a row; par —s, in rows. Avoir —, avoir un —, to rank; to rank high; casser de son — et renvoyer soldat, (mil.) to reduce to the =s; compléter les —s, (mil.) to fill the =s; dépouiller de son —, to deprive of o.'s =; to unstate; éclaircir les —s, (mil.) to thin the =s; enfoncer, percer les —s, to pierce the =s; être au premier,

au second, &c. —, to stand soft first second; être sur les —s, 1. † to be on the lists; 2. † to be a candidate, competitor; garder, tenir les —s, (mil.) to keep soft the =s; mettre au — de, to place in the number of; to place among; mettre en —, to set soft in a row; se mettre sur les —s, 1. † to enter the lists; 2. † to present o.'s self as a candidate, competitor; (to put soft up (for); (to stand soft (for); se mettre en — d'oignons, to take soft o.'s place where one is not invited; occuper un —, to rank; to hold soft a place; se placer au — —s, to place o.'s self in the =s; parter les —s au complet, (mil.) to fill the =s; prendre —, to rank; rompre les —s, (mil.) to break soft the =s; serrer les —s, (mil.) to close the =s; sortir des —s, 1. (mil.) to leave soft, to quit the =s; 2. to rise soft from the =s; faire sortir des —s, (mil.) to take soft from the =s; tenir un —, to hold soft a =; to bear soft, to make soft a figure; tenir les —s, (mil.) to keep soft the =s. Formez vos —s! (mil.) fall in!

RANGÉE, n. f. 1. row; 2. range.

— en travers d'une autre, cross-row. Par —s, in rows.

RANGER, v. a. 1. † to range (dispose in proper lines); 2. † to range; to arrange; 3. † to arrange; to put soft, to set soft in order; (to put soft to rights; 4. † to array; to marshal; 5. † to put soft aside; to put soft out of the way; 6. † to keep soft back; to keep soft out of the way; 7. † to subdue; to subject; to reduce; 8. † to subdue; to tame; to bring soft to o.'s senses; (to bring soft to; 9. † to rank; to number; to reckon; to place; 10. (mil.) to draw soft up (soldiers); 11. (nav.) to range along (the coast, shore); to sail close to; 12. (nav.) to claw (the wind); to haul close to.

— en bataille, (mil.) to array; to draw soft up in order of battle; — la côte, (nav.) to range.

RANGÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **RANGER**) 1. (pers.) sedate, steady; 2. (o. battles) pitched.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unarranged; 2. unarrayed; unmarshalled. Être —, (V. senses) 1. to range; 2. to rank; 3. (dans) to fall soft (under).

SE RANGER, pr. v. 1. † to stand soft aside, back; to stand soft, to get soft out of the way; 2. † to step aside; to step, (to get soft out of the way; to clear the way; to make soft way; 3. † to place o.'s self; 4. † to embrace (an opinion); to go soft over to; 5. † to side with (a. o.); 6. † (pers.) to be reclaimed; to amend; 7. (of carriages) to draw soft up; 8. (mil.) to fall soft in; 9. (mil.) to draw soft up; 10. (nav.) to veer.

— de l'arrière, (nav.) (of the wind) to veer aft; — de l'avant, (nav.) (of the wind) to haul forward. Rangez-vous, clear the way! out of the way!

RANIMER, v. a. 1. † to reanimate; to restore, to recall to life; to resuscitate; to revive; (to bring soft to life again; 2. † to revive; to invigorate; to restore to health; 3. † to reanimate; to revive; 4. † to recruit; to enlist; 5. † to cheer up; 6. † to inspire; to spirit; 7. † to buoy up; 8. † to brighten; to brighten up.

Personne, chose qui ranime, *reviver* (of).

SE RANIMER, pr. v. 1. † to revive; to return to life; to be restored to life; (to come soft to life again; 2. † to revive; to recover; to become soft invigorated; to be restored to health; (to come soft round again; 3. † to revive; to come soft to; 4. † to revive; to be reanimated; 5. † to recruit; 6. † to be enlisted; to cheer up; 7. † to brighten; to brighten up.

RANULE, n. f. (med.) ranula.

RANZ [rans] n. m. ranc.

— des vaches, "ranz des vaches" (celebrated air of Swiss herdsmen).

RAPAGE, adj. 1. § rapacious; 2. (metal.) *wasting*.

Oiseaux —s, (orn.) *rapacious birds*.

RAPACE, n. m. 1. *rapacious person*; 2. —s, (pl.) (orn.) *rapacious birds*, pl.

— diurne, (orn.) *hawk* (family).

RAPACITE, n. f. § *rapacity*; *rapaciousness*.

Avec —, *rapaciously*.

RÂPAGE, n. m. (tech.) *rasping*.

RAPATELLE, n. f. *horse hair-cloth* (for sieves).

RAPATRIAGE, n. m.

RAPATRIEMENT [—trime] n. m. (pers.) *reconciliation*; *reconcilement*.

RAPATRIER, v. a. (to *reconcile* (a. o.)); (to *make friends again*).

SE RAPATRIER, pr. v. (pers.) *to be reconciled*; *to be friends again*; *to make up*.

RÂPE, n. f. 1. *rasp*; *grater*; 2. (tech.) *rasp*.

— mécanique, *mechanical* = — de cordonnier, *shoe rasp*; — de maréchal, *horse rasp*.

RÂPE, n. f. 1. *stem, stalk of grapes*; 2. —s, (pl.) (veter.) *mallenders* (with a transversal crack), pl.

RÂPE, n. m. 1. (sing.) *fresh grapes* (put in to restore wine), pl.; 2. *stump* (wine restored).

— de copeaux, (sing.) *shavings* to clarify wine, pl. *Passer par, sur le —*, *to stum*.

RÂPER, v. a. 1. *to grate*; *to rasp*; 2. (tech.) *to rasp* (file).

fin, menu, *to be fine, small*. Machine à —, *rasping-mill*.

RÂPE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RÂPER) (of clothes, pers.) *shabby*; *threadbare*.

À demi —, *shabby genteel*. État de ce qui est —, *thread-bareness*. Avec les habits —s, *shabbily*. Porter des habits —s, *to be shabby*.

RAPETASSER [raptacé] v. a. 1. *to piece*; *to patch*; *to patch up*; 2. (b. s.) *to boitch*; *to patch up*.

RAPETASSEUR [raptaceur] n. m. SE, n. f. + 1. *patcher*; 2. (b. s.) *botcher*.

RAPETISSER [raptice] v. a. 1. § *to lessen* (make little); 2. § *to shorten*.

SE RAPETISSER, pr. v. 1. § *to lessen*; *to become* √, (to *get* √, *to grow* √ little); 2. § *to shrink*; 3. § *to make* √, o.'s self little; *to humble* o.'s self.

RAPETISSER [raptice] v. n. 1. *to lessen*; *to become* √, *to get* √, *to grow* √ little; 2. *to shorten*; *to become* √, *to grow* √, (to *get* √ short).

RAPETTE, n. f. (bot.) *goose-grass*.

RAPIDE, adj. 1. § *swift*; *speedy*; *rapid*; 2. § *rapid*; *speedy*; 3. § *tripping*; 4. (nav.) *fast-sailing*.

À l'aile —, *swift-winged*; aux navigateurs —s, = *fluted*; au pas —, = *footed*; = *of foot*.

RAPIDE, n. m. (nav.) *rapid*.

RAPIDEMENT [rapidman] adv. 1. *rapidly*; *swiftly*; *speedily*; 2. § *rapidly*; *speedily*.

RAPIDITÉ, n. f. 1. § *swiftness*; *speed*; *rapidity*; *celerity*; *velocity*; 2. § *rapidity*; *speed*.

RAPIECER, v. a. 1. *to piece*; *to put* √ a piece in; 2. *to patch*; *to patch up*; 3. *to vamp*; *to vamp up*.

Personne qui rapiecer, 1. *piecer*; 2. *patcher*; *vamper*.

RAPIECETAGE [rapiestaj] n. m. 1. *patching*; 2. *vamping*; 3. *patch-work*.

RAPIECETER [rapiesté] v. a. 1. *to piece* all over; *to put* √ in piece upon piece; 2. *to patch*; *to patch up*; 3. *to vamp*; *to vamp up*.

Personne qui rapiecer, 1. *piecer*; 2. *patcher*; 3. *vamper*.

RAPIERE, n. f. *rapier*.

RAPINE, n. f. 1. § *rapine*; *plunder-*

ing; 2. § *plunder*; *spoil*; *prey*; 3. § *plunder*; *plilage*; *pilfer*.

RAPINER, v. n. (to *pilfer*).

RAPINER, v. a. (to *plilage*).

RAPINEUR, n. m. SE, n. f.

RAPIN-IER, n. m. IERE, n. f. (pilferer).

RAPPAREILLER [raparè-yé] v. a. *to match* (get the fellow of).

RAPPARIER, v. a. *to match* (find one to complete a pair).

RAPPEL, n. m. 1. *recall*; 2. (in deliberative assemblies) *call*; 3. (adm.) *portion*, *part* (of a salary) *remaining unpaid*; 4. (adm., book-k.) *further payment*; 5. (hunt.) *reheat*; 6. (law) *recall*; 7. (sing.) (mil.) *drums beating to arms*, pl.; 8. (paint.) *distribution* (of light).

— à l'ordre, *call to order*. Battre le —, 1. *to beat* √ *to arms*; 2. *to beat* √ *the troop*; prononcer le — à l'ordre contre q. u., *to call* a. o. *to order*; sonner le —, (hunt.) *to reheat*.

RAPPELER [rapié] v. a. 1. § *to call* again; 2. § *to call back*; (to *call back* again; *to call after*; 3. § (DE, from; à, to) *to call*; 4. § *to call in*; 5. § *to call off*; 6. § *to recall* (cause to return); 7. § *to recall*; *to retract*; 8. § (à, to) *to recall*; *to restore*; 9. § *to recover*; *to regain*; 10. § (à, of) *to remind* (a. o.); *to put* (a. o.) *in mind* (of a. th.); *to recollect*; *to remember*; *to recall*, *to call to mind*; *to bring* √ *to o.'s recollection*, *mind*; (to *call up*; 11. § (of deliberative assemblies) *to call* (to order); 12. (law) (à, to) *to call* (to succeed); 13. (paint.) *to distribute* (light).

1. — q. u. qui ne s'est pas entendu appeler auparavant, *to call* a. o. *again* that has not heard himself called before. 2. — q. u. qui s'en va, *to call* a. o. *back* that is going away. 3. — un ambassadeur, des troupes, un exilé, *to recall* an ambassador, troops, an exile. 4. — ses paroles, *to retract* o.'s words. 5. — q. u. à la vie, *to recall*, *to restore* a. o. *to life*. 6. — ses sens, *esprits*, *to recover* o.'s senses. 7. — q. u. à son devoir, *to remind* a. o. *of his duty*; — q. ch. à q. u., *to remind* a. o. *of a. th.*; *to put* a. o. *in mind* of a. th.

— la mémoire, le souvenir de q. ch. à q. u., *to remind* a. o. *of a. th.*; *to recall* a. th. *to a. o.'s mind*; (to *put* √ a. o. *in mind* of a. th.); — sa mémoire, *to endeavour* *to recollect*, *to remember*; *to endeavour* *to recall* *to mind*; *to recollect* o.'s self. Chose, personne qui rappelle, (V. senses) *remembrancer* (of).

RAPPELÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of RAPPELER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unrecalled*; 2. *unrecollected*; *unremembered*. Ne pouvoir être —, (V. senses) (th.) *to be past recall*.

SE RAPPELER, pr. v. § 1. (th.) *to be recalled*, *restored*; 2. (de, to. ...) *to recollect*; *to remember*; *to recall*, *to call to mind*; "to *remember* o.'s self"; (to *bring* √ *to o.'s recollection*, *mind*).

2. — q. ch., *to recollect*, *to remember* a. th.; *to recall*, *to call* a. th. *to mind*; *to bring* a. th. *to o.'s recollection*; — d'avoir fait q. ch., *to recollect*, *to remember*, etc., *having done*, *to have done* a. th.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) *to have no recollection of*. Autant que je puis me le rappeler, *to the best of my recollection*. Qui ne se rappelle pas, (V. senses) *unmindful*; qu'on ne se rappelle pas, (V. senses) *unremembered*.

RAPPELER [rapié] v. n. (mil.) *to beat* √ *to arms*.

RAPPORT, n. m. 1. § *bearing* (yielding produce); 2. § (POUR, to) *productiveness*; 3. § *produce* (that which a. th. yields); 4. § *revenue*, sing.; *returns*, pl.; 5. § *statement*; *account*; *relation*; *report*; 6. § *evidence*; *testimony*; 7. § (à, to) *report* (official statement of facts); 8. § (à, to) *return*

(official statistical statement); 9. § (b. s.) *report*; *rumour*; *story*; *tale*; 10. § *conformity*; *agreement*; *congruity*; 11. § *affinity*; *analogy*; 12. § *accordance*; *agreement*; *correspondence*; *relation*; *harmony*; 13. § (à) *connexion* (with); *relation* (to); *reference* (to); *regard* (to); *respect* (to); *concern* (with); 14. § —s, (pl.) (AVEC, with) *connexion*, sing.; *relations*, pl.; *intercourse*, sing.; 15. § *relation* (tendency to an end); 16. *rising* (in the stomach); 17. (adm.) *reimbursement*; *refunding*; 18. (did.) *ratio*; *relation*; 19. (geom.) *relation*; 20. (gram.) *relation*; 21. (law) *hotchpot*.

1. Une terre, un arbre en plein —, *land, a tree in full bearing*. 3. Un pré qui est d'un faible —, *a meadow that yields but little produce*.

4. Une charge d'un grand —, *an office of a large revenue*.

Bon —, (V. senses) *productiveness*; mauvais —, (V. senses) *unproductiveness*; — officiel, *official report*; — le plus simple, (chem.) *prime*. Cahier des —s, (school.) *conclusion-book*; (black book; défaut, manque de —, *unsuitableness*; limite du —, (did.) *ultimate ratio*; manque de —, *unsuitableness*; pièce de —, § *patch* (of mosaic) pièces de —, (pl.) 1. § *patch-work*; 2. § *inlaid-work*; 3. § *mosaic*; terre de —, *made land*. À —, au —, (law) *hotchpot*; au — de, (V. senses) *on the report of*; dans le — de, *in the ratio of*; d'un bon —, *productive*; en —, *connected*; *in connexion*; par —, 1. *in reference to*; *in, with regard to*; *in relation to*; *regarding*; 2. *on account of*; (upon the score of); 3. *for the sake of*; 4. *in comparison with*; 5. *in proportion to*; sans — (avec), (V. senses) *unconnected* (with); *unrelated* (to); sous aucun —, *in no respect*, *notwise*; sous ce —, *in this, that respect*; view; sous le — de, *with respect to*; *in, with regard to*; *in relation to*; sous quelques —s, *in some respects*, *regards*; sous tous les —s, *in every respect*; *in all respects*. Avoir — (à), (th.) 1. *to be connected* (with); 2. *to relate* (to); *to be relative* (to); *to refer* (to); *to have reference* (to); 3. *to be related*, *allied*, *akin* (to); 4. *to be relevant* (to); avoir des —s (avec), 1. (pers.) *to be connected* (with); 2. (th.) *to bear* √ *a relation* (to); 3. *to be akin* (to); n'avoir point de — avec, (V. Avoir —) *to be unconnected with*; causer, donner des —s, (of food) *to repeat*; être en —, 1. § (of lands, trees, &c.) *to be in bearing*; 2. § *to be productive*; 3. (com.) *to make* √ *returns*; être en plein —, 1. § *to be in full bearing*; 2. § *to be very productive*; 3. (com.) *to make* √ *full returns*; être d'un bon —, de grand, d'un grand —, § *to be highly productive*; faire un —, 1. *to report*; *to make* √ *a report*; *to draw* √ *up a report*; 2. *to make* √ *out a return*; faire le — de, sur q. ch. à q. u., *to report to a. o. on a. th.*; *to make* √ *a report to a. o. on a. th.*; faire son —, *to report*; *to make* √ *o.'s report*; faire des —s, (V. senses) (b. s.) *to carry*, *to tell* √ *tales*; mettre en — (avec), (to *bring* √ *into connexion* (with); (to *bring* √ *together*. Qui a — (à), (V. senses) 1. *connected* (with); 2. *related* (to); 3. *relating* (to); qui n'a aucun — (avec), 1. *unconnected* (with); 2. *unrelated* (to).

RAPPORTABLE, adj. (law) *liable to hotchpot*.

RAPPORTER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. § *to bring* √ *again* (by carrying); 2. § *to bring* √ *back* (by carrying); (to *bring* √ *back again*; *to bring* √; 3. § *to bring* √ *home*; (to *bring* √ *home again*; 4. § *to carry back*,

(back again; to carry; (to take) back, back again; 5. § to carry home; (to carry home again; (to take) home; (to take) home again; 6. § (à, to) to add; to join; to put; 7. § to produce; to yield; to bear; to give; 8. § to produce; to yield; to bear; to give; (to bring) in; 9. § (de, from) to derive; to acquire; to obtain; to gain; (to get) 10. § to recall; to revoke; 11. § (à, to) to relate; to state; to narrate; to recite; * to recount; to give an account of; (to tell) 12. § (b. s.) to repeat; to tell; 13. § (à, to) to tell; 13. § to adduce; to allege; 14. § to quote; to cite; 15. § (à, to) to refer (to); to direct (to); to aim (at); 16. § (à, to) to ascribe; to attribute; 17. § to report; to state; to show; to set forth; 18. § to report (officially) on; to make a report on; 19. (adm.) to revoke (a. th.); to annul; 20. (book-k.) (à, to) to carry; 21. (book-k.) to post (in the ledger); 22. (com.) to fetch; to sell; 23. (com.) to pay; to yield; to bring in; 24. (com.) to reimburse; to refund; 25. (geom.) to lay down (observations); 26. (hunt.) to carry (game); 27. (land-measuring) to plot; 28. (legislation) to repeat (laws); 29. (tech.) to joint.

— inexactement, (V. senses) to misreport. Devoir être rapporté, (V. senses) to be referrible; pouvoir être rapporté, (V. senses) to be referrible.

[RAPPORTER must not be confounded with *ramener*.]

RAPPORTE, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **RAPPORTER**) (of land) made; artificial.

Non —, 1. unrecalled; unrevoked; 2. unrelated; * unrecalled; 3. (of laws) unreported; 4. (adm.) unrevoked; unannulled.

SE RAPPORTER, pr. v. (V. senses of **RAPPORTER**) § 1. (AVEC) to agree (with); to be in accordance (with); to be conformable (to); to correspond (with); to answer (to); (to tally (with); 2. (th.) (à, to) to be related, allied, akin; 3. (th.) (à, with) to be connected; 4. (th.) (à) to refer (to); to have reference (to); to relate (to); to respect (...); to regard (...); 5. (th.) (à, to) to be relevant, applicable; 6. (à, to) to allude; 7. § (th.) (à) to concern (...); to be conversant (about); 8. (pers.) (à, on, upon) to rely (on a. o.); 9. (gram.) (à, to) to relate.

S'en rapporter à, 1. to refer o.'s self to (a. o.); to refer, to leave (a. th.) to the decision of (a. o.); 2. to confide in (a. o., a. th.); to have confidence in; to trust (to); s'en rapporter de q. ch. à q. u., 1. to refer to a. o. for a. th.; 2. to refer, to leave (a. th.) to a. o.'s decision.

RAPPORTER, v. n. 1. § (of animals) to fetch and carry; 2. § to produce; to bear; 3. § to produce; to bring in; 4. § (b. s.) (pers.) to tell tales; 5. (com.) to pay; to pay well; 6. (hunt.) to carry the game.

RAPPORTEUR, n. m. 1. tale-bearer (man); 2. reporter (man); 3. (b. s.) tale-bearer (man); (tell-tale); 4. (of courts martial) judge-advocate; 5. (math. inst.) protractor; protractor.

RAPPORTEUSE, n. f. 1. reporter (woman); 2. (b. s.) tale-bearer (woman); (tell-tale).

RAPPRENDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like **PRENDRE**) to learn again.

RAPPROCHEMENT [raprochman] n. m. 1. § bringing, placing, putting drawing near, close; 2. § being brought, placed, put, drawn near, close; 3. § conjunction; bringing together; 4. § comparison; comparing; 5. (pers.) reconciliation; reconciling; 6. (did.) collapse.

RAPPROCHER, v. a. (DE, to, ...) 1.

§ to bring, to place, to put, to draw near, close again; 2. § to bring, to place, to put, to draw near, closer; 3. § to bring nearer; to diminish the distance of; 4. § to diminish (distance); 5. § to unite; (to bring) together; 6. § to compare; to set, to put in comparison; 7. § to reconcile (a. o.); to bring together; 8. (hunt.) to put (hounds) upon the track of.

SE RAPPROCHER, pr. v. (DE, to, ...) 1. § to come, to draw near, close again; 2. § to come, to draw near, closer; 3. § (DE) to approach (...); to approach (to); to be allied (to); 4. § to approach to a union; 5. § to approach to a reconciliation; to become reconciled.

RAPSODE, n. m. (ant.) rhapsodist.

RAPSODIE, n. f. 1. rhapsody; 2. (ant.) rhapsody.

RAPSODISTE, n. m. rhapsodist.

RAPT [rapu] n. m. 1. abduction; 2. rape.

RÂPURE, n. f. (sing.) raspings, pl.

RAQUETTE, n. f. 1. racket; 2. battle-dore; 3. snow-shoe; 4. (bot.) Indian-fig, fig-tree; prickly pear, pear-tree.

Cactier —, cactier a —, (bot.) Indian fig-tree; prickly pear-tree.

RAQUETIER, n. m. 1. racket-maker; 2. battle-dore-maker.

RARE [rar] adj. 1. scarce (not plentiful); rare; 2. (de, to; que subj.) rare; unusual; uncommon; 3. rare (unusually excellent); 4. thin (not dense); 5. (of plants) thin; 6. (med.) (of the pulse) very slow; 7. (phys.) rare.

1. Les bonnes choses sont —, good things are scarce. rare. 2. C'est un événement —, it is a rare, unusual event; il est — de voir cela, it is — qu'on voie cela, it is rare to see that.

Devenir bien —, — comme les beaux jours, (V. senses) (pers.) to become, to get quite a stranger; être —, (V. senses) (pers.) to be a stranger; se rendre —, to make of o.'s self scarce.

RAREFACTION [rarefakcion] n. f. (phys.) 1. (action) rarefaction; 2. (state) rarity; rareness; tenuity.

RAREFIANT, E. adj. (phys.) rarefying.

RAREFIER, v. a. (phys.) to rarefy.

RAREFIE, E. pa. p. (phys.) rarefied; tenuous.

SE RAREFIER, pr. v. (phys.) to rarefy.

RAREMENT [rarman] adv. seldom; rarely; unfrequently.

RARETE [rarité] n. f. 1. scarcity; rarity; rareness; 2. rarity (quality); rareness; 3. rarity (rare thing); curiosity; 4. thinness (small number).

Pour la — du fait, for the singularity, novelty of it.

RARISSIME, adj. (most, very rare.

RAS [rà] E. adj. 1. close-shaved; close; 2. short-haired; short; 3. shorn; 4. smooth (from absence of hair); 5. (of the country) open; flat; 6. (of plates of metal, stone, &c.) unincised; 7. (of measures) strike; 8. (of textile fabrics) short-nap; 9. (nav.) strait-sheered; 10. (nav.) bare.

Table — e §, blank paper (uninformed). À — (de), (tech.) close (to). Faire table — e, to reject all previous notions.

RAS [rà] n. m. 1. short-nap cloth; 2. (nav.) race.

— de carène, floating-stage; punt; — de marée, (nav.) race; bore; eugre.

RASADE [ràzad] n. f. bumper.

Boire —, to drink off a =; boire force — s, to drink off after =; to drink off one = after another; porter une —, to give a =; verser —, to pour out a =.

RASANT [ràzan] E. adj. 1. (fort.) rasant; 2. (mil.) flank.

Vue — e, view of a flat, open country.

RASEMENT [ràzman] n. m. (mil.) razing to the ground.

RASER [ràze] v. a. 1. § to shave (cut the hair from); 2. § to shave off; 3. § to graze (pass very near to); (to shave; to touch; 4. § to skim; to skim over; 5. § to lay flat; 6. § to raze; to raze to the ground; to level with the ground; to demolish; to overthrow; to throw down; to pull down; 7. to strike (measures); 8. (nav.) to hug (the coast); 9. (nav.) to cut down (ships).

— de près, to shave close. — au niveau du sol, — rez terre, — rez pied, to raze to the ground; to level with the ground; — le tapis, (man.) to raze. Se faire —, to get, to be shaved.

RASÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of **RASER**.

Vaisseau —, (nav.) razee; ship cut down. Être —, (V. senses) (hunt.) to keep close to the ground.

SE RASER, pr. v. 1. to shave; to shave o.'s self; 2. to get, to be shaved; 3. (hunt.) to keep close to the ground.

RASER [ràze] v. n. 1. to shave (cut off the hair of the beard); 2. (veter.) to raze.

RASIBUS [ràzibus] prep. O (DE, to) quite close.

RASOIR [ràzoir] n. m. 1. razor; 2. (ich.) razor-fish.

Boîte de — s, box, case of = s; cuir à —, strop; pierre à —, hone. Donner le fil à un —, to set a =; repasser un —, 1. to set a =; 2. to grind a =.

RASON [ràzon] n. m. (ich.) razor-fish.

RASSADE, n. f. coloured glass-bead.

RASSASANT, E. adj. 1. satiating;

sating; satisfying; filling; 2. (b. s.) gluttony; 3. (b. s.) cloying; 4. (b. s.) surfeiting.

RASSASIEMENT [ràzaziman] n. m. 1. satiety; 2. (b. s.) glut; 3. (b. s.) being cloyed; 4. (b. s.) surfeit.

RASSASIER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. § to satiate; to sate; to satisfy; to fill; 2. § (b. s.) to glut; to gorge; 3. § to cloy; 4. § (b. s.) to surfeit; 5. § (b. s.) to overwhelm; to load.

RASSASIE, E. pa. p. V. senses of **RASSASIER**.

Non —, 1. unsatiated; unsated; unsatisfied; unfilled; 2. unglutted; 3. uncloyed; 4. unsurfited. Être —, (V. senses) to surfeit.

SE RASSASIER, pr. v. § 1. to be satiated, sated, satisfied, filled; 2. (b. s.) to be cloyed; 3. (b. s.) to be surfeited.

RASSEMBLEMENT [ràsamb'leman] n. m. 1. assembling; collecting; gathering; 2. assemblage; 3. crowd; 4. (b. s.) mob; 5. (b. s.) riotous mob; 6. (of troops) muster.

— tumultueux, (law) riot. Disperser un —, to disperse a mob.

RASSEMBLER [ràsablé] v. a. 1. § to reassemble; to recollect; to gather; to draw, to bring together again; to collect again; 2. § to assemble; to collect; to gather; to draw, to bring together; 3. § to unite (bring together); 4. § to muster; to muster up; 5. § to rake together, up; 6. § to summon; to summon up; 7. to stock (cards); 8. to put together (the parts of a whole); 9. to muster (troops); 10. (man.) to keep (a horse) to a collected pace.

SE RASSEMBLER, pr. v. 1. to assemble; to assemble themselves; to collect; to gather; to draw together; 2. to congregate; 3. (pers.) to assemble; (to meet); 4. to unite; 5. to muster.

RASSEOIR [ràsoir] v. a. irreg. (conj. like **ASSEOIR**) 1. to reseat; to seat, to place again; 2. § to calm; to compose; to settle.

RASSIS, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **RASSEOIR**) 1. (of bread) staled; 2. § calm; settled; 3. § sedate; staid.

Caractère, esprit —, sedateness; staidness. De sens —, unmoved; unexcited.

SE RASSEOIR, pr. v. 1. to sit down

rain; to be seated again; 2. § to calm; to calm down; to be composed; to settle; (to settle down); 3. (of liquids) settle.
RASSERÉNER, v. a. 1. § to render, make ✓ serene; (to clear; ** to rene; 2. § to restore serenity to; to dm; to render unruffled, undisturbed.
SE RASSERÉNER, pr. v. § to become ✓, grow ✓, (to get ✓ serene; to clear ✓).
RASSIS, E. pa. p. V. **RASSEOIR**.
RASSIS, n. m. horse-shoe (old) put with new nails.
RASSOTER, v. a. + to infatuate.
RASSURANT, E. adj. tranquillizing; leuiated to restore tranquillity, midence.
RASSURER, v. a. 1. § to consolidate; render, to make ✓ firm; to strengthen; 2. § to consolidate; to strengthen; § to tranquillize (a. o.); to restore o.'s tranquillity, confidence; to assure.
SE RASSURER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to tranquillize o.'s self; to be tranquillized; be reassured; (not to be uneasy; 2. f the weather) to settle.
Rassurez-vous! be tranquillized; be anquil! (do not be uneasy!)
RAT, n. m. 1. (mam.) (species) rat; (mam.) (genus) mouse; 3. § crotchety; him; fancy.
 — do cave, 1. taper; wax-taper; 2. s.) (pers.) exercise-man; — d'eau, (am.) crabber; (water-rat; — des bissons, (mam.) harvest mouse; — Pharaon (, (mam.) ichneumon of Nile. Mort aux —s, rats'bane. Avoir s —s, avoir des —s dans la tête, to be crotchety in o.'s head; donner des s à, to mark the clothes (of people ssing by); prendre un —, 1. § to catch/ rat; 2. § to get ✓ a crotchety into s head; 3. (of fire-arms) to miss fire; flash in the pan; 4. (pers.) to fail; fail in o.'s attempt; to miscarry.
RATAFIA, n. m. ratafia.
RATANG (ratan) n. m. rattan.
Faisceau de —s, bundle of =s.
RATATINER (SE) pr. v. to shrivel; to rivel up.
RATATINÉ, E. pa. p. shrivelled; shrivelled up.
RATATOUILLE (ratatou-y) n. f. (culin.) ratatouille" (stew of meat and vegetables).
RATE, n. f. (anat.) milt; spleen.
 Avoir des vapeurs de —, to have the leen; désopiler, épanouir la —, to rive ✓ away the spleen; to make ✓ erry; s'épanouir la —, to drive ✓ away's spleen.
RATE, n. f. § rat (female).
RÂTEAU, n. m. 1. (agr.) rake; 2. (orol.) rack; 3. (nav.) rack.
 — au blé, corn-rake; — au foin, hay-; — à gazon, daisy- =. Enlever au —, rake off; ramasser au —, to rake up.
RÂTELAGE (râti) n. m. (agr.) raking action).
RÂTELEE (râte) n. f. 1. (agr.) raking quantity raked; 2. § (b. s.) volley.
Diresa —, to speak ✓ out; to speak ✓'s mind.
RÂTELER (râti) v. a. 1. (agr.) to rake; to rake.
RÂTELÉ, E. pa. p. raked.
 Non —, unraked. Terrain —, raking.
RÂTELEUR (râteur) n. m. (agr.) raker.
RÂTELIER, n. m. 1. (of stables) rack; set of teeth; sei; 3. (mil.) arm-rack; un-rack; 4. (nav.) rack.
 Manger à plus d'un —, to have two trings to o.'s bow; mettre le — bien aut à q. u., to put ✓ a. th. almost out f a. o.'s reach (render a. th. very difficult); remettre les armes au —, to quit the service.
RATELLE, n. f. disease of pigs.

RATER, v. n. (of fire-arms) to miss fire; to flash in the pan.
RATER, v. a. 1. § to miss (by a flash in the pan); 2. § to miss (not to obtain).
RAT-IER, IERE, adj. § crotchety; whimsical.
RATIERE, n. f. rat-trap.
RATIFICATION (—cación) n. f. ratification.
RATIFIER, v. a. to ratify.
 Chose, personne qui ratifie, ratifier (of).
RATINE, n. f. ratteen; Petersham.
 Petite —, rattinet.
RATINER, v. a. (a. & m.) to frize.
RATIOCINATION [raciocinación] n. f. + ratiocination; reasoning.
RATION [ración] n. f. (mil., nav.) allowance; ration.
 — diminuée, réduite, short allowance. À la —, on =; à la demi- —, on half =. Mettre à la —, to allowance; to put ✓ upon =; mettre à la demi- —, to put ✓ upon half =; mettre à la petite —, to put ✓ upon short =.
RATIONAL [racional] n. m. (Jew. ant.) breast-plate.
RATIONALISME [racionalism] n. m. (phil.) rationalism.
RATIONALISTE [racionalist] n. m. (phil.) rationalist.
RATIONALITE [racionalité] n. f. (phil.) rationality.
RATIONNEL [racional] I.E., adj. 1. (arith.) rational; 2. (astr.) rational; 3. (did.) rational.
 Peu —, (did.) irrational.
RATIONNELLEMENT [racionalmente] adv. (phil.) rationally.
RATIONNER [racione] v. a. to allowance; to put ✓ on short allowance.
 Etre rationné, to be allowed; to be on short allowance.
RATISSAGE, n. m. 1. scraping; 2. raking.
RATISSER, v. a. 1. to scrape; to scrape off; 2. to rake.
RATISSÉ, E. pa. p. 1. scraped; scraped off; 2. raked.
 Non —, 1. unscraped; 2. unraked.
RATISSOIRE, n. f. 1. scrape; 2. (agr.) rake.
 — à tirer, (hort.) draw-hoe. Coup de —, scrape.
RATISSURE, n. f. (sing.) scrapings, pl.
RATON, n. m. (mam.) (genus) racoon.
 — proprement dit, =. — crabier, (mam.) = crab-eater; crab-eater; — laveur, (species) =.
RATTACHER, v. a. (à, to) 1. § to tie again; 2. § to tie; 3. § to tie up again; 4. § (à, with) to connect.
SE RATTACHER, pr. v. (à, to) 1. § (th.) to be tied; 2. § (pers.) to be attached; 3. § (à, with) to be connected; 4. § to be incident.
RATTEINDRE, v. a. (conj. like **CRATINDRE**) 1. to overtake ✓ again; 2. to catch ✓ again.
RATTENDRE, v. a. to render, to make ✓ tender again.
RATTIRAPER, v. a. 1. § to take ✓, to catch ✓ again; 2. § (to overtake ✓; (to fetch up to; 3. § (to recover; (to get ✓ again; (to get ✓ back, back again.
 On ne m'y rattirapera plus, bien fin qui m'y rattirapera, I shall never be caught so again.
RATURE, n. f. erasure; word crossed; word scratched out.
 Faire une —, to make ✓ an erasure; to erase, to cross a word; to scratch out a word.
RATURER, v. a. 1. to erase; to cross; to cross out; to scratch out; 2. (a. & m.) to scrape (skins).
RAUCITE, n. f. raucity; hoarseness.
RAUQUE, adj. hoarse.

Son —, raucity; hoarseness. D'une voix —, hoarsely.
RAVAGE, n. m. 1. § ravage; 2. § depredation.
 Commettre des —s, to commit, to make ✓ =s; faire des —s, 1. § to commit, to make ✓ =; 2. § to make ✓ ravages; 3. § (DANS) to eat ✓ (into).
RAVAGER, v. a. § to ravage; to spoil; to waste; to lay ✓ waste.
 Qui ravage, ravaging; wasteful.
 Chose qui ravage, ravager (of); waster (of).
RAVAGÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of **RAVAGER**.
 Non —, unravaged; unspoiled; unwasted.
RAVAGEUR, n. m. *spoiler; ravager.
RAVALEMENT [ravalman] n. m. 1. debasement; abasement; 2. disparagement; 3. (mas.) rough-cast; rough-casting; rough-coat.
 À —, (of harpsichords, pianos) with additional keys.
RAVALER, v. a. 1. § to swallow again; 2. § to keep ✓ in; 3. § to eat ✓ (o.'s words); 4. § to lower; to put ✓ down; 5. to debase; to abase; 6. to disparage; (to run ✓ down; 7. (mas.) to rough-cast; to rough-coat.
 Sans vouloir —, ..., without disparagement to ...
RAVALÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **RAVALER**) (of stockings) falling down; down at heel.
 Non —, undebased; unabased.
SE RAVALER, pr. v. to degrade, to debase, to abase o.'s self; to sloop.
RAVAUDAGE [ravodaj] n. m. 1. § mending (of old clothes); botching; 2. § boitching; bungling.
RAVAUDER [ravods] v. a. 1. § to mend (old clothes); to botch; to botch up; 2. § to abuse; to revile; 3. § to tease; to plague.
RAVAUDERIE [ravodri] n. f. trifling nonsense; (stupid stuff).
RAVAUDEU-R [ravodeur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. § mender (of old clothes); botcher; 2. § silly talker.
RAVE, n. f. (bot.) 1. ↓ long radish, spindle-rooted radish; radish; 2. turnip.
 Grosse —, turnip; petite —, long radish; spindle-rooted radish.
RAVELIN [ravlin] n. m. (fort.) ravelin.
RAVENELLE [ravnet] n. f. (bot.) wall-flower.
RAVIERE, n. f. (hort.) radish-bed (of long radishes).
RAVIGOTE, n. f. (culin.) "ravigote" (sauce).
SE RAVIGOTER, pr. v. (to revive; to regain o.'s strength).
RAVILIR, v. a. to debase; to abase; to degrade; to lower.
RAVIN, n. m. 1. ravine (place excavated by a torrent); 2. ravine (hollow road).
RAVINE, n. f. 1. torrent (after rain); 2. ravine (place excavated by a torrent).
RAVIR, v. a. 1. § (à, from) to ravish; to take ✓ away; to carry away, off; 2. § (à, from) to ravish (deprive); to steal ✓; to take ✓; 3. § (to take ✓ away; 4. (DE, with) to ravish; to delight; to enrapture; to overjoy; to transport; ** to intorap.
 À —, delightfully; ravishingly; to admiration.
RAVISER (SE) pr. v. to alter o.'s mind; to bethink ✓ o.'s self again, better; (to think ✓ better of it).
RAVISSANT, E. adj. 1. (of animals) ravenous; 2. § (pers.) rapacious; 3. § ravishing; lovely; delightful; bewitching; enchanting.
 Peu —, (V. senses) unlovely. Nature

—e, *loveliness*; nature peu —e, *unloveliness*.

RAVISSEMENT [ravissman] n. m. 1. *rape* (of Helen, Proserpine); 2. § (sing.) *ravishment*, sing.; *delight*, sing.; *enchantment*, sing.; *raptures*, pl.

Le — de saint Paul, *Saint Paul being caught up to Heaven*. Avec —, *ravishingly*; *to admiration*; *delightfully*.

RAVISSEUR, n. m. *ravisher*.

RAVITAILLEMENT [ravitay'man] n. m. *revictualing*.

RAVITAILLER [—tā-yé] v. a. *to revictual*.

SE RAVITAILLER, pr. v. *to revictual*.

RAVIVER, v. a. 1. *to urge* (fire); *to make* *burn up*; 2. *to brighten*; *to brighten up*; 3. *to revive*; *to reanimate*; *to rouse*; *to cheer*; 4. (arts) *to touch up*.

SE RAVIVER, pr. v. *to revive*; *to be reanimated*.

RAVOIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like AVOIR) 1. *to have*, *to get* *again*; 2. *to have*, *to get* *back*.

[RAVOIR is used in the inf. only.]

SE RAVOIR, pr. v. *to recover* o's *strength*; *to get* *about* *again*; *to get* *round*; *to pick up*.

RAYER [rā-yé] v. a. 1. *to scratch*; 2. *to erase*; *to scratch out*, off; *to strike* *out*; *to cross off*; 3. *to strike* *off*, out (suppress); 4. *to streak*; *to stripe*.

RAYÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of RAYER.

Non —, (V. senses) *un-erased*; *uncrossed*. Canon —, *rifle barrel*.

RAYÈRE [rā-yère] n. f. (of churches) *loop*; *loop-hole*.

RAYON [rā-yon] n. m. 1. *ray* (of heat); 2. *ray* (of light) *ray*; *beam*; 3. *ray* (emanation, appearance); 4. (of honey) *comb*; 5. *shelf*; 6. (of wheels) *radius*; (spoke); 7. (agr.) *furrow*; 8. (bot.) *radius*; *ray*; 9. (dial.) *radius*; 10. (geom.) *radius*; 11. (ich.) *ray*; 12. (phys.) *ray*.

— médullaire, *divergent layer*; — secteur, (geom.) *radius sector*. Faisceau de —s, (opt.) *pencil of rays*; réunion de —s de lumière sur un point, *coradiation*. À ... de —, dans un — de ..., *within a circle of ...*; *for ... round*; à un seul —, *uniradiated*. Sans —, *rayless*; *beamless*; (without a ray, beam).

RAYONNANT [rā-yonnan] E, adj. 1. *§ radiant*; 2. *§ radiating*; *beaming*; 3. (phys.) *radiant*.

Point —, (phys.) *radiant*. D'une manière —e, *§ radiantly*.

RAYONNÉ [rā-yonné] E, adj. 1. (anat.) *radiated*; 2. (bot.) *stellate*; *stellated*.

RAYONNE [rā-yonné] n. m. (nat. hist.) *radiary*.

RAYONNEMENT [rā-yonnman] n. m. 1. *radiance*; *radiancy*; 2. *§ beaming*; 3. (phys.) *radiation*.

Chaud par —, (phys.) *radiant*.

RAYONNER [rā-yonné] v. n. 1. *§ (DE, from) to radiate*; *to irradiate*; 2. *§ to beam*; 3. *§ (of the face) (DE, with) to brighten up*; 4. (did.) *to eradicate*.

Faire —, (V. senses) *to beam out*.

RAYURE [rā-yur] n. f. 1. (of textile fabrics) *stripe*; 2. (of the barrels of guns) *rifling*.

RE, particle, 1. (denoting repetition) *again*; *anew*; *re ...*; 2. (importing augmentation, as RELÂCHER, *to make looser* more; 3. (expressing removal, as REPOUSSER, *to push away*) *away*; *back*; *off*.

RE, n. m. (mus.) 1. (instrumental) *d*; 2. (vocal) *re*.

REACTI-F, VE, adj. *reacting*.

Papier —, (chem.) *test-paper*.

REACTIF, n. m. (chem.) *reagent*.

REACTION [réakcion] n. f. *§ reaction*.

READMETTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) *to readmit*; *to admit* *again*.

READMISSION, n. f. *readmission*; *readmittance*.

REAGGRAVE, n. m. (can. law) *reaggravation*.

REAGGRAVER, v. a. (can. law) *to censure by a reaggravation*.

REAGIR, v. n. *§ to react*.

REAJOURNEMENT, n. m. *§ read-journment*.

REAJOURNER, v. a. *§ to readjourn*.

REAL, E, adj. *§ (of galleys and of persons, things belonging to them) royal*.

REAL, n. m.

REALE, n. f. *real* (Spanish coin).

REALE, n. f. *§ Royal galley*.

REALGAR, n. m. (min.) *realgar*.

REALISATION [réalizacion] n. f. 1. *realization* (making real); 2. *realization* (converting money into land); 3. *conversion into money*.

REALISER, v. a. 1. *to realize* (make real); 2. *to realize* (convert money into land); 3. *to convert into money*; 4. (com.) *to realize*; 5. (law) *to make* *§ (a tender)*.

SE REALISER, pr. v. *to be realized*.

REALISME, n. m. (phil.) *realism*.

REALISTE, n. m. (phil.) *realist*.

REALITÉ, n. f. 1. *reality*; 2. (theol.) *real presence*.

En —, *in reality*; *really*; *indeed*; *in very deed*; *in sooth*; sans —, *unreal*; *unsubstantial*.

REAPPARITION [—licion] n. f. *reappearance*.

REAPPEL, n. m. *second call* (of names).

Faire le —, *to call over the names a second time*.

REAPPELER [réaplé] v. a. *to call over the names a second time*.

REAPPOSER [réapôze] v. a. (à, to) 1. *to reattach*; *to affix*, *to set* *§*, *to put* *§* *anew*, *again*; 2. *to reappend*; *to append* *anew*, *again*; 3. *to reinsert*; *to add* *again*.

REAPPOSITION [réapôzicion] n. f. 1. *reaffixing*; *setting*, *putting* *anew*, *again*; 2. *reappending*; *appending* *anew*, *again*; 3. *reinsertion*; *new addition*.

REARPENTAGE, n. m. *resurvey*.

REASSIGNATION [réassin-yacion] n. f. (law) 1. *new writ*; 2. *new summons*; 3. (of witnesses) *new subpoena*.

REASSIGNER [réassin-yé] v. a. (law) 1. *to reassign*; 2. *to resubmit*; 3. *to subpoena* (witnesses) *anew*, *again*.

REASSURANCE, n. f. (com.) *reinsurance*; *reassurance*.

REASSURER, v. a. (com.) *to reinsure*; *to reassure*.

REATTLELER [réattlé] v. a. *to put* *§* (horses) *to again*.

REBAIGNER [rebānn-yé] v. a. *to bathe* *again*.

REBAISER, v. a. *to kiss* *again*.

REBAISSER, v. a. *to lower* *again* (V. senses of BAISER).

REBANDER, v. a. 1. *to bind* *§* *up* *again*; 2. *to tie* *up* *again*; 3. *to put* *§* *another bandage over* (a. o.'s eyes); 4. *to tighten* *again*; 5. *to bend* *§* (a bow) *again*.

REBAPTISANT [rebatizan] n. m. (rel. sect.) *baptizer*.

REBAPTISER [rebatizé] v. a. *to rebaptize*; *to baptize* *again*.

REBARBATI-F, VE, adj. *stern*; *cross*; *crabbed*; *dogged*.

REBÂTIR, v. a. *to rebuild* *§*.

— par le pied, (build.) *to underpin*.

REBATTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like BATTRE) 1. *to beat* *§* *again*; 2. *§ to repeat* *over* *and* *over*; *to tell* *§* *over* *and* *over* *again*; 3. *to shuffle* (cards) *again*, (over) *again*.

REBATTU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of REBATTRE) *hackneyed*; *hacknied*; *trite*.

Être — de q. ch., avoir les oreilles —es de q. ch., *to be sick of* a. th.

REBAUDIR [rebôdir] v. a. (hunt.) *to caress* (dogs).

REBEC, n. m. *§ (mus.) rebeck* (three-stringed violin).

REBELLE, adj. 1. *§ (à, contre, to) rebellious*; *rebel*; 2. *§ (à, to) ill-adapted*; 3. (med.) *obstinate*; 4. (metal.) *refractory*.

Être —, (V. senses) *to rebel*.

REBELLE, n. m. f. *§ (à, contre, to) rebel*.

REBELLE (SE) pr. v. *to rebel*; *to revolt*.

REBELLION, n. f. 1. *§ rebellion*; 2. (law) *resistance*.

REBENIR, v. a. 1. *to bless* *again*; 2. *to reconsecrate*.

REBEQUER, v. n.

REBEQUER (SE) pr. v. *to be insolent*, *impertinent*, *perky*.

REBIFFER, v. a. *to turn up* (o.'s nose).

SE REBIFFER, pr. v. *to resist*; *to kick*.

REBIFFER, v. n. *to resist*; *to kick*.

REBLANCHIR, v. a. 1. *§ to whiten* *again*; 2. *§ to blanch* *again*; 3. *§ to wash* (render clean) *again*; 4. *§ to whitewash* *again*; 5. *§ (in the air) to bleach* *again*.

REBLE, n. f. (sing.) (bot.) *goosegrass*, sing.; *cleavers*, pl.

REBIET, n. m. (orn.) *towen*.

REBOIRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like BOIRE) *to drink* *again*.

REBONDI, E, adj. 1. *plump*; 2. (of the cheeks) *chubby*; 3. (pers.) *chubby-faced*.

REBONDIR, v. n. *to rebound*.

Faire —, *to rebound*; *to make* *§* *rebound*.

REBONDISSANT, E, adj. *resilient*; *rebounding*.

REBONDISSEMENT [—disman] n. m. 1. *resilience*; *resiliency*; 2. *rebound*.

REBORD, n. m. 1. *brim*; 2. *ledge*; 3. (of clothes) *border*; *turning up*; 4. (tech.) *flanch*; *flange*.

À —, *brimmed*; à grands —s, *broad-brimmed*; à petits —s, *narrow-brimmed*.

REBORDER, v. a. *to border* *again*; *to put* *§* *a new border* *to*.

REBOTTER, v. a. 1. *to make* *§* *boots* *again* *for*; 2. *to put* *§* *on* (a. o.'s) *boots* (for him).

SE REBOTTER, pr. v. *to put* *§* *o.'s* *boots* *on* *again*.

REBOUCHER, v. a. 1. *to stop up* *again*; 2. *to block up* *again*; 3. *to ob-*

struct *again*; *to stuff* *up* *again*; 4. (with a cork) *to cork* *again*; 5. (with a wall) *to wall* *up* *again*; 6. (paint.) *to make* *§* *good*.

SE REBOUCHER, pr. v. (V. senses of REBOUCHER) *to bend* *§* (become crooked.)

REBOUILLIR [rebou-yir] v. n. *to boil* *again*.

REBOUISAGE, n. m. (hat.) *cleaning* *and* *polishing*.

REBOUISER, v. a. (hat.) *to clean* *and* *polish*.

REBOURS, n. m. 1. *wrong way* (of the grain); 2. *§ reverse*; *contrary*.

À —, au —, 1. *§ the wrong way*; 2. *§ (of wood) against the grain*; 3. *§ back-*

ward; *backwards*; 4. *§ preposterously*; à. au — de, *the reverse of*; *contrary to*. Dont la venue est à —, (of wood) *cross-grained*.

REBOURS, E, adj. *cross-grained*; *crabbed*; *testy*.

REBOUTEUR, n. m. V. RENOUER.

REBOUTONNER, v. a. 1. *to button* *again*; 2. *to button up* *again*.

SE REBOUTONNER, pr. v. *to button* *o.'s* *clothes* *again*.

REBRIDER, v. a. *to bridle* *again*.

REBROCHER, v. a. *to stitch* (books) *again*.

REBRODER, v. a. 1. to reimbroider; 2. (need.) to work again.
REBROUILLER [rebrou-ye] v. a. V. senses of BROUILLER.
REBROUSSEMENT [rebrousman] n. m. 1. turning back; 2. being turned back; 3. (geom.) retrogression.
REBROUSSE-POIL (À) adv. 1. against the hair; 2. § against the grain; the wrong way.
 Aller à —, to go √ =.
REBROUSSER, v. a. to turn back (hair).
 — chemin (, to retrace o.'s steps; to turn back; to go √ back again.
REBROUSSER, v. n. to retrace o.'s steps; to turn back; to go √ back again.
REBUFFADE, n. f. (1. repulse; rebuff; 2. rebuke.
 Essuyer, recevoir, souffrir une — (, to meet √ with a repulse, rebuff; faire une — à (, to rebuff.
REBUS [rebus] n. m. 1. rebus; 2. pun.
 Faire un —, to make √ a =.
REBUT, n. m. 1. repulsion; rejection; 2. repulse; 3. refusal; 4. refuse; waste; 5. trash; trumpery; rubbish; 6. fag-end; 7. (pers.) riffraff.
 — du genre humain, de la nature, de la terre, outcast of mankind; (scum of the earth. De — 1. refuse; waste; 2. trashy; trumpery; rubbishy.
 Être au —, 1. to be thrown aside; 2. post.) to be in the dead letter office; mettre au —, 1. to throw √ aside; 2. post.) to throw √ into the dead-letter office; tombé en —, (post.) 1. that cannot be delivered; 2. (of letters) dead.
REBUTANT, E. adj. 1. repulsive; repulsory; forbidding; 2. gruff; 2. discouraging; disheartening.
 Caractère —, repulsiveness; gruffness. D'une manière —e, repulsively; gruffly.
REBUTER, v. a. 1. to repel; to reject; 2. to rebuff (a. o.); 3. to refuse; 4. (DE, y, at) to discourage; to dishearten; 5. to shock; to displease.
 SE REBUTER, pr. v. (DE, by, at) to be discouraged, disheartened.
RECACHER, v. a. to conceal, to hide √ again.
RECACHETER [rekachète] v. a. 1. to seal new, again; 2. to wafer again.
RECALCITRANT, E. adj. refractory; noncomplying; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate.
RECALCITRER, v. n. 1. (of beasts of burden) to kick; 2. § to be refractory, uncomplying, stubborn, obstinate; 3. § to resist.
RECAPITULATION [—lâcion] n. f. recapitulation.
 En forme de —, recapitulatory.
 Faire une —, to make √ a recapitulation.
RECAPITULER, v. a. to recapitulate; to be recapitulatory (of).
RECARDER, v. a. to card anew, again.
RECASSER [rekâse] v. a. V. senses of ASSER.
RECÉDER, v. a. V. senses of CÉDER.
RECEL, n. m.
RECELE, n. m. (law) receiving (of stolen goods).
RECELEMENT [reçelman] n. m. (law) receiving (of goods); 2. concealment of malefactors).
RECELER, v. a. 1. § to receive (stolen goods); 2. § to conceal (a malefactor); 3. § to embezzle; 4. § to conceal; to hide √; to contain.
RECELER, v. n. (hunt.) to lie √ concealed.
RECELEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. (law) receiver of stolen goods; receiver.
RECEMENT [reçaman] adv. recently; early; lately; of late.
RECESEMENT [reçansman] n. m. 1. of the population census; 2. statement; return; 3. verification.

Faire un —, to take √ a census; faire le — de, to take the = of.
RECEPSEUR, v. a. 1. to take √ the census of (the population); 2. to verify.
RECENT, E. adj. recent; late; new.
 Tout —, quite recent, new;) burning.
 Date —e, 1. = date; 2. recency; recentness. Jusqu'à une époque —e, until recently, lately, of late.
RECEPAGE, n. m. (agr.) cutting down (close to the ground).
RECEPEE, n. f. part of a wood cut down (close to the ground).
RECEPER, v. a. 1. (agr.) to cut √ down (close to the ground); 2. (tech.) to cut √ down.
RECEPISSE, n. m. (DE, for) receipt (for documents, papers); acknowledgment of receipt.
 Sous, sur un bon —, on duly taking a =.
RECEPTACLE, n. m. 1. receptacle; 2. (bot.) receptacle; thalamus; 3. (bot.) (of the flower) torus; 4. (hydraul.) receptacle.
 — de la fleur, (bot.) torus.
RECEPTION [réception] n. f. 1. receipt (of letters, papers, parcels); receiving; 2. (pers.) reception (of a. o. into an office or a body); 3. (pers.) reception (welcome given to visitors); 4. (pers.) company; entertainment; 5. (of princes or high functionaries) levee; 6. (of sovereigns) drawing-room; 7. (law) (of bail) being received.
 Gracieuse —, welcome. Accusé de —, receipt; acknowledgment of receipt; salle de —, 1. drawing-room; 2. (of palaces) presence-chamber; presence-room. Pour la — de, for the reception of. Accuser —, to acknowledge the receipt of a. th.; accuser — de, to acknowledge the receipt of; donner un accusé de — pour, to receipt; faire une — à q. u., to give √ a. o. a... reception. Il y aura —, a levee, a drawing-room will be holden...
RECEPCLER, v. a. to hoop again; to put √ new hoops to.
RECETTE, n. f. 1. receipt (receiving of money, commodities); 2. receipt (sum received); 3. (sing.) receipts (sums, commodities received, pl.); 4. receivership; 5. receiver's office (place); receipt (indication of ingredients); recipe; 6. (sing.) (adm.) receipts, pl.; 7. (com.) receipt (sum received).
 — générale, office of receiver general.
 La — et la dépense, (adm.) receipts and expenditure. Faire la — de, 1. to receive (a. th.); 2. to be the receiver of (a place); passer, porter en —, (adm.) to carry to the receipts.
RECEVABLE, adj. 1. (th.) receivable; 2. admissible; 3. (pers.) (à, to) admitted; permitted; allowed.
RECEVEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (pers.) receiver.
 — général, = general.
RECEVOIR, v. a. 1. § to receive; 2. § to receive; to accept; to take √; 3. § to receive; to obtain; (to get √; 4. § to receive (a. o.); 5. § to entertain (a. o.); to give √ entertainment to; 6. § to admit; 7. § to meet √; to meet √ with; 8. to receive (periodicals); to take √ in; to take √.
 — bien, (V. senses) to receive well; to welcome; — q. u. bien, avec bienveillance, avec bonté, to = a. o. kindly, well; avoir reçu q. ch., (V. senses) to have received a. th.; to be in receipt of a. th.; avoir bien reçu, (V. senses) to be in due receipt of (a. th.). Faculté de —, reception. Susceptible de —, (did.) receptive. En recevant, (com.) on receiving; on receipt of; pour —, for the reception of; to =; qui reçoit, qui a la faculté de —, (th.) receptive; personne qui reçoit, receiver (of); qu'on n'a pas reçu, unreceived.

RECU, E. pa. p. (V. senses of RECK-VOIR) received; customary.
 Mal —, (V. senses) unwelcome; non —, (V. senses) unreceived.
RECEVOIR, v. n. 1. § to receive (a. th.); 2. (pers.) to entertain, to receive company; 3. (of princes, high functionaries) to hold √ a levee; 4. (of sovereigns) to hold √ a drawing-room.
 On recevra, 1. company will be entertained, received; 2. a levee will be holden; 3. a drawing-room will be holden.
RECEZ [reçé] n. m. (hist.) recess (decree of the German diet).
RECHAMPIR [réchampir] v. a. (gild., house-paint.) to set √ off.
RECHANGE, n. m. 1. § exchange; 2. spare thing; 3. (com.) reexchange; 4. (sing.) (nav.) spare stores, pl.
 De —, 1. (nav.) spare; 2. (tech.) spare.
RECHANGER, v. a., v. n. V. senses of CHANGER.
RECHANTER, v. a. V. senses of CHANTER.
RECHAPPE, n. m. person that has escaped (great danger).
 — de la potence, Newgate-bird.
RECHAPPER, v. n. ((DE) 1. to escape (from); 2. to recover (from); to get √ over.
RECHARGEMENT, n. m. 1. loading again; 2. (com. nav.) lading again.
RECHARGER, v. a. 1. § to load again; 2. § to load (fire-arms) again; to charge again; 3. § to direct again; to charge, to commission again; 4. (com. nav.) to lade √ again; 5. (mil.) to recharge.
 SE RECHARGER, pr. v. to load again.
RECHASSER, v. a. 1. to drive √ back. (back again; * to chase back; 2. to reexpel; to turn out again; 3. to hunt again.
RECHASSER, v. n. to hunt again.
RECHAUD [réchô] n. m. chafing-dish.
RECHAUFFAGE [réchôfaj] n. m. 1. § warming up; 2. § giving us new (what is old); 3. § plagiarism; 4. (a. & m.) reheating; 5. (metal.) balling.
RECHAUFFÉ, n. m. 1. (of food) ... warmed up; 2. § ... stale, old.
 N'être que du —, qu'un —, 1. § to be warmed up; 2. § to be stale, old.
RECHAUFFEMENT [réchôfman] n. m. (hort.) lining.
RECHAUFFER [réchôte] v. a. 1. § to heat again; to make √ hot again; 2. § to warm again; to make √ warm again; 3. § to warm up (food); 4. § to revive the ardour of; to give √ new ardour, spirit to; 5. (hort.) to line; 6. (a. & m.) to reheat.
 SE RECHAUFFER, pr. v. 1. to warm o.'s self; to get √ warm; 2. to warm.
RECHAUFFOIR [réchôfoir] n. m. dish-warmer.
RECHAUSSE [réchôcé] v. a. 1. to put √ on again (a. o.'s) shoes, stockings; 2. (agr., hort.) to mould (trees); to mould up; 3. (build.) to underpin.
RÊCHE, adj. rough (to the touch).
RECHERCHE, n. f. 1. (DE, for) search; seeking; (looking; 2. § (b. s.) (DE) pursuit (seeking) (of); search (after); 3. § (DE, after) search; pursuit; seeking; 4. (sur, into) search; investigation; inquiry; inquisition; 5. § (sur) research (study) (on); investigation (into); 6. § examination; scrutiny; inquiry; 7. § (sing.) suit (for marriage), sing.; wooing; sing.; addresses, pl.; 8. § studied elegance; 9. studied, laboured refinement; 10. (arch.) research.
 1. La — d'un objet, a search for a. th. lost; seeking, looking for a. th. lost. 2. La — d'un enfant perdu, the pursuit of a lost child. 3. La — de la vérité, the search after truth.
 — exacte, § strict search; — minutieuse, 1. § narrow =; 2. § minute inquiry, investigation; — sévère, nar-

row scrutiny. Non susceptible de —, (V. senses) uninvestigable. À la — de, 1. *in* = of; *in quest of*; 2. *in pursuit of*; sans — §, (V. senses) uninvestigated. Ne pas être l'objet de —, to be, to remain uninvestigated; faire la — de, 1. § to search for; to make *à* = for; 2. (to pay *à* o.'s addresses (to); faire des —s, 1. (sur) to make *à* recherches, investigations (into); 2. § to search (into); 3. to dig *à* (for mines); se mettre à la — de, to search for; to look for; (to hunt for; (to have a hunt for; trouver à force de —, to search out.

RECHERCHER, v. a. 1. § to seek *à* again; (to look again for; 2. § to seek *à*; to seek *à* for; (to look for; (to seek *à* out; 3. § to search; to search after; 4. § to investigate; to search into; to inquire into; 5. § to scrutinize; 6. § to institute an inquiry into; to enter into an inquiry on; 7. § (b. s.) to call (a. o.) to account; 8. § to seek *à* after; to endeavour after; to endeavour to obtain; 9. § to covet; to court; to aspire to; to desire; 10. to seek *à* to solicit in marriage; to solicit the hand of; (to ask for; "to woo; 11. (fine arts) to finish; to finish off; 12. (man.) to animate.

Pour —, (V. senses) in quest, search of. — en mariage, to seek *à*, to solicit in marriage; to solicit the hand of; to ask for; "to woo.

RECHERCHÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RECHERCHER) 1. (th.) choice; 2. (th.) of studied elegance; 3. (th.) of studied refinement; 4. (b. s.) affected; 5. (of ideas, words) far-fetched; far-sought; 6. (th.) in request; in demand; 7. (pers.) sought after.

Bien —, très —, (com.) in great request, demand; peu —, in little =, demand.

RECHERCHEUR, n. m. § 1. (b. s.) researcher; 2. inquisitor.

RECHIGNER [rechi-on-yé] v. n. to look cross, crabbed, sour, surly, glum, gruff.

RECHIGNÉ, E, pa. p. cross; crabbed; sour; surly; glum; gruff.

RECHOIR, v. n. § 1. § to fall *à* again; 2. § to relapse.

RECHUTE, n. f. 1. § new fall; 2. § (of diseases) relapse; 3. § (of faults, sins) relapse; falling back; backsliding relapse.

RÉCIDIVE, n. f. (law) 1. second offense; 2. repetition of an offense.

En cas de —, (law) in case of a second offense. Faire une —, (law) to repeat an offense, the same offense. Il y a —, this, that is a repetition of the offense.

RÉCIDIVER, v. n. (law) to repeat an offense, the same offense.

RÉCIF, n. m. 1. (of rocks) reef; 2. (nav.) ridge.

— à fleur d'eau, (nav.) lurking ridge.

RÉCIPÉ, n. m. 1. prescription (of physicians); 2. recipe; receipt.

RÉCIPENDIAIRE, n. m. new member; member about to be received.

RÉCIPIENT, n. m. 1. (chem., distil.) receiver; recipient; 2. (mach.) cistern; well; 3. (phys.) receiver.

— d'eau chaude, (steam-eng.) hot-well; hot-water well.

RÉCIPROCATION [—a-cion] n. f. (did.) reciprocation.

RÉCIPROCITÉ, n. f. 1. reciprocity; 2. reciprocation.

À charge de —, on condition of reciprocity; par —, reciprocally. Agir par —, to reciprocate.

RÉCIPROQUE, adj. 1. reciprocal; mutual; 2. (gram.) reciprocal; 3. (log.) reciprocal; 4. (math.) converse; reciprocal.

Proposition —, (geom., log.) converse.

RÉCIPROQUE, n. m. (like).

Rendre le —, to return the like; to

do *à*, to give *à* like for like; to be even with a. o.

RÉCIPROQUE, n. f. (log., math.) converse.

RÉCIPROQUEMENT [—prokman] adv. 1. reciprocally; mutually; 2. (log., math.) conversely.

Agir —, to reciprocate; donner, échanger —, to reciprocate.

RÉCIRER, v. a. to wax again.

RÉCIT, n. m. 1. recital; 2. relation; narration; rehearsal; (account; statement; 3. (mus.) recitative; 4. (mus.) (of the organ) swell.

Faire un —, to make *à* a recital, relation; faire le — de, 1. to recite; 2. to state; to narrate; to rehearse; "to recount; to give *à* an account of.

RÉCITANT, E, adj. (mus.) solo.

Partie —e, = part.

RÉCITATEUR, n. m. § reciter; repeater.

RÉCITATIF, n. m. (mus.) recitative.

— obligé, = accompanied. En —, recitative. Exécuter un —, to perform a =.

RÉCITATION [—a-cion] n. f. 1. recital (from memory); rehearsal; (repetition; 2. (school.) recitation.

RÉCITER, v. a. 1. to recite (from memory); to rehearse; (to repeat; 2. to relate; to rehearse; to recount; "to recite; 3. (to give *à* an account of; 4. (mus.) to perform recitative; 5. (school.) to recite.

— (des vers) alternativement, tour à tour, to cap.

RÉCITÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of RÉCITER.

Non —, (V. senses) unrecited; unrelated; "unrecited.

RÉCITER, v. n. 1. (mus.) to perform a recitative; 2. (school.) to recite.

— les leçons, (school.) to recite; to repeat the lessons.

RÉCLAMATION [—ma-cion] n. f. 1. claim; demand; 2. opposition; 3. objection; 4. complaint; 5. (nav.) claim.

Défaut de —, (law) non-claim; personne en —, 1. objection; 2. person that has made a complaint; 3. (law) claimant. Être en —, 1. to have put in o.'s claim, demand; 2. to have *à* made an objection; 3. to have made a complaint; faire une —, 1. to put *à* in a claim, demand; 2. to make *à* an objection; 3. to make *à* a complaint.

RÉCLAME, n. m. (falc.) call.

RÉCLAME, n. f. 1. (print.) catchword; direction-word; 2. (print.) prima; 3. (of newspapers) editorial announcement; 4. (cath. lit.) part of the short response recited in the versicle.

RÉCLAMER, v. a. 1. to beseech *à*; to implore; to entreat; 2. to reclaim; to claim back; to redemand; 3. to claim; to demand; 4. (falc.) to reclaim; 5. (hunt) to call off (the dogs); 6. (law) to claim; to lay *à* claim to.

RÉCLAMÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of RÉCLAMER.

Non —, 1. unclaimed; 2. (fin.) unclaimed. Pouvoir être —, to be reclaimable.

SE RÉCLAMER, pr. v. 1. (th.) to be claimed, demanded; 2. (pers.) (DE) to make *à* use of the name (of a. o.); to say *à* one is known (to a. o.).

RÉCLAMER, v. n. (CONTRE) 1. to protest; 2. to oppose (...); 3. to object (to); to make *à* an objection (to); 4. to complain (of); to make *à* a complaint (concerning, about).

RÉCLOUER, v. a. § 1. to nail again; 2. to nail on, again; 3. to nail down again; 4. to nail up again.

RÉCLURE, v. a. + to sequester; to shut up.

RÉCLUS, E, pa. p. (pers.) recluse; sequestered; shut up.

RÉCLUS, n. m. E, n. f. recluse.

De —, (th.) recluse; en —, reclusely.

RÉCLUSION, n. f.

RÉCLUSION, n. f. 1. reclusion; seclusion; 2. (law) confinement (imprisonment reputed infamous).

— rigoureuse, close confinement.

Dans une rigoureuse —, in close =.

RECOGNÉ, E, pa. p. 1. knock, to drive *à* in again; 2.) repel; to beat *à* back.

RECOGNITIF [rekog-nitif] adj. m. (law) ratifying a liability.

Acte —, ratification of a liability stating the consideration thereof.

RECOIFFER, v. a. 1. to dress (a. o.) hair again; 2. to cap (bottles) again anew.

RECOIN, n. m. 1. § nook; by-corner; 2. § innermost recess; secret recess.

RECOLEMENT [rékolman] n. m. (law) 1. reading o.'s preceding evidence (a witness); 2. (th.) examination; verification.

RECOLER, v. a. 1. (law) to read o.'s previous evidence to (a witness); to examine (a. th.); to verify.

RECOLLER, v. a. 1. to paste again anew; 2. to glue again.

RECOLLET, n. m. (rel. ord.) Recollect; Recollect.

RÉCOLTE, n. f. 1. (of the fruits of the earth) harvest; crop; 2. § harvest collection.

Seconde —, after-crop. Faire la —, to gather, to get *à* in the harvest; faire une bonne —, 1. § to make *à* a good harvest; 2. § to make *à* a good collection.

RECOLTER, v. a. (agr.) 1. § to reach to gather in; 2. to pull.

RECOMMANDABLE, adj. 1. commendable; recommendable; 2. (pers.) respectable.

RECOMMANDATION [—da-cion] n. f. 1. recommendation; 2. esteem (for merit or virtue); 3. reference (person one refers to); 4. (law) detainer.

Lettre de —, 1. letter of introduction; 2. letter of recommendation.

—, recommendatory. Faire donner des —s, to have respectable references; fournir des —s, to give a. o. a reference.

RECOMMANDER, v. a. (à, to; de, 1. to recommend; 2. to commend; commit; to intrust; 3. to charge; request; to beg; 4. (law) to detain a. o.); 5. (law) to give (a. o.) notice stop (a. th.).

Pour —, in recommendation of. (à, to; de, 1. to recommend; 2. to commend; commit; to intrust; 3. to charge; request; to beg; 4. (law) to detain a. o.); 5. (law) to give (a. o.) notice stop (a. th.).

RECOMMANDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of RECOMMANDER.

Non —, sans être —, unrecommended.

SE RECOMMANDER, pr. v. to recommend o.'s self.

— à q. u., to beg a. o. not to forgive one; — à tous les saints et saintes paradis, to implore every one's assistance; — de soi-même, to recommend o.'s self; to be o.'s own recommendation.

RECOMMENCEMENT [rekomanseman] m. beginning anew, again; recommencement.

RECOMMENCER, v. a. 1. to begin (a. th.) again, anew; to recommence; 2. to begin *à* again, anew with (a. th.) to recommence with.

— de plus belle, — sur nouveaux frais, 1. to begin *à* over again; 2. (b. s.) begin *à* again worse than ever. C. O. toujours à —, it is never-ending; (th.) is no end to it.

RECOMMENCER, v. n. to begin again, anew; to recommence.

RECOMPENSE [rekompans] n. f. 1. reward (of, for); recompense (for); 2. (sing.) (POUR, for) compensation, sing.; compensation, sing.

indemnity, sing.; (amends, pl.; 3. law) indemnity.

Belle —, handsome reward; forte —, large —; — honnête, (in placards) handsome —. Digne de —, rewardable. Au-dessus de toute —, unrequitable; en —, as a —; en, pour — de, as — for; in requital of; sans —, 1. unrewarded; unrecompensed; unrequited; unpaid; 2. uncompensated; unpaid. Mériter —, to be rewardable.

RECOMPENSER [rékompansé] v. a. (DE, or) 1. to reward; to recompense; to requite; to repay; (to pay ✓); 2. to compensate; to recompense; to repay ✓; to indemnify; to make ✓ amends; 3. to repair (lost time); (to make ✓ up for).

RECOMPENSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of RECOMPENSER.

Non —, 1. unrewarded; unrecompensed; unrequited; unpaid; 2. uncompensated; unpaid.

SE RECOMPENSER, pr. v. (V. senses of RECOMPENSER) to make ✓ amends; (to make ✓ up for it).

RECOMPOSER [rekompzé] v. a. 1. to compose; 2. (print.) to recompose.

RECOMPOSITION [rekompzicion] n. f. 1. composition; 2. (print.) recomposition.

RECOMPTER [rekonté] v. a. to reckon, to count again.

RECONCILIA-BLE, adj. (pers.) reconciliable.

RECONCILIA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. reconciler.

RECONCILIATION [—asion] n. f. 1. (pers.) reconciliation; reconciliation; 2. reconciliation (of a church pronounced).

Possibilité de —, reconciliableness. e —, reconciliatory.

RECONCILIER, v. a. 1. (AVEC, to) to reconcile (a. o.); 2. to reconcile (a. th.); 3. to conciliate; 3. to reconcile (a church profaned).

SE RECONCILIER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) (AVEC) to be reconciled (to a. o.); (to make ✓ it up (with)); (to make ✓ it up gain (with)); 2. (cath. rel.) to return to confession before communion. Qui ne s'est pas réconcilié, ✚ unreconciled.

RECONDUCTION [—duktion] n. f. 1. (law) continuation of holding of property after expiration of lease on the terms of the lease.

RECONDUIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like CONDUIRE) 1. to reconduct; (to take ✓ gain; 2. to reconduct; to lead ✓, (to take ✓ back; 3. to accompany (a. o.) at; to accompany to the door; to take ✓ out; to show ✓ out.

RECONDUITE, n. f. accompanying (a. o.) out; accompanying to the door; going out; showing out.

Faire la —, 1. to accompany (a. o.) at; to see ✓ out; to show out; 2. (b.) to dismiss (a. o.).

RECONFORT, n. m. + comfort; consolation.

RECONFORTATION [—tacion] n. f. + strengthening.

RECONFORTER, v. a. 1. to strengthen; revive; 2. + to comfort; to console.

RECONNAISSABLE, adj. recognizable.

Il n'est pas —, you would not know him again.

RECONNAISSANCE, n. f. 1. (action) recognition; recognizance; 2. (examination) (to ascertain the species, number, &c.); 3. § acknowledgment; total; confession; 4. § acknowledgment; receipt; 5. § recognition (of governments, princes); 6. § gratitude; thankfulness; 7. § grateful acknowledgment; 8. (law) cognizance (of the reality of a fact, of an obligation); 9. (law) accountable receipt; receipt; 10. (mil.,

nav.) reconnoitring; 11. (mil., nav.) reconnoitring party; 12. (nav.) discovery; 13. (nav.) sea-mark; 14. (theat.) discovery.

— d'une dette, debenture. Digne de —, ✚ thank-worthy. Auteur d'une —, (law) cognizer; marque de —, testimony, token of gratitude; personne sur l'interpellation de laquelle une — est consentie, (law) cognizee; témoignages de —, (pl.) testimonies, tokens of gratitude, pl.; thanks-giving, sing. Avec —, (V. senses) gratefully; thankfully; de —, (mil.) reconnoitring; par —, out of gratitude; sans —, unthankfully. Aller en —, (mil.) to go ✓ reconnoitring; envoyer en —, (mil.) to send ✓ to reconnoitre; être en —, (mil.) to be reconnoitring; faire une —, (mil.) to reconnoitre; faire la — de, 1. (mil.) to reconnoitre; 2. (nav.) to discover; témoigner sa —, to evince, to testify o.'s gratitude.

RECONNAISSANT, E, adj. (DE, for) grateful; thankful.

RECONNAÎTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like CONNAÎTRE) 1. (à, by) to recognize; (to know ✓ again; 2. (à, by) to recognize (distinguish); to know ✓; 3. § to recognize; to discover; 4. § to recognize; to acknowledge; to admit; 5. § to acknowledge; to avow; to confess; to admit; to own; 6. § to recognize (government, princes); 7. § (POUR, as) to acknowledge (in the character of); 8. to acknowledge; to be grateful for; 9. § to reward; to requite; to recompense; to repay ✓; to return; 10. (mil.) to reconnoitre; 11. (mil.) to proclaim (an officer); 12. (mil.) to challenge (patrols, rounds); 13. (nav.) to reconnoitre.

1. — q. u. à sa voix, to recognize a. o., to know a. o. again by his voice. 2. — q. u. à son portrait, to recognize, to know a. o. by his portrait. 7. — q. u. pour son fils, to acknowledge a. o. as o.'s son.

Faire —, (mil.) to proclaim; se faire —, to make ✓ o.'s self known (an officer). Qu'on ne peut —, (V. senses) unrequitable.

RECONNU, E, pa. p. V. senses of RECONNAÎTRE.

Non —, sans être —, (V. senses) 1. unrecognized; 2. unacknowledged; unconfessed; unowned; 3. unrewarded; unrequited; unrecompensed.

SE RECONNAÎTRE, pr. v. 1. § to recognize, to know ✓ o.'s self; 2. § to see ✓ o.'s self (find o.'s sentiments, opinions); 3. § to know ✓ where one is; 4. § (à, ...) to read ✓; to make ✓ out; 5. § to acknowledge o.'s errors; to own o.'s faults; 6. § to recover o.'s self; to come ✓ to o.'s self again; (to come ✓ to; 7. § to reflect; to bethink ✓ o.'s self; (to look about one).

RECONQUÉRIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like CONQUÉRIR) 1. § to reconquer; to recover by conquest; 2. § to recover; to regain.

RECONSTITUTION [—ucion] n. f. (law) V. NOVATION.

RECONSTRUCTION [—ukcion] n. f. rebuilding.

RECONSTRUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CONDUIRE) to rebuild ✓.

RECONTER, v. a. to relate again, (over again).

RECONTINUER, v. a. to recontinue; (to go ✓ on again).

RECONVENTION [—vacion] n. f. (law) cross demand.

RECONVENTIONNEL [rekonvansionel] LE, adj. (law) (of demands) cross.

Demande —le, (law) cross-demand.

RECOPIER, v. a. to recopy; to copy again, (over again).

RECOQUILLEMENT [rekoki-y'man] n. m. 1. curling up (in the shape of a shell); 2. cockling; 3. being cocked; 4. (of leaves) being dog's-eared.

RECOQUILLER [rekoki-ye] v. a. 1. to curl up (in the shape of a shell); 2. to cockle; 3. to cock; 4. to dog's-ear (leaves); to shrink up.

SE RECOQUILLER, pr. v. 1. to curl up (in the shape of a shell); 2. to cockle; 3. to be cocked; 4. (of leaves) to be dog's-eared.

RECORDER, v. a. 1. to tie again with string; 2. to twist again; 3. to measure (fire-wood) again.

RECORDER, v. a. to rehearse (a lesson); to learn ✓ by heart.

SE RECORDER, pr. v. to concert (with a. o.).

RECORRIGER, v. a. to recorrect; to revise.

RECORDS, n. m. bailiffs follower.

RECOUCHER, v. a. 1. to lay ✓ (a. th.) flat again; 2. to put ✓ (a. o.) to bed again.

SE RECOUCHER, pr. v. to retire to rest again; (to go ✓ to bed again).

RECOUDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like COUDRE) 1. to sow again (with a needle); 2. to sow up again.

RECOULER, v. a. V. senses of COULER, v. a.

RECOULER, v. n. V. senses of COULER, v. n.

RECOUPE, n. f. 1. (sing.) stone-chips, pl.; 2. (sing.) chippings, pl.; 3. pollen; 4. —s, (pl.) (arch.) rubble sing.

RECOUPEMENT [rekoupman] n. m. (build.) offset; set-off.

RECUPER, v. a. to cut ✓ again, (over again).

RECUPETTE, n. f. (sing.) thirds (coarse meal), pl.

RECOURBER, v. a. 1. to bend ✓ round; 2. (did.) to recurvate; to recurve.

RECOURBÉ, E, pa. p. 1. bent round, 2. (did.) recurvate; recurved.

RECOURIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like COURIR) (à, to) 1. § to run ✓ again; 2. § to resort; to have recourse; to apply, (to betake ✓ o.'s self).

RECOURS, n. m. 1. § recourse; resort; 2. resource; refuge; help; 3. (law) recourse; 4. (law) (EN, to) appeal.

— en grâce, petition for pardon. Avoir — à, to have recourse to; to resort to; to apply to; (to betake ✓ o.'s self to; exercer son —, (law) to have o.'s recourse.

RECOUSSE, n. f. 1. + rescus; 2. recapture (of ship taken back); reprise.

Droit de —, (com. nav.) salvage upon recapture; prix de —, salvage-money upon recapture.

RECOUVABLE, adj. (fin.) recoverable; collectible.

Non —, (fin.) irrecoverable; uncollectible.

RECOUVRANCE, n. f. + recovery (of health).

RECOUVREMENT, n. m. (DE, from)

1. § recovery; regaining; getting again; 2. § recovery (of health); restoration to health; cure; 3. § revival (of strength); 4. —s, (pl.) outstanding debts, pl.; 5. (build.) lap; 6. (com.) recovery; 7. (fin.) payment; 8. (horol.) lid; 9. (horol.) (of watches) cap; 10. (mach.) overlap.

Dalle de —, (build.) cover. à —, 1. (build.) by lapping over; 2. (horol.) (of watches) capped. Être à —, 1. (build.) to lap over; 2. (of watches) to be capped; faire des —s, to collect outstanding debts; poser à —, (build.) to lap.

RECOUVRER, v. a. § (DE, from) 1. to recover; to regain; to get ✓ again; 2. to recover (health); 3. (com.) to recover; 4. (fin.) to recover.

1. — sa bourse, son bien, to recover o.'s purse, property.

À —, (of debts) *outstanding*.

[RECOUVRER must not be confounded with *recouvrer*.]

RECOUVRE, E, pa. p. V. senses of *RECOUVRER*.

Non —, (com.) *uncollected*. Pouvoir être —, to be recoverable.

RECOUVRIRE, v. a. (conj. like *COUVRIRE*) (DE, with) 1. || to cover again; 2. § to cover (conceal); to cover over; to mask; 3. || to wash (metals).

[RECOUVRIRE must not be confounded with *recouvrer*.]

RECOUVERT, E, pa. p. (V. senses of *RECOUVRIRE*) (arch.) covered.

SE RECOUVRIRE, pr. v. (of the sky, weather) to be overcast again; to lower again; to become v, to get v cloudy again.

RECRACHER, v. a. to spit v out again.

RECRACHER, v. n. to spit v again.

RECRÉANCE, n. f. 1. (can. law) provisional possession (of a living); 2. (law) interlocutory confirmation by judgment of the possession of a litigious right.

Lettres de —, (dipl.) letters of recall.

RECRÉATI-F, VE, adj. *recreative*.

Qualité *récréative*, *recreativeness*.

D'une manière *récréative*, *recreatively*.

RECREATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. recreation; diversion; 2. (of children) play.

Cour de —, play-ground; heures de —, (pl.) =-hours, pl.; =-time, sing.

salle de —, =-room. En —, at =.

RECREER, v. a. to recreate; to create anew.

RECREER, v. a. to recreate; to divert; to refresh.

SE RECREER, pr. v. to recreate, to divert o's self; to sport.

RECREMENT, n. m. (med.) *recrement*.

RECREMENTEU-X [—teù] SE,

RECREMENTIFIEL [—mancil] LE, adj.

(med.) *recremental*; *recrementital*;

recrementitious.

RECREPIR, v. a. 1. (mas.) to parget

again; to rough-coat; to rough-cast

again; to give v a fresh coat of plaster

to; 2. § to paint (o's face); 3. § to ar-

range; to dress; to patch up;) to dish

up.

RECRI, n. m. ≠ *exclamation*; cry.

RECRIER (SE) pr. v. 1. (DE, with) to

exclaim; to cry out; 2. (b. s.) to cla-

mour.

RECRIMINATION [—âcion] n. f. 1.

(CONTRE, on) *recrimination*; 2. (law)

recrimination.

Par —, by way of =. User de —, to

recriminate.

RECRIMINATOIRE, adj. *recrimina-*

tory.

RECRIMINER, v. a. (CONTRE, on) to

recriminate.

Personne qui *récrimine*, *recrimina-*

tor.

RECRIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like *ÉCRI-*

RE) (À, to; DE, from) 1. to write v

again, over again; 2. § to rewrite v;

to write v over again.

RECROITRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like

CREITRE) || 1. to spring v again, up

again; 2. to grow v again; 3. (of waters)

to rise v again.

RECROQUEVILLER (SE) [—vi-yè] pr.

v. to shrivel; to shrivel up; to shrink v

up.

Faire *recroqueviller*, to shrivel.

RECRU, E, adj. (tired out; worn

out;) knocked up.

RECRUESCENCE, n. f. *recrudes-*

cence; *recrudescency*.

RECRUESCENT, E, adj. *recrudes-*

cent.

RECRUE, n. f. 1. *recruiting*; 2.

(sing.) body of recruits, sing.; re-

cruits, pl.; 3. recruit.

Faire, lever des —s, to raise recruits.

RECRUTEMENT [rekрутmэ] n. m.

|| § *recruiting*; *recruitment*.

RECRUTER, v. a. || § to recruit.

— des soldats, to recruit soldiers;

to beat v up for soldiers. Qu'on ne peut

—, *unrecruitable*.

SE RECRUTER, pr. v. || § to recruit.

RECRUTEUR, n. m. *recruiter*.

RECRUTEUR, adj. *recruiting*.

RECTA, adv. *punctually*; *right*.

RECTANGLE, adj. (geom.) *rectan-*

gular; *rectangled*.

RECTANGLE, n. m. (geom.) *rec-*

tangle.

RECTANGULAIRE, adj. (geom.) *rec-*

tangular; *right-angled*.

RECTEUR, n. m. 1. (university) *rector*

(head of an academy); *provost*; 2.

≠ *rector* (of a parish).

RECTEUR, adj. m. *aromatic*.

RECTIFICATEUR, n. m. 1. *rectifier*;

2. (distil.) *rectifier*.

RECTIFICATION [—âcion] n. f. 1.

rectification; 2. (chem.) *rectification*;

3. (geom.) *rectification*; 4. (law) *amend-*

ment.

Susceptible de —, *rectifiable*.

RECTIFIER, v. a. 1. to rectify; 2.

(chem.) to rectify; 3. (geom.) to rec-

tify.

RECTIFIÉ, E, pa. p. *rectified*.

Non —, *unrectified*.

RECTILIGNE [—lin-y'] adj. (geom.)

rectilinear; *rectilinear*; *right-lined*.

RECTITUDE, n. f. § 1. *rectitude*; 2.

rightness; 3. *soundness*; 4. *uprightness*.

Absence de —, *unsoundness*.

RECTO, n. m. (print.) *obverse*; *un-*

even, *odd page*.

RECTORAL, E, adj. *rectoral*; *rec-*

torial.

RECTORAT, n. m. 1. (functions) *rec-*

torship (in a university); 2. *rectorate*

(residence).

RECTRICE, n. f. (orn.) *tail-feather*.

RECTUM [rèktomm] n. m. (anat.) *rec-*

tum.

RECU, n. m. 1. *receipt*; *receiving*;

2. *receipt* (writing acknowledging the

taking of money, &c.).

Au — de, on receipt of; on receiving.

Donner un — à, 1. to receipt (a. th.); to

put v a = to; 2. to give v a = to (a. o.).

Son — vous servira de quittance, his

receipt shall be your discharge.

RECUEIL [reku-y'] n. m. 1. *collec-*

tion; 2. *selection*.

— choisi, *choice selection*. — d'airs,

(mus.) *olio*. Auteur d'un —, *selector*.

Faire un —, to make v a collection, =.

RECUEILLEMENT [reku-y'man] n. m.

1. *collectedness*; 2. *meditation*; *con-*

templation.

RECUEILLIR [reku-y'ir] v. a. irreg.

(conj. like *cueillir*) 1. || § to reap; to

gather; 2. || § to cull; 3. || § to collect;

4 || § to gather; to gather in; (to get v to-

gether; 5. || § to pick up; 6. || § to receive

(at o's house); to take v in; 7. § to re-

ceive; 8. § to inherit; 9. § to summon

up; 10. § (DE, from) to infer; to collect;

to gather.

1. || — du blé, du fruit, to reap, to gather

corn, fruit; § — le fruit de ses travaux, to reap

the fruit of o's labour.

— du fruit || §, to reap the harvest.

Personne qui *recueille*, *gatherer* (of).

RECUEILLI, E, pa. p. V. senses of *RE-*

cueillir.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *ungathered*;

2. *unculled*; 3. *uncollected*. — de tous

côtés, *collectaneous*.

SE RECUEILLIR, pr. v. 1. to collect o's

self; to collect o's thoughts; (to

bethink v o's self; 2. to meditate.

RECUIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like *cuire*)

1. (V. senses of *cuire*) to reheat

(liquids); 2. (a. & m.) to anneal.

RECUIRE, n. m.

RECUIRE, n. f. 1. (of liquids) *reheat-*

ing; 2. (a. & m.) *annealing*.

RECUL, n. m. *recoil*.

Echappement à —, (horol.) *unch-*

recoiling escapement.

REGLADE, n. f. 1. (of carriage

backing; 2. || (pers.) *falling back*;

§ (pers.) *retreat*.

REGLÉE, n. f. ≠ *moving back*.

Feu de —, roasting fire.

REGLÉMENT [rekulman] n. m. 1.

carriages) *backing*; 2. (of saddle

breech.

RECULER, v. a. (DE, from) 1.

move, to put v back; 2. || to move back

ward; 3. || to rein back (horses); 4.

throw v (a. o.) back; 5. § to extend

(boundaries, limits); 6. § to retard;

defer; to put v off.

RECLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of

CULER) 1. || remote; distant; far; 2. §

(time) remote; distant; 3. § back

(in knowledge, progress).

SE RECULER, pr. v. 1. || to move;

go v back; to go v farther off; 2.

draw back; 3. (of boundaries, limits)

to be extended.

RECULER, v. n. 1. || to move, to go

back; 2. || to move, to go

backward; 3. § (th.) to retrograde

go v back, backward; 4. § (DEVANT

from) to recoil; to retire; 5. § (DEVANT

from) to recede; to retreat; to withdraw

draw v; 6. § (DEVANT) to recoil (hôte

tate) (from);) to stick (at); 7. (of horse

carriages) to back.

1. — d'un pas, to move back a step.

— (en chassant), to drive v back

(en courant), to run v back; — (pour

éviter un coup), to wince; — (en

sant un effort), to push back; — (en

sant un mouvement involontaire, se

dain), to recoil; — (en faisant un

mouvement rapide), to start back; —

(faisant un pas), to step back; — (en

retrait), 1. to stand v back; 2. to

draw v back; to bear v back; to fall

back; 3. to shrink v back; to flinch

— (en se roulant), to roll back; —

se tenant debout), to stand v back.

— pour mieux sauter, to go v back

to take a better leap. Faire —, 1.

(en chassant) to drive v back; 2. (de force

to force back; 3. (en poussant) to push

back;) to shove back; 4. (en roulant

to roll back; 5. (en tirant) to draw

to pull back. Qui ne recule pas, (V. ses)

unshrinking.

RECULONS (A) adv. 1. || backward

backwards; 2. § backward; the wrong

way.

Aller, marcher à — §, to go v ==

RECUPERER, v. a. (com.) 1. to

cover; 2. to retrieve (losses).

SE RECUPERER, pr. v. (com.) 1. to

cover; 2. (DE, ...) to retrieve; 3. to

retrieve o's losses.

RECUSER, v. a. to scour.

RECUSE, E, pa. p. *scoured*.

Non —, *unscoured*.

RECUSABLE, adj. 1. (law) *liable*

challenge; 2. § challengeable; 3. §

ceptionable.

RECUSATION [rèkuzâcion] n. f. 1. (||

challenge (of jurors, witnesses); 2.

§ (... , to, against) *exception*.

RECUSER, v. a. 1. (law) to challenge

(judges, jurors, witnesses); 2. § to

object to, against.

Personne qui *récuse* ..., (law) *ch-*

llenger (of).

SE RECUSER, pr. v. 1. (of judges,

rors, &c.) to excuse o's self; 2. to

deeds, &c.) drawing up; 2. wording; 3. (of newspapers, periodicals) editing; 4. (sing.) editors, pl; 5. editors' office.

REDAN, n. m. 1. (arch.) skew-back; 2. (build.) check; 3. (fort.) redan.

REDARGUER [redargué] v. a. & to reprehend; to reprove; to chide; to scold.

REDDITION [red-dic-tion] n. f. 1. giving in (of accounts); 2. (law) surrender (of an estate); 3. (mil.) surrender.

Personne qui fait une —, (law) surrenderer; personne à qui une — est faite, (law) surrenderee.

REDEFAIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like FAIRE) || § to undo ✓ again.

REDEMANDER, v. a. 1. to ask again; 2. to ask for (a. th.) back again; 3. to reclaim; to redemand; to demand again.

REDEMANDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **REDEMANDER**.

Non —, (V. senses) unreclaimed.

Susceptible d'être —, qui peut être —, reclaimable; redemandable.

REDEMPTEUR [redempteur] n. m. + Redeemer.

REDEMPTION [redanpcion] n. f. 1. redemption; 2. ransom (of captives).

REDERANGER, v. a. V. senses of **DÉRANGER**.

REDESCENDRE, v. n. V. senses of **DESCENDRE**, v. n.

REDESCENDRE, v. a. V. senses of **DESCENDRE**, v. a.

REDEVABLE, adj. (DE, for) 1. || indebted; debtor; 2. || owing; 3. § (à, to; DE, for) indebted; beholden; obliged.

1. Être — de ..., to be indebted for ... to be a o.'s debtor for ... 3. Être — a q. u. d'une faveur, to be indebted, beholden, obliged to a. o. for a favour.

Personne qui est — (à) || debtor (to).

REDEVABLE, n. m. || debtor.

REDEVANCE, n. f. 1. rent (periodical payment); 2. due; 3. service; 4. (feud. law) fine.

Echéance d'une —, (feud. law) falling in of a fine.

REDEVANCIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. + tenant that owes a rent, due, service.

REDEVENIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like **TENIR**) to become ✓ again.

REDEVOIR, v. a. to remain in (a. o.'s) debt; to owe (a. o.) still.

REDHIBITION [—bicion] n. f. (law) action to set aside a contract of sale.

REDHIBITOIRE, adj. (law) settling aside a contract of sale.

Vice —, latent defect of a nature to set aside a contract of sale.

REDIGER, v. a. 1. to draw ✓ out, up; to write ✓ out; to make ✓ out; 2. to write ✓; to word.

REDIMER (SE) pr. v. (DE, from) to redeem o.'s self.

REDINGOTE, n. f. frock coat; coat; surtout.

— croisée, double-breasted coat; — droite, single-breasted —. — de voyage, riding-coat. Etoffe pour —s, coating.

REDIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like DIRE) 1. to repeat; to say ✓ again; 2. to repeat; to tell ✓ again; 3. to repeat (what another has said); 4. (à) to reprehend (...); to censure (...); to blame (...); (à) to find ✓ fault (with).

Trouver à — à, to find ✓ fault with.

Personne qui trouve toujours à —, fault-finder. Il n'y a rien à — à, no fault can be found with; qu'on ne saurait —, 1. unspeakable; 2. unspeakably.

REDISEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. repeater (person); 2. + tale-bearer.

REDITE, n. f. (b. s.) repetition.

REDONDANCE, n. f. (of style, words) redundancy; redundancy.

REDONDANT, E, adj. (of style, words) redundant.

D'une manière —e, redundantly.

REDONDER, v. n. to be redundant (in style, words).

REDONNER, v. a. (à, to) 1. to give ✓ again; 2. to give ✓ back, (back again; 3. to restore; to give ✓ new...

SE **REDONNER**, pr. v. (à) 1. to give ✓ o.'s self up again (to); 2. (b. s.) to give ✓ way ✓ again (to); 3. to indulge again (in); to gratify o.'s self again (with).

REDONNER, v. n. (à) 1. to give ✓ o.'s self up again (to); 2. (b. s.) to give ✓ way again (to); to fall ✓ again (into); (to take ✓ again (to); 3. to indulge again (in); to gratify o.'s self again (with).

REDORER, v. a. 1. || to regild; to gild anew, again; 2. ** § to gild anew, again.

REDOUBLANT, n. m. (school.) pupil that remains a second year in the same class (without passing on to a superior one).

REDOUBLEMENT, n. m. 1. redoubling; 2. vast increase; increase; 3. (did.) reduplication; 4. (gram.) reduplication; 5. (med.) paroxysm.

REDOUBLER, v. a. 1. || § to redouble; to double; to increase; 2. || to line again; 3. (school.) to continue a second year in (the same class).

REDOUBLE, E, pa. p. 1. redoubled; doubled; increased; 2. repeated; reiterated; 3. (of paces) double quick; 4. (vers.) (of rhymes) double.

REDOUBLER, v. n. 1. || § to redouble; to double; 2. (DE, ...) to redouble; to double; to increase; 3. (school.) to continue in the same class a second year.

2. — de soins, to double o.'s care.

REDOUL, n. m. (bot.) Montpellier, myrtle-weed sumac.

REDOUTABLE, adj. 1. formidable; 2. redoutable.

REDOUTE, n. f. 1. (fort.) redout; 2. place of assembly of a ridotto.

REDOUTER, v. a. to dread; to fear.

REDOUTÉ, E, pa. p. dreaded; feared.

Non —, undreaded; unfeared. — de tous, dreaded, feared by all; * all-dreaded.

REDRESSEMENT [redrēsman] n. m. 1. || straightening; making straight; 2. || reerection; new erection; 3. || unwarping; 4. § redress; reparation; 5. relief (from a grievance); 6. (law) relief.

REDRESSER, v. a. 1. || to straighten; to straighten again; to make ✓ straight again; 2. || to erect; to erect anew, again; (to set ✓ up again; 3. || to hold ✓ up; to keep ✓ erect, upright; to hold ✓ up; 4. || to unwarp; 5. § to right (a. th.); to rectify; to redress; (to put ✓, to set ✓ to rights; 6. § to correct (a. o.); to set ✓, to put ✓ right; 7. § to redress; to relieve; to repair; to remedy; 8. § to mortify; to humble; 9. § to deceive; to overreach; (to trick; to take ✓ in; 10. (nav.) to right (a ship).

1. — un morceau de bois courbe, to straighten a piece of wood that is bent. 2. — une statue, to erect a statue. 3. — la tête, to hold up o.'s head. 4. — une planche déjetée, to unwarp a board warped.

— le grief de, to relieve; — la tête, to bridle up. Personne, chose qui redresse, (V. senses) || straightener.

REDRESSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **REDRESSER**.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. || unstraightened; 2. || unrected; 3. || unwarping; 4. § unrectified; unredressed; 5. § unredressed; unrelieved; unrepaired; unremedied.

SE **REDRESSER**, pr. v. 1. || to become ✓, (to get ✓ straight again; 2. || to become ✓, (to get ✓ erect, upright

again; to stand ✓ erect, upright again; 3. || to hold ✓ up o.'s head; to sit ✓ upright; 4. || to bridle up; 5. § (pers.) to attract attention; 6. § (pers.) to hold ✓ up o.'s head; to be assuming; 7. § (th.) to right o.'s self; 8. § to be rectified, redressed; 9. § to be corrected; to be set ✓, put right; 10. § to be redressed, relieved, repaired, remedied; 11. (nav.) to right.

REDRESSEUR, n. m. redresser; righter.

— de torts, redresser of injuries; righter of wrongs.

REDUCTEUR, n. m. (surg.) apparatus for reducing a dislocation.

REDUCTIBLE, adj. || § (à, to; EN, into) reducible.

— en poudre, en poussière, comminable. Nature —, qualité de ce qui est —, reducibility.

REDUCTIF, VE, adj. (did.) reductive.

Agent —, reductive.

REDUCTION [redukcion] n. f. (à, to; DE, from; EN, into) 1. || § reduction; 2. § reduction; subdual; subjugation; 3. (chem.) reduction; 4. (com.) abatement; allowance; 5. (com.) trade allowance; allowance to the trade; 6. (draw.) reduction; 7. (math.) reduction; 8. (surg.) reduction.

RÉDUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CONDUIRE) (à, to; DE, from; EN, into) 1. || § to reduce; to diminish; 2. || to curtail; to abate; (to cut ✓ down; 3. § (à, to) to reduce; to subdue; to subjugate; 4. § (à, to) to reduce; to compel; to oblige; to force; 5. (chem.) to reduce; 6. (draw.) to reduce; 7. (math.) to reduce; 8. (surg.) to reduce.

— (en faisant cuire), to boil down; — (en émouillant), to grind ✓ down; — (par l'étuvée), to stew down; — (peu à peu), to dwindle; — (en poussière), to crumble.

— au néant, 1. to reduce to nothing; 2. to trample into dust; — à rien, 1. to = to nothing; 2. § to dwindle away; 3. § to fritter away.

SE **RÉDUIRE**, pr. v. (V. senses of **RÉDUIRE**) 1. || (à, to; EN, into) to be reduced; 2. || to diminish; to abate; 3. § (à, into, to) to dwindle; 4. § (b. s.) to amount; to come ✓.

— en poudre, to grind ✓; — à rien, 1. to be reduced to nothing; 2. to dwindle away.

RÉDUIT, n. m. 1. habitation (small); dwelling; lodging; 2. + rendez-vous; 3. (build.) reduct; 4. (fort.) reduct.

REDUPLICATI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) reduplicative.

REDUPLICATIF, n. m. (gram.) reduplicative.

REDUPLICATION [—acion] n. f. (gram.) reduplication.

REDIFICATION [—acion] n. f. || rebuilding; reedification.

REDIFIER, v. a. || to rebuild ✓; to reedify.

REEL, LE, adj. 1. real; 2. real; substantial. 3. real; actual; true; true-born; 4. (law) real; 5. (law) in esse.

Non —, unreal. Substance —le, substantiality.

REEL, n. m. reality.

REELECTION [—lekcion] n. f. reelection.

REELIGIBILITÉ, n. f. reeligibility.

REELIGIBLE, adj. reeligible.

REELIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like LIRE) to reelect.

REELLEMENT [reelman] adv. really; in reality; truly.

Saisir —, (law) to take ✓ real property in execution for the purpose of selling it to satisfy a debt.

REER, v. n. (hunt.) to bell.

RÉESCOMPTE [rèskont] n. m. (com.) *rediscount*.

RÉESCOMPTEUR [rèskontè] v. a. (com.) *to rediscount*.

RÉEXPORTATION [-àcion] n. f. 1. (action) *reexportation*; 2. (goods) *re-export*.

RÉEXPORTER, v. a. *to reexport*.

RÉFACTION, n. f. (com.) 1. *rebate*; 2. (on the weight) *tret*.

— de droits, (cust.) *rebate*.

REFAIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like FAIRE) (V. senses of FAIRE) 1. *to remake* \checkmark (create, form, shape again); *to make* \checkmark anew, again; 2. \checkmark to make \checkmark again; 3. \checkmark to do \checkmark again, over again; 4. \checkmark to repair; to mend; (to do \checkmark up; 5. \checkmark to recommence; to begin \checkmark again, (over again; 6. \checkmark to refresh (a. o.); to be refreshing to; 7. \checkmark to recruit (a. o.); to restore; to bring \checkmark round; 8. \checkmark to revive; to renew; 9. (cards) to deal again; 10. (culin.) to warm up, up again.

— à neuf, to do \checkmark up like new. Chose, personne qui refait, (V. senses) *refresher* (of). Qu'on ne peut —, (V. senses) *unrecrutable*.

REFAIT, E. pa. p. (V. senses of REFAIRE) 1. (of wood) *tried upon all sides*; 2. (h. s.) (of horses) *made*.

SE REFAIRE, pr. v. 1. *to refresh o's self*; 2. *to recruit*; to recruit o's health, strength; (to pick up again).

REFAIT, n. m. 1. (sing.) (hunt.) (of stags) *new horns*, pl.; 2. (play) *drawn game*.

REFAUCHER [refauche] v. a. *to mow again*.

REFECTION, n. f. 1. \checkmark (sing.) *repairs*, pl.; 2. (of religious communities) *refection* (meal).

REFECTOIRE, n. m. 1. (of public establishments) *dining-room*; *dining-hall*; *common-room*; 2. (of convents) *refectory*.

REFEND, n. m. \checkmark 1. *splitting*; 2. (build.) *channel*.

Bois de —, *cleft, heven wood*; mur de —, (build.) *bearing-wall*.

REFENDRE, v. a. (V. senses of FENDRE) (tech.) *to saw* \checkmark .

REFÈRE, n. m. "réfère" application to a judge who in urgent cases has the power of giving provisional judgment).

REFERENCE, n. f. (bank.) *reference* (person).

REFERENDAIRE, n. m. *referendary* (officer connected with the seals).

Grand —, (Fr. hist.) 1. *grand referendary* (officer who affixed the seal); 2. *grand referendary* (of the chamber of peers).

REFERENDAIRE, adj. *referendary*.

Conseiller —, *referendary* (magistrate that examines accounts of public offices).

REFERENDARIAT, n. m. *referendarship*.

REFERER, v. a. (à, to) 1. *to refer* (send to another); 2. *to refer*; to ascribe; to attribute.

En — (à), to refer (to); to put over (to).

SE REFERER, pr. v. 1. (th.) (à, to) *to refer*; to have reference; to relate; 2. (pers.) (à, to) *to refer*; to leave \checkmark (a. th.) to the decision of (a. o.); 3. (pers.) (à) *to confide* (in); to have confidence (in); to trust (to).

S'en référer (à), to refer (to); to put \checkmark over (to). En s'en référant à, in referring to; in, on reference to.

REFERER, v. n. (law) (à, to; DE, on) *to report*; to make \checkmark a report.

REFERMER, v. a. (V. senses of FERMER) 1. \checkmark to shut \checkmark again; to reclose; 2. \checkmark to close; to close up; 3. (surg.) *to close*.

SE REFERMER, pr. v. (V. senses of SE FERMER) 1. \checkmark to shut \checkmark again; to reclose; 2. \checkmark to close; to close up.

REFERRER, v. a. *to shoe* \checkmark (animals) again.

REFEUILLETER [refeu-y'te] v. a. V. senses of FEUILLETER.

REFICHER, v. a. V. senses of FICHER.

REFLECHIR, v. a. 1. \checkmark to reflect; to reflect back; to throw \checkmark back; 2. \checkmark to reflect; 3. \checkmark to reverberate (sound).

REFLECHIR, E. pa. p. (V. senses of REFLECHIR) 1. \checkmark reflected; 2. \checkmark th.) *reflective*; reflecting; cogitative; 3. (th.) *deliberate*; 4. (pers.) of a *reflective*, reflecting mind; of reflection; 5. (pers.) *considerate*; 6. (bot.) *reflex*; reflected; 7. (gram.) *reflected*.

Caractère —, (V. senses) *considerateness*; d'une manière — e, 1. *reflectingly*; 2. *considerately*.

SE REFLECHIR, pr. v. 1. (th.) *to reflect*; to be reflected; 2. \checkmark to reflect (be thrown back); 3. (gram.) *to be reflected*.

Qui se réfléchit \checkmark , *reflectent*.

REFLECHIR, v. n. 1. (th.) *to reflect*; 2. \checkmark (à, on, upon) *to reflect*; 3. \checkmark (à, sur) *to reflect* (on, upon); to think \checkmark (of); to consider; to ruminate (on, upon); to revolve (on); to ponder (over).

Personne qui réfléchit \checkmark , *reflector*.

En y réfléchissant, on, upon *reflection*, consideration. Qui réfléchit \checkmark , *reflective*; qui ne réfléchit pas \checkmark , 1. *unthinking*; 2. *vacant*.

REFLECHISSEMENT [-chisment] n. m. 1. (th.) *reflection*; 2. *reverberation* (of sound).

REFLECTEUR, adj. m. (phys.) *reflective*.

REFLECTEUR, n. m. (phys.) *reflector*.

REFLET, n. m. 1. \checkmark reflection (of light, colour); 2. \checkmark reflection (thing reflected); 3. (paint.) *reflex*.

REFLETER, v. a. \checkmark to reflect (light, colour).

REFLÉTÉ, E. pa. p. 1. (of light, colour) *reflected*; 2. (paint.) *reflex*.

SE REFLÉTER, pr. v. (of light, colour) *to reflect*; to be reflected.

REFLETER, v. n. \checkmark (of light, colour) *to reflect*.

REFLEURIR, v. n. (V. senses of FLEURIR) \checkmark to flourish.

Faire —, (V. senses) *to revive*.

REFLEXIBILITE, n. f. 1. (did.) *flexibility*; *flexibleness*; 2. (phys.) *reflexibility*; *reflexity*.

REFLEXIBLE, adj. (phys.) *reflexible*.

REFLEXION, n. f. 1. \checkmark reflection; 2. \checkmark (of the mind) *reflection*; *thought*; 3. \checkmark consideration.

Belle —, *fine reflection*; nouvelle —, *reconsideration*; profonde —, *profound*;

=; study; — tardive, after —; after-thought. Défaut, manque de —, *vacancy*. Capable de —, *cogitative*. Après nouvelle —, upon *reconsideration*; on further consideration; avec —, with =; reflectingly; par —, with =; sans —, 1. *without* =; 2. *inconsiderate*; *unreflecting*; *unthinking*; 3. *unadvisedly*.

Avoir toute sa —, to have o's thoughts about one; faire —, to reflect; faire une —, to make \checkmark a —; se livrer à ses —, to give \checkmark o's self up to =. Toute — faite, 1. on, upon =; on further consideration; all things, every thing considered; 2. upon reconsideration.

REFLUEUR, v. n. 1. \checkmark to ebb; 2. \checkmark to flow back; to flow; 3. (med.) to flow.

Faire —, 1. \checkmark to drive \checkmark back; 2. \checkmark to cause to flow back; to return. Qui reflue \checkmark , *refluent*; ebbing.

REFLUX [reflu] n. m. 1. \checkmark *reflutation*; *refluence*; *refluency*; 2. \checkmark ebb; ebbing; 3. \checkmark ebb; ebb-tide.

REFONDER, v. a. \checkmark to refund; to reimburse; to repay \checkmark .

REFONDRE, v. a. 1. \checkmark to refund; to recast \checkmark ; to melt \checkmark ; (to melt down; 2. \checkmark to recoin (money); 3. \checkmark to remould; to recast \checkmark ; to reform; 4. \checkmark to remodel; 5. \checkmark to correct (a. th.); to improve; 6.

(nav.) *to repair* (ships) *thoroughly*, to give \checkmark a thorough repair.

REFONTE, n. f. 1. \checkmark (of metals) *refounding*; *recasting*; *melting*; *melting down*; 2. \checkmark (of coins) *recoinage*; 3. \checkmark *remoulding*; *recasting*; 4. \checkmark *remodelling*; 5. (nav.) (of ships) *thorough repair*.

REFORMABLE, adj. 1. *reformable*; susceptible of reformation; 2. (law) *reversible*.

REFORMA-TEUR, n. m. **TRICE**, n. f. 1. *reformer*; 2. (rel. hist.) *reformer*.

REFORMATION [-àcion] n. f. 1. *reformation*; *amendment*; 2. (rel. hist.) *reformation*; 3. (mint.) *restamping*.

Faire une —, to make \checkmark a reformation.

REFORME, n. f. 1. *reformation*; *reform*; *amendment*; 2. (rel. hist.) *reformation*; 3. (mil.) *reduction*; 4. (mil.) *half-pay*; 5. (pol.) *reform*.

Conge de —, (mil.) *being invalidated*.

Être en —, 1. *to be invalidated*; 2. *to be on half-pay*; mettre à la —, 1. *to invalidate*; 2. *to place upon half-pay*.

REFORME, n. m. 1. (hist.) *reformer* (early protestant); 2. (of monks) *reformer*.

REFORMER, v. a. 1. *to reform*; to form anew, again; 2. (mil.) *to reform*.

SE REFORMER, pr. v. 1. *to be reformed*, *formed anew*, again; 2. (mil.) *to form anew*, again.

REFORMER, v. a. 1. *to reform*; to amend; to redress; 2. *to reform* (destroy); 3. *to retrench* (expenses); 4. *to restamp* (coins); 5. (law) *to reverse*; 6. (mil.) *to reform*; 7. (mil.) *to invalidate*; 8. (mil.) *to place upon half-pay*.

Qu'on ne peut —, (V. senses) *unreformable*.

REFORMÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of REFORMER.

Non —, (V. senses) *unreformed*; *unamended*; *unredressed*. Religion — e, *reformed* (protestant) religion. Être —, (V. senses of REFORMER) (mil.) 1. *to be invalidated*; 2. *to retire on half-pay*.

SE REFORMER, pr. v. *to reform*; to amend; to mend.

REFORMISTE, n. m. (pol.) *reformer*, *reformist*.

REFOULEMENT [refoulman] n. m. 1. *driving back*; 2. *flowing back*; 3. (old the tide) *ebbing*; 4. (did.) *compressions*.

REFOULER, v. a. (V. senses of FOULER) 1. *to drive* \checkmark back; to cause to flow back; 2. \checkmark to repel; to drive \checkmark back; 3. (artil.) *to ram*; 4. (did.) *to compress*; 5. (nav.) *to stem* (the tide).

REFOULER, v. n. 1. *to flow back*; to flow; 2. (of the tide) *to ebb*.

REFOULOIR, n. m. (artil.) *rammer*, *ramrod*; *gun-stick*.

REFRACTAIRE, adj. 1. *refractory* (rebellious); 2. (à, to) *disobedient*; 3. *fire-proof*; *fire...*; 4. (of metals) *stubborn*; 5. (chem.) *refractory*.

Caractère —, (V. senses) (of metals) *stubbornness*.

REFRACTAIRE, n. m. (mil.) *rebellious recruit* (that refuses to join his regiment).

REFRACTER, v. a. (phys.) *to refract*.

REFRACTÉ, E. pa. p. (phys.) *refracted*. Non —, (phys.) *unrefracted*.

REFRACTI-F, VE, adj. (phys.) *refractive*.

Puissance réfractive, (opt.) = *power of refraction*.

REFRACTION [refrakcion] n. f. (phys.) *refraction*.

À —, *refracting*.

REFRAIN, n. m. 1. \checkmark burden (of song); *refrain*; 2. \checkmark constant theme on topic.

C'est son —, — ordinaire, c'est le — de la ballade, it is his constant theme on topic; he is always harping upon it; it is the same thing, tune over and over again.

REFRANGIBILITÉ, n. f. (phys.) *refrangibility*.

REFRANGIBLE, adj. (phys.) *refrangible*.

REFRAPPER, v. a. V. senses of FRAPPER.

REFRÉNER, v. a. to *bridle*; to *restrain*; to *check*; to *curb*; to *control*.

REFRIGÉANT, E, adj. 1. (chem.) *refrigerant*; *refrigeratory*; 2. (med.) *refrigerant*.

Mélange —, *freezing mixture*.

REFRIGÉRIANT, n. m. 1. (chem.) *refrigeratory*; 2. (med.) *refrigerant*.

REFRIGÉRATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) *refrigerative*.

REFRIGÉRATIF, n. m. (med.) *refrigerative*.

REFRIGÉRATION [—ation] n. f. (chem.) *refrigeration*.

REFRÉNGENT, E, adj. (phys.) *refracting*.

Pouvoir —, (opt.) *absolute refractive power*.

REFRIRE, v. a. (conj. like FRIRE) to *fry* again.

Faire —, =.

REFROGEMENT [refronn-y'man] REN-

FROGMENT, n. m. *frown*; *scowl*; *knitting of the brow*.

REFROGNER [refronn-yé] (SE), REN-

FROGNER (SE), pr. v. to *frown*; to *scowl*; to *knit the brow*.

REFROGNÉ, E, RENFROGNÉ, E, pa. p. *frowning*; *scowling*; *grim*; *gruff*.

Air —, = *look*; *grimace*. D'un air —, *frowningly*; *scowlingly*; *gruffly*.

REFROIDIR, v. a. 1. § to *chill*; 2. § to *cool*; 3. § to *damp*.

REFROIDI, E, pa. p. 1. § *chilled*; 2. § *cooled*; 3. § *damped*.

Non —, 1. *unchilled*; 2. *uncooled*; 3. *undamped*.

SE REFROIDIR, pr. v. 1. § to *cool*; to *get cold*; 2. § to *cool*; 3. (of the weather) to *get cold*.

REFROIDIR, v. n. § to *cool*; to *get cold*.

REFROIDISSEMENT [refroidis'man] n. m. 1. § *cooling*; 2. § *coldness*; *chill*; 3. § *coolness* (want of affection).

REFUGE, n. m. 1. (CONTRÉ, from) *refuge*; 2. *shelter*.

— assuré, *secure refuge*. Ville de —, *city of*. Chercher un —, to *seek* a —; chercher un — (auprès de q. u.), to *flee* √, to *fly* √ for = (to a. o.); donner un — à q. u., to *afford* a. o. a. =.

REFUGIÉ, n. m. E, n. f. *refugee*.

REFUGIER (SE) pr. v. 1. (AUPRÈS DE, with) to *take* √ *refuge*; 2. to *take* √ *shelter*.

REFUGIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SE REFUGIER.

Style —, *style of the Protestant refugees* (old).

REFUIR, v. n. (hunt.) to *double*.

REFUITE, n. f. (hunt.) *doubling*; *shift*.

REFUS, n. m. 1. (de, to) *refusal*; 2. *denial*; 3. *thing refused* (by another).

— net, *flat refusal*, *denial*. Au — de q. u., on a. o.'s =; jusqu'à — de mouton, (build.) (of piles) *set*; *driven home*. S'attirer, éprouver, essayer un —, to *meet* √ with =, a *denial*; to *receive* a *denial*; *battre* jusqu'à — de mouton, (build.) to *set* √ (piles); to *drive* √ home; être au —, (of piles) to *be set* √; to *be driven home*. Cela n'est pas de —, it, that is *not to be refused*; cela n'est pas à votre —, you have *not the* = of it.

REFUSER, v. a. 1. to *refuse*; 2. to *deny*; 3. § to *decline* (not to accept); 4. (nav.) to *head* (the wind).

Personne qui refuse, *refuser* (of). Qu'on ne peut —, 1. *not to be refused*; 2. *undecidable*.

REFUSÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *refused*; 2. *declined*; 3. *declined*.

Non —, 1. *unrefused*; 2. *undenied*; 3. *undeclined*.

SE REFUSER, pr. v. 1. § to *refuse*, to *deny* o.'s self (a. th.); to *deprive* o.'s self of; 2. (à, ...) to *refuse*, to *deny*, to *grudge* o.'s self (a. th.); 3. (à, to) to *deny* o.'s self (to a. o.); 4. (à, ...) to *resist*; to *withstand* √; 5. (à, ...) *not to permit*, *allow*; *not to admit*.

REFUSER, v. n. (de, to) 1. to *refuse*; 2. to *decline* (not to accept); 3. (man.) to *refuse* to *advance*; 4. (nav.) (of the wind) to *scant*.

Choix de — ou d'accepter, *refusal*. Avoir le choix de — ou d'accepter, to *have the refusal* of a. th. — à q. u. net, tout net, to *give* √ a. o. a *flat refusal*, *denial*.

REFUSEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. (refuser).

REFUTABLE, adj. *refutable*; *confutable*.

REFUTATEUR, n. m. *refuter*; *confuter*; *confutant*.

REFUTATION [refutacion] n. f. *refutation*; *confutation*; *disproof*.

REFUTER, v. a. to *refute*; to *confute*; to *disprove*.

REGAGNER [regagn-yé] v. a. (V. senses of GAGNER) 1. § to *regain*; to *gain* anew, again; 2. § to *gain*; to *win* √ back, (back again); 3. § to *rejoin*; to *reach*; to *meet* √ again; 4. § to *gain* (a. o.) over; 5. (mil.) to *take* √ again; 6. (nav.) to *gain*; to *get* √.

REGAILLARDIR [rega-yardir] v. a. 1. § to *enliven*; to *cheer*; to *make* √ merry; 2. § to *revive*; to *renew*.

REGAIN, n. m. 1. § *after-growth*; *after-math*; 2. § *second harvest*; 3. § *revival*; *return*.

RÉGAL, n. m., pl. —s, 1. § *grand entertainment* (meal); *entertainment*; *regale*; (treat); 2. (POUR, to) *treat* (favourite dish); 3. (POUR, to) *pleasure*; (treat).

Être un — (de), to *be a treat* (to); se faire un — (de), to *be quite a* = (to).

RÉGALE, n. f. 1. (drinking) (without the vessel touching the lips); 2. (rousing fire); 3.) *treating*; 4.) *treat*.

Boire à la —, to *drink* √ (without the vessel touching the lips).

RÉGALANT, E, adj.) *entertaining*; *agreeable*; *pleasant*.

[RÉGALANT is generally used neg. or ironically.]

RÉGALE, n. m. (mus.) *regal*.

RÉGALE, n. f. (Fr. hist.) "*regale*" (right of the crown to receive the revenues of vacant bishoprics or abbeys).

RÉGALE, adj. f. § *royal*.

Eau —, (chem.) *aqua regia*, *regis*.

RÉGALEMENT [regal'man] n. m. 1. (of ground) *levelling*; 2. § (of taxes) *assessment*; 3. (law) *equalization* (of shares on inheritances).

RÉGALER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. § to *regale*; to *entertain*; (to treat); 2. § (b. s.) to *gratify*; to *favour*.

SE RÉGALER, pr. v. § (DE, with) to *regale* o.'s self; to *regale*; (to treat) o.'s self; (to enjoy o.'s self).

RÉGALER, v. a. 1. § to *level* (ground); 2. to *assess* (taxes).

RÉGALIEN [—liin] adj. m. (of rights) *regal*; of the crown.

Droit —, *regale*; *droits* —s, (pl.) (law) *regalia*, pl.

RÉGARD [regar] n. m. 1. *look* (act of looking or seeing); 2. *glance*; *eyeglance*; 3. § *survey*; *gaze*; 4. § *gaze* (fixed look); 5. § —s, (pl.) *eyes*, pl.; *attention*, *sing.*; *notice*, *sing.*; 6. (astrol.) *aspect*; 7. (sing.) (paint.) *two portraits looking at each other*, pl.; 8. (tech.) *draft-eye*; *draft-hole*.

— assuré, *look of assurance*; *dernier* —, *last* =; *last*. Au — de +, in *comparison with*; au — faux, *false*

looking; *double eyed*; au — sombre, *black looking*; d'un —, 1. with a =; 2. at a glance; en —, 1. on the opposite page; 2. on the opposite column; 3. in juxtaposition; pour le — de +, with respect to; pour son —, in o.'s eyes, estimation. Abaisser ses —s, to *look down*; arrêter les —s sur, to *set* √ o.'s eyes (on); attacher ses —s sur, to *rivet* √ o.'s eyes (on); atterrer par un —, to *frown down*; avoir un —, (of pregnant persons) to *be struck* by some extraordinary object; avoir le — sombre, to *be dull-eyed*; détourner ses —s (de), to *turn away* o.'s eyes (from); to *look away* (from); fixer les —s, § to *fix* o.'s eyes (upon); fixer les —s de q. u., 1. to *catch* a. o.'s eye; to *be looked on*, upon; 2. § to *be looked up to*; jeter un — (sur), to *cast* √, to *dart*, to *give* √ a = (at); to *cast* √ a glance on; to *cast* √ an eye (over); § to *give* √, to *have* √, to *take* √ a peep (at); jeter un dernier — sur, to *take* √ a last = at; jeter un — rétrospectif, to *look* √ back; lancer un — sur, to *cast* √ a glance on; to *glance* (at); lancer des —s furieux à, to *look daggers at* (a. o.); lancer des —s irrités (à), to *look black* (at); porter ses —s (sur), to *look* (on, upon); promener ses —s (sur), § to *look out* (on); faire reculer par un —, to *frown back*; réduire par un — à, to *frown into*; repousser par un —, to *frown back*; faire sortir par un —, to *frown out*.

RÉGARDANT, n. m. *beholder*; *spectator*; *viewer*; (looker on); *by-stander*.

RÉGARDANT, E, adj. 1. *particular*; *exact*; 2. *economical*; *saving*; 3. (her.) *regardant*.

RÉGARDER, v. a. 1. § to *look at*; (to take √ a look at; 2. § to *behold* √; to *look on*, upon; to *view*; (to take √ a view of; to *survey*; (to take √ a survey of; 3. § (b. s.) to *eye*; to *look on*; 4. § (th.) to *look on*; to *face*; to *front*; to *be opposite*; 5. § (th.) to *point towards*; to 6. § (pers.) to *consider*; to *examine*; to *look at*; to *look into*; 7. § (pers.) to *look up to* (as a superior); 8. § (COMME) to *regard* (as); to *consider* (as, ...); to *repute* (...); to *judge* (...); (to look on, upon (as); 9. § (th.) to *concern*; to *regard*.

1. — q. ch., q. u., to *look at* a. o., a. th.; to *take a look at* a. o., a. th. 2. — l'univers, to *behold*, to *view* to *survey the universe*. 3. — q. u. avec un grand mépris, to *eye* a. o. with great contempt. 4. La maison regarde la rivière, the house faces, fronts the river, looks on the river. 5. L'aiguille aimantée regarde toujours le nord, the magnetic needle always points towards the North. 6. Tout ce qui vous regarde, all that concerns, regards you.

— (avec attention), to *gaze on*, upon; — (par une crevasse, une fente, un trou), to *peep at*; (to give √, to have, to take √ a peep at; — (de dedans), 1. to *look out at*; 2. to *peep out at*; — (en dedans), 1. to *look in at*; 2. to *peep in at*; — (sans être vu), to *peep at*; to *give* √, to *have*, to *take* √ a peep at.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) to *be regardless* of (a. th.); ne pas — q. u., (V. senses) (th.) *not to concern* a. o.; (to be nothing to a. o.; — fixement, to *gaze steadfastly at*; to *stare at*; — de haut en bas, 1. to *eye* (a. o.) from head to foot; 2. to *look down upon* (a. o.); — de près, 1. to *look narrowly at*; 2. to *attend carefully to*; — de plus près, to *take* √ a nearer view of; — de travers, to *look black, blue at*; — en face, to *look in the face*; — à deux fois, to *look twice at*; — du haut en bas, de la tête aux pieds, to *eye from head to foot*; — q. u. du haut de sa grandeur, to *look down upon* a. o.; — de mauvais œil, to *look on* (a. o., a. th.) with an evil eye; — en pitié, 1. to *look with compassion, pity*, on (a. o.); 2. (b. s.) to *look with pity*, contempt on (a. o.). Cela ne vous re-

garde pas, that does not concern you; that is nothing to you. Quant à ce qui regarde..., as regards.... Un chien regarde bien un évêque, a cat may look at a king.

SE REGARDER, pr. v. (V. senses of REGARDER) (th.) to face, to front each other; to be opposite each other.

REGARDER, v. n. 1. || to look; 2. § (th.) (sur) to look (on); to face (...); to front (...); to be opposite (...); 3. § (à) to consider (...); to attend (to); to look (to); (to mind (...)); 4. § (à) to regard (...); to pay regard (to); (to mind (...)).

— (par une crevasse, une fente, un trou), to peep; to give a look; to have a peep; — (de dedans), to look out; — (en dedans), 1. to look in; 2. to peep in; — (en examinant) (à), to look (after); — (en surveillant) (à), to look (after); — (sans être vu), to peep; to give a look; to take a look; to have a peep.

Ne pas y — de si près, not to be so particular about a. th.; y — à deux fois, 1. to look well first; 2.) to know of a trick worth two of it. — autour de soi, to look about; — devant soi, to look forward; to look before one; — de tous côtés, de côté et d'autre, to look on all sides; to look about.

REGARNIR, v. a. V. senses of GARNIR.

REGATE,

REGATTE, n. f. regatta (race of boats & small ships).

REGAYOIR [réghé-oïr] n. m. (a. & m.) coarse keel.

REGENCE, n. f. 1. regency; 2. town council (of Belgium, Germany, Holland).

REGÉNÉRA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. regenerator.

REGÉNÉRA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. regenerating; regeneratory.

REGÉNÉRATION [-ation] n. f. 1. regeneration; 2. (theol.) regeneration.

REGÉNÉRER, v. a. 1. to regenerate; 2. (theol.) to regenerate.

REGÉNÈRE, E, pa. p. 1. regenerate; regenerated; 2. (theol.) regenerate.

Non —, unregenerated. État —, regeneracy; regenerateness.

SE REGÉNÉRER, pr. v. 1. to be regenerated; 2. to grow up again.

REGENT, E, adj. regent.

REGENT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. regent; 2. (of banks) governor; 3. (university) regent (master of a communal college).

REGENTER, v. n. 1. + || (jest.) to teach; 2. § (b. s.) to domineer; to lord.

REGENTER, v. a. 1. || + (jest.) to teach; 2. § (b. s.) to domineer over; to lord over.

REGERMER, v. n. to regerminate.

REGICIDE, n. m. regicide.

REGICIDE, adj. regicidal; regicide.

RÉGIE, n. f. 1. responsible administration; 2. administration of the indirect taxes; 3. excise.

Employé de la —, (V. senses) exciseman.

REGIMBEMENT [rejimbman] n. m. 1. (of horses, &c.) kicking; 2. § (pers.) resistance; kicking.

REGIMBER [rejimbé] v. n. 1. (of horses, &c.) to kick; 2. § (pers.) to resist;) to kick.

RÉGIME, n. m. 1. regimen; 2. diet; low diet; 3. form of government; 4. government; rule; system; 5. (gram.) object; objective; objective case; 6. (law) system; 7. (med.) regimen.

— communal, de la communauté, system of legislative dispositions by which husband and wife enjoy their common property between them; — direct, (gram.) direct regimen; accusative; accusative case; — dotal, system of legislative dispositions which govern

the relation of husband and wife when the property of the wife continues in her; — indirect, (gram.) 1. indirect regimen; 2. dative case; 3. ablative case. Au —, 1. under a regimen; 2. (gram.) in the objective, objective case; au grand —, on strict diet; du —, (gram.) objective. Convertir par le —, to be dieted into; être au —, to be on low diet; to diet; mettre au —, to diet; observer, suivre un —, vivre de —, to observe, to keep a regimen; vivre sans —, to observe, to keep no regimen.

REGIMENT, n. m. 1. || regiment; 2. § regiment; multitude; throng; number.

Historique du —, (mil.) regimental-book. De, du —, regimental.

REGIMENTAIRE, adj. (of schools) regimental.

REGION, n. f. 1. || § region; 2. (anat.) region; 3. (phys.) region.

— basses || §, lower regions; — haute, haute — || §, upper =; hautes — §, higher =; — inférieures || §, lower =; moyenne — || §, middle =; — supérieure || §, upper =. — de l'air, airy =; = of the air.

RÉGIR, v. a. 1. to govern; to rule; to rule over; 2. to administer; to manage; 3. (gram.) to govern.

RÉGI, E, pa. p. V. senses of RÉGIR.

Non —, 1. ungoverned; unruly; 2. unadministered; unmanaged. Qui ne peut être —, 1. ungovernable; 2. unmanageable.

RÉGISSEUR, n. m. 1. manager; 2. steward.

Office de —, 1. employment of manager; 2. stewardship.

RÉGISTRATEUR, n. m. (of Rome) registrar; registry.

RÉGISTRE, n. m. 1. register; 2. —s, (pl.) books (registers), pl.; 3. (of chimneys) damper; 4. (of organs) register; 5. (arts) register; 6. (mus.) draw-stop; 7. (print.) register; 8. (spin.) creel-frame; 9. (steam-eng.) door; vane; 10. (tech.) damper.

— d'actes et de correspondance, (pub. adm.) minute-book; — de chevaux, stud-book; — de la commune, parochial, parish register; — d'une corporation, hall-book; — de la paroisse, church register; — de vapeur, (steam-eng.) throttle-valve. Gardien des —s, registrar; fonctions de gardien, de teneur des —s, (pl.) registership, sing. En —, (print.) in register; mal en —, (print.) out of register. Coucher, mettre, porter sur un —, to enter into a register; effacer d'un —, to disenrol; être, être écrit sur les —s de q. u., (b. s.) to be remembered by a. o.; faire son —, (print.) to make a register; inscrire dans un —, to enter into a register; tenir —, to keep a register; tenir — de, to make a record of.

RÉGISTRER, v. a. (in certain forms) to register.

RÉGITRE, n. m. V. REGISTRE.

RÈGLE, n. f. 1. rule; 2. rule (instrument); ruler; 3. order (proper state); 4. model; pattern; example; 5. sum (arithmetical calculation); 6. —s, (pl.) (physiol.) catamenia; courses; terms, pl. — fausse, false rule; — fixe, 1. fixed =; 2. ascertainment; — gauche, (arts) twisting =; — générale, 1. general =; 2. as a general =; — mobile, sliding =. Opposition à la —, contraregularity. Dans la —, dans, selon les —s, dans toutes les —s, according to =, strict =; en —, 1. in order; in =; 2. (th.) in order; correct; right; according to strict =; regular; 3. (of papers) in due form; en bonne —, 1. according to strict =; in due order; 2. (of papers) in due form; parfaitement en —, in perfect order; hors des —s, extraregular; hors de toute —, out of =;

pour la —, pour la bonne —, for regularity's sake. Avoir pour — (de), to make a = (to); être de —, to be the =; être en —, (V. senses of En —) (pers.) to have every thing in order; faire une —, 1. to make a =; 2. to do a sum (arithmetical calculation); se faire une — (de), to make a = (to); s'en faire une —, to make a =; mettre q. ch. en —, to set a. th. right; se mettre en —, to have every thing in order; poser une —, to lay down a =; poser à q. u. une —, to set a. o. a sum (arithmetical calculation). Qui ne connaît point de —, unruly. Il n'y a point de — sans exception, there is no = without an exception.

REGLEMENT, n. m. 1. (action) regulation; 2. (sing.) regulations (rules, statutes), pl.; laws, pl.; 3. settling; 4. (of accounts) settlement; settling; 5. (mil.) roster; 6. (sing.) (parl.) standing orders, pl.

Comptoir de —, (bank.) clearing-house.

RÈGLEMENT, adv. 1. regularly (with regularity); 2. regularly; precisely.

RÈGLEMENTAIRE, adj. 1. concerning regulations; 2. (b. s.) fond of making regulations.

RÈGLEMENTER, v. n. (b. s.) to make regulations.

RÉGLER, v. a. 1. || to rule (mark with lines); 2. § to regulate; to rule; (to shape); to square; 3. § to regulate; to order; to settle; 4. § to settle (affairs); to wind up; 5. to set (clocks, watches); 6. to regulate (clocks, watches); 7. to adjust (differences); to settle; 8. (horol.) to time.

1. — un papier, to rule a paper. 2. — sa vie, ses actions, to regulate, to rule o.'s life, o.'s actions.

RÈGLÈ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RÉGLER) 1. stated; regular; determined; 2. regular (conformable to established rule); 3. regular; orderly; steady; 4. (of troops) regular; 5. (physiol.) subject to catamenia.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unruly (without lines); 2. unregulated; 3. unsettled; 4. (of clocks, watches) unset; 5. (of clocks, watches) unregulated; 6. (of differences) unadjusted; unsettled; 7. (com.) unsettled. — comme une horloge, une pendule, — comme un papier de musique, as regular as clock-work.

SE RÉGLER, pr. v. (sur) 1. to regulate o.'s self (by); (to be guided (by)); (to go (by)); 2. to imitate the example (of); to imitate (...); to take a pattern (from a. o.).

REGLET, n. m. 1. (arch.) girth; 2. (print.) rule. V. FILET.

REGLETTE, n. f. (print.) reglet.

— de longueur, gauge.

RÈGLEUR, n. m. (adm.) ruler (person).

RÉGLISSE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) liquorice; licorice.

— raffinée, refined, pipe =. — en bâton, stick =. Jus de —, 1. Spanish =; 2. (pharm.) =-juice; racine de —, (bot.) sweet root; suc de —, (pharm.) =-juice.

RÉGLURE, n. f. ruling (drawing of lines).

REGNANT [rènn-yant] E, adj. 1. || (pers.) reigning; 2. § (th.) prevalent; prevailing; reigning; predominating; 3. (law) regnant; regent.

REGNE [rènn-y] n. m. 1. || § (sur, over) reign; 2. § prevalence; prevaclency; 3. (of churches) crown (over the high altar); 4. (of the pope) tiara; 5. (nat. hist.) kingdom.

— animal, (nat. hist.) animal kingdom; — végétal, vegetable =. Sous le — de ||, in the reign of. Être en —, to be prevalent; to be in fashion.

REGNER, v. n. 1. || § to reign; to rule;

2. § to govern; to bear \checkmark sway; 3. § to prevail; to be prevalent; 4. § to be in vogue, fashion; 5. (arch.) to reach; to extend; (to run \checkmark along).

REGNICOLE [regg-nikol] adj. (law) native.

REGNICOLE [regg-nikol] n. m. f. (law) native.

REGONFLEMENT, n. m. rising (of water obstructed); swelling.

REGONFLER, v. a. V. senses of GONFLER.

REGONFLER, v. u. (of water obstructed) to rise \checkmark , to swell \checkmark again.

REGORGEMENT, n. m. § (of fluids) overflow.

REGORGER, v. n. 1. § (DE, with) (of fluids) to overflow; (to run \checkmark over; 2. § to overflow; to abound; to be replete; 3. § (b. s.) to be surfeited, glutted.

Faire —, (V. senses) § to surfeit; to glut.

REGOULER, v. a. 1. to scout; to snap up; to snub; 2. (DE, with) to surfeit.

REGRAT, n. m. + 1. huckstering; 2. huckster's shop.

Marchandise de —, (sing.) huckster's wares, pl.

REGRATTER, v. a. 1. § to scratch again; 2. § to scrape again; 3. (mas.) to rub down.

REGRATTER, v. n. + to bargain; to huckster.

REGRATTERIE [regratri] n. f. 1. huckstering; 2. (sing.) huckster's wares, pl.

REGRATTIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. huckster.

Faire le métier de —, to huckster.

REGRET, n. m. (DE, at, for; de, to) regret.

A —, 1. with —; 2. with reluctance, reluctantly; à son —, to o.'s =; avec —, with —; avec des —s, regretfully.

Sans laisser de —s, 1. unregretted; 2. unbewailed. Avoir —, 1. (que [subj.]) to feel \checkmark =; to regret; 2. (à) to regret (to); avoir éprouvé du —, to feel \checkmark =.

REGRETTABLE, adj. to be regretted, lamented.

À jamais —, ever =.

REGRETTER, v. a. (DE, to; que [subj.]) to regret.

À —, to be regretted.

REGRETTÉ, E, pa. p. regretted.

Non —, qu'on n'a pas —, qui n'est pas —, 1. unregretted; 2. unbewailed; unlamented; undeplored; unmoaned.

REGULARISATION [—rizasyon] n. f. 1. putting in order, regular order; setting right; 2. (book-k.) regular entry.

REGULARISER, v. a. 1. to put \checkmark in order, regular order; to set \checkmark right; 2. (book-k., adm.) to make \checkmark a regular entry of.

REGULARITE, n. f. 1. regularity; 2. rigid, strict observance of rules; 3. rigidity; strictness; 4. ecclesiastical state.

Pour plus de —, for regularity's sake; for the sake of regularity.

REGULA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ regulator; 2. (th.) standard; 3. (mach.) regulator; governor; 4. (metal.) air-chest (of forge-bellows).

REGULA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1. regulating; 2. (of markets) returning averages.

REGULE, n. m. + (chem.) regulus.

REGULIER, IERE, adj. (DANS, in; à, in) 1. regular; 2. regular; in order; right; 3. regular; punctual; exact; 4. (pers.) regular in conduct; 5. (geom.) regular; 6. (gram.) regular; 7. (mil.) regular.

Trouver —, (V. senses) (com.) to find \checkmark right. — comme une horloge, une pendule, as regular as clock-work.

REGULIER, n. m. 1. regular (of the

regular clergy); 2. —s, (pl.) (mil.) regulars, pl.

REGULIÈREMENT [—lièrman] adv. 1. regularly; 2. regularly; precisely; punctually; exactly.

REHABILITATION [—tasyon] n. f. 1. (crim. law) rehabilitation; 2. (th.) reversal.

REHABILITER, v. a. 1. (crim. law) to rehabilitate; 2. § (DANS) to reinstate (in); to restore (to); 3. (crim. law) to reverse (a judgment).

REHABITUER, v. a. (à, to) to habituate. to accustom, to use again.

REHAUSSEMENT [rehôssman] n. m. 1. § raising; raising higher; 2. § (of coin) increase of value.

REHAUSSER [rehôcê] v. a. 1. § to raise; to raise higher; 2. § § to raise (in value); to enhance the value of; to enhance; to advance; to increase; 3. § to enhance; to heighten; to set \checkmark off; to set \checkmark forth; (to show \checkmark off; 4. § to raise; to excite; 5. § to extol; to cry up; 6. (need.) (DE, with) to enrich; 7. (paint.) (DE, with) to relieve; to set \checkmark off.

1. — une muraille, to raise a wall higher. 2. — un prix, to raise, to enhance a price. 3. — l'éclat, to enhance, to heighten the splendour.

REHAUTS [rehô] n. m. (paint.) lights retouched, pl.

REIMPORTATION [reimportasyon] n. f. (com.) reimportation.

REIMPORTER [reimporté] v. a. (com.) to reimport.

REIMPOSER [reimpôzê] v. a. 1. to impose again (a tax); to lay \checkmark on again; 2. to assess (a. o.) again; 3. (print.) to reimpose.

REIMPOSITION [reimpôzasyon] n. f. 1. further imposition (of taxes); 2. (pers.) further assessment; 3. (print.) reimposition.

REIMPRESSION [reimpresyon] n. f. 1. reprinting; 2. reprint.

REIMPRIMER [reimpri] v. a. to reprint; to print anew, again.

REIN [rin] n. m. 1. kidney; 2. —s, (pi.) loins; reins, pl.; 3. back-bone (with regard to strength); back; 4. (build.) haunch.

Chutes des —s, small of the back; douleur dans les —s, mal aux —s, a pain in the loins. Avoir les —s forts, 1. § to be strong-backed; to be strong; 2. § to be able to succeed; casser les — à q. u., to break \checkmark a. o.'s back; se donner un tour de —s, to sprain o.'s loins; poursuivre, presser q. u. l'épée dans les —s, to pursue a. o. close; sortir de ses —s —, to spring \checkmark , to come \checkmark from o.'s loins.

REINE, n. f. 1. § § queen; 2. § queen consort; 3. (chess) queen.

— douairière, queen dowager; — régente, = regent; — régente, (law) = regnant, regent. — des bois, (bot.) sweet scented wood; — de la fête, twelfth night =; — des prés, (bot.) meadow sweet; = of the meadows.

Dépouiller du caractère, du rang de —, to unqueen; faire, jouer la —, to queen it.

REINE-CLAUDE, n. f., pl. REINES-CLAUDE, REINES-CLAUDES, (bot.) green-gage.

REINE-MARGUERITE, n. f., pl. REINES-MARGUERITE, REINES-MARGUERITES, (bot.) Chinese starwort; starwort.

REINETTE, n. f. (hort.) pippin; rennet; renneting; reinette.

— grise, russet; russetting. — d'Angleterre, golden pippin.

REINFECTER, v. a. to reinfect; to infect anew, again.

REINSTALLATION [reinstalasyon] n. f. reinstallation.

REINSTALLER, v. a. to reinstall.

REINTE, E, adj. 1. loined; 2. (hunt.) strong-backed.

REINTEGRANDE, n. f. (law) action

in the nature of ejectment (instituted before the "juge de paix").

REINTEGRATION [—tasyon] n. f. 1. reinstatement; reestablishment; 2. (com.) rewarehousing; 3. (law) reinstatement.

REINTEGRER, v. a. 1. to reinstate; 2. (com.) to rewarehouse; 3. (law) to reinstate.

REITERATION [—tasyon] n. f. reiteration.

REITERER, v. a. to reiterate.

En reiterant, with the reiteration of; in reiterating.

REITERER, v. n. to reiterate a. th.; to do \checkmark a. th. again.

REITRE, n. m. reit (German cavalryman of the 14th & 15th centuries).

Vieux — (b. s.) old fox (experienced, cunning person).

REJAILLIR [reja-yir] v. n. (DE, from) 1. § (of fluids) to gush; to gush out; to break \checkmark forth; 2. § to spring \checkmark ; to spring \checkmark forth, out, up; 3. § (from a small orifice) to spout; to spout out; 4. § to spirt; to spirt out; 5. § (of solid bodies) to rebound; to fly \checkmark back; 6. § (of light) to flash; to reflect; to be reflected; 7. § to reflect; to be reflected.

1. L'eau, le sang rejailit, water, blood gushes.

Faire —, (V. senses) to reflect.

REJAILLISSEMENT [reja-yisman] n. m. § (DE, from) 1. (of fluids) gushing; gushing out; 2. springing; springing forth, out, up; 3. spouting; spouting out; 4. spirting; spirting out; 5. § rebounding; flying back; 6. (of light) flashing; reflection.

REJET, n. m. 1. rejection; 2. (agr.) shooting; 3. (agr.) shoot; 4. (lin.) (sur, to) carrying; 5. (geol., mining) out-throw; 6. (mining) (of layers) trap.

— d'un filon métallique, (mining) flooring.

REJETABLE, adj. rejectable.

REJETER [rejetê] v. a. (DE, from) 1. § to throw \checkmark again; 2. § to throw \checkmark back, back again; 3. § to throw \checkmark (take from one place & put in another); 4. § to throw \checkmark away; to cast \checkmark away; 5. § to thrust \checkmark away; 6. § to vomit; to cast \checkmark up; to throw \checkmark up; 7. § (of plants) to put \checkmark forth; 8. § (of the sea) to wash up; to throw \checkmark up; 9. § to throw \checkmark ; to cast \checkmark ; 10. § to reject; to cast \checkmark off; 11. § (DE, of) to be a rejecter; 12. § to reject; to refuse; 13. § to decline (refuse to accept); 14. § to set \checkmark aside, by; 15. § (of deliberative assemblies) to reject; to throw \checkmark out; 16. § to deny (disown); to be a denier of; 17. (falc.) to whistle off; 18. (lin.) (sur, to) to carry; 19. (law) to overrule (exceptions, pleas).

1. — une balle, to throw a ball again. 2. — ce que q. u. vous a jeté, to throw back what a. o. has thrown to you. 3. — le blâme sur q. u., to throw, to cast the blame upon a. o.

Qui rejette, (V. senses) rejective (of).

Personne qui rejette, (V. senses) rejecter (of).

SE REJETER, pr. v. (V. senses of REJETER) (pers.) (sur) to have recourse (to); to fall \checkmark back (on).

REJETER, v. n. (of plants) to shoot \checkmark .

REJETON [rejon] n. m. 1. § (bot.) shoot (young branch); sprout; runner; 2. § (pers.) scion; offspring; 3. (hort.) offset.

REJOINDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like JOINDRE) 1. § to rejoin; to join again; to reunite; 2. § to rejoin; to join; to meet \checkmark again.

On ne peut pas le —, (V. senses) he is out of reach.

SE REJOINDRE, pr. v. 1. § to reunite, to join again; 2. § to rejoin each other; to meet \checkmark again.

REJOINTOIMENT [rejointoiman] n. m. (mas.) *rejointing*.

REJOINTOYER [rejointoi-yé] v. a. (mas.) *to rejoin; to point the joints of*.

REJOUER, v. a. *to play again*.

REJOUER, v. n. 1. *to play again*; 2. (chess, drafts) *to recall a move*.

REJOUI, n. m. E, n. f. *jovial, joyous, jolly, merry person*.

REJOUIR, v. a. 1. (DE, with) *to rejoice; to delight; 2. to exhilarate; to cheer; to gladden; 3. to entertain (divert); to regale; (to make) merry*.

REJOUIR, E, pa. p. (V. senses of REJOUIR) *jovial; joyous; jolly; merry*.

SE REJOUIR, pr. v. 1. (DE, in; de, to) *to rejoice; to delight; 2. to delight o.s. self; 2. (DE, at) to gladden; 3. to wanton; 4. (DE, with) to regale o.s. self; (to enjoy o.s. self; (to be merry; to make) merry*.

Personne qui se réjouit, (V. senses) *rejoicer*.

REJOUISSANCE, n. f. 1. *rejoicing*;

2. —s, (pl.) *rejoicings, pl.; merry-making, sing.*; 3. (butch.) *coarse meat*;

4. (butch.) *bone*; 5. (lansquenet) *rejoissance-card*.

REJOUISSANT, E, adj. *jovial; joyful; joyous; cheerful; merry*.

RELÂCHANT, E, adj. (med.) *laxative; relaxing*.

RELÂCHANT, n. m. (med.) *laxative*.

RELÂCHE, n. m. 1. *intermission (temporary cessation); respite; discontinuance; 2. relaxation (of application, labour); 3. rest (from pain); repose; 4. (theat.) non-performance*.

—! *no performance! Sans —, (V. senses) 1. unceasing; unremitting; unremitted; unceasing; 2. unrespected; unreprieved. Donner du — à, to relax; to respite; faire —, (theat.) there to be no performance; the theatre to be closed; prendre du —, to relax; trouver du —, to find rest. À qui on ne laisse pas de —, unrespected; il y aura —, (theat.) there will be no performance; the theatre will be closed*.

RELÂCHE, n. f. (nav.) 1. *putting into port; 2. port to put into; place; 3. calling, touching at a port*.

Faire une —, *to put into a port; to put into*.

RELÂCHEMENT [relâchman] n. m. 1. *slackness; laxity; laxness; looseness*;

2. *relaxation (of the nerves, &c.)*;

3. *remission; 4. § flapping; 5. § intermission; 6. § (b. s.) remissness; 7. § (b. s.) laxity (of manners, &c.); laxness; looseness; 8. § relaxation; diminution; abatement; 9. § decay; decline; 10. § relaxation (recreation); 11. (of the weather) becoming, getting milder; 12. (med.) relaxation; laxity; laxness*.

RELÂCHER, v. a. 1. *to slacken; to relax; to loosen; to loose; 2. to relax (the nerves); to unbrace; 3. to release (prisoners); to enlarge; to set free; to set at liberty; to let out; to let go; 4. § to yield; to forego; to give up; 5. § to relax; to remit; to abate; to diminish; 6. § to relax (the mind); to unbend; to ease; 7. (med.) to relax; 8. (surg.) to relax*.

1. — une corde, un papier, *to slacken, to relax, to loosen a rope, a paper*.

RELÂCHER, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RELÂCHER) 1. *slack; lax; loose; 2. § lax (not strict); loose*.

2. Morale —e, *lax, loose morality*.

SE RELÂCHER, pr. v. 1. *to slacken; to loosen; to loose; to give up; to give way; 2. § (DE, ...) to relax; to remit; 3. § to flag; 4. § to intermit; 5. § to relax; to abate; to diminish; to fall off; 6. (of the weather) to become, to get milder*.

— l'esprit, *to take relaxation; to relax*.

RELÂCHER, v. n. 1. § (DE, ...) *to relax; to remit; 2. (nav.) to put into port; to put in*.

RELAIS, n. m. 1. *relay (fresh horses on the road); 2. stage (place where fresh horses are taken); 3. derelict land; 4. (fort.) relay; 5. (hunt.) relay; 6. (tapestry) relay (opening)*.

De —, 1. *relay; 2. § spare; change*.

Être de —, 1. *to be unemployed; 2. to be disengaged; to be at leisure*.

RELAISSE, adj. (hunt.) (of hares) *resting; spent*.

RELANCER, v. a. 1. (hunt.) *to start anew, again; to turn out anew, again; 2. § to urge (a. o.); to urge on; 3. § to answer (a. o.) sharply; to take up; to put up, to set down*.

RELAPS [relaps] E, adj. *relapsed into heresy; relapsed*.

RELAPS [relaps] n. m. E, n. f. *relapser*.

RELARGIR, v. a. 1. *to widen; 2. to let out (clothes)*.

RELARGISSEMENT [relarjisman] n. m. 1. *widening; 2. letting out (clothes)*.

RELATER, v. a. (law) *to relate; to state*.

RELATEUR, n. m. 1. *relater; 2. selector of extracts*.

RELATIF, VE, adj. 1. (à, to) *relative; relating; 2. relative (not absolute); 3. relative; comparative; 4. (gram.) relative; 5. (log.) relative; 6. (mus.) relative*.

Pronom —, (gram.) *relative pronoun; relative; terme —, (log.) = term; relative*.

RELATIF, n. m. (gram.) *relative*.

RELATION [relâcion] n. f. 1. *relation; account; recital; narration; narrative; statement; 2. (à, to) relation; reference; regard; respect; 3. (à) relation (to); connection (with); 4. —, (sing) —s, (pl.) relations, pl.; intercourse, sing.; connexion, sing.; 5. —s, (pl.) (pers.) connections, pl.*

Avoir — (à, th.) *to be related (to); to relate (to); avoir des —s avec, (pers.) to be connected with; n'avoir pas de —s avec, (pers.) to be unconnected with; cesser des —s, to discontinue a connection; entretenir des —s, to keep up a connection; être en — avec, (pers.) 1. to be in connection with; to be connected with; 2. to be in correspondence with; faire une —, to give an account; to make a statement; renouer des —s, to resume a connection; renouveler des —s, to renew a connection. Qui a —, related; qui n'a aucune — (avec), unrelated (to)*.

RELATIVEMENT [relativman] adv. (à, to) *relatively*.

— à, = to; in, with regard to; in reference to. Ne dire rien — à, (th.) *to have no reference to*.

RELATIVITÉ, n. f. (log.) *relativity*.

RELAVER, v. a. *to wash again, (over) again*.

RELAXATION [relaksâcion] n. f. 1. (did.) *laxness (slackness); 2. (law) release (of prisoners); enlargement; 3. (can. law) remission; 4. (med.) relaxation*.

RELAXER, v. a. 1. (law) *to release (prisoners); to enlarge; 2. (surg.) to relax*.

RELAYER [relé-yé] v. a. (of workmen) *to relieve (take the place of)*.

SE RELAYER, pr. v. (of workmen) *to relieve each other*.

RELAYER [relé-yé] v. n. *to change horses (in travelling)*.

— de chevaux, =.

RELÉGATION [—âcion] n. f. (law) *banishment (to a particular place); exile; relegation*.

RELEGUER, v. a. (à, to) 1. *to banish*

(to a particular place); *to exile; to relegate; 2. § to exile (a. o.); to seclude; to shut up; 3. § to consign; (to send) away, off*.

SE RELEGUER, pr. v. *to exile o.s. self; to seclude o.s. self; (to shut) o.s. self up*.

RELENT, n. m. *mouldiness; mustiness*.

Odeur de —, *musty smell. Avec un goût de —, mustily. Avoir une odeur de —, to have a musty smell; to smell musty; sentir le —, to smell mouldy, musty; to have a mouldy, musty smell*.

RELEVAILLES [relvâ-y', relevâ-y'] n. f. (pl.) *churching, sing.*

Faire ses —, *to be churched; officier pour les —, to church*.

RELEVÉ [relvé, relevé] n. m. 1. *abstract; extract; statement; 2. (com.) (of accounts) abstract; 3. (com.) (of insurances) statement; 4. (far.) raising the shoe; 5. (nav.) bearing (of coasts, shores)*.

Faire le — de, *to make an abstract, statement of; to state*.

RELEVÉE [relvé, relevé] n. f. (adm., law) *afternoon*.

De —, of, in the afternoon; post-meridien; P. M. À ... heures de —, at ... o'clock of, in the afternoon.

RELEVEMENT [relévman] n. m. 1. *raising again; 2. account; statement; 3. (nav.) bearing; 4. (nav.) rising; sheer; 5. (nav.) (of the compass) setting*.

Faire un —, (nav.) *to take the bearings (of a coast, shore); to set the land*.

RELEVER [relvé, relevé] v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. *to raise anew, again; (to raise up again; to elevate anew, again; to upraise anew, again; 2. to raise (a. th., a. o. that had fallen); to take up; (to pick up; 3. to raise (a. o. that had fallen on his knees); (to take up; 4. to raise (make higher); to elevate; 5. to raise (o.s. head); to hold up; (to lift up; 6. § to raise again (restore to a former state); to restore; (to set up; to set up again; 7. § to raise; to exalt; to elevate; to dignify; to add lustre to; 8. § to raise; to excite; to reanimate; 9. § to render; to make (food) pungent, piquant; to give a pungent, piquant taste to; 10. § to remark; to observe; to notice; to take notice of; to point out; 11. § (b. s.) to criticize; to animadvert on; to reflect on; (to take up; (to catch up; 12. § to liberate (from an obligation); to discharge; to free; to cancel; to release; 13. (arts) to raise; 14. (man.) (of horses) to raise (o.s. feet in galloping); 15. (mil.) to relieve; 16. § to relieve (replace); 17. (nav.) to weigh up (anchors); 18. (man.) to raise the forehead of (a horse) by action of the bit; 19. (nav.) to take the bearings of (coasts, shores); 20. (nav.) to set (the land); 21. (nav.) to set up, to bring (ships) afloat again; 22. (nav.) to spell, to set (the watch)*.

4. — le terrain, *to raise, to elevate the ground. 7. La morale relève l'homme, morality raises, elevates, exalts, dignifies men. 10. — une expression, to remark, to observe, to notice an expression*.

— (en enlevant), *to carry, to take away; — (avec force), to toss; to toss up; — (en faisant friser), to curl; — (en louant, faisant l'éloge), to extol; to praise; to laud; (to praise up; (to cry up; — (en posant de nouveau), to set up again; — (en ranimant), to raise; to rouse; to revive; to buoy up; — (en donnant du relief), 1. to enhance; to heighten; to set off; to show off; 2. § to relieve; — (avec des rênes), to rein up; — (en répon-*

dant), to return; to retort; — (en retournant), to turn up; — (en retournant, en troussant), 1. to draw up; 2. to turn up; 3. to tuck up; 4. to cock up; — (en soulevant), to raise; to lift up; — (avec vivacité), to snap up.
— un fief, (feud.) to take \checkmark the oath of fealty to a lord for a fief; — le monde à, (nav.) to spell. Se faire — de, (V. senses) to cancel.

RELEVÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RELEVER) 1. (of condition) exalted; elevated; high; 2. (of language, style) elevated; lofty; 3. (of sentiments) exalted; elevated; lofty; 4. (of subjects) exalted; elevated; lofty; high; 5. (of taste) pungent; piquant; 6. (of thoughts) elevated; lofty; noble; high.
Non —, (V. senses) (mil.) unrelieved.
Être — e, (V. senses) (of women) to be churched.

SE RELEVER, pr. v. (V. senses of RELEVER) (DE, from) 1. \parallel to rise \checkmark again (after having fallen); to rise \checkmark ; get \checkmark up again; 2. \parallel (pers.) to stand \checkmark up; 3. \parallel to raise o.'s self; to rise \checkmark ; 4. \parallel to rise \checkmark (from o.'s bed); to get \checkmark up; 5. \parallel (th.) to rise \checkmark again; to rise \checkmark ; 6. \parallel (pers.) to recover; to retrieve o.'s self; 7. \parallel (pers.) to relieve (replace) each other; 8. (nav.) to right.

RELEVER [relève, relevé] v. n. 1. \parallel (th.) to turn up; 2. \parallel (DE) to recover (from illness); to get \checkmark better (of); (to get \checkmark round, round again; (to get \checkmark about, about again; 3. (feud.) (th.) (DE) to be held, holden (of); 4. (feud.) (pers.) (DE, of) to hold \checkmark ; 5. \parallel (pers.) (DE, on) to depend; to be dependent; 6. (law) (DE, to) to be amenable (to a tribunal); 7. (hunt.) to recover the scent.

— de couches, to recover from o.'s confinement; — de maladie, to recover from illness; to recover; to get \checkmark better; to get \checkmark round, round again; (to get \checkmark about, about again.

RELEVEUR [releveur, releveur] adj. m. (anat.) levator; elevator.

RELEVEUR [releveur, releveur] n. m. (anat.) levator; elevator.

RELIAGE, n. m. hooping (of casks).

RELIEF [relief] n. m. 1. (paint., sculpt.) relief; reliev; embossment; 2. (arts) embossing; 3. \parallel relief; foil; set-off; 4. (feud. law) relief.

Bas —, low relief; basso reliev; demi —, demi —; — entier, haut —, — en ronde bosse, high —; alto-reliev. Avec —, (paint., sculpt.) off; en —, 1. \parallel in relief; reliev; 2. \parallel conspicuous. Avoir du —, 1. (paint., sculpt.) to come \checkmark off; 2. \parallel to be conspicuous; donner du — \parallel to render, to make \checkmark conspicuous; to set \checkmark off; (to show \checkmark off; se donner du — \parallel to render, to make \checkmark o.'s self conspicuous; to show \checkmark o.'s self off; mettre en — \parallel to render, to make \checkmark conspicuous; (to set \checkmark off; to show \checkmark off.

RELIEFS, n. m. + remains (what is left from table); leavings; (scraps, pl.

RELIER, v. a. (à, to; DE, with) (V. senses of LIER) 1. \parallel to bind \checkmark (books); 2. to hoop (casks).

RELIE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of LIER) 1. (of books) bound; 2. (book-s.) bound; 3. (of books) bound.

Non —, (of books) unbound.

RELIEUR, n. m. book-binder; binder.

État de —, book-binding; binding.

RELIGIEUSE [religieuse] n. f. nun; religious.

Convent de —s, nunnery.

RELIGIEUSEMENT [religieusement] adv. \parallel religiously.

RELIGIEUX-X [religieux] SE, adj. 1. \parallel \parallel religious; 2. \parallel belonging to a religious order; 3. \parallel exact; scrupulous; strict.

Sentiment —, 1. religious sentiment; 2. religiousness.

RELIGIEUX [religieux] n. m. friar; monk; religious.

— profès, professed monk.

RELIGION, n. f. 1. \parallel Religion; 2. \parallel reformed, protestant religion; 3. \parallel monastic state; 4. \parallel order of Malta; 5. \parallel sacredness; 6. \parallel religious scrupulousness; scrupulousness; 7. \parallel religious scruple; scruple; matter of conscience; 8. \parallel justice; equity.

5. La — du serment, the sacredness of an oath.

— dominante, established church.

Point de —, 1. \parallel religious point; 2. \parallel religious scruple; scruple. De —, (V. senses) religious. Entrer en —, to take \checkmark the vows; se faire une — de, se faire un point de — de, to be most scrupulous to; to make \checkmark it a matter of conscience to; mettre en —, to make \checkmark (a girl) a nun.

RELIGIONNAIRE, n. m. (Fr. hist.) reformer (in religion).

RELIMER, v. a. 1. \parallel to file again; 2. \parallel to file; to polish; to work up.

RELIQUAIRE, n. m. reliquary; shrine.

RELIQUAT, n. m. 1. (book-k., law) balance (of an account); 2. (sing.) remains (of a disease), pl.; 3. + —s, (pl.) remains; leavings; scraps, pl.

RELIQUATAIRE, n. m. (book-k., law) debtor by a balance; debtor.

Être — de ... envers q. u., to owe a. o. ...

RELIQUE, n. f. 1. (of saints, martyrs, &c.) relic; 2. + —s, (pl.) relics; remains, pl.

Ne pas avoir grande foi aux —s de q. u., ne pas prendre des —s de q. u., not to have much confidence in a. o.

RELIRE, v. a. irreg. (cong. like LIRE) to read \checkmark again, (over again).

RELIURE, n. f. 1. binding (art); book-binding; 2. binding (cover of a book).

Demi —, half-binding. En demi —, half-bound.

RELOCATION [relokacion] n. f. (law) under-letting.

RELOUER, v. a. 1. \parallel (à, to) to let \checkmark (give), to hire, to rent again; 2. (à, to) to let \checkmark , to hire out; 3. (à, to) to under-let \checkmark ; 4. (DE, of) to hire, to rent again.

RELUIRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like LUIRE) 1. \parallel to shine \checkmark (by reflecting the light); 2. \parallel to glitter; 3. \parallel to shine (appear splendid).

1. Toutes les surfaces extrêmement polies reluisent, all surfaces extremely polished shine.

Tout ce qui reluit n'est pas or, all is not gold that glitters.

RELUISANT, E, adj. shining (by reflecting the light); glittering.

RELUQUER, v. a. 1. (to ogle; to leer upon; 2. to long for; to have o.'s eyes on.

REMÂCHER, v. a. 1. \parallel to remasticate; to chew over again; 2. (to revolve in o.'s mind; to revolve; to ruminate; to turn over in o.'s mind.

REMAÇONNER, v. a. (mas.) to repair (stone, brick work).

REMANIEMENT [remaniman] n. m. 1. \parallel touching again; 2. \parallel handling again; 3. \parallel doing over again; 4. \parallel repairing; mending again; 5. \parallel altering; changing; 6. \parallel great alteration; alteration; 7. (print.) overrunning.

REMANIER, v. a. 1. \parallel to touch again (with the hand); 2. \parallel to handle again; 3. \parallel to do \checkmark over again; 4. \parallel to repair; to mend; 5. \parallel to alter; to change; 6. \parallel to alter greatly; to make \checkmark great alterations in; 7. (print.) to overrun \checkmark ; 8. (print.) to turn (the paper).

REMARIER, v. a. 1. (à, to) to marry (join again in matrimony); to marry again; to espouse; to wed again; 2. (à, to, with) to remarry (dispose of in marriage); to marry again.

SE REMARIER, pr. v. 1. to remarry; to marry again; 2. (AVEC, to) to be remarried.

REMARQUABLE, adj. 1. remarkable; 2. observable.

Peu —, 1. unremarkable; 2. noteless. Caractère, nature —, 1. remarkable; 2. conspicuousness.

REMARQUABLEMENT, adv. 1. remarkably; 2. observably.

REMARQUE, n. f. remark.

Digne de —, remarkable; observable; indigne de —, unremarkable. Faire une —, to make \checkmark a remark; faire la — de, to remark; to observe; to notice.

REMARQUER, v. a. 1. \parallel to mark again; 2. \parallel to remark; to observe; to notice; to take \checkmark notice of; to attend to; to mark; (to mind; 3. \parallel to remark; to distinguish.

1. — q. ch. dont la marque est effacée, to mark a. th. again the mark of which has been obliterated. 2. — la beauté de q. ch., to remark, to observe, to notice the beauty of a. th.; faire — q. ch. à q. u., to cause a. o. to remark, to observe a. th.; to remark, to observe a. th. to a. o.

Faire — q. ch. à q. u., to remark, to observe a. th. to a. o.; to point out a. th. to a. o.; se faire —, 1. to be remarked; 2. (th.) to be remarked, noticeable. Personne qui remarque, percevoir; remarker; noter.

[REMARQUER must not be confounded with faire remarquer.]

REMARQUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of REMARQUER.

Non —, unobserved; unremarked; unmined.

REMBALLER [ranbale] v. a. to pack up again.

REMBARQUEMENT [ranbark'man] n. m. reembarkation.

REMBARQUER [ranbarké] v. a. to reembark; to ship again; to put \checkmark on board again.

SE REMBARQUER, pr. v. 1. \parallel to reembark; to take \checkmark shipping again; to go \checkmark on board again; 2. \parallel to embark again; to engage anew, again.

REMBARRER [ranbare] v. a. 1. \parallel to repel; to repulse; 2. \parallel to retortion; to set \checkmark down.

REMBLAI [ranblé] n. m. 1. (build.) embankment; mound, 2. (build.) embanking; filling up; 3. (fort.) remblai; 4. (mining) gobbing.

Emploi en —, (build.) spreading.

REMBLAYER [ranblé-yé] v. a. (build.) to embank; to fill up an excavation; to puddle.

REMBOÏTEMENT [ranboïtman] n. m. 1. replacing in o.'s socket; fitting in again; 2. (join.) clamping; 3. (surg.) setting (of bones).

REMBOÏTER [ranboïté] v. a. 1. to put \checkmark in o.'s socket again; to fit in again; 2. (join.) to clamp; 3. (surg.) to set \checkmark (bones).

REMBOÏTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of REMBOÏTER.

Non —, (surg.) (of bones) unset.

SE REMBOÏTER, pr. v. (surg.) (of bones) to get \checkmark into o.'s socket again.

REMBOURREMENT [ranbourman] n. m. 1. \parallel stuffing (lining); stuffing out; 2. \parallel being stuffed; being stuffed out; 3. \parallel bolstering; bolstering up; 4. \parallel being bolstered up; 5. \parallel stuffing (a. o.); stuffing up; 6. \parallel (pers.) being stuffed up.

REMBOURRER [ranbouré] v. a. 1. \parallel to stuff (line); to stuff out; 2. \parallel to bolster; to bolster up; 3. \parallel to stuff (a. o.); to stuff up.

REMBOURRÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of REMBOURRER.

Non —, unstuffed. — avec des noyaux de pêche (, (of seats) as hard as a stone.

SE REMBOURRER, pr. v. \parallel to stuff (eat); to stuff o.'s self up.

REMBOURSABLE [ranboursabl'] adj. 1. *reimbursable*; 2. (fin.) *redeemable*.

Non —, (fin.) *irredeemable*. Qualité de ce qui est —, *redeemableness*; nature non —, 1. *irredeemableness*; 2. *irredeemability*.

REMBOURSEMENT [ranbours'man] n. m. 1. *reimbursement*; *repayment*; *refunding*; 2. (sing.) *funds for reimbursement*, pl.

— de droit, 1. *reimbursement of duty*; 2. (cust.) *drawback*. Effectuer le — de, *to reimburse*; effectuer son —, *to take* √ o.'s =; faire un —, *to make* √ a =; prendre son —, (com.) *to reimburse o.'s self*; suivre, faire suivre en —, (com.) *to charge forward o.'s disbursements*; *to charge forward*.

REMBOURSER [ranboursé] v. a. 1. ∥ *to reimburse*; *to refund*; *to repay* √; *to pay* √ again; 2. (S. (b. s.)) *to receive*; 3. (fin.) *to redeem*.

Personne qui rembourse, *reimbursor*.

REMBOURSÉ, e, pa. p. V. senses of **REMBOURSER**.

Non —, 1. *unrepaid*; 2. (fin.) *unredeemed*. Être —, (com.) *to be reimbursed*, *refunded*, *repaid*; *to be in cash*.

SE **REMBOURSER**, pr. v. *to reimburse o.'s self*; *to take* √ o.'s *reimbursement*; *to repay* √ o.'s *self*.

REMBRUNIR [ranbrunir] v. a. 1. ∥ *to make* √ browner, darker; 2. § *to sadden*; *to afflict*; *to grieve*; *to render*, *to make* √ sad, sorrowful, melancholy, dull.

REMBRUNI, e, pa. p. 1. ∥ browner; darker; 2. ∥ dark (in colour); 3. § (of the look) *gloomy*; *dull*; *sombre*.

SE **REMBRUNIR**, pr. v. 1. ∥ *to become* √ browner, darker; 2. § *to sadden*; *to sorrow* √; *to grieve*; *to become* √. (to get √ sad, sorrowful, melancholy, dull).

REMBRUNISSEMENT [ranbrunisman] n. m. *darkening* (becoming browner, darker).

REMBUCHEMENT [ranbuche'man] n. m. (hunt.) *return to the wood*.

REMBUCHER [ranbuche] (SE) pr. v. (hunt.) *to return to the wood*.

REMEDE, n. m. 1. ∥ (pour, for) *remedy*; 2. § (à, contre, pour, for, to) *remedy*; 3. (med.) *injection*; *clyster*.

Grand —, 1. *great remedy*; 2. *mercury*. — de bonne femme, *old woman's* =; un — à tous maux, *a salve for every sore*. État sans —, *remedilessness*. Susceptible de —, *remediable*. Sans —, 1. *without* a =; 2. *remediless*; 3. *remedilessly*; 4. *past* =. Apporter du — à, *to remedy*; être dans les —s, *to take* √ *remedies*; être susceptible de —, *to be remediable*; se mettre dans les —s, *to take* √ *remedies*; porter — à, *to remedy*; *to help*. Auquel on ne peut porter —, 1. *irremediable*; *admitting no* =; 2. *unremedied*. Il y a — à tout, *there is a* = *for every thing*.

REMEDIABLE, adj. ∓ *remediable*.

REMEDIER, v. n. (à, ...) 1. ∥ § *to remedy*; 2. § *to help* (change for the better).

1. — à un mal, *to remedy an evil*. Destiné à —, (did.) *remedial*. À quoi on peut —, *remediable*; auquel on n'a pas remédié, *unremedied*.

REMÈLER, v. a. V. senses of **MÉLER**.

REMEMBRANCE [remanbranss] n. f. ∓ *remembrance*; *recollection*.

REMEMBRER [remanbré] v. a. ∓ *to remember*; *to recollect*.

REMEMORATI-F, VE, adj. ∓ *commemorative*.

REMEMORER, v. a. ∓ *to remind*; *to put* √ in mind.

SE **REMEMORER**, pr. v. ∓ *to remember*; *to recollect*.

REMENER, v. a. (à, to; DE, from) 1. *to take* √ back (cause to go back without being carried); 2. *to lead* √, *to conduct*

back; 3. *to carry back* (compel to go back); *to take* √ back; 4. *to drive* √ back (animals, carriages); 5. *to carry back* (in a conveyance).

REMERCIEMENT, V. **REMERCIER**.

REMERCIER, v. a. 1. (DE, for) *to thank*; *to return*, *to give* √ thanks; 2. *to decline the offer of*; *to decline*; *to beg to be excused*; 3. *to dismiss*; *to discharge*; *to turn away*.

1. — q. u. de q. ch., *to thank* √ o. for a th.; *to return* a. o. thanks for a th. 2. Il voulait me confier ces fonctions, je l'en ai remercié, *he wished to confer on me those functions, but I declined his offer, I declined them* 3. — des employés, *to dismiss, to discharge persons in o.'s employ*.

— beaucoup, bien, vivement, *to thank much*; — q. u. que... (subj.) *to* = a. o. that...; — bien q. u., *to* = a. o. kindly; — q. u. infiniment, *to give* √, *to return* a. o. many thanks. Je vous remercie, je vous en remercie! *I thank you, I thank you* (thank you).

REMERCIEMENT, **REMERCIEMENT**, n. m. 1. (DE, pour, for) (sing.) *thanks*, pl.; 2. —s, (pl.) *thanks-giving*, sing.

Vife —s, *best thanks*; sans —s, *unthanked*. Agréer des —s, *to accept* =s; faire ses —s à q. u., *to tender*, *to return*, *to give* √ a. o. =s; faire bien des —s à q. u., *to give* √, *to return* a. o. many =s; faire mille —s à q. u., *to thank* a. o. a thousand times; offrir des —s, *to proffer, to tender* =s; valoir bien un —, *to be worth thanking for*. Qui ne reçoit pas de —, *unthanked*.

REMERÉ, n. m. (law.) (of real estate) *redemption*.

Faculté de —, *equity, faculty, power of* =. À —, avec faculté de —, *with equity, faculty, power of* =; on *return*.

REMETTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like **METTRE**) (à, to) (V. senses of **METTRE**) 1. ∥ § *to put* √ back, (back again); 2. ∥ § *to turn back*, (back again); 3. ∥ *to put* √ in o.'s place; *to put* √ away, up; 4. ∥ § *to put* √ (in a proper place); 5. ∥ *to restore*; *to return*; (to give √ back; 6. ∥ *to deliver*; *to give* √; 7. ∥ § *to deliver* in, up; *to give* √ in; 8. ∥ *to deliver* up; *to surrender*; *to give* √ up; 9. ∥ *to deliver* up, over (a prisoner); 10. § *to put* √ back (cause to learn again); 11. § (EN, into) *to bring* √; *to bring* √ back, (back again); 12. § (DANS) *to reinstate* (in); *to restore* (to); 13. § *to restore* to health; *to restore*. 14. § *to tranquillize* (a. o.); *to recompose*; *to reassure*; 15. § *to remember* (a. o.); *to recollect*; *to recognize*; *to know* √ again; 16. § *to commit*; *to entrust*; *to confide*; 17. § *to refer*; *to resign*; (to leave √; 18. § *to defer*; *to delay*; *to put* √ off; 19. § *to forgive* √; *to pardon*; *to remit*; 20. (com.) *to remit*; *to make* √ a remittance (of); 21. (law) (DANS, ...) (of) *to remit*; 22. (surg.) (à, ...) *to set*.

6. — une lettre, un paquet à q. u., *to deliver, to give* a letter, a parcel to a. o. 7. — des comptes, des états, *to deliver, to give in accounts, returns*. 11. — q. ch. en usage, *to bring* a th. into use. 12. — q. u. dans ses droits, *to reinstate* a. o. in his rights. 16. — q. ch. aux soins de q. u., *to commit, to entrust* to confide a th. to a. o.'s care. 22. — la jambe à q. u., *to set* a. o.'s leg.

— ensemble ∥, *to put* √ together again; — bien ensemble §, *to reconcile* (a. o.); *to make* √ friends again; — toujours, (V. senses) *to be dilatory*; — q. ch. à l'an quarante, *to put* √ a th. off till doomsday; — de jour en jour, 1. *to defer from day to day*; 2. *to procrastinate*; — au lendemain, 1. *to defer till the next day*; 2. *to be dilatory*; — au dernier moment, *to delay to the last*; *to delay till the last moment*; — une partie, (play) *to make* √ a drawn game; — à sa place, en place, *to replace*; *to put* √ in o.'s place again; *to move back*; —

q. ch. devant les yeux à q. u., *to lay* √ a th. before a. o. Personne qui remet, *restorer*. Qui remet toujours au lendemain, *de jour en jour, dilatory*.

REMIS, e, pa. p. (V. senses of **REMETTRE**) (of games) *drawn*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unrestored*; *unreturned*; 2. *undelivered*; 3. (pers.) *unrecovered*; 4. *unforgotten*; *unpardoned*; *unremitted*; 5. (com.) *unremitted*; 6. (surg.) *unset*.

SE **REMETTRE**, pr. v. (V. senses of **REMETTRE**) 1. § (à, to) *to apply* o.'s self again; (to set √ to again; 2. § *to remember* to recollect; *to recall*, *to call to mind*; 3. § (DE) *to recover* (be restored to health) (from); (to get √ well again (from); (to get √ over); (to get √, to come √ round; 4. § *to recover* (from emotion); *to recover* o.'s self; *to compose* o.'s self; (to come √ to; 5. § *to recover*, *to regain* o.'s senses; (to come √ to; 6. § *to retrieve* o.'s losses; 7. § (à, to) *to commit* o.'s self; 8. § (à, to) *to resign* o.'s self; 9. § (à) *to refer* (for decision) (to); *to rely* (on); *to leave* √ (to); 10. § (à, to) *to be reconciled*; 11. (hunt.) (of birds) *to light*.

S'en remettre à q. u., — à q. u. de q. ch., 1. *to refer, to leave* √ a th. to a. o., *to a. o.'s decision*; 2. *to confide* in a. o. for a th.; *to have confidence* in a. o. for a th.; *to trust* to a. o. for a th.

REMEUBLER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. ∥ *to furnish* (supply again with furniture); *to furnish* anew, again; 2. ∓ § *to furnish*; *to supply*.

REMINISCENCE, n. f. *reminiscence*.

REMISE, n. f. (à, to) 1. ∥ *delivery* (giving); 2. *delivery*; *surrender*; *giving up*; 3. *delay*; *deferring*; (putting off; 4. *abatement* (made to a debtor); *deduction*; 5. *allowance* (deduction for collection, commission, &c.); 6. *coach-house*; 7. *chaise-house*; 8. (adm.) *delivering in*; *giving in*; *deduction*; 9. (bank, com.) *remittance*; 10. (com.) *abatement*; *deduction*; 11. (com.) *allowance*; *trade-allowance*; *allowance to the trade*; 12. (hunt.) *cover for game*; 13. (hunt.) (of partridges) *place of lighting*; 14. (law) (of causes) *continuance*.

Exacte —, *due delivery*; forte —, (bank, com.) 1. *large remittance*; 2. *considerable deduction*. Jour de —, (com.) *return day*; montant des —s, (sing., com.) *returns*, pl.; personne qui fait —, *remitter* (of); personne qui fait une —, (bank.) *remitter*; voiture de —, *job carriage*; *glass, livery coach*. Pour toute —, *as the sole delay*; sous —, (com.) *with a deduction*; sous la —, 1. ∥ *in the coach-house*; 2. § (pers.) *on the shelf*; *laid by*; sous la — de, (com.) *with a deduction of*. Être sous la — §, (pers.) *to be laid on the shelf*; *to be laid by*; faire — de, 1. *to forgive* √ (a. th.); *to remit*; 2. *to cancel*; faire une —, (bank.) *to make* √ a remittance; *to remit*; faire des —s, (com.) *to make* √ returns; mettre q. u. sous la — §, *to lay* √ a. o. on the shelf; user de —, 1. *to delay*; *to defer*; *to put* √ off; 2. *to be dilatory*. Dont on n'a pas fait la —, *unremitted*.

REMISE, n. m. *job carriage*; *glass, livery coach*.

REMISER, v. a. *to put* √ in a, the coach-house.

REMISER, v. n. *to put* √ up a, the carriage; *to put* √ the carriage in the coach-house.

REMISSIBLE, adj. *pardonable*; *remissible*.

REMISSION, n. f. 1. *remission* (abatement of intensity); 2. *indulgence*; *mercy*; 3. *pardon* (granted to a criminal); 4. (med.) *remission*; 5. (theol.) *remission* (of sins).

REMISSIONNAIRE, n. m. (law) criminal pardoned.

REMITTENT, E, adj. (med.) remitting.

REMMANCHER, v. a. 1. to put \checkmark a new handle to; 2. to put \checkmark a new stick to (brooms, &c.).

REMMENER [ramnéné] v. a. 1. to lead \checkmark back (a. o., animals); 2. to take \checkmark away again (a. o., animals).

REMOLADE, n. f. 1. (culin.) "remolade" (pungent sauce); 2. (far.) charge.

REMontAGE, n. m. new-fronting (of boots); rapping.

REMonte, n. f. 1. (mil.) remounting; 2. (of studs) further leap (after the first).

REMonTER, v. n. (à, to; DE, from) (V. senses of MONTER) 1. \parallel \checkmark to ascend; 2. \parallel (à, sur, ...) to ascend; 3. \parallel to ascend; to rise \checkmark ; 4. \parallel to ascend (to the source of a river); 5. \parallel (sur, ...) to remount (a horse, an ass); 6. \checkmark to ascend (to a cause, a principle, an origin); to remount; to rise \checkmark ; 7. \checkmark (à) to go \checkmark up, back (in time) (to); to remount (to); to go \checkmark as far back (as); 8. \checkmark (à, to) to trace o.'s origin up, back; 9. (of barometers, thermometers) to rise \checkmark ; (to get \checkmark up again).

— sur sa bête \checkmark , to retrieve o.'s losses. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. \parallel \checkmark to carry up; 2. to trace; to trace up, back. En remontrant, (V. senses) \parallel upward; en remontrant plus haut \checkmark , (of time) upward.

REMonTER, v. a. (V. senses of MONTER) 1. \parallel \checkmark to ascend; 2. \parallel \checkmark to ascend; 3. \parallel to ascend (a river, stream); to go \checkmark up; 4. \parallel to raise; 5. \parallel to raise higher; 6. \checkmark to new-stock; to supply with a fresh stock of; to give \checkmark a fresh supply to; 7. \checkmark to supply with fresh ...; to put \checkmark new ... to; 8. \checkmark to revive; to reanimate; 9. \checkmark to revive the spirits of (a. o.); 10. to new-front boots; to ramp; 11. to wind \checkmark up (clocks, instruments, lamps, spits, watches, &c.); 12. \checkmark to wind \checkmark (a. o.) up; 13. to new-stock (a fire-arm); to put \checkmark a new-stock to; 14. to new-string (stringed instruments); 15. to put \checkmark together again (a piece of mechanism); 16. (mil.) to remount.

N'être pas remonté, (of clocks, instruments, lamps, spits, watches, &c.) to be down; not to be wound up. — le courage à q. u., to revive a. o.'s spirits; — la tête à q. u., to bring \checkmark a. o. to reason.

SE REMONTER, pr. v. (V. senses of REMONTER) 1. to stock o.'s self again; to take \checkmark in a fresh supply, stock; 2. (of clocks, instruments, lamps, spits, watches, &c.) to wind \checkmark up.

REMonTOIR, n. m. (horol.) remontoir.

REMonTRANCE, n. f. remonstrance. Personne qui fait des —s, remonstrator; remonstrant. De —, remonstrant. Faire une —, to make \checkmark a remonstrance; faire des —s (à), to remonstrate (with). Qui fait des —s, remonstrant.

REMonTRANT, n. m. (hist.) remonstrant.

REMonTRER, v. a. 1. \parallel to show \checkmark again; 2. to represent; to exhibit; to show \checkmark .

SE REMONTRER, pr. v. to show \checkmark o.'s self again; (to show \checkmark o.'s face again).

REMonTRER, v. n. to remonstrate; to make \checkmark a remonstrance.

C'est gros Jean qui remontre à son curé, it is teaching one's grand-mother to suck eggs.

REMORA, n. m. 1. obstacle; obstruction; impediment; hindrance; 2. (ich.) remora; (suck-fish).

REMORDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like MORDRE) 1. \parallel to bite \checkmark again; 2. \parallel (of the conscience) to prick (reproach).

REMORDRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like MORDRE) 1. \parallel (à, ...) to bite \checkmark again; 2. \checkmark to resume an attack; to attack again; 3. \checkmark (à) to engage again (in); to try anew, again (...); 4. \parallel (à, ...) (of the conscience) to prick (reproach).

REMORDS [remor] n. m. (sing., pl.) 1. remorse, sing.; 2. compunction, sing.; 3. self-condemnation, sing.

— cuisants, dévorants, (pl.) poignant, bitter remorse, sing.; vif —, compunction; sans —, 1. remorseless; unrepentant; unrepenting; 2. remorselessly. Avoir des —s, to feel \checkmark =; atteint de —, conscience-smitten; smitten with =.

REMORA, n. f. (ich.) remora; suck-fish.

REMORQUAGE, n. m. (nav.) towage.

REMORQUE, n. f. 1. towing; dragging; 2. (nav.) towing; 3. (nav.) tow; 4. (nav.) tow-rope.

Câble, grélin de —, (nav.) tow-rope. À la —, 1. (nav.) in =; 2. \parallel in =; 3. \checkmark (de) under the influence (of).

REMORQUER, v. a. 1. to tow; to drag; 2. (on canals) to track; 3. (nav.) to tow; 4. (rail.) to drag.

REMORQUEUR, n. m. 1. (nav.) tow-boat; 2. (tech.) tug.

— à vapeur, steam-tug. Bateau —, tow-boat.

REMOTIS [—tiss] (à) adv. $\frac{1}{2}$ aside.

Mettre à —, to lay \checkmark =.

REMOUCHER, v. a. 1. \parallel to snuff again; 2. to blow \checkmark (a. o.'s) nose again; 3. \checkmark to urge; to urge on.

SE REMOUCHER, pr. v. to blow \checkmark o.'s nose again.

REMOUDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like MORDRE) to grind \checkmark again (reduce to powder again).

REMOUDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like MORDRE) to grind \checkmark again (sharpen).

REMOULADE, n. f. V. RÉMOLADE.

REMOULEUR, n. m. grinder; knife-grinder.

REMOURIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like MOURIR) to die \checkmark again.

REMOUS, n. m. 1. eddy; 2. (of rivers) shoot.

— du courant, rippling; — de sillage, (nav.) eddy-ycater.

REMPAILLER [ranpâ-yé] v. a. to new-bottom (with straw).

REMPAILLEUR [ranpâ-year] n. m. SE, n. f. chair-mender.

REMPARER [ranparé] v. a. 1. \parallel to fortify (for defense); 2. \checkmark (DE, with) to cover; to provide.

SE REMPLER, pr. v. 1. to fortify o.'s self (for defense); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to take \checkmark possession anew, again.

REMPART [ranpâr] n. m. 1. (fort.) rampart; bulwark; 2. \checkmark bulwark.

Fortifier par des —s \parallel , to bulwark; to fortify with ramparts, bulwarks.

REMPAÇANT [ranpâçan] n. m. substitute.

REMPACEMENT [ranplasman] n. m. 1. replacement; replacing; 2. being replaced; 3. (fin.) reinvestment; 4. (nav.) (of provisions) fresh supply.

Bureau de —, office for providing substitutes for the army. En —, to replace a. th.; en — de, 1. to replace; 2. (adm.) vice.

REMPLECE [ranplacé] v. a. 1. to replace (put a competent substitute in the place of); 2. to be the substitute of; 3. to supply (what is deficient); 4. to replace (a. o.); to supply the place of; 5. to replace; to succeed; 6. (fin.) to reinvest.

Chose qui remplace, 1. substitute; 2. (did.) succedaneum. Se faire —, to be replaced; to procure some one to supply o.'s place; to procure, (to get \checkmark a substitute. Qui remplace, (V. senses) (did.) succedaneum.

SE REMPLACER, pr. v. (V. senses of

REMPLECE) (com.) to get \checkmark a fresh supply of a. th.

REMPLEGE [ranplaj] n. m. 1. filling up (casks of wine); 2. (build.) filling in.

REMPLE [ranpli] n. m. turning in (for shortening without cutting); tuck.

REMPLEIR [ranplé] v. a. 1. to take \checkmark in (shorten without cutting); to turn in; 2. to tuck up.

REMPLEIR [ranplir] v. a. (DE, with) 1.

\parallel to fill again; 2. \parallel to fill up again; 3.

\parallel \checkmark to fill; 4. \parallel \checkmark to fill up; to fill full;

5. \parallel to replenish; 6. \parallel \checkmark to fill out; 7.

\parallel \checkmark (b. s.) to cram; to stuff; 8. \parallel \checkmark to stock; to supply; to furnish; 9. \parallel \checkmark to complete (a number, quantity); to fill up; to make \checkmark up; 10. \checkmark to fill; to occupy; to employ; (to take \checkmark up); 11. \checkmark to fulfil; to perform; to execute; to accomplish; 12. \checkmark to comply with; 13. \checkmark to fulfil (engagements); to perform; (to keep \checkmark ; to make \checkmark good; 14. \checkmark to fill (an office); to hold \checkmark ; 15. \checkmark to discharge, to perform the duties of (an office); 16.

\checkmark to realize (expectations); to answer; (to come \checkmark up to; 17. \checkmark to supply (a place, vacancy); 18. (law) to refund; to repay \checkmark .

10. — le temps, to fill, to occupy, to employ, to take up time. 11. — un devoir, to fulfil, to perform, to execute, to accomplish a duty. 13. — une promesse, to fulfil, to perform, to keep a promise.

— trop, (V. senses) 1. to overfill; 2.

to overstock; to oversupply; 3. to cram;

to stuff. — au comble, 1. to fill full; 2.

to cram. Chose pour —, filling.

REMPLE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of REMPLIR) 1. (DE) filled (with); full (of); 2. (her.) rempli.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unfilled; 2.

(b. s.) uncrammed; unstuffed; 3. un-

stocked; unsupplied; unfurnished; 4.

unoccupied; unemployed; 5. unful-

filled; unperformed; unexecuted; un-

accomplished; 6. unkept (unfulfilled).

SE REMPLIR, pr. v. (V. senses of REMPLIR) 1. \parallel (th.) to fill; 2. (pers., animals)

(DE, with) to fill o.'s self; to fill o.'s

stomach;) to fill o.'s belly; 3. (b. s.)

(pers.) to cram o.'s self; to stuff.

REMPLEIR [ranplir] v. n. \parallel (of food) to be filling.

REMPLEISSAGE [ranplisaj] n. m. 1.

\parallel filling (casks); 2. \parallel (b. s.) filling; 3.

\parallel filling out; 4. \parallel filling up; 5. \checkmark make-

weight; 6. \checkmark trash; rubbish; 7. (build.)

filling in; 8. (need.) filling; filling in;

9. (weav.) filling.

Maçonnerie de —, (build.) filling in;

parties de —, (mus.) (pl.) parts which

fill up the middle harmony between

the bass and upper part, pl.

REMPLEISSEUSE [ranpliseüz] n. f.

(need.) filler; filler in.

REMPLOI [ranploi] n. m. (law) rein-

vestment.

REMPLOYER [ranploi-yé] v. a. V. sen-

ses of EMPLOYER.

REMPLEUR [ranplumé] v. a. 1. to

feather again; 2. (mus.) to new-quill.

SE REMPLUR, pr. v. 1. (of birds) to

get \checkmark new feathers; to get \checkmark o.'s feathers

again; 2. \checkmark (pers.) to retrieve o.'s losses;

(to get \checkmark round again; 3. \checkmark to become \checkmark ,

to get \checkmark stout again; to pick up.

REMPACHER [ranpoché] v. a. to put \checkmark

into o.'s pocket again.

REMPPOISONNEMENT [ranpoisson-

man] n. m. stocking with fish anew,

again.

REMPPOISSONNER [ranpoissoné] v. a. to

stock with fish anew, again.

REMPORTEUR [ranporté] v. a. (DE, from;

à, to) (V. senses of EMPORTER) 1. \parallel to

carry, to take \checkmark back; (to have back;

2. \parallel to take \checkmark (a. th.) away; to bear \checkmark

off, away; 3. \parallel to convey back; 4. \checkmark to

obtain; to bear \checkmark off; to carry off; to

get \checkmark .

4. — un prix, to obtain, to bear off a prize.

REMPORTEUR [ranporteur] n. m. (prize-taker).

— de prix, =.

REMPOTAGE [ranpotaj] n. m. (hort.) potting, potting up anew, again.

REMPOTER [ranpoté] v. a. (hort.) to pot, to pot up anew, again.

REMPRISONNEMENT [ranprizonman] n. m. reimprisonment.

REMPRISONNER [ranprizoné] v. a. to reimprison.

REMUAGE, n. m. (th.) stirring; moving.

REMUANT, E, adj. 1. § stirring; restless; in motion; 2. § turbulent; restless; unquiet; 3. § (b. s.) busy; officious.

Personne — e, (V. senses) stirrer.

REMUE-MENAGE, n. m., pl. —, (1. rummage; stir; 2. § disturbance; stir; confusion.

Faire un —, to have a rummage; to rummage.

REMUEMENT [remuman] **REMUEMENT**, n. m. 1. (th.) stirring; moving; 2. § stir; commotion; 3. § disturbance; 4. (build.) removal (of ground).

— des terres, (build.) earth-work.

REMUE-QUEUE, n. m. (pl. —, (orn.) wagtail.

REMUER, v. a. 1. § to move; 2. to stir (a. th.); to give √ (a. th.) a stir; 3. § (pers.) to be the stirrer of; 4. § to stir up; 5. § to move; to affect; to excite; to work upon; 6. § to stir up; to rouse; to put √ in commotion; 7. to change (children); to change the linen of; 8. (build.) to remove (earth); 9. (fort.) to dig √.

1. — q. ch. de sa place, to move a. th. from its place; — les bras, la tête, la main, to move o.'s arm, head, hand. 2. — du blé, du sucre, to stir corn, sugar.

— (avec bruit), to rattle; — (en fouillant), to rummage; — (légèrement), 1. to jog; 2. to wag; — (très-légèrement), 1. to joggle; 2. to waggle; — (avec un mouvement circulaire), to stir round; — (en secouant), 1. to shake √; 2. to shake √ up; — (en soulevant), to stir up.

— ciel et terre, to move Heaven and earth; (to leave √ no stone unturned); — tout pour trouver, to rummage for; to have a rummage for. Ne — ni pied ni patte, not to stir; not to wag a hair.

REMUE, E, pa. p. V. senses of REMUER.

Non —, sans être —, (V. senses) 1. unstirred; 2. unrummaged.

SE REMUER, pr. v. (V. senses of REMUER) 1. § to stir; to move; 2. § to stir about; to bestir o.'s self; to bustle; to be active; 3. § to fidget; to sit √, to stand √ fidgeting; 4. § to wriggle.

REMUER, v. n. 1. § to move (change o.'s place); 2. § to stir; 3. § to fidget; to be in a fidget; 4. to waggle; 5. § to stir (act); 6. § to make √ a disturbance.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) not to stir; (not to wag a hair).

REMUEUSE [—eùs] n. f. nurse that changes children (children's linen).

REMUGLE, n. m. + V. RELENT.

REMUNERA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. rewarder; requiter.

REMUNERATEUR, adj. * remunerative; remuneratory.

REMUNERATI-F, VE, adj. remunerative; remuneratory.

REMUNERATION [—acion] n. f. remuneration; requital; reward.

De —, remunerating.

REMUNERATOIRE, adj. (law) remuneratory.

REMUNERER, v. a. * to remunerate; to requite; to reward.

Qualité de ce qui peut être rémunéré, remunerability. Qui peut être rémunéré, remunerable.

RENACIER, v. n. 1. (pers.) to snuff

(in anger); to snort, 2. § to be reluctant.

RENAISSANCE, n. f. 1. § second birth; 2. § regeneration; 3. § revival; renewal; 4. § return; 5. revival of learning; 6. revival of arts; 7. (theol.) regeneration.

— des arts, revival of arts; — des lettres, = of learning.

RENAISSANT, E, adj. 1. § springing up again; growing again; 2. reviving; 3. returning.

RENAITRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like NAÎTRE) 1. § to be born again; 2. § to spring √ up again; 3. § to revive; 4. § (λ, to) to return; 5. § to reappear; to show √ o.'s self again; 6. (theol.) to be born again; to be regenerated.

Faire —, (V. senses) § 1. to regenerate; 2. (theol.) to regenerate. Personne, chose qui fait —, reviver. Qui renaît, qui peut —, (V. senses) renascible.

RENAL, E, adj. (anat.) 1. renal; 2. (of veins) emulgent.

RENARD [renâr] n. m. 1. (mam.) fox; 2. (mam.) dog fox; 3. (pers.) fox; cunning fox; sharp file; 4. (in fables) renard; 5. (astr.) fox; 6. (engin.) (of coffer-dams) leak.

Fin —, cunning fox; — marin, (mam.) sea-calf; vieux — §, cunning old =, file; vrai —, regular file. Chasse au —, 1. —chase, hunt; 2. —hunting. De —, —like; de —, en —, foxish. Le — prêche aux poules, the devil rebukes sin.

RENARDE, n. f. (mam.) she fox; fox.

RENARDEAU, n. m. fox's cub.

RENARDIER, n. m. fox-catcher.

RENARDIERE, n. f. fox's burrow.

RENASQUER, v. n. + V. RENACIER.

RENCAISSAGE, n. m. 1. (hort.) putting in a box again; 2. (fin.) collecting again.

RENCAISSER, v. a. 1. (hort.) to put √ in a box again; 2. (fin.) to collect again.

RENCHERI, n. m. E, n. f. person that is particular, nice.

Faire le —, to be particular, nice.

RENCHERIR, v. a. V. ENCHERIR.

RENCHERISSEMENT [—risman] n. m. V. ENCHERISSEMENT.

RENCLouer, v. a. (mil.) to spike (guns) again.

RENCOGNER [rankonn-yé] v. a. to get √ up into a corner.

SE RENCOGNER, pr. v. to conceal, to hide √ o.'s self in a corner.

RENCONTRE, n. f. 1. § meeting (by chance); 2. § adventure; chance; 3. § (th.) conjunction; 4. § (b. s.) (th.) rencounter; collision; clash; 5. § (b. s.) rencounter (of troops); encounter; casual engagement; 6. § (b. s.) encounter (chance duel); 7. § conjunction (critical time); juncture; occasion; 8. + § witicism; jest; 9. (gram.) hiatus.

De —, second hand. Aller, venir à la — de q. u., to go √, to come √ to meet √ a. o.; * to go √, to come √ forth to meet √ a. o.; être une —, (V. senses) to be a thing one has met with; faire — de, to meet √ with (a. o.); faire la — de, to meet √ (a. o.); supporter la — de, to encounter.

RENCONTRER, v. a. 1. § to meet √; 2. § (unexpectedly) to meet √ with; to fall √ in with; to light on; 3. § to find √ in o.'s way; to find √; 4. § (b. s.) to encounter (meet hostilely); to rencounter; 5. § (b. s.) to encounter (difficulties, obstacles).

— face à face, to meet √ face to face;) to = plump; — par hasard, to = with; to light on; to stumble on, upon.

SE RENCONTRER, pr. v. 1. § to meet √; 2. § (pers.) to meet √ each other; 3. § to meet √ half way; 4. § to meet √ unexpectedly; 5. § (b. s.) to encounter

(meet hostilely); 6. § to coincide; to agree; to tally; 7. § to find √; to meet √ with; to hit √ upon.

RENCOTRER, v. n. § 1. to fall √ (to be well, ill served by chance); 2. to guess; to hit √; 3. to be felicitous (in an idea, an expression).

— bien, 1. to be well served by chance; to be lucky; 2. to guess well; 3. to be felicitous; to make √ a good hit; — mal, 1. to be ill-served by chance; to be unlucky; 2. to guess badly; 3. to be unfelicitous; to make √ a bad hit.

RENCORSER, v. a. (tail.) to put √ a new body to.

RENDAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) produce (of raw materials).

RENDANT, n. m. E, n. f. (law) person that renders an account.

RENDANT-COMPTÉ, n. m., pl. —, V. RENDANT.

RENDEMENT [randman] n. m. (a. & m.) produce (of certain raw materials, as silks, sugar, &c.).

RENDETER (SE) pr. v. to contract, to incur new debts; (to run √ into debt again.

RENDEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. restorer; 2. (DE, ...) person that renders.

RENDEZ-VOUS [rendévou] n. m., pl. —, 1. appointment (meeting); rendez-vous; 2. place appointed; rendez-vous; 3. assignation.

Pour un —, by appointment. Donner — (à), to appoint; donner un — à q. u., to make √ an = with a. o.; to appoint a. o.; se donner —, to make √ an =; manquer à son —, not to keep √ an =; ne pas manquer à son —, to keep √ an =; prendre —, to make √ an =; to agree on an =, a rendez-vous.

RENDONNÉE, n. f. (hunt.) circuit; round.

RENDORMIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like DORMIR) 1. to lull, (to set √, (to send √ to sleep; 2. § to lay √ asleep again.

RENDORMI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RENDORMIR) 1. asleep again; 2. sleeping again; 3. sleepy, drowsy again.

SE RENDORMIR, pr. v. § 1. to fall √ asleep again; (to go √, to get √ to sleep again; 2. to nod off again.

RENDOUBLER, v. a. to take √ in (clothes); to turn in; to make √ a tuck in.

RENDRE, v. a. (λ, to) 1. § to return; to give √ back; to give √; (to give √ again; 2. § to return (money); to repay √; to refund; to pay √ again, back; 3. § to restore; to return; to give √ back; * to render back; * to render up; 4. § to deliver up (cease to detain, preserve); to yield; to yield up; to render up; to give √ up; (to give √ back; 5. § to surrender (give to an adversary); to deliver up; to yield; to yield up; (to give √ up; 6. § to convey (in a carriage, boat, ship, &c.); to transport; to carry; (to take √, to eject (discharge through the natural passages); to evacuate; to void; 8. § to vomit; to bring √ off o.'s stomach; (to bring √ up; (to cast √ up; (to throw √ up; 9. § to return (do, make in return); 10. § to return; to give √ in return; 11. § to restore (cause to return); 12. + § to reward; 13. § to render; to pay √; to yield; to give √; 14. § to render; to do √; 15. § (b. s.) to retaliate; to repay √; to pay √ back; 16. § to render (cause to become); to make √; 17. § to yield; to produce; to give √; to bear √; 18. § to yield (a revenue); to give √; to bring √ in; 19. § to pay √; 20. § to render; to express; to convey; to represent; 21. § to reproduce; to take √ off; 22. § (EN, in, into) to render; to translate; (to turn; 23. § to return; to repeat; 24. § to render (an account); to give √ in.

25. § to return (an answer), to give ✓;
26. § to lay ✓ down (o.'s arms); 27. § to issue (decrees); 28. § to render (honour); to pay ✓; to do ✓; 29. § to administer (justice); to dispense; 30. to render (a. o. justice); to do ✓; 31. § to deliver (letters, parcels); 32. § to yield (obedience); to give ✓; 33. § to emit (an odour); to exhale; to give ✓; to give ✓ out; 34. § to do ✓ (a bad, good office); 35. § to deliver (an oracle); 36. § to do ✓ (a pleasure); 37. § to pay ✓ (respects); 38. § to pronounce (a sentence); 39. § to render (a service); to do ✓; 40. § to yield up (o.'s soul, spirit); 41. § to give ✓ (testimony); to bear ✓; 42. § to return (thanks); to tender; to proffer; to give ✓; 43. § to pay ✓ (a visit); 44. § to return (a visit); 45. § to bear ✓ (witness); 46. to disengage from (o.'s word); 47. § to take ✓ home (work done); to bring ✓ home; 48. (com.) (of goods) to fetch; 49. (law) to remit; 50. (law) to surrender (yield an estate as a tenant); 51. (law) (of juries) to find ✓ (a verdict); to give ✓ in; to give ✓.

1. — ce qu'on a emprunté, to return what was borrowed. 3. — ce qu'on a volé, to restore, to return what was stolen. 4. — un dépôt, to deliver up a deposit. 5. — une forteresse, to surrender a fortress; — l'épée, to deliver up o.'s sword. 9. — un salut, to return a salutation; — le bien pour le mal, to return good for evil. 10. — l'amitié, l'estime, la confiance, to return friendship, esteem, confidence. 13. — des honneurs, to render, to pay, to yield, to give honour. 14. — justice, un service, to render, to do justice, a service. 16. — illustre, florissant, odieux, to render, to make illustrious, flourishing, odious. 17. Un grain de blé peut en — soixante, one grain of corn may yield, produce, bear, give sixty. 19. — de sa ferme, to pay ... for o.'s farm. 20. — une pensée, une idée, to render, to express, to convey a thought, an idea.

— bien, (com.) to pay ✓; to pay ✓ well. Faire —, (V. senses) to have (a. th.) back; se faire —, (V. senses) to get ✓ back.

RENDU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RENDRE) exhausted; spent; worn out; wearied; tired out; knocked up.

Non —, 1. § unreturned; 2. § unrestored; 3. § unpaid; 4. § unsundered; 5. § unyielded; 6. § unconveyed; 7. § untransported; 8. § unejected; 9. § unevacuated; 10. § unevacuated; 11. § unreturned; 12. § unrendered; 13. § unexpressed; 14. § unrendered; 15. § untransliterated.

SE RENDRE, pr. v. (V. senses of RENDRE) 1. § (pers.) (à, to) to repair; to proceed; to resort; to go ✓; 2. (pers.) AUPRÈS DE, on, upon) to wait (go); 3. of roads) to lead ✓; to conduct; to go ✓; 4. § (of liquids) to flow; 5. § (pers.) to render, to make ✓ o.'s self; 6. § to come ✓; (to turn; 7. § (à) to yield to; to submit o.'s self (to); to give ✓ o.'s self up (to); to comply (with); to let ✓ o.'s self (to); 8. § (pers.) to return (to duty); 9. § to be exhausted, wearied; to be tired out; to be worn, wearied out; 10. (mil.) to surrender; 11. § to surrender; to yield; to give ✓ in. — par capitulation, par composition, sous condition, (mil.) to surrender upon articles; — à discrétion, à = at discretion.

RENDRE, v. n. 1. to evacuate; to eject; to void; 2. (of rackets) to send ✓ back the ball; 3. (of roads) to lead ✓; to go ✓; 4. (of wounds) to run ✓.

RENDRE, n. m. 1. § returning; re-ayment; refunding; paying again, back; 2. § return (of favours, kindness, &c.); 3. § deserter.

RENDU, n. m. (b. s.) return.

RENDURCIR, v. a. to harden (a. th.); to render, (to make ✓ harder).

SE RENDURCIR, pr. v. to harden; to become ✓, (to get ✓ harder).

RÈNE, n. f. 1. § rein; 2. bearing rein.

— coulante, running rein; — lâche, loose =; — tendue, tight =. Ajuster les —s, to hold ✓ the =s; partager les —s, to divide the =s; prendre les —s § §, to take ✓ the =s; tenir les —s § §, to hold ✓ the =s.

RENEGAT, n. m. E, n. f. renegade; renegado.

RENEIGER, v. n. to snow ✓ again.

RÈNER, v. n. (man.) to bear ✓ up.

RENETTE, n. f. (far.) renette.

RENETTER, v. a. (far.) to furrow with the renette.

RENFATAGE, n. m. repairing, mending a, the summit of a roof.

RENFATER, v. a. to repair, to mend the summit of the roof of (a house).

RENFÈME, n. m. close, confined air; fustiness; fust.

Sentir le —, to smell ✓ close, fusty.

RENFÈRMER, v. a. (V. senses of ENFÈRMER) 1. § to shut ✓ up; 2. § (b. s.) to confine; to immure; 3. § to confine (prisoners) more closely; 4. § § to contain; to comprise; to comprehend; 5. § § to include; 6. § to be inclusive of; 7. § (EX, to) to confine; to limit.

2. — les aliénés et les malfaiteurs, to confine lunatics and malefactors. 4. § Un parc qui renferme des villages, a park that contains villages; § le genre renferme les espèces, the genus comprises the species. 5. La coquille renferme la perle, the shell includes the pearl.

RENFÈRMÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of RENDRE.

Air —, closeness; état de ce qui est —, confinement.

SE RENDRE, pr. v. V. senses of RENDRE.

— en soi-même, to commune with o.'s self; to retire within o.'s self, o.'s own mind.

RENFLEMENT, n. m. 1. § state of being swollen; 2. (arch.) (of shafts of columns) entasis; swelling; 3. (anc. arch.) entasis; 4. (bot.) struma; 5. (tech.) enlargement.

RENFLE, v. n. 1. (th.) to swell ✓ (in cooking, by fermentation); 2. to rise ✓.

RENFLE, E, pa. p. 1. swollen; risen; 2. (arch.) (of shafts of columns) with an entasis; swelling; 3. (bot.) inflat; inflated; 4. (nav.) fat.

RENFONCEMENT [renfonsman] n. m. (V. senses of ENFONCEMENT) 1. cavity; hollow; 2. recess (place); 3. dent (in a hat); 4. (arch.) break; 5. (paint.) background; 6. (print.) indentation.

RENFONCER, v. a. (V. senses of ENFONCER) 1. to pull down (o.'s hat); to pull further on; 2. to pull (o.'s hat) over o.'s eyes; 3. (print.) to indent.

RENFONCEMENT, n. m. 1. § strengthening; 2. § being strengthened; 3. (mil.) reinforcement.

RENFONCER, v. a. 1. § to strengthen; to render, to make ✓ stronger; 2. § to increase; to augment; 3. § to raise (sound); to swell ✓; 4. (mil.) to reinforce; 5. (nav.) to succour (a mast).

RENFONCÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RENDRE) 1. § strong; 2. § (pers.) substantial; wealthy; 3. § (pers.) (b. s.) real; regular; downright; 4. (of horses) strong; thick-set; 5. (of textile fabrics) substantial; stout; strong.

SE RENDRE, pr. v. 1. § to become ✓, (to get ✓ stronger; 2. § to strengthen; to gather strength; 3. § (DANS, SUR) to gain proficiency (in); to make ✓ o.'s self-master (of); 4. (mil.) to be reinforced.

RENFORMER, v. a. (mas.) to make ✓ good (parts decayed or damaged); to dub out.

RENFORMIS, n. m. (mas.) making good (parts decayed, damaged); dubbing out.

RENFORT, n. m. 1. (mil.) reinforcement; 2. § supply; recruit.

À —, as a reinforcement.

RENFROGNER [ranfronn-yé] (SE) pr. v. V. SE REFROGNER.

RENGAGEMENT [rangajman] n. m. 1. reengagement; 2. (mil.) reenlistment.

RENGAGER, v. a. (V. senses of ENGAGER) 1. to reengage; to engage anew, again; 2. (mil.) to reenlist.

SE RENGAGER, pr. v. (V. senses of ENGAGER) 1. to reengage; to engage anew, again; 2. (mil.) to reenlist.

RENGAINER, v. a. 1. § to sheathe (a sword); to put ✓ up 2. § to reserve (o.'s compliment); to put ✓ by.

RENGAINER, v. n. § to sheathe o.'s sword; to put ✓ up o.'s sword.

RENGORGEMENT, n. m. 1. § (pers.) bridling up; 2. § carrying o.'s head high.

RENGORGER (SE) pr. v. 1. (pers.) to bridle up; 2. § to carry o.'s head high.

RENGRAISSER, v. a. 1. to fatten again; 2. to batten again; 3. to fatten (animals); to fat; 4. to fatten (poultry) again; to cram again.

RENGRAISSER, v. n. § 1. (pers.) to become, (to get ✓ up 2. § to grow ✓ corpulent, stout, fat again; 2. (of animals) to fatten again.

RENGRÈGER, v. a. + (b. s.) to increase (evils); to augment.

SE RENGREGER, pr. v. + (b. s.) (of evils) to increase; to augment.

RENGRÈNEMENT, n. m. (coin.) recoinage.

RENGRÈNER, v. a. 1. (agr.) to put ✓ corn into (the mill-hopper); 2. (coin.) to recoin; to coin again; to restamp; 3. to restamp (medals); 4. (mach.) to engage again; to throw ✓ into gear again.

RENIABLE, adj. deniable.

RENIEMENT, RENIMENT, n. m. + denial (St Peter's).

RENIER, v. a. 1. to deny (declare untruthly that one does not know); 2. to deny; to be a denier of; to disown; 3. to abjure.

RENIER, v. n. 1. to abjure o.'s religion; to abjure; 2. to swear ✓. — et blasphémer, to curse and swear ✓.

RENIEUR, n. m. + swearer.

RENIFLEMENT, n. m. sniffing.

RENIFLER, v. n. 1. § to sniff; 2. § (SUR, AT) to sniff.

RENIFLERIE, n. f.) sniffing.

RENIFLEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. sniffer.

RENNE, n. m. (mam.) rein-deer.

RENOM [renon] n. m. renown; fame.

Avec —, renownedly; de —, of renown; de grand —, of great renown.

Sans —, renownedless.

[RENON used absolutely is taken in a g. a.]

RENOMMÉE, n. f. 1. renown; fame; 2. report; rumour; hearsay; 3. (myth.) Fame.

Commune —, (law) common report; hearsay. De commune —, (law) hearsay; de grande —, of great renown; sans —, unfamed; *fameless. Dont la — s'étend au loin, far famed; qui donne la —, *fame-giving. Bonne — vaut mieux que ceinture dorée, a good name is better than riches.

RENOMMER, v. a. 1. to name, to mention again; 2. to reappoint (to public functions); 3. to reelect; 4. to render, (to make ✓ renowned, famed, famous; to spread ✓ the fame of).

Faire —, (V. senses) to render, to make ✓ renowned, famed; to spread ✓ the fame of.

RENOMMÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RENOMMER) renowned; famed; famous.

SE RENOMMER, pr. v. + to make ✓ use of the name of (a. o.).

RENONCE, n. f. (card.) renounce; revoke.

Se faire une —, to prepare to trump off.

RENONCEMENT [renonsman] n. m. **†** renouncement.

— à soi-même, *abnegation; self-denial*.

RENONCER, v. n. (à, ...) 1. *to renounce; to surrender; (to give up; to throw up; to lay down; 2. to relinquish; to waive; to give up over; 3. (cards) to renounce; to revoke.*

1. — à un avantage, *to renounce an advantage; — à faire q. ch., to renounce doing a st. 2. — à une prétention, to relinquish, to waive a claim.*

À quoi, auquel on n'a pas renoncé, 1. *unrenounced; unsundered; 2. unrelinquished.*

RENONCER, v. a. *to disclaim; to renounce; to disown; to deny.*

— q. u. pour son parent, *to = a. o. as one's relation.*

RENONCIATION [—action] n. f. (à, of) 1. *renunciation; renouncement; 2. relinquishment; waiving.*

RENONCULE, n. f. (bot.) 1. *ranunculus; 2. (genus) crow-foot; spearwort.*

— à cre, upright crow-foot; (gold-cup; — aquatique, *water =*; — bulbeuse, *cuckoo-bud; gold-cup; buttercup; — flamule, lesser spearwort; — longue, great spearwort; — rampante, creeping =*; least spearwort. — des bois, *goldlocks.*

RENOUEE, n. f. (bot.) 1. *polygon; polygonum; 2. (genus) knot-berry; knot-grass.*

— persicaire, *smart-weed; lake-weed; red-shanks.* — d'Orient, *persicaria; — des oiseaux, knot-berry; knot-grass.*

RENOUEMENT [renouman] **RENOUEMENT**, n. m. **†** renewal.

RENOUER, v. a. 1. *to knot anew, again; 2. to tie anew, again; 3. to tie up anew, again; 4. (DE, with) to tie (for ornament); 5. to join; to put together; 6. to renew; 7. to resume.*

RENOUE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **RENOUER**.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *untied; 2. § unrenowned; 3. unresumed.*

RENOUER, v. n. *to resume o.'s connexion.*

RENOUEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. *bone-seller.*

RENOUVEAU, n. m. **†**, "spring (season).

RENOUVELABLE [renouvelabl'] adj. *renewable.*

RENOUELER [renouvelé] v. a. 1. *to renew; 2. to renew; to renovate; to revive; 3. to revive; to put in force again; 4. (law) to republish (a will).*

RENOUELE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **RENOUELER**.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *§ unrenowned; 2. § unrenowned; unrevived.*

SE RENOUVELER, pr. v. (V. senses of **RENOUELER**) (of the moon) *to change.*

— dans le souvenir de q. u., *to remind a. o. of one.*

RENOUELER [renouvelé] v. n. (DE, ...) *to renew (o.'s ...).*

— d'appétit, *to eat up again with a new, fresh appetite; — de jambes, 1. to walk again with renewed strength; 2. to renew o.'s ardour.*

RENOUELEMENT [renouvelman] n. m. 1. *§ (action) renewal; renewing; 2. § (state) renewedness; 3. § renovation; 4. § revival; 5. (law) (of wills) republication.*

RENOVA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. *renovating.*

RENOVATION [—action] n. f. 1. *renovation; 2. renewal.*

RENSEIGNEMENT [rancenn-y'man] n. m. 1. *indication; direction; 2. —s, (pl.) information; intelligence; account, sing.; 3. —s, (pl) insight, sing.; 4. —s,*

(pl.) *reference (as to a o.'s morality, solvency), sing.*

Bureau de —s, intelligence-office. Personne chez laquelle on peut prendre des —s, (com.) *reference.* À titre de —, (law) (of evidence) *given without oath under the discretionary authority of a judge.* Avoir, se faire donner des —s, 1. *to obtain information, intelligence; to get an account; 2. to get a character (of servants, clerks, &c.); donner des —s, 1. to give intelligence, information; 2. (à) to direct (...); 3. to give a character (to servants, clerks, &c.); faire donner de bons —s, (V. senses of Donner des —s) to have respectable references; fournir des —s à q. u., to supply a. o. with information, intelligence; fournir de bons —s, 1. to give good information, intelligence; 2. to give a. o. reference; prendre des —s, (sur) to take information (concerning); to make inquiries (about); obtenir, se procurer des —s, to procure, to obtain, (to get) information, intelligence.*

RENSEIGNER [rancenn-yé] v. a. 1. *to teach up again; 2. (à, of) to inform; to tell; 3. (sur, in) to direct (a. o.).*

RENSEMELEMENT [rancennsman] n. m. (agr.) *sowing again.*

RENSEMEUR, v. a. (agr.) *to sow up again.*

RENTASSE, E, adj. (pers.) *thick-set.*

RENTE, n. f. 1. *income; revenue; 2. rent (payment); 3. annuity; 4. § pension; 5. (fin.) annuity; 6. (sing.) (fin.) funds, pl.; stocks, pl.; stock, sing.*

— annuelle, 1. *yearly income; 2. annuity; —s consolidées, (fin.) consolidated funds; consols, pl.; — perpétuelle, (fin.) 1. interminable annuity; 2. (sing.) consolidated funds, pl.; — viagère, (fin.) contingent annuity.*

— au comptant, (change) *stock in ready money; — sur l'Etat, government annuity. Biens en —s, (pl.) funded property, sing.; détenteur, porteur d'une — annuelle, annuitant. De —, (V. senses) a year. Acheter des —s, to invest, to place, to put money in the funds; amortir une —, to buy up an annuity; avoir des —s sur l'Etat, to have, to possess property in the funds; avoir ... de —, to have an income, a yearly income of ...; to have ... a year; constituer une — à q. u., to settle an annuity, income on, upon a. o.; faire une — (à), to allow a pension (to); to allow; vivre de ses —s, to live on o.'s property, (means).*

RENTIER, v. a. 1. *to endow (public establishments); 2. to allow a yearly income (to a. o.).*

RENTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. (of public establishments) *endowed; 2. (pers.) wealthy; rich.*

Être bien —, (pers.) *to have a good income; to be rich.*

RENTIER, n. m. IERE, n. f. 1. *fund-holder; stock-holder; 2. independent gentleman, m.; gentleman, m.; independent lady, f.; lady, f.; 3. (feud.) tenant.*

RENTILLAGE, n. m. 1. *putting new, fresh linen, cambric to; 2. (paint.) put putting new canvass to.*

RENTILLER, v. a. 1. *to put new, fresh linen, cambric to; 2. (paint.) to put new, fresh canvass to.*

RENTAGE, n. m. (th.) *bringing in; taking in.*

RENTAIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like TRAIRE) (need.) 1. *to fine-draw; 2. to join on (so that the seam may not be apparent).*

RENTAIRE, n. f. (need.) 1. *fine-drawing; 2. joining on.*

RENTANT, adj. (geom.) *reentering.*

RENTANT, n. m. (play) *player that replaces the loser; new player.*

RENTAYEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. *fine-drawer.*

RENTREE, n. f. 1. *reentrance (entering again); 2. reopening (of colleges, schools, courts after a vacation); 3. reappearance (of actors after absence); 4. (com, fin.) receipt; payment; 5. (sing.) (com.) returns, pl.; 6. (hunt.) return (of game to the wood at day-break); 7. (print.) indentation.*

Faire une —, (com.) *to receive payment; faire des —s, (com.) 1. to receive money; 2. to make up returns.*

RENTREK, v. n. 1. *§ (DANS) to return (to); (to come up in again; (to come up, to be back again (to); 2. § to return; to come up home again; to come up in again; 3. § (DANS, ...) to reenter; to join again; 4. § (DANS, to) to return; 5. § to become up, (to get up again; 6. § (DANS, EN, ...) to recover; 7. § (DANS, EN, ...) to resume; 8. (of actors) to reappear (after an absence); to make up o.'s reappearance; 9. (of colleges, courts, schools) to reopen (after a vacation); to resume o.'s duties; 10. (of humours) to be suppressed; to be driven in; 11. (of money) to be received; to come up in; to be got in; 12. (cards) to buy up in; 13. (engr.) to retouch.*

1. — dans la ville, *to return to town.* 2. Il ne tardera pas de —, *he will soon return, come home, in again.* 3. — dans l'armée, *to reenter the army.* 4. — dans le devoir, *to return to duty.* 5. — en fureur, *to become, to get furious again.* 6. — dans ses droits, *to recover o.'s rights.* 7. — en fonctions, *to resume o.'s functions.*

Ne pas —, (V. senses) *to remain, to stay out. — en soi-même, to commune with o.'s self; to go up home to o.'s own mind, heart, conscience.* Faire —, (V. senses) 1. *to send up in; 2. to take up in; (to get up in; 3. to call in (coin, notes); 4. § to make up (a. o.) sensible of; to bring up to; 5. § to render; (to make up; 6. to suppress (humours); to drive up in; 7. to collect (money); to get up in; 8. (print.) to indent.*

[RENTRE, v. n., is conj. with être.]

RENTREK, v. a. 1. *to take up in; (to get up in; 2. to take up back; to carry back; 3. to take up in (contract); 4. to turn in (a piece of a. th.); 5. (arts) to enter; 6. (med.) to suppress (humours); to drive up in; 7. (nav.) to बोवse in; 8. (nav.) to house (guns); 9. (print.) to indent.*

— (en amenant), *to bring up in; — (en apportant), to bring up in; — (en chassant), to drive up in; — (en cueillant), to gather in; — (en forçant), 1. to force in; 2. to turn in; — (en menant), to take up in; — (en portant), to carry in; to take up in; — (en recueillant), to gather in; (to get up in; — (en tirant), to pull in.*

RENTRE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **RENTREK**) (of humours) *suppressed; driven in.*

RENVERSE (À LA) adv. 1. *backward; on, upon o.'s back; 2. on, upon o.'s back.*

1. Tomber à la —, *to fall backward, upon o.'s back.* 2. Être couché à la —, *to lie on o.'s back.*

RENVERSEMENT, n. m. 1. *§ reversing; 2. § throwing down; 3. § disorder; (being turned topsy turvy; 4. § subversion; overthrow; 5. § inversion (of an order); 6. § destruction; ruin; 7. § turning (of the brain, head); 8. (horol.) overbanking; 9. (log.) inversion; 10. (math.) inversion; 11. (mus.) incursion; revert; 12. (surg.) prolapse; retroversion.*

— d'esprit, *turning of the brain; mental alienation; madness; — de la paupière, (med.) eversion of the eye-*

lid. Auteur d'un —, (V. senses) subvert.

RENVERSE, v. a. 1. || to reverse; 2. || to turn upside down; 3. || to throw down; 4. || to tumble down; 5. || to overthrow; 6. || to upset; 7. || to overturn (put into disorder); 8. || to turn topsy-turvy; 9. || to invert (transpose); 10. || to destroy; 11. || to ruin; 12. (law) to reverse; 13. (log.) to invert; 14. (mil.) to overthrow (works); 15. (mil.) to overthrow (troops); 16. (mus.) to invert; 17. (surg.) to revert.

1. — une pyramide, to reverse a pyramid. 2. — une table, une bouteille, to throw down a table, a bottle. 3. — un mur, to overthrow, to throw down a wall. 4. — une voiture, to overturn, to upset a carriage. 5. — l'encre, le vin, to spill the ink. 6. — tout ce qui s'oppose à son passage, to bear down all that opposes his passage. 7. — des papiers, des livres, to overturn papers, books. 8. — un État, un système, les lois, to subvert, to overthrow a state, a system, the laws. 9. — l'ordre de q. ch., to invert the order of a. th. 10. — des espérances, to destroy, to ruin hopes. 11. — la cervelle, l'esprit à q. a., to turn a. o.'s brain, head. — (en battant), to beat down; — par un choc en jambe), to trip up; to rip; — (avec force), to dash down; — en frappant), to knock down; — (à plat), to lay flat; — (en poussant), to push down; — (en étouffant), to turn down; — (en soufflant), to blow down.

RENVERSE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **RENVERSE**) 1. (bot.) inverted; 2. (did.) everted; 3. (her.) reversed; *renversé*. Non —, (V. senses) 1. || unversed; 2. || of liquids unspilled; 3. || unsubverted; unversed.

SE RENVERSE, pr. v. (V. senses of **RENVERSE**) 1. || (th.) to turn upside down; 2. || (th.) to fall down; 3. || (th.) to be thrown down; 4. || (th.) to upset; 5. || (pers.) to lie down on o.'s back; 6. || (pers.) to fall back; 7. || (pers.) to throw self back; 8. || (pers.) to toll; 9. || (surg.) to be retroverted.

— en arrière, sur le dos, (pers.) to e down on o.'s back; — sens des dessous, to turn over.

RENVERSE, v. n. 1. || to overturn; 2. || to upset; 3. || to overthrow; 4. || to subvert; 5. || to overthrow; 6. || to overturn; 7. || to overbank.

1. La voiture a renversé, the carriage has overturned, upset.

RENVERSEUR, n. m. 1. overthrower; subverter; 2. inverter.

RENV, n. m. (play) rery (further ake).

Faire un — de, to rery.

RENVIER, v. n. (play) to rery (add a rither stake).

RENOI, n. m. 1. return (sending back); 2. dismissal; discharge; 3. referring (of a. th. to a.); 4. reference (in books, manuscripts); 5. adjournment; postponement; 6. (of sound) reverberation; 7. s. (pl.) rising (in the stomach), sing.; 8. (law) sending (before a court); 9. (mus.) repeat; sign of repeat.

1. Le — de marchandises, d'un présent, the turn of goods, of a present. 3. La chambre donna le — de la pétition au ministre, the use ordered the petition to be referred to the minister.

Ordonner le — de, (parl.) to refer (a. to a. o.).

RENOYER (ranvoyé) v. a. (à, to) 1. to send again; 2. || to return (a.); 3. || to send back; 4. || to return; 5. || to give back; 6. || to give again; 7. || to give back again;

5. || to return; to throw back; 6. || to dismiss (allow to depart); to send away; 7. || to send off; 8. || to dismiss (a. o.); to discharge; to discard; 9. || to send away; 10. || to send off; 11. || to turn away, off; 12. || to refuse (a. o.); to deny; 13. || to refer (to a. o.); to send; 14. || to defer (a. th.); to delay; to postpone; to put off; 15. || to put off (a. o.) off; 16. || to reflect (light); 17. || to acquit (a prisoner); 18. || to reverberate (sound); 19. (adm.) to refer; 20. (parl.) to refer.

6. — une escorte, to dismiss, to send away an escort. 7. — un fonctionnaire, to dismiss, to discard, to discharge a functionary; — un domestique, to discharge, to send away, to turn away a servant. 9. — q. a. à son conseil, to refer a. o. to o.'s counsel; — le lecteur à une note, to refer the reader to a note.

— précipitamment, (V. senses) to hurry away, off; — subitement, (V. senses) to pop off; — aux calendes grecques, to put off for ever, till doomsday; — aux champs, to turn out (cattle); — par une défaite, to put off; — par la force, to force back.

SE RENVOYER, pr. v. (V. senses of **RENOYER**) to bandy; to bandy about.

REORDINATION [—action] n. f. reordination.

REORDONNER, v. a. to reordain.

REORGANISATION [—action] n. f. reorganization.

REORGANISER, v. a. to reorganize.

REOUVERTURE, n. f. (of commercial establishments, theatres) reopening.

REPAIRE, n. m. 1. (of animals) den; lair; 2. || (of thieves) den; haunt; 3. (hunt.) dung (of wolves, hares, &c.).

REPAIRE, n. m. V. **REPÈRE**.

REPAÎTRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like **PAÎTRE**; pa. p. **REPUS**; pret. def. **REPUS**)

1. || to feed; 2. || to take food; 3. to bait.

REPAÎTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like **PAÎTRE**) (DE, with) 1. || to feed; 2. || to feed; 3. || to feed; 4. || to feed; 5. || to feed; 6. || to feed; 7. || to feed; 8. || to feed; 9. || to feed; 10. || to feed; 11. || to feed; 12. || to feed; 13. || to feed; 14. || to feed; 15. || to feed; 16. || to feed; 17. || to feed; 18. || to feed; 19. || to feed; 20. || to feed; 21. || to feed; 22. || to feed; 23. || to feed; 24. || to feed; 25. || to feed; 26. || to feed; 27. || to feed; 28. || to feed; 29. || to feed; 30. || to feed; 31. || to feed; 32. || to feed; 33. || to feed; 34. || to feed; 35. || to feed; 36. || to feed; 37. || to feed; 38. || to feed; 39. || to feed; 40. || to feed; 41. || to feed; 42. || to feed; 43. || to feed; 44. || to feed; 45. || to feed; 46. || to feed; 47. || to feed; 48. || to feed; 49. || to feed; 50. || to feed; 51. || to feed; 52. || to feed; 53. || to feed; 54. || to feed; 55. || to feed; 56. || to feed; 57. || to feed; 58. || to feed; 59. || to feed; 60. || to feed; 61. || to feed; 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1009. || to feed; 1010. || to feed; 1011. || to feed; 1012. || to feed; 1013. || to feed; 1014. || to feed; 1015. || to feed; 1016. || to feed; 1017. || to feed; 1018. || to feed; 1019. || to feed; 1020. || to feed; 1021. || to feed; 1022. || to feed; 1023. || to feed; 1024. || to feed; 1025. || to feed; 1026. || to feed; 1027. || to feed; 1028. || to feed; 1029. || to feed; 1030. || to feed; 1031. || to feed; 1032. || to feed; 1033. || to feed; 1034. || to feed; 1035. || to feed; 1036. || to feed; 1037. || to feed; 1038. || to feed; 1039. || to feed; 1040. || to feed; 1041. || to feed; 1042. || to feed; 1043. || to feed; 1044. || to feed; 1045. || to feed; 1046. || to feed

by a crime, sing.; --s considérables, heavy repairs; grosses --s, 1. heavy repairs; 2. (law) substantial repairs; légères --s, slight repairs; --s locatives, menues --s, (law) tenantable repairs. --s d'entretien, (pl.) keeping in repair, sing. Susceptible de --s, 1. reparable; 2. mendable. En --s, under repair. Accorder la --, (law) to grant a. o. relief; avoir besoin de --, 1. to require repair; to be out of repair; 2. to want mending; demander --s, to demand reparation; entretenir en --s, to keep in repair; être en --s, to undergo repair; exécuter, faire des --s, to make repairs; faire -- (de) s, 1. to make repair (for); 2. to give satisfaction (for); poursuivre, solliciter --, (law) to pray relief; subir une --, to undergo repair.

REPARER, v. a. V. senses of PARER.

REPARER, v. a. 1. § to repair; 2. § to mend; 3. § to be reparative of; 4. § to restore; to reestablish; (to mend; 5. § to restore; to recover; to recruit; 6. § to recover (from loss); to retrieve; 7. to repair; to redeem; to make up amends for; (to make up for).

REPARER, n. m. (tech.) repairer.

REPARITION [—icion] n. f. (astr.) reappearance.

REPARLER, v. n. to speak anew, again.

REPARTIE, n. f. repartee; reply; rejoinder.

— piquante, smart repartee; — vive, vive —, quick —. Avoir la — prompte, être prompt à la —, to be quick in o.'s s; faire une —, to make up a —.

REPARTIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like PARTIR) to repartee.

REPARTIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like PARTIR) to reply (by way of repartee).

REPARTIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like PARTIR) to leave anew, again; to depart anew, again; (to set off again).

[REPARTIR is conj. with avoir when it expresses action and with être when a state.]

REPARTIR, v. a. (regular) 1. to divide; to distribute; 2. to dispense; to apportion; to portion; to portion out; to deal out; 3. (b. s.) (à, to) to dole out; 4. to assess (taxes).

REPARTITEUR, n. m. (adm.) assessor (of taxes).

REPARTITEUR, adj. assessing.

Commissaire —, assessor.

REPARTITION [—ition] n. f. 1. division; distribution; 2. apportionment; portioning; 3. (of taxes) assessment.

REPAS [repà] n. m. 1. meal; repast; 2. entertainment (meal).

— copieux, copious, hearty meal; léger —, slight repast; — prié, repast, entertainment to which guests have been invited; — solide, substantial —. en gras, 1. meat dinner; 2. meat breakfast; — en maigre, 1. fish dinner; 2. fish breakfast. Heure du —, —time. Faire un —, to make up a —; faire, prendre ses —, to eat up, to take up o.'s s; faire ses quatre —, to eat four — a day; ne faire qu'un —, to eat but one — a day; inviter, prier à un —, d'un —, to invite a. o. to a repast, to an entertainment.

REPASSE [repàç] n. m. 1. ironing; 2. setting; honing; whetting; 3. (agr.) raking; 4. (cutl.) grinding.

— sur un cuir, stropping.

REPASSER [repàç] v. n. (V. senses of PASSER) 1. to repass; to pass again; 2. to return; to go back; 3. to return; to come back.

— chez q. u., to call again on, upon a. o.; to call again at a. o.'s house; to give a. o. a call again; to call in again; to look in again upon a. o.

REPASSER [repàç] v. a. (V. senses of

PASSER) 1. § to repass; to pass again; 2. § to iron; to iron out; 3. § to set up; to hone; to whet; 4. § to revolve (think of); to turn over; 5. § to rehearse (a lesson, task); to look over; 6. § to beat up; 7. § to abuse; to use abusive language to; 8. (cutl.) to grind up.

2. — du linge, du ruban, to iron linen, ribbon. 3. — des canifs, des rasoirs, to set, to hone pen-knives, razors. 4. — q. ch. dans son esprit, to revolve a. th., to turn a. th. over in o.'s mind.

— sur un cuir, to strop (knives, razors); — sur la meule, to grind up; — sur la pierre, to set up; to hone; to whet.

SE REPASSER, pr. v. (V. senses of REPASSER) (cutl.) to grind.

REPASSEUR [repàçeur] n. m. grinder (that sharpens knives, &c.).

— de couteaux, knife —.

REPASSEUSE [repàçèz] n. f. ironer.

REPASSOIR [repàçoir] n. m. grinding-stone.

— à crayon, pencil-pointer.

REPAVER, v. a. (DE, with) to repave; to new-pave; to pave anew, again.

REPAYER [repé-yé] v. a. to pay up again (once more).

REPÊCHER, v. a. 1. § to fish up again; 2. to take up out of the water; to take up out, up again.

REPEINDRE [repèindr] v. a. irreg. (conj. like PEINDRE) 1. to new-paint; to paint anew, again; 2. to retouch (paintings).

REPEINT [repèin] n. m. (of paintings) part retouched.

REPENSER, v. n. (à) to think up again (of); to reconsider (...); to consider again (of); to reflect again (on); to revolve (...).

REPENTANCE, n. f. (theol.) repentance; contrition; compunction.

REPENTANT, E, adj. repentant.

Personne — e, repentant; repent; penitent.

REPENTIR (SE) pr. v. (conj. like SENTIR) (DE, ...) to repent; "to repent o.'s self; to rue.

REPENTI, E, pa. p. (of women) repentant; penitent.

Les filles — es, penitent women. Dont on ne s'est point —, unrepented; unrepentant; — unrepenting.

REPENTIR, n. m. 1. repentance; penitence; 2. self-condemnation; 3. (draw., paint.) pentamento; (alteration; correction).

Avec —, with repentance, penitence; repentingly; penitently; sans —, unrepentant; unrepenting. Concevoir un grand, profond, vif — de, to repent deeply; to rue; témoigner du —, to show up.

REPERCER, v. a. V. senses of PERCER.

REPERCUSSIF, VE, adj. (med.) repellent.

REPERCUSSION, n. m. (med.) repellent.

REPERCUSSION, n. f. 1. (did.) reverberation; revulsion; 2. (mus.) repercussion; 3. (phys.) repercussion.

REPERCUTANT, E, adj. (phys.) repercussive.

REPERCUTER, v. a. 1. (did.) to reverberate; 2. (med.) to repel; 3. (phys.) to repel.

SE REPERCUTER, pr. v. (did.) to reverberate.

REPERDRE, v. a. to lose up again.

REPERE, n. m. 1. (arts) benchmark; 2. (mech.) datum.

Point de —, —.

REPERTOIRE, n. m. 1. index; table; 2. repertory; 3. § (pers.) chronicle; 4. (com.) alphabet; alphabetical index.

— alphabétique, (com.) alphabetical index; alphabet. Pièce de —, (theat.) stock play.

REPÊTAILLER [—tâ-yé] v. n. (to repeat over and over again).

REPÊTER, v. a. 1. to repeat; 2. to repeat; to tell up again; to say up again; 3. to repeat (say by heart); 4. to rehearse (a task); 5. to give up private instruction to (pupils); to be private tutor to; 6. to reflect; to reflect back; 7. (law) to claim again; to demand again; 8. (theat.) to rehearse.

— éternellement, to repeat eternally; — sans cesse, to tell over and over again. Personne qui repète, 1. repeater (of); 2. (theat.) rehearser.

REPÊTE, E, pa. p. V. senses of REPÊTER.

Non —, 1. unrepeat; 2. unrepeat.

SE REPÊTER, pr. v. (V. senses of REPÊTER) 1. (pers.) to repeat o.'s self; to tautologize; 2. (th.) to be renewed.

REPÊTITEUR, n. m. 1. (nav.) repeater; repeating ship; 2. (school.) tutor; 3. (of certain schools) assistant professor.

Fonctions de —, (pl.) 1. tutorship, sing.; 2. assistant professorship, sing.

REPÊTION [repètion] n. f. 1. repetition; 2. (law) recovering back money overpaid or paid for another; 3. (mus.) repetition; 4. (school.) private tuition, instruction; 5. (theat.) rehearsal.

Montre à —, repeating watch; repeater; ressort à —, —spring. À, de —, (horol.) repeating. Être en —, (theat.) to be in rehearsal; faire la — de, to rehearse; faire des —s, (school.) to give up private tuition, instruction; to be a private tutor; mettre en —, (theat.) to put up into rehearsal.

REPÊTRIR, v. a. 1. § to knead again; 2. § to form again.

REPEUPLEMENT, n. m. 1. (pers.) repopling; 2. stocking again (with fish, game, &c.).

REPEUPLER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. (pers.) to repopulate; 2. to stock again (with fish, game, &c.).

REPIC, n. m. (piquet) peek.

Faire q. u. —, 1. § to peek a. o.; 2. § to nonplus (a. o.).

REPIQUER, v. a. (V. senses of PIQUER) 1. (agr.) to transplant; 2. (engin.) to pick up (roads).

— la surface de, (engin.) to pick up (roads).

REPIT, n. m. 1. delay; 2. respite; 3. reprieve; 4. intermission; (breathing-time).

Sans —, (V. senses) 1. unrespited; 2. unreprieved. Accorder un — à, donner du — à, 1. to grant delay to; 2. to respite; 3. to reprieve. À qui on ne laisse pas de —, 1. unrespited; 2. unreprieved.

REPLACEMENT [replassman] n. m. 1. § replacing; putting, setting again; 2. placing (servants, &c.) in a situation again; 3. (of funds) reinvestment.

REPLACER, v. a. (V. senses of PLACER) 1. § to replace; to put up back; 2. to reinvest (funds).

REPLAIDER, v. a. (law) to replead.

REPLANTATION [—tation] n. f. replantation.

REPLANTER, v. a. (V. senses of PLANTER) to replant.

REPLÂTRAGE, n. m. 1. § replastering; 2. § plastering (superficial repair); 3. § (b. s.) botching up; 4. § sorry palliation; 5. § imperfect reconciliation.

REPLÂTRER, v. a. 1. § to replaster; 2. § to plaster up; 3. § to botch; to botch up.

REPLÊT, ÊTE, adj. (pers.) corpulent; stout; portly; lusty; fat.

REPLETION [replicon] n. f. 1. (pers.) corpulence; stoutness; fatness; 2. (med.) repletion.

REPLI, n. m. 1. *fold*; 2. *§ fold*; recess; 3. *§ plait*; 4. *crease*; 5. *§ winding*; turning; sinuosity; 6. (of serpents) coil.

Les plis et les —s du cœur *§*, the innermost recesses of the heart.

REPLIER, v. a. 1. *to fold again*; 2. *to fold up again*; 3. *to turn up*; 4. *to bend up*; 5. *to coil*; 6. (mil.) *to force back*; 7. *§ to throw up back*.

SE REPLIER, pr. v. (V. senses of REPLIER) 1. *to turn up*; 2. *to bend up*; 3. *to wind up*; 4. *to turn*; 5. (of serpents) *to coil*; 6. (mil.) *to fall up back*.

— sur soi-même, 1. (pers.) *to retire within o.'s self*; 2. (man.) *to turn suddenly round*.

RÉPLIQUE, n. f. 1. (à, to) *reply*; answer; 2. *reply*; answer; rejoinder; 3. (law) (of defendants) *rejoinder*; 4. (law) (of plaintiffs) *replication*; 5. (mus.) *answer*; 6. (theat.) *cue*.

Sans —, 1. *unanswered*; 2. *unanswerable*; 3. *unanswerably*. Donner la — à q. u., (theat.) *to give up a. o. his cue*; faire une —, (law) 1. *to put up in a rejoinder*; 2. *to put up in a replication*; 3. *to reply*; manquer de —, (theat.) *to be out of o.'s cue*.

RÉPLIQUER, v. a. 1. (à, to) *to reply* (to an answer); 2. *to reply*; 3. *to answer*.

1. Il me répondit telle et telle chose, mais je lui répliquai ceci, he answered me such and such a thing but I replied this to him.

RÉPLIQUER, v. n. (à, to) 1. *to reply*; 2. *to answer*; 3. *to reply*; 4. (law) (of defendants) *to rejoin*; 5. *to put up in a rejoinder*.

Personne qui réplique, replier.

REPLONGER, v. a. (DANS, into) 1. *§ to plunge anew, again*; 2. *§ to reimmerse*; 3. *§ to dip anew, again*; 4. *§ to give up another dip to*; 5. *§ to duck again*; 6. *§ to give up another ducking to*; 7. *§ to sink up anew, again*; 8. (did.) *to reimmerse*; 9. *to immerse anew, again*.

SE REPLONGER, pr. v. (V. senses of REPLONGER) 1. *§ to plunge anew, again*; 2. *§ to reimmerse*; 3. *§ to dip anew, again*.

REPLONGER, v. n. (pers., animals) *to dive anew, again*.

REPOLIR, v. a. 1. *§ to repolish*; 2. *to polish anew, again*.

REPONDANT, n. m. 1. *surety*; bondsman; 2. (liturgy) *clerk* (that makes the responses); 3. (school.) *respondent*.

REPONDRE, v. a. 1. (pers.) (à, to) 1. *to answer*; 2. *to reply*; 3. *to answer*; 4. *to write up back*; 5. *to answer (a petition)*; 6. (liturgy) *to make up the responses to*.

RÉPONDRE, v. n. (à, to) 1. *§ to answer*; 2. *to reply*; 3. *to answer*; 4. *to write up back*; 5. *§ to answer (make excuses)*; 6. *§ to answer (to)*; 7. *§ to correspond (with)*; 8. *§ to agree (with)*; 9. *§ to respond (to)*; 10. *§ to answer (to)*; 11. *§ to satisfy (to)*; 12. *§ to respond (to)*; 13. *§ to acknowledge (to)*; 14. *§ to return (to)*; 15. *§ to make up a return (for)*; 16. *§ to reward (to)*; 17. *§ to answer (to)*; 18. *§ to be answerable, responsible, accountable*; 19. (of pain) *to be felt (at another part)*; 20. (of sounds) *to answer*; 21. *to be heard*; 22. (of roads, walks, ways) *to lead up*; 23. *to go up*; 24. (man.) (à, ...) *to obey*; 25. (school.) *to maintain a thesis*.

— mal à, ne pas — à, (V. senses) *not to answer (expectations)*; 2. *to fall up short of*; 3. *to come up to*; 4. — en Normand, *to = equivocally*; 5. *to give up a shuffling answer*. Pour — à, (V. senses) *in answer to*; 2. *in reply to*. Refuser de —, (law) *to stand up mute*. Je vous en réponds! I answer for it! (I'll be bound for it! I dare say!)

SE RÉPONDRE, pr. v. 1. *§ to answer o.'s self*; 2. *§ to answer each other*; 3. *§ to correspond*; 4. *§ to agree*; 5. *§ to suit*; 6. *§ to sympathize*; 7. *§ to sympathize with each other*.

REPOS, n. m. 1. (liturgy) *response*; 2. (print.) *response*.

RÉPONSE, n. f. 1. *answer*; 2. (of oracles) *response*; 3. (law) *written answer put into the statement of an opposing party*; 4. (law) (to a demurrer) *joinder*; 5. (school.) *response*.

— de Normand, *equivocal, shuffling answer*; — des primes, (change) *option*. Susceptible de —, *answerable*. En — à, *in =, reply to*; pour toute —, *for =*; o.'s only = *is*; sans —, 1. *unanswered*; 2. *without an =*; 3. *unanswerable*; 4. *unanswerably*. Admettre une —, *to admit of an =*; 5. *to be answerable*; attendre la —, *to wait for an =*; attendre une —, *to expect an =*; faire —, *to answer*; 6. *to make up =*; faire une —, *to give up an =*; rendre —, *to return an =*.

REPORT, n. m. 1. (com.) *carrying forward*; 2. (com.) *bringing forward*; 3. (com.) *amount, sum brought forward*; 4. (change) *brought forward*; 5. (change) *continuation*; 6. (change) *prolongation*.

— de l'autre part, *brought forward*. Faire un —, 1. (com.) *to bring up forward*; 2. (com.) *to carry forward, over*; 3. (change) *to make up a continuation*; 4. (change) *prolongation*; 5. *to carry on*.

REPORTER, v. a. (à, to) 1. *§ to carry back*; 2. *§ to reconvey*; 3. *to convey*; 4. *§ to trace back, up*; 5. *to trace*; 6. (com.) *to bring up forward*; 7. (com.) *to carry forward, over*.

À —, 1. (book-k.) *over*; 2. (com.) *carried forward*.

SE REPORTER, pr. v. 1. *§ to be carried back*; 2. *§ to be reconveyed*; 3. *to be conveyed*; 4. *§ to trace back, up*; 5. *to trace*; 6. (com.) *to bring up forward*; 7. (com.) *to carry forward, over*.

REPORTER, v. n. (change) *to make up a continuation, prolongation*; 2. *to carry on*.

REPOS [repò] n. m. 1. *rest* (cessation of action, motion); 2. *resting*; 3. *resting-place*; 4. *rest* (cessation of labour); 5. *rest* (sleep); 6. *§ rest* (of mind); 7. *repose*; 8. *repose*; 9. *§ repose* (peace, order); 10. *stillness*; 11. *tranquillity*; 12. *repose*; 13. *pause*; 14. (carp.) *quarter-pace*; 15. (mech.) *rest*; 16. *quiescence*; 17. *quiescent*; 18. (mus.) *rest*; 19. (paint.) *repose*; 20. (versif.) *pause* (caesura); 21. *rest*.

— où la phrase se termine, (mus.) 1. *rest*; 2. *double-bar*. Absence, privation de —, *restlessness*; champ de —, *place of rest, repose*; resting-place; état de —, 1. *stoppage*; 2. *reposedness*; lieu de —, 1. *resting-place*; 2. *piece de —*, (of lathes) *rest*. Au —, 1. (of fire-arms) *at half-cock*; 2. (mil.) *stand at ease*; 3. (V. senses) (mech.) *quiescent*; en —, 1. *§ at rest*; 2. *§ still*; 3. *§ quiet*; 4. *§ at ease*; 5. *§ tranquil*; 6. *§ quiescent*; sans —, (V. senses) 1. *unresting*; 2. *restless*; 3. *restlessly*; 4. (mach.) *out of gear*. Laisser q. u. en —, *to let up a. o. alone*; se livrer au —, *to give up o.'s self up to rest*; to get up to rest; mettre au —, dans son —, *to half-cock (fire-arms)*; 2. *mettre en —*, 1. *§ to set up at rest*; 2. *§ to set up at ease*; troubler le — de q. u., *to disturb a. o.'s rest*; trouver du —, *to find up rest*. Qui n'est jamais en —, *unresting*.

REPOSEE [repòze] n. f. (hunt.) *lair*.

REPOSER [repòze] v. a. 1. *§ to put up, to place, to set up, to lay up again*; 2. *§ to rest (on a support)*; 3. *§ to lay up*; 4. *§ to repose*; 5. *§ to settle*; 6. *§ to refresh*; 7. (mil.) *to ground (arms)*.

SE REPOSER, pr. v. 1. *§ to put up, to place, to set up, to lay up o.'s self again*; 2. *§ to rest* (cease from action, motion); 3. *§ to rest* (cease from labour); 4. *§ to lie up down*; 5. *§ to rest* (be placed); 6. *§ to repose* (be supported); 7. *§ to rest*; 8. *§ to repose* (be calm); 9. *§ (sur) to repose (on, upon)*; 10. *§ to depend (on, upon)*; 11. *§ to rely (on, upon)*; 12. *§ to confide (in)*; 13. *§ to trust (to)*; 14. (of birds) *to light*; 15. (of ground) *to rest*; 16. *§ to repose*; 17. *§ to lie up fallow*; 18. (of liquors) *to settle*.

Faire, laisser reposer, *to rest*; 2. *to repose*; 3. *to give up rest to*; 4. *to let up (a. o., a. th.) take rest*.

REPOSER [repòze] v. n. 1. *§ to rest*; 2. *§ to lean*; 3. *§ to lie up*; 4. *§ to rest* (be placed); 5. *§ to repose*; 6. *§ to rest* (sleep); 7. *§ to repose*; 8. *§ to lie up down*; 9. *§ to lay up o.'s self down*; 10. *§ to repose* (be still, unagitated); 11. *§ to repose* (be supported); 12. *§ to abide up*; 13. *§ to rest*; 14. *§ to repose*; 15. (of liquors) *to settle*.

Place pour —, 1. *§ resting-place*; 2. *§ breathing-place*. Laisser —, (agr.) *to lay up (ground)*.

REPOSOIR [repòzoir] n. m. 1. *§ altar* (serving as a resting-place in religious procession); 2. *§ resting-place*; 3. *§ pause*.

REPOUSSANT, E, adj. 1. *repulsive*; 2. *repulsory*; 3. *forbidding*; 4. *gruff*; 5. *shocking*.

Caractère —, 1. *repulsiveness*; 2. *gruffness*.

REPOUSSEMENT [repousman] n. m. (of fire-arms) *recoil*.

REPOUSSER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. *§ to push, to thrust back*; 2. *§ to give up (a. o., a. th.) a push*; 3. *§ to push, to thrust away*; 4. *§ to repel* (a. o., a. th.); 5. *§ to repulse* (a. o.); 6. *§ to drive up back*; 7. *§ to force back*; 8. *§ to beat up back*; 9. *§ to beat up off*; 10. *§ to spurn*; 11. *§ to drive up away*; 12. *§ to turn away*; 13. *§ to repel* (resist, oppose); 14. *§ to reject*; 15. *§ to remove*; 16. *§ to drive up away*; 17. *§ to reject* (with disdain); 18. *§ to resent*; 19. (of plants) *to put up forth, out again*; 20. *to send up forth, out again*; 21. *to shoot up forth, out again*; 22. (falc.) *to whistle off*; 23. (print.) *to prick in with type*; 24. *to prick in*.

1. — q. ch., q. u. de la main, *to push, to thrust back a. th., a. o. with o.'s hand*. 2. — une attaque, un ennemi, *to repel an attack, an enemy*. 3. — un assaillant, un ennemi, *to repulse to drive back an assailant, an enemy*. 4. — la force par la force, *to repel force by force*; 5. — les efforts de q. u., *to repel a. o.'s efforts*. 6. — la tentation, *to repel temptation*. 7. — une demande, une proposition, *to reject a demand, a proposal*. 8. — une offre vile, *to spurn a vile offer*. 9. — un affront, *to resent an affront*.

— (en arrière), *to push, to thrust up back*; — (en chassant), 1. *to drive up away*; 2. *to thrust up out*; — (en se défendant) *§ to ward off*; — (en éloignant), 1. *to push, to thrust up away*; 2. *to drive up away*; 3. *to beat up away, off*; — (par la force), 1. *to force back*; 2. *to force away*; — (en jetant), *to throw up back*; — (en rejetant), *to cast up off*; — du pied, *to spurn*; 3. *to kick away*.

REPOUSSER, v. n. 1. (of plants) *to spring up again*; 2. *to spring up, forth again*; 3. *to grow up again*; 4. *to come up again*; 5. *to shoot up, forth again*; 6. (of the hair, nails) *to grow up again*; 7. *to come up again*; 8. (of fire-arms) *to recoil*; 9. *to kick*; 10. (of springs) *to resist*; 11. *to spring up*; 12. *§ to be repulsive, forbidding*.

5. Une figure qui repousse, a countenance that is repulsive, forbidding.

REPOUSSOIR, n. m. 1. *starting-bolt*; 2. (paint.) *set-off*; 3. *punch* (dentist's instrument); 4. (tech.) *drift*.

REPREHENSIBLE, adj. *reprehensible*. Caractère, nature —, *reprehensibility*. D'une manière —, *reprehensibly*. **REPREHENSIF**, VE, adj. *reprehensive*; *reprehensory*.

REPREHENSION, n. f. *reprehension*.

REPRENDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like **PRENDRE**) (DE, from) 1. § to take √ again; 2. § to take √ up again; 3. § to take √ back, (back again); 4. § (sun, from) to recover; (to get back); 5. § to retake √; to recapture; 6. § (b. s.) to catch √ (take, surprise); 7. § to take √; to take √ away; 8. § to return to; (to take √ to again); 9. § to return upon; to come √ again upon, on; 10. § to resume (after absence); 11. § to resume (continue after interruption); 12. § to recover; to get √ again; 13. § to acquire; to obtain; to get √; 14. § (DE, for) to reprehend (a. o.); to reprove; to rebuke; to chide √; to reprimand; to check; 15. to reprehend (a. th.); to criticize; to censure; to blame; 16. to fetch (breath); 17. to regain (courage); to pluck up; 18. to recover (o.'s senses); to come √ to; 19. to retrace (o.'s steps); 20. (build.) to underpin; 21. (com.) to repurchase; 22. (need.) to sew up; 23. (need.) to take √ up (a stitch).

2. — les armes, to take up arms again. 3. § — ce qu'on a vendu, to take back what one has sold; § — un domestique, to take a servant back again. 4. — la terre sainte sur les Sarrasins, to recover the Holy Land from the Saracens. 5. — un navire, a prisoner, to retake, to recapture a ship, a prisoner. 7. Il a repris ce qu'il avait donné, he has taken away what he gave. 8. — ses habits d'hiver, to return to o.'s winter clothes. 9. La fièvre le reprit, the fever returned upon him. 10. — son siège, to resume o.'s seat. 11. § — son travail, to resume o.'s labour; § — une histoire, la conversation, to resume o.'s story, the conversation. 12. — ses forces, ses esprits, to recover o.'s strength, o.'s senses. 13. — une nouvelle vigueur, to acquire, to obtain, to get fresh vigour. 14. — q. u. de ses fautes, to reprehend, to reprove a. o. for his faults.

— (en emmenant, en emportant), to take √ away again; — (en étant), to take out (of); to take √ (from); — (peu à peu), (V. senses) to pick up again; — (en réparant), to repair.

— aigrement, to reprove sharply; — doucement, to reprove mildly. À —, (V. senses) exceptionable. — de plus haut, to begin √ farther back. On ne m'y reprendra plus, I'll not be taken, caught any more;) you won't catch me at that any more. Que l'on peut —, (V. senses) resumable. Personne qui reprend, (V. senses) reprove; reprehender.

REPRIS, E, pa. p. V. senses of **REPRENDRE**.

Non —, (V. senses of **REPRENDRE**) 1. § untaken; 2. § unrecovered; 3. § unresumed; 4. § unreprehended; unproved. Pouvoir être —, (V. senses) § 1. to be recoverable; 2. to be resumable.

SE REPRENDRE, pr. v. (V. senses of **REPRENDRE**) 1. (pers.) to correct o.'s self; 2. (of flesh, wounds) to heal; to close; to close up again.

REPRENDRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like **PRENDRE**) 1. (of plants) to take √, to strike √ root again; 2. (of plants) to grow √ again; 3. to return; to begin √ again; (to come √ back again); 4. (of diseases) (à) to return (upon); to attack (...) again; to come √ again (on, upon); 5. (pers.) to recover; to get √ better, well;) to pick up again; 6. (th.) to revive; (to take √ again); 7. (pers.) to answer; to reply; to return; to rejoin; to resume; 8. (of flesh, wounds) to heal; to close; to close up again; 9. (of rivers) to freeze again; 10. (man.) to change o.'s pace.

4. La fièvre lui a repris, the fever has attacked him again, has returned upon him, has come

on him again. 7. Mais, reprit-il, ..., but, answered, replied, rejoined he.

REPRESAILLE [reprézà-y'] n. f. sing. V. **REPRESAILLES**.

REPRESAILLES [reprézà-y'] n. f. (pl.) 1. reprisal; retaliation, sing; 2. reprisal (booty), sing.

Lettre, lettres de — s, letters of reprisal; letters of marque and =. De —, retaliatory; en —, retaliatory; by way of =, retaliation; par —, par mesure de —, by way of retaliation. User de —, 1. to retaliate; to make √ =; 2. (pour) to retaliate (...).

REPRESENTANT, n. m. 1. (pers.) representative; * representant; 2. (law) representative.

REPRESENTATIF, VE, adj. *representative*.

D'une manière représentative, *representatively*.

REPRESENTATION [—àcion] n. f. (th.) 1. representation; 2. exhibition (showing); production; 3. representation; exhibition; performance; entertainment; 4. (sing.) display, sing.; show, sing.; appearances, pl.; 5. (g. s.) appearance; mien; look; air; 6. (sing.) coffin (without a corpse) and pall, pl.; coffin, sing.; 7. (law) succession; 8. (philos.) representativeness.

— scénique, *dramatic representation*, exhibition, performance, entertainment. Sur —, *representatively*. Faire de la —, 1. to keep √ up appearances; 2. to make √ a display.

REPRÉSENTER, v. a. (à, to) 1. to represent; 2. to present again; 3. to exhibit; to produce; to bring √ forward; to show √; 4. to represent (a theatrical performance); to exhibit; to perform; to act; (to play; (to bring out; 5. to represent; to depict; to describe; to paint; 6. to represent; to personate; 7. (th.) to represent; to be the substitute of; 8. (law) to produce (cause to appear in person); to bring √ forth; 9. (theol.) to typify; to represent.

— obscurément, 1. to represent obscurely; 2. to shadow forth.

SE REPRÉSENTER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to present o.'s self anew, again; to reappear; to make √ o.'s appearance anew, again;) to show √ o.'s face again; 2. (th.) to occur, to happen again; to present o.'s self anew, again; 3. (pers.) to imagine; to fancy; to picture to o.'s self; 4. (law) to appear; to be forthcoming.

REPRÉSENTER, v. n. 1. (in petitions) to show √; to set √ forth; 2. to maintain, to support o.'s dignity; to keep √ up o.'s dignity; 3. to keep √ up appearances; 4. to make √ a display; 5. to have an imposing appearance.

— très-humblement, (in petitions) to show √, to set √ forth humbly.

REPRESSIF, VE, adj. *repressive*.

REPRESSION, n. f. *repression*.

REPRIMABLE, adj. *repressible*; that may be repressed.

REPRIMANDE, n. f. 1. reprimand; 2. reproof; upbraiding; rebuke.

Vive —, 1. sharp reprimand; 2. obijurgation. Faire une — à q. u., to give √ a. o. a =; to reprimand a. o.; to reprehend a. o.

REPRIMANDER, v. a. to reprimand; to reprehend; to reprove; to upbraid; to rebuke; (to lecture;) to take √ up. — aigrement, to = sharply; — doucement, to = mildly. Personne qui réprimande, reprove; reprehender.

REPRIMANT, E, adj. (did.) *repressive*.

REPRIMER, v. a. 1. § to repress; 2. § to repress; to subdue; to put √ down; 3. § to quell; 4. § to restrain; to curb; to check.

Chose qui réprime, *restrainer*; personne qui réprime, 1. *represser*; 2. *restrainer*.

REPRIMÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **REPRIMER**.

Non —, 1. *unrepressed*; *unsubdued*; 2. *unquelled*; 3. *unrestrained*; *unchecked*. Qui peut être —, § (V. senses) *restrainable*.

REPRIS, n. m. § *person taken again*. — de justice, *person who has undergone a judicial punishment*.

REPRISE, n. f. 1. § *resumption*; (taking back); 2. § *recovery* (getting back); 3. § *retaking* (by violence); 4. *recovery*; *reconquest*; 5. § (of ships) *recapture*; 6. § *reprise* (ship taken again); 7. § *resumption* (continuation); 8. § *return*; *renewal*; 9. § *revival*; 10. (of ballads, songs, verses) *burden*; *refrain*; 11. (build.) *underpinning*; 12. (com.) *repurchase*; 13. (fin.) *error*; 14. (law) *reprisal*; *recapitulation*; 15. (man.) *lesson*; 16. (mus.) *repetition*; 17. (mus.) *sign*, mark of repetition; 18. (need.) *darn*.

— perdue, (need.) *place fine-drawn*.

— de procès, (law) *revivor*; *demande en — de procès*, (law) *bill of revivor*.

Air à — s, (mus.) *catch*; *faisleur*, *faiseuse de — s*, *darnier*; *ouvrier*, *ouvrière en — s perdues*, *fine-drawer*; *raccommodage par des — s*, *darning*. À ... — s, ... times; à deux — s, *two several times*; *twice*; à plusieurs — s, *several times*; de —, (med.) (of fever) *secondary*. Faire des — s à, (need.) *to darn*; faire une —, *to resume*; faire une — perdue à, *to fine-draw √*.

REPRISER, v. a. (need.) *to darn*; *to darn up*.

REPROBATEUR, TRICE, adj. *of reprobation*.

REPROBATION [—àcion] n. f. 1. *reprobation*; 2. (theol.) *reprobation*.

Digne de —, *unworthy of =*; *unblest*; frappé de —, (theol.) *reprobate*. État de —, *reprobateness*. De —, (theol.) (th.) *reprobate*; en état de —, (theol.) (pers.) *reprobate*. Frapper de —, (theol.) *to reprobate*; frappé de —, (theol.) *reprobate*.

REPROCHABLE, adj. *reproachable*.

REPROCHE, n. m. 1. *reproach* (censure); 2. *expostulation*; 3. *vituperation*; 4. — s, (pl.) (law) *objections to the admissibility of a witness*, pl.

— amer, *bitter reproach*; *cruel* —, *cruel* =; *sanglant* —, *cruel* =; *objurgation*; *vif* —, 1. *cruel* =; 2. *objurgation*; *taunt*. Digne de —, *reproachable*; *reproachful*; exempt de —, *free from =*; plein de —, *reproachful*. Personne qui fait des — s, *upbraider*. Personne qui fait de vifs — s, *taunter*. À l'abri du —, des — s, *unblamable*; *wirebukable*; (free from =; avec —, 1. *reproachfully*; 2. *dispraisingly*; 3. *upbraidingly*; de —, 1. *reproachful*; 2. *expostulatory*; 3. *objurgatory*; *vituperative*; sans —, *unreproached*; *unblamed*; *blameless*; *unstained*; (free from =; sans — (pour), sans —, soit dit sans — (pour), no dispraise (to). Attirer des — s, à, to bring √ = on, upon; to draw √, to draw √ down = on, upon; s'attirer des — s, to incur =; être un — (pour), to be a = (to); faire un — (de), to reproach (for, with); faire un — à q. u. de q. ch., to reproach a. o. with a. th.; (to cast √ a. th. in a. o.'s teeth; faire des — s à), 1. to reproach (with); 2. (à, de) to expostulate (with, for); 3. (de) to upbraid (with, for); recevoir des — s de q. ch., to be reproached with a. th.; recevoir des — s de q. u., to be reproached by a. o.

REPROCHER, v. a. 1. (à, ... de, with) to reproach; 2. (à, with, for) to expostulate; 3. to upbraid; 4. (law) to

object to the admissibility of (witnesses).

1. — q. ch. à q. u., to reproach a. o. with a. th.; — à q. u. d'avoir fait q. ch., to reproach a. o. with having done a. th. 2. — q. ch. à q. u., to expostulate with a. o. for a. th. 3. — q. ch. à q. u., to upbraid a. o. with, for a. th.

— vivement, to launt; — q. ch. à q. u., to reproach a. o. with a. th.; (to cast v. a. th. in a. o.'s teeth; — les morceaux à q. u., to grudge a. o. what he eats and drinks.

SE REPROCHER, pr. v. 1. to reproach o.'s self; 2. to grudge o.'s self (a. th.).

REPRODUC-TEUR, TRICE, adj. (did.) reproductive.

REPRODUCTIBILITÉ, n. f. (did.) reproductibility.

REPRODUCTIBLE, adj. (did.) reproducible.

REPRODUCTI-F, VE, adj. (pol. econ.) reproductive.

REPRODUCTION [—daksion] n. f. 1. reproduction; 2. republication; reprinting; 3. (law) republication (of a will).

De la —, (V. senses) (did.) reproductive.

REPRODUIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like PRODUIRE) 1. § to reproduce; 2. § to present anew, again; to present; to how v.; to give v.; 3. § to republish; to reprint; 4. (law) to republish (a will).

Personne, chose qui reproduit §, reproducer.

SE REPRODUIRE, pr. v. (V. senses of PRODUIRE) 1. § (th.) to be reproduced; to come v. again; 2. § to reappear; to show v. o.'s self again; 3. § (th.) to occur, to happen again.

— fréquemment, to occur, to happen frequently; to be of common, frequent occurrence. Qui se reproduit fréquemment, of common, frequent occurrence.

REPROUVÉ, n. m. (theol.) reprobate.

De —, (theol.) reprobate.

REPROUVER, v. n. to prove anew, gain.

REPROUVER, v. a. 1. to reprobate (condemn); 2. to disapprove; to disapprove of; 3. (theol.) to reprobate.

REPS [rèps] n. m. "reps" (kind of silk).

REPTILE, adj. § reptile; creeping.

REPTILE, n. m. 1. (nat. hist.) reptile; § (b. s.) (pers.) reptile.

REPU, E, pa. p. V. REPAÎTRE.

REPUBLICAIN, E, adj. republican.

REPUBLICAIN, n. m. E, n. f. republican.

REPUBLICANISME, n. m. republicanism.

REPUBLICATION [—ikasion] n. f. republication.

REPUBLIER, v. a. to republish.

REPUBLIQUE, n. f. 1. republic (state governed by several); commonwealth; § republic (people); 3. commonwealth; state.

2. La — des lettres, the republic of letters.

REPUDIATION [—aksion] n. f. 1. § repudiation (of o.'s wife); (putting away); 2. § repudiation; rejection; 3. (law) renunciation.

REPUDIER, v. a. 1. § to repudiate o.'s wife; (to put v. away); 2. § to repudiate; to reject; 3. (law) to renounce.

Qui peut être repudié, repudiable.

REPUGNANCE [répugnans] n. f. 1. §, POUR, to repugnance; dislike; 2. OUR, to; à, to reluctance; loathness; unwillingness; backwardness.

Avec —, (V. senses) 1. repugnantly; with reluctance; reluctantly; unwillingly. Avoir —, une — à, pour, to have a reluctance (to); avoir de la —

(à) to be, to feel v. reluctant (to); to loath (to); to be unwilling (to); 2. POUR, to disrelish (...); to distaste

(...); sembler avoir de la —, to seem reluctant; donner de la — pour, to disrelish; éprouver de la — (à), to feel v. reluctant, loath, unwilling (to); surmonter, vainere ses —s, to surmount o.'s reluctance. Qui a de la —, repugnant; qui agit avec —, repugnant. J'ai de la — (à), I am reluctant (to); (it goes against me (to)).

REPUGNANT [répugnans] E, adj. (th.) (à, to) repugnant.

REPUGNER [répugn-yè] v. n. 1. (abs.) (th.) to imply, to involve contradiction; 2. (th.) (à) to be repugnant (to); to clash (with); 3. (pers.) (à, to) to be repugnant; 4. (th.) (à, to) to be, to feel v. reluctant, loath, unwilling.

Il répugne à q. u. (de), 1. it is repugnant to a. o., to a. o.'s feelings (to); 2. a. o. is reluctant, loath, unwilling (to). Je répugne (à), 1. it is repugnant to me, to my feelings (to); 2. I am reluctant, loath, unwilling (to).

REPULLULER, v. n. to repullulate; to multiply, to increase fast.

REPULSI-F, VE, adj. (phys.) repellent; repulsive.

Force répulsive, repellency; repulsive power.

REPULSION, n. f. (phys.) repulsion.

REPUTATION [réputasion] n. f. 1. reputation; repute; 2. character (reputation).

Bonne —, good =; goodness of character; mauvaise —, disrepute; bad =; badness of character. Compatible avec la bonne —, (th.) reputable. Avec perte de —, disreputably; de mauvaise —, (pers.) disreputable; of bad repute; en —, 1. in repute; 2. (th.) in request; en bonne —, reputable; in good repute; en grande —, in great, high repute; en mauvaise —, in bad repute; sans —, without reputation; of no repute. Avoir de la —, to have reputation; to be in repute; avoir la — de, to have the reputation of; défendre sa —, to defend o.'s reputation; to clear o.'s character; détruire la — de q. u., to take v. away a. o.'s reputation, character; être en — de, to have the reputation of; se faire une —, to get v. a reputation; to get v. into repute; mettre en —, to bring v. into repute; se mettre en —, to get v. a reputation; to get v. into repute; perdre q. u. de —, 1. to ruin a. o.'s reputation; 2. to ruin a. o.'s character.

REPUTER, v. a. (... POUR, ...) to repute; to account; to esteem; to hold v.

REQUERABLE, adj. (law) that a creditor must demand.

REQUERANT, E, adj. (law) suing.

REQUERANT, n. m. E, n. f. (law) 1. applicant; 2. plaintiff.

REQUERIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like ACQUERIR) 1. § (pers.) to request; to beg; 2. (pers.) (de, to) to demand (ask by authority); to summon; to call upon; 3. (pers.) to claim; to demand; 4. (th.) to require; to need; 5. (law) to pray.

REQUÊTE, n. f. 1. petition (to a constituted authority); 2. request; application; prayer; 3. (law) petition.

Maitre des —s, "maitre des requêtes" (member of the council of state next in rank to a counsellor); néant à la —, refusal. À la — de, 1. at the request of; on the application of; 2. (law) on the petition of. Accorder, accueillir une —, to grant a request; adresser, faire une —, to make v. a request; mettre néant à la — de q. u., to refuse a. o.'s request.

REQUÊTER, v. a. (hunt.) to search again.

REQUIEM [rèkuièm] n. m. requiem.

Messe de —, =.

REQUIN, n. m. (ich.) shark; white shark.

REQUINQUER (SE) pr. v. (h. s.) to spruce.

REQUINQUÉ, E, pa. p. (b. s.) spruce.

REQUINT, n. m. (feud.) twenty-fifth.

REQUISITION [rèkizision] n. f. 1. requisition; 2. (adm., law) application; 3. (law) demanding assistance.

Mettre en —, § to put v. into requisition.

REQUISITOIRE, n. m. (law) public prosecutor's address to the court; address; speech.

RESCIF, n. m. V. RÉCIE.

RESCINDANT, n. m. § (law) petition, application to annul a deed, judgment, &c.

RESCINDER, v. a. (law) to annul (deeds, judgments, &c. by reason of violence, fraud, &c.).

RESCISION, n. f. (law) annulment (of deeds, judgments by reason of violence, fraud, &c.).

RESCISOIRE, n. m. § (law) principal object of an application to annul a deed, judgment, &c.

RESCONTE, n. m. (com.) bill-book.

RESCRIPTION [rèskripsion] n. f. order (for the payment of money); cheque; check.

RESCRIT, n. m. rescript.

RESEAU, n. m. 1. § net-work; net; 2. § wire-work; 3. § system (collection, body); 4. (anat.) plexus; net-work; 5. (arch.) tracery; 6. (geom., trig.) (of triangles) chain; system.

— décoratif de la voûte en éventail, (arch.) fan-tracery. Faiseur de —x, net-maker.

RESEDA, n. m. (bot.) 1. (genus) reseda; 2. (species) mignonette.

— odorant, vulgaire, mignonette.

— des teinturiers, dyer's weed.

RESELLER [rèsellè] v. a. to saddle again.

RESERVATION [—aksion] n. f. 1. (law) reserve; reservation; 2. (can. law) reservation.

RESERVE, n. f. 1. § reservation (action); 2. § § reserve (thing reserved); 3. § reserve; caution; 4. store-room; 5. (bank.) reserve; rest; 6. (law) reservation; reserve; 7. (mil.) reserve; 8. (mil.) reserve; body of reserve.

— légale, (law) portion secured by law to the heir. Absence de —, unreserve; unreservedness; corps de —, (mil.) body of reserve. À la — de, with reservation of; avec —, reservedly; cautiously; coyly; distantly; shyly; en —, 1. § in store; 2. § spare; 3. § in reserve; 4. (tech.) spare; sans —, 1. without reserve; unreserved; 2. unreservedly; 3. unguarded; sous les —s, under the limitations. Être en — pour q. u. §, to be, to lie v. in store for a. o.; garder, tenir en —, 1. § to keep v. in store; to keep v. by; 2. § to reserve; to keep v. back; mettre en —, § to reserve; to lay v. up; se tenir en —, § to be reserved; (to keep v. back).

RESERVE, E, adj. 1. reserved; guarded; cautious; 2. coy; shy.

Faire le —, la —e, to pretend to be reserved.

RESERVER, v. a. 1. § § (à, to) to reserve; to set v. apart; 2. § (pour, for) to reserve; to save; to lay v. by; to put v. by; 3. to lay v. in store.

Être réservé pour q. u., (V. senses) to be reserved for a. o.; to be, to lie v. in store for a. o.

SE RESERVER, pr. v. 1. § § to reserve; 2. (à, for) to reserve to o.'s self; 3. (à, de, to) to reserve to o.'s self a right; 4. (à, de, to) to wait for an opportunity.

— q. ch., to reserve a. th. for o.'s self.

RESERVOIR, n. m. 1. reservoir; 2. (for water) tank; 3. fish-pond; pond; 4. (of fishing-boats) well; 5. (of pumps)

cistern; well; 6. (of steam-engines) cistern; tank; well; 7. (anat.) receptacle; 8. (build.) pond; 9. (mach.) reservoir; 10. (water-mill) stock; 11. (tech.) holder.

— d'air, (tech.) 1. air-box; 2. air-vessel; — d'eau, 1. reservoir of water; 2. well; 3. tank; — d'eau chaude, (of steam-engines) hot well; hot water well; — de la vapeur, (of steam-engines) steam-chamber; steam-reservoir.

RÉSIDENT, E, adj. resident.

Personne qui est — e, resident. Être — de, to be a resident of; to reside at.

RÉSIDENCE, n. f. 1. residence; abode; dwelling; (living); 2. (of functionaries) residence; 3. residency.

Non —, non-residence. Ecclésiastique obligé à —, residential. Établir sa —, to fix o.'s =, abode; to take up o.'s =; établir sa — en un lieu, (V. Établir sa —) to make a place o.'s =; être obligé à, à la —, to be bound to reside; faire sa —, to reside; to dwell; (to live; faire sa — en un lieu, (V. Faire sa —) to make a place o.'s =.

RÉSIDENT, n. m. resident (minister at a foreign court).

RÉSIDENTE, n. f. resident's lady.

RÉSIDER, v. n. 1. (à) to reside (at); to be a resident (of); to dwell (at); (to live (at); 2. § to reside (be); to dwell; 3. § (EN, in) to reside (consist); to lie v.

RÉSIDU, n. m. 1. (of liquids) settlement; settling; 2. † (of accounts, debts) residue; 3. (arith.) remainder; 4. (chem.) residuum; 5. (law) residuum.

RÉSIGNANT [rézinn-yan] n. m. resigner.

RÉSIGNATAIRE [rézinn-yatèr] n. m. resignee.

RÉSIGNATION [rézinn-yacion] n. f. 1. resignation (of rights); 2. † (of office) resignation; 3. § resignation (submission); 4. (can. law) resignation.

Avec —, resignedly; with resignation.

RÉSIGNER [rézinn-yé] v. a. 1. (à, to) to resign (an office); to lay down; 2. (can. law) to resign.

— son âme à Dieu, to resign o.'s soul to God.

RÉSIGNÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § resigned; 2. § resigned (submissive); 3. § all-enduring.

Être —, to be resigned.

SE RÉSIGNER, pr. v. (à, to) 1. to resign; to submit o.'s self; 2. to be resigned.

RÉSILIATION [—acion] n. f.

RÉSILIEMENT [rézilimant] n. m.

RÉSILIMENT, n. m. (law) cancelling.

RÉSILIER, v. a. to cancel; (law) to cancel.

RÉSINE, n. f. 1. resin; 2. rosin; colophony.

— commune, coarse rosin; — jaune, white =. — de térébenthine, =; colophony; common, black =. Pain de —, cake of resin; poix —, white =. Frotter de —, to rosin.

RÉSINEUX-X [réziné] SE, adj. 1. resinous; 2. (phys.) (of electricity) resinous. Propriété, qualité résineuse, resinousness.

RÉSIPISCENCE, n. f. resipiscence; repentance.

Venir à —, to repent.

RÉSISTANCE, n. f. 1. § (à, to) resistance; 2. § (à, ...) withstanding; 3. § opposition; 4. (law) (to orders) contumacy; 5. (med.) obstinacy; 6. (phys.) resistance.

Non —, non-resistance. — passive, (mech.) passive force. — à la chose jugée, (law) consequential, constructive contempt. Pièce de —, (culin.) solid joint. Avec — à la cour, (law) contumaciously; en état de —, (law) contumacious; sans —, 1. unresisted; 2. unresist-

ingly; sans opposer de —, unresisting. Apporter, faire de la —, to make v =; to resist; ne pas offrir de —, to make v no =; to be unresisting.

RÉSISTER, v. n. (à, ...) 1. § to resist; 2. § to withstand v; 3. § to abide v; to stand v out; 4. § to oppose; 5. § to hold v back.

Chose qui résiste, resistant; personne qui résiste, resistant; resister; with-stander. Qui résiste, unyielding; qui ne résiste pas, unresisting; yielding; à quoi on peut —, resistible; auquel on ne résiste pas, unwithstood.

RÉSISTIBLE, adj. resistible.

Qualité de ce qui est —, resistibility.

RÉSOLU, E, adj. 1. § (à, à) resolved (on, on, to); determined (on, on, to); bent (on, on); 2. resolute; determined; stout-hearted; stout.

1. J'y suis —, I am resolved, determined, bent on it; je suis — à le faire, I am resolved, determined, bent on doing it.

RÉSOLUBLE, adj. 1. solvable; 2. (did.) resolvable.

RÉSOLUMENT, adv. resolutely; stoutly.

RÉSOLUTI-F, VE, adj. (med.) resolute; resolute; discutient.

RÉSOLUTIF, n. m. (med.) resolute; resolute.

RÉSOLUTION [rézolucion] n. f. 1. § resolution; 2. § (de, to) resolution (decision); resolving; resolve; 3. § resolution (of difficulties, questions); 4. § resolution; vote; 5. (law) cancelling; 6. (math.) resolution; solution; 7. (med.) resolution; 8. (parl.) bill that has passed one of the two houses.

Homme de —, man of resolution; resolute man. Personne qui prend une —, resolver. Avec —, resolutely; stoutly. Avoir de la —, to be resolute; prendre une —, to take v a =; (to come v to a =.

RÉSOLUTOIRE, adj. (law) (of conditions) subsequent.

RÉSOLVANT, E, adj. † (med.) resolute; resolute.

RÉSOLVANT, n. m. † (med.) resolute; resolute.

RÉSONNANCE, n. f. resonance.

RÉSONNANT, E, adj. 1. resonant; 2. sonorous (loud); sounding; 3. (of sonorous bodies) clanking.

Être —, 1. to be =; 2. to resound; 3. to clank.

RÉSONNEMENT [rézonmant] n. m. 1. resound; resounding; 2. (of sonorous bodies) clank; clanking.

RÉSONNER, v. n. (DE, with) 1. § to resound (return a sound); 2. § to resound; 3. § to clank; 4. (of sonorous bodies) to clank.

Faire —, 1. § to resound; 2. § to clang; 3. § to clank; 4. § (of sonorous bodies) to clank.

RÉSORPTION [rézorpcion] n. f. (did.) reabsorption.

RÉSOUDRE, v. a. (RÉSOLVANT; § RÉSOLU, RÉSOLUS; § RÉSOLU; ind. pres. RÉSOLUS; nous RÉSOLVONS; pret. def. RÉSOLUS; fut. RÉSOLVRAI) 1. § (EN, into) to resolve (separate the component parts of); 2. § (EN, into) to melt; 3. § to solve; to resolve; (to settle); 4. § to unriddle (enigmas); 5. § to resolve on (a. th.); to determine on; to decide on; 6. § (à, to) to persuade (a. o.); to determine; to induce; to bring v; 7. (law) to cancel; 8. (math.) to resolve; 9. (med.) to resolve.

1. § Le soleil a résolu le brouillard en pluie, the sun has resolved the fog into rain. 3. — une question, un problème, to solve a question, a problem.

Qu'on peut — (en), resolvable (into).

RÉSOLU, E, pa. p. 1. § solved; resolved; settled; 2. (of enigmas) unriddled; 3. (th.) resolved on; determined on; decided; 4. (pers.) deter-

mined; persuaded; 5. (law) cancelled; 6. (math.) resolved; 7. (med.) resolved. Non —, 1. unsolved; unresolved; unsettled; 2. unresolved; undetermined; 3. uncanceled.

RÉSOLUS, pa. p. (th.) 1. resolved (separated into its component parts); 2. melted.

[Résous has no f.]

SE RÉSOLVRE, pr. v. 1. § (th.) (EN, into) to resolve (separate into its component parts); 2. § to melt; 3. § (th.) to be solved, resolved; 4. § (à, on; à, to) to resolve; to determine; 5. (à, to) to persuade o.'s self; (to bring v o.'s self.

RÉSPÉCT [rèspè] n. m. 1. respect (honour); 2. duty (submission); dutifulness; 3. reverence; 4. awe; 5. awfulness; 6. † respect; relation; regard, reference.

— filial, filial respect; — humain,

(sing.) 1. fear of the world, sing.; 2. wordly considerations, pl.; profond —,

1. profound =; 2. veneration. Avec —,

1. respectfully; 2. dutifully; 3. rever-

rentially; reverently; 4. awfully; avec

le — que je vous dois, saving your pre-

sence; avec un profond —, with pro-

found =; de —, (V. senses) reverential;

par — pour, out of = to; sans —, res-

pectless; sans — de, without any =

for; sauf —, sauf le —, sauf votre —,

sauf le — que je vous dois, 1. with due

deference; 2. saving your presence.

Assurer q. u. de son —, de ses —s, de

ses très-humbles —s, to present o.'s

=s to a. o.; avoir du — pour, to have

v = for; to pay v = to; s'écarter du

—, to be wanting in =; to be disres-

pectful; garder le —, to know v o.'s

distance; imposer le — à, to awe; to

overawe; imprimer le — à, to awe;

manquer de — à q. u., to be wanting

in = to, towards a. o.; to be disres-

pectful to, towards a. o.; porter — à

q. u., to show v a. o. =; se faire

porter —, to make v o.'s self respected;

présenter, rendre ses —s à q. u., to

pay v, to present o.'s =s to a. o.; non

retenu par le —, (V. senses) unawed;

saisir de —, to strike v with awe;

saisi de —, awe-struck; sortir du —,

to be disrespectful; to be wanting in

respect; tenir dans le —, to keep v at

a distance; tenir en —, to awe; to

keep v in awe. Qui commande le —,

commanding =; * awe-commanding.

[Respect never has the final t pronounced,

but the c is pronounced before a vowel or silent

h.]

RÉSPÉCTABLE, adj. 1. respectable

(honourable); 2. reverend; 3. venerable

Non, peu —, 1. disrespectful; 2. un-

reverend; 3. unvenerable. Caractère

—, 1. respectableness; 2. venerable-

ness.

RÉSPÉCTER, v. a. 1. § to respect;

2. to revere; to reverence; to be a re-

verencer of.

— peu, (V. senses) to disrespect. Se

faire —, to make v o.'s self respected.

Que l'on ne respecte pas, unrespected.

RÉSPÉCTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. respected; 2.

reversed; revered.

Non, peu —, 1. unrespected; 2. un-

reversed; unreverenced.

SE RÉSPECTER, pr. v. (pers.) 1. to

respect o.'s self; 2. to respect each

other.

RÉSPÉCTI-F, VE, adj. respective.

RÉSPÉCTUEMENT [—tivman] adv.

respectively.

RÉSPÉCTUEUSEMENT [—tivman] adv.

1. respectfully; 2. dutifully; du-

teously; 3. reverently; reverentially.

RÉSPÉCTUEUX-X [—tivé] SE, adj.

(pour, to; de, to) 1. respectful; 2.

dutiful; * duteous; 3. reverential.

Caractère —, nature respectueuse, 1.

respectfulness; 2. (th.) dutifulness.

RESPIRABLE, adj. 1. *respirable*; 2. (of air) *respirable*; *vital*.

RESPIRATION [—àcion] n. f. *respiration*; *breathing*.

— fréquente, quick =. Fréquence de —, quickness of =. Sans —, 1. without =; 2. *breathless*. Avoir la — coupée, to be unable to fetch o.'s breath; n'avoir pas la — libre, to be short-breathed; perdre la —, 1. to lose o.'s breath; 2. to gasp for breath; faire perdre la — à q. u., to stop a. o.'s breath.

RESPIRATOIRE, adj. (anat., physiol.) *respiratory*.

Voie —, (anat.) *windpipe*.

RESPIRER, v. n. 1. *to breathe*; *to respire*; 2. *to breathe*; to draw *breath*; 3. *to breathe* (live); 4. *to breathe*; to rest; to find *rest*; 5. *to desire ardently* (...); to wish (for); to long (for).

— convulsivement, to gasp. Faire des efforts, des efforts convulsifs pour —, to gasp for breath; to gasp. Temps de —, pour —, breathing-time. Qui ne respire pas, *unbreathing*.

RESPIRÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **RESPIRER**.

Non —, (V. senses of **RESPIRER**) *unbreathed*.

RESPIRER, v. a. 1. *to breathe* (inhale into the lungs); 2. *to inhale*; 3. *to breathe* (manifest); 4. *to desire ardently*; to wish for; to long for.

1. — un bon air, to breathe good air. 2. — l'odeur d'une fleur, to inhale the fragrance of a flower. 3. Tout respire la bonté, every thing breathes kindness.

RESPLENDIR, v. n. * (DE, with) to be *resplendent*; to shine *brilliantly*.

RESPLENDISSANT, E, adj. *resplendent*.

Très —, most =; *transplendent*. D'une manière —e, *resplendently*; d'une manière très —e, *most resplendently*; *transplendently*. Être —, to be *resplendent*.

RESPLENDISSEMENT [—disman] n. m. *resplendence*; *resplendency*.

RESPONSABILITÉ, n. f. (A, to; DE, for) 1. *responsibility*; 2. *accountableness*; 3. *liability*.

Sous sa —, on o.'s responsibility. Assumer sur soi la — de q. ch., to assume the = of a. th.; to take *upon* o.'s self the = of a. th.; décharger q. u. de —, mettre la — de q. u. à couvert, to hold *q. u. harmless*; to discharge a. o. from =; prendre sur soi une grande —, to assume great =.

RESPONSABLE, adj. (A, to; DE, for) 1. *responsible*; *answerable*; 2. *accountable*; 3. *liable*.

Non —, 1. *irresponsible*; 2. *unaccountable*. Se rendre — (de), to incur responsibility (for); 2. to incur liability (to).

RESPONSI-F, VE, adj. (law) *responsory*.

RESSAC, n. m. (nav.) *surf*.

RESSAIGNER [recienn-yé] v. a. to bleed *anew*, again.

RESSAIGNER [recienn-yé] v. n. to bleed *again*.

RESSAISIR, v. a. 1. *to re seize*; to seize *anew*, again; to take *again*; 2. *to recover possession of*; 3. (law) to *rescue*.

SE **RESSAISIR**, pr. v. (DE, ...). V. **RESSAISIR**.

RESSASSER, v. a. 1. *to sift again*; 2. *to bolt again*; 3. *to sift*, to examine again; 4. *to sift*; to scrutinize; to scan.

— les mêmes choses, to repeat the same things again and again, over and over again.

RESSAUT [recô] n. m. (arch.) *resault*.

Faire —, 1. to fall *abruptly* (out of

a horizontal line); 2. (arch.) to stand *out of the line*, range.

RESSAUTER [recôte] v. n. 1. to leap *out of the line*, range.

RESSAUTER [recôte] v. a. to leap, to jump over.

RESSELER [recèle] v. a. to saddle *again*.

RESSEMBLANCE [reçanblans] n. f. 1. *resemblance* (conformity); *likeness*; 2. *resemblance* (between the imitation of an object and the original); *likeness*.

— frappante, striking =. Avoir de la — avec, to bear *a resemblance* to; to be like; se tromper à la —, to be deceived by the =. La — n'y est pas, it is no likeness.

RESSEMBLANT [reçanblan] E, adj. 1. (absol.) *alike* (similar); 2. *like* (that resembles an original); that resembles.

1. Deux personnes très —es, two persons very much alike. 2. Un portrait —, a portrait like a. o.

Être —, 1. to be alike; 2. to resemble; to be like; not to be unlike.

RESSEMBLER [reçanblé] v. n. 1. (absol.) to be alike (similar); 2. (A, ...) to be like (similar); not to be unlike; 3. (A; DE, in) to resemble (an original); to be like (...); to be a... likeness (of); not to be unlike (...).

1. Des personnes qui ressemblent en tout, persons that are alike in every thing. 2. — à q. u. en q. ch., to be like a. o. in a. th. 3. — à q. u. de visage, to resemble, to be like a. o. in the face.

— à q. u. en beau, en bien, to be a handsome likeness of a. o.; — à q. u. en laid, en mal, to be an ugly likeness of a. o.; ne — à rien, to be like nothing else. Faire — à, to liken.

SE **RESSEMBLER**, pr. v. 1. (absol.) to be alike (similar); not to be unlike; 2. (pers.) (DE, in) to resemble each other; to be like each other; not to be unlike; 3. (pers.) to be uniform; not to vary o.'s performances.

— comme deux gouttes d'eau, to be as like as two peas. Cela ne se ressemble pas, there is no resemblance between the things. Qui se ressemble s'assemble, birds of a feather flock together.

RESSEMELAGE [recémmlaj] n. m. 1. *soling* (boots, shoes); *new-soling*; 2. *new-footing* (stockings).

RESSELER [recémmlé] v. a. 1. to sole (boots, shoes); to new-sole; 2. to sole and heel (boots, shoes); 3. to new-foot (stockings).

RESSEMER, v. a. to sow *again*.

RESSENTIMENT, n. m. 1. *slight attack* (of a disease, pain); *attack*; (touch); 2. *resentment* (anger from a sense of wrong); 3. + *g. s.* feeling; sense; 4. + *g. s.* sense; gratitude; 5. + *b. s.* injury; wrong.

Vif —, high resentment. Personne animée de —, *resenter*. Avec —, *resentingly*; plein de —, *resentful*; sans —, *unresented*. Conserver son —, to be *resentful*.

RESSENTIR, v. a. (conj. like SENTIR) 1. *to feel* *feel* (have the sense of); to experience; 2. *to feel* (mentally); to experience; 3. *to feel* *feel*; to entertain; to have a sense of; 4. *to manifest*; to show *feel*; to be the sign of.

1. — de la douleur au pied, to feel pain in o.'s foot; — du malaise, to feel uncomfortable; — les effets de la colère de q. u., to feel the effects of a. o.'s anger. 2. — la joie, le chagrin, to feel, to experience joy, sorrow.

RESSENTI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **RESSENTIR**) (paint., sculpt.) *strongly marked*, expressed.

Qu'on n'a pas —, sans être —, 1. *unfelt*; 2. *unresented*.

SE **RESSENTIR**, pr. v. 1. (DE, ...) to feel (disease, pain); 2. (DE) to

feel *the effects of*; to feel *feel*; 3. *to feel* *feel*; to perceive; 4. *to feel* *feel*; to be *resentful* (of).

RESSERREMENT [recérman] n. m. 1. *contraction*; 2. *restriction in the circulation* (of money); 3. *heaviness* (of heart); 4. (med.) *constriction*; 5. (med.) *stricture*; 6. (med.) (of the pores) *contraction*.

RESSERRER [recère] v. a. 1. *to tie again*; 2. *to tie tighter*; 3. *to tighten*; to straiten; 4. *to put away again*; to lay *by* again; 5. *to put up again*; 6. *to put in again*; 7. *to bind faster*; to draw *closer*; to rivet; 8. *to confine*; to draw *closer*; to confine; 9. *to confine*; to draw *closer*; to confine; to straiten; 10. *to confine*; to contract; to straiten; 11. *to compress*; to condense; 12. *to confine* (prisoners) *more closely*; to keep *in closer confinement*; 13. *to pen up* (water); 14. (did.) to constrict; to coerce; 15. (mil.) to close (the ranks) again; 16. (nav.) to take *in* (the sails) again; 17. (print.) to lock (forms) again; to lock up again.

1. — un cordon qui s'est défilé, to tie again a string that has come undone. 2. — un cordon qui est trop relâché, to tie tighter a string that is too loose. 3. — une corde, to tighten, to straiten a rope. 4. — ses affaires après s'en être servi, to put away o.'s things again after having made use of them. 7. — les liens de l'amitié, to bind faster, to draw closer the bonds of friendship. 8. — une rivière dans son lit, to confine a river within its bed. 9. — le pouvoir dans de justes limites, to confine, to restrain power within just limits. 10. — le commerce, to confine, to contract, to straiten trade. 11. — un discours, to compress, to condense a speech.

— (en attachant), 1. to tie again; 2. to tie tighter; 3. to tie in; — (avec des coins), to wedge in tighter; — (en rendant épais), to thicken; — (en liant), 1. to bind *again*; 2. to bind *faster*; — (en mettant près à près), to crowd closer, more; — (en pressant), 1. to press closer; 2. to clasp; — (en pressant entre deux corps), to squeeze closer; — (en retirant), to straiten; — (en tirant), 1. to pull tighter; 2. to pull in.

— étroitement, (V. senses) to coop in; — trop, (V. senses) to straiten; le ventre, to constipate; to confine the bowels.

SE **RESSERRER**, pr. v. (V. senses of **RESSERRER**) 1. *to tie again*; 2. *to tie tighter*; 3. *to draw closer*; to be riveted; 4. *to contract*; to be contracted, confined, straitened; 5. *to condense*; to be compressed; 6. *to retrench* o.'s expenses; to retrench; 7. (of money) to be restricted in o.'s circulation; 8. (of the weather) to become *feel*, to get *colder*.

RESSERRER [recère] v. n. to constipate; to confine the bowels.

RESSIF, n. m. V. **RÉCIF**.

RESSORT, n. m. 1. *spring* (flying back); 2. *spring*; *elasticity*; 3. *spring* (piece of metal bent, compressed); 4. *bender*; 5. *activity*; *energy*; *strength*; *force*; 6. *spring* (means of action); means, sing.; 7. (phys.) *elasticity*; 8. (tech.) *spring*.

— détendu, (tech.) *relaxed spring*; grand —, *main* =. A —, 1. with a =; 2. =. N'agir que par —, (pers.) to act at the instigation of others; avoir du —, 1. to be elastic; 2. to be active, energetic, strong; détendre un —, to relax a =; faire —, 1. to fly back; 2. (phys.) to resume o.'s elasticity; faire jouer tous ses —s, to exert o.'s every effort; ne se remuer que par —, (pers.) to move like clock-work. Qui fait —, *springy*.

RESSORT, n. m. 1. *jurisdiction* (extent); 2. *verge* (extent of the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the

king's, queen's household); 3. § department (part of business); province; 4. (law) resort.

Du —, (law) (de) 1. amenable (to); triable (before); 2. cognizable (in); du — de la justice, (law) triable; du — de q. u., in, within a. o.'s department, province. En dernier —, 1. (law) in the last resort; 2. § without appeal. Être du — de q. u., to be in a. o.'s department.

RESSORTIR, v. n. (conj. like SORTIR) 1. to go √ out again; 2. √ to come √ out again; 3. § (th.) to be set off; to show √.

Faire —, 1. √ to bring √ forward; 2. § to draw √ forth, out; 3. § to fetch out; 4. § to set √ forth, out; 5. § to set √ off; 6. § to show √ off.

RESSORTIR, v. n. (regular) (law) 1. (à, of) to be in the jurisdiction; 2. (of courts) (à, to) to be appealable.

RESSORTISSANT, E, adj. (law) (à, to) appealable.

RESSOUDER, v. a. to solder anew, again.

RESSOURCE, n. f. 1. resource; expedient; 2. shift; 3. supply; 3. —s, (pl.) resources (pecuniary means), pl.

Nouvelle —, 1. new —; 2. fresh supply. De —, plein de —s, (V. senses) fertile in resources; sans —, 1. beyond resource; 2. resourceless; 3. irretrievably. Avoir de la —, 1. to have resources; 2. (of horses) to be vigorous; n'avoir pas de —, (V. senses) to be past use; faire —, to procure resources; fournir des —s, to furnish, to supply resources. Il y a encore de la —, there is some resource left.

RESSOUVENANCE [reçouvance] n. f. † remembrance; recollection.

RESSOUVENIR (SE) pr. v. (conj. like VENIR) (DE, ...) to remember; to recollect.

Je m'en ressouviens, I remember, recollect it; vous en ressouvenez-vous? do you remember it?

Faire ressouvenir q. u. de q. ch., to remind a. o. of a. th. Il m'en ressouvient, (impers.) I remember, recollect it; vous en ressouvient-il? do you remember, recollect it?

[SE RESSOUVENIR may be used impersonally.] RESSOUVENIR [reçouvoir] n. m. 1. remembrance; recollection; 2. feeling of pain (physical).

RESSUAGE, n. m. 1. (chem., metal.) eliquation; 2. (tech.) sweating.

RESSUER, v. n. 1. (chem., metal.) to eliquate; 2. (tech.) to sweat.

Faire —, 1. (chem., metal.) to eliquate; 2. (tech.) to sweat.

RESSUI, n. m. (hunt.) lair (where animals dry themselves from the dew or rain).

RESSUSCITER, v. a. 1. √ to raise (the dead); to bring √ to life again; 2. § to give √ new life to; 3. § to revive.

RESSUSCITER, v. n. 1. √ to rise √ from the dead; to rise √ again; to be alive again; (to come √ to life; 2. * √ to raise the dead; 3. § to revive; to reanimate.

Personne qui fait —, §, revive (of).

RESSUYER [rèquiyé] v. a. to dry.

Être ressuyé, 1. to be dried; 2. (of linen) to be aired; laisser —, 1. to dry; 2. to air (linen).

SE RESSUYER, pr. v. 1. to dry; 2. (of linen) to air.

REstant, E, adj. 1. remaining; left; 2. (bot) restant.

REstant, n. m. (of a quantity, sum) remainder; rest.

RESTAURANT, E, adj. restorative.

RESTAURANT, n. m. 1. restorative; 2. eating-house; 3. chop-house.

Tenir un —, to keep √ an eating-house.

RESTAURATEUR, n. m. 1. √ § resto-

rer (person that repairs, reestablishes); 2. eating-house keeper; keeper of an eating-house; 3. master of a chop-house.

RESTAURATION [restoración] n. f. 1. § restoration; reestablishment; 2. (fine arts) restoration; 3. (pol.) restoration.

RESTAURATRICE, n. f. § restorer (lady that restores, reestablishes).

RESTAURER, v. a. 1. √ § to restore; to reestablish; 2. § to revive (a. o.); 3. (fine arts) to restore.

Être restauré, (V. senses) to undergo √ thorough repair; to be thoroughly repaired.

SE RESTAURER, pr. v. 1. to take √ refreshment; 2. to take √ food.

RETE, n. m. 1. √ remainder (what is left); rest; 2. remainder (of a quantity, sum); rest; 3. § (sing.) remains (part left from what has been taken away, destroyed); relics, pl.; 4. √ residue; remnant; 5. √ rest (others); 6. (sing.) leavings, pl.; 7. √ —s, (pl.) (of the table) scraps, pl.; 8. √ (b. s.) odd end; 9. —s, (pl.) (of the dead) relics; remains; mortal remains, pl.; 10. (law) residuum; 11. (math.) remainder.

—s mortels, mortal remains. Au —, in addition to which; besides; de —, 1. remaining; left; 2. * remainder; 3. spare; 4. to spare; 5. enough and to spare; du —, however; nevertheless; yet; et le —, and so forth; et ainsi du —, and so on, forth. Avoir de —, 1. to have remaining, left; 2. to have to spare; en avoir de —, to have more than enough; to have something to spare; demander son —, to wait for some thing more; ne pas demander son —, not to wait for a. th. more; donner son — à q. u., to give √ it to a. o. (beat, abuse); être en —, 1. √ to owe a part (of a debt); 2. to be in arrears; 3. § to be behindhand; faire son —, (play) to stake all one has before one; jouer de son —, 1. √ to play o.'s last stake; 2. § to employ o.'s last resources.

RESTER, v. n. 1. √ § to remain; to be left; to be left remaining; 2. √ to remain; to stay; 3. √ to remain; to stop; to stay behind; 4. § to remain; to continue; (to keep √); 5. § to stand √ (be); 6. (arith.) to remain; 7. (mus.) (sur, ...) to hold √ (a note); 8. (nav.) (à, ...) to bear √.

1. C'est là tout ce qui reste de ce bien, that is all that remains, is left of this property; il ne reste que cela, there remains, is left nothing but that. 2. L'un s'en est allé et l'autre est resté ici depuis, mais le troisième n'a resté que quelques jours, one went away and the other remained, stayed here ever since; but the third remained but a few days. 3. Un voyageur qui resta en route, a traveller that stopped on the way. 4. — inconnu, to remain, to continue unknown. 5. — stupéfait, to stand stupefied.

En —, 1. § to stop at (go no farther); 2. § to stop (discontinue doing a. th.); to leave √ off; en — là §, 1. to stop there; 2. to stop (discontinue) there; to leave √ off there; 3. to stop short; 4. to let √ it alone. — chez soi, à la maison, to remain, (to stay at home; to stay in. Faire —, (V. senses) to keep √ (cause to remain). — en arrière, 1. to remain, to stay behind; 2. to be left behind; 3. to fall √ behind; 4. (to hang √ back; (to lag behind; — bien, to remain on good terms (with a. o.); to keep √ in; — debout, 1. (pers.) to remain standing; to stand √; 2. (th.) to remain; to stand √. Reste (à) ..., it remains (to do a. th.); reste ... à ..., there remains ... to (do, be done); il reste à q. u., a. o. has remaining, left; il me reste, I have remaining, left; il me reste à, it remains for me to; il y est resté, it est resté sur la place, he was left dead on the field; où en sommes-nous restés? where

did we leave off? que reste-t-il à q. u.? what is left a. o.?

[RETE is conj. with avoir when it signifies to remain temporarily; and with être when it implies remaining permanently (V. Ex. 2).]

RESTITUABLE, adj. (à, to) 1. to be restored, returned; 2. (of money) repayable; 3. (law) entitled to relief.

RESTITUER, v. a. (à, to) 1. √ § to restore (a. th. that has been unjustly taken away, detained); to return; to make √ restitution of; (to give √ back; 2. § to restore (the text of an author); 3. (fine arts) to restore; 4. (law) to reinstate.

Personne qui restitue, (V. senses) restorer (of).

RESTITUE, E, pa. p. V. senses of RESTITUER.

Non —, (V. senses of RESTITUER) un-restored; unreturned.

RESTITUTEUR, n. m. restorer (of the texts of authors).

RESTITUTION [restitucion] n. f. 1. restitution; 2. restoration (of a text); 3. (fine arts) restoration; 4. (law) relief.

— de chose trouvée, (law) trover. Action en —, (law) action of detinue; action en — de chose trouvée, (law) action of trover. Faire —, to make √ restitution.

RESTREINDRE, v. a. § (conj. like CRAINDRE) (à, to) 1. to restrict; to restrain; to confine; to limit; 2. (b. s.) to stint; to straiten.

Personne, chose qui restreint, 1. restrainer (of); 2. stinter (of).

RESTREINT, E, pa. p. V. senses of RESTREINDRE.

Non —, 1. unrestricted; unrestrained; 2. unstinted; unstraitened. D'une manière —e, restrainedly. Pouvoir être —, to be restrainable.

SE RESTREINDRE, pr. v. (à, to) to restrict, to confine, to limit o.'s self.

RESTRICTIF, VE, adj. restrictive, restraining.

RESTRICTION [restriktion] n. f. § 1. (à, on, upon) restriction; restraint; 2. § reservation; reserve.

— mentale, mental reservation, reserve. Absence de —, unreservedness. Avec —, restrictively; sans —, 1. unrestricted; unrestrained; unqualified; 2. unreserved; 3. unreservedly. Appor-ter, mettre une, de la — (à), porter — (à), to be a restriction (to); to be restrictive (of).

RESTRINGENT, E, adj. (did.) restraining.

RESTRINGENT, n. m. (did.) restraining.

RESULTANT, E, adj. (law) (DE) resulting (from); arising (out of).

RESULTANTE, n. f. (mech.) resultant.

RESULTAT, n. m. (DE, of) result (effect).

RESULTE, v. n. 1. (DE, from) to result; 2. (DE) to be the result, consequence (of); to follow (from); 3. (DE, from) to appear (be evident).

[RESULTE is used in the inf. and in the 3rd pers. of the tenses of the ind. It is generally conj. with être.]

RÉSUMÉ, n. m. 1. recapitulation; summing up; 2. resumé; summary; 3. compendium; abridgment; epitome; short account; 4. substance; 5. (of judges) charge.

Au —, en —, on, upon the whole; after all. Faire un —, (V. senses) to make a resumé, summary; faire un — de, to make √ a resumé, summary of; to recapitulate; to sum up; faire son —, (of judges) to deliver o.'s charge.

RESUMER, v. a. 1. to recapitulate; to sum up; to make √ a summary of; 2. (of judges) to sum up.

SE RESUMER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to reca-

pitulate; to sum up; 2. (th.) to be recapitulated; to be summed up.

RESURRECTION [rezurrekcion] n. f. 1. resurrection (of the dead); rising; 2. (jest.) resurrection; resuscitation.

RESURRECTIONNISTE [rezurrekcionnist] n. m. resurrectionist; stealer of dead bodies.

RETABLE [retabl] n. m. (arch.) altar-screen; reredos; lardos; dosset.

RÉTABLIR, v. a. 1. || to repair thoroughly (restore to a former state); (to do) up; 2. || to restore; to reestablish; 3. || to reinstate; 4. || to recover; to recruit; 5. || (DE, from) to restore (a. o.); to recover; 6. || to reestablish; to set (a. o.) up again; to set (a. o.) up again in the world; 7. || to restore (the text of an author).

Personne qui rétablit, 1. § restorer (of); 2. § restorer (of a text). Qu'on ne peut —, (V. senses) unrecruitable.

RÉTABLI, E, pa. p. V. senses of **RÉTABLIR**.

Non —, 1. || unrepaid; 2. unrestored; unestablished; 3. § unrecovered; unrecruited.

SE RÉTABLIR, pr. v. (V. senses of **RÉTABLIR**) 1. § (pers.) (DE) to recover (from); to be restored to health; (to get) round; (to get) about again; (to get) the better (of); to get (over); 2. § (th.) to revive; (to come) round. — dans l'esprit de q. u., to recover, to regain a. o.'s good opinion.

RÉTABLISSEMENT [retablisman] n. m. 1. || thorough repair; doing up; 2. || restoration; reestablishment; 3. § reinstatement; 4. § recovery; 5. § (pers.) recovery of health; restoration to health; recovery; 6. § (th.) revival; 7. (pers.) reestablishment; setting up again in the world.

RETAILLER [retai-yè] n. f. (a. & m.) piece cut off.

RETAILLER [retai-yè] v. a. 1. to cut (a. o.) again; 2. to mend (pens, pencils); 3. (horol.) to retrim.

RETAPER, v. a. 1. to comb (hair) the wrong way; 2. to do (hats); 3. to curl and powder (wigs).

RETARD, n. m. 1. delay; 2. (of clocks, watches) slowness; 3. (horol.) slow (word marked on watches); 4. (mus.) retardation; 5. (nav.) loss.

Caractère porte aux —s, dilatoriness; cause de —, retarder. Avec des —s, 1. with delays; 2. dilatorily; en — (de), 1. || after, behind o.'s time (...); 2. § backward (by); 3. (com.) (of payments) overdue (...); 4. (com.) (of presentation) overdue; 5. (horol.) slow (...); too slow (...); 6. (post.) overdue (by); sans —, without delay. Apporter, causer, occasionner du — (a), to occasion, to cause delay (in); éprouver du —, to suffer delay; être en —, (V. senses of En —) (horol.) to be, to go (too) slow.

RETARDAIRE, adj. 1. (of taxpayers) in arrears; (behindhand); 2. in arrears; tardy; late; 3. (of recruits) that does not join his regiment in time. Être —, 1. to be in arrears; 2. to be tardy, late; 3. (of recruits) not to have joined o.'s regiment in time.

RETARDAIRE, n. m. 1. tax-payer in arrears; 2. person in arrears; 3. recruit that has not joined his regiment.

RETARDATION [—dacion] n. f. (mech.) retardation.

RETARDATRICE, adj. f. (mech.) retarding.

RETARDEMENT, n. m. 1. delay (action); retardation; retardment; 2. delay.

RETARDER, v. a. 1. to delay; to defer; to retard; (to put) off; 2. to delay (hinder); to retard; 3. (DE, ...) to put (back) (clocks, watches).

Personne qui retarde, 1. delayer; 2. retarder.

RETARDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **RETARDER**.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. undelayed; undeferred; 2. unretarded.

RETARDER, v. n. (of clocks, watches) 1. to lose (v.); to be, to go (too) slow; 2. (DE) to lose (v.); to be too slow.

RETEINDRE, v. a. (conj. like **CRAINDRE**) to dye (v) anew, again.

RETENDRE, v. a. V. senses of **TENDRE**.

RETENIR, v. a. (conj. like **TENIR**) 1. || to have again; to get (v) again; (to get) back again; (to get) hold again; 2. || to detain; to withhold (v); to keep (v); to keep (v) from; (to keep) back; 3. || § to retain (possession of); to keep (v); 4. || § to retain (preserve); 5. || § to reserve; to keep (v); 6. || to hold (v); to hold (v) back; to keep (v) back; 7. || to restrain; to curb; to check; to hold (v) in; 8. || to detain (stop, make to stay); 9. || to confine (by disease); 10. § to retain; to deduct; to take (v) off; to keep (v) back; 11. § to engage (secure beforehand); to secure; to take (v); 12. § to bespeak (v); 13. § to retain (secure the services of); 14. § to engage (invite a. o.); 15. § to restrain (repress); to check; to stay; to rein; to bridle; to bridle in; 16. § to retain; to remember; to recollect; 17. to hold (o.'s breath); 18. to restrain (cries); 19. to engage (servants); to hire; 20. to restrain (tears); to refrain from; 21. to contain (o.'s water); 22. (arith.) to carry; 23. (carp.) to secure; 24. (law) to retain (a cause).

1. — l'argent qu'on a prêté, to have, to get again the money one has lent. 2. — le bien d'autrui, to detain the property of others; — q. ch. à q. u., to detain, to keep a. th. from a. o. 3. || Ne — de ses conquêtes que quelques forteresses, to retain, to keep of o.'s conquests but a few fortresses; § — des idées, to retain ideas. 5. — une partie de q. ch. pour soi-même, to reserve, to keep a part of a. th. for o.'s self. 6. — q. u. qui va tomber, to hold, to hold back a. o. about to fall. 7. — un cheval, to restrain, to curb a horse. 8. — q. u. prisonnier, to detain a. o. a prisoner. 9. — q. u. dans sa chambre, au lit, to confine a. o. to his room, to his bed. 10. — en payant ce qu'on avait prêté, to retain, to deduct in paying what one had lent. 11. — une place q. p., to engage, to secure, to take a place a. wh.; — une loge au théâtre, to engage, to take a box at the theatre. 15. Cette considération me retient, this consideration restrains me. 16. — ce qu'on dit, to retain what one says.

— (par la bride), to bridle in; — (par les rênes), to rein in; — (en réprimant), to repress; to keep (v) down; — (en tenant soumis), to keep (v) under; — (en tirant), to draw (v) in.

— le cheval, les chevaux, (man.) to hold hard. Chose qui retient, (V. senses) restrainer; personne qui retient, (V. senses) 1. restrainer; 2. retainer. Qui retient, (V. senses) 1. retaining; 2. retentive (of).

RETENU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **RETENIR**) 1. reserved; cautious; 2. discreet; wary; prudent; 3. timid; (shy).

SE RETENIR, pr. v. (V. senses of **RETENIR**) 1. || to keep (v) back; to hold (v) back; 2. || (a) to seize (...); to seize hold (of); to hold (v) (on); to cling (v) (to); 3. || to stay; to stop; 4. § (pers.) (DE) to refrain (from); to forbear (v) (...); to keep (v) (from); to keep (v) o.'s self (from); 5. (th.) to keep (v) in; to keep (v) under; 6. (pers.) to contain o.'s self (resist a call of nature); 7. (man.) to hold (v) back.

RETENIR, v. n. (conj. like **TENIR**) 1. (of horses) to hold (v) back; 2. (rur. econ.) to breed (v).

RETENTI-F, VE, adj. (did.) retentive. Faculté retentive, pouvoir —, (did.) retentiveness.

RÉTENTION [rétancion] n. f. 1. reser-

vation; reserve; 2. (law) retaining (a cause); 3. (med.) retention; 4. (philos.) retention.

RETENTIR, v. n. (DE, with) 1. || to resound (be reverberated); 2. || to echo; to reecho; 3. § to resound.

Faire — || §, to resound.

RETENTISSANT, E, adj. || resounding.

Être —, to resound.

RETENTISSEMENT [retantisman] n. m. 1. || resounding; ** resound; 2. § echo; voice to repeat.

Avoir du —, (th.) to be echoed, repeated; (to make) v a noise.

RETENTUM [réintomm] n. m. 1. + (law) tacit article (of a sentence); 2. § mental reserve.

RETENUE [rétenu] n. f. 1. reserve; reservedness; 2. discretion; prudence; 3. contingency; 4. (adm., fin.) stoppage; 5. (engin.) (of suspension-bridges) fixture; 6. (school.) keeping in; 7. (sing.) (school.) pupils kept in, pl.

Elèves en —, pupils kept in. Avec —, (V. senses) 1. reservedly; 2. discreetly; prudently; 3. contingently; en —, (school.) kept in; sans —, (V. senses) 1. unreserved; 2. unreservedly. Avoir de la —, 1. to be reserved; 2. to be discreet, prudent; être en —, (school.) to be kept in; faire la, une — sur, (adm., fin.) to stop (a salary); to put (v) under stoppage; mettre en —, (school.) to keep (v) in; être mis en —, (school.) to be kept in.

RETERSAGE, n. m. (agr.) (of vines) second dressing.

RETESER, v. a. (agr.) to dress (vines) a second time; to give (v) a second dressing to.

RÉTIARE [récier] n. m. (Rom. ant.) retiarius (gladiator furnished with a net).

RETICENCE, n. f. 1. reserve (something withheld in the mind from disclosure); 2. concealment; 3. omission; 4. (rhet.) reticence; reticency.

Sans —, (V. senses) 1. unreserved; 2. unreservedly.

RÉTICULAIRE, adj. (anat.) reticular.

RETICULE, E, adj. 1. (arch.) reticulated; 2. (bot.) reticulate; reticulated.

Appareil —, (arch.) reticulated work.

RETI-F, VE, adj. 1. || (of horses) restive; 2. § (pers.) restive; unyielding.

Caractère —, humeur rétive, naturel — || §, restiveness.

RETI-F, n. m. VE, n. f. restive, unyielding person.

Faire le —, to be restive, unyielding.

RETIFORME, adj. (did.) retiform.

Disposition —, (did.) reticulation.

RETINE, n. f. (anat.) retina; innermost tunic.

RETIRADE, n. f. + (fort.) retirade.

RETIRATION [—acion] n. f. (print.) retiration.

Tirage en —, working the =. Aller, tirer en —, to work the =; to perfect.

RETIREMENT [reticman] n. m. (surg.) (of the nerves, muscles) contraction.

RETIRER, v. a. (DE, from) (V. senses of **TIRER**) 1. || § to redraw (v); to draw (v) again; 2. || § to remove; to withdraw (v); to take (v) away; to take (v); 3. || to redeem; to take (v) out of pledge; to take (v) out; 4. § (a, from) to withdraw (v) (cease to grant); 5. § to receive; to get (v); 6. § to derive; to obtain; to procure; to reap; (to get) (v); 7. § to harbour (a. o.); to afford an asylum to; to receive; 8. to draw (v) in (o.'s breath); 9. to revoke (a decision, decree); 10. to fire (fire-arms) again; to fire off again; 11. to retract (v) (o.'s word); 12. (law) to repossess o.'s self of; 13. (mil.) to draw (v) off.

2 — q. ch. de q. p., to remove, to withdraw, to take, to take away a. th. from a. wh. 4. — q. u. sa confiance, son estime, to withdraw from a. o. o.'s confidence, o.'s esteem. 5. — ... par

an d'une propriété, to receive, to get ... a year from an estate. 6. — de l'avantage, du profit, de la gloire de q. ch., to derive, to reap, to get advantage, profit, glory from a. th.

— (en appelant), to call off; — (en arrière), to withdraw; — (de bas en haut), to draw up; to take up; — (en choisissant), to select; to choose; to pick out; — (en creusant), to dig out, up; — (en filtrant), to strain out; — (avec force), to pull out; — (en ôtant) 1. to withdraw; to take away; 2. to take away; — (en rappelant), to recall; — (en faisant sortir), 1. to draw out; 2. to take out; 3. to remove; to withdraw.

RETIRÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RETIRER) (of places) retired; secluded; sequestered.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § § unremoved; 2. § § unredeemed. Pouvoir être —, (V. senses) to be derivable.

SE RETIRER, pr. v. (DE, from; à, to) (V. senses of RETIRER) 1. § (DE) to withdraw (from); to retire (from); to leave (from); 2. § (à) to withdraw; to go away (from); 3. § (b. s.) to withdraw; to be gone; 4. § (to go off); 5. § to withdraw (leave company); to retire; 6. § to retire (company's room for the evening); to withdraw; 7. § to retire to rest; to retire; 8. § to retire (from the exercise of a profession); 9. § to retire from office; to retire; 10. § to retire from the service; to retire; 11. § to retire (to take refuge); 12. § (th.) to contract; 13. § (th.) to shrink; to shrink up; 14. § (of the tide) to ebb; to ebb out; 15. § to ebb out; 16. § (of water) to subside; to retire; 17. § (mil.) to retreat; to make a retreat.

1. — d'un lieu de crainte d'être importun, to withdraw, to retire from a place for fear of being importunate. 2. Recevoir l'ordre de —, to receive orders to withdraw, to be gone. 6. — du barreau, du commerce, to retire from the bar, from business. 10. Les fibres se retirent, the fibres contract. 11. Le drap se retire à l'eau, cloth shrinks in water.

— (en s'enfermant), to seclude o.s. self; — (en se portant en arrière), to draw back; — (avec précipitation), to retreat; to make o.s. retreat; — (en quittant le monde), 1. to retire from the world; 2. to seclude o.s. self from society.

— du monde, de la société, to seclude o.s. self from society. Retire-toi! retire-toi! (V. senses) 1. withdraw! 2. leave the room! 3. (begone! be off!

RETIRER, v. n. 1. § to redraw; to draw back; 2. (nav.) (of the tide) to ebb; to go down.

RETOMBÉE [retonbé] n. f. (arch.) (of arches) springing.

RETOMBER [retonbé] v. n. 1. § to fall again; 2. § to fall down again; 3. § to fall; 4. § (sur, on, upon) to fall; 5. § (th.) (sur, over) to lap; 6. § (pers.) (dans, into) to relapse (return); 7. § (pers.) to relapse (into disease); to have a relapse.

1. — dans la même faute, to fall again into the same fault. 4. La perte, le blâme, la honte en retombera sur lui, the loss, blame, shame will fall upon him. 6. — dans le vice, to relapse into vice.

Faire — q. ch. sur q. u., (V. senses) to lay the blame of a. th. upon a. o.; to lay q. th. at a. o.'s door.

[RETOMBER is conj. with être.]

RETONDRE, v. a. (V. senses of TONDRÉ) (arch.) to clean off.

RETORDAGE, n. m.

RETORDEMENT, n. m. (a. & m.) twisting.

RETORDRE, v. a. (V. senses of TONDRÉ) 1. to twist again; 2. to twist (thread, twine); to twine; 3. (a. & m.) to twist.

Donner du fil à — à q. u., to give a. o. a great deal of trouble; (to cut work for a. o.

RETORQUER, v. a. § to retort (return the charge, argument of an adversary).

Personne qui rétorque, retortier.

RETORS, E, adj. 1. § twisted (formed into a thread); 2. § (pers.) artful; crafty; cunning.

RETORSION, n. f. retorting (returning charges, arguments).

Sujet à —, that may be retorted.

RETORTE, n. f. + (chem.) retort.

RETOUCHE, n. f. (paint.) after-touch.

RETOUCHER, v. n. (à, ...) 1. § to touch again; 2. § to rub up; 3. § § to retouch (improve); (to touch up).

RETOUCHER, v. a. § § to retouch (improve); to touch up.

RETOUR, n. m. 1. § winding (turning); meander; 2. § § return (going, coming back); 3. § vicissitude; change; turn; 4. § § return; conversion; 5. § retribution; requital; return; acknowledgment; 6. § difference; thing given over and above; thing given to boot; 7. § decline of life; decline; 8. § § artifice; art; trick; 9. (arch.) return; 10. — s. (pl.) (com. nav.) returns, pl.; 11. (law) reversion; 12. (nav.) home, homeward, return voyage; voyage home, in.

Prompt —, prompt, quick return. — de chasse, luncheon after hunting; — sans frais. (com.) (of bills) to be returned without expense. Bien qui fait un —, (law) reversion; côté en —, (arch.) = side; esprit de —, desire to return; personne investie du droit de —, (law) reversioner. Au — de q. u., on a. o.'s =; de —, 1. on o.'s =; 2. back; 3. — (mar. com.) homeward; home; in; en —, 1. in =; 2. (nav.) homeward; home-bound; en — de, in = for; sans —, (V. senses) 1. for ever; 2. irretrievably; irreparably; irrecoverably. Avoir de fâcheux — s. (pers.) to be odd, strange, whimsical; n'y avoir point de — avec q. u., there to be no end to a. o.'s resentment; devoir du — à q. u. 1. (in exchanges) to owe a. o. the difference; 2. § to owe a. o. obligation; donner ... de, en —, (in exchanges) to give ... difference; to give ... over, to boot; être de —, 1. to be returned; (to be back; 2. to get back; être sur son —, to be about to return; être sur le, son — §, to be on the decline, wane; (to be going down the hill; faire — (à), (law) 1. to revert (to); 2. (à) to revert (in); faire un — sur, to look back on, upon; payer de — §, to requite; to repay; to return. Qui n'est pas payé de —, unrequited; unrepaid; unreturned.

RETOURNE, n. f. (cards) trump-card; turn up card.

La — est de, en ..., ... is trump; ... is turned up.

RETOURNER, v. n. (DE, from; à, to) 1. § to return; to go back; 2. § to return; to go back; to go back again; 3. § to turn back; 4. § (à, to) to return (begin again); (to go back again; 5. (cards) (DE, ...) to turn up trump; to turn up; 6. (law) (à, to) to revert; 7. (law) (à, in) to recede.

1. — à un lieu où l'on a déjà été, to return, to go again to a place where one has already been. 2. — au lieu d'où l'on est venu, to return, to go back to the place whence one came. 4. — à son travail, to return to o.'s work; to go to o.'s work again.

— (en courant), to run back; — (en se mouvant rapidement), to spin round; — (en faisant quelques pas), to step back; — (dans son pays), to return, to go home; — (en poussant), to push back; — (en se roulant), to roll back; — (chez soi), to return, to go home.

— en arrière, 1. § to turn back; 2. § to recede; to go back; to relinquish a. th.; — sur ses pas, to turn back; to go back again; y —, (V. senses) 1. to do a. th. again; 2. to take a little more (at table); 3. to cut and come again; — vite, to run back. Désir de —, desire to return. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. to turn back; 2. to run back; savoir, voir de quoi il retourne §, to know, to see what is going on, forward. Qui retourne, reverts. N'y retournez pas! do not do that again! mind you do not do that again!

[RETOURNER, v. n., is conj. with être.]

RETOURNER, v. a. 1. § to turn (change the position of); 2. § to turn round; 3. § to turn about; 4. § to revolve (in o.'s mind); to turn over; 5. § to turn (clothes); 6. (sur, ...) to retrace (o.'s steps); 7. (agr.) to turn; to turn up; 8. (com.) to return.

— (en bas), to turn down; — (en mettant le dedans dehors), to turn out; — (en haut), to turn up; — (en poussant), to push back; — (en roulant), to roll back; — (dans un sens contraire), to turn over.

RETOURNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of RETOURNER.

Non —, (V. senses) unturned. Habit —, 1. coat turned; 2. § (pers.) turncoat (renegade); rat.

SE RETOURNER, pr. v. (V. senses of RETOURNER) 1. § to turn (change o.'s position); 2. § to turn again; 3. § (VERS, towards, to) to turn; to turn round; (to turn about); 4. § to move round; 5. § to manage; to turn about.

— (en bas), to turn down; — (en dedans), to turn in; — (en dehors), to turn out; — (en haut), to turn up; — (en détournant la tête), to turn away. — (dans un sens contraire), to turn over.

S'EN RETOURNER, pr. v. 1. to return, to go back; to go back again; 2. to return; to turn back.

— comme on est venu, to return just as one went, came.

RETRACER, v. a. 1. § to trace again; 2. § to retrace; to trace; 3. § to recount; to relate.

SE RETRACER, pr. v. (V. senses of RETRACER) 1. § (pers.) to retrace; to trace back; to recall to mind; to recollect; 2. § (th.) (à, to) to recur; to return.

RETRACTATION [rétraktation] n. f. 1. retraction; 2. recantation.

Faire —, to make a =.

RETRACTER, v. a. 1. to retract; to recall; 2. to recant; 3. to unsue a (an oath).

RETRACTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. retracted; recalled; 2. recanted.

Non —, 1. unretracted; unrecalled; 2. unrecanted. Pouvoir être —, to be retractable.

SE RETRACTER, pr. v. 1. to retract; to make a retraction; (to eat o.'s words; 2. to recant; to make a recantation.

RETRACTILE, adj. (nat. hist.) retractile; retractible.

RETRACTILITÉ, n. f. (nat. hist.) retractility; retractibility.

RETRACTION [rétraktion] n. f. (med.) retraction.

RETRADUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CON- DUIRE) 1. to retranslate; to translate again; 2. to translate; (to turn back again).

RETRAIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like TRAIRE) § (law) V. RETIRER.

RETRAIT, E, adj. (of grain) lean; shrunk.

RETRAIT, n. m. 1. contraction; 2. (of clay, metals) shrink; shrinkage; 3. (build.) offset.

RETRAIT, n. m. 1. (law) *regaining possession* (of real property alienated); 2. (law) *repurchase* (of litigious rights); 3. (parl.) *withdrawal* (of a bill).
— conventionnel, (law) *reemption*; — successoral, *repurchase of the share of a coheir sold to a stranger*.

RETRAITE, n. f. 1. *retreat* (action); *retiring*; *retirement*; *recess*; 2. *withdrawal*; *withdrawment*; 3. *retirement* (state); *retreat*; 4. *retreat* (place); *recess*; 5. *retreat* (place); *shelter*; *harbour*; 6. (b. s.) *resort*; *haunt*; *lurking-place*; 7. *recess*; *privacy*; 8. (of the ground, metals) *contraction*; *shrinkage*; 9. (of waters) *dereliction*; 10. (adm.) *superannuation*; 11. (adm.) *retiring-pension*; *pension*; 12. (build.) *offset* (in the foundations); 13. (build.) *set-back*; 14. (far.) *nail*; 15. (mil.) *retreat*; 16. (mil.) *tattoo* (beat of the drum).

Caisse, fond de —, des pensions de —, (pub. adm.) *superannuation fund*; contrôle, état nominatif des personnes mises à la —, (adm.) *retired list*; coup de canon de —, (mil.) *gun-fire* (in the evening); lieu de —, 1. *place of retreat*; *retreat*; *recess*; 2. *hiding-place*; mise à la —, (adm.) *superannuation*; pension de —, *retiring pension*, *allowance*. Dans la —, 1. *in retirement*; 2. *retiredly*; de —, (V. senses) (adm.) *retiring*; en —, (adm.) *superannuated*; on the *retired list*; sans —, sans pension de —, (adm.) *unpensioned*. Battre en —, (mil.) *to retreat*; *to draw off*; *to draw off o.'s forces*; battre la —, 1. *to beat the tattoo*; 2. *to beat the retreat*; se battre en —, (nav.) *to keep up*, *to maintain a running fight*; couper la — à q. u., *to cut off a. o.'s retreat*; donner — à, *to shelter*; *to harbour*; donner à q. u. sa —, *to superannuate a. o.*; *to pension a. o. off*; être en —, 1. *to retreat*; 2. (build.) *to set back*; faire —, 1. *to retreat*; 2. (build.) *to set back*; faire une —, 1. *to make a retreat*; 2. *to live in retirement* (for a short time); mettre à la —, (adm.) *to superannuate*; *to pension off*; être mis à la —, (adm.) *to be superannuated*; *to be pensioned off*; *to be put on the retired list*; opérer une —, *to effect a retreat*; prendre sa —, (adm.) *to retire upon a pension*; *to be superannuated*; sonner la —, 1. (hunt.) *to call off the hounds*; 2. (mil.) *to sound a retreat*.

RETRAITE, n. f. (com.) *redraft*.

Faire —, (com.) *to redraw*.

RETRAITE, E, adj. (of officers) *superannuated*; *pensioned off*; on the *retired list*.

Non —, (mil.) *unpensioned*.

RETRANCHEMENT [retranchman] n. m. 1. § *retrenchment* (suppression); 2. § *curtailment*; 3. § *recess* (place parted off); 4. (mil.) *intrenchment*; *retrenchment*.

— dans la dépense, *retrenchment*. Sans —, (V. senses) (mil.) *unintrenched*. Faire un —, (mil.) *to throw up an intrenchment*; forcer q. u. dans ses —s, dans ses derniers —s, dans son dernier — §, *to force a. o. in his stronghold*.

RETRANCHER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. § *to cut off*; *to strike off*; *to retrench*; 2. § *to curtail* (of); *to cut off short*; 3. § *to retrench* (suppress); *to take away*; 4. § *to cut (a. o.) off*; 5. § *to deduct*; *to defalcate*; 6. § *to stop the allowance of*; 7. (arith.) *to subtract*; 8. (mil.) *to intrench*.

1. — une branche d'un arbre, *to cut off a branch from a tree*. 2. — q. ch. à q. u., *to curtail a. o. of a. th.* 4. — q. ch. à q. u., *to cut a. o. off from a. th.*

Personne qui retranche, (V. senses) *defalcator*; *subtractor*. Qui tend à — §, *subtractive*.

RETRANCHE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **RETRANCHER**.

Non —, (V. senses of **RETRANCHER**) 1. *unretrenched*; 2. (mil.) *unintrenched*.

SE **RETRANCHER**, pr. v. § 1. (à, to) *to restrain o.'s self*; 2. (à, to) *to confine o.'s self*; 3. § *to retrench* (diminish o.'s expenses); 4. (mil.) *to intrench o.'s self*; 5. § (sur, ...) *to urge*; *to plead*; *to put forward*.

RETRAVAILLER [—va-yé] v. a. 1. § *to work again*; 2. § *to polish* (improve); *to file*.

RETRAYANT [retré-yan] n. m. E, n. f. (law) 1. *party regaining possession* (of real property alienated); 2. *repurchaser* (of litigious rights); 3. *reemptor*.

RÊTRE, n. m. V. **REITRE**.

RETRECIR, v. a. 1. § *to narrow*; *to make narrow*; 2. § *to straiten*; 3. § *to take in*; 4. § *to shrink* §; 5. § *to narrow*; *to contract*; *to confine*; *to limit*; *to cramp*; 6. (man.) *to make* (a horse) *narrow*.

RETRECIR, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **RETRECIR**) § 1. *narrow*; *contracted*; *confined*; *limited*; *cramped*; 2. § *straitened* (in circumstances).

Non —, (V. senses of **RETRECIR**) 1. § *unnarrowed*; 2. § *unstraitened*. Être tout —, (V. senses) *to shrink up* *to nothing*.

SE **RETRECIR**, pr. v. 1. § *to narrow*; 2. § *to be straitened*; 3. § *to shrink* §; *to shrink up*; 4. § *to narrow*; *to be contracted*, *confined*, *limited*, *cramped*; 5. (man.) *to narrow*.

RETRECIR, v. n. 1. § *to narrow*; 2. § *to shrink* §; *to shrink up*.

RETRECISSEMENT [—cisman] n. m. 1. § *narrowing*; 2. § *narrowness*; 3. § *straitening*; 4. § *shrinking*; 5. § *narrowing*; *contracting*; 6. § *narrowness*; *contractedness*; 7. (med.) *constriction*; *stricture*.

RETREMPER [retranpé] v. a. (V. senses of **TREMPER**) 1. *to temper* (iron, steel) *anew*, *again*; 2. § *to strengthen*; *to give renewed force*, *vigour* *to*.

SE **RETREMPER**, pr. v. (V. senses of **RETREMPER**) § *to acquire renewed strength*, *vigour*.

RETRIBUER, v. a. (DE, for) *to remunerate*; *(to reward)*; *(to pay)*.

RETRIBUÉ, E, pa. p. *remunerated*; *rewarded*; *paid*.

Non —, *unremunerated*; *unrewarded*; *unpaid*.

RETRIBUTION [—bucion] n. f. *remuneration*; *retribution*; *(reward)*; *(pay)*.

Sans —, *unremunerated*; *unrewarded*; *unpaid*.

RETROACTIF, VE, adj. *retroactive*. Effet —, = *effect*.

RETROACTION [—aktion] n. f. *retroaction*.

RETROACTIVEMENT [—tivman] adv. *retroactively*.

RETROACTIVITE, n. f. *retroactive effect*.

RETROCEDER, v. a. (law) *to reconvey*; *to reassign*; *to redemise*.

RETROCESSION, n. f. (law) *reconveyance*; *redemise*.

RETROGRADATION [—dicion] n. f. (astr.) *retrogradation*; *retrogression*.

RETROGRADE, adj. 1. § *retrograde*; 2. (astr.) *retrograde*.

Mouvement —, *retrogression*.

RETROGRADER, v. n. § *to retrograde*; *to go backward*; *to go back*.

RETROUSSEMENT [retroussman] n. m. 1. *turning up*; 2. *tying up*; 3. *tucking up*; 4. *cocking*.

RETROUSSER, v. a. 1. *to turn up*; 2. *to tie up*; 3. *to tuck up*; 4. *to cock*; 5. *to truss up* (sails).

RETROUSSÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of

RETROUSSER) (of the nose, turned up;) *snub*.

Avoir le bras —, *to have o.'s sleeves tucked up*.

SE **RETROUSSER**, pr. v. 1. *to turn up*; 2. *to tie up*; 3. *to tuck up*; 4. (pers.) *to tuck up o.'s gown*.

RETROUSSIS, n. m. 1. (of boots) *boot-top*; *top*; 2. + (of hats) *flap*; 3. (of uniforms, liveries) *facing*.

Mettre un — à, *to face* (coats).

RETROUVER, v. a. 1. § *to find* § *again*; 2. § *to recover* (obtain again); 3. § *to meet* § *again*; *to meet* §; 4. § *to recognize* (know again).

RETROUVE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **RETROUVER**.

Non —, (V. senses) *unrecovered*. Pouvoir être —, *to be recoverable*.

SE **RETROUVER**, pr. v. 1. § *to find* § *each other again*; 2. § *to find* § *o.'s self again*; *to be again*; 3. § *to meet* § *again*; *to meet* §; 4. § (th.) *to be met with again*.

Ne plus —, (V. senses) (pers.) *to be out*.

RETS [rè] n. m. 1. *net*; 2. *snare*.

RETUDIER, v. a. *to study again*.

RÉUNION, n. f. 1. § *reunion*; 2. § *union* (uniting into one); 3. § (pers.) *meeting*; *assembly*; 4. § (pers.) *assembly*; *party*; 5. § *suit*; 6. (pers.) *body*, *set of men*; 7. (th.) *set*; 8. (med.) *reunion*; 9. (relig.) *union*.

Nouvelle —, (V. senses) *after-meeting*. Maison de —, = *house*; *salle de* —, *assembly-room*. Dissoudre une —, *to dissolve a* =; tenir une —, *to hold* § *a* =.

RÉUNIR, v. a. (à, to) 1. § *to reunite*; 2. § *to unite*; *to join*; 3. § *to annex*; 4. § *to conjoin*; 5. § *to collect* (things); *to put* §, *to throw* § *together*; *to make* § *up*; 6. § *to assemble* (persons); *to collect*; *to throw* § *together*; *to get* § *together*; *(to muster)*; 7. § *to summon* (persons); *to call together*; 8. § (à, with) *to combine*.

Chose, personne qui réunit, (V. senses) *reuniter* (of); *propriété de* —, (V. senses) *conjunctiveness*.

RÉUNI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **RÉUNIR**) 1. (à, with) *united*; *in consort*; 2. (law) (of jurisdiction) *concurrent*.

Non —, (V. senses) *un assembled*. Être — à ses pères —, *to be gathered unto o.'s fathers*.

SE **RÉUNIR**, pr. v. 1. § *to reunite*; 2. § *to unite*; *to join*; 3. § (th.) *to be annexed*; 4. § (th.) *to gather*; *to be collected*; 5. § (pers.) *to reunite*; *to meet* § *again*; 6. § (pers.) *to assemble*; *to meet* §; *to come* § *together*; *to muster*; 7. § (pers.) *to club*; *to club together*; 8. § (th.) (à, with) *pour*, *to* *combine*; 9. § (th.) (à, with) *to blend*.

— en grand nombre, (V. senses) *to meet* § *in great numbers*; *(to muster strong)*.

REUSSIR, v. n. (DANS, in; à, in) 1. *to succeed*; *to have success*; 2. *to prosper*; *(to get* § *on*; *(to go* § *on*, 3. (of plants) *to thrive* §; *to prosper*.

1. — dans q. ch., *to succeed in a. th.*; — à faire q. ch., *to succeed in doing a. th.*

Ne pas —, 1. *not to* =; 2. *to come* § *to nought*; 3. *to fail* § *in the world*. — bien, fort, *to succeed well*; *to have great success*. Faire —, *to ensure the success of*; *to ensure success* §; *souhaiter à q. u. de* —, *to wish a. o. success*. Il réussit en tout, tout lui réussit, *he succeeds in every thing*. Qui ne réussit pas, *unsuccessful*.

REUSSITE, n. f. 1. *success*; 2. *issue*; *result*; *event*.

Mauvaise —, 1. *ill-success*; 2. *un-successfulness*; *unprosperousness*; 3. *miscarriage*. Sans —, 1. *unsuccessful*; 2. *unsuccessfully*; 3. *unprosperous*; 4.

unprosperously. Être sans —, to be unsuccessful.

REVALOIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like VALOIR) to return (good, evil).

REVANCHE, n. f. § 1. retaliation; 2. (b. s.) revenge (return of an injury); 3. (b. s.) return (of good); 4. (play) revenge.

En —, 1. by way of retaliation; 2. (g. s.) in return. Avoir sa —, (g. s.) to make √ a return; prendre sa —, 1. to retaliate; 2. § (b. s.) (de) to take √ o.'s revenge (for); prendre sa — de, to retaliate.

REVANCHER, v. a. 1. ∥ to defend (from attack); 2. § (b. s.) to revenge (return an injury); 3. § (g. s.) to return (good).

SE REVANCHER, pr. v. 1. ∥ to defend o.'s self (from attack); 2. § (b. s.) (DE, ...) to revenge (wrongs); 3. § (g. s.) (DE, ...) to return (good offices).

REVANCHEUR, n. m. ∥ defender (from attack).

REVASSER, v. n. 1. ∥ to have agitating dreams; 2. § (à) to dream (over, of); to muse (over).

REVASSERIE [révassri] n. f. 1. agitating dream; 2. § dream; musing.

REVASSEUR, n. m. § dreamer; muser.

RÊVE, n. m. 1. ∥ dream; 2. ∥ —s. (pl.) dreaming, ting.; 3. § dream; vision; fancy.

Beau — §, happy dream; fâcheux —, unpleasant —. — du jour, waking, day —. Arbre des —s, —tree. Comme un —, semblable à un —, —like. Avoir, faire un —, to have a —; faire un beau — §, to have a happy —; passer ... par des —s, to dream √ ... away; perdre ... dans des —s, to dream ... out. Qui ne fait pas de —s, dreamless.

REVÊCHE, adj. 1. sharp (to the palate); harsh; rough; 2. § (pers.) crabbed; cross-grained; dogged; 3. § (pers.) untractable; unruly; 4. (of diamonds) not polishable in all its parts.

REVEIL [révè-y] n. m. 1. ∥ § awaking; 2. alarm-clock; 3. alarm-watch; 4. (horol.) alarm; alarum; 5. (mil.) reveille.

À son —, on awaking. Avoir un fâcheux — §, to be cruelly deceived; battre le —, (mil.) to beat √ the reveille.

REVEILLE-MATIN, n. m., pl. —, 1. alarm-clock; 2. alarm-watch; 3. (of cocks) chanticleer; 4. § disturber of morning repose; 5. § intelligence received on awaking; 6. (bot.) wartwort.

Petit —, (bot.) (species) devil's-mill. REVEILLER [révè-yè] v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. ∥ § to awake √; (to wake √; to awaken; to rouse; to rouse up; (to wake √ up; 2. ∥ to awake (cause a. o. to arise); to wake √; to call up; 3. ∥ to beat √ up; 4. § to quicken; to stir up; 5. § to revive; to renew; to rouse; to call up.

1. — q. u. qui dort, to awake a. o. that is asleep. 2. — q. u. de bonne heure le matin, to awake a. o., to call a. o. up early in the morning.

Chose, personne qui réveille, (V. senses) § awakener (of); rouser (of); stirrer (of).

REVEILLÉ, e, pa. p. V. senses of REVEILLER.

Non —, qui n'est pas —, (V. senses) § unawaked; unawakened; unawakened.

SE REVEILLER, pr. v. (DE, from; à, to) 1. ∥ to awake √; (to wake √; (to wake √ up; to awaken; to rouse; 2. § (th.) to revive; to be renewed.

— en sursaut, to start up out of o.'s sleep; to start up. Chose, personne qui se réveille, waker.

REVEILLON [révè-yon] n. m. 1. collation in the middle of the night; 2. (paint.) strong touch of light.

REVEIL-MATIN, n. m., pl. —, V. REVEILLE-MATIN.

REVELA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. revealer; 2. (th.) detector; 3. (law) informer.

Non —, (law) concealer. — de ses complices, 1. impeacher of o.'s accomplices; 2. (law) king's, queen's evidence.

REVELATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. revelation; 2. (b. s.) discovery; 3. (law) information.

Non —, 1. non-revelation; 2. (law) negative misprision. Faire une —, 1. to make √ a —; 2. to make √ a discovery.

REVELER, v. a. 1. (à, to) to reveal; 2. to disclose; to discover; to divulge; to tell √; 3. (to) to blab out.

— ses complices, 1. to impeach o.'s accomplices; 2. (law) to become √, (to) turn king's, queen's evidence.

REVELÉ, e, pa. p. (V. senses of REVELER) (of religion) revealed.

Non —, 1. unrevealed; 2. undisclosed; undiscovered; undivulged; untold.

REVENANT [revnan] E, adj. (of the air, countenance) prepossessing; pleasing.

REVENANT [revnan] n. m. ghost; apparition.

REVENANT-BON, n. m., pl. REVENANTS-BONS, 1. ∥ perquisite; 2. ∥ bonus; 3. § emolument; advantage.

REVENDEUR [revandeur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. retailer; retail dealer; 2. dealer in old clothes, m. f.; 3. regrater.

Revendeuse à la toilette, old clothes woman.

REVENDEUR [revandikâcion] n. f. (law) claiming.

REVENDIQUER, v. a. 1. to claim; to demand; 2. to reclaim.

REVENDIQUÉ, e, pa. p. V. senses of REVENDIQUER.

Non —, 1. unclaimed, undemanded; 2. unreclaimed.

REVENDEUR [revandr'] v. a. 1. ∥ to sell √ again; 2. to regrate.

Avoir q. ch. à — §, to have enough of a. th. and to spare. En — à q. u., to be deeper than a. o.; to sell √ a. o. out and out.

REVENIR [revnir] v. n. (conj. like TENIR) 1. ∥ § (DE, from; à, to) to return; to come √ again; to come √; 2. ∥ § (DE, from; à, to) to return; to come √ back, (back again; 3. ∥ § (à, to) to return (begin again); 4. § (à, to) to return; (to come √ round; 5. § (b. s.) to return; to have a return of; 6. § (EN) to recover (...); to be restored (to); to return (to); 7. § (DE) to recover (from); to get √ over (...); to get √ round, about; 8. § (DE, from) to recover (from emotion); 9. § to recover o.'s senses; to come √ to o.'s self; (to come √ to; 10. § (th.) to recur (return to the mind); 11. (th.) to occur (return to the mind); to present o.'s self; 12. § (pers.) to return to a subject; to return; 13. § (SUR) to reconsider (...); to resume the consideration (of); 14. (DE) to alter o.'s opinion, (mind) (on); to think √ better (of); 15. § (SUR, DE, ...) to retract; 16. § (DE, ...) to recant; 17. § (à, ...) to adopt (the opinions of others); to embrace; 18. § (SUR, ...) to retrieve (errors in conduct); 19. (b. s.) (sur) to dislike (...); to take √ a dislike (to); to be weaned (from); to be cured (of); 20. § (pers.) to be appeased, pacified; to come √ to; 21. (DE, from) to accrue; to arise √; to result; to proceed; 22. § (à) to be similar (to); to be like (...); 23. § (à, to) to amount (be) (to be tantamount; to come √, 24. (à, to) to amount (in price); to come √; 25. §

(à) to please (...); to suit (...); to be to the taste (of); 26. (of food) to repeat; 27. (of spirits) to appear; (to) to walk; (DANS) to haunt (...); 28. (com.) to cost √; to stand √ in; 29. (law) (SUR, of) to claim on a guarantee; 30. (law) (SUR, of) to claim in contribution.

1. ∥ — encore une fois au lieu où l'on est, to return, to come once more to the place where one is. 2. ∥ — au lieu d'où l'on part, to return, to come back to the place departed from; § pour — à ce que nous disions, to return, to come back to what we were saying. 3. — à la charge, to return to the charge. 4. Une fête qui revient tous les ans, a festival that returns, comes round every year. 5. La fièvre lui est revenue, his fever has returned; he has had a return of his fever. 6. — en santé, to recover o.'s health; to be restored to health. 7. — d'une maladie, to recover from illness. 8. — de son étonnement, de sa frayeur, to recover from o.'s astonishment, fright. 10. Cela me revient dans, à l'esprit, that recurs to my mind. 11. Ce nom ne me revient pas, that name does not occur to me. 13. — sur une matière, une affaire, to reconsider a matter, an affair. 15. — sur ce qu'on a dit, to retract what one has said. 16. — de ses opinions, to recant o.'s opinions. 17. — à l'avis de ..., to adopt, to embrace the opinion of ... 19. — de ses défauts, de ses vices, to be weaned from o.'s defects, vices. 21. L'avantage qui revient d'une entreprise, the advantage accruing, arising, resulting from an enterprise. 23. Les deux choses reviennent au même, the two things amount, come to the same, are tantamount to the same. 25. Des manières qui reviennent à tout le monde, manners that please every one.

— (en croissant), to grow √ (to come √ again; — (en repaissant), to reappear; to appear again; — (en roulant), to roll back.

— à soi §, 1. to recover o.'s self, o.'s senses; to revive; to come √ to o.'s self again; (to come √ to; 2. to resume o.'s serenity; 3. § to return to the right path; to be reclaimed, s'en — ∥, to return; to come √ back; (to come √ back again; — de loin, 1. to have been in great danger (from illness); 2. to retrieve great errors; — toujours sur q. ch., § to harp upon a. th. En — d'une belle, to have had a narrow escape; — au même, to amount to the same; to be tantamount to the same; (to come √ to the same; — sur l'eau, to get √ afloat again; to retrieve o.'s losses; — toujours à ses moutons, to return to o.'s theme, topic, Faire —, (V. senses) 1. ∥ § to bring √ back; 2. ∥ to call back; 3. ∥ § to recover; to get √ back; to have back; 4. § to restore; 5. § to recover (from fainting); 6. § to revive; 7. § to reclaim (a. o.); 8. (culin.) to half-cook; 9. (culin.) to parboil. Il me revient de, I understand, I hear, I learn from (a. o.); j'en reviens toujours là que ..., I persist in thinking that... Je n'en reviens pas, I cannot recover from my astonishment. [REVENIR is conj. with être.]

REVENTE [revant] n. f. 1. (com.) resale; 2. regrating.

De — §, second-hand.

REVENTER, v. a. (nav.) to fill (sails) again.

REVENU [revnu] n. m. 1. —, (sing.) —s. (pl.) revenue; income, sing.; 2. (of public bodies) revenue.

—s casuels, perquisites; — fixe, certain, settled income; —s publics, de l'Etat, (pl.) public revenue, sing. Etat des —s, (of landed property) rental, rent-roll. Sans —, (V. senses) unrenewed. Avoir un — de ..., to have an income, a yearly income of...

REVENUE [revnu] n. f. young wood (of a coppice).

REVER, v. n. 1. ∥ (DE, of) to dream √; to be in a dream; 2. ∥ to rave; to be delirious, in a delirium; 3. § to dream (talk unreasonably); to rave; 4. § to muse √; to think √, to dream √; 5. (à, SUR) to think (of, over); to reflect (on); to consider (...); to examine (...).

1. — de combats, de naufrages, to dream of

battles, shipwrecks. 2. — à, sur une affaire, to think of an affair; to reflect on an affair.

— tout éveillé, to have waking, day dreams. Personne qui rêve, dreamer. Sans —, without dreaming; dreamlessly. Posséder à force de —, to dream o.'s self into. Dont on n'a point rêvé, (V. senses) undreamed; undreamed of; qui ne rêve pas, (V. senses) dreamless.

RÊVER, v. a. 1. || to dream; 2. § to dream (imagine); 3. § to ache for; to long for; (to dream of; to dream of nothing but.

Ne — que, to dream of nothing but. Il ne rêve que, his head runs on nothing but ...; nothing but ... runs in his head.

REVERBERANT, E, adj. 1. (of heat, light) reverberating; 2. producing reverberation.

REVERBERATION [—action] n. f. 1. || (of heat, light) reverberation; 2. + || (of sound) reverberation; repercussion; 3. + § rebound; consequence.

REVERBÈRE, n. m. 1. reflector of a lamp; 2. street-lamp.

Four, fourneau, foyer à —, 1. (tech.) reverberatory; reverberatory furnace; 2. reverberatory hearth. À —, reverberatory.

REVERBÉRER, v. a. || to reverberate (heat, light).

REVERBÉRER, v. n. (of heat, light) to reverberate.

REVERDIR, v. a. to paint green again. REVERDIR, v. n. 1. || to become green; to get green again; 2. || to reblossom; to blossom; 3. (§ (pers.) to grow young again.

Faire —, (V. senses) to green; planter là q. u. pour —, to leave a o. in the lurch.

REVEREMMENT [révéraman] adv. + reverently.

REVERENCE, n. f. 1. reverence (respect); 2. reverence (title); 3. (of men) bow; obeisance; 4. (of women) courtesy (inclination of the body).

— gauche, 1. awkward bow; 2. scrape. Avec —, reverentially; reverently; de —, reverential. Faire une —, 1. (of men) to make a bow, an obeisance; 2. (of women) to make a courtesy; faire une profonde —, to make a low bow, courtesy; faire des —s, to bow and scrape; tirer sa —, (jest.) to make a o.'s bow. — parler, sauf —, en parlant par —, 1. with reverence be it spoken; 2. saving your presence.

REVERENCIEL, LE, adj. (of awe) reverential.

REVERENCIEUSEMENT [—cieûzman] adv. reverentially; reverently.

REVERENCIEU-X [—cieû] SE, adj. 1. reverential; 2. (b. s.) bowing and scraping.

REVEREND, E, adj. (of the clergy) reverend.

Très —, right reverend.

REVERENDISSIME, adj. (of the clergy) most reverend.

REVERER, v. a. to revere; to reverence; to venerate; to hold in veneration; to be a reverencer of.

REVERIE [révi] n. f. 1. || delirium; raving; 2. § reverie; waking; day dream; dream; 3. § after-dream.

Sombre —, sombre reverie;) brown study. Tomber en —, to fall into a —.

REVERQUIER, n. m. V. REVERTIR.

REVERS [revèr] n. m. 1. || (th.) back; 2. || back stroke, blow; 3. § counterpart; 4. § (b. s.) reverse (change for the worse); 5. (of boots) top; 6. (of clothes) facing; 7. (of coats) lapel; 8. (of coins, medals) reverse; (back; 9. (fort.) reverse; 10. (nav.) hollow; 11. (play) back-stroke; 12. (print.) reverse.

Le — de la médaille, 1. || the reverse of the medal; 2. § the dark side of the picture. Coup de —, a back-handed blow; back blow. De —, (nav.) leeward; lee; weather. Donner un —, (play) to hit a back-stroke; mettre un — à, to face (clothing).

REVERSAL, E, adj. (law) by which an equivalent is agreed to be given for some contract entered into.

Lettres —es, letters =, pl.

REVERSALES, n. f. (law) letters by which an equivalent is agreed to be given for some contract entered into, pl.

REVERSEAU, n. m. (build.) flashing-board.

REVERSEMENT [revèrman] n. m. + (nav.) transshipment.

REVERSEUR, v. a. 1. || to pour out again; 2. || to decant; to pour off; 3. (com., fin.) (sur, to) to carry; 4. (nav.) to transship.

REVERSI,

REVERSIS, n. m. reversis (game of cards).

REVERSIBILITE, n. f. 1. (law) reversion; 2. (of land) remainder.

— conditionnelle, (law) contingent remainder. En —, (law) in remainder.

REVERSIBLE, adj. (law) 1. revertible; reversionary; 2. (of land) (sur, to) with remainder.

REVERSION, n. f. (law) reversion.

Personne investie d'un droit de —, (law) reversioner.

REVERTIER, n. m. (trictac) "revertier" (game).

REVESTIAIRE, n. m. + vestry.

REVÈTEMENT [revètman] n. m. 1. (build.) casing; facing; 2. (engin.) (of roads) coating; 3. (engin.) break-water; 4. (fort.) revêtement; 5. (join.) veneering; 6. (mas.) lining.

REVÊTIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like VÊTIR) 1. || to clothe; to give clothes to; 2. || (DE) to clothe (in); to dress (in); * to array (in, with); * to invest (with); * to vest; 3. || to put on (clothes); 4. § (DE, with) to clothe; to adorn; 5. § (DE, with) to invest (surround); 6. § (DE, with) to invest (give office, authority to); to vest; 7. § to assume; (to take up; to take up; 8. to buckle on (armour); 9. (build.) to case; to face; 10. (law) (DE, with) to invest; 11. (mas.) (DE, EN, with) to line; 12. (tech.) to coat.

1. — les pauvres, to clothe the poor. 2. — de la pourpre, to clothe, to array, to invest with the purple. 4. — ses pensées, to clothe, to adorn o.'s thoughts. 5. — de lumière, de gloire, to invest with light, glory. 6. — d'autorité, to invest with authority. 7. — une forme, to assume a form.

REVÊTU, E, pa. p. V. senses of REVÊTIR.

Non —, (V. senses) || 1. unclothed; * unclad; 2. unarrayed; uninvested; unvested.

SE REVÊTIR, pr. v. 1. || (DE) to clothe o.'s self (in); to dress (in); (to put on; * to array o.'s self (in, with); * to invest, to vest o.'s self (with); 2. § (DE, with) to clothe, to adorn o.'s self; 3. § (DE, with) to invest (surround) o.'s self; 4. § (DE, with) to be invested (with office, authority); 5. § (DE, ...) to assume; to take up.

REVÊU-R, SE, adj. thoughtful; pensive; musing.

REVÊU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. dreamer.

REVIENT [reviën] n. m. (com.) net cost.

REVIREMENT [revirman] n. m. 1. sudden change; 2. (bank., com.) transfer (of book-debts); 3. (nav.) tacking.

— de deniers, de fonds, de parties, (bank., com.) transfer (of book-debts).

REVIRER, v. n. 1. (nav.) to tack; to put about; 2. § to tack; to turn round; to change sides;) to rat.

REVISER, v. a. 1. to revise; to re-examine; to review; 2. to revise (writings).

REVISE, E, pa. p. 1. revised; reexamined; 2. revised (for the press).

Non —, unrevised.

REVISEUR, n. m. examiner.

REVISION, n. f. 1. revision; review; reexamination; 2. (of writings) revisal; 3. (law) review; 4. (print.) revisal.

Arrêt de —, (law) bill of review. Faire la — de, (print.) to revise. Dont on n'a pas fait la —, (print.) unrevised.

REVIVIFICATION [—action] n. f. (chem.) revivification; vivification.

REVIVIFIER, v. a. 1. to revivify; 2. (chem.) to revive; to vivificate; 3. (theol.) to regenerate.

SE REVIVIFIER, pr. v. (V. senses of REVIVIFIER) (chem.) to revive.

REVIVRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like VIVRE) 1. || to rise from the dead; to rise again; to return to life; to be alive again; (to come to life again; 2. § to live again; 3. § (th.) to revive; to spring up again.

Faire —, 1. || to raise from the dead; to bring to life again; 2. § to revive. Personne, chose qui fait — || §, reviver (of).

REVOCABILITE, n. f. revocableness.

REVOCABLE, adj. 1. revocable; 2. repeatable.

Caractère —, revocableness.

REVOCATION [—action] n. f. 1. revocation; 2. repeal; recall.

REVOCATOIRE, adj. (law) revocatory.

REVOICI, prep. (here is ... again, sing; here are ... again, pl.

REVOILÀ, prep. (there is ... again, sing; there are ... again, pl.

REVOIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like VOIR) 1. || to see again; 2. * to behold again; 3. || to meet (a. o.) again; 4. || § to reexamine; to review; to overlook; 5. § to revise (correct, modify); to be a, the reviser of; 6. (print.) to revise.

Personne qui revoit, 1. reviewer; 2. reviser.

REVU, E, pa. p. V. senses of REVOIR.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unrevised; 2. (print.) unrevised.

SE REVOIR, pr. v. 1. to see each other again; to meet again; 2. (th.) to be seen again.

REVOIR, n. m. + (pers.) seeing, meeting again.

Au —, jusqu'au —, till we meet again.

REVOLER, v. n. (à, to) 1. || § to fly again; 2. || § to fly back.

REVOLIN, n. m. eddy-wind.

REVOLTANT, E, adj. (pour, to) revolting.

REVOLTE, n. f. 1. || revolt; 2. § (th.) rebellion.

En —, en état de —, in revolt. Exciter, porter à la —, to excite, to rouse to =; se jeter dans la —, se mettre en —, to revolt; souffler la —, to excite, to rouse to =.

REVOLTÉ, n. m. || (à, contre, to) rebel; revolted.

En —, revolted.

REVOLTER, v. a. 1. || to excite, to rouse to revolt; to cause to revolt; to make revolt; 2. § to rouse; to excite, to stir up; 3. § to revolt; to be revolting to; to shock.

REVOLTÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of REVOLTER) (à, contre, to) rebel.

SE REVOLTER, pr. v. 1. || to rebel; to revolt; 2. § to rebel; 3. § to revolt; to be indignant.

REVOLTER, v. n. + to rebel; to revolt.

Faire —, 1. || to excite, to rouse to

revolt; to cause to revolt; to make \checkmark revolt; 2. \S to rouse; to excite; to stir up.

REVOLU, E, adj. 1. \parallel revolved (turned round); 2. \S accomplished; completed.

Avoir ... ans —s, to have completed o.'s ... year.

REVOLUTION [révolucion] n. f. 1. revolution; 2. (astr.) revolution; 3. (did.) verticity; 4. (mach.) step.

Mouvement de —, revolvency; personne opposée à la —, antirevolutionist. En —, 1. voluble; 2. \S in a revolution; 3. \S in a revolutionary state. Faire sa —, (astr.) to revolve; to perform o.'s =; mettre en —, to revolutionize. Opposé à la —, antirevolutionary.

RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE [révolucionèrr] adj. revolutionary.

RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE [révolucionèrr] n. m. revolutionist.

REVOLUTIONNER [révolucioné] v. a. to revolutionize.

REVOMIR, v. a. 1. \parallel to vomit; to vomit again; 2. to vomit; to bring \checkmark up.

REVOQUER, v. a. 1. to recall (ambassadors); 2. to dismiss (a. o.); 3. to revoke (a. th.); to repeal; * to reverse.

— en doute, to question; to call in question.

REVOQUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of REVOQUER.

Non —, 1. unrecalled; 2. unrevoked; unrepealed; * unreversed.

REVOULOIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like VOULOIR) to desire, to wish anew, again; to wish again for; * to will again.

REVUE, n. f. 1. survey; examination; 2. review (periodical work); magazine; 3. (mil.) review.

Grande —, (mil.) grand review; — hebdomadaire, weekly =, magazine. — mensuelle, monthly =, magazine; — trimestrielle, quarterly =. Personne qui passe en —, reviewer; rédacteur de —, editor of a =; reviewer. Être gens de —, to meet \checkmark often; faire une, la — de, 1. \parallel to survey; to examine; 2. \S to review; passer en —, (mil.) 1. to review; 2. \S to review; to take \checkmark a = of; passer la —, (mil.) to muster.

REVULSI-F, VE, adj. (med.) revulsive; repellent.

REVULSIF, n. m. (med.) revulsive.

REVULSION, n. f. (med.) revulsion.

REZ [ré] n. m. \ddagger level.

REZ [ré] prep. \ddagger on a level with; level, even with.

— pied, — terre, = the ground.

REZ-DE-CHAUSSEE, n. m., pl —, 1. ground-level; 2. ground-floor.

A —, level with the ground; au —, on the ground-floor.

RHABDOLOGIE, n. f. V. RABDOLOGIE.

RHABILLAGE [rabi-yaj] n. m. 1. \parallel repairing; mending; 2. \S patching up.

RHABILLER [rabi-yé] v. a. 1. \parallel to dress again; 2. \parallel to new-clothe; 3. \S to repair.

RHABILLEUR [rabi-yeur] n. m. V. RENOUVEUR.

RHAGADE, n. f. (med.) siphilitic fissure (of the anus); fissure.

RHAPONTIC, n. m. (bot.) bastard, monk's rhubarb.

— commun, Alpine dock; — faux, — des Alpes, bastard, monk's rhubarb.

RHAPSODIE, V. RAPSODIE.

RHENAN, E, adj. (geog.) Rhenish.

RHESUS [rézuss] n. m. (mam.) pig-tailed baboon.

RHÉTEUR, n. m. 1. rhetor; rhetorician; 2. (b. s.) rhetor.

RHÉTIEN [réciin] NE, adj. (geog.) Rhetian.

RHÉTORICIEN [—ciin] n. m. rhetorician

En —, rhetorically.

RHÉTORIQUE, n. f. rhetoric. De la —, of =; rhetorical. Suivant les règles de la —, rhetorically. Faire de la —, to rhetorize; faire sa —, 1. to study =; 2. to be in =; to be in the class of =.

RHIN, n. m. (geog.) Rhine.

Vin du —, Rhenish.

RHINANTHE, n. m. (bot.) cock's comb; yellow rattle.

— velu. — crête-de-coq, =.

RHINOCEROS [—rôss] n. m. (mam.) rhinoceros.

RHODIUM [rodioimm] n. m. (min.) rhodium.

RHODODENDRON [rododindron] n. m. (bot.) rhododendron; dwarf rose-bay; rose-bay.

RHOMBE [ronb] n. m. 1. (geom.) rhomb; rhombus; diamond; 2. (ict.) rhombo.

RHOMBOÏDAL, E, adj. rhomboidal.

RHOMBOÏDE, n. m. 1. (anat.) rhomboid; 2. (geom.) rhomboid.

RHUBARBE, n. f. (bot.) 1. (genus) rhubarb; 2. (species) bastard, monk's rhubarb; herb-patience; Alpine, patience dock; 3. (pharm.) rhubarb.

— blanche, (pharm.) white jalap. — des moines, (bot.) bastard, monk's rhubarb; herb-patience; Alpine, patience dock.

RHUE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) rue.

— des murailles, wall =.

RHUM [romm] n. m. RUM, rum.

Moût de —, =wort.

RHUMATIQUE, n. m. (med.) rheumatic.

RHUMATISME, n. m. (med.) rheumatism.

RHUME, n. m. cold (indisposition).

Grand, gros —, severe, violent cold. — de cerveau, = in o.'s head; — de poitrine, = on o.'s chest. Attraper un —, to catch \checkmark =; avoir un —, to have a =; gagner un —, to take \checkmark , to get \checkmark =.

RHUS [russ] n. m. (bot.) V. SUMAC.

RHYTHME, n. m. rhythm; rhythmus. Donner le — à, (mus.) to time.

RHYTHMIQUE, adj. rhythmical.

RIAILLERIE [ri-â-ri] n. f. \ddagger laughing (frequent).

RIANT, E, adj. 1. \parallel smiling (with a smile on o.'s countenance); 2. \S (th.) smiling; cheerful; 3. \S (th.) pleasant; agreeable.

RIBAMBELLE [ribanbèl] n. f. (1. (th.) string (long list); 2. (pers.) host; lot.

RIBAUD [ribô] n. m. E, n. f. \ddagger O ribald.

RIBAUDE [ribôdd] n. f. (culin.) baked apple dumpling.

RIBAUDERIE [ribôddri] n. f. \ddagger O ribaldry.

RIBLETTE, n. f. (culin.) 1. collop; 2. rasher.

RISLEUR, n. m. \ddagger prowler.

RIBORD, n. m. (nav.) streak.

RIBORDAGE, n. m. (nav.) damage done by one ship running on board another in shifting her berth.

RIBOTE, n. f. \ddagger debauch; intoxication; drunkenness.

Être en —, to be intoxicated, tipsy, drunk; faire —, to get \checkmark intoxicated, tipsy, drunk.

RIBOTER, v. n. to get \checkmark intoxicated, tipsy, drunk.

RIBOTEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. debauchee; drunkard.

RICANEMENT [rikannman] n. m. sneering.

RICANER, v. n. to sneer.

RICANERIE [rikannri] n. f. sneer.

RICANEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. sneerer.

RICANEU-R, SE, adj. sneering.

RIC-À-RIC, adv. (rigorously) with rigorous exactness.

RICHARD, n. m. \ddagger monied man; rich fellow; warm man.

RICHE, adj. 1. \parallel \S rich; 2. \parallel (pers.) rich; wealthy; opulent; 3. \parallel (th.) rich; valuable; precious; 4. \S copious; 5. \S (of stature) high; fine.

2. Un homme —, a rich, wealthy man; une — héritière, a rich, wealthy heiress.

Peu —, (V. senses) (pers.) unwealthy; not rich. — comme Crésus, comme un Crésus, comme un juif, un puits, as rich as a Jew.

[Riche in the 2nd senso may precede the noun (V. Ex. 2).]

RICHE, n. m. rich man.

Le mauvais — \ddagger , the = of the Gospel; un mauvais —, a = without compassion for the poor.

RICHEMENT [richman] adv. 1. \parallel \S richly; 2. \parallel richly; wealthily; opulently; 3. \S copiously.

RICHESSSE, n. f. 1. \parallel \S (sing.) riches, pl.; 2. —s, (pl.) riches, pl.; wealth, sing.; wealthiness, sing.; opulence, sing.; 3. \parallel \S richness (abundance); 4. \parallel \S richness (precious quality); 5. \S copiousness.

Dans la —, (V. senses) wealthily; opulently.

RICHISSIME, adj. \ddagger extremely, superlatively rich.

RICIN, n. m. (bot.) castor-oil plant; oil-tree; oil-nut.

Huile de —, (pharm.) castor-oil.

RICOCHER, v. n. (artil.) to ricochet.

RICOCHET, n. m. 1. \ddagger bird (fabulous) that repeats the same notes; 2. \parallel duck and drake (rebound on the water); 3. \S series; succession; 4. (artil.) ricochet.

Batterie à —, ricochet battery; feu à —, (artil.) = firing. Par — \S , indirectly. Faire des —s, 1. to make \checkmark , ducks and drakes; 2. (artil.) to ricochet. C'est la chanson du —, it is the same thing over and over again.

RICTUS [riktuss] n. m. \ddagger grimace; grinning; grin.

RIDE, n. f. 1. (on the face, skin) wrinkle; 2. \S wrinkle (roughness); 3. (on the water) ripple; 4. (bot.) wrinkle; 5. (nav.) (of sails, shrouds) laniard.

Sans —, unwrinkled; without a wrinkle.

RIDEAU, n. m. 1. \parallel \S curtain; 2. (of theatres) curtain; 3. (of trees) screen; 4. (fort.) rideau.

— d'entracte, (theat.) drop-scene; — de lit, bed curtain. Chute du —, fall of the curtain; * curtain-drop. Au lever du —, (theat.) when the curtain rises; derrière le —, 1. \parallel \S behind the curtain; 2. (theat.) behind the curtain.

Baisser le —, (theat.) to drop the curtain; envelopper, voiler d'un —, to curtain; faire, former —, (of trees) to form a screen; fermer, tirer le —, to draw \checkmark the curtain; ouvrir, tirer le —, to draw, to undraw \checkmark the curtain; tirer le —, (theat.) to drop the curtain. Tirez le — la farce est jouée \S , drop the curtain the play is over.

RIDELLE, n. f. (of carts) staff-side; stove-side.

RIDER, v. a. 1. \parallel to wrinkle (the face, skin); 2. \parallel to shrivel; 3. \parallel to crumple; 4. \S to wrinkle (make rough); 5. to ripple (water); 6. (did.) to corrugate.

Qui ride, (V. senses) (did.) corrugant.

RIDE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RIDER)

(bot.) rugose; rugous.

Non —, unwrinkled.

SE RIDER, pr. v. 1. \parallel (of the face, skin) to wrinkle; 2. \parallel to shrivel; to shrivel up; 3. \parallel to crumple; 4. \S to wrinkle (get rough); 5. (of water) to ripple.

RIDICULE, adj. (de, to; que [subj.]) ridiculous.

Une chose —, a = thing. Devenir

—, to become $\sqrt{}$ =; rendre —, to ridicule; to render, to make $\sqrt{}$ =; se rendre —, to render, to make $\sqrt{}$ o.'s self =; se rendre extrêmement, souverainement —, to render, to make $\sqrt{}$ o.'s self extremely, sovereignly =.

RIDICULE, n. m. 1. ridicule (quality); ridiculousness; 2. ridicule (art of turning into ridicule); 3. ridiculous thing; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ ridiculous person.

Un —, a ridiculous thing; un grand —, a very, most ridiculous thing. Avoir des —s, to be ridiculous in some things, respects; couvrir de — et de mépris, to laugh to scorn; donner un — à q. u., to bring $\sqrt{}$ a. o. into ridicule; to bring $\sqrt{}$ ridicule upon a. o.; se donner un —, des —s, to render, to make $\sqrt{}$ o.'s self ridiculous; se donner un grand —, to render, to make $\sqrt{}$ o.'s self extremely, sovereignly ridiculous; tomber dans le —, to become $\sqrt{}$ ridiculous; tomber dans un grand —, to render, to make $\sqrt{}$ o.'s self extremely, sovereignly ridiculous; tourner, traduire q. u. en —, to ridicule; to turn a. o. into ridicule.

RIDICULEMENT [ridikulman] adv. ridiculously.

RIDICULITÉ, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. ridiculousness; 2. ridiculous thing.

RIEULE, n. m. (bot.) goosegrass, sing.; cleavers, pl.

RIEN [ryin] adv. 1. nothing; not any thing; 2. any thing.

1. — de grand, nothing great; ne dire —, ne — dire, to say nothing; not to say any thing; n'avoir — dit ni — fait, to have said nothing and done nothing; not to have said or done any thing, il n'y a — qui rafraîchisse le sang comme une bonne action, there is nothing that refreshes the blood to much as a good action. 2. Qui vous dit — ? who says any thing to you?

— au monde, nothing in the world; no earthly thing; — de — (= at all; = of any thing; — de la sorte, = of the kind; no such thing; — de temps, trice; — du tout, = at all; — moins que, 1. any thing but; any thing, any one thing rather than; 2. next to =. Bon à —, good for =. Presque —, si peu que —, un peu plus que —, scarcely any thing; (next to =. À propos de —, for =; de —, (V. senses) trifling; en moins de —, in a trice; in no time at all; pour —, for =; 2. for a mere =; for a trifle. s'aboutir, ne conduire, ne mener à —, to come $\sqrt{}$ to =; s'arrêter, tenir à des —s, to stand $\sqrt{}$ on, upon trifles; s'avancer en —, to amount to =; avoir, trouver q. ch. pour —, to get $\sqrt{}$ th. for =, an old song; n'être — à q. u., (pers.) to be = (no relation) to q. u., n'être — auprès de q. u., (pers.) o. be = to a. o.; (= to be but a fool o. a. o.; n'être de — à q. u., (pers.) = (uninteresting) to a. o.; ne faire — de —, to do $\sqrt{}$ without having ome thing; se réduire à —, to come $\sqrt{}$ o =; ne savoir — de —, to know $\sqrt{}$ absolutely =; to know $\sqrt{}$ = at all; se signifier —, (th.) to be =; ne enir à — que (subj.), to be very near; e trouver vis-à-vis de —, to find $\sqrt{}$ o.'s self destitute; vendre pour —, to ell $\sqrt{}$ for =, for a mere =, for a song, or a trifle. Cela ne fait —, that makes o difference; that does not matter; omme si de — n'était, as if = at all pas the matter; il n'y a — que..., it is o time since....

[RIEN requires de before an adj. (V. Ex. 1); takes ne before the v. (V. Ex. 1); it may allow or precede an inf. (V. Ex. 1); it goes before past participles; when followed by a relative pr. it often governs the subj. (V. Ex. 1).]

RIEN [ryin] n. m. 1. nothing; mere nothing; 2. mere trifle.

RIEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. laugher; giggler.

Avoir les —s de son côté, to have the

laughers on o.'s side; mettre les —s de son côté, to turn off the laugh.

RIFLARD, n. m. 1. (old umbrella; 2. (carp.) horse-plane; 3. (mas.) parting-tool.

RIGAUDON, n. m. V. RIGODON.

RIGIDE, adj. § 1. rigid (severe); strict; 2. harsh; sharp; 3. (did.) rigid.

[RIGIDE may precede the n.]

RIGIDEMENT [rijidman] adv. § 1. rigidly; strictly; 2. harshly; sharply.

RIGIDITÉ, n. f. § 1. rigidity (severity); rigidity; strictness; 2. (did.) rigidity.

RIGODON, n. m. rigadon.

RIGOLE, n. f. 1. trench (small); 2. (engin.) trench; 3. (engin.) (of roads) culvert.

— latérale, (engin.) (of roads) side canal. — d'écoulement, side-canal.

RIGORISME, n. m. 1. austerity (in doctrine); strictness carried to excess; 2. hypercriticism.

RIGORISTE, n. m. f. 1. person rigid to excess (in doctrine); 2. hypercritic.

RIGORISTE, adj. 1. overrigid; overstrict; 2. hypercritical.

RIGOREUSEMENT [—reuzman] adv. 1. rigorously; 2. rigorously; strictly; harshly; sharply; 3. sternly.

RIGOREUX [—eù] SE, adj. 1. rigorous; 2. rigorous; strict; harsh; sharp; 3. stern; 4. searching.

Exactitude rigoureuse, strictness.

[RIGOREUX may precede the n.]

RIGUEUR, n. f. 1. rigour; 2. rigour; strictness; harshness; sharpness; 3. sternness.

À la —, 1. rigorously; with rigour; 2. strictly; à —, avec la dernière —, with the utmost rigour; à la grande —, most rigorously; en —, with rigour; en toute —, rigorously; with the utmost rigour. Être de —, (th.) to be indispensable; jouer de —, (play) to play the strict rule of the game.

RIMAILLE [rimà-y'] n. f. (b. s.) rhyming.

RIMAILLER [rimà-yé] v. n. (b. s.) to rhyme; to make $\sqrt{}$ bad rhymes.

RIMAILLEUR [rimà-yeur] n. m. (b. s.) rhymist; rhymester; rhymist.

RIME, n. f. 1. rhyme; 2. —s, (pl.) rhyme; verse, sing.

—s croisées, alternate =s. De, de la —, rhymic; sans —, rhymeless; sans — ni raison, without = or reason. N'avoir ni — ni raison, to have neither = nor reason.

RIMER, v. n. 1. § to rhyme; 2. § to have no connexion (with a. th. else).

Ne — à rien, (th.) to be senseless, nonsense.

RIMER, v. a. to rhyme.

RIME, E, pa. p. rhymed.

Non —, unrhymed; rhymeless.

RIMEUR, n. m. 1. rhymist; 2. (b. s.) rhymester.

RINCAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) rinsing.

RINCEAU, n. m. 1. (arch., paint.) foliage; 2. (her.) bough.

RINCER, v. a. to rinse.

— sa bouche, se — la bouche, to =, to = out o.'s mouth. Avoir été bien rincé, 1. (pers.) to have been drenched, soused; 2. to have had it well (have been reprimanded, beaten). Personne qui rince, rinser.

RINCURE, n. f. 1. —s, (pl.) slops (in which a. th. has been rinsed), pl.; 2. (sing.) slops (wine with too much water), pl.

RINGARD, n. m. (tech.) 1. fire-iron; 2. paddle.

RIOTER, v. n.) to titter.

RIOTEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. titterer.

RIPAILLE [ripà-y'] n. f.) feasting; good cheer.

Faire —), to feast; to have good cheer.

RIPE, n. f. (arts) 1. drag; 2. scraper.

RIPER, v. a. (arts) 1. to drag; 2. to scrape.

RIPOPEE, n. f. 1. (b. s.) slop (mixture of wines or liquors); 2. § slop (mixture of liquids); 3. § slipslop.

RIPOSTE, n. f. 1. repartee; 2. reply (by an act); answer.

Être vif à la —, to be quick in o.'s repartees; faire une —, to make $\sqrt{}$ a =.

RIPOSTER, v. n. 1. to repartee; to reply; 2. (DE, by) to rebut; 3. (fenc.) to parry and thrust.

RIRE, v. n. (RIANT; RI; ind. pres.

RIS; NOUS RIONS; pret. RIS; subj. pres.

RIE) 1. § to laugh; 2. § (th.) to smile; to have a smiling aspect; to look pleasant; 3. § (à) to smile (on); to be propitious (to); to favour (...); 4. § (A, ...)

to please; to charm; 5. § to giggle; 6. § to grin; 7. § to amuse, to divert o.'s self; (to make $\sqrt{}$, to be merry; 8. § to jest; to be in jest, sport;) to joke; to be in joke; to scoff (at); 9. § (b. s.)

(DE) to jest (with); to trifle (with); 10. § (b. s.) (DE) to laugh (at); to scoff (at); to make $\sqrt{}$ game (of).

— avec q. u. de q. ch., to laugh, to jest with a. o. about a. th.; bien — (de), to = heartily (at); to have a good laugh (at); — le dernier, to carry off the laugh; — intérieurement, en soi-même, to = to o.'s self; — jaune, to = the wrong side of o.'s mouth. — aux

anges, 1. to = immoderately; 2. to = to o.'s self; — dans sa barbe, sous cape, dans sa manche, to = in o.'s sleeve; — de bon cœur, to = heartily; — du bout des dents, de travers, to =

the wrong side of o.'s mouth; — du bout des lèvres, — à demi, to titter; — aux éclats, to burst out laughing; faire — aux éclats, to set $\sqrt{}$ in a roar; — à gorge déployée, to = immoderately; — aux, jusqu'aux larmes, to =

till the tears come into o.'s eyes; — au nez à q. u., to = in a. o.'s face. Disposition à —, risibility; histoire de

— (, for the laugh of the thing; mot pour —, joke. Et de —, and they burst out laughing; pour —, in jest; for

fun;) in fun; in joke; for o.'s sport. Apprêter à —, to make $\sqrt{}$ o.'s self a

laughing-stock; avoir le mot pour —, to be facetious, jocular; to crack o.'s

jest, joke; avoir toujours le mot pour —, to be full of jest; se chatouiller pour

se faire —, to do $\sqrt{}$ all one can to =; dire un mot pour —, to crack a jest, joke; éclater de —, to break $\sqrt{}$ out into

laughter; to burst $\sqrt{}$ out laughing; faire éclater de —, to set $\sqrt{}$ in a roar; s'empêcher de —, to refrain from

laughter; étouffer, suffoquer de —, to be suffocating with laughter; être pour

—, (th.) to be in jest, sport; pâmer, se pâmer de —, to die with laughing; prêter à —, to afford a subject of laughter; se tenir les côtes de —, to split $\sqrt{}$ o.'s

sides with laughing. En riant, 1. laughingly; 2. jestingly; in jest; in

joke; for o.'s sport;) for fun;) in fun; il n'y a pas de quoi —, it is no

subject for laughter; there is no thing to = at. Qui aime à —, laughing. Rira

bien qui rira le dernier, they have most to = at who laugh last; tel qui

rit vendredi dimanche pleurera, laugh to-day and cry to-morrow.

SE RIRE, pr. v. (b. s.) (DE) 1. to jest (with); to trifle (with); 2. to laugh

(at); to scoff (at); to make $\sqrt{}$ a mockery (of); to make $\sqrt{}$ game (of).

Se bien rire de q. u., to laugh at a. o. well; to have a good laugh at a. o.

RIRE, n. m. § 1. laughter; laughing; 2. laugh; 3. giggle; 4. grin.

— bruyant, loud laughter; — étouffé, 1. stifled, suppressed laugh; 2. giggle; — fou, immoderate =; gros

—, loud laugh; (horse-laugh; —

grossier, horse-laugh; — inextinguible, irrepensible; — moqueur, sneer; — prolongé, continued; — sardonique, sardonic grin. Accès de —, fit of —; éclat de —, burst of —. Exciter le —, 1. to excite; 2. to raise a laugh; exprimer par le —, 1. to laugh; 2. to grin; partir d'un éclat de —, to laugh out; to burst out laughing; to burst out into; to burst out laughing.

RIS, n. m. 1. laugh; 2. —, (pl.) laughter, sing.; 3. smile.

— moqueur, sneer; — sardonien, sardonique, sardonic laugh, grin.

RIS, n. m. (culin.) sweat-bread.

— de veau, —.

RIS, n. m. (nav.) (of sails) reef.

Garcette de —, —hank; —line.

Prendre un —, to take a reef in a sail; prendre un —, des — à, to reef (a sail).

RISDALE, n. f. V. RIXDALE.

RISEE, n. f. 1. (b. s.) laugh; laughter; 2. laughter mockery; 3. jest; butt; laughing-stock.

— du public, public laughing-stock.

Être la — de q. u. to be a o.'s jest, butt, laughing-stock.

RISEE, n. f. (nav.) 1. gust; 2. flaw.

Belle —, gale of wind. — de vent, 1. gust; 2. flaw.

RISER, v. a. (nav.) to frap (a boat).

RISIBILITE, n. f. (did.) risibility.

RISIBLE, adj. 1. (did.) risible (having the faculty of laughing); laughing; 2. laughable; risible.

RISQUABLE, adj. 1. adventurous; 2. that may be risked.

RISQUE, n. m. 1. risk; hazard; peril; 2. —s, (pl.) (com.) risk, sing.

Au — de, at the risk of; à ses —s et périls, at o.'s; à ses propres —s et périls, upon o.'s own head; à tout —, at all —s; at all adventures. Courir un —, to run a —; courir —, le — de, to run the — of; s'exposer à un —, to incur a —.

RISQUER, v. a. to risk; to hazard; to venture.

— le paquet, to risk, to venture all. Qui ne risque rien n'a rien, nothing venture nothing have.

RISQUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of RISQUER.

Non —, unrisks; unhazarded; un-ventured.

SE RISQUER, pr. v. (de) to risk (...); to venture (to, ...).

RISQUER, v. n. (de) to risk (...); to venture (to, ...).

— de faire q. ch., to risk doing a. th.; to venture doing, to do a. th.

RISSE, n. f. (nav.) V. SAISINE.

RISOLE, n. f. (culin.) "rissole" (meat pie).

RISOLE, n. m. (culin.) brown (part roasted brown).

RISSOLER, v. a. (culin.) to brown; to roast brown.

SE RISSOLER, pr. v. (culin.) to brown; to roast brown.

RISTORNE, n. f. (com.) cancelling an insurance.

RISTORNER, v. n. (com.) to cancel an insurance.

RIT [rit]

RITE, n. m. rite.

D'après le —, selon le —, ritually; du —, des —s, ritual.

RITOURNELLE, n. f. (mus.) ritor-nello.

RITUALISTE, n. m. ritualist.

RITUEL, n. m. ritual; prayer-book; service-book.

RIVAGE, n. m. 1. sea-shore; shore; beach; 2. (of lakes, small rivers, streams) bank; 3. (of large rivers) shore.

Sans —, without a —; shoreless.

RIVAL, n. m. E, n. f. rival.

Sans —, sans rivaux, without a —, =s; unrivalled.

RIVAL, E, adj. rival.

RIVALISER, v. n. (AVEC, DE, EN, in) to rival (a. o.); to emulate (a. o.); to vie (with a. o.); to compete (with a. o.); to strive (with a. o.).

— avec q. u. en, de q. ch., to rival, to emulate a. o. in a. th.; to vie, to compete with a. o. in a. th.

— ensemble (de), to rival, to emulate each other (in); to vie with each other (in).

RIVALITE, n. f. 1. rivalry; rivalryship; 2. competition; strife.

RIVE, n. f. 1. (of large rivers, streams) bank; shore; 2. (of small rivers, streams) shore; 3. (of woods) border; skirt; outskirts.

RIVER, v. a. 1. to rivet; 2. to rivet (nails); to clinch; 3. to rivet (bind faster).

3. — les chaînes, les fers de q. u., to rivet a. o.'s chains.

— à q. u. son clou, to clinch o.'s argument; to be a clincher.

RIVERAIN [rivra] n. m. 1. inhabitant of the bank of a river; 2. owner (of property situated along a forest, road, street).

RIVERAIN [rivra] E, adj. 1. (th.) situated on the banks of a river; 2. (pers.) possessing property situated along a forest, road, street.

RIVET, n. m. rivet (of a horse-shoe nail).

RIVIERE, n. f. 1. river (emptying itself into another river or into the sea); 2. (jewel.) (of diamonds) stream.

— haute, full river. Gens de —, = watermen; watermen. En pleine —, in the open. En descendant la —, down the —; en remontant la —, up the —.

RIVOIR, n. m. (tech.) rivetting-hammer.

RIVURE, n. f. (of hinges) pin.

RIXDALE, n. f. rix-dollar (Northern coin).

RIXE, n. f. 1. scuffle; 2. affray; 3. altercation; quarrel; dispute; wrangling.

RIZ [ri] n. m. (bot.) rice.

— au lait, = milk. Gâteau de —, = cake, pudding.

RIZE, n. m. rize (Turkish coin).

RIZIERE, n. f. rice-plantation.

ROB, n. m. (pharm.) rob.

ROB, n. m. (whist) rubber.

ROBE [rob] n. f. 1. (of women) dress; gown; 2. (of girls) dress; frock; 3. (of infant children) long robe; 4. robe (dress of state or ceremony); 5. (of certain animals) coat; 6. (of clergymen, lawyers, professors) gown; 7. (of pupils, students in certain colleges, universities) gown; 8. long robe (profession of the law); 9. cloth (profession of clergymen); 10. (of certain vegetables, fruits) husk.

— décolletée, low dress; — montante, high —. —s de cérémonie, state robes, pl.; — de chambre, dressing, morning gown; — de cheval, horse-hide; — de noce, wedding gown; — de ville, walking —. Gens de —, gentlemen of the long robe; homme de —, homme qui porte la —, gownsman. À —, (V. senses) gownned; with a gown; en —, (V. senses) in a gown; with o.'s gown on; gownned. Être en —, (V. senses) 1. to be in o.'s robes; 2. to be gownned; ôter sa —, (V. senses) to unrobe; porter la — noire, to belong to the cloth; revêtir d'une —, (V. senses) to robe; to attire in a robe; se revêtir de sa —, (V. senses) to robe.

ROBER, v. a. to bark (madder).

ROBIN, n. m. 1. Robin; 2. (b. s.) limb of the law (lawyer).

C'est un plaisant —, he is a contemptible, pitiful fellow.

ROBINET, n. m. 1. cock (instrument for permitting or arresting the flow of a liquid); 2. tap; 3. (of a cock) plug.

— à deux eaux, faces, fins, two way, double-valve cock; — à quatre eaux, faces, fins, four-way; — d'eau tiède, proser; (regular proser); — d'essai, 1. trial; 2. (of pumps) pet; — de vidange, (steam-eng.) blow-off. Fermer le —, 1. to turn off the; 2. (de) to turn off; ouvrir le —, 1. to turn on the; 2. (de) to turn on.

ROBINIER, n. m. (bot.) robinia; bastard, false, common acacia; locust-tree.

ROBORATI-F, VE, adj. ‡ (med.) roborant.

ROBRE, n. m. (whist) rubber.

ROBUSTE, adj. robust; hardy.

Peu —, not robust; unhardy. Nature —, robustness; hardness. D'une manière —, robustly.

ROBUSTEMENT, adv. ‡ robustly; hardily.

ROC, n. m. 1. rock (considered with respect to the nature or quality of the stone); 2. (chess) rook; castling; 3. (orn.) rock (vulture or condor).

— escarpé, steep rock; crag. Fragment de —, 1. fragment of a —; 2. boulder-stone. De —, (V. senses) rocky.

ROCAILLE [rokä-y] n. f. rock-work.

ROCAILLEUR [rokä-yeur] n. m. rock-work maker.

ROCAILLEU-X [rokä-yè] SE, adj. 1. flinty; stony; 2. § (of style) rugged; rough; harsh.

ROCAMBOLE [rokanbol] n. f. (hort.) rocambole.

ROCELLE, n. f. (bot.) orchal; orchell.

— pourpre des anciens, =.

ROCHE, n. f. 1. rock (in great masses of different qualities); 2. § rock (insensibility); flint; steel; 3. (geol., min.) rock.

— crayeuse, (min.) chalk rock; — primitive, primary, primitive; —s trapéennes, (geol.) trap —s. — de trapéporphyre, (min.) whin. Abondance de —s, rockiness; affleurement, crête de —, (geol.) = head; bassin de —, (geol.) = basin. De —, (V. senses) 1. rocky; 2. flinty; de la bonne — §, (pers.) true blue; de vieille —, (pers.) old fashioned; of the old school; sans —, rockless.

ROCHER, n. m. 1. rock (high, steep and rising in a point); 2. (conch.) murex.

— escarpé, steep rock; crag. — d'or, (min.) golden =. Mur de —, = work; pointe de —, crag. Sans —, without =; * rockless. Echouer contre un —, to split upon a =; parler aux —s, to talk to stones (hard-hearted people).

ROCHERAIE [rochrè] n. f. (orn.) rock-dove.

ROCHET, n. m. 1. rocket (surplice); 2. (horol.) rack; ratch; 3. (lock.) ratchet; 4. (mach.) clink.

Roue à —, 1. (horol.) ratchet-wheel; 2. (mach.) clink.

ROCHEU-X [—è] SE, adj. (geol.) rocky.

Monts —, (geog.) = mountains.

ROCK, n. m. (orn.) rock (vulture, condor).

ROCOU, n. m. V. ROUCOU.

ROCOUYER, n. m. V. RATCOUYER.

RÔDER, v. n. 1. to ramble; to rove; to roam; 2. ‡ (b. s.) to prowl.

— ça et là, — partout, to prowl about.

RÔDEUR, n. m. 1. rambler; rover; 2. ‡ (b. s.) prowler.

— nocturne, night-walker.

RODOMONT, n. m. rodomont; swaggerer; blusterer.

RODOMONTADE, n. f. *rodomontade*; *swaggering*; *swagger*; *bluster*.

ROGATIONS [—açon] n. f. (pl.) (cath. rel.) *rogation*, sing.

Jours des —, =days; semaine des —, =week.

ROGATOIRE, adj. ‡ (law) of *examination*.

Commission —, (law) *commission to examine witnesses*.

ROGATON, n. m. (1. || *meat left* (from a preceding meal); 2. || *broken meat*; 3. || *refuse piece*.

ROGNE [ronny] n. f. 1. *inveterate itch*; 2. (of animals) *mange*; 3. (veter.) *scab*.

ROGNER [ronn-yé] v. a. 1. || *to cut* / at the extremities; 2. || *to cut* / off the extremities; 3. || *to clip*; 4. || *to pare*; 5. || *to pare away*, off; 6. || *to tint*; 7. || *to cut* / short; 8. || *to clip* (coin); 9. || *to pare* (nails); 10. || *to cut* /; 11. (bind.) *to cut* /; 12. || *to plough*; 13. (join.) *to pare*.

1. — un bâton qui est trop long, *to cut a stick that is too long*; — un manteau, *to cut a coat*. 7. — les ongles à q. u., *to pare, to cut o.s. nails*; se — les ongles, *to pare, to cut o.s. nails*.

ROGNE, E. pa. p. V. senses of **ROGNER**. Non —, (V. senses) 1. || *uncut*; 2. || *unclipped*; 3. || *unpared*.

ROGNEUR [ronn-yeur] n. m. SE, n. f. *lipper* (of coin).

ROGNEUX [ronn-yéu] SE, adj. 1. *chy*; 2. *mangy*; 3. *scabby*.

ROGNOIR [ronn-yoir] n. m. (bind.) 1. *lough*; 2. *cutting-press*.

ROGNON [ronn-yon] n. m. 1. (anat.) *kidney*; 2. (butch.) *kidney*; —s, (pl.) (hunt.) *doiwets*, pl.

Mine en —s, (metal.) *kidney-shaped*; module. En —, (did.) *kidney-shaped*.

ROGNONNER [ronn-yoné] v. n.) *to rumble*; *to growl*.

ROGNURE, n. f. (sing.) 1. || *cutting*; || *clipping*; 3. || *paring*; 4. || —s, l. || *refuse*, sing.; *leavings*, pl.

ROGOMME, n. m. (sing.) O *liquor*, ng.; *spirits*, pl.

Voix de —, *voice of a drunkard*.

ROGUE, adj. (proud; haughty; *supercilious*.

ROI, n. m. 1. || *king*; 2. (cards) *ng*; 3. (chess) *king*.

— tributaire, *tributary king*; sub-*ng*. — d'armes, = *at arms*; — de

reseau, — de cartes, — en peinture, — de théâtre, *shadow of a*; — de

fève, *twelfth-night*; — des pites, (hist.) *sea* =. Indigne d'un —,

unkingly; *unkingly*; *unroyal*. Jour

—s, *twelfth-day*; *twelfth-night*;

re des —s, (Bible) *book of*; po-*que* de —, (b. s.) *kingcraft*. Comme

—, *kingly*; *royally*; *like a*; *king-*

ce. De, du —, *royal*; de par le —, in

e = *s name*; en —, *kinglike*; *kingly*;

gally; sans —, *without a*; * *king-*

ys. Faire les —s, *to celebrate twelfth-*

ght; jouer au — dépouillé, *to unite*

pillage a. o. Vive le —! 1. *long live*

—! 2. *hurra!* Le — ne meurt pas,

— = *never dies*; *the throne is never*

cant; le — ne peut faillir, (law) *the*

can do no wrong.

ROIDE [rédd]. V. **RAIDE**.

ROITELET [roité] n. m. 1. *petty*

bill. À tour de —, *by rotation*; *in*

turn; *by turns*. S'acquitter de son —,

to bear / a part; *to do* / o.s. part;

jouer un —, *to bear* / a figure; jouer

le second — auprès de q. u., (to play

second fiddle to a. o.; porter q. u. sur

le —, *to put* / a. o. on the rolls; rayer

q. u. du —, *to strike* / a. o. off the

rolls; remplir un —, *to bear* /, *to per-*

form, *to play* a part; sortie de son —,

to be out of character.

ROLET, n. m. *character*; *part*.

Être au bout de son —, *to be at o.s.*

wit's end.

ROLLIER, n. m. (orn.) *roller*.

ROMAIN, E. adj. 1. *Roman*; 2. *Ro-*

man (of the Roman Catholic church);

Romish; 3. (print.) *Roman*.

À la —e, *Roman-like*.

ROMAIN, n. m. E. n. f. *Roman*.

ROMAIN, n. m. (print.) *Roman*;

primer.

Gros —, (print.) *great primer*; petit

—, *long* =. Deux points de gros —,

two lines great =.

ROMAINE, n. f. . *Roman balance*;

2. *steel-yard*; 3. (bot.) *cos lettuce*.

ROMAN, n. m. 1. || *novel* (tale of fic-

tion); 2. || *romance* (marvellous tale of

fiction); 3. || *romancing tale*; 4. *Ro-*

man (language); *Romansh*.

Auteur de —s, *novelist*; *novel-writer*;

conte de —, *romancing tale*; conteur,

conteuse de —, *romancer*; héros de

—, *hero of romance*. De —, *romancing*.

Faire un —, 1. *to make* / a novel; 2.

to romance; faire des —s, *to romance*;

être nourri de —s, *to be romance-*

read; prendre le — par la queue, *to*

begin at the end; tenir du —, *to be like*

romance.

ROMAN, E. adj. *Romantic*.

Langue —e, *Romance*, *Romansh*;

rupture; 25. (mil.) *to break* / (batta-

lions, *squadrons*).

1. — un bâton, une porte, un bras, un ga-

teau, *to break a stick, a door, an arm, a cake*.

4. — un criminel, *to break a criminal on*,

upon the wheel. 9. — des engagements, *to break*

engagements. 10. — les négociations, *to break*

conversation, *to break off negotiations*, *the con-*

versation.

— court, *to break* / short off; — sec,

to be short. À tout —, 1. ‡ *at most*; *at*

the utmost; 2. (of applauding) *with the*

utmost enthusiasm.

[ROMPRE must not be confounded with *casser*

or briser.]

ROMPU, E. pa. p. (V. senses of **ROM-**

PRE) (arith.) *broken*.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. || *unbroken*;

2. || *untrained*; *not broken in*; 3. || *un-*

injured; 4. (of animals) *unbroken*; 5.

(of troops) *unbroken*. Être — (V. sen-

sens) (of camps) *to break* / up.

SE ROMPRE, pr. v. (V. senses of **ROM-**

PRE) 1. || *to break* / (in pieces); 2. || *to*

break / asunder; 3. || *to snap*; 4. || *to*

break / off; 5. || *to discontinue*; *to*

break / off; 6. || *to break* / up (cease);

7. (phys.) *to refract*; 8. (med.) *to rup-*

ture.

ROMPRE [ronpr] v. n. 1. *to break* /

(in pieces); 2. || *to break* / asunder; 3.

|| *to snap*; 4. || *to break* / off; 5. || *to*

break / (be ruined); 6. || *to disconti-*

nue /; *to break* / off; 7. || *to break* /

up (cease); 8. (AVEC, with) *to break* /

(discontinue a connexion); *to have* /

done.

— court, 1. *to break* / short; 2. *to =* /

short off; — en visière à, avec q. u., *to*

quarrel suddenly with a. o.; *to fall* /

out with a. o. suddenly.

RONCE, n. f. (bot.) 1. *brier*; *bramble*;

2. (bot.) *blackberry-bush*; *blackberry-*

tree; 3. || *thorn*; *brier*.

Plein de —s, *briery*. Couvert de —s,

brambled.

RONCERIE [ronsri] n. f. *brake*.

ROND, E. adj. 1. || *round*; 2. || *ro-*

tund; 3. || *round*; *rounded*; *rounded*

off; *full*; 4. || *round*; *frank*; *plain-*

dealing; 5. || *round*; *easy*; 6. (of ac-

counts, money) *even*; 7. (of thread, tex-

tile fabrics) *coarse*; 8. (of the voice)

full; 9. (of writing) *round*; 10. (bot.)

rotund; *turnip-rooted*.

Un peu —, à peu près —, *roundish*.

Presque —, 1. *roundish*; 2. (bot.) *sub-*

rotund. Conduite d'un homme — et

franc, *round-dealing*; forme presque

—e, *roundishness*; tête —e, (Engl. hist.)

round-head. — comme une boule, *as*

round as an apple.

ROND, n. m. 1. || *round* (circle, cir-

cular thing); 2. || *ring*; *circle*; 3. || *wheel*

(circle described in flying, walking);

4. (of water) *basin*; 5. (nav.) (of ropes)

turn.

Petit —, *roundlet*. Quart de —, (arch.)

ovolo; *quarter round*. En —, 1. *in a*

round, *ring*; *round*; 2. *roundly*; *or-*

bicularly; *in a ring*; 3. (of motion)

vertical. Pièce revêtue de signatures en

—, *round-robin*. Se mouvoir en —, *to*

move round; tourner en —, *to turn*

round.

RONDACHE, n. f. *round shield*, *buck-*

ler.

RONDE, n. f. 1. *round* (walk per-

formed by certain officers); 2. *round*

(officers performing the walk); 3. (of

songs) *roundel*; *roundo*; *roundelay*;

4. (of writing) *round hand*; 5. (danc.)

round; 6. (mil.) *round*; 7. (mus.) *semi-*

breve.

Officier de —, (mil.) *officer of the*

round. À la —, 1. *around*; 2. *round*

(one after another); en —, (mil.) *on*

the =. Être de —, (mil.) *to be on o.s.*

=; faire la —, *to go* / the =; passer à

la —, *to hand round*.

RONDEAU, n. m. (Fr. poetry) *ron-*

deau (poem of 13 verses in 3 unequal strophes).

RONDELET [rondlè] TE, adj. (pers.) roundish; plump.

RONDELETTES [rondlèt] n. f. (pl.) Brittany sail-cloth, sing.

RONDELLE, n. f. (arts) 1. round; 2. washer; 3. round shield; 4. round nose chisel.

RONDEMENT [rondman] adv. (1. roundly; frankly; 2. § roundly; easily; 3. § roundly; quickly; fast; 4. § fairly; 5. § fair and square.

RONDEUR, n. f. 1. § roundness; 2. § rotundity; 3. § roundness; fulness; flow; 4. § roundness; round-dealing; plain-dealing; 5. § nature (natural ease).

RONDIN, n. m. 1. round piece of fire-wood; 2. cudgel; stick.

RONDINER, v. a. to cudgel.
— d'importance, to = soundly. Personne qui rondine, cudgeller.

RONDON (EN) adv. (falc.) impetuously.

ROND-POINT, n. m. 1. (arch.) apsis; 2. place where several roads, walks meet.

RONFLANT, E, adj. 1. § (pers., animals) snoring; 2. (th.) sonorous; sounding; 3. § high-sounding.

RONFLEMENT, n. m. 1. § (pers., animals) snoring; 2. § (pers., animals) snore; 3. § (of horses) snorting; 4. § (th.) roaring (of cannon, thunder, &c.); 5. § (th.) peal (of organs, &c.); 6. § (th.) humming (of spinning tops, &c.).

RONFLER, v. n. 1. § (pers., animals) to snore; 2. § (of horses) to snort; 3. § (th.) (of cannon, thunder, &c.) to roar; 4. § (th.) (of organs, &c.) to peal; 5. § (th.) (of spinning tops, &c.) to hum; to declaim.

— comme un cochon, une toupie (, to snore like a pig. Faire — des vers, to declaim verses.

RONFLEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. snorer.

RONGE, n. m. § (hunt.) ruminating. Faire le —, (of deer) to ruminate.

RONGEANT [ronjan] E, adj. 1. § gnawing; 2. § corroding; devouring; heart-consuming; gnawing; 3. (med.) corrosive.

RONGEMAILLE [ronjmâ-y] n. m. (fable) nibble (rat).

Maitre —, squire =.

RONGER, v. a. 1. § to gnaw; 2. § to gnaw upon; 3. § to nibble; to eat; 4. § (pers.) to pick (bones); 5. § (pers.) to bite (o.'s nails); 6. (of worms) to eat; 7. § to corrode; to eat away; to gnaw; to fret; 8. § to devour; to consume; to waste; to prey upon; 9. § to corrode (torture); to gnaw; 10. § to ruin (a. o.); to prey upon; 11. (man.) to champ.

1. Un chien qui ronge un os, a dog gnawing a bone. 3. Les rats qui rongent la paille, the rats that nibble, eat straw. 7. La rouille ronge le fer, rust corrodes, eats away iron.

— q. u. jusqu'aux os, to strip a. o. to the skin. Chose, personne qui ronge, gnawer (of).

RONGEUR, adj. 1. § gnawing (worm); never-dying; 2. § corroding; heart-corroding; consuming; heart-consuming.

RONGEUR, n. m. (mam.) rodent; —s, (pl.) rodents; rodentia, pl.

ROQUEFORT [roktôr] n. m. Roquefort cheese.

ROQUELAURE [roklôr] n. f. § roquelaur (cloak).

ROQUENTIN, n. m. dotard; gray-beard.

ROQUER, v. n. (chess) to rook; to castle.

ROQUET, n. m. 1. pug dog; 2. § (b. s.) (pers.) dog.

ROQUETTE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) rocket.

ROQUILLE [roki-y] n. f. § gill (of wine).

ROSACE, n. f. 1. (arch.) rose; 2. —s, (pl.) (arch.) rose-work, sing.; 3. (goth. arch.) rose window.

ROSACE, E, adj. (bot.) rosaceous.

ROSACEES, n. f. (pl.) (bot.) rose-tribe, sing.; rosaceæ, pl.

ROSAGE, n. m. 1. (bot.) oleander; (rose-bay; 2. (dy.) rosin.

ROSAGINE, n. f. (bot.) rose-bay.

ROSAIRE, n. m. (cath. rel.) rosary.

ROSAT, adj. (pharm.) of roses; rose.

ROSBIF, n. m. roast beef.

ROSE [rôz] n. f. 1. (bot.) rose; 2. § rose-colour; 3. § rose; 4. rose; rose-diamond; 5. (Engl. hist.) rose; 6. (goth. arch.) rose-window.

— canine, (bot.) canine, dog-rose; — incarnate, damask =; — mousseuse, mossue, moss =; — muscade, musk =; — trémière, = mallow; holly-hock. Diamant —, = diamond.

— de chèvre, (goat's rue; — à chien, canine, dog =; — de chien, hip-tree; — de compartiment, de Gueldre. Guelder =; — d'hiver, black hellebore; — d'Inde, African marigold; — de Jéricho, = of Jericho; — de Noël, black hellebore; — d'or, golden =; — des quatre saisons, monthly =; — de Sainte-Marie, = campion; — des vents, mariner's card. Bois de —, 1. = wood; 2. (bot.) = wood tree; bouton de —, = bud; couleur de —, § = colour; eau —, eau de —, = water; liseron de —, = wood tree. Aux couleurs de —, "rosy-coloured; aux doigts de —, "rosy-fingered; aux joues de —, = cheeked; au teint de —, "rosy-hued; de —, des —s, roseate; rosy. Couronné de —s, "crowned; découvrir le pot aux —s, to discover the secret; être sur des —s, être couché sur des —s, sur un lit de —s, to lie / on a bed of =s; être la plus belle — de son chapeau §, to be the finest jewel in o.'s crown; orné de —s, roseate. Il n'est point de — sans épines, no rose without a thorn.

ROSE [rôz] adj. rosy; rosy-coloured. Couleur —, rosiness.

ROSE [rôz] n. m. rose-colour. Couleur de —, § bright side of things; bright side. Voir tout couleur de —, to see / the bright side of every thing.

ROSE [rôz] E, adj. 1. of a pale red-colour; 2. roseate; rosy.

ROSEAU [rôzô] n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) reed; 2. reed-cane; reed-grass; calamus.

— aromatique, sweet-cane; sweet-smelling flag. — des étangs, Indian grass; great cat's tail; — des sables, mat-grass. Couvert de —x, reeded; rempli de —x, (did.) arundineous. De —, reeden.

ROSE-CROIX, n. m., pl. —, Rosicrucian.

Des —, Rosicrucian.

ROSEE [rôzé] n. f. 1. dew; 2. (veter.) oozing blood.

— de la nuit, night dew; — du soleil, (bot.) sun—. Goutte de —, "drop; herbe de la —, (bot.) sun—. De —, 1. of =; 2. dewy. Chargé de —, dewy; "bent; couvrir de —, "to dew; couvert de —, "sprinkled; parsemé de —, "bespangled. Qui dégoutte de —, "dropping; qui plie sous la —, "bent.

ROSELET [rôzè] n. m. (mam.) stoat.

ROSELIÈRE [rôzlièr] n. f. rose-bank.

ROSELLE, n. f. (orn.) redwing; swine-pipe.

ROSELAIE [rôzrè] n. f. rosary (place where roses grow).

ROSETTE [rôzèt] n. f. 1. § rose (small); 2. rose (ornament); rosette; 3. rose-diamond; rose; 4. red-ink; 5. red-

chalk; 6. (hat.) tip; 7. (ich.) grey gurnard; 8. (metal.) cake; 9. (orn.) redwing; swine-pipe; 10. (paint.) rosette.

ROSIER [rôziè] n. m. (bot.) rose-bush; rose.

— sauvage, de chien, hip-tree; wild-dog brier.

ROSIÈRE [rôzièr] n. f. 1. winner of the rose (girl that gains the rose given as a prize for good conduct); 2. (ich.) minnow; pink.

ROSON [rôzon] n. m. V. ROSACE.

ROSSE, n. f. 1. jade (bad horse); 2. (ich.) roach.

ROSSER, v. a. 1. to thrash (beat); to give / (a. o.) a thrashing; to drub; to give / (a. o.) a drubbing; to lick; 2. to pommel (beat).

— q. u. d'importance, to thrash a. o. finely, well; to give / a. o. good thrashing; to drub a. o. soundly; to give / a. o. a sound, good drubbing.

ROSSIGNOL [rosiñ-yol] n. m. 1. (orn.) nightingale; 2. pipe (of bark); flute; 3. picklock.

— d'Arcadie, ass; jack-ass; — de muraille, (orn.) redstart.

ROSSIGNOLER [rosiñ-yolè] v. n. to imitate the voice of the nightingale.

ROSSINANTE, n. m. Rosinante (Don Quixote's horse).

ROSSINANTE, n. f. Rosinante (miserable horse).

ROSSOLIS, n. m. 1. rossolis (liquor); 2. (bot.) sun-dew.

ROSTER, v. a. (nav.) to woold.

ROSTRAL, E, adj. 1. (ant.) rostral; 2. (nat. hist.) rostral.

ROSTRE, n. m. 1. —s, (pl.) (Rome ant.) rostrum, sing.; 2. —s, (pl.) (arch.) rostrum, sing.; 3. (nat. hist.) rostrum.

ROSTRE, E, adj. (nat. hist.) rostrate; rostrated.

ROSTURE, n. f. (nav.) woolding.

ROT, n. m. 1. belch.

Faire un —, to belch.

RÔT, n. m. 1. roast; roast-meat; 2. first course.

Gros —, joint of roast; menu —, petit —, roast of game.

ROTACE, E, adj. (bot.) rotate; wheel-shaped.

ROTANG [rotan] n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) rotang; 2. rattan.

— à cannes, (bot.) rotang. Faisceau de —s, bundle of rattans.

ROTATEUR, adj. (anat.) (of muscles) rotatory.

Muscle —, (anat.) rotator.

ROTATEUR, n. m. (anat.) rotator.

ROTATION [rotâcion] n. f. (did.) rotation; verticity.

— de culture, (agr.) rotation of crops. De —, vertiginous; en —, rotatable.

ROTATOIRE, adj. (mec.) rotatory.

Mouvement —, (did.) = motion; verticity.

ROTATOIRE, n. m. (nat. hist.) rotatory; rotifer; (wheel-animalcule) (wheel-animal); (wheel-insect).

ROTE, n. f. rota (court of Rome).

ROTIER, v. n. 1. to belch.

RÔTI, n. m. roast; roast meat.

Du —, = un —, a roast.

RÔTIE, n. f. toast.

— au beurre, buttered =; = au beurre.

ROTIFÈRE, n. m. V. ROTATOIRE.

ROTIFORME, adj. (did.) wheel-shaped.

RÔTIN, n. m. rattan.

Faisceau de —s, bundle of rattans.

RÔTIR, v. a. 1. to roast; 2. to broil; 3. to toast; 4. to parch; to burn.

— de nouveau, to roast again. — s. four, to bake — sur le grill, 1. to broil; 2. to toast (bread). N'être bon ni à — ni à bouillir, to be fit for nothing.

RÔTI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RÔTIR) roast.

Non —, 1. *unroasted*; 2. *unbroiled*;
3. *untoasted*; 4. *unparched*; *unburned*.
SE RÔTIR, pr. v. (V. senses of RÔTIR)
1. *to parch*; *to burn*; 2. (pers.) *to roast*
c.'s self.
RÔTIR, v. n. 1. *to roast*; 2. *to broil*;
3. *to toast*.
Faire —, 1. *to roast*; 2. *to broil*; 3.
to toast. Personne qui fait —, *roaster*.
RÔTISSEUR [rôti-si] n. f. *cook-shop*
(where roast meat or meat ready to be
roasted is sold).
RÔTISSEUR-R, n. m. SE, n. f. *master*,
(m.) *mistress* (f.) of a *cook-shop*.
— en blanc, = *that keeps meat ready*
to be roasted.
RÔTISSEUR, n. f. 1. *roaster*; 2.
Dutch oven.
ROTONDE, n. f. 1. *rotund*; *rotunda*;
rotundo; 2. (of stage-coaches) *rotunda*
(inside part behind).
ROTONDITÉ, n. f. ((pers.) *rotun-*
dity; *plumpness*.
ROTULE, n. f. (anat.) *patella*; (*knee-*
pan).
ROTURE, n. f. 1. *plebeian state*; 2.
commonalty.
ROTURIER, IÈRE, adj. 1. *plebeian*;
not noble; 2. (b. s.) *common*; *vulgar*;
mean.
ROTURIER, n. m. *plebeian*; *man of*
the people.
ROTURIÈREMENT [roturièrman] adv.
1. *in the manner of the commonalty*;
2. † (b. s.) *commonly*; *vulgarly*;
meanly.
ROUAGE, n. m. 1. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.)
wheel-work, sing.; 2. § *machinery*; 3.
build. train; 4. (horol.) *movement*.
ROUAN, adj. m. (of horses) *roan*.
— vineux, *red* =. — cap de more,
black =.
ROUAN, n. m. *roan horse*.
ROUANNE, n. f. *brand-iron* (used by
the excise).
ROUANNE, v. a. *to brand* (with the
rand-iron of the excise).
ROUANNETTE, n. f. (carp.) *rasier*.
ROUBLE, n. m. *ruble* (Russian coin).
ROUC, n. m. (orn.) *rock* (condor).
ROUCOU, n. m. 1. (bot.) *arnotto*;
arnotto; *arnotto-tree*; *roucou*; 2. (dy.)
arnotto; *arnotto*; *roucou*.
— en rouleaux, (dy.) *roll arnotto*,
arnotto; — en tablettes, *cake*, *flag* =.
ROUCOUER, v. a. *to paint with ar-*
notto, arnotto.
ROUCOULEMENT [roucouleman] n. m.
of pigeons) *cooing*.
ROUCOULER, v. n. 1. (of pigeons) *to*
oo; 2. § *to coo*.
ROUCOULER, v. a. § *to warble plain-*
ly; *to pour forth plaintively*.
ROUCOUYER, n. m. (bot.) *arnotto*;
arnotto; *arnotto-tree*; *roucou*.
ROUDOU, n. m. V. REDOUL.
ROUE, n. f. 1. *wheel* (circular ma-
chine); 2. *wheel* (punishment); *rack*;
(artil.) (of gun-carriages) *truck*.
— dentée, *toothed wheel*; *cog* =;
— excentrique, *sun and planet* =;
— hydraulique, *water* =, *mill*; — indé-
pendante, *libre*, (mach.) *loose* =;
— motrice, *driving* =; — mue en des-
sus, — en dessous, 1. *undershot* =;
undershot mill; — mue en dessous,
2. *overshot* =; 2. *overshot*
mill; — subordonnée, (tech.) *follower*.
— à aile, (horol.) *fly* =; — à anbes,
addle =; — à augets, de dessus, en
dessous, *overshot* =, *mill*; — de bois,
truck; — de canon, (horol.) *hour* =;
— de chaussée, de minute, de minu-
te, (horol.) *minute* =; — de compte,
(horol.) *notch* =; — à eau, *water*
=; — d'engrenage, (mach.) *worm* =;
— à godets, *Persian* =; — de mi-
nute, de minuterie, (horol.) *minute* =;
— à pales, *paddle* =; — à pat-
tées, *undershot* =, *mill*; — à pois,
terahot =, *mill*; — à rainures,

grooved =; — de rechange, *change* =;
— de rencontre, (horol.) *balance* =;
contra =; — à seaux, *Persian* =.
Arbre de —, *paddle-shaft*; chemin de
la —, =-*race*; rayon de —, (tech.)
arm of a =; transport sur —, *wheel-*
ing. En —, =-*shaped*; en forme de
—, =-*shaped*. Appliquer le supplice
de la — à, § *to rack*; *to break* √ *upon*
the =; caler une —, *to wedge a* =;
décaler une —, *to unwedge a* =; em-
batre une —, *to case a* =; être sur la
—, § *to be on*, *upon the rack*; faire
la —, 1. (of birds) *to spread* √ *o.'s*
tail; 2. (pers.) *to strut*; ferrer une —,
to case a =; jeter, mettre des bâtons
dans la —, *to put* √ *a spoke in a o.'s*
=; mettre des bâtons dans les —s, *to*
clog the =; mettre à la —, § *to rack*;
pousser à la —, 1. § *to push the* =; 2.
§ *to lend* √ *a hand*; punir du supplice
de la —, *to break* √ *upon the* =;
rouler sur une —, des —s, *to wheel*.
ROUE, n. m. *roué* (immoral person).
ROUELLE, n. f. 1. *slice* (round); 2.
(of beef) *round*; 3. (of veal) *fillet*; 4.
(veter.) *rowel* (seton).
Appliquer, pratiquer une — à, (veter.)
to rowel.
ROUENNERIE [rouannéri] n. f. *com-*
mon printed cotton.
ROUER, v. a. 1. § *to break* √ *upon*
the wheel; 2. § *to crush* (by a wheel);
to run √ *over*; 3. § (DE, WITH) *to jade*;
to harass; 4. (nav.) *to coil*.
— de coups, *to beat* √ *unmercifully*.
ROUERIE [rouéri] n. f. (action of a
roué.
ROUET, n. m. 1. † *wheel* (small);
2. *spinning-wheel*; 3. (of cats) *pur*;
4. (nav.) (of blocks) *sheave*.
— à filer, *spinning-wheel*. Au — †,
embarrassed.
ROUE-VIS, n. f., pl. ROUES-VIS,
(tech.) *screw-wheel*.
ROUGE, adj. 1. *red*; 2. *blood-red*; 3.
red-hot; 4. (of the eyes) *blood-shot*.
— comme du sang, *blood-red*; —
comme le feu, *as red as fire*.
ROUGE, n. m. 1. *red*; 2. *redness*; 3.
colour; *blush*; 4. *rouge*; *paint*; 5.
(orn.) *shoveller*.
— végétal, *rouge*; — vif, *lively red*.
— cerise, *cherry red*. — à la cuiller,
(orn.) *shoveller*. — et noir, "rouge et
noir" (gambling game of cards); *red*
and black. Mettre du —, *to rouge*;
mettre du — à, *to rouge*. Le — lui
monte au visage, *he, she coloured*,
blushed.
ROUGE, adv. *red*.
Se fâcher tout —, *to be red in the*
face with anger.
ROUGEÂTRE [roujâtr] adj. *reddish*.
Couleur —, *reddishness*.
ROUGEAUD [roujô] E, adj. (pers.)
ruddy; *red-faced*.
ROUGE-BORD, n. m. †, pl. ROUGES-
BORDS, *bumper* (of red wine).
ROUGE-GORGE, n. m., pl. ROUGES-
GORGES, (orn.) 1. *red-breast*; *warbler*;
2. (red-breast) (robin red-breast).
ROUGEOLE [roujol] n. f. (sing.) (med.)
rubeola, sing.; *measles*, pl.
— rentrée, (med.) = *driven in*.
ROUGE-QUEUE, n. m., pl. ROUGES-
QUEUES, (orn.) *redstart*; *rail-tail*.
ROUGET, n. m. 1. (ent.) *wheat-*
worm; 2. (ich.) *gurnet*; (red) *cuckoo*
gurnet; 3. (ich.) *red surmullet*.
— commun, (ich.) *gurnet*. — barbet,
surmullet; — grondin, *gurnet*.
ROUGETTE, n. f. (mam.) *rosset*.
ROUGEUR, n. f. 1. *redness*; 2. *co-*
lour; *blush*; 3. —s, (pl.) (med.) *rosy-*
drop, sing.
Faire monter la — au visage à q. u.,
to put √ *a o. to the blush*. La — lui
monte au visage, *a blush rises in his*
face.
ROUGIR, v. n. 1. § *to reddish* (a. th.);

2. (pers.) (pour, for; DE, at; de, to) *to*
blush; *to colour*; (to) *to colour up*.
2. — pour q. u. de q. ch., *to blush for a o.*
at a th.; — d'entendre q. ch., *to blush to hear*
a th.
— jusqu'au blanc des yeux, *to colour*
up to the eyes. Faire — q. u., *to put* √
a o. to the blush. Sans —, *unblush-*
ingly; *without blushing*. Qui rougit,
blushing; qui ne rougit point, *unblush-*
ing; *blushless*.
ROUGIR, v. a. 1. (DE, WITH) *to red-*
den; 2. *to colour* (water with wine).
ROUGI, E, pa. p. *reddened*.
Eau — e, *wine and water*.
ROUI, n. m. 1. *fustiness*; 2. (a. & m.)
retting.
Sentir le —, *to taste fusty*.
ROUILLE [rou-y] n. f. 1. § *rust*; 2.
(of plants) *mildew*; 3. (agr.) *rust*; 4.
(bot.) *rust*; *blight*; *fire-blast*.
— des céréales, (agr.) *smut-brand*.
État de —, § *rustiness*. Dans un état de
—, *rustily*. Amasser de la —, *to gather*
rust; frapper de —, *to mildew*; ôter la
—, *to rub off the rust*.
ROUILLER [rou-yé] v. a. 1. § *to rust*;
2. § *to rust*; *to impair*.
ROUILLE, E, pa. p. 1. § *rusty*; 2.
(agr., bot.) *rusty*.
SE ROUILLER, pr. v. 1. § *to rust*; *to*
gather rust; *to get* √, *to grow* √ *rusty*;
2. § *to rust*; *to be impaired*.
ROUILLEU-X [rou-yèu] SE, adj. (did.)
ferruginated.
ROUILLURE [rou-yur] n. f. *rustiness*.
ROUIR, v. a. (a. & m.) *to ret*.
— trop, *to overret*.
ROUI, E, pa. p. (a. & m.) *retted*.
Non —, *unretted*.
ROUIR, v. n. † (a. & m.) *to be retted*.
Faire —, *to ret*.
ROUISSAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) *retting*.
Excès de —, (a. & m.) *overretting*.
ROULADE, n. f. 1. (roll) *rolling*; 2.
(butch.) *collar*; 3. (mus.) *roulade*;
division.
Faire une —, (mus.) *to run* √ *a di-*
vision; faire une — de, (butch.) *to*
collar.
ROULAGE, n. m. 1. *rolling*; 2. *wa-*
goning; 3. *wagon-office*; 4. *wagon*.
— accéléré, *fly wagon*; — ordinaire,
ordinary, *slow* =. — au tombereau,
carting. Commissionnaire de —, =
office keeper; maison de —, =-*office*;
prix de —, *wagonage*; *voiture de* —,
=.
ROULANT, E, adj. 1. *rolling*; 2. (of
roads) *easy* (for carriages); 3. (mil.)
(of firing) *running*; 4. (print.) (of
presses) *employed*; 5. (surg.) (of veins)
moving.
ROULEAU, n. m. 1. *roll*; 2. *roller*;
3. *rolling-pin*; *pin*; 4. (of tobacco)
roll; *twist*; 5. (ant.) *roll*; 6. (engin.)
road-roller; 7. (med.) *roller*; 8. (print.)
roller; 9. (spin.) *rolo*; 10. (tech.)
sheave; 11. (tech.) (of rope) *coil*.
Être au bout de son —, *to be at o.'s*
wit's end; *to be quite at a loss*; plier
en —, *to roll up*.
ROULÉE, n. f. ○ *drubbing* (beating);
thrashing.
Donner une bonne —, *to give* √
(a. o.) *a sound* =.
ROULEMENT [rouleman] n. m. 1. *roll*
(motion); *rolling*; 2. (of drums) *roll*;
3. (adm.) *rotation*; 4. (did.) *volu-*
tation; 5. (mus.) *roll*.
Faire un —, (mil.) *to roll*.
ROULER, v. a. 1. § *to roll*; 2. § *to*
wheel; 3. § *to roll up*; *to roll*; *to up-*
roll; 4. § *to wind* √; *to wind* √ *up*; 5.
§ *to pass*; *to pass away*; 6. § *to re-*
volve (in o.'s mind); *to turn over*.
1. — des boules, des pierres, *to roll balls*,
stones. 2. — q. u. sur une chaise, *to wheel a*
o. in a chair. 3. — un papier, un tableau,
to roll up, *to roll a paper*, *a picture*. 5. — sa vie,
to pass o.'s life. 6. — des projets, *to revolve*
projects.

— carrosse), to keep \checkmark a carriage; to ride \checkmark in o.'s carriage; — en cercle, en rond, to whirl; — l'un sur l'autre, to uproll.

ROULÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of ROULER) (in a mass) voluminous.

Non —, unrolled.

SE ROULER, pr. v. 1. to roll (turn); to roll o.'s self; 2. to tumble; 3. (th.) to wind \checkmark ; 4. to wallow.

— sur soi-même, (th.) to wind \checkmark .

ROULER, v. n. 1. \checkmark to roll; 2. \checkmark to roll; to run \checkmark on wheels; 3. \checkmark (pers.) to ride \checkmark ; 4. \checkmark (pers.) to ramble; to roam; 5. \checkmark (th.) to revolve; (to run \checkmark ; 6. \checkmark (th.) to turn; to rest; 7. \checkmark (th.) to be plentiful, abundant; 8. \checkmark (th.) to be; 9. \checkmark (th.) to turn; 10. \checkmark to subsist; 11. (adm.) to rote; to succeed each by rotation; 12. (nav.) to roll; 13. (nav.) (of ballast) to shoot; 14. (print.) (of the press) to work.

1. Une boule, une pierre qui roule, a ball, a stone that rolls. 2. Une voiture roule, a coach runs on wheels. 4. — dans tous les pays de l'Europe, to ramble all over Europe. 5. Mille projets lui roulent dans la tête, a thousand projects revolve in his mind. 6. L'affaire roule sur lui, the affair turns, rests upon him. 7. L'argent roule dans ce pays, money is plentiful in that country. 8. Le discours roule sur ce sujet, the discourse is on this subject. 9. La conversation roule sur ce sujet, the conversation turned on that subject.

— fort, vivement, (nav.) to seel; — sur une roue, des roues, to wheel. Faire —, (V. senses) to trundle (roll on small wheels).

ROULETTE, n. f. 1. truckle (small wheel); trundle; 2. caster (very small wheel); roller; 3. truckle-bed; trundle-bed; 4. Bath chair; 5. (bind.) fillet.

— d'enfant, child's go-cart. Aller, marcher sur des —s, 1. \checkmark to run on, upon casters, rollers; 2. (\checkmark to be on velvet).

ROULETTE, n. f. "roulette" (gambling game).

ROULEUR, n. m. (ent.) vine-fretter; vine-grub.

ROULIER, n. m. 1. carter; 2. wagoner.

ROULIS, n. m. (nav.) 1. rolling; 2. roll.

Fort —, (nav.) seeling.

ROULOIR, n. m. rolling-board (for wax).

ROUPIE, n. f. \bigcirc snivel.

Avoir la —, to snivel.

ROUPIE, n. f. rupee (East Indian coin).

Lack —, lack de —s, lack of =s.

ROUPIEU-X [—iè] SE, adj. snivelly.

ROUPILLER [roupi-yè] v. n. (\checkmark to slumber; to doze.

ROUPILLEU-R [roupi-year] n. m. SE, n. f. slumberer; dozer.

ROURE, n. m. (bot.) English oak.

— des corroyeurs, (bot.) sumac; shumac.

ROUSSÂTRE, adj. 1. reddish; 2. russet.

ROUSSEAU, adj. (red-haired).

ROUSSEAU, n. m. (red-haired person).

ROUSSELET [rouslè] n. m. (bot.) russet (pear); russetina.

ROUSSEROLLE [roussol] n. f. (orn.) great sedge-warbler.

ROUSSETTE, n. f. 1. (ich.) rougette; (dog-fish); (bounce); 2. (mam.) rosset; 3. (orn.) hog-rush.

ROUSSEUR, n. f. 1. redness; 2. summer-freckle; freckle.

Tache de —, summer-freckle; freckle. Avoir des —s, des taches de —, to be summer-freckled; couvert de —s, de taches de —, summer-freckled.

ROUSSE, n. m. Russia-leather.

ROUSSE, n. m. smell of burning.

Sentir le —, to smell of burning.

ROUSSIN, n. m. thick-set stallion.

— d'Arcadie, ass; jack-ass.

ROUSSIR, v. a. 1. to redden; to turn red; 2. (by fire) to scorch; 3. (by fire) to singe; 4. (dy.) to dye red.

ROUSSE, E, pa. p. V. senses of ROUSSIR.

Non —, (by fire) 1. unscorched; 2. unsinged.

ROUSSIR, v. n. 1. (th.) to redden; to turn red; 2. (by fire) to scorch; 3. (by fire) to singe.

ROUSSISSAGE, n. m. (dy.) dying red.

ROUSTER, v. a. (nav.) to woold.

ROUSTURE, n. f. (nav.) woolding.

ROUT [raout] n. m. rout (numerous assembly).

ROUTAILLER [routâ-yè] v. a. (hunt.) to track with the blood-hound; to track.

ROUTE, n. f. 1. \checkmark road; 2. \checkmark horse-road; horse-way; 3. \checkmark route (direction); 4. \checkmark (DE) road (to); path (of); way (to); course (of); 5. (astr.) (of comets, planets) path; track; 6. (nav.) course; way; track; 7. (nav.) course; run.

— battue \checkmark beaten road, path, track; — bombée, barrelled, barrel, convex =;

— creuse, concave =; — départementale, county =; — empierrée, metalled, stoned, broken stone =; — estimée, (nav.) dead reckoning; — fatiguée, heavy =; — ferrée, metalled, stoned, broken stone =; grande —, high =;

— high-way; — inégale, rugged, rough =; — macadamisée, Macadamized =;

— muletière, (engin.) horse =; — pavée, paved =; — raboteuse, rugged, rough =; — romaine, 1. Roman =;

2. foss =; — royale, national, parliamentary =; — à barrière, à péage, turnpike =; — en caillou, en empierrée, metalled, stoned, broken stone =; — de fer, railway; rail-road; — avec fondation, laid =; — à la Mac-Adam, Macadamized =; — Telford, laid =; — à la Trésaguet, laid =.

Bord de la —, =-side; circulation sur une —, (engin.) traffic on a =;

clôture de —, (engin.) =-fence; constructeur de —s, =-maker; construction de —s, (engin.) =-making; détérioration de —, (engin.) wear and tear of a =; détérioration par arrachement d'une —, (engin.) tear of =; direction des —s, (engin.) line of draught; encaissement de —, base, bed of a =;

feuille de —, (V. FEUILLE); ingénieur des —s, =-engineer; inspecteur des —s, surveyor of the high-ways; ouvrage d'art de —, (build.) =-masonry; remblai de —, (engin.) =-embankment; tracé d'une —, direction, line of a =; travaux de —s, (engin.) =-works, pl.; usure de —, 1. wear of =s; 2. wear and tear of a =. Au bord de la —, on the =-side; en —, 1. on the =, way; 2. on o.'s =, way; 3. on o.'s rout; 4. drive on! 5. all right! sur la —, on the =. Barrer une —, to stop up a =; construire, faire une —, to construct, to make \checkmark a =; se détourner, s'écarter d'une —, to turn off the =; épuisé, harassé, lassé par la —, way worn; faire fausse —, 1. to take \checkmark a wrong =; 2. (nav.) to alter the course; faire — à, (nav.) to stand \checkmark for (a place); faire — à pied, (to) walk; to trudge; livrer une — à la circulation, to open a =; to open a = to the public; se mettre en —, to leave \checkmark ; to set \checkmark off, out; (to start; prendre, suivre, tenir une —, to take \checkmark o.'s rout; se remettre en —, to leave \checkmark again; to set \checkmark off, out again; suivre la même —, 1. \checkmark to go \checkmark by the same =; 2. \checkmark to walk in the same path, way; tracer une —, (engin.) to lay \checkmark out a =.

ROUTIER, n. m. 1. \checkmark person who knows the roads well; 2. \checkmark stager; 3. (geog.) tract chart.

Vieux — \checkmark , old stager.

ROUT-IER, IÈRE, adj. \checkmark of roads.

Carte routière, 1. tract chart; 2. road map.

ROUTINE, n. f. 1. (b. s.) routine; 2. rote (frequent repetition of sounds).

Par —, 1. by routine; 2. by rote.

Avoir de la —, to know \checkmark how to do \checkmark a. th. by =; suivre l'ornière de la —, to follow in the hackneyed path.

ROUTINER, v. a. \checkmark 1. to accustom (a. o.) by routine; 2. to teach \checkmark (a. o.) by routine.

ROUTIN-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. person acting by routine.

ROUTIN-IER, IÈRE, adj. of routine.

ROUTOIR, n. m. (a. & m.) 1. retting-pond; 2. retting-pit; retting-tank.

ROUVERIN [rouvria] adj. (of iron) hot short.

ROUVIEUX [rouviè] n. m. (veter.) mange.

ROUVIEU-X [rouviè] SE, adj. (veter.) mangy.

ROUVRE, n. m. (bot.) English oak.

ROUVRIER, v. a. (conj. like OUVRIER) to open again.

ROU-X [rou] SSE, adj. 1. (th.) red, 2. (pers.) red-haired; 3. (th.) russet.

Couleur rousse, (of hair) carrotiness.

ROUX [rou] n. m. 1. red; 2. russet; 3. (culin.) brown butter sauce.

— ardent, fiery red.

ROUX [rou] n. m. (bot.) sumac; shumac.

ROUX-VIEUX, n. m. (veter.) mange.

ROYAL [roi-yal] E, adj. 1. royal; 2. kingly; kinglike; regal.

Peu —, unroyal; unkingly; unking-like.

ROYALE [roi-yal] n. f. tuft of beard under the lower lip.

ROYALEMENT [roi-yalman] adv. royally; kingly.

ROYALISME [roi-yalism] n. m. royalism.

ROYALISTE [roi-yalist] adj. royalist.

ROYALISTE [roi-yalist] n. m. f. royalist.

ROYAUME [roi-yômm] n. m. 1. \checkmark kingdom; realm; 2. \checkmark kingdom.

ROYAUTE [roi-yôte] n. f. royalty.

R. P., initial letters of RÉVÉREND PÈRE, reverend father.

RR., abbreviation of ROYALES.

Royal.

RU, n. m. channel (of a small stream).

RUADE, n. f. 1. (of animals) kick (with the hind feet); 2. —s, (pl.) kicking, sing.

Allonger, détacher une —, to kick; to give \checkmark a kick; donner d'une — à q. u. dans ..., to kick a. o. in ...; to give \checkmark a. o. a kick in ...

RUBACE,

RUBACELLE, n. f. (jewel.) rubicel; bright ruby.

RUBAN, n. m. 1. ribbon; 2. (of cotton, thread) tape; 3. (cotton-man.) sliver; 4. (tech.) binding-hoop.

— marin, de mer, (ich.) ribbon-fish; — nourricier, (cotton-man.) feeding sliver; — pour les cheveux, hair-lace; — d'eau, (bot.) bur-reed; — de soie, silk ribbon; ribbon. Garniture de —s, set of ribbons.

RUBANERIE [rubanri] n. f. (a. & m.) 1. ribbon-weaving; 2. ribbon-trade.

RUBANIER, n. m. 1. ribbon-weaver (man); 2. (bot.) bur-reed.

RUBANIÈRE, n. f. ribbon-weaver (woman).

RUBARBE, n. f. V. RHUBARBE.

RUBASSE [rubass] n. f. (min.) rose quartz.

RUBÉFACTION [rubéfaktion] n. f. (med.) rubification.

RUBÉFIANT, E, adj. (med.) rubefacient.

RUBÉFIANT, n. m. (med.) rubefacient.

RUBÉFIER, v. a. (med.) to rubefy; to redden.
RUBESCENT, E, adj. (did.) rubescent.
RUBIACÉES, n. f. pl. (bot.) madder-tribe, sing.
RUBICAN, adj. rubican.
RUBICAN, n. m. rubican colour.
RUBIGOND, E, adj. rubicund.
RUBIGINEUX [eù] SE, adj. (did.) ferruginated.
RUBINE, n. f. (chem.) ruby.
RUBIS, n. m. 1. (min.) ruby; 2. ruby (pustule on the face).
 — balais, balais =; — oriental, d'Orient, (min.) Oriental =; — spinelle, spinelle =. — de roche, rock =. Monté sur —, (horol.) jewelled.
 Couleur de —, ruby. De —, § § ruby; rubied; de couleur de —, rubied. Faire — sur l'ongle (, to drink ✓ to the last drop; faire payer — sur l'ongle (, to make ✓ a. o. pay to the last farthing.
RUBICAIRE, n. m. well acquainted with the rubrics (of the missal).
RUBRIQUE, n. f. 1. ruddle; red chalk; 2. rubric (rule of the breviary and missal); 3. rule; method; 4. head; title; 5. trick; 6. (can. law) rubric.
 Ouvrier qui extrait la —, ruddleman. Sous la — de, under the head of.
RUCHE, n. f. 1. hive; 2. (ent.) hive; warm.
 — d'abeilles, bee-hive. Personne qui net les abeilles dans les —s, hiver; tallette à —s, bee-board. Châtrer une —, to cut ✓ away the wax and honey from a =; mettre dans une —, to hive; ivre dans la même —, to hive.
RUCHE, n. f. (need.) quilting.
RUCHER, n. m. apiary; bee-garden.
RUCHER, v. a. (need.) to quilt.
RUDANIER, IERE, adj.) surly; hurlish.
RUDE, adj. 1. § § rough (to the touch); 2. § § rugged (uneven); rough; 3. § § rough (to the palate); harsh; 4. § § rough (to the ear); harsh; unharmonious; jarring; grating; 5. § § rough; unpolished; uncouth; rough-hewn; coarse; 6. (POUR, to) difficult; troublesome; hard; 7. § § (POUR, to) rude; severe; 8. rigid; austere; severe; strict; rude; § § formidable; terrible; rough; rude; 9. § § rough; violent; tumultuous; bisterous; 11. § § rude; violent; fierce; impetuous; 12. § § harsh; unkind; ungentle; hard; 13. § § incredible; 14. (of rushes) hard.
 1. Une peau —, a rough skin. 2. Un chemin —, a rugged, rough road. 3. Du vin —, rough, harsh wine. 4. Des sons —s, rough, harsh, jarring. grating sounds. 5. Des manières —s, uncouth, unpolished, uncouth, coarse manners. Une — besogne, a difficult, troublesome job. 7. Une — épreuve, a rude, severe trial.
 Rendre —, (V. senses) to roughen; rough.
RUDEMENT [rudman] adv. 1. § § roughly (to the touch); 2. § § ruggedly (unevenly); roughly; 3. § § roughly (to the palate); harshly; 4. § § roughly (to the ear); harshly; unharmoniously; 5. § § roughly; uncouthly; coarsely; 6. § § rudely; severely; 7. § § rigidly; austere; strictly; rudely; 8. § § formidably; terribly; roughly; rudely; 9. § § roughly; violently; tumultuously; bisterously; 10. § § rudely; violently; roughly; impetuously; 11. § § harshly; unkindly; ungently; hardly; 12. § § vigorously.
 Boire —, to drink ✓ hard; manger —, to eat ✓ monstrously.
RUDEMENT, E, adj. (arch.) (of combs) cabled.
RUDEMENT, n. f. (arch.) cabling; denture.
RUDESSE, n. f. 1. § § roughness (to the touch); 2. § § ruggedness (unevenness); roughness; 3. § § roughness (to the palate); harshness; 4. § § roughness (to the

ear); harshness; unharmoniousness; 5. § § rudeness; roughness; uncouthness; coarseness; 6. § § rude, coarse thing; 7. § § difficulty; troublesomeness; (hardness; 8. § § rudeness; severity; 9. § § rigidity; austerity; severity; strictness; rudeness; 10. § § roughness; violence; tumultuousness; boisterousness; 11. § § rudeness; violence; fierceness; impetuosity; 12. § § harshness; unkindness; ungentleness; hardness.
RUDIMENT, n. m. 1. rudiment; 2. —s, (pl.) rudiments (elementary book); 3. (nat. scien.) rudiment.
 Au —, aux —s, in o's =s. Renvoyer q. u. au —, to put ✓ a. o. back to his =s.
RUDIMENTAIRE, adj. 1. rudimentary; 2. (nat. hist.) rudimentary.
RUDoyer [rudoi-yé] v. a. 1. to treat, to use harshly; to speak ✓ harshly to; to handle roughly; 2. to ill-treat (a horse).
RUE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) rue.
 — de chèvre, goat's =; — de muraille, wall =.
RUE, n. f. street.
 — borgne, écartée, by-street; — passante, frequented =; thoroughfare. — de traverse, cross. En pleine —, in the middle of the =; in the open =. Courir les —s, 1. § § to run ✓ about the =s; 2. (th.) to be current; to be in every o's mouth; 3. § § (th.) to be common; fermer une —, to stop up a =; percer une nouvelle —, to open, to cut ✓ a new =. Les —s sont pavées de —s, ... is, are as common as dirt in the =s.
RUELLE, n. f. 1. lane; 2. bed-side (space between a bed and a wall); 3. + bed-chamber; 4. + "ruelle" (private circle).
 — borgne, by-lane. — du lit, bed-side.
RUELLER, v. a. (agr.) to mould (vines).
RUER, v. a. 1. to hurl; to throw ✓; to cast ✓; 2. to strike ✓ (blows); to give ✓; (to) deal.
 SE RUER, pr. v. (SUR, on, upon) to rush (upon a. o., a. th.); to throw ✓ o's self; to fall ✓.
RUER, v. n. 1. (of animals) to kick; 2. + to throw ✓ a stone; to throw ✓.
 — en vache, (of horses) to kick like a cow.
RUEU-R, SE, adj. (man.) that kicks. Être —, to kick.
RUEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. (man.) kicker.
RUFIER [rufin] n. m. + libertine; debauchee; rake.
RUGINE, n. f. (surg.) 1. rasp; 2. scalp; scalping-iron.
RUGIER, v. a. (surg.) to rasp.
RUGIR, v. n. 1. § § (of wild beasts); to roar; 2. § § (DE, with) to roar.
 Animal qui rugit, roarer.
RUGISSANT, E, adj. 1. § § (of wild beasts) roaring; 2. § § roaring.
RUGISSEMENT [rujisman] n. m. 1. § § (of wild animals) roar; roaring; 2. § § roar.
RUGOSITÉ, n. f. (did.) rugosity; wrinkle.
RUGUEUX [rugueù] SE, adj. (did.) rugose; rugous; wrinkled.
RUILÉE, n. f. (build.) verge; barge.
RUINE, n. f. 1. § § ruin; 2. § § ruin; decay; 3. § § ruin; overthrow.
 Cause de la — § §, cause of ruin; ruiner; le chemin de la — § §, the road, the high road to =. Au bord, sur le penchant de la —, on the brink of =; en —, § § in =s; ruinous. S'en aller en —s, to go ✓ to =; battre en —, (mil.) to batter down; causer la — de, to bring ✓ to =; courir à sa —, 1. (pers.) to go ✓ to =; 2. (to go ✓ to wreck; to go ✓ to wreck and =; menacer — § §, (th.) to threaten to fall; tomber en — § §, 1. to

run ✓ to =; 2. to sink ✓ to decay; to go ✓ to waste; tomber en —s, 1. § § to fall ✓ to =s; 2. § § to break to pieces.
RUINER, v. a. 1. § § to ruin; 2. § § to spoil; to lay ✓ waste; 3. § § to ruin; to overthrow ✓; 4. § § to ruin; to undo ✓. Qu'on ne peut —, unruinable.
RUINÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RUINER) 1. § § ruined; 2. (th.) in ruins; 3. § § down-fallen.
 Non —, 1. § § unruined; 2. § § unspoiled.
 SE RUINER, pr. v. 1. § § (th.) to decay; to fall ✓, to sink ✓ to decay; 2. § § (th.) to spoil; 3. § § (th.) to be ruined; 4. § § (pers.) to ruin o's self.
RUINEUX, SE, adj. 1. § § threatening to fall; falling to ruin; 2. § § ruinous.
RUINURE, n. f. (carp.) housing; bearing.
RUISSEAU, n. m. 1. § § stream (current of fluid); 2. § § stream (great quantity); flood; 3. § § brook; rivulet; rill; "streamlet"; 4. § § (of roads, streets) gutter; kennel; 5. § § —s, (pl.) gutturing, sing.
 Petit —, 1. small stream; brook; rivulet; 2. rillet; brooklet. Arrosé par des —x, watered by =s; streamy; sillonné de —x, intersected with =s; streamy; couler en petits —x, to run in rills; to rill; fournir, pourvoir de —x, to gutter; trainer, être traîné dans le —, (th.) to be trivial; traverser un —, to step over a gutter. Les petits —x font de grandes rivières, many a mickle makes a mickle.
RUISSEMENT [ruissan] E, adj. (DE, with) 1. streaming; 2. running.
RUISSELER [ruisle] v. n. 1. to stream, 2. to gush; 3. to run ✓ down; 4. to trickle; to trickle down.
RUISSELET [ruislè] n. m. rivulet; "streamlet".
RUM [romm] n. m. V. RHUM.
RUM [ron] n. m. + (nav.) rhumb.
 — de vent, —line.
RUMEN [rumèn] n. m. (comp. anat.) rumen; (paunch).
RUMEUR, n. f. 1. murmur; noise; 2. noise (sudden); 3. clamour; uproar; 4. rumour; report.
 — publique, common fame. Auteur d'une —, rumourer. La — se répand, it is rumoured.
RUMEX, n. m. (bot.) dock.
RUMINANT, E, adj. 1. (of animals) that chews the cud; 2. (mam.) ruminant.
RUMINANT, n. m. (mam.) ruminant.
RUMINATION [—acion] n. f. § § rumination; (chewing the cud).
RUMINER, v. n. 1. § § (of animals) to ruminate; to chew the cud; 2. § § (pers.) (sur) to ruminate (on, upon); to turn (over); to muse (on); to think ✓ (over).
RUMINER, v. a. 1. § § (of animals) to ruminate, to chew over again; 2. § § (pers.) to ruminate; to turn over; to think over.
RUNIQUE, adj. runic.
RUPTURE, n. f. 1. § § breaking (into pieces); 2. § § rupture; bursting; 3. § § rupture; breaking off; 4. (med.) rupture; hernia; 5. (med.) fracture; burst; 6. (min.) rent; 7. (paint.) mixing of colours (on the pallet).
 En venir à une —, to come ✓ to a rupture.
RURAL, E, adj. rural; country.
 D'une manière —e, rurally.
RUSE, n. f. 1. artifice; art; deceit; guile; craft; subtleness; (cunning; (slyness; 2. artifice; wile; trick; (cunning, sly trick; 3. (hunt.) double; doubling.
 Avec —, with deceit, guile; artfully; craftily; subtly; (cunningly; (slyly; sans —, without =; artless; craftless; guileless.
RUSE, E, adj. artful; deceitful; guileful; crafty; subtle; cunning; sly.

mental; 2. (of words) essential; descriptive.

SACRAMENTALEMENT [—talman]
SACRAMENTELEMENT [—telman] adv. sacramentally.

SACRE, n. m. 1. (orn.) saker; 2. (falc.) saker.

SACRE, n. m. 1. (of bishops, sovereigns) consecration; 2. (of sovereigns) oration.

SACRE, E, adj. 1. consecrated; 2. holy; 3. sacred; 4. sacred (a title); 5. cursed; confounded; damned; 6. (anat.) sacral.

Non —, 1. unconsecrated; 2. unholy. Caractère —, (V. senses) sacredness.

[Sacre in the 5th sense precedes the n.]

SACRE, n. m. sacred.

SACREMENT, n. m. 1. sacrament; 2. (matrimony) marriage.

Saint —, 1. holy sacrament; 2. (cath. rel.) holy; 3. (cath. rel.) monstrance (vessel in which the host is placed); saint — de l'autel, (cath. rel.) holy; 4. (host) Office du saint —, communion-service. Administrer les derniers —s à q. u., to administer the last —s to a. o.; exposer le saint —, to exhibit the holy —, the host; recevoir le —, to receive, to take of the —; recevoir le — de l'eucharistie, (cath. rel.) to receive, to take of the —; recevoir les derniers —s, to receive the last —s.

SACRER, v. a. 1. to consecrate bishops, sovereigns; 2. to crown (sovereigns).

SACRER, v. n.) to swear; to curse.

SACRET, n. m. (falc.) sakeret.

SACRIFICATEUR, n. m. sacrificer.

SACRIFICATOIRE, adj. sacrificic.

SACRIFICATURE, n. f. (of the Hebrews, pagans) sacrificership; office sacrificer.

SACRIFICE, n. m. 1. § (à. to) sacrifice; 2. § sacrifice offering; 3. § peace-offering.

— expiatoire —, sin, trespass offering; — sanglant —, meat —, — d'action de grâces, de louange —, thank —; — de propitiation —, peace —. Faire un —, to make a sacrifice.

SACRIFIER, v. a. 1. § (à. to) sacrifice; 2. § to devote (time to a. th.).

SACRIFIER, v. n. § (à. to) to sacrifice.

SACRILEGE, n. m. 1. § sacrilege (action); 2. (pers.) person guilty of sacrilege.

SACRILEGE, adj. sacrilegious.

Caractère —, sacrilegiousness. D'une manière —, sacrilegiously.

SACRILEGEMENT [—leiman] adv. sacrilegiously.

SACRIPANT, n. m. (rodont) hecker; bully; swagger.

SACHISTAIN, n. m. sexton.

SACRISTIE, n. f. 1. vestry; vestry; 2. (of cathedrals) audit-house; (sing.) sacred utensils, pl.; church-ate, sing.; 4. (sing.) church-fees, pl.

SACRISTINE, n. f. vestry-nun.

SACRUM [sakromm] n. m. (anat.) sacram.

Os —, =.

SADUCEEN [saducéin] NE, adj. sadducan.

SADUCEEN [saducéin] n. m. NE, v. f. adducee.

SADUCEISME, n. m. sadducism.

SAETTE, n. f. arrow.

SAFRAN, n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) saffron; 2. saffron; 3. (chem.) crocus.

— bâtard, (bot.) 1. bastard, meadow, mock saffron; 2. safflower; 3. safflower; — bâtard d'Allemagne, (bot.) safflower; — d'Inde, des des, turmeric; — des métaux, (chem.) ocs; — des prés, (bot.) meadow saffron. De —, couleur de —, saffron.

SAFRANER, v. a. to saffron.

SAFRANE, E, pa. p. saffron.

SAFRANIERE, n. f. saffron-plantation.

SAFRANUM [safranomm] n. m. (chem.) safflower.

SAFRE, adj. O gluttonous; greedy.

SAFRE, n. m. (chem.) saffer; saffre.

SAGA, n. f. Saga (legend of the Northern nations).

SAGACE, adj. sagacious; acute; shrewd.

SAGACITÉ, n. f. sagacity; sagaciousness; acuteness; shrewdness.

Avec —, sagaciously; acutely; shrewdly.

SAGAMORE, n. m. Sagamore (Indian chief).

SAGE, adj. 1. wise (enlightened); 2. sensible; judicious; discreet; well-advised; prudent; 3. wise; sober; steady; staid; unimpassioned; 4. (pers.) steady; sober-minded; staid; well-conducted; well-behaved; 5. (of children) good; 6. (of animals) gentle.

Non, peu —, 1. unwise; 2. injudicious; indiscreet; unadvisable; ill-advised; imprudent; 3. unwise; unsteady; 4. unguarded; 5. (pers.) ill-conducted; ill-behaved; wild; 6. (of children) naughty; 7. (of animals) not gentle. Être —, (of children) to be good; to be a good child; ne pas en être plus —, not, never to be the wiser for it; rendre —, (V. senses) to sober; to sober down. Tout le monde est — après coup, after-wit is every man's wit. [Sack may precede the noun.]

SAGE, n. m. 1. wise man; 2. sage (philosopher); wise man.

Faux —, prétendu —, wiseling. Les sept —s de la Grèce, the seven wise men of Greece.

SAGE-FEMME, n. f., pl. SAGES-FEMMES, midwife.

Assistance de —, midwifery.

SAGEMENT [sajman] adv. 1. wisely; sensibly; 2. discreetly; judiciously; advisedly; prudently; 3. wisely; soberly; steadily.

Peu —, 1. unwisely; 2. injudiciously; indiscreetly; unadvisedly; imprudently; 3. unwisely; unsteadily; 4. unguardedly.

SAGESSE, n. f. 1. wisdom; 2. judiciousness; discretion; prudence; 3. wisdom; sobriety; steadiness; staidness; 4. (pers.) steadiness; sober-mindedness; 5. (of conduct) propriety; 6. (of children) goodness; 7. (of animals) gentleness.

La —, (Bible) Wisdom. — après coup, after-wit. Livre de la —, (Bible) Wisdom; manque de —, (V. senses) unadvisedness; maxims de —, wise maxims; prudentials, pl. Avec —, (V. senses of SAGEMENT); d'une — infinie, all-wise.

SAGETTE, n. f. 1. arrow; 2. (bot.) arrow-head; adder's tongue.

SAGINE, n. f. (bot.) pearl-grass; pearl-wort.

SAGITTAIRE, n. m. 1. (astr.) sagittarius; sagittary; archer; 2. (bot.) arrow-head; adder's tongue.

SAGITTALE, adj. (anat.) sagittal.

SAGITTE, E, adj. (bot.) sagittate; arrow-headed; arrow-shaped.

SAGOU, n. m. sago.

Palinier —, (bot.) —-tree.

SAGOUER,

SAGOUTIER, n. m. (bot.) sago-tree.

SAGOUIN, n. m. 1. (mam.) sagoin (male); 2. (pers.) sloven.

SAGOUINE, n. f. 1. (mam.) she-sagoin; 2. (pers.) slut.

SAGUM [sagomm] n. m. (Rom. ant.) sagum (cloak worn as a symbol of war).

S. A. I., initial letters of SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE, His, (m.) Her (f.) Imperial Highness.

SAIE, n. f. sagum (garment worn by the Persians, Romans, Gauls).

SAIGNANT [senn-yant] E, adj. 1. bleeding; 2. bloody; 3. (of roast meat) rare; rear.

Bout —, (butch.) scrag.

SAIGNEE [senn-yé] n. f. 1. (surg.) bleeding; phlebotomy; blood-letting; 2. (surg.) bleeding (blood); 3. small of the arm; 4. trench (for draining).

— générale, general blood-letting; — locale, topical =. Faire une — à q. u., 1. § to bleed of a. o.; 2. § to drain a. o.; faire une grande, rude — à q. u., à la bourse de q. u. to drain a. o. thoroughly; pratiquer la —, to bleed of.

SAIGNEMENT [senn-y'man] n. m. § bleeding (flowing of blood).

— de nez, = at the nose. Il lui prit un — de nez, he, she was seized, taken with a = at the nose; his, her nose began to bleed.

SAIGNER [senn-yé] v. a. 1. § (à. in) to bleed of; 2. § to draw of out the blood from (meat); 3. § to drain (a. o.); 4. § to drain (bogs, rivers); 5. (butch.) to stick of; 6. (culin.) to kill.

Se faire —, to be bled; to get of bled; to let of blood.

SE SAIGNER, pr. v. 1. § to bleed of o's self; 2. § to drain o's self.

SAIGNER [senn-yé] v. n. 1. § to bleed of; 2. § to bleed (be distressed); 3. § (of wounds) to be open, green.

1. Le doigt, le nez lui saigne, il saigne du doigt, du nez, his finger, his nose bleeds.

— du nez, 1. § o's nose to bleed; 2. § to show of the white feather. Je saigne du nez, my nose bleeds; le cœur me saigne, my heart bleeds. Qui ne saigne pas, unbleeding.

SAIGNEUR [senn-yeur] n. m. (b. s.) bleeder (partisan of bleeding); blood-letting.

SAIGNEU-X [senn-yéu] SE, adj. bloody.

Bout —, 1. crag (of lamb, mutton, veal); 2. crag of mutton.

SAILLANT [sa-yant] E, adj. 1. § projecting; prominent; protuberant; jutting; 2. § striking; forcible; remarkable; 3. (fort.) salient; 4. (her.) salient.

SAILLIE [sa-yi] n. f. 1. § start; 2. § projection; protuberance; jutting; jutting out; jut; 3. § fit of anger; fit; 4. § sally; flight; 5. § sally; flash; 6. § sally of wit; witicism; 7. (arch.) bearing out; jettee; 8. (arch.) ledge; rabbit; 9. (horol.) pallet; 10. (paint.) projection; 11. (steam-eng.) spindle; 12. (tech.) flanch; flange.

À —s, (join.) (of doors) flush; en —, projecting; protruding; jutting; jutting out; outstanding. S'avancer en —, être en —, faire —, 1. to project; to protrude; to jut; to jut out; to stand of out; 2. to stick of out; faire une — dans, (arch.) to rabbit; faire mettre en —, 1. to stick of out; 2. to stick of up.

SAILLIR [sa-yir] v. n. (regular) (DE, from) (of fluids) to gush; to gush out; to break of forth.

SAILLIR [sa-yir] v. a. (regular) (rur. econ.) 1. (of animals) to serve; to leap of; 2. (of horses) to serve; to leap of; to horse.

SAILLIR [sa-yir] v. n. (defect. irreg.) (SAILLANT; ind. pres. IL SAILLE; fut. IL SAILLERA; subj. pres. IL SAILLE) 1. to project; to protrude; to jut; to jut out; to stand of out; 2. (arch.) to rabbit; 3. (paint.) to project; to stand of out.

SAIN, E, adj. 1. § sound (in good condition); 2. § sound (good); 3. § healthy; healthful; wholesome; 4. (law) (of the mind) sound; whole.

1. § Du bois —, sound timber; § du fruit —, sound fruit; § un corps —, a sound body; § un esprit —, a sound mind. 2. Raisonnement —, sound reasoning; doctrines —s, sound doctrines.

— et sauf, 1. safe; uninjured; (safe

and sound; 2. safety; 3. (per.) unharmed. — d'esprit, 1. sane; 2. (law) of sound, whole mind; "compos mentis"; — de facultés, sane. Etai —, nature — e, 1. § soundness; 2. § healthiness; healthfulness; (wholesomeness). Qui n'est pas — d'esprit, (law) of unsound mind; "non compos mentis".

SAINBOIS, n. m. 1. (bot.) holy-wood; flax-leaved Daphne; spurge-flax; 2. (pharm.) garou-bark.

SAINDOUX [sindou] n. m. lard.

SAINEMENT [sainement] adv. 1. § soundly (well); 2. § healthily; healthfully; wholesomely.

SAINFOIN, n. m. (bot.) sainfoin; French grass.

— commun. — à bouquets, d'Espagne, French honey-suckle; — tête de coq, cock's-head.

SAINT, E, adj. 1. § holy; 2. sainted; 3. sacred; 4. holy; saintly; godly; 5. sanctified; 6. (of ground) consecrated. Non —, 1. unholy; 2. unsanctified; très —, most holy; le Très —, the most Holy one (God). À l'air —, saint-seeming. Qui a l'air —, saint-seeming; qui n'est pas —, unholy.

SAINT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. saint; 2. patron saint; patron.

Le — du jour, the idol of the day; le — son patron, la — e sa patronne, o's patron saint; le — des — s, the Holy of Holies. Comme un —, semblable à un —, saintlike; saintly; de —, saintly; en —, saintly. Faire le —, to saint; to play the saint; mettre au rang, au nombre des — s, to saint; prêcher pour son —, to praise a. o. from interested motives; ne savoir à quel — se vouer, not to know which way to turn. C'est un pauvre —, c'est un — qui ne guérit de rien, c'est un — qu'on ne fête pas, he has no interest, influence.

SAINT-AUGUSTIN, n. m. 1. Saint-Augustine; 2. (print.) English.

SAINT-BARBE, n. f. + (nav.) gun-room.

Gardien de la —, gunner's yeoman.

SAIEMENT, adv. 1. holily; 2. sacredly; 3. saintly; godly.

SAIETE, n. f. 1. holiness; 2. sacredness; 3. holiness; saintliness; godliness; 4. (b. s.) saintship (quality of a saint); 5. Holiness (the pope).

Sa —, His Holiness. Air de —, sanctimoniousness; défaut, manque de —, unholiness; personne qui a un air de —, sanctimonious person. Avec un air de —, sanctimoniously; de —, sanctimonious; en odeur de —, 1. + in the odour of sanctity; 2. § in favour.

SAINT-GERMAIN, n. m. (hort.) Saint-Germain (pearl).

SAIQUE, n. f. (nav.) saic.

SAIS, V. SAVOIR.

SAISI, n. m. (law) 1. party on whose property an execution is levied; 2. party distrained.

Tiers —, (law) 1. party in whose hands goods are attached; 2. (in London) garnishee.

SAISIE, n. f. (law) 1. execution; seizure; 2. caption; 3. distress.

— immobilière, (law) execution on real property; — mobilière, 1. = on personal property; 2. (for rent) distress. Susceptible de —, attachable. Exercer la —, (law) to levy, to take a distress.

SAISIE-ARRÊT, n. f. pl. SAISIES-ARRÊTS, (law) 1. attachment; 2. (in London) garnishment.

Faire, pratiquer une — sur, (law) to attach; former — entre les mains de, (law) to garnish (a. o.).

SAISIE-BRANDON, n. f. pl. SAISIES-BRANDONS, (law) execution on growing crops.

SAISIE-EXECUTION, n. f. pl. SAI-

SIES-EXECUTIONS, (law) 1. execution; 2. (for rent) distress.

Faire, pratiquer une — sur, 1. to levy an execution; 2. to levy a distress.

SAISIE-GAGERIE, n. f. pl. SAISIES-GAGERIES, (law) execution by way of security.

SAISIE-REVENDECTION, n. f. pl. SAISIES-REVENDECTIONS, (law) attachment of goods claimed pending litigation of claim.

SAISINE, n. f. (law) seisin.

Mettre en —, to give v =.

SAISIR, v. a. 1. to seize; to lay v hold of; (to catch v; (to get v; (to catch v hold of; 2. § to take v; to take v hold of; 3. § to seize (take possession of); 4. § to take v, to lay v. (to catch v hold of; 5. § (DE, with) to seize; to strike v; to impress; 6. § to seize; to invade; (to come v upon; 7. § (b. s.) to shock (impress painfully); 8. § to seize; to embrace; to avail o's self of; 9. § to perceive; to discern; (to catch v; to lay v hold of; 10. § to apprehend; to understand v; to catch v; 11. (of evils) to seize; to attack; to come v upon; 12. (law) to seize; 13. (law) to vest (a. o.); 14. (law) to extend; 15. (law) to bring v (a. th.) before (a court); 16. (law) to attach; 17. (law) (for rent) to distrain; to distress; 18. (nav.) to span; 19. (tech.) to catch v into.

1. — q. u. par le bras, au bras, to seize a. o., to lay hold of a. o. by the arm. 2. Pouvoir — l'anne de q. ch. commodément, to be able to take, to take hold of the handle of a. th. conveniently. 3. — des marchandises de contrebande, to seize contraband goods. 5. Être saisi de peur, de joie, d'étonnement, to be seized, struck, impressed with fear, joy, astonishment. 6. L'espoir et le doute saisissent l'âme, hope and doubt seize, invade the soul. 8. — une occasion, un prétexte, to seize an opportunity, a pretext. 9. — le côté ridicule de q. ch., to perceive, to discern the ridiculous side of a. th. 10. — le sens de q. ch., to apprehend, to understand, to catch the sense of a. th.

— (avec ardeur), to grasp; — (avec avidité), 1. to snatch; 2. to snatch up; — (avec les doigts), to seize; to gripe; — (avec force), to seize; to grasp; — (en levant), to catch v up; — (avec la main), to lay v, to catch v hold of; — (avec précipitation), to snatch.

Effort pour —, (V. senses) § snatch (at); permission de —, (law) distringas; personne qui saisit, (V. senses) 1. grasper; 2. snatcher. Chercher à —, vouloir —, (V. senses) 1. to snatch at; to make v a snatch at; 2. § to scramble for; 3. to catch v at; s'empresser de —, (V. senses) § to catch at (a. th.).

SAISI, E, pa. p. V. senses of SAISIR. Non —, (V. senses) 1. § unseized; 2. § uncaught; 3. § unperceived; undiscerned; uncaught; 4. § unapprehended; (not understood).

Objets — s, 1. things seized; 2. (law) (pl.) distress, sing.

SE SAISIR, pr. v. (DE) 1. § to seize (...); to seize (upon); 2. § to seize (...); to lay v, to get v, (to catch v hold of); 3. § to catch v (...); 4. § to arrest (a. o.); 5. § to apprehend (a. o.); (to take v up; 6. § to catch (at); 7. § to lay v, (to catch v hold of).

— (avec avidité), to snatch; — (avec force), to grasp.

Vouloir — (de), to grasp (at). Personne qui veut —, qui s'efforce de —, (de) grasper (at).

SAISIR-ARRÊTER, v. a. (law) 1. to attach; 2. (in London) to garnish.

SAISSABLE, adj. 1. seizable; 2. (law) seizable; 3. (law) extendible; 4. (law) attachable; 5. (law) (for rent) distrainable.

SAISSANT, E, adj. 1. § (of cold) chilling; piercing; 2. § startling; 3. § thrilling; 4. (adm., law) that makes the seizure.

SAISSANT, n. m. E, n. f. (law) 1. execution creditor; 2. (for rent) distrainor.

SAISSISEMENT [saisisman] n. m. 1. § chill; 2. § startle; startling; 3. § shock (deep impression).

SAISON, n. f. 1. § season; 2. § season; time; moment.

Arrière —, latter end of the season, of autumn; belle —, fine =; dernière — §, last =; latter end, part; morte —, (com.) dead, dull =; — nouvelle, spring —; spring —; — pluvieuse, — des pluies, rainy =; première — §, early =, part. De —, 1. § in =; 2. § seasonable; timely; well-timed; 3. seasonably; en temps et —, in due =; hors de — §, 1. out of =; unseasonable; ill-timed; 2. unseasonably; pendant, pour une —, for a =. Être en pleine — §, (of flowers, fruits) to be in o's prime; n'être pas, plus de —, 1. § to be out of =; 2. § to be unseasonable, ill-timed.

SALADE, n. f. 1. salad; 2. salading; 3. (for horses) mess.

— de brebis, de prêtre, (bot.) lamb lettuce. Panier à —, salad-basket. Faire la —, to make v the salad; fatiguer, retourner la —, to mix the salad.

SALADE, n. f. + sallet; helmet.

SALADIER, n. m. 1. salad-bowl; 2. salad-basket.

SALAGE, n. m. salting.

SALAIRE, n. m. 1. § hire (price); 2. § pay; payment; § reward; 3. § reward; recompense; 4. (sing.) (of artisans) wages, pl.; pay, sing.; 5. (sing.) (of servants) wages, pl.

Toute peine mérite —, every labourer is worthy of his hire.

SALAISON, n. f. 1. salting (of provisions); 2. salt-provision.

Marchand, marchande de — s, dry-salter.

SALAMALEC, n. m. (jest.) low bow.

Faire des — s, de grands — s, to bow and scrape.

SALAMANDRE, n. f. 1. salamander; 2. (erp.) salamander; 3. (erp.) (genus) eft.

— aquatique, — commune, (erp.) eft.

De —, salamandrine.

SALANGANE, n. f. (orn.) esculent swallow.

Nid de —, (V. Nid).

SALANT, adj. (of marshes, wells) salt.

Marais —, salt-marsh; réservoir des marais —, sump.

SALARIÉ, n. m. 1. person receiving a salary; 2. (b. s.) hireling; 3. (b. s.) placeman.

SALARIER, v. n. § to pay v; to pay v hire to.

Être salarié, 1. to receive pay, hire; 2. to receive a salary.

SALAUD [salô] n. m. E, n. f. slovenly; dirty fellow, m.; slut, f.; dirty creature, thing, m., f.

De —, slovenly; sluttish; en —, slovenly; sluttishly.

SALAUD [salô] E, adj. slovenly; sluttish.

SALE, adj. 1. § dirty; 2. § filthy; squalid; 3. § foul; 4. § dirty; foul; base; groeling; 5. § dirty (indecent); loose; coarse; 6. (nav.) foul.

Action —, dirty action; être —, = thing; moyens — s, (pl.) foul means; sing; = work, sing; ouvrage —, = work; propos —, = expression. — comme un cochon, comme un peigne as = as a pig.

SALE, n. m. f. dirty person, m. f. slovenly, m.; slut, f.

SALE, E, adj. 1. § salty; 2. salt (impregnated with salt); 3. § poignant; pointed; keen; biting; 4. § dirty (indecent); loose; coarse; broad; § smuttish.

Un peu —, saltish Eau — e, saltish

water; lac —, (geog.) salt-lake. — comme mer, as salt as brine. Être —, (V. senses) (pers.) to be in a nice mess.

SALE, n. m. salt pork.

Petit —, half-salted pork.

SALEMENT [salman] adv. 1. || dirtily; 2. § filthily; squalidly; 3. § dirtily; foully; basely.

SALEP, n. m. salep; salop.

SALER, v. a. 1. || to salt (season); 2. || to salt (preserve by means of salt); to salt down, in; 3. || to corn (beef); 4. || to cure (fish, meat, &c.); 5.) § to overcharge (for goods); 6.) § to overcharge (customers); to share.

— et sécher au soleil, (nav.) to jerk.

SE SALER, pr. v. 1. (th.) to be salted; 2. (pers.) to put salt o's self; to put salt.

SALERON [salron] n. m. bowl of a salt-cellar.

SALETE [salié] n. f. 1. || dirt; dirtiness; 2. || filth; filthiness; squalidness; 3. || dirt; soil; 4. § dirty, nasty trick; 5. § dirtiness (indecency); coarseness; looseness; 6. § dirty, loose, coarse expression.

SALEUR, n. m. 1. salter; 2. dry-salter; 3. curer.

SALICAIRE, n. f. (bot.) salicaria; purple willow.

— commune, small loosestrife.

SALICOQUE, n. f. (crust.) (genus) raven.

SALICOR, n. m.

SALICORNE, n. f. (bot.) 1. glass-pot; 2. salt-wort.

SALICOT, n. m. (crust.) (genus) raven.

SALICOTTE, n. f. (bot.) salt-wort.

SALIENS [saliin] adj. pl. (Rom. ant.) ancient.

Prêtres —, "salii".

SALIENS [saliin] n. m. (Rom. ant.) salii (flamens), pl.

SALIERE, n. f. 1. salt-box; 2. salt-bell; 3. hollow (over the eyes); 4. hollow (in the collar-bone).

SALIFERE, adj. (did.) saliferous.

SALIFIABLE, adj. (chem.) salifiable.

SALIFICATION [salifikación] n. f. hem.) salification.

SALIFIER, v. a. to salify.

SALIGAUD [saligó] n. m. E, n. f. O dirty flow, m.; sloven, m.; dirty creature, ing, f.; slut, f.

SALIGNON [salion-yon] n. m. salt-cat.

SALIN, E, adj. saline; salinous.

Gout —, = taste; saltiness.

SALIN, n. m. 1. (sing.) salt-work, ing; salt-works, pl.; 2. raw salt.

SALINE, n. f. 1. § (sing.) salt provisions, pl.; 2. salt-fish; 3. salt-mine; 4. (sing.) salt-work, sing.; salt-works, pl.; saltren, sing.

SALIQUE, adj. Salic.

Loi —, = law.

SALIR, v. a. (DE, with) 1. || to dirt; dirty; 2. || to soil; 3. § to pollute; to nt; 4. § to sully; to tarnish; to nt.

SALI, E, pa. p. V. senses of SALIR.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. || undirted; || unsoiled.

SE SALIR, pr. v. 1. || (pers.) to dirt, dirty o's self; 2. || (th.) to soil; to nt; 3. § (pers.) to sully, to ntish o's reputation.

SALISSANT, E, adj. || 1. that dirt; that soils; that gets dirty.

SALISSON, n. f. O slut; slattern.

SALISSURE, n. f. spot of dirt.

SALIVAIRE, adj. (anat.) salivary; real.

SALIVATION [salivación] n. f. (med.) uration.

ALIVE, n. f. saliva; saline; little.

lux de —, great flow of saliva. De salivous.

ALIVER, v. n. t. to expectorate;

to spit; 2. (med.) to be under salivation.

Faire —, (med.) to salivate.

SALLE, n. f. 1. hall (large room); 2. room (large); 3. house (theatre); 4. (of gardens) arbour; bower; 5. (of hospitals) ward.

— d'armes, 1. armoury; 2. fencing school; — d'asile, infant school; — d'audience, audience-chamber; — de bal, ball-room; — de billard, billiard-room; — du commun, servants' hall; — de concert, concert-room; — de conseil, council-chamber; — de danse, dancing school; — des festins, banqueting-hall; — d'hôpital, ward; — à manger, 1. dining-room; 2. dining parlour; dining-hall; — de réception, saloon; — de réunions publiques, court-house; — de spectacle, play-house; — du trône, presence-chamber, room.

SALMIGONDIS, n. m. 1. (culin.) salmagundi; hotchpot; hotchpotch; 2. § salmagundi; medley.

SALMIS, n. m. (culin.) ragout (of game previously roasted).

SALOIR, n. m. 1. salt-box; 2. salting-tub.

SALOMON, n. m. Solomon; (wise-)

acre.

SALON, n. m. 1. drawing-room; 2. saloon; 3. —s, (pl.) salons, pl.; fashionable circles, (pl.) world (sing.); 4. parlour; 5. gallery (of works of art); saloon; 6. exhibition (of works of art); 7. (of inns) coffee-room.

Petit —, 1. small drawing-room; 2. parlour. —s de cercle, de société, (pl.) club-house, sing. Homme de —, man of fashion; gentleman; man adapted to the drawing-room. Être au —, (V. senses) to be in the drawing-room.

SALOP [saló] E, adj. § slovenly; slut-

fish.

SALOPE, n. f. 1. slut; wench; 2. disorderly woman.

SALOPEMENT [salopman] adv. § slut-

tishly.

SALOPERIE [salopri] n. f. 1. (sloven-

liness; sluttishness; 2. dirty (indecent), loose, coarse thing (language).

SALORGE, n. m. (com.) loaf of salt.

SALPÊTRE, n. m. saltpetre.

N'être que —, que du —, être pétri

de —, to be very hot-headed; to take

fire in a moment; faire péter le —, to discharge fire-arms.

SALPÊTRER, v. a. 1. to lay down

saltpetre on (the ground); 2. to nitrify

(a wall); to throw out the saltpetre

of.

SE SALPÊTRER, pr. v. (of walls) to

nitrify; to throw out o's saltpetre.

SALPÊTREUX [—tré] SE, adj.

(chem.) saltpetrous.

SALPÊTRIER, n. m. saltpetre-maker.

SALPÊTRIERE, n. f. 1. (sing.) nitre-

works; saltpetre-works, pl.; 2. Salpe-

trière (alms-house and lunatic asylum

for women in Paris).

SALSEPAREILLE [salsepá-ré-y] n. f.

(bot.) sarsaparilla; sarsaparilla-root.

— d'Europe, rough bindweed; — de

Portugal, Lisbon sarsaparilla; Lis-

bon-root.

SALSIFIS, n. m. (bot.) 1. salzify;

2. (genus) goat's beard.

— blanc, — cultivé, des jardins,

salzify; — sauvage, — des prés, goat's

beard.

SALTATION [saltación] n. f. (Rom.

ant.) saltation (art of dancing, panto-

mime, theatrical and oratorical action).

SALTIMBANQUE [saltinbank] n. m. 1.

mountebank; 2. § buffoon.

Tours de —, (pl.) mountebankery,

sing. Faire le —, to mountebank it.

SALUADE, n. f. + bow.

Grande —, low =.

SALUBRE, adj. salubrious; health-

ful; healthy; (wholesome).

D'une manière —, salubriously

healthfully; healthily; wholesomely.

SALUBRITE, n. f. 1. salubrity; health-

fulness; healthiness; wholesomeness,

2. (adm., law) health.

— publique, public health. Conseil

de —, board of =. Avec —, salu-

briously; healthfully; healthily; whole-

somely.

SALUER, v. a. 1. || § (DE, with) to

salute; to greet; 2. || (DE, PAR, with)

to hail; 3. || to bow to (a. o.); 4. || to

nod to (a. o.); 5. || to cheer (a. o.); 6.

|| to present o's compliments to; 7.

(Rom. ant.) to salute (proclaim); 8.

(mil., nav.) (DE) to salute (with); to

fire a salute (of).

— de ... coups de canon, (mil., nav.)

to fire a salute of ... guns; — du pa-

villon, (nav.) to strike the colours;

— par un vivat, to cheer; — des voiles,

(nav.) to strike the top-sails; — de

la voix, (mil., nav.) to cheer; — ... fois

de la voix, to cheer ... times; to give

(a. o.) ... cheers. Personne qui salue,

(V. senses) saluter; greeter. Je vous

salue, j'ai l'honneur de vous —! 1. (in

letters) your humble servant! 2. how

do you do? 3. good day! 4. good morn-

ing! 5. good evening! 6. good night!

La mer salue la terre, the ship salutes

the port first.

SALUE, E, pa. p. V. senses of SALUER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. unsaluted;

ungreeted; 2. unhailed.

SE SALUER, pr. v. 1. to salute each

other; 2. (mil.) to exchange a salute.

SALURE, n. f. saltiness.

SALUT, n. m. 1. safety (preserva-

tion, restoration); 2. safety (absence

of danger, evil); 3. + salvation; 4.

(theol.) salvation; salvability.

Susceptible de —, (theol.) salvable.

Point de —, || § no salvation; there is

no salvation. Chercher son — dans ...

to seek o's safety in ...; to ... for

safety.

SALUT, n. m. 1. salutation; salute;

greeting; 2. ** hail; 3. bow, 4. nod;

5. cheer; 6. (cath. rel.) benediction;

7. (mil.) salute; 8. (nav.) salute.

— des armes, military salute; — de

... coups de canon, = of ... guns; —

de la voix, (mil., nav.) cheer. —! 1.

greeting (form in official deeds)! 2.

hail! Ecouler par des —s, to bow

out; faire un —, 1. to make a bow;

to bow; 2. to nod; 3. (mil., nav.) to

salute; to fire a =; rendre un —, (V.

senses) (mil., nav.) to return a =.

SALUTAIRE, adj. 1. salutary; whole-

some; 2. (A, to) beneficial.

Peu —, 1. unwholesome; 2. unbene-

ficial. Caractère, nature —, salutari-

ness. D'une manière —, wholesomely.

SALUTAIREMENT [salutáirman] adv. 1.

salutarily; wholesomely; 2. benefi-

cially.

SALUTATION [salutación] n. f. (b. s.)

1. salutation; salute; 2. bow.

—s empressées, best compliments.

Recevez mes —s, yours truly, since-

rely; recevez mes —s affectueuses,

yours affectionately; recevez mes

amicales, yours very truly; recevez mes

humbles —s, mes —s respectueuses,

I am yours respectfully.

SALVAGE, n. m. +. V. SALVETAGE.

SALVANOS [—nós] n. m. (nav.) life-

buoy.

SALVE, n. f. 1. (artil.) salute; 2. (of

musketry) volley; 3. § (of applause)

round.

Faire, tirer une —, to fire a sa-

lute; lancer une —, to volley.

SALVE, n. m. (cath. lit.) Salve regina.

SAMARITAIN, E, adj. Samaritan.

SAMARITAIN, n. m. 1. Samaritan

(man); 2. Samaritan (language).

SAMARITAINE, n. f. Samaritan (woman).

SAMEDI [sammedi] n. m. Saturday.

— saint, Easter eve.

SANSCRIT [sanskrit] E, adj. V. **SANSCRIT**.

SANGIR, v. n. (nav.) to founder; to sink √.

SANCTIFIANT, E, adj. sanctifying.

SANCTIFICATEUR, n. m. (theol.) sanctifier.

SANCTIFICATION [-sankcion] n. f. sanctification.

SANCTIFIER, v. a. 1. to sanctify; to make √ holy; 2. to hallow; 3. to keep √ holy.

— le jour du dimanche, to keep √ the Sabbath holy.

SANCTIFIE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **SANCTIFIER**.

Non —, qui n'est pas —, 1. unsanctified; unholy; 2. unhallowed.

SANCTION [sankcion] n. f. 1. sanction; 2. (law) penalty; 3. (law) reward; 4. (parl.) assent.

— pénale, (law) penalty; — rémunératoire, reward.

SANCTIONNER [sankcionné] v. a. to sanction.

SANCTIONNÉ, E, pa. p. sanctioned.

Non —, unsanctioned.

SANCTUAIRE, n. m. 1. sanctuary; 2. (of the temple of Jerusalem) sanctuary; holy of holies; 3. (of churches) chancel; 4. § church (priesthood); altar.

Peser q. ch. au poids du —, to examine a th. with the most scrupulous care; se réfugier dans un —, to take √ sanctuary.

SANDAL, n. m., **SANTAL**, 1. (bot.) sandal; sandal-wood; 2. (a. & m.) sandal; sandal-wood; sanders; sanders' wood; saunders; saunders' wood.

— blanc, white; — citrin, yellow; — odorant, aromatic; — rouge, red; Bois de —, =.

SANDALE, n. f. 1. sandal (shoe); 2. foot-stall (lady's stirrup); 3. fencing-shoe.

— pour faire les armes, fencing-shoe. Sans —, unsandalled.

SANDALIER, n. m. § sandal-maker.

SANDARAQUE, n. f. (bot.) 1. sandarach (resin); sandarach; 2. pounce.

Poudre de —, pounce.

SANDJIAK, n. m. V. **SANGIAC**.

SANDWICH [sandroutch] n. m. (culin.) sandwich.

SANG [san] n. m. 1. § blood; 2. § blood; kindred; relationship; consanguinity; 3. § race (of men); 4. blood (red juice).

— artériel, arterial blood; — noir, venous; pur —, true born; true bred; le plus pur de son —, * life =; * heart =; heart's =; — rouge, arterial; — veineux, venous; — vital, * life =.

— Buveur, suceur de —, = sucker; couleur de —, 1. = colour; 2. (of the complexion) sanguineness; coup de —, 1. apoplectic fit; 2. (med.) cerebral congestion; congestion of the = in the brain; crachement de —, spitting of =; droit du —, =; effusion de —, bloodshed; la force, voix du —, force of kindred, relationship; homme de —, man of death; perte de —, 1. loss of =; 2. flow of =; soit du —, = thirstiness; suceur de —, = sucker.

Pur de —, bloodless. À —, ... blooded; à — blanc, (zool.) exsanguinous; à — chaud, warm-blooded; au — chaud, (pers.) hot-blooded; à — froid, (zool.) cold-blooded; au, jusqu'au premier —, till the = runs; de —, (V. senses) bloody; de pur —, (of horses) thorough bred; de — rassé, dispassionate; cool; composed; en —, tout en —, all over =; sans —, bloodless; sans effusion de —, sans verser de —, blood-

lessly; sans tache de —, 1. without a spot of =; 2. bloodless. Allumer le — à q. u., to fire a. o.'s =; to irritate a. o.; altéré de —, = thirsty; thirsting for =; avoir du — sous les ongles, au bout des ongles, dans les veines, to have = in o.'s veins; to have spirit; se baigner dans le —, to swim √ in =; faire bouillir le —, to make √ o.'s = boil; calmer le —, (th.) to be consolatory; to console; faire couler le —, to shed √, to spill =; être dans le —, to run √ in the =; se faire de, du mauvais —, to be annoyed, vexed; faire faire de, du mauvais — à, to annoy; to vex; glacer le — à q. u., to make √ a. o.'s = run cold; mettre q. u. en —, tout en —, to cover a. o. with =; mettre à feu et à —, to waste with fire and sword; nager dans son —, to welter in o.'s =; se plaire dans le —, to delight in bloodshed; rafraîchir le —, (th.) to be consolatory; to console; répandre le —, to shed √, to spill =; suer — et eau, 1. to drudge; to toil and moil; 2. (pour) to exert every effort (to); 3. (de) to be much pained (to); tirer du sang, to let √ =; tirer le —, to fetch =; se faire tirer du —, to be bled; to lose √ =; verser le —, to shed √, to spill =. Le — monte, se porte à la tête de q. u., the = rushes into a. o.'s head. Qui a le —, ... -blooded; qui a le — chaud, hot-blooded; qui suce le —, = sucking; qui ne répand, ne verse point son —, unbleeding; qui n'a point de — dans les veines, lily-livered; tant que le —, un reste de — coulera dans mes veines, as long as I have a drop of = in my veins.

SANG-DE-DRAGON, n. m.

SANG-DRAGON, n. m. 1. dragon's blood; 2. (bot.) dragon's blood; blood-wort.

SANG-FROID, n. m. 1. coolness; temper; composure; "sang-froid"; 2. sobriety; soberness.

De —, 1. cold-blooded; 2. cool-headed; 3. sober; sober-minded; 4. with coolness, composure; 5. (b. s.) in cold blood. Donner du — à, to cool; to sober; to sober down; être de —, to be dispassionate, cool, composed; garder son —, to keep √ o.'s temper; perdre son —, to lose √ o.'s temper.

SANGIAC, n. m. sangiac (Turkish governor).

SANGLADE, n. f. cut (with a whip); lash.

SANGLANT, E, adj. 1. § bloody; 2. § attended with bloodshed; 3. § (of meat) underdone; 4. § keen; most offensive.

Non —, unbloody. D'une manière — e, bloodily.

SANGLE, n. f. 1. strap; band; 2. (of saddles) girth.

SANGLER, v. a. § 1. to strap; to bind √; 2. to girth; 3. to give √ (blows); to deal √.

Avoir été sanglé, (V. senses) (pers.) 1. to have been beaten; 2. to have sustained a loss.

SE **SANGLER**, pr. v. (pers.) to lace o.'s self tightly.

SANGLIER, n. m. 1. (mam.) boar; wild boar, hog; 2. (ich.) boar-fish.

Chair de —, brawn. De —, boarish.

SANGLOT, n. m. sob; — s, (pl.) sobs, pl.; sobbing, sing.

— entrecoupé, broken sob. Etouffer un —, to stifle a =; pousser des — s, to sob.

SANGLOTER, v. n. to sob.

SANGSUE [sangsue] n. f. 1. (ent.) leech; 2. § blood-sucker (extortioner).

Grosse —, horse leech. Mettre des — s. to put √ es on.

SANGUIFICATION [sangüifikacion] n. f. (physiol.) sanguification.

SANGUIN [sanghin] E, adj. § 1. of

blood (containing blood); 2. sanguine (abounding in blood); sanguineous; 3. sanguineous (of the nature of blood); 4. sanguine; blood-coloured.

Couleur — e, 1. blood-colour; 2. (of the complexion) sanguineness; émission — e, (surg.) blood-letting; évacuation — e, discharge of blood; nature — e, sanguineness; vaisseau —, (anat.) blood-vessel.

SANGUINAIRE [sanghinèr] adj. 1. (th.) sanguinary; bloody; murderous; 2. (pers.) sanguinary; blood-thirsty; blood-loving; bloody-minded.

Non —, (pers.) unbloody. À l'esprit —, bloody-minded. D'une manière —, bloodily.

SANGUINAIRE [sanghinèr] n. f. (bot.) blood-wort.

SANGUINE, n. f. 1. red-chalk; 2. (min.) blood-stone.

SANGUINELLE [sanghinèl] n. f. (bot.) gatten-tree; gatter-tree.

SANGUINOLENT [sanghinolan] E, adj. (med.) sanguineous.

SANHEDRIN, n. m. sanhedrim.

SANICLE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) sanicle. — commune, mâle, d'Europe, =.

SANIE, n. f. (med.) sanies.

SANIEU-X [-eü] SE, adj. (med.) sanious.

SANITAIRE, adj. sanatory.

SANS, prep. 1. without; 2. but for; were it not for; if it were not for; had it not been for; 3. (comp.) without; ... less.

1. Une lettre — date, — signature, a letter without a date, without a signature; — une seule signature, without a single signature. 2. — les injustices des hommes, but for, were it not for the injustice of men. 3. Une nuit — sommeil, a sleepless night.

— cela, (V. senses) otherwise; or; — quoi, (V. senses) otherwise; or; — ... ni ... without ... or ...

[SANS rarely takes the indefinite art. before the following noun unless accompanied by an adj. (P. Ex. 1).]

SANS QUE, conj. (subj.) without.

— ... ni, ou ... = ... or ...

SANSCRIT, E, adj. Sanscrit.

SANSCRIT, n. m. Sanscrit.

SANS-CULOTTES, n. m., pl. —, 1. tatterdemalion; 2. (Fr. hist.) "sans-culottes" (violent republican).

SANS-CULOTTIDES, n. f. (Fr. hist.) "sans-culottides" (the five supernumerary days to complete the year in the calendar of the first French republic).

SANS-DENT, n. f., pl. —, toothless old woman.

SANS-FLEUR, n. f., pl. — s, (bot.) "sans-fleur" (apple); "pomme-figue".

SANSONNET, n. m. (orn.) starling.

SANS-PEAU, n. f., pl. — x, (bot.) "sans-peau" (summer pear).

SANTAL, n. m. V. **SANDAL**.

SANTALIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) sandal; sandal-wood.

SANTALIN, n. m. (bot.) true sandal-wood.

SANTALINE, n. f. (chem.) santalin.

SANTÉ, n. f. 1. § health; 2. § healthiness; soundness; 3. § health; toast; 4. § pest-house.

— chancelante, weak health; — débile, weak; — forte, sound; — imperturbable, insolente, = than nothing ever impairs. — de crocheur, = of a ploughman. Billet de —, bill of = (given to a. o.); bureau de —, board of =; défaut de —, want of healthiness; état de —, healthiness; healthy state; maison de —, 1. private hospital; 2. § pest-house; officier de —, surgeon (of an inferior degree); patente de —, (nav.) bill of health (PATENTE). Avec —, healthily; healthfully; soundly; à votre —, your =; en —, 1. in =; 2. healthily; healthfully; soundly; en bonne —, 1. in good =; healthy; healthful; 2. healthily.

healthfully; soundly; sans —, 1. *with-out* =; *unhealthy; healthless*; 2. *unhealthily; unsoundly*. Altérer, déranger la —, *to impair the* =; boire à la — de q. u., *to drink* √ a. o.'s =; donner à q. u. de la —, *to give* √ a. o. =; *to make* √ a. o. *healthy*; être en bonne —, *to be in good* =; *to be well*; porter une —, 1. *to propose, to drink* √ a. =; 2. (à) *to toast* (...). Qui annonce la —, *healthful*.

SANTOLINE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *lavender-cotton*; 2. (pharm.) *semen-contra*; *worm-seed*.

SANTON, n. m. *santon* (Mahometan monk).

SANVE, n. f. (bot.) *charlock*.

SAOUL, V. SOUL.

SAPA, n. m. (pharm.) *grape-jelly*.

SAPAJOU, n. m. 1. (mam.) *sapaço*; 2. (pers.) *monkey* (ugly ridiculous man).

SAPAN, n. m. (bot.) *sapan*; *sapan-trees*.

Bois de —, *sapan*; *sapan-wood*.

SAPE, n. f. (mil.) *sap*.

Aller à la —, *to sap*.

SAPER, v. a. 1. (mil.) *to sap*; 2. § *to sap*; *to cut* √ up; *to eat* √ away.

SAPEUR, n. m. (mil.) *sapper*.

— pompier, *fire-man*.

SAPHÈNE, n. f. (anat.) *saphena*.

SAPHIQUE, adj. (poet.) *sapphic*.

SAPHIQUE, n. m. (poet.) *sapphic*.

SAPHIRE, n. m. *sapphire*.

De —, *sapphirine*. Semblable au —, *sapphirine*.

SAPHIRINE, n. f. (min.) *saphirin*; *blue chalcidony*.

SAPIDE, adj. (did.) *sapid*; *tastable*.

SAPIDITÉ, n. f. (did.) *sapidity*; *sapidness*.

SAPIENCE, n. f. 1. † *wisdom*; *sapience*; 2. (theol.) *Wisdom* (book of Solomon).

Pays de —, (jest.) *country of wise men* (Normandy).

SAPIENTIAUX [sapienciô] adj. m. pl. † *sapiential*.

SAPIN, n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) *fir*; *fir-tree*; *spruce*; 2. (b. s.) *hack* (coach).

Ais de —, *deal*; bois de —, 1. *fir*; *deal*; 2. *pine*; *pine-wood*. Sentir le —, 1. (pers.) *to have one foot in the grave*; 2. (th.) *to be ominous* (of death).

SAPINE, n. f. *fir-plank*.

SAPINIERE, n. f. *plantation of firs*.

SAPONACÉ, E, adj. (did.) *saponaceous*.

SAPONACÉES, n. f. (pl.) (bot.) *soap-tree tribe*, sing.

SAPONAIRE, n. f. (bot.) *soap-wort*.

— officinale, =.

SAPONIFICATION [—câcion] n. f. (did.) *saponification*.

SAPONIFIER, v. a. (did.) *to saponify*.

SE SAPONIFIER, pr. v. (did.) *to saponify*.

SAPORIFIQUE, adj. (did.) *saporific*.

SAPOTE.

SAPOTILLE [—ti-y'] n. f. (bot.) *sapota* (fruit); *sapodilla*.

SAPOTIER.

SAPOTILLIER [—ti-ye] n. m. (bot.) (genus) *sapota*; *sapodilla-tree*.

SAQUEBUTE [sakbut] n. f. † (mus.) *sackbut*.

S. A. R., initial letters of SON ALTESSE ROYALE, His, (m.) Her (f.) *Royal Highness*.

SARABANDE, n. f. *sarabande* (dance).

SARBAGANE, n. f. 1. *air-cane*; 2. *pea-shooter*.

Par — †, *by proxy*.

SARBOTIERE, n. f. 1. *sherbet-pail*; 2. *ice-pail*.

SARCASME, n. m. *sarcasm*.

Avec —, *sarcastically*. Lancer un —, *to throw* √ out a *sarcasm*.

SARCASTIQUE, adj. *sarcastic*; *sarcastical*.

D'une manière —, *sarcastically*.

SARCELLE, n. f. (orn.) (genus) *teal*. — commune, *widgeon*; — ordinaire, d'été, *gargany teal*; *gargany duck*; petite —, — d'hiver, *teal* (species); *common teal*.

SARCLAGE, n. m. (hort.) *weeding*.

SARCLER, v. a. (hort.) *to weed*.

SARCLÉ, E, pa. p. (hort.) *weeded*.

Non —, *unweeded*.

SARCLEUR, n. m. *weeder*.

SARCLOIR, n. m. (hort.) *Dutch hoe*; *thrust-hoe*; *weed, weeding-hook*.

SARCLORE, n. f. (sing.) — s, (pl.) *weedings*, pl.

SARCOCELE, n. m. (med.) *sarcocele*.

SARCOCOLLE, n. f. *sarcocoll*; *sarcocolla*.

SARCOCOLIER, n. m. (bot.) *sarcocoll*; *sarcocolla*.

SARCOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) *sarcology*.

SARCOLOGIQUE, adj. (did.) *sarcological*.

SARCIMATEU-X [—teu] SE, adj. (med.) *sarcomatous*.

SARCOME, n. m. (med.) *sarcoma*; *sarcomatous tumour*.

SARCOPHAGE, n. m. 1. *sarcophagus*; 2. *coffin* (at a funeral ceremony); 3. *representation of a coffin* (at a funeral ceremony).

SARCOPHAGIE, n. f. *sarcophagy* (use of flesh as food).

SARCOTIQUE, adj. (med.) *sarcotic*.

SARCOTIQUE, n. m. (med.) *sarcotic*.

SARDE, adj. *Sardinian*.

SARDE, n. m. f. *Sardinian*.

SARDE, n. m. (ich.) *sardan*.

SARDINE, n. f. (ich.) *pilchard*; *sardine*; *sardina*.

— anchoisée, *anchovied* =.

SARDOINE, n. f. (min.) *sardonyx*.

SARDONIEN [—nien]

SARDONIQUE, adj. *sardonic*; *sardonian*.

SARDONYX, n. m. *sardonyx* (of the ancients).

SARIGUE, n. m. (mam.) *opossum*; *didelphis*.

SARMENT, n. m. (bot.) *vine-shoot*; *shoot*.

SARMENTEU-X [—teu] SE, adj. (bot.) *sarmentose*; *sarmentous*.

SARRACENIQUE, adj. (geog., hist.) *Saracenic*.

SARRASIN, adj. 1. *Saracen*; 2. (arch.) *Saracenic*.

Blé —, *buck-wheat*.

SARRASIN, n. m. 1. *Saracen*; 2. *buck-wheat*.

Tête de —, *Saracen's head*.

SARRASINE, n. f. (fort.) *sarrasin*.

SARRAU [sârô] n. m. *smock frock*.

SARRLETTE, n. f. (bot.) *saw-wort*.

SARRIETTE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *savory*; *common marum*.

— capitée, *herb-mastic*.

SARROT [sârô] n. m. *smock frock*.

SAS [sâ] n. m. 1. *sieve*; 2. *bolt* (sieve); 3. (engin.) (of locks) *chamber*.

— délié, fin, fine *sieve*; gros —, coarse =; — mobile, (engin.) *cradle*;

cistern; *coffer*. Passer au —, *to sift*;

passer au gros — §, *to examine superficially*.

S. A. S., initial letters of SON ALTESSE SÉRÉNISSE, His, (m.) Her (f.) *Serene Highness*.

SASSAFRAS [sassafrâ] n. m. (bot.) *sassafras* (species).

SASSE [sâss] n. f. (nav.) *scoop*.

SASSEMENT [sâsman] n. m. *sifting*.

SASSENAGE [sâsna] n. m. *Sassenage cheese*.

SASSER [sâcê] v. a. 1. § *to sift*; 2. § *to bolt* (sift); 3. § *to sift* (examine); 4. § *to winnow*.

— et ressasser §, *to sift over and over again*.

SASSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SASSER.

Non —, 1. *unsifted*; 2. *unbolted*.

SASSET [sâcê] n. m. (small sieve).

SATAN, n. m. *Satan*.

SATANIQUE, adj. *Satanic*; *Satanical*.

Esprit —, *satanism*. D'une manière —, *satanically*.

SATELLITE, n. m. 1. (astr.) *satellite*; 2. § (b. s.) (pers.) *satellite*.

SATELLITE, adj. (anat.) (of veins) *that accompanies an artery*.

Veines — s, (anat.) "*venæ comites*,"

pl. De —, *satellitious*.

SATIÉTÉ (sacieté) n. f. *satiety*; (fulness).

À, jusqu'à —, *to satiety*; *to the full*.

SATIN, n. m. *satin*.

De —, of =; =.

SATINAGE, n. f. (a. & m.) *satinet*.

SATINAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) 1. *satining*; 2. (of paper) *pressing*.

— à chaud, *hot-pressing*; — à froid, *cold-pressing*.

SATINER, v. a. (a. & m.) 1. *to satin*; 2. *to press* (paper).

— à chaud, *to hot-press*; — à froid, *to cold press*.

SATINE, E pa. p. (V. senses of SATINER) 1. *velvet* (soft); 2. (of flowers) *as white as satin*.

SATINER, v. n. *to become* √ *as white as satin*.

SATIRE, n. f. 1. *satire*; 2. *lampoon*.

— personnelle, *lampoon*; — piquante, *pointed satire*. Auteur de — s *personnelles*, *lampooner*. Écrire une — *personnelle contre, to lampoon*; employer la —, *to use satire*; faire la — de, (th.) *to satirize*; *to be the satire of*; faire une —, *to make* √ a =; railler avec —, *to satirize*; *to use satire with*.

SATIRIQUE, adj. *satirical*.

SATIRIQUE, n. m. *satirist*.

SATIRIQUEMENT [—rikman] adv. *satirically*.

SATIRISER, v. a. † *to satirize*.

SATISFACTION [—fâction] n. f. 1. *satisfaction*; 2. *gratification* (pleasure); 3. † (DE, for) *atonement*.

Demander, exiger —, *to demand satisfaction*; donner de la —, 1. *to give* √ =; 2. *to afford gratification*; donner, faire —, *to give* √ =; obtenir —, *to obtain*, (to get) √ =; tirer — de, *to obtain*, *to get* √ = for (a. th.).

SATISFACTOIRE, adj. (theol.) *satisfactory*.

SATISFAIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like FAIRE) (DE, with) 1. *to satisfy*; 2. *to gratify*; *to be a gratifier of*; *to please*; *to indulge*; 3. *to soothe*; *to charm*; *to indulge*; 4. *to give* √ *satisfaction* (to make amends); 5. *to answer* (expectations); 6. *to supply* (wants).

Pouvoir de —, *satisfactoriness*. Que l'on ne saurait —, *unsatisfiable*.

SE SATISFAIRE, pr. v. 1. *to satisfy o.'s self*; 2. *to gratify o.'s self*; *to indulge o.'s self*.

SATISFAIRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like FAIRE) 1. (absol.) *to satisfy* (give content); 2. (à,...) *to satisfy* (do what one ought); 3. (à,...) *to perform*; *to execute*; *to do* √; 4. (à,...) *to gratify*; *to indulge*; 5. (à,...) *to answer* (an objection); 6. (à,...) *to discharge* (obligations).

— à un paiement. *to satisfy*. Auquel on n'a point satisfait, (V. senses) *unsatisfied*.

SATISFAISANT, E, adj. (POUR, to; de, to) *satisfactory*.

Non, peu —, *unsatisfactory*. Caractère —, nature — e, *satisfactoriness*; caractère non —, nature non — e, *unsatisfactoriness*. D'une manière — e, *satisfactorily*; d'une manière peu — e, *unsatisfactorily*.

SATISFAIT, E, adj. (DE, with) 1. *satisfied*; 2. *gratified*; *pleased*.

Non, peu —, 1. *unsatisfied*; 2. *ungratified*; *unpleased*.

SATRAPE, n. m. § *satrap*.
De — §, *satrapal*.
SATRAPIE, n. f. *satrapy*.
Gouvernante d'une —, *satrapess*.
SATURABLE, adj. (did.) *saturable*.
SATURANT, E, adj. *saturant*.
SATURATION [—racion] n. f. *saturation*.
SATURER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. § *to saturate*; 2. § *to saturate*; *to surfeit*.
SATURNALES, n. f. (Rom. ant.) *saturnalia*, pl.
Des —, *saturnalian*.
SATURNE, n. m. 1. (astr.) *Saturn*; 2. (chem.) *Saturn*.
Né sous la planète de —, *Saturnine*.
De —, *Saturnian*.
SATYRE, n. m. (myth.) *satyr*.
SATYRE, n. f. (Greek poet.) *satyre*.
SATYRIASIS [—riaciss] n. m. (med.) *satyriasis*.
SATYRION, n. m. (bot.) *satyrium*.
SATYRIQUE, adj. (ant.) of the *satyrs*.
Danse —, *danse* =; jeux —s, *games* =.
SAUCE [soss] n. f. *sauce*.
— blanche, *butter* =; — courte, *little* =; — douce, *sweet* =; — piquante, 1. *pungent* =; 2. *catchup*; *catch-up*; — relevée, de haut goût, de goût relevé, *rich* =; *highly seasoned* =; — verte, *green corn* =. — à, au pauvre homme, *eschalot* =; — Robert, *onion* =. Donner ordre aux —s, *to superintend the cooking*; être dans la —, *to be in a fine pickle*; faire la — à, *to reprove* (a. o.); *to pickle*; laisser dans la —, *to leave* ✓ *in the suds*; lier une —, *to thicken* a =; ne savoir à quelle — mettre q. u., *not to know* ✓ *what to do with* a. o. Il n'est — que d'appétit, *the best relish is a good appetite*.
SAUCER [sôcé] v. a. 1. § *to steep*, *to dip in sauce*; *to sop*; 2. *to souse* (throw); 3. § *to reprimand* (a. o.); *to scold*; *to pickle*.
SAUCÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of SAUCER) (of medals) *tinned bronze*.
Être —, (V. senses) *to be in a fine mess*, *pickle*.
SAUCIERE [sôcière] n. f. *sauce-boat*.
SAUCISSE [sôciss] n. f. *sausage* (small).
SAUCISSON [sôciçon] n. m. 1. *sausage* (large); 2. (fire-works) *saucisson*; 3. (mil.) *saucisson*; *saucisse*.
— de Bologne, *Bologna sausage*.
SAU-F [sôf] VE, adj. 1. *safe* (unhurt, out of danger); 2. (à, ...) *reserving*; *without excluding*.
Sain et —, 1. *safe*; *safe and sound*; 2. *safely*.
SAUF, prep. 1. *saving*; *save*; 2. *excepting*; *except*; *but*; 3. *reserving*.
— et excepté, *save and except*.
SAUF-CONDUIT, n. m., pl. —s, —, *SAUFS-CONDUITS*, *safe-conduct*.
SAUGE [sôj] n. f. (bot.) (genus) *sage*.
— officinale, des jardins, *garden* =; petite —, — de Provence, = *of virtue*.
SAUGRENU [sôgrenu] E, adj. (th.) *absurd*; *ridiculous*.
SAULE [sôl] n. m. (bot.) (genus) *willow*; *willow-tree*.
— pleureur, — de Babylone, *weeping*, *Babylonian* =. Couvert de —s, *willowy*; orné de bouquets, de touffes de —, = *-tufted*.
SAUMÂTRE [sômatr] adj. 1. (of taste) *briny*; 2. (of water) *brackish*.
Goût —, *brackishness*.
SAUMON [sômon] n. m. 1. (ich.) *salmon*; 2. (metal.) *pig*; *sow*; 3. (nav.) *kentledge*.
— mariné, *soused salmon*. — de trois ans, (fish.) *mort*; — de fonte, (metal.) *pig-iron*; *cast pig*; fonte en —, (metal.) *iron-pig*; plomb en —, (metal.) *lead-pig*.

SAUMONE [sômoné] E, adj. *salmon* (like salmon).
Truite —e, (ich.) 1. *salmon-trout*; 2. *sea-trout*.
SAUMONEAU [sômoné] n. m. (ich.) *young salmon*.
SAUMONERION [sômonnion] n. m. (ich.) *gray, bull trout*.
SAUMURE [sômur] n. f. *brine*; *pickle*.
Mettre dans la —, *to brine*; *to pickle*.
SAUNAGE [sôna] n. m. *salt-trade*.
Faux —, *contraband* =.
SAUNER [sôné] v. n. *to make* ✓ *salt*.
SAUNERIE [sôneri] n. f. (sing.) *salt-works*, pl.; *salt-work*, sing.
SAUNIER [sônié] n. m. *salter*; *salt-maker*.
Faux —, *contraband* =.
SAUNIERE [sônière] n. f. *salt-box*.
SAUPIQUET [sôpiké] n. m. (culin.) *pungent sauce*.
SAUPOUDRER [sôpoudré] v. a. (DE, with) 1. § *to salt*; *to powder*; *to sprinkle with salt*; 2. § *to powder*; *to sprinkle*; 3. § (to intersperse; to interlard).
Ustensile à —, *caster*.
SAUR, adj. V. SAURE.
SAURE [sôr] adj. 1. § *brotonish yellow*; 2. (of herrings) *red* (smoked); 3. (of horses) *sorrel*.
SAURER [sôré] v. a. *to smoke* (her-rings).
SAURET [sôré] adj. m. V. SAURE.
SAURIEN [sôriin] NE, adj. (erp.) *saurian*.
SAURIENS [sôriin] n. m. (erp.) *saurians*; *lizards*, pl.
SAUSSAIE [sôc] n. f. *plantation of willows*.
SAUT [sô] n. m. 1. § *leap*; 2. § *jump*; 3. § *skip*; 4. § *water-fall*; *fall*; 5. (did.) *saltation*; 6. (man.) *vault*; 7. (studs) *leap*.
Grand —, *long leap*; — périlleux, *somerset*; petit —, *short* =. — de Breton, *being tripped up*; — de carpe, *somerset*; — à cloche-pied, *hop*; — de loup, *ha-ha*; — de mouton, 1. (man.) *goat* =; 2. (play) = *-frog*. Au — du lit, *on getting up*; *on getting out of bed*; as a. o. *gets up*; du —, (V. senses) *leaping*; d'un — §, *at a* =; par —s, 1. § *by* =s; *leapingly*; 2. § *skippingly*; 3. § *by starts*; *by snatches*; par —s et par bonds, *by fits and starts*; *by starts and* =s. Faire le — §, *to take* ✓ *the* =; *to make* ✓ *up* o.'s mind; faire un —, 1. *to take* ✓ *a* =; 2. *to give* ✓, *to take* ✓ *a jump*; 3. § *to give* ✓, *to make* ✓, *to take* ✓ *a skip*; faire des —s §, *to curvet*; faire des — joyeux, *to gambol*; *to play gambols*; faire des —s périlleux, *to tumble*; faire le — de mouton, *to buck*; faire faire à q. u. le — de Breton, *to give* ✓ *a* o. a *Cornish hug*; faire faire le — à q. u., *to get* ✓ *a* o. out of his employ-ment.
SAUTAGE [sôtag] n. m. (mining) *exploding*; *blasting*.
SAUTE [sô] n. f. (nav.) (of the wind) *sudden veering*, *shifting*.
SAUTE [sô] n. m. (culin.) "*sauté*" (stew).
SAUTE [sô] E, adj. (culin.) "*sauté*" (stewed).
SAUTELLE [sôtél] n. f. (agr.) *vine-shoot* (transplanted with its root).
SAUTER [sôté] v. n. (à, to; DE, from; PAR-DESSUS, over) 1. § *to leap* ✓; 2. § *to leap* ✓ off; 3. § (DE, for) *to leap* ✓ (with emotion); (to jump); 4. § *to jump*; 5. § *to skip*; 6. (à, by) *to seize* (a. o.); 7. § *to explode*; *to blow* ✓ *up*; 8. § (pers.) *to be dismissed*, *discharged*; 9. § (pers.) *to kick the bucket* (die); 10. (nav.) (of the wind) *to veer*; *to shift*.
3. — de joie, *to leap*, *to jump for joy*. 6. — au collet de q. u., *to seize* a. o. by the collar. 7. La poudrière a sauté, *the powder-magazine has exploded*, *blown up*.

— en l'air, *to bounce up*; — en arrière, *to start back*; — à bas (de son lit), *to jump out of* (o.'s bed); — avec grand bruit, *to bounce*; — à cloche-pied, *to hop on one leg*; — aux nues §, *to jump to the ceiling*; — à pieds joints, *to jump close-legged*; — aux yeux §, (th.) *to be obvious*. De manière à — aux yeux, *obviously*. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. § *to blow* ✓ *up* (with powder); 2. § *to ruin*; *to blow* ✓ *up*; 3. § *to knock off*, out (by a blow); 4. § *to get* ✓ (a. o.) *dismissed*, *discharged*; 5. *to crack* (drink bottles of wine); 6. (à) *to blow* ✓ *out* (a. o.'s brains); 7. *to explode* (a mine); 8. (bit.) *to throw* ✓ *down* (a ball); 9. (mining) *to blast*.
SAUTER [sôté] v. a. 1. § *to leap* ✓; (to leap ✓ over); 2. § *to jump over*; *to jump*; 3. § *to pass over* (omit); *to leave* ✓ *out*; *to miss*; (to skip); (to skip over); 4. § *to overlook*; *not to notice*; 5. (studs) *to leap* ✓.
— le bâton (, *to do* ✓ *a* th. in spite of o.'s self, of o.'s teeth; — le fossé, le pas (, *to pass the Rubicon*; *to take* ✓ *the decisive step*; — à pieds joints par-dessus q. ch., *not to consider* a. th. (obstacle).
SAUTEREAU [sôté] n. m. (of musical instruments) *jack*.
SAUTERELLE [sôtél] n. f. 1. (ent.) *grass-hopper*; *locust*; 2. (carp., mas.) *shifting-bevel*.
SAUTE-RUISSEAU, n. m., pl. —, (b. s.) (of lawyers' clerks) (errand-boy; *skip-kennel*).
SAUTEU-R [sôteur] n. m. SE n. f. 1. § *leaper*; 2. § *jumper*; 3. § *tumbler*; 4. § *mountebank* (boastful pretender); 5. (mach.) *tumbler*; 6. (man.) *sauter* (horse trained for the riding school and placed between the pillars).
SAUTEUSE [sôteüz] n. f. "*sauteuse*" (dance).
SAUTILLANT [sôti-yant] E, adj. 1. *hopping*; 2. *skipping*.
SAUTILLEMENT [sôti-y-man] n. m. 1. *hopping*; 2. *skipping*.
SAUTILLER [sôti-ye] v. n. 1. *to hop*; 2. *to skip*.
Ne faire que — §, (pers.) *to flutter from one thing to another*.
SAUTOIR [sôtoir] n. m. 1. § *form of a Saint-Andrew's cross*; 2. (culin.) *stew-pan*; 3. (her.) *saltire*; 4. (horol.) *jump-er*.
En —, 1. *in the form of a Saint-Andrew's cross*; *cross-wise*; 2. (her.) *saltire-wise*. Porter q. ch. en —, 1. *to carry* a. th. *slung over the shoulder*; 2. *to wear* ✓ (an order) *saltire-wise*.
SAUVAGE [sôvaj] adj. 1. § *wild* (inhabiting woods, forests); 2. § *wild*; *untamed*; 3. § (th.) *wild*; *uncultivated*; 4. § (pers.) *wild*; *uncivilized*; *savage*; *untaught*; 5. § *unsociable*; 6. § *timid*; *shy*; 7. *savage*; *fierce*; *barbarous*; *inhuman*; 8. (of fruits, plants) *wild*; 9. (of oil) *bitter*.
1. Des animaux —s, *wild animals*. 2. Un chat —, *a wild cat*; un canard —, *a wild duck*. 3. Un lieu —, *a wild, uncultivated spot*.
Etat —, (V. senses) (of fruits, plants) *wildness*; lieu —, §, *wild spot*; *wild*, nature —, 1. § *wildness*; 2. § *savageness*; 3. § *unruliness*; personne à demi —, *semi-savage*. À l'état —, *wildly*; d'une manière —, 1. § *wildly*; 2. § *savagely*; 3. § *unsociably*; 4. § *timidly*; *shyly*.
SAUVAGE [sôvaj] n. m. f. *savage*.
SAUVAGEON [sôvajon] n. m. (agr.) 1. *wild stock*; *wildling*; *crab-stock*; 2. *seedling*.
SAUVAGERIE [sôvajri] n. f. 1. *unsociableness*; 2. *timidity*, *shyness*.
Être d'une — ..., 1. *to be* ... *unsociable*; 2. *to be* ... *timid*, *shy*.
SAUVAGIN [sôvajin] n. m. *water-fowl*.
Sentir le —, *to have* a *fishy taste*.

SAUVAGIN [sɔvʒin] E, adj. (of the taste of water-fowls) fishy.

SAUVAGINE [sɔvʒinn] n. f. 1. water-fowl; 2. odour of water-fowl.

Sentir la —, to have a fishy odour.

SAUVEGARDE [sɔvgard] n. f. 1. || safe-keeping; custody; 2. || safe-guard; 3. || safe-guard (protection); buckler; shield.

SAUVEGARDER [sɔvgardé] v. a. 1. || § to protect; 2. § to hold (a. o.) harmless.

SAUVER [sɔv] v. a. (DE, from)
|| § to save (preserve from danger);
|| § to rescue; to deliver; to save;
|| § to save; to be the salvation of;
|| § to save; to economize; 5. § to
villiate; 6. § to conceal; to hide; 7.
§ to vindicate; to justify; to excuse.

1. — une ville, to save a town; — q. u. to
save a. o.; — la vie, l'honneur à q. u. to save
o.'s life, honour.

— les apparences, les dehors, to
ave appearances. Possibilité d'être
sauvé, (theol.) saveability. Pouvoir être
sauvé, (theol.) to be saveable.

SE SAUVER, pr. v. (DE, from) 1. || to
scape; to make (o.'s) escape; to flee;
o. take (o.'s) flight; to betake (o.'s) self
o. flight; to run (o.'s) away; to get (o.'s)
way; 2. § (DE, ...) to escape (be pro-
tected from); 3. || to be gone; to make (o.'s)
aste away; (to be off); 4. || to take (o.'s)
efuge; to betake (o.'s) self; (to
un (o.'s) away, off (to);) to scour away,
ff; 5. || § to effect, to work o.'s salva-
tion; 6. § to indemnify o.'s self; to
ake (o.'s) amends; 7. § to retrieve o.'s
elf.

— (à cheval), to ride (o.'s) off, away;
— (en courant), 1. || § to run (o.'s) away,
ff; 2. || to scour away, off; — (de pri-
son), to break (o.'s) out of prison; to
reak (o.'s) out.

SAUVETAGE [sɔvtaj] n. m. 1. (com.
av.) salvage; 2. (nav.) life.

Appareil de —, life-preserver; appa-
eil de — pour les incendies, fire-
scape; bouée de —, (nav.) = buoy;
ouée de — pour la nuit, (nav.) float-
ig-light; canot de —, (nav.) = boat;
rix du —, salvage-money.

SAUVETÉ [sɔvte] n. f. + safety.

SAUVEUR [sɔvteur] n. m. (com.
av.) savior.

SAUVETTE [sɔvɛt] n. f. duck-stone
game).

SAUVEUR [sɔvteur] n. m. 1. savior; de-
iverer; 2. || Saviour; Redeemer.

SAUVEUR [sɔvteur] adj. || all-saving.

SAUVE-VIE n. f. (bot.) wall-rue.

SAVAMMENT, adv. 1. || learnedly; 2.
knowingly; wittingly; understand-
ingly.

SAVANE, n. f. savannah.

SAVANT, E, adj. 1. learned; 2. well-
nformed; 3. able; skilful.

Peu —, unlearned.

SAVANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. scholar;
earned man; 2. —s, (pl.) scholars;
earned, pl.; 3. —s, (pl.) literati, pl.

De —, scholar-like; en —, scholar-
ike.

SAVANTAS [savantis] **

SAVANTASSE, n. m. (b. s.) literator.

SAVATE, n. f. 1. old shoe; 2. || foot-
ost; 3. (nav.) (of anchors) shoe.

Trainer la —, to be as poor as Job.

SAVATERIE [savatri] n. f. old shoe
rade.

SAVETER [savte] v. a. || § to cobbler;
o botch; to bungle.

SAVETIER [savtié] n. m. 1. || cobbler;
§ cobbler; bungler; botcher.

En —, cobbler-wise; bunglingly.

ouvrage de — || §, cobbling.

SAVEUR, n. f. 1. || savour; 2. || relish;
§ zest; relish; 4. (did.) sapor.

Défaut de —, unsavouriness. Sans —,
unsavory; 2. unsavourily. Donner de
à —, to zest.

SAVOIR, v. a. irreg. (SACHANT; SU;
ind. pres. SAIS; NOUS SAVONS; imp.
SAVAIS; pret. SUS; fut. SAURAI; impe-
rative, SACHE; subj. pres. SACHE) 1. to
know (a. th. by the mind); 2. (pers.)
to know (o.'s) to be sensible of; 3. to
know (o.'s) to have a knowledge of; to be
acquainted with; 4. (...), how) to
know (o.'s) to be accustomed to; 5. to know
(how) to be able (to); can (...).

1. — q. ch., to know a. th.; — un secret, to
know a secret; je ne le sais, I do not know;
je ne sais que dire, I know not what to say. 2.
— les intentions de q. u., to be sensible of a.
o.'s intentions. 3. — la grammaire, les langues,
les mathématiques, to know, to have a know-
ledge of, to be acquainted with grammar, the
languages, the mathematics. 4. — lire et écrire,
to know how to read and write; — plaire, to
know how to please. 5. Il ne saurait faire ce
que vous lui dites, he does not know how to
do what you say, he is not able to do what you
say, he cannot do what you say; je ne saurais
qu'y faire, I cannot help it.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) 1. not to know (o.'s);
to be unaware of; 2. to be at a loss (to);
— bien qu'en dire, to = it by expe-
rience; ne — où l'on en est, not to =
which way to turn; — par cœur, 1.
|| to = (a. th.) by heart; (to have by
heart); 2. § to be perfectly acquainted
with (a. o.); — le fin, le fin mot de
q. ch., — ce qu'il en est, to = (o.'s) the
right of a. th.; — à fond, to = tho-
roughly; to be thoroughly acquaint-
ed with; — mieux qu'on ne dit, to =
better; ne — rien de rien, 1. to = no-
thing of a. th.; 2. to = nothing about
the matter; ne pas — distinguer sa
main gauche de sa main droite, not to
= o.'s right hand from o.'s left; — ce
qu'on veut, to = o.'s mind. Cher-
cher à —, to endeavour to =; to be
inquisitive of; faire — q. ch. à q. u.,
1. to acquaint a. o. with a. th.; to
inform a. o. of a. th.; (to let (o.'s) a. o.
= a. th.; 2. to send (o.'s) word of
a. th.; 3. to write (o.'s) word of a.
th.; 4. to give (o.'s) notice, warning
of a. th.; faire à —, (in proclamations,
hand bills, placards) to give (o.'s) notice;
— faisons, (adm.) we hereby give notice.
Autant qu'on sache, to the best of o.'s
knowledge, belief; c'est à — (si), it is
a question (whether); comme on le sait
bien, as is well known; je ne sache
personne ..., (subj.) I know no body ...;
je ne sache rien ..., (subj.) I know
nothing ...; je, &c. ne saurais, I, &c.
cannot; qu'on ne peut —, unknow-
able; qu'on sache, to o.'s know-
ledge; that one knows; que je sache,
to my knowledge; that I know; pas
que je sache, not to my knowledge;
not that I know; qui ne sait pas, un-
knowing (of); sans le —, (V. senses)
unknowingly; unwittingly; un je ne
sais qui, somebody no one knows who;
un je ne sais quoi, an indescribable
something; a something I know not
what; a something.

[Savoir must not be confounded with con-
naître; it never has things for its nominative
or persons for its objective (V. Ex. 1); it does
not require pas or point when accompanied by
the negation not (V. Ex. 1). In the 5th sense
the cond. alone is used and with the signifi-
cation of the pres. tense (V. Ex. 5).]

SAVOIR, v. n. 1. to know (o.'s); 2. to
know; to be learned; to be a scholar;
to be a man, (m.) woman (f.) of learn-
ing.

À —, 1. viz.; namely; 2. that is; that
is to say; 3. (in official documents) to
wit; 4. (law) to wit; videlicet.

SAVOIR, n. m. 1. knowledge; learn-
ing; scholarship; 2. learning (expe-
rience).

— puisé dans les livres, book-learn-
ing; book-knowledge. Fier de son —,
proud of o.'s =; letter-proud.

SAVOIR, adv. 1. viz.; namely; 2.
that is; that is to say; 3. (in official

documents) to wit; 4. (law) videlicet;
to wit.

SAVOIR-FAIRE, n. m. 1. manage-
ment (skill in acting); contrivance; 2.
(sing.) wits (contrivance), pl.

Avoir du —, to manage well; to be
a skilful manager; vivre de son —, to
live by o.'s wits.

SAVOIR-VIVRE, n. m. 1. (sing.) good
breeding, sing.; genteel manners, pl.;
2. (of men) gentlemanliness; 3. (sing.)
(of women) lady-like manners, pl.

Avoir du —, 1. to be well-bred; to
have genteel manners; 2. (of men) to
be gentlemanly; 3. (of women) to be
lady-like.

SAVON, n. m. 1. || soap; 2. (§ re-
primand; rebuke; scolding.

— liquide, mou, soft soap; — mar-
bré, mottled, marbled =; — noir, soft
=; — parfumé, scented =; — vert, (a.
& m.) soft =. — à barbe, pour la barbe,
shaving =; — de Castille, Castille, castle
=; — à odeur, de toilette, scented =.
Boîte à —, 1. = -tray; 2. shaving-box;
= -dish; eau de —, (sing.) = -suds, pl.;
fabricant de —, = -boiler, maker, ma-
nufacturer; pain de —, cake of =;
pâte de —, = -paste; pierre de —,
(min.) = -stone; tablette de —, brick
of =. Donner un — à q. u. §, to reprim-
mand, to rebuke, to scold a. o.; ○ to
blow (o.'s) up. Qui sent le —, soapy.

SAVONNAGE, n. m. 1. soaping; 2.
teasing (with soap); 3. lathering.

SAVONNER, v. a. 1. || to soap; 2. || to
wash (with soap); 3. || to lather (for
shaving); 4. § to reprimand; to re-
buke; to scold; ○ to blow (o.'s) up.

SE SAVONNER, pr. v. (th.) to wash (sup-
port being washed without deteriora-
tion).

SAVONNERIE [savonnri] n. f. 1. (sing.)
soap-house, sing.; soap-works, pl.; 2.
soap-trade.

SAVONNETTE, n. f. soap-ball; wash-
ball.

— à vilain, office purchased to en-
noble the holder. Arbre à —s, (bot.)
Bermuda-berry.

SAVONNEUX [—eù] SE, adj. soapy.

SAVONNIER, n. m. 1. soap-boiler,
maker, manufacturer; 2. (bot.) soap-
tree; soap-berry; soap-berry tree;
soap-wort; Bermuda-berry.

SAVOUREMENT [savourman] n. m. ||
savouring.

SAVOURER, v. a. 1. || § to savour; 2.
§ to relish; to enjoy.

SAVOURET, n. m. 1. (culin.) marrow-
bone (of beef); 2. (culin.) bone of salt
pork; 3. § witicism.

SAVOUREUSEMENT [—reüzman] adv.
§ savourily.

SAVOUREUX [—reù] SE, adj. || sa-
voury.

Non, peu —, unsavoury. Nature peu
savourieuse, unsavouriness.

SAVOYARD [savoi-yar] n. m. E, n. f.
Savoyard.

SAXATILE, adj. saxatile (pertaining
to rocks).

SAXE, adj. Saxon.

SAXIFRAGE, adj. (med.) saxifragous.

SAXIFRAGE, n. f. (bot.) saxifrage,
(sea-green); (break-stone).

— dorée, golden saxifrage.

SAXON, n. m. 1. Saxon (man); 2.
Saxon (language).

SAXONNE, n. f. Saxon (woman).

SAYON [sè-yon] n. m. sayon (great
coat).

SBIRE, n. m. 1. sbirro (Roman ar-
cher); 2. (b. s.) satellite of justice.

SCABELLON, n. m. (anc. arch.) sca-
bellum.

SCABIEUSE [skabieüz] n. f. (bot.) (ge-
nus) scabious.

— des bois, wood =.

SCABIEUX [skabieù] SE, adj. (med.)
scabious.

SCABREU-X [skåbreu] SE, adj. 1. || *rugged; rough*; 2. § *dangerous; perilous*; 3. § *slippery*; 4. § *delicate; tender*;) *ticklish*.

SCAGLIOLA [skaliola] n. f. (arch.) *scagliola; mischia*.

SCALDE, n. m. *Scald* (poet of Scandinavia); *Scalder*.

Des —s, *scaldic*.

SCALÈNE, adj. (geom.) (of triangles) *scalene*.

Triangle —, *scalene*.

SCALPEL, n. m. (surg.) *scalpel*.

SCALPER, v. a. 1. *to scalp*; 2. (surg.) *to scalp*.

Couteau à —, *scalping-knife*.

SCAMMONEE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *scammony*; 2. (pharm.) *sea-side scammony*.

Liseron —, (bot.) *scammony*.

SCANDALE, n. m. 1. *occasion of falling into error*; 2. *offense (by the faults of another)*; 3. *scandal; scandalousness*; 4. *exposure; discovery; éclat*.

Au — de, *to the scandal of*. Donner, faire du —, 1. *to raise*; 2. *to make* / *an exposure*; prendre du — (de), *to be scandalized (at)*.

SCANDALEUSEMENT [—leuzman] adv. *scandalously*.

SCANDALEUX-X [—leu] SE, adj. *scandalous*.

Caractère —, *scandalousness*.

SCANDALISER, v. a. *to scandalize*.

SE SCANDALISER, pr. v. (DE, AT) *to be scandalized*.

SCANDER, v. a. (vers.) *to scan*.

SCAPE, n. f. (bot.) *scape; flower-bearing stem*.

SCAPHANDRE, n. m. *cork corset* (for swimming).

SCAPOLITHE, n. m. (min.) *scapolite; pyramidal felspar*.

SCAPULAIRE, n. m. 1. *scapular* (of monks, priests); *scapulary*; 2. *scapular* (religious symbol); 3. (surg.) *shoulder-band, strap*.

SCAPULAIRE, n. f. 1. (anat.) *scapular*; 2. (orn.) *scapular*.

SCAPULAIRE, adj. (anat.) *scapular*.

Penne —, (orn.) *scapular*.

SCARABÉE, n. m. (ent.) *scarabee; scarab; beetle*.

SCARAMOUCHE, n. m. *Scaramouch* (character of Italian comedies).

SCARE, n. m. (ich.) *scar; scarus*.

SCARIFICATEUR, n. m. (surg.) *scarificator* (instrument); *scarifier*.

SCARIFICATION [—skâsion] n. f. (surg.) 1. *scarification*; 2. *cupping*.

SCARIFIER, v. a. (surg.) 1. *to scarify*; 2. *to cup*.

SCARIOLE, n. f. (bot.) *endive*.

SCARLATINE, n. f. (med.) *scarlatina; scarlet fever*.

De —, *scarlatinous*.

SCARLATINE, adj. (med.) (of fever) *scarlet*.

Fièvre —, = *fever; scarlatina*. De fièvre —, *scarlatinous*.

SCAROLE, n. f. (bot.) *endive*.

SCEAU, n. m. 1. § *seal* (of sovereigns, states, public bodies, constituted authorities); 2. § —x, (pl.) *seals* (of the state); pl. 3. § *seal* (imprint); 4. § *seal-office*; 5. § *seal; stamp; impress*; 6. § *seal* (act of confirmation); 7. § *sanction*.

Grand —, *great seal* (of the state); petit —, *privy seal*. — d'armes, = *with a coat of arms*; — de chiffres, = *with a cipher*; — de Notre-Dame, (bot.) *black briony; Lady's*; — de la douane, *cocket*; — de Salomon, (bot.) *Solomon's*. Garde des —x, *keeper of the*. À, sous — volant, *under a flying*; — sous le — de §, *under the* = of. Apposer son —, *to affix o's*; briser, rompre un —, *to break* / *a* = mettre le — à, 1. § *to seal; to seal up*; 2. § *to seal* (confirm); 3. § *to sanction*.

SCÉL., n. m. † V. SCEAU.

SCÉLERAT, E, adj. 1. *flagitious; ne-*

farious; villainous; rascally; 2. (pers.) *profligate; unprincipled*; 3. (th.) *scoundrel; scoundrelly*.

[SCÉLERAT may precede the noun.]

SCÉLERAT n. m. 1. *profligate; unprincipled wretch; wretch*; 2. (villain) *scoundrel; rascal*.

SCÉLERATESSE, n. f. 1. *profligacy; flagitiousness; villainy*; 2. *profligate, flagitious action; villainy*.

Avec —, *profligately; flagitiously; nefariously; villainously*.

SCÉLERATISME, n. m. † V. SCÉLERATESSE.

SCÉLÈRE, E, adj. † 1. *tainted* (sullied by crime); 2. *obscene*.

SCÈLLE, n. m. (law) *seal* (waxen stamp placed officially on locks, closets, &c.).

Bris des —s, (law) *breaking of the* = s. Apposer le —, les —s, *to affix the* = s on; être sous le —, *to be under* = ; *to be sealed up*; lever le —, les —s, *to take* / *off the* = s.

SCÉLLEMENT [sclman] n. m. 1. (build.) *fastening*; 2. *sealing; bedding*; 3. *extremity sealed*.

SCÉLLER, v. a. 1. § *to seal* (put an official seal to); 2. § *to seal up*; 3. § *to seal; to ratify*; 4. (build.) *to make* / *fast*; 5. (mas.) *to bed; to seal*; 6. (tech.) *to imbed*.

SCÉLLE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of SCÉLLER) || *under seal*.

Non —, (V. senses) *unsealed*. Signé et — par, *under the hand and seal of*.

SCÉLLEUR, n. m. *sealer*.

SCÈNE, n. f. 1. § *scene*; 2. (of theatres) *stage*; 3. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) (of theatres) *scenery, sing.*; 4. (paint.) *scene; piece*.

— *champêtre, silvan scene*; — *future, after* = ; — *intérieure, interior* = ; — *bosom* = ; — *muette, dumb show*. Mise en —, (theat.) *getting up a piece*. Ensangler la —, *to shed* / *blood on the stage*; entrer en —, *to come* / *on*, upon the stage; *to make* / *o's appearance*; être en —, 1. § *to be upon the stage*; 2. § *to put* / *on a studied appearance*; faire une —, des —s à q. u., *to abuse a. o.*; (to go / *up with a. o.*; (to make / *a noise, row with a. o.*; O *to blow* / *a. o. up*; mettre en —, 1. *to represent, to bring* / *on the stage*; 2. *to get* / *up for the stage*; *to bring* / *forward*; ouvrir la —, *to open the piece*; placer la — à, *to lay the* = at; quitter la —, *to leave* / *quit the stage*; *to go* / *off the stage*; traverser la —, (theat.) *to cross*. La — est, se passe, the = *lies* ...

SCÉNIQUE, adj. *scenic; scenical*.

Indications —s, *stage directions*, pl.

SCÉNOGRAPHIE, n. f. (paint.) *scenography*.

SCÉNOGRAPHIQUE, adj. (paint.) *scenographic*.

SCÉNOPEGIE, n. f. *scenopodia* (name given by the Greeks to the Jewish feast of Tabernacles).

SCÉPTICISME [sépticism] n. m. *scepticism*.

SCÉPTIQUE [séptik] adj. *sceptical; sceptic*.

SCÉPTIQUE [séptik] n. m. *sceptic*.

SCÉPTRE [séptre] n. m. 1. § *sceptre*; 2. § *sceptre; sway; dominion*; 3. (astr.) *sceptre*.

— *imperial, 1. imperial sceptre*; 2. (history of the Lower Empire) *serule*. Au —, 1. *with a* = ; 2. (th.) *sceptred*. Depuis le — jusqu'à la houlette, *from the king to the shepherd*. Armer d'un —, *to sceptre*; porter un —, 1. § *to bear* / *a sceptre*; *to be sceptred*; 2. § *to bear* / *sway*; tenir un —, 1. § *to wield a sceptre*; 2. § *to bear* / *sway*.

SCHABRAQUE [schabrak] n. f. (mil.) *shabrack* (cloth furniture of a cavalry officer's horse).

SCHAH [chá] n. m. *Shah* (of Persia).

SCHAKO [chakó] V. SHAKO.

SCHALL [chál] V. CHÂLE.

SCHÉIK [chék] V. CHEIK.

SCHÉLLING [chelin] n. m. *shilling*.

SCHÉNANTHE [chénant] n. m. (bot.) *lemon-grass; sweet-rush*.

SCHÈNE [skenn] n. m. (ant.) *schena* (Egyptian measure).

SCHÉRIF [chérif] n. m. V. CHÉRIF.

SCHISMATIQUE [schismatik] adj. *schismatic; schismatical*.

Disposition —, *schismaticalness*.

D'une manière —, *schismatically*.

SCHISMATIQUE [schismatik] n. m. *schismatic*.

SCHISME [chism'] n. m. *schism*.

Faire —, un —, *to make* / *a* = ; *to schismatize*.

SCHISTE [chiste] n. m. (min.) 1. *schist; schist; schistus; slate*; 2. *clay-slate*.

— *argileux, clay slate*; — *cauticulaire, Turkey hone*. — à aiguiser, *whetstone slate; whet-slate*.

SCHISTEU-X [chisteu] SE, adj. *schistose; schistose; schistous*.

SCHLAGUE [chlag] n. f. (mil.) *flogging*.

SCHLICH [chlik] n. m. (metal.) *stick*.

SCHNAPAN [chnapan] n. m. V. CHENAPAN.

SCHOLAIRE [skolèr] V. SCOLAIRE.

SCHOLIE [skoli] V. SCOLIE.

SCHONER [chonèr] n. m. (nav.) *schooner*.

SCHORL [chorl] n. m. (min.) *short*.

SCIAGE, n. m. *sawing*.

Bois de —, *sawn wood*.

SCIATÉRIQUE, adj. (dial.) *sciathe-ric; sciathe-ric*.

SCIATIQUE, adj. (anat., med.) *sciat-ic; sciatical*.

SCIATIQUE, n. f. (med.) *sciatica*; (hip-gout).

SCIE, n. f. § 1. *saw*; 2. § *piece sawn off*; 3. § *bore* (tiresome thing); 4. (ich.) *saw-fish*; 5. (tech.) *web*.

— *allemande, frame saw*; — *circulaire, circular* = ; — *droite, straight* = ; — *verticale, straight* = . — à chan- tourner, (tech.) *turning web*; — à découper, = *frame*; — à dents fines, *fine-toothed* = ; — à grosses dents, *coarse-toothed* = ; — à dos, *backed* = ; — à main, *hand* = ; — à deux mains, *cross-cut* = ; — à mouvement circu- laire, *circular* = ; — à pierre, *stone cutter's* = ; — de scieur de long, *pit* = .

Lame de —, = *blade*; trait de —, *kerf of a*. Couper avec la —, 1. *to saw* / *2. to saw* / *off*; débiter la —, *to saw* / *up*; denté en —, (bot.) *sawed*; dentelé en —, (bot.) = *leaved*.

SCIEMENT [siaman] adv. *knowingly; wittingly*.

Non —, *unknowingly*.

SCIENCE, n. f. 1. *knowledge, sing*; 2. *learning*; 3. *science* (system of general principles); 4. *information* (general knowledge).

1. La — du bien et du mal, *the knowledge of good and evil*. 3. Les arts et les —s, *the arts and sciences*. 4. Avoir un grand fonds de —, *to have a great fund of information*.

— *sexactes, exact sciences*; — *infuse, intuition*; — *s naturelles, natural* = s.

De —, (V. senses) (pers.) *scientific; of* = ; de — *inlinie, all-knowing*. Avoir de la —, 1. *to have knowledge*; 2. *to have learning*; *to be a scholar*; croire avoir la — *infuse, to think* / *one knows every thing by intuition*; savoir de — *certain, to know* / *for a certainty*. Qui donne, produit la —, *scien- tial*.

SCIENTIFIQUE, adj. (th.) *scientific; scientific*.

Non, peu —, (th.) *unscientific*.

SCIENTIFIQUEMENT [—skman] adv. *scientifically*.

Non, peu —, *unscientifically*.

SCIER, v. a. 1. to saw √; 2. to saw √ off; 3. to reap; to cut √ down.
— le dos a), to bore a. o. Moulin à —, (mach.) saw-mill.
Se **SCIER**, pr. v. (th.) to saw.
SCIER, v. n. 1. to saw √; 2. (nav.) to back; to back water; to back o.'s oars.
— à culer, (nav.) to back; to back water; to back o.'s oars.
SCIERIE [sir] n. f. 1. saw-yard; 2. saw-mill.
— mécanique, 1. saw-machine; 2. saw-mill.
SCIEUR, n. m. 1. sawyer; 2. reaper.
— de long, sawyer. — qui est au-dessous, pit-man. Fosse de — de long, saw-pit.
SCILLE [sil] n. f. (bot.) squill.
— penchée, (bot.) hare-bell; — marine, squill; (sea) onion.
SCINDER, v. a. § to divide (a motion, a question).
SCINQUE, n. m. (erp.) skink.
SCINTILLANT [sintil-lan] E, adj. scintillant.
SCINTILLATION [sintil-lâcion] n. f. scintillation.
SCINTILLER [sintil-lè] v. n. to scintillate.
SCIOGRAPHIE, n. f. (arch.) sciography.
SCIOGRAPHIQUE, adj. (arch.) sciographical.
SCION, n. m. (bot.) scion; cion; shoot.
SCIRPE, n. m. (bot.) club-rush.
— des lacs, bulrush; bull-rush.
SCISSILE, adj. (did.) scissile; scissible.
SCISSION, n. f. 1. division (of opinions, votes); 2. secession.
Faire —, une —, to secede.
SCISSIONNAIRE, adj. seceding.
SCISSIONNAIRE, n. m. seceder.
SCISSURE, n. f. (anat.) fissure.
SCIURE, n. f. saw-dust; saw-powder.
SCLARÉE, n. f. (bot.) clary.
Fleur de —, = flower.
SCLEROPHTHALMIE, n. f. (med.) sclerophthalmia.
SCLEROTIQUE, n. f. (anat.) sclerotic; outermost tunic.
De la —, sclerotic.
SCOLAIRE, adj. (of the year) academic.
SCOLASTIQUE, adj. 1. scholastic; scholastic; scholar-like; 2. (of the year) academic.
Non —, unscholastic.
SCOLASTIQUE, n. m. scholastic; schoolman.
SCOLASTIQUE, n. f. scholasticism.
SCOLASTIQUEMENT [skolastikman] adj. scholastically.
SCOLIASTE, n. m. scholiast.
SCOLIE, n. f. scholium; scholion.
SCOLIE, n. m. (geom.) scholium; scholion.
SCOLOPENDRE, n. f. 1. (bot.) (genus) hartstongue; 2. (ent.) scolopendra; centipede; centiped; 3. (pharm.) hartstongue.
— officinale, hartstongue.
SCOMBRE [skonbr] n. m. (ich.) (genus) scomber; mackerel.
SCORBUT, n. m. (med.) scurvy.
Herbe au —, (bot.) = grass. Par le —, scurbuticality. Atteint du —, scurvy.
SCORBUTIQUE, adj. scorbutic.
SCORDIUM [skordiom] n. m. (bot.) water-germander.
SCORIACE, E, adj. (min.) scoraceous.
SCORIE, n. f. (metal.) scoria; recrement; dross; slag.
Plein de —, (metal.) recremental; recrementitious.

SCORIFICATION [—âcion] n. f. (metal.) scorification.
SCORIFIER, v. a. (metal.) to scorify.
SCORPIOJELLE, n. f. scorpion-oil.
SCORPION, n. m. 1. (ent.) scorpion; 2. † scorpion (instrument of punishment); 3. (astr.) scorpion; 4. (ich.) weaver.
— de mer, (ich.) porcellus; (sea) scorpion. Herbe au —, (bot.) scorpion-wort; huile de —, scorpion-oil.
SCORPIONE, n. f. (bot.) 1. (genus) scorpion-grass; scorpion's tail; 2. (species) marsh scorpion-grass.
SCORPIURE, n. f. (bot.) caterpillar.
SCORSONAIRE,
SCORSONERE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) viper's grass.
SCOTIE, n. f. (arch.) scotia; trochilus; casement.
SCRIBE, n. m. 1. scribe; writer; 2. † scribe.
SCRIPTEUR, n. m. scriptor (writer of the Pope's bull).
SCROFULAIRE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) fig-wort; brown-wort.
— aquatique, water betony; fig-wort.
SCROFULES, n. f. (pl.) (med.) scrofula; struma, sing.
— mésentériques, tubercles of the mesentery, pl.
SCROFULEU-X [—eù] SE, adj. (med.) scrofulous.
Tumeur scrofuluse, (med.) struma.
SCROTOCELE, n. f. (surg.) scrotocele.
SCROTUM [skrotomm] n. m. (anat.) scrotum.
SCRUPULE, n. m. 1. § scruple (of conscience); (quail); 2. scrupulousness; scrupulosity; 3. scruple (difficulty of the mind); 4. (astr.) scruple; 5. † (pharm.) scruple.
— mal fondé, groundless scruple; léger —, slight =. Jusqu'au —, to scrupulousness; sans —, without a =. Avoir un —, to have a =; avoir des —s, to be scrupulous; to entertain =s; dissiper des —s, to remove =s; donner du — à q. u., faire un — de q. ch. à q. u., to raise = in a. o.; se faire —, un — (de), to scruple (to); to have a = (to);) to stick (at); ne pas faire —, to make no =,) no bones; lever un —, to remove a =.
SCRUPULEUSEMENT [—leuzman] adv. 1. scrupulously; 2. nicely; (rigorously) exactly.
SCRUPULEU-X [—leù] SE, adj. 1. scrupulous; 2. nice; rigorous; exact. Trop —, 1. over-scrupulous; 2. over-nice; over-exact. Soit —, 1. scrupulous care; 2. niceness; nicely.
SCRUPULEU-X [—leù] n. m. SE, n. f. (b. s.) scrupler.
SCRUTA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. investigator; explorer; searcher; 2. scrutinizer; 3. (of a ballot) scrutator.
SCRUTA-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1. investigating; searching; 2. scrutinizing.
SCRUTER, v. a. 1. to investigate; to explore; to search; 2. to scrutinize.
SCRUTE, E, pa. p. V. senses of SCRUTER.
Non —, que l'on n'a pas —, 1. uninvestigated; unexplored; 2. unscrutinized.
SCRUTIN, n. m. ballot; balloting.
— individuel, ballot, balloting for a single individual. — de liste, = for a list of persons. Tour de —, = urne du —, = box. Au — secret, by =; par —, par voie de —, by =. Dépouiller le —, to ascertain the result of the =; rejeter par le —, 1. to reject by the =; 2. to black-ball; voter au —, to ballot.
SCUBAC, USQUEBAC, n. m. usquebaugh (spirituous liquor).

SCULPTABLE [skultabl'] adj. † 1. to be sculptured; 2. to be carved.
SCULPTER [skultè] v. a. § 1. to sculpture; to cut √; 2. § to carve; to cut √.
SCULPTEUR [skulteur] n. m. 1. sculptor; 2. carver (of wood, &c.).
SCULPTURE [skultur] n. f. 1. sculpture; 2. carving; 3. carved work.
— à jour, (arch.) through carved-work.
SCUTIFORME, adj. (did.) scutiform; buckler-shaped.
SCYTHE, adj. (hist.) Scythian.
SCYTHE, n. m. f. (hist.) Scythian.
SE, pron. (personal, sing., pl.) 1. § (inf. acc.) one's self, m., f., neut.; 2. § (inf. dat.) to one's self; one's self, m. f., neut.; 3. § (3rd pers. of all tenses) (acc.) himself, m. sing.; herself, f. sing.; itself, neut. sing.; themselves, m., f., neut. pl.; 4. § (3rd pers. of all tenses) (dat.) to himself; himself, m. sing.; to herself; herself, f. sing.; to itself; itself, neut. sing.; to themselves; themselves, m., f., neut. pl.; 5. § (reciprocal, acc.) each other; one another, m., f., neut. sing., pl.; 6. § (reciprocal, dat.) to each other; each other; to one another; one another, m., f., neut. pl.; 7. § (th.) (rendered by a passive verb) ...; 8. § (expletive) ...
1. — connaître, to know one's self; — flatter, to flatter one's self. 2. — le dire, to say it to one's self; — donner un coup, to give one's self a blow. 3. II — connaît, he knows himself; elle — flâte, she flatters herself; il s'est ruiné, he has ruined himself. 4. II — l'est dit, he said it to himself; il s'est donné un coup, he has given himself a blow. 5. S'embrasser, to embrace each other, one another. 6. — parler, to speak to each other, one another. 7. Cela — fait continuellement, that is continually done; ce fruit — mange, that fruit is eaten. 8. S'abstenir, to abstain; — promener, to walk; — repentir, to repent; il — trouva là q. u., some one was there.
[Se before a vowel or silent h becomes s' (F. Ex. 3, 5, 8); it always precedes the verb (F. Ex. 1, 2, etc.); it is often used to give a passive sense to an active verb (F. Ex. 7). When se is used with another pronoun it always precedes (F. Ex. 2, 4); with se the verb is always conj. with être (F. Ex. 3, 4). Se of reflected, reciprocal or pronominal verbs is generally suppressed when preceded by faire.]
SEANCE, n. f. 1. seat (right of sitting); 2. sitting (time of meeting of deliberative assemblies); meeting; 3. sitting (time of taking a portrait).
— tenante, forthwith; before the ... separates. En —, sitting. Avoir —, to have a seat; to sit √; clore, fermer, lever la —, 1. to close the meeting; 2. to end the visit; donner —, droit de —, to give √ a seat; entrer en —, to take √ o.'s seat; commencer, ouvrir la —, to open the meeting; être en —, to be sitting; faire une —, 1. to sit √ (at table, at play, &c.); 2. to pay √ a visit; prendre —, to take √ o.'s seat; tenir une —, to hold √ a meeting. La — est ouverte, the chair is taken.
SEANT, pr. p. (law) sitting.
SEANT, E, adj. (law) sitting.
SEANT, n. m. sitting part.
En, sur son —, sitting up (in bed).
Se lever sur son —, to assume a sitting posture; to sit √ up; mettre q. u. sur son —, to help a. o. up (to sit up); se tenir sur son —, to sit √ up.
SEANT, E, adj. (λ, for: de, to) becoming; proper; right; fitting; suitable; seemly.
SEAU, n. m. 1. bucket; pail; 2. bucket full; pail full; 3. vessel (utensil).
— à charbon, coal-scuttle; coal-shoot; — à incendie, fire-bucket; — de la ville, town fire-bucket. Pleuvoir à — x, to rain in torrents.
SEBACE, E, adj. (physiol.) sebaceous.
SEBESTE, n. m. (bot.) sebesten (fruit).
SEBESTIER, n. m. (bot.) sebesten (tree).
— domestique, =.

SEBIFERE, adj. (did.) *sebiferous*; oil-bearing.

Glande —, (orn.) *oil-bag*.

SEBILE, n. f. *sebilla*; wooden bowl.

SEC, SECHE, adj. 1. § dry; 2. § thin; lean; spare; 3. § jejune; barren; unornamented; plain; 4. § unfeeling; insensible; cold; hard; 5. § unaffable; 6. (of answers) dry; sharp; tart; 7. (of blows) quick; 8. (of the eyes) unmoist; dry; 9. (of fruits) dried (by art); dry; 10. (of looks) dissatisfied; 11. (of the mass) without the consecration; 12. (of money) ready; down; 13. (of pottery) dry body; 14. (of reprimands) severe; sharp; 15. (of wine) dry; unlike liqueur, cordial; 16. (of the pulse) sharp; 17. (paint., sculp.) hard.

SEC, n. m. 1. dryness; 2. manger food; 3. (sing.) sweetmeats, pl.

Tout —, (V. senses) merely; only.

À —, 1. § dry (without water); 2. § drained; 3. § drained; exhausted; 4. § out of cash; hard up; 5. (nav.) high and dry (on the shore); 6. (nav.) ahull; under bare poles. Faire —, (of the weather) to be dry; mettre à —, 1. § to drain; 2. § to drain; to exhaust.

SEC, adv. 1. § (of drinking) net (without water); 2. § dryly; sharply; tartly.

SECABLE, adj. (did.) scissile.

SECANT, E, adj. (geom.) secant.

SECANTE, n. f. (geom.) secant.

SECATEUR, n. m. (sing.) (agr., hort.) pruning-shears, pl.

SECHAGE, n. m. drying.

SECHE, SEICHE, n. f. (mol.) cuttle-fish.

Os de —, (conch.) cuttle; cuttle-bone.

SÈCHEMENT [sèchman] adv. 1. § dryly; 2. § dryly; sharply; tartly; 3. § jejunely; barrenly; plainly; without ornament.

SECHER, v. a. 1. § to dry; 2. § to dry up; 3. § to cure (in order to preserve hay).

SÈCHÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SÈCHER.

Non —, undried. — au soleil, sun-dried.

SE SÈCHER, pr. v. 1. § to dry o.'s self; 2. (th.) to dry; 3. (th.) to dry up.

SECHER, v. n. 1. § to dry; 2. § to dry up; 3. § (DE, with) to pine; to pine away.

3. — de langueur, de tristesse, to pine, to pine away with languor, melancholy.

— sur pied, § 1. to pine away; 2. to be extremely dejected; 3. (jest.) to pine away in single blessedness (remain unmarried).

SECHERESSE [sèchress] n. f. 1. § dryness; 2. § drought; droughtiness; 3. § dryness; sharpness; tartness; 4. § jejuneness; barrenness; plainness; want of ornament; 5. § (devotion) dryness.

SÈCHERIE [sèchri] n. f. (a. & m.) dry-house.

SECHOIR, n. m. 1. (a. & m.) drying-room; 2. (rur. econ.) sweating-room; 3. (spin.) tenter; 4. (tech.) dryer.

SECOND [segon] E, adj. 1. § second; 2. § second; other.

Eau — e, (chem.) lye-water. Au — étage, on the second floor, story. Jouer le — rôle auprès de q. u., to act second to a. o.

SECOND [segon] n. m. 1. § second; 2. § second story, floor; 3. § assistant; 4. § second (in duels); 5. (nav.) mate.

Au —, on the second floor, story; en —, 1. in the second order; 2. (mil., nav.) second; sans —, unequalled; matchless; peerless.

SECONDAIRE [segonèrr] adj. 1. secondary; accessory; 2. (did.) secondary; 3. (med.) secondary; 4. (med.) consecutive.

Affaires —s, (pl.) (V. senses) under-

work, sing; caractère, état —, secondariness; accessoriness; personnage —, underpart; rôle —, underpart.

SECONDAIREMENT [segonèrrman] adv. secondarily; accessorially.

SECONDE [segondd] n. f. 1. (of time) second; 2. (fenc.) seagoon; 3. (school.) second class; second; 4. (mus.) second. — augmentée, (mus.) sesquitone; —s fixes, (horol.) dead seconds, pl. En —, in the second class.

SECONDEMENT [segonddman] adv. secondly; (in the second place).

SECONDER [segondd] v. a. 1. to second (a. o.); to assist; to help; to aid; (to back); 2. § to second (a. th.); to promote; to further; to encourage; 3. § to countenance; to favour.

SECONDE, E, pa. p. V. senses of SECONDER.

Non —, sans être —, 1. unseconded; unassisted; unhelped; unaided; unsustained; unbacked; 2. § unseconded; unpromoted; unfurthered; unencouraged; 3. § uncountenanced; unfavoured.

SECONDINE, n. f. 1. (bot.) secundine; 2. —s, (pl.) (physiol.) secundines, pl.; after-birth, sing.

SECOURMENT [sekouman] n. m. § shaking; shake.

SECOUR, v. a. 1. § to shake; (to give) (a. o. a. th.) a shake, shaking; 2. § to shake; to off; to throw; to off; 3. § to jog; 4. § to toss; 5. § to shake; to off (rid o.'s self of); to discard; 6. § to torment; to shake; to.

1. — un arbre, la tête, to shake a tree, o.'s head. 2. Un bœuf qui secoue son joug, an ox that shakes off his yoke. 3. — la table, to jog the table. 4. Être secoué par la tempête, to be tossed by the tempest. 5. — ses préjugés, to shake off, to discard o.'s prejudices. 6. Cette maladie l'a bien secoué, this disease has tormented, shaken him much.

— (en se défaisant de), to shake; to off; to cast; to throw; to off; — (en déployant), to shake; to out; — (en détachant), to shake; to off; — (légèrement), to jog; — (en rejetant), to shake; to off; — (en faisant sortir), to shake; to out; — (en soufflant), to blow; to off; — (en faisant tomber), to shake; to down.

SECOURÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SECOUR.

Non —, sans être —, (V. senses of SECOUR) § unshaken.

SE SECOUR, pr. v. 1. § to shake; to o.'s self; 2. § to take; to exercise; (to move about); 3. § not to remain inactive; to be doing; to look about one.

SECOURMENT, n. m. § shaking; shake.

SECOURABLE, adj. 1. helpful; 2. (a. o.) willing, ready to assist, to help, to succour; 3. (mil.) relievable.

SECOURIR, v. a. irreg. (conj. like COURIR) to relieve; to succour; to be a succourer of; to help; to aid; to assist.

Qui ne secourt pas, (V. senses) unhelpful; qu'on ne peut —, (V. senses) unrelievable.

SECOURU, E, pa. p. V. senses of SECOURIR.

Non —, unrelieved; unassisted; unhelped; unaided; unassisted.

SECOURS, n. m. 1. relief; succour; help; aid; assistance; 2. relief (charity); 3. rescue; 4. § chapel of ease; 5. (mil.) relief; aid.

Faible —, slight relief, succour, help, aid, assistance. — de la commune, parish; — aux indigents donnés à domicile, out-door; — dans l'intérieur de l'asile des indigents de la commune, in-door. Association de — mutuels, friendly benefit-society; besoin de —, (V. senses) helplessness. Au —, à mon —! 1. help! 2. rescue! d'aucun —, helpless; d'un — universel, all-helping; sans —, (V. senses) 1. unassisted; unrelieved; un-

ved; unhelped; helpless; unaided; unassisted; 2. helplessly. Appeler q. u. à son —, to call to a. o. for help, =: courir. voler au — de q. u., to fly; to run; to a. o.'s =, aid; crier au —, to call for =, help; to cry out for =; dénué, dépourvu de —, succourless; donner, prêter du —, to give; =, aid; être d'un grand — (à), to be of great assistance (to); to be greatly assistant (to); n'être plus d'aucun —, to become; helpless; prêter — à q. u., to give; a. o. aid, =; recevoir du —, to receive =; trouver du —, to get; =, aid, assistance; venir au — (de), to come; to a. o.'s =, aid; to be a help. Qui n'est d'aucun —, unhelpful; that is of no assistance.

SECOUSSE, n. f. 1. § shake; shaking, concussion; 2. § concussion; shock; 3. § toss; tossing; 4. § shock; attack, stroke; blow; 5. (elec.) shock.

Fort — §, great shock; violent attack. severe stroke, blow.

SECR-ET, ETE, adj. 1. secret (concealed, unknown); 2. (th.) unrevealed; 3. (th.) private (secret); 4. (pers.) reserved; counsel-keeping; (close-tongued);

Caractère —, secretness; comité —, committee of secrecy; manœuvres, menées secrètes, (pl.) underdealing, sing. Être — comme un coup de canon, de tonnerre, as secret as a clap of thunder, tenir —, to keep; secret.

SECRÉT, n. m. 1. secret (thing); 2. secrecy (silence); 3. (sun. of) concealment; 4. close confinement; 5. secret drawer (of iron chests, secretaries, &c.); 6. (arts) secret-spring.

— du cœur, bosom secret. Fidélité à garder un —, secrecy; secretness. Au —, (of prisoners) in close confinement; dans le —, en —, 1. in =; in secrecy; 2. (under the rose) sous le —, in =; in secrecy. Arracher un — à q. u., to wrest a = from a. o.; (to get) a = out of a. o.; compter sur le — de q. u., to rely upon a. o.'s secrecy; envelopper de —, to place under concealment; épancher, verser ses —s, to pour out o.'s =; to unbosom o.'s self; être dans le —, être du —, to be in the =; faire un secret de q. ch., to make; to = of a. th.; garder, observer le —, to observe secrecy; garder un —, to keep; a =; mettre q. u. dans un —, to let; a. o. into a =. C'est le — de la comédie, de Polichinelle, it is a = every body knows. C'est mon —, it, that is not a fair question.

SECRÉTAIRE, n. m. 1. (DE, of, to) secretary; 2. secretary; (writing-table); 3. (orn.) secretary; secretary-falcon; serpent-eater.

— intime, confidential secretary; — particulier, private =. — d'Etat, = of State; — d'Etat au département des finances, de la guerre, de la marine, &c., = of the treasury, of war, of the navy, &c.

SECRÉTAIRERIE, n. f. (of vice-roys, governors, &c.) secretary's office.

SECRÉTARIAT, n. m. 1. secretari-ship (functions); 2. secretary's office.

SECRETE, n. f. (cath. lit.) secret prayer.

SECRÈTEMENT [sekretman] adv. 1. secretly; in secret; in secrecy; 2. privately.

SECRETER, v. a. (physiol.) to secrete; to secrete.

SECRETEUR, adj. (physiol.) secretory.

SECRÉTION [sekrecion] n. f. (physiol.) secretion.

Médicament qui stimule la —, (med.) secretment.

SECRÉTOIRE, adj. (physiol.) secretory.

SECTAIRE, n. m. sectarian; sectary. De —, sectarian.

SECTATEUR, n. m. votary.
 SECTE, n. f. sect.
 Esprit de —, sectarianism. Faire —, 1. to form a sect; 2. to show v. o.'s self different from others.
 SECTEUR, n. m. 1. (geom.) sector; 2. (tech.) sector.
 — sphérique, (geom.) = of a sphere.
 — à dents, (tech.) toothed.
 SECTION [seksion] n. f. 1. section; 2. of canals water-way; 3. (did.) section; 4. (geom.) section.
 —s coniques, (geom.) conics, pl.; — longitudinale, longitudinal section; — transversale, 1. transversal, transverse section; 2. (draw.) cross section.
 SECLAIRE, adj. 1. secular (coming into a century); 2. * of a hundred years; a hundred years old; 3. * venerable (by age); 4. (ant.) secular.
 Jeux —s, (ant.) secular games, pl.
 SECULARISATION [—rizasion] n. f. 1. secularization; 2. (can. law) (th.) impropriation.
 SECULARISER, v. a. 1. to secularize; (can. law) to impropriate (a. th.); (can. law) to disappropriate.
 SECULARISÉ, E, pa. p. 1. secularized; (can. law) (th.) impropriate.
 Bénéfice —, (can. law) impropriation.
 Possesseur d'un bénéfice —, (can. law) impropriator.
 SECULARITE, n. f. secular jurisdiction.
 SECULIER, IÈRE, adj. 1. secular; worldly.
 Juridiction séculière, secular jurisdiction; prêtre —, secular.
 SECULIER, n. m. secular.
 SECULIEREMENT [séculièrman] adv. secularly.
 SECURITE, n. f. security (confidence safety).
 Avec —, with =; securely; dans la —, 1. (pers.) secure; in =; 2. securely.
 SEDAN, n. m. Sedan cloth.
 SEDANOISE, n. f. (print.) pearl.
 SEDATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) sedative.
 SEDATIF, n. m. (med.) sedative.
 SEDENTAIRE, adj. 1. sedentary; 2. seated; settled.
 État —, (th.) sedentariness; vie —, (pers.) sedentariness. D'une manière —, sedentarily.
 SEDIMENT, n. m. sediment, sing.; slings, pl.; dregs, pl.; lees, pl.
 Sol, terrain de —, (geol.) alluvion.
 SÉDITEUSEMENT [sédicièzman] adv. seditiously.
 SÉDITEUX-X [sédiciè] SE, adj. seditious.
 Caractère, esprit —, seditiousness; pensées seditieuses, (pl.) seditiousness, fig.
 SÉDITEUX [sédiciè] n. m. seditious.
 SÉDITION [sédicion] n. f. sedition.
 Excitation à la —, seditiousness. Exer la —, to excite sedition; * to give sedition.
 SEDUC-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. lacer; 2. enticer; 3. deluder.
 SEDUC-TEUR, TRICE, adj. 1. seductive; 2. enticing; 3. deluding.
 SÉDUCTION [sédüksion] n. f. 1. seduction (action); 2. enticement; 3. snaring; 4. subornation; bribing.
 SEDUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CONDUIRE) to seduce; 2. to suborn; to bribe; 3. to ensnare; 4. to entice; to tempt; 5. delude; 6. to beguile; to charm.
 SÉDUIT, E, pa. p. V. senses of SÉDUIRE.
 Non —, 1. unseduced; 2. unsuborned; bribed; 3. unensnared; 4. unenticed; 5. undeluded; unbelieved.
 SEDUISANT, E, adj. 1. seductive; 2. enticing; tempting; 3. delusive; 4. seductive; enchanting; bewitching; heart-biting.

Peu —, 1. unseductive; 2. unsuborned; 3. unenticed; 4. unenticed; 5. undeluded; unbelieved.
 SEGMENT, n. m. (geom.) segment.
 SEGRAIRIE, n. f. wood possessed in joint-tenancy.
 SEGRAIS, n. m. wood separated (from a larger one).
 SEGREGATION [—asion] n. f. (did.) segregation.
 SEGREGATIVEMENT [—ativman] adv. + separately.
 SEICHE, n. f. (mol.) V. SÈCHE.
 SEIGLE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) rye.
 — ergoté, spurred =; spur. Faire les —s, to cut v =.
 SEIGNEUR [sènn-year] n. m. 1. lord; 2. Lord (God); 3. Lord (Christ).
 — dominant, (feud.) paramount lord; grand —, 1. great =; 2. grandee; le grand —, the grand Seigneur (sultan); petit —, lordling; Notre —, our =.
 De —, (V. senses) lordly; en —, lordly; lordlike; like a =; en grand —, (b. s.) lordlike. Faire le —, trancher du grand —, to lord it; to come v it; faire le — avec q. u., to lord it over a. o. A tout — tout honneur, à tous — tous honneurs, every one should have his due.
 SEIGNEURIE [sènn-year] n. m. seigniorate (duty on coinage).
 SEIGNEURIAL [sènn-yearial] E, adj. 1. seigniorial; seigniorial; 2. manorial.
 SEIGNEURIE [sènn-year] n. f. 1. lordship (domain); seignior; manor; 2. seignior (authority); 3. lordship (title); 4. (feud. law) seignior.
 SEIME, n. f. (veter.) wire-heel.
 — en talons, (veter.) =.
 SEIN [sèin] n. m. 1. (pers.) bosom; 2. (pers.) breast; 3. § bosom; 4. § breast (midst); 5. § womb (midst); 6. § heart (midst); 7. + gulf.
 — malade, bad bosom, breast. Douleur au —, a pain in the =, breast; mal au —, a bad =, breast. Au — de, dans le — de, in the = of. Avoir le — malade, avoir mal au —, to have a bad =, breast; donner le — à, to give v the =, breast to; to give v suck to; enfermer dans son —, to bosom up; être au — (de), to be in the = (of); to be embosomed (in); pendre au — de q. u., to hang v on a. o.'s =, breast; placer au — (de), to embosom (in); presser contre son —, to press to o.'s =; recevoir dans son —, to embosom; to receive into o.'s =; réchauffer dans son —, to cherish in o.'s =; renfermer dans le —, dans son —, to confine to o.'s =; * to bosom.
 SEINE, n. f. sein; drag-net.
 Pêcheur à la —, drag-man.
 SEING [sèin] n. m. 1. signature; 2. sign manual.
 Blanc —, 1. signature in blank; 2. carte blanche; — privé, privy seal.
 Sous — privé, (law) 1. by private deed; 2. (of deeds) private. Acte, contrat sous — privé, (law) private deed.
 SEIZE, adj. 1. sixteen; 2. sixteenth.
 SEIZE, n. m. 1. sixteen; 2. sixteenth.
 SEIZIÈME, adj. sixteenth.
 SEIZIÈME, n. m. sixteenth.
 SEIZIÈMENT, adv. sixteenthly.
 SEJOUR, n. m. 1. stay (continuance in a place); 2. sojourn; 3. abode; habitation; residence; dwelling; 4. * (sing.) abode, sing.; regions, pl.; 5. repose; 6. (th.) continuance.
 L'humide —, (sing.) the watery regions, pl.; le — infernal, (sing.) the infernal = s, pl. Etablir son —, to take v up o.'s abode; faire un —, to make v a stay.
 SEJOURNER, v. n. 1. to remain; to stay; 2. to sojourn; to tarry; to make v abode; 3. (th.) to remain; to continue.

SEL, n. m. 1. salt; 2. § salt; poignancy; wit; 3. (chem.) salt; 4. (chem.) "salt"; 5. (pharm.) salt.
 — anglais, (sing.) Epsom, bitter salts, pl.; — attique §, Attic =; — blanc, fine, white, table =; — gemme, rock =; — gris, bay =; — gros, coarse =; — marin, sea =. — de cuisine, culinary, kitchen-, table =; — d'Epsom, (sing.) Epsom, bitter = s, pl.; — de vinaigre, vinaigrette; smelling =. Commerce de —, =-trade; couche de —, bed of =; impôt sur le —, =-duty; marchand de —, salter; mine de —, =-mine; minot de —, peck of =; rocher de —, =-rock. Avec un goût de —, salty; d'un goût de —, salt; sans — §, saltless. Être de bon —, d'un bon —, not to be too salty; faire du —, to make v =; manger q. ch. à la croque au —, to eat v a. th. with = only.
 SÉLENITE, n. m. (chem.) selenite.
 SÉLENITEUX-X [—tè] SE, adj. (chem.) selenitic; selenitical.
 SÉLENIUM [—niom] n. m. (chem.) selenium.
 SÉLENOGRAPHIE, n. f. (astr.) selenography.
 SÉLENOGRAPHIQUE, adj. (astr.) selenographic; selenographical.
 SELLE, n. f. 1. + stool; 2. saddle; 3. relief of the bowels; stool; (open body); 4. (med.) motion; 5. (nav.) calking-box.
 — de dame, de femme, side, lady's saddle; pillion; — à tous chevaux, 1. common =; 2. hackneyed common-place. Bois de —, =-tree. Sans —, unsaddled. Aller à la —, avoir une —, des —s, to have relief of the bowels; (to have open body; être en —, to be on o.'s =; to sit v on o.'s =; être assis sur sa —, to sit v on o.'s =; être toujours en —, never to be off o.'s =; mettre une — à, to put v a = on; se mettre en —, to get v upon o.'s =; renverser d'une —, to unseat; seller en —, to saddle with a =; sauter en —, to vault upon o.'s =.
 SELLER, v. a. to saddle.
 SELLER (SE) pr. v. (agr.) to harden.
 SELLERIE [sèlri] n. f. 1. saddlery; 2. saddle-room.
 SELLETTE, n. f. 1. + stool; 2. seat (of culprits); 3. § stool of repentance; 4. § shoe-black's box; 5. (of carriages) bed; 6. (of ploughs) collar; 7. (of ploughs) pillow; 8. (nav.) calking-box.
 — du repentir, stool of repentance. Mettre sur la —, to call over the coals; tenir q. u. sur la —, to cross-question a. o.
 SELLIER, n. m. saddler; saddle-maker.
 SELON [selon] prep. 1. according to; agreeably to; 2. conformably to; 3. pursuant to; 4. (absol.) according to circumstances.
 — lui, elle, &c. 1. in his, her, &c. opinion; 2. according to his, her, &c. account. C'est —, 1. that depends on circumstances; 2. as may be.
 SELON QUE, conj. according as; as.
 S. EM, abbreviation of SON ÉMINENCE, His Eminence.
 SEMAILLE [semà-y] n. f. 1. —s, (pl.) (agr.) sowing-seed, sing.; 2. —s, (pl.) seed, pl.; 3. —s, (pl.) sowing-time; seed-time, sing.
 Faire les —s, (agr.) to sow v seed.
 SEMAINE, n. f. 1. week; 2. week's work; 3. (of children) weekly pocket money; pocket money; 4. (sing.) (of artisans) week's wages, pl.
 Chaque —, toutes les —s, every week; weekly; la — dernière, last =; la — prochaine, next =; — sainte, holy =. — d'années, + prophetic =; — des trois jeudis, in a blue moon (never);

when two Sundays come together. À la —, by the =; par —, a =. Prêter à la petite —, to lend \sqrt money for a short time at an exorbitant interest.

SEMAINIER, n. m. 1. officer of the week; 2. letter-rack; 3. case of razors for every day in the week; 4. (theat.) manager for the week.

SEMAINIERE, n. f. nun on duty for the week.

SEMAPHORE, n. m. semaphore.

SEMAQUE, n. m. smack (fishing boat); fishing smack.

SEMBLABLE [sanblabl'] adj. 1. like; not unlike; similar (to); 2. (absol.) alike; 3. (did.) like.

Chose —, like thing; like. Et d'autres choses —s, and the like. Être —, to be alike.

SEMBLABLE [sanblabl'] n. m. 1. like; fellow; 2. fellow-creature; fellow-man. SEMBLABLEMENT [sanblabl'man] adv. $\frac{1}{2}$ likewise; also; too.

SEMBLANCE [sanblans] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ resemblance; likeness.

SEMBLANT [sanblan] n. m. (pers.) seeming; appearance.

Faux —, false, feigned pretence; pretence. Personne qui fait —, seeder. Sans faire — de rien, without seeming to take \sqrt notice. Faire — (de), 1. to pretend (to); 2. to feign (to); 3. to seem (to); 4. to make \sqrt pretence (to); 5. to show \sqrt ; 6. to make \sqrt a show (of); ne faire — de rien, to appear to take \sqrt no notice of a. th.; to appear to take \sqrt no notice. Qui fait —, seeming.

SEMBLER [sanble] v. n. 1. (...), to seem; 2. to appear; 3. to resemble.

1. Rien ne lui semble bon, nothing seems, appears good to him; cela me semble être ainsi, that seems to me to be so; il me semble que je le vois, I seem to see him; il ne me semble pas que je le vois, I do not seem to see him; il semble que le mal soit sans remède, the evil seems to be without a remedy.

Il semble, (subj.) it seems; it appears: it would seem, appear; il, ce, me, lui, &c. comme, (indic.) it seems, appears to me, him, her, &c. À ce qu'il semble à q. u., to a. o.'s seeming; à ce qu'il semblerait, as it would seem; comme bon semble à q. u., as a. o. pleases, likes. Faire comme bon semble à q. u., to use a. o.'s pleasure; to do \sqrt as a. o. pleases, likes; que vous semble de ...? what do you think of ...?

[SEMBLER used impers. requires the subj. when it expresses doubt, uncertainty or when conj. neg. or interrog.; if it has a dative it usually takes the indicative. F. Ex.]

SEMEIOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) semeiology (branch of medicine treating of the symptoms of diseases).

SEMEIOTIQUE, n. f. (did.) semeiotic (relating to the symptoms of diseases).

SEMELLE, n. f. 1. (of boots, shoes) sole; 2. (of stockings) foot; 3. (of sledges) shoe; 4. length of a foot; 5. (build.) sleeper; dormant-tree; 6. (build.) ground sill; groundsel; 7. (nav.) lee-board; 8. (nav.) (of anchors) shoe.

Dernière —, outer sole; première —, inner —, du pape, (bot.) prickly bean-tree. À —s ..., -soled; à —s épaisses, thick-soled; à —s fines, légères, minces, thin-soled; à larges —s, broad soled. Battre la —, 1. to beat \sqrt the hoof (walk); 2. to tramp; 3. to warm o.'s feet (by striking the soles against each other); mettre des —s à, to sole; mettre des demi —s à, to half-sole; reculer d'une —, rompre la —, (fenc.) to draw \sqrt back a step.

SEMECE, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ seed; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ seed; cause; 3. (sing.) fine sprigs (nails), pl.; 4. (agr., hort.) seedling.

— de diamant, (sing.) diamond-sparks, pl. — de perles, pearl-seed. Jeter la — $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, to sow \sqrt seed. Qui forme de la —, semineux; semineux.

SEMEN-CONTRA [sémenn-kontra] n.

m. (pharm.) semen-contrà; worm-seed.

— des boutiques, Indian worm-seed.

SEMER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to sow \sqrt (seed); 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (sur, on, over) to strew; to scatter; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ to sprinkle; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ to sow \sqrt ; to spread \sqrt ; to disseminate; to propagate. — par sillons, (agr.) to drill.

SEME, E, pa. p. V. senses of SEMER. Non —, unsown; unsowed Plante —e, (agr., hort.) seedling.

SEMER, v. n. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ to sow \sqrt ; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to sow \sqrt seed.

SEMESTRE, n. m. 1. half year, sing.; six months, pl.; 2. half-year (revenue, salary, rent, &c.); 3. half-year's duty; 4. (mil.) six months' furlough; 5. (mil.) soldier absent on a six months' furlough.

De —, half-yearly; semi-annual; par —, semi-annually. Être en —, to be in o.'s half-year's duty.

SEMESTRE, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ half-yearly; semi-annual.

SEMESTRIEL, LE, adj. half-yearly; semi-annual.

SEMESTRIER, n. m. (mil.) soldier absent on a six months' furlough.

SEMEUR, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ seedsman; sower; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ sower; disseminator; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ (b. s.) disperser.

SEMI, adj. (comp.) semi; demi; half. SEMI-CIRCULAIRE, adj. semi-circular.

SEMI-FLOSCULEU-X [—leu] SE, adj. (bot.) semi-flosculous.

SEMILLANT [sémillan] E, adj. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ brisk; lively; frisky; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ lively; quick; sharp.

SEMI-LUNAIRE, adj. 1. semi-lunar; 2. (anat.) sigmoidal.

SEMINAIRE, n. m. 1. clerical seminary, college; seminary; 2. education at a clerical seminary.

Grand —, superior clerical seminary; petit —, elementary clerical seminary.

SEMINAL, E, adj. 1. (anat.) seminal; 2. (bot.) seminal.

Feuille —e, (bot.) seed-leaf; lobe —, (bot.) seed-lobe; nature —e, seminality.

SEMINARISTE, n. m. seminarist.

SEMINATION [—acion] n. f. (bot.) semination.

SEMIS, n. m. (agr.) seed-plot; seed-plot.

— au semoir, drilling; — à la volée, à toute volée, broad-cast. Culture par — (au semoir), (agr.) drill-husbandry. SEMITIQUE, adj. Semitic (of Western Asia).

SEMOIR, n. m. (agr.) 1. seed-lip; seed-lap; hopper; 2. corn-drill; drill-machine; drill.

SEMONCE, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ invitation (to a ceremony); 2. (reprimand; lecture.

Faire une — à q. u., (to give \sqrt a. o. a lecture; to lecture a. o.; to give \sqrt it to a. o.

SEMONCER, v. a. (to reprimand; to lecture; to give \sqrt a lecture to; to give \sqrt it to.

SEMONDRE, v. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ to invite (to a ceremony).

SEMOULE, n. f. semoule (large hard grains of wheat flour).

SEMOUN [semoun] n. m. simoom (burning wind); simoon.

SEMPER VIRENS [sèmpervirens] adj. (hort.) sempervirens.

SEMPITERNEL [sèpitèrnel] LE, adj. (b. s.) everlasting.

Une vieille —e, an = old woman.

S'EN, pr. 1. o.'s self from; 2. ...

2. — aller, il — est allé, he is gone away. [S'EN is always placed before the auxiliary verb (F. Ex. 2).]

SENAT, n. m. 1. senate; 2. (place) senate; * senate-house; * senate-chamber.

Du —, senatorial; senatorian; en plein —, before the whole senate.

SENATEUR, n. m. senator.

Femme de —, =s lady. Comme un —, senatorially. De —, senatorial; senatorian; en —, senatorially.

SENATORIE, n. f. senatorship.

SENATORIAL, E, adj. senatorial; senatorian.

Dignité —e, senatorship.

SENATORIEN [—rien] NE, adj. senatorial; senatorian.

SENATRICE, n. f. (in Poland, Rome & Sweden) senator's lady.

SENATUS-CONSULTE [sénatus-kon-sult] n. m. "senatus-consultum" (decree of the senate).

SENAU, n. m. (nav.) snow.

Voile de —, try-sail.

SENE, n. m. (bot., pharm.) senna.

— bâlard, bladder =; (scorpion =; faux —, bladder =. — d'Alexandrie, d'Orient, Alexandrian, true =. Follicule de —, (pharm.) = leaf.

SENECHAL, n. m. seneschal.

Grand —, high =.

SENECHALE, n. f. seneschal's lady.

SENECHAUSSEE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ jurisdiction of a seneschal; 2. seneschal's court.

SENEÇON [sènnçon] n. m. (bot.) groundsel.

— sarrasin, Saracen's consound.

SENEGHE, n. m. (bot.) fenugreek.

SENEILLE, n. f. (bot.) haw.

SENESTRE, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ left (on the left side); 2. (her.) sinister.

À —, (her.) on the sinister side.

SENEVE [sènuve] n. m. 1. (bot.) charlock; corn-cole; black-mustard; mustard; 2. mustard-seed.

— noir, (bot.) mustard (species).

SENEUR, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ senior (oldest in functions).

SENELE, adj. (med.) senile.

SENNE, n. f. V. SEINE.

SENS [sans] n. m. 1. sense (faculty);

2. (pl.) senses, pl.; sensuality, sing.;

3. sense; sensibleness; understanding;

intellect; intelligence; reason; 4.

sense; meaning; signification; import;

5. sense (of words); acceptation; 6.

opinion; judgment; sentiment; idea;

7. side; 8. way; direction.

Bon —, 1. good sense; 2. sensible-

ness; gros bon —, good common =;

bon — naturel, natural good =;

mother wit = common, common =;

— double, double meaning; divarica-

tion = ridicule, bull. — dessus des-

sous, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ upside down; the wrong side

uppermost; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ topsy-turvy; — de-

vant derrière, the hind part foremost.

Absence de bon —, de = common.

senselessness; erreur de —, error, mis-

take in the =; homme de —, de bon

—, man of =, of good =; sensible

man; organe de —, (did.) sensorium.

Au — de q. u., in a. o.'s opinion; à dou-

ble —, double meaning; contre le —

commun, against all =, all common

=; dans le —, in the right, proper

direction, way; dans son bon —, in

o.'s =s, mind; dans le même —, to

the same purpose; dans tous les —, 1.

in all directions; 2. over and over; 3.

to and fro; des —, (V. senses) of the

—s; sensual; en — contraire (de), in

a contrary direction (to); en — inverse,

in a contrary direction; en tous —, 1.

in every direction; 2. one way and

another; en dépit du bon —, du —

commun, against all, all common =.

Abonder dans son — (à soi), to be

wedded to o.'s opinion; abonder dans le

— de q. u., to be entirely of a. o.'s opi-

nion; to go \sqrt into a. o.'s opinion; avoir

du —, to be sensible; to have =; avoir

le — droit, to have good sound =;

choquer le — commun, not to have

common =; comprendre le — des pa-

roles de q. u., to understand \sqrt , to take \sqrt

a. o.'s meaning; être de bon —, (th.) to be sensible; to be =; être dans son bon —, to be in o.'s =s, in o.'s right =s, in o.'s wits; n'être pas dans son bon —, to be out of o.'s =s, mind; être brouillé avec le bon —, to have no =; être hors de son bon —, to be out of o.'s =s, mind; être — dessus dessous, 1. to be topsy-turvy; 2. to lie v topsy-turvy; mettre q. u. hors de son bon —, to craze a. o.'s wits; (to drive v a. o. out of his =s, mind, wits; mettre — dessus dessous, § 1. to turn upside down; 2. to turn topsy-turvy; se mettre — dessus dessous, to turn upside down; parler bon —, to talk =; to talk sensibly; parler dans le même — (que), to express the same sentiments (as); (to chime in (with)); perdre les —, to become v, to be taken senseless; privé de son bon —, out of o.'s =s, mind; reprendre ses —, to recover o.'s =s; to come v to o.'s =s; to come v to o.'s self again; to come v to; tomber sous le —, les —, (th.) 1. to be obvious to the =s; to be palpable; 2. § to be obvious. Le simple bon — le veut ainsi, it stands to reason. Qui a rapport aux —, sensual.

SENSATION (sancación) n. f. sensation. Causer, faire éprouver, occasionner une —, to cause, to occasion a =; éprouver une —, to experience, to feel v a =; faire —, 1. § to cause, to occasion a =; 2. § to make v a =, quite a =.

SENSE, E, adj. 1. (pers.) sensible; intelligent; of sense; 2. (th.) sensible (conformable to reason).

SENSEMENT, adv. sensibly; with sense.

SENSIBILITE, n. f. (à, to) 1. § sensibility (susceptibility of impression); 2. § sensibility (acuteness of sensation); 3. § (of flesh) tenderness; soreness; 4. § sensibility (moral); sensitiveness; impressibility; 5. § sensibility; feeling; tenderness; tender-heartedness; 6. (phys.) (of balances, thermometers, &c.) sensibility.

Vive —, (g. s.) (pers.) sentimentality. Avec —, (V. senses) tenderly. Avoir une grande, une profonde —, to be very sensitive; être d'une grande — (à), 1. (pers.) to be very sensible (of); to be sensitive (to); 2. (th.) to be very sensitive (to); 3. (of flesh) to be very tender.

SENSIBLE, adj. 1. § (à, of) sensible (receiving impressions); 2. § (à, to) sensible (making an impression on the senses); 3. § obvious; sensible; 4. (of flesh) tender; sore; 5. § sensitive (easily affected); feeling; impressible; tender-hearted; 6. (of the horizon) visible; 7. (did.) sentient; 8. (med.) tender; sore; 9. (mus.) sensible; 10. (phys.) (of balances, thermometers) sensible.

Fort, vivement —, (pers.) (g. s.) sentimental. Endroit, partie —, tender, sensitive part; note —, (mus.) sensible note; personne fort, vivement —, (g. s.) sentimentalist. D'une manière —, 1. § sensibly; 2. § sensitively; feelingly. Être — a. (pers.) to be sensible of; rendre — (à la douleur), 1. § to make, to render sore, tender; 2. § to make, to render sore.

SENSIBLE, n. f. (mus.) sensible note.

SENSIBLEMENT, adv. 1. § sensibly (perceptibly); 2. § obviously; 3. § sensibly; greatly; much.

SENSIBLERIE, n. f. (h. s.) sentimentality.

Plein de —, sensibillous.

SENSITI-F, VE, adj. (did.) sensitive; sentient.

Être —, (did.) sentient being; sentient. SENSITIVE, n. f. (bot.) 1. sensitive-plant; 2. humble-plant.

SENSORIUM (sinsoriomm) n. m. (did.) sensorium.

SENSUALITE, n. f. 1. sensuality; 2. —s, (pl.) sensual pleasures, pl.

SENSUEL, LE, adj. sensual (voluptuous).

Rendre —, to sensualize.

SENSUEL, n. m. LE, n. f. sensualist.

SENSUELLEMENT [sansuëلمان] adv. sensually.

SENTE, n. f. + V. SENTIER.

SENTENCE, n. f. 1. sentence; maxim; 2. sentence; judgment; decree; 3. (sentence (of death)); 4. § (law) sentence (of an inferior tribunal).

Prononcer une —, to sentence; to pass sentence. Dont la — n'est pas prononcée, unsentenced.

SENTENCIER, v. a. + (crim. law) to sentence.

SENTENCIEUSEMENT [santencieüzman] adv. (b. s.) sentimentously.

SENTENCIEU-X [santencieü] SE, adj. (b. s.) sentimental.

Caractère —, sentimentousness.

SENTENE, n. f. thread of a skein; thread.

SENTEUR, n. f. 1. + scent; odour; fragrance; 2. scent; perfume.

Boîte de —, scent-box.

SENTIER, n. m. 1. § path; path-way; foot-path; foot-way; 2. § path; track; — battu, beaten path; beaten track; — détourné, by —; — épineux §, brake.

SENTIMENT, n. m. 1. § sensation; feeling; 2. § perception; feeling; 3. § feeling (faculty); 4. § consciousness; sense; 5. sensibility (physical); (feeling; 6. § sensibility (moral); feeling; sentimentality; 7. § sentiment; feeling; 8. § opinion, sing.; (sentiments, pl.); 9. + § resentment.

Bon —, (V. senses) § good, proper, right feeling; — intérieur, 1. self-consciousness; 2. § internal =; mauvais —, (V. senses) improper, wrong —. — du bien public, public spirit. Plein de — §, sentimental. Défaut, manque de —, unconsciousness; unite de —, fellow —. Avec —, feelingly; with —; du même —, consentient; par —, from —; par le —, (V. senses) by good words; selon le — de q. u., in a. o.'s opinion; in a. o.'s mind. Animé du — du bien public, public-spirited; avoir des —s, to have proper sentiments, =s; avoir le — de, to be sensible of; to be, to feel v conscious of; to feel v; n'avoir pas le — de, to be, to feel v unconscious of; n'avoir point de —, to have no =; avoir de bons —s pour q. u., to bear v a. o. good will; avoir un — intérieur, to be self-conscious; blesser les —s de q. u., to hurt v a. o.'s =s; dire son —, to speak, to state o.'s opinion; to speak v o.'s sentiments; exprimer son —, to express, to speak v o.'s sentiments; avoir perdu tout —, to be lost to every thing; pousser les beaux —s, to talk gallantry; tomber dans le — de q. u., to fall v into a. o.'s opinion.

SENTIMENTAL, E, adj. (b. s.) sentimental; sensibillous.

Personne — e. (b. s.) sentimentalist.

SENTINE, n. f. 1. (nav.) well-room; well; 2. § sink (of vice).

SENTINELLE, n. f. (mil.) 1. sentinel (soldier); sentry; 2. sentry (watch).

— perdue, forlorn sentinel. Être en —, to keep v, to stand v =; to be on sentry; faire —, to keep v, to stand v =; sentry; mettre q. u. en —, 1. § to put v a. o. on sentry; 2. § to put v a. o. in the way of seeing what is going forward; se mettre en —, to keep v, to stand v sentry; relever q. u. de — §, to reproach a. o. with the fault he has committed.

[SENTINELLE is sometimes employed in the m. by the poets.]

SENTIR, v. a. (SENTANT; SENTI; ind. pres. SENS; subj. pres. SENTE) 1. § to

feel v (perceive by the touch); 2. § to feel v (experience a sensation of); 3. § to feel v (by the soul, mind); to experience; 4. § to feel v (know); to be sensible of; to have a sense of; 5. § to feel v (be moved, affected by); 6. § to smell v (perceive by the olfactory nerves); 7. § (of animals) to smell v; to scent; 8. § to foresee v; to see v; 9. § to taste; to taste of; to have a taste of; to savour of; 10. § to perceive (a taste); 11. § to savour of; (to smack of; 12. § to have the appearance of; to look like; 13. (man.) to feel v (a horse).

1. — q. ch. par les doigts, les mains, to feel a. th. with o.'s fingers, hands. 2. — le froid, le chaud, la faim, la soif, la douleur, to feel cold, heat, hunger, thirst, pain. 3. — de la joie, de l'affliction, to feel, to experience joy, affliction. 4. — le néant des choses humaines, to feel, to be sensible of, to have a sense of the nothingness of the things of the world; — son ignorance, to feel o.'s ignorance. 5. — une perte, une insulte, to feel a loss, an insult. 6. — une odeur, to smell an odour. 8. — un événement de loin, to foresee an event from afar. 9. Un poisson qui sent la bourbe, a fish that tastes of the mud; du vin qui sent le terroir, wine that tastes of the soil. 11. Un langage qui sent le corps de garde, language that savours of the guard-house. 12. Tout sent ici la richesse et le luxe, la joie et le bonheur, all has the appearance here of riches and luxury, of joy and happiness.

— q. ch. pour q. u. §, to feel v affection for a. o.; ne — rien §, 1. to have no odour, smell; 2. to have no taste; — comme il faut §, to have a due sense of; to be duly sensible of; — l'huile de lampe, to smell v of the lamp (be labour-ed); — par l'odorat, to smell; — par le tact, to feel v. Faire — q. ch. à q. u., (V. senses) to impress a. o. with a sense of a. th.; to make v a. o. sensible of a. th.; (to show v a. o. a. th.; (to bring v a. th. home to a. o.; se faire —, (V. senses) (th.) 1. to be perceptible; to show v o.'s self; 2. to tingle. Il sent le..., there is an odour, (smell of...); je ne puis — q. u., q. ch., I cannot bear a. o., a. th. Qu'on ne sent pas, unfelt; qu'on n'a pas senti, unfelt.

SE SENTIR, pr. v. (V. senses of SENTIR) 1. § (pers.) to feel v o.'s self; 2. § (pers.) to feel v (...); to feel v the effects (of); 3. § to feel v (have a perception of); 4. § (pers.) to know v o.'s self; 5. § (pers.) (DE,...) to feel v; to experience; 6. § (pers.) to feel v; to be conscious; 7. § (th.) to be felt (known); to be sensible.

Ne pas —, (V. senses) to be, to feel v unconscious; ne pas — comme à l'ordinaire, not to feel v as usual; ne pas — d'aise, de joie, to be unable to contain o.'s self for joy. Qui ne se sent pas, unconscious.

[SENTIR must not be confounded with tâter.]

SENTIR, v. n. (conj. like SENTIR) 1. § to feel v (be perceived by the touch); 2. § to feel v (be moved, affected); 3. § to smell v; to have an odour; 4. § (h. s.) to smell v; to have a bad odour; 5. (of animals) to smell v.

— bon, to smell v good, nice, pleasant; — mauvais, to be bad, nasty, unpleasant. — de..., o.'s ... to =; — de la bouche, o.'s breath to =; — des pieds, o.'s feet to =. Qui sent bon, pleasant smelling; that smells good.

SEoir [soir] v. n. + (SEANT; SIS) to sit v.

SE SEoir, pr. v. + ** (to sit v; to sit v down).

SEoir [soir] v. n. irreg. (SEYANT; SIS; ind. pres. IL SIED; ILS SIENT; fut. IL SIÉRA) § (à, ...; de, to) to become v; to be becoming; to suit; to be suitable, fitting.

Il sied à q. u. de faire q. ch., it becomes a. o. to do a. th.

Il sied mal à q. u. de..., it ill becomes a. o. to ...; il ne sied pas à ..., it is unbecoming, unfitting, unseemly to ... Qui sied bien, becoming; qui ne

sied pas, unbecoming; unfitting; unseemly.

SEPARABLE, adj. (DE, from) separable.

Caractère —, qualité de ce qui est —, separability; separableness.

SEPARATION [séparasjō] n. f. 1. (DE, from) separation; 2. (state) separateness; 3. (chem.) separation; 4. (did.) disjunction; 5. (mach.) partition.

— de biens, (law) separate maintenance; — de corps et de biens, 1. divorce; 2. (law) partial divorce; divorce "a mensa et thoro". Cause de —, divorce. De —, (V. senses) parting. Faire une —, 1. § to make a separation; 2. § to separate; to sever.

SEPARATISTE, n. m. (eccl. hist.) separatist.

SEPARÈMENT, adv. 1. separately; 2. (did.) disjunctively.

SEPARER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. § to separate; 2. § to part; 3. § to place apart; 4. § to unminge; 5. § to sever; to sunder; 6. § to drive asunder; 7. § to divorce; 8. § to disunite; to disjoin.

— en deux, to pull asunder; — violemment, 1. to sever; to sunder; 2. to tear asunder. Qui sépare, (V. senses) separatory; qui sert à —, separator. Personne qui sépare, separator; parter.

SÉPARÉ, E. pa. p. (V. senses of SÉPARER) (DE, from) 1. § separate; 2. § apart.

Non —, 1. unseparated; 2. unsevered; 3. undivorced.

SÉPARER, pr. v. (DE, from) 1. § to separate; 2. § (DE, from, with) to part; 3. § to sever; 4. § to straggle; 5. § (of assemblies) to break up.

— de corps et de biens, to be divorced.

SÉPÉE, n. f. V. CÉPÉE.

SÉPIA, n. f. sepiä.

À la —, in —.

SEPS, n. m. (erpet.) seps.

SEPT [sɛ̃, sɛ̃t] adj. 1. seven; 2. seventh.

— fois, seven times; sevenfold; nombre —, septenary. De — côtés, septilateral; de — fois, sevenfold.

[Sept is pronounced sɛ̃ before a consonant; but sɛ̃t before a vowel or a silent h, or if alone, or if following the noun.]

SEPT [sɛ̃t] n. m. 1. seven; 2. seventh.

SEPTANTE [sɛ̃tɑ̃t] adj. † seventy.

SEPTANTE [sɛ̃tɑ̃t] n. m. (pl.) seventy (Greek translators of the old Testament).

Version des —, septuagint. Des —, septuagint.

SEPTEMBRE [sɛ̃ptɑ̃br] n. m. September.

La mi —, the middle of —. [SEPTEMBRE is often written by abbreviation sɛ̃br.]

SEPTEMBRISEUR [sɛ̃ptɑ̃brizœ̃r] n. m. (Fr. hist.) Septemberist (author of the massacres of September 1792).

SEPTENAIRE, adj. septenary.

SEPTENAIRE, n. m. septenary.

SEPTENNAL, E. adj. septennial.

SEPTENNALITÉ, n. f. seven years' duration.

SEPTENTRION, n. m. 1. North; 2. (astr.) "Ursa minor"; the Lesser Bear.

SEPTENTRIONAL, E. adj. North; Northerly.

Du côté —, Northerly.

SEPTIDI, n. m. Septidi (7th day of the decade of the calendar of the first French republic).

SEPTIÈME [sɛ̃tjɛ̃m] adj. seventh.

SEPTIÈME [sɛ̃tjɛ̃m] n. m. 1. seventh; 2. seventh day (of a disease); 3. seventh month (of pregnancy).

SEPTIÈME [sɛ̃tjɛ̃m] n. f. 1. (cards) sequence of seven; 2. (mus.) seventh.

SEPTIÈMEMENT [sɛ̃tjɛ̃m-mɑ̃] adv. seventhly; (in the seventh place).

SEPTIER, n. m. V. SETIER.

SEPTIMO, adv. seventhly.

SEPTIQUE, adj. (med.) septic; septic.

SEPTIQUE, n. m. (med.) septic.

SEPTUAGENAIRE, adj. septuagenary; seventy years old, of age.

SEPTUAGENAIRE, n. m. septuagenary; person of seventy years of age.

SEPTUPLE, adj. sevenfold; * septuple.

SEPTUPLE, n. m. septuple.

SEPTUPLER, v. a. 1. to increase sevenfold; 2. to multiply by seven.

SEPULCRAL, E. adj. 1. § sepulchral;

2. (of the countenance) cadaverous; 3. (of the voice) cavernous.

SEPULCRE, n. m. sepulchre; burial-place; tomb; † burying-place.

Le saint —, the holy sepulchre. Servir de — à, * to sepulchre.

SEPULTURE, n. f. 1. burial; sepulture; interment; 2. vault (for the dead).

— ecclésiastique, Christian burial.

Droit de —, right of —, sepulture; droits de —, = fees; lieu de —, = place;

place of interment, sepulture; (burying-place. Sans —, (V. senses) unburied; * tombless; * unentombed; * unse-

cultured. Être privé de —, (V. senses) to remain unburied; être privé de la —, to be buried without any funeral

ceremonies.

SEQUELLE, n. f. (1. (pers.) set; host; gang; 2. (th.) set; host; string.

SEQUENCE, n. f. 1. (cards) sequence; 2. (cath. lit.) sequence.

SEQUESTRATION [sɛ̃kɛ̃strasjō] n. f. (law) sequestration (action, state).

SEQUESTRE, n. m. (law) 1. (state) sequestration; 2. (pers.) sequester;

3. (th.) deposit; 4. (pers.) depositary.

— sans salaire, (law) (pers.) depositary. Sujet à —, (law) sequestrable. En —, sequestered. Mettre en —, 1. to

sequester; 2. to deposit.

SEQUESTRE, v. a. (DE, from) 1. to sequester (remove from society); 2. to remove (conceal a. th.); to put away; 3. (law) to sequester.

SE SEQUESTRE, pr. v. § (DE, from) to sequester o.'s self.

SEQUIN, n. m. sequin (gold coin of the Levant).

SÉRAIL [sɛ̃ra-y] n. m. seraglio.

SÉRAN, n. m. (a. & m.) heckle; flax-comb.

— à chanvre, hemp-comb.

SÉRANÇAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) heckling.

SÉRANCER, v. a. (a. & m.) to heckle.

SÉRANCE, E. pa. p. (a. & m.) heckled.

Non —, unheckled.

SÉRANCEUR, n. m. (a. & m.) heckler.

SÉRANÇOIR, n. m. (a. & m.) heckle; flax-comb.

SÉRANCOLIN, n. m. Serancolin marble.

SÉRAPHIN, n. m. seraph.

SÉRAPHIQUE, adj. seraphic.

SÉRASQUIER, n. m. Seraskier (Turkish commander).

SÉRÉN [sɛ̃rɛ̃] E. adj. 1. § serene; 2. § placid; undisturbed.

Très —, most serene. D'une manière — e, serenely. Devenir — §, to become ✓, to get ✓; rendre — §, to render, to make ✓; * to serene.

SÉRÉN, n. m. evening, night dew; evening damp.

SÉRÉNADÉ, n. f. serenade.

Donner une —, to serenade; donner une — à, to serenade.

SÉRÉNISME, adj. Most Serene (title of honour).

SÉRÉNITÉ, n. f. 1. § serenity; se-

renity; 2. § placidness; undisturbedness; 3. (title of honour) serenity.

Avec —, serenely; placidly; undisturbedly.

SEREU-X [sɛ̃rɛ̃] SE, adj. 1. (anat.) serous; 2. (did.) wheyey; wheyish; 3. (med.) serous.

Enveloppe séreuse, anat. serous coat of the brain.

SER-F, n. m. VE, n. f. serf.

De —, of a =; of = s.

SER-F, VE, adj. of a serf; of serfs.

SERFOUETTE, n. f. (hort.) pronged hoe.

SERFOUR, v. a. (hort.) to hoe (with a pronged hoe.)

SERFOUSSAGE, n. m. (hort.) hoing (with a pronged hoe).

SERGE, n. f. serge.

— fine, shalloon.

SERGEANT, n. m. 1. serjeant (usher); 2. (mil.) serjeant; 3. (tech.) cramp.

— major, (mil.) serjeant major. — d'armes, = at arms; — de ville, "ser-

gent de ville" (police-man). Fonctions de —, (pl.) serjeantship, sing.; grade de —, (mil.) serjeantship.

SERENTER, v. a. † to dun.

SERENTERIE [sɛ̃rɑ̃tri] n. f. † serjeantship.

SERGER.

SERGIER, n. m. serge-maker.

SERGERIE [sɛ̃rjɛ̃] n. f. 1. serge-manufactory; 2. serge-trade.

SERICOLE.

SERICOLE, adj. (did.) of silk husbandry.

Industrie —, silk-husbandry; pays —, silk-district.

SERIE, n. f. 1. series; 2. (did.) series; 3. (math.) series.

SERIEUSEMENT [sɛ̃rjɛ̃z-mɑ̃] adv. 1. seriously; 2. seriously; gravely; solidly; 3. earnest; 4. coldly; 5. (for good; for good and all.

SERIEU-X [sɛ̃rjɛ̃] SE, adj. 1. serious; 2. (pers.) serious; grave; solid; 3. (th.) serious; grave; weighty; 4. earnest; 5. (law) real; "bona fide."

Devenir —, to become ✓, to grow ✓, to get ✓ serious.

SERIEUX [sɛ̃rjɛ̃] n. m. 1. seriousness; 2. earnestness; 3. (theat.) serious character.

Au —, in earnest. Garder son —, to preserve o.'s gravity; to keep ✓ o.'s countenance; prendreson —, to grow ✓ serious; prendre q. ch. au —, (b. s.) to take ✓ a. th. for serious; prendre q. ch. dans le —, (g. s.) to take ✓ a. th. for serious. — comme un âne qu'on étrille, as grave as a judge.

SÉRIN, n. m. (orn.) 1. canary; canary-bird; canary-finch; 2. cock canary, canary-bird.

— canari, — des Canaries, (orn.) canary; canary-bird.

SÉRINE, n. f. (orn.) hen canary-bird; canary-bird; canary.

SÉRINER, v. a. to play... on the bird-organ.

— un air, to play a tune on the bird-organ; — un oiseau, to teach ✓ a bird by the bird-organ.

SÉRINETTE, n. f. 1. § bird-organ; 2. § (pers.) singer without expression.

SÉRINGAT, n. m. (bot.) (genus) syringa.

SERINGUE, n. f. 1. syringe; (squirr; 2. (did.) syringe.

Injecter avec une —, to syringe; faire des injections avec une —, to syringe.

SERINGUER, v. a. 1. to syringe; (to squirt; 2. (nav.) to enfilade; to rake.

SERMENT, n. m. 1. † oath; 2. (b. s.) oath; 3. — s, (pl.) swearing, sing.

— décisoire, 1. (law) decisive oath, 2. (middle ages) wager of law; faux —, false =; faux — s, (pl.) false swearing, sing.; — judiciaire, legal =. — sur l'Evangile, Bible, book =; — de fidélité

au gouvernement, civique =; — prononcé de vive voix, (law) *corporal* =. Formule d'un —, *form of an* =; personne qui prête —, *swearer*; prestation de —, *swearing*. Par —, *by an* =; sous —, *on, upon* =, o.'s =; sous la foi, le sceau du —, *on, upon* =, o.'s =; *under an* =. Avoir — en justice, *to have been sworn by a court*; déclarer sous la foi du —, *to swear* ✓; déférer le — à q. u., (law) *to administer, to tender an* = to a. o.; *to swear* ✓ a. o.; dégager, délier, relever q. u. de son —, *to discharge a. o. from the obligation of his* =; *to release a. o. from his* =; faire —, (de) *to swear* ✓ (to); *to take* ✓ o.'s = (to); avoir fait —, *to have sworn*; *to have taken o.'s* =; faire un —, *to swear* ✓ *false*; fausser, rompre son —, *to break* ✓ o.'s =; imposer le — à q. u., *to oblige a. o. to make* ✓ =; manquer à son —, *to break* ✓ o.'s =; prêter —, *to take* ✓ =, an =; *to be sworn*; prêter — de..., *to take* ✓ the = of...; prêter — en entrant en fonction, *to be sworn into office*; prêter le — décisoire, (middle ages) *to wage o.'s law*; faire prêter — à q. u., *to swear* ✓ a. o.; *to put* ✓ a. o. on his =; n'avoir pas prêté —, (V. senses) *to be unsworn*; avoir promis sous la foi, le sceau du — (de), *to be under an* = (to); recevoir le — de q. u., *to take* ✓ a. o.'s =; rendre à q. u. ses —s, *to discharge a. o. from the obligation of his* =; *to release a. o. from his* =; rompre son —, *to break* ✓ o.'s =.

SERMENTE, E, adj. ‡ V. ASSERMMENTÉ.

SERMON, n. m. 1. sermon; 2. § sermon (remonstrance); lecture.

Auteur de —s, author of sermons; recueil de —s, collection of —s. Faire, prêcher, prononcer un —, *to preach a* =.

SERMONNAIRE, n. m. 1. collection of sermons; 2. authors of sermons.

SERMONNAIRE, adj. of sermons; adapted to sermons.

SERMONNER, v. a. (to lecture; to sermonize).

Bien — q. u., *to lecture a. o. well*.

SERMONNEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (b. s.) sermonizer.

SEROSITÉ, n. f. (med.) serosity; wateriness.

SERPE, n. f. hedge-bill; hedging-bill; pruning-bill, hand-bill; bill.

Faire à la —, *to do* ✓ (a. th.) coarsely, roughly, badly.

SERPENT, n. m. 1. (erp.) serpent; snake; adder; 2. § (pers.) serpent; 3. (mus.) serpent (instrument); 4. (mus.) serpent-player.

— à sonnettes, (erp.) rattle-snake. À —s §, *snaky*; à tête de —, *snake-headed*; comme un —, *serpent-like*; *serpentine*; de —, 1. § *serpentine*; *snaky*; 2. § *snaky*; en —, *serpent-like*; *serpentine*; *adder-like*.

SERPENTAIRES, n. f. (bot.) *serpentaria*; (snake-root).

— de Virginie, *Virginian contrayerba*; *Virginia, black, snake-root*; (duck's foot).

SERPENTAIRES, n. m. 1. (astr.) *serpentarius*; 2. (orn.) *secretary*; *secretary falcon*; (serpent eater).

SERPENTE, n. m. (stat.) *silver, tissue papier*.

Papier —, =.

SERPENTEAU, n. m. 1. (erp.) young serpent; 2. (fire-works) serpent; 3. (nav.) worm-preventer.

SERPENTER, v. n. 1. to twine; 2. (of rivers, roads, &c.) to meander; to wind ✓.

Aller en serpentant, *to meander*; *to wind* ✓. Qui serpente, qui va en serpentant, *serpentine*; *meandering*; *meandrian*; *meandry*.

SERPENTIN, E, adj. 1. (of marble) *serpentine*; 2. (man.) *serpentine*.

SERPENTIN, n. m. (chem., distil.) worm.

SERPENTINE, n. f. 1. *serpentine marble*; 2. (bot.) *grass-plantain*; 3. (min.) *serpentine*; *serpentine-stone*.

SERPETTE, n. f. (agr., hort.) *pruning-knife*; *hedging-knife*; *garden-knife*.

SERPIGINEUX (-neuse) SE, adj. (med.) *serpiginous*.

SERPIILLIERE [sèrpi-yèrè] n. f. 1. *sarplier* (packing cloth); 2. (ent.) *mole-cricket*.

SERPOLET, n. m. (bot.) *wild thyme*; *mother of thyme*.

SERRATULE, n. f. (bot.) *saw-wort*.

SERRE, n. f. 1. *pressure* (of fruit); 2. *green-house*; 3. *conservatory*; *conserve*; 4. *hot-house*; 5. (of birds of prey) *talon*; *pounce*; 6. (orn.) *fang*; *hand*.

— chaude, *hot-house*. — à tannée, *tan-stove*; — à vignes, *vinery*. Avoir la — bonne, 1. *to have a strong hand*, *grasp*; 2. *to be grasping*.

SERRÉ, adv. 1. *much*; 2. (of freezing) *hard*; 3. (of lying) *impudently*; 4. (of playing) *prudently*; *cautiously*.

SERRE-BOSSE, n. f., pl. —, (nav.) *shank-painter*.

SERRE-ETOUPE, n. m., pl. —, (tech.) *stuffing-box*.

SERRE-FILE, n. m., pl. —, 1. (mil.) *last man of a file*; 2. (nav.) *sternmost ship*.

SERRE-FILE, adj., pl. —, (nav.) (of ships) *sternmost*.

SERREMENT [sèrman] n. m. 1. *pressing close*; *pressing*; 2. *clasp*; *locking*; 3. *squeezing* (of the hand); *squeeze*.

— de cœur, 1. *anguish of heart*; 2. *heart-burning*.

SERREMENT, adv. ‡ *economically*; *closely*.

SERRE-NEZ, n. m., pl. —, (man.) *twitch*.

SERRE-NOEUD, n. m., pl. —s, (sing.) *ligature-tightener*.

SERRE-PAPIERS, n. m., pl. —, 1. *paper-weight*; 2. *paper-holder*; 3. *office-lead*; 4. *set of pigeon-holes*.

SERRER, v. a. 1. § *to press close*; *to press*, 2. § *to clasp*; *to lock*; 3. § *to tighten*; 4. § *to put* ✓ *close together*; 5. § *to put* ✓ *nearer to*; 6. § *to crowd* (put close); 7. § *to squeeze*; (to give ✓ (a. th., a. o.) a squeeze; 8. § *to jam*; 9. § (th.) *to pinch* (be too tight); 10. § *to put* ✓ *away, by*; 11. § *to put* ✓ *in*; 12. § *to pursue close*; 13. § *to condense* (render concise); 14. § *to fasten* (bonds); 15. § *to clinch* (o.'s fist); 16. § *to shake* ✓ (hands); 17. § *to oppress* (the heart); 18. § *to tie* (knots); 19. *to pass close to* (a wall); 20. (agr.) *to house*; *to get* ✓ *in*; 21. (mil.) *to close* (the ranks); 22. *to take* ✓ *in* (sails); 23. (print.) *to lock* (a form); *to lock up*.

1. — q. ch. avec les doigts, *to press a. th. with o.'s fingers*. 2. — q. u. dans ses bras, *to clasp, to lock a. o. in o.'s arms*. 3. — une corde, *to tighten a rope*. 4. On a trop serré ceux qui y sont assis, *those who are sitting there have been put too close together*. 9. Des souliers qui serrent le pied, *shoes that pinch the feet*. 10. — q. ch. après s'en être servi, *to put a. th. away after having made use of it*; — ses habits, ses livres, *to put away o.'s clothes, o.'s books*.

— (en attachant), 1. *to tie tight, hard*; 2. *to tie in*; — (avec des coins), *to wedge in*; — (en liant), *to fasten*; *to bind* ✓ *fast*; — (en tirant), *to pull in*.

— fort, (V. senses) 1. *to press hard*; 2. *to squeeze hard*; *to squeeze up*; — de près, (V. senses) 1. § *to press too hard*; 2. § *to pursue close*; 3. § *to attack home*; *to run* ✓ *hard*; 4. § *to tax home*; — trop, (V. senses) *to strain*; — par des coins, *to wedge*.

SERRE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of SERRER) 1. § *close*; 2. § *tight*; 3. § *crowded*;

4. § *compact*; 5. § *compact*; *concise*, 6. § (pers.) *close* (avaricious); 7. (bot.) *serrate*; *serrated*; *crowded*.

Etat —, (V. senses) 1. § *closeness*; 2. § *tightness*; 3. § *compactness*. D'une manière —e, (V. senses) 1. § *close*; 2. § *compactly*. Être —, (V. senses) (of wearing-apparel) *to fit*, *to sit* ✓ *tight*.

SE SERRER, pr. v. 1. *to press close to each other*; *to press close*; 2. *to sit* ✓ *close*; 3. *to stand* ✓ *close*; 4. *to lie* ✓ *close*; 5. *to crowd*; 6. *to thicken*; 7. (th.) *to tie in*.

SERRE-TÊTE, n. m., pl. —, *head-band*; *band*.

SERRETTE, n. f. (bot.) *saw-wort*.

SERRON, n. m. ‡ *seroon* (box).

SERRURE, n. f. *lock*.

— de sûreté, *safety* =; — à double tour, *double* =. Trou de la —, *key-hole*. Crocheter une —, *to pick a* =; regarder par le trou de la —, *to look*, (to peep through the key-hole).

SERRURERIE, n. f. 1. *lock-smith's art, business*; 2. *lock-smith's work*; 3. (build.) *iron-mongery*.

Grosse —, (build.) *iron-work*.

SERRURIER, n. m. *lock-smith*.

SERTIR, v. a. (jewel.) *to set* ✓ *in a bezel*.

SERTISSURE, n. f. (jewel.) *setting in a bezel*.

SÉRUM [sérom] n. m. (did.) *serum*.

— du lait, *whew*.

SERVAGE, n. m. 1. (feud.) *servitude*

(state of a serf); 2. ** § *bondage*.

SERVAL, n. m. (mam.) *seval*.

SERVANT, adj. m. 1. *serving*; 2. *in waiting*.

SERVANT, n. m. (artil.) *gunner* (at the right or left of the gun); *artilleryman*.

SERVANTE, n. f. 1. *maid-servant*; *servant-maid*; *woman servant*; *servant*; *maid*; 2. *servant* (term of civility); 3. *dumb-waiter* (piece of furniture).

— chargée du ménage, *house-maid*.

SERVABLE, adj. (pers.) *serviceable* (inclined to render services).

Disposition —, *serviceableness*.

SERVICE, n. m. 1. § *service*; 2. (auprès de, on) *attendance*; 3. § *duty* (functions); 4. § *service* (act); *piece of service*; 5. *service* (divine); 6. *set* (collection); 7. (in eating-houses) *bill of fare*; 8. (of repasts) *course*; 9. (adm.) *service*; 10. (feud.) *service*; 11. (mil.) *service*; 12. (mil.) *duty*; 13. (nav.) *service*.

— actif, (mil.) *actual service*; — divin, 1. *divine* =; 2. *church-time*; — maritime, *naval, sea* =; mauvais —, *disservice*; — militaire, 1. *military* =; 2. (feud.) *military fealty*; — secret, *secret* =; — à l'extérieur, *foreign* =; — de la marine, de mer, *naval, sea* =; — de table, *dinner* =; — à thé, (sing.) *tea-set, sing.*; *tea-things, pl.*; *set of tea-things, sing.* Disposition à rendre —, *serviceableness*; état de ce qui est hors de —, de ce qui ne peut rendre aucun —, *unserviceableness*; personne de —, (V. senses) *attendant*. Propre au —, *fit for* =. Au —, (mil.) *in the* =; au — de q. u., *in, into a. o.'s* =; de —, 1. *in attendance*; 2. (of officers of the court) *in waiting*; 3. (mil.) *on duty*; 4. (tech.) *attendant*; en —, (of servants) *at* =; hors de —, *unserviceable*; *unfit for* =; sans rendre aucun —, *unserviceably*. Avoir du —, *to see* ✓ =; avoir ... ans de —, *to have served ... years*; entrer au —, 1. *to enter the* =; 2. (of servants) *to go* ✓ *to* =; être au —, (adm.) *to serve*; être de — auprès de, 1. *to attend*; 2. *to be in the employ of*; faire le — de, (pers.) *to perform the* = of; mettre hors de —, (a. & m.) *to wear out*; se mettre en —, (of servants) *to go* ✓ *to* =; offrir

ses —s, to offer, to proffer, to tender o.'s = s; prendre, recevoir à son —, to take √, to receive into o.'s =; quitter le —, to leave √ the =; refuser le — à q. u., (th.) o.'s ... perform o.'s functions no longer; rendre un — à q. u., to render, to do √ a. o. a =, (a piece of =; rendre un mauvais —, to do √ a. o. a good, a bad =, office; se retirer du —, to retire from the =. C'est à son —, à votre —, &c., it is at your =; he is, you are, &c., welcome to it, them; c'est bien à son —, à votre —, (and welcome. Qui est en —, serving; qui ne peut rendre aucun —, unserviceable. Qu'y a-t-il pour votre —? what is your pleasure? Un — en vaut un autre, one good turn deserves another.

SERVIETTE, n. f. 1. table-napkin; napkin; 2. towel.

— de table, table-napkin; napkin; — de toilette, towel.

SERVILE, adj. (λ, to) 1. ∥ § servile; 2. § slavish; low.

Condition —, servility; servileness; soumission — §, servility; servileness.

SERVILEMENT [servilman] adv. 1. ∥ § servilely; 2. § slavishly.

SERVILITE, n. f. § (λ, to) 1. servility; servileness; 2. cringing; 3. time-serving.

Basse —, cringing. — envers le pouvoir, time-serving; servility to power.

SERVIR, v. a. irreg. (SERVANT; SUBJ. ind. pres. SERVS; NOUS SERVONS; subj. pres. SERVE) 1. ∥ to serve (as a servant); to be in the service of; 2. ∥ to attend (a. o.); to wait on, upon; 3. ∥ to serve (be employed by); 4. § to serve; to be serviceable to; to be of service, use to; to render a service to; 5. ∥ § to serve (God); 6. ∥ to serve; to serve up; to put √ upon table; 7. ∥ (λ, to) to assist (at table); to help; to give √; 8. ∥ to give √ (a dinner); 9. to supply (with goods); to serve; 10. (artil.) to serve (guns); 11. (cath. rel.) to assist (the priest); 12. (cath. rel.) to assist the priest at (mass); 13. (fin.) to pay √ (interest, annuities, &c.).

1. — un maître, to serve a master. 3. — l'État, to serve the State. 6. — le dîner, un plat, to serve up the dinner, a dish. 7. — un morceau de q. ch. à q. u., to assist, to help a. o. to a piece of a. th.; to give a. o. a piece of a. th.

— q. u. à déjeuner, à dîner, 1. to wait on a. o. at breakfast, dinner, &c.; 2. to supply a. o. with a breakfast, dinner; — q. u. à plats couverts §, to disserve a. o. secretly. — complaisamment le pouvoir, to be a time-server.

SERVI, E, pa. p. V. senses of SERVIR. Bien —, (artil.) (of fire) galling.

SE SERVIR, pr. v. (V. senses of SERVIR) 1. ∥ (pers.) to serve o.'s self; (to do √ for o.'s self; 2. § (pers.) (DE) to use (...); to make √ use (of); to employ (...); 3. § (pers.) (DE) to avail o.'s self (of); to profit (by); 4. ∥ (th.) (of dishes) to be served; to be served up; to be put upon table.

— bien de, to employ well; to make √ a good use of; — mal de, to employ badly; to make √ a bad use of; ne plus — de, to make √ no further use of; to have no further use for. Dont on se sert, in use; dont on ne se sert plus, out of use.

SERVIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like SERVIR) 1. ∥ to serve; to be employed; 2. ∥ to serve (at table); to serve up; 3. § (λ, ...) to serve (an end, a purpose); 4. § (λ) to serve (for); to be of use (to); 5. § (DE) to serve (for, as); 6. § (DE, of) to perform, to do √ the office (of); 7. § (λ, to) to conduce; to be conducive; 8. § (λ, to) to be subservient; 9. (dice)

to put √ the dice in the box; 10. (mil.) to serve; to be in the service.

5. — à q. u. de q. ch., to serve a. o. for, as a. th.

Ne — à rien (de), to be of no avail, use (to); ne — de rien, to be of no avail use; to answer no purpose. — à ... choses, to have ... uses; — en sous-ordre, to subserve. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. to make √ (a. th.) serve; to make √ use of; 2. to avail o.'s self of; to turn to account; 3. to render, to make √ subservient; 4. (nav.) to fill (the sails). À quoi sert, que sert, que sert-il (de)? what avails? of what avail? of what avail is it (to)? what profits? to what purpose? of what utility, use is it (to)? what is the utility, use (of)? what boots? Cela ne sert à rien (de), it avails not (to); it avails nothing (to); it is to no purpose (to); it is of no use (to); qui sert, (V. senses) 1. in use; 2. (λ) subservient (to); qui n'a pas servi, (V. senses) unused.

SERVITEUR, n. m. 1. servant (person in the service of another); 2. ∥ § servant (person that serves the state, or public bodies); 3. ∥ § servant; 4. § servant (term of civility).

1. Un — fidèle, a faithful servant. 2. Tous les fonctionnaires publics sont des —s de l'État, all public functionaries are servants of the State.

— complaisant du pouvoir, time-server; — de Dieu —, servant of God. —! votre —! 1. your servant! 2. I beg to be excused! — à ..., adieu to ...; good bye to ... En —, servant-like.

[SERVITEUR must not be confounded with domestique; in the first sense it requires to be accompanied by an epithet.]

SERVITUDE, n. f. 1. ∥ servitude (state of serfs); 2. § servitude (dependence), 3. (law) liability of property of a party to rights of third parties (such as a right of way over it, &c.); 4. (civ. law) servitude.

SES [sè] adj. pl. of SON, SA. V. SON.

SESAME, n. m. (bot.) sesamum; sesame; oily-grain; oily-purging-grain. — d'Allemagne, (bot.) gold of pleasure.

SESAMOÏDE, adj. (anat.) sesamoid; sesamoidal.

SESEL, n. m. (bot.) sesel.

— officinal, tortueux, de Marseille, French hartwort; hartwort of Marseilles. — de Crète, hartwort.

SESQUIALTERE [sèskualtèr] adj. (math) sesquialter; sesquialteral.

SESQUIPEDAL [sèskuipepal] adj. (did.) sesquipedal; sesquipedalian. Nature — e, sesquipedality.

SESSILE, adj. (nat. sciences) sessile; sitting.

SESSION, n. f. 1. (of deliberative assemblies) session; 2. (of religious councils) sitting; 3. (law) (of courts) term.

Droit payé par —, (law) term-fee. — par —, (law) termly. Des —s, (law) issuable; par —, (law) termly.

SESTERCE, n. m. sesterce (Roman coin).

SETIER, n. m. (meas.) "setier" (old measure differing according to place).

SÉTIGERE, adj. (bot.) setigerous; setose; bristly.

SÉTIM [sètimm] n. m. ∥ (bot.) shittim; shittah.

SÉTON, n. m. 1. (med.) seton; 2. (veter.) seton.

SEUIL [seu-y'] n. m. 1. (of doors) threshold; sill; 2. § threshold; gate; entrance; 3. (build.) sill; ground-sill; 4. (tech.) sole.

Être sur le — de la porte, to be at the threshold of the door.

SEUL, E, adj. 1. alone; by o.'s self, m. f.; by himself, m.; by herself, f.; by themselves, m., f. pl.; 2. only; one;

single; 3. mere; sole; alone; 4. nothing less than.

1. Vivre tout —, to live all, quite alone, by o.'s self. 2. Le — bien qu'on ne puisse pas nous enlever est le bien que nous avons fait, the only, one, single good that cannot be taken away from us is the good we have done.

Tout —, all, quite alone; by o.'s self; by himself; toute — e, by herself; — a —, alone (two persons only); by themselves. Être tout —, (V. senses of Tout —) to stand √ by o.'s self.

[SEUL in the 2nd sense when followed by a relative pr. often requires the subj. in the subordinate member of the phrase. V. Ex. 2.]

SEUL, n. m. E, n. f. one; one alone; one only.

En un —, in =.

SEULEMENT [seulman] adv. 1. only (not more); 2. solely; only; merely; 3. only; but; 4. even.

Non —, 1. not only; 2. not solely, only; merely; pas —, not even.

SEULET, TE, adj. ∥ alone; by o.'s self.

SEVE, n. f. 1. ∥ (of plants) sap; pith; 2. § (of works of the mind) pith; vigour; 3. § (of wine) strength; 4. (bot.) sap.

Arbre en —, tree the sap of which is rising. Plein de —, 1. ∥ sappy; pithy; 2. § pithy; sans —, 1. ∥ sapless; pithless; 2. § pithless. Avoir une bonne —, (of wine) to be strong; être en —, (of plants) the sap to be rising.

SEVERE, adj. (λ, POUR, ENVERS, to, towards); 1. severe; 2. severe; rigid; harsh; stern; 3. severe; stern; strict; austere.

[SEVERE may precede the n.]

SEVEREMENT [severman] adv. 1. severely; 2. severely; rigidly; harshly; sternly; 3. severely; sternly; strictly; austere.

SEVERITÉ, n. f. 1. severity; 2. severity; rigidity; harshness; sternness; 3. severity; sternness; strictness; austerity.

SEVEU-X [séveu] SE, adj. (bot.) sappy.

SEVICES, n. m. (pl.) (CONTRE, towards) (law) cruelty, sing.

SEVIR, v. n. 1. (CONTRE, ...) to treat rigorously, with rigour; 2. (CONTRE, ...) towards) (law) to be guilty of cruelty.

SEVRAGE, n. m. 1. weaning; 2. time of weaning.

Maison de —, house for weaning children. L'enfant est en —, the child is being weaned.

SEVRER, v. a. 1. ∥ to wean (children, animals); 2. § (DE, from) to wean; to alienate; to estrange; 3. § (DE, of) to deprive; to frustrate, 4. (hort.) (DE, from) to separate (a layer from a plant).

SEVRÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SEVRER. Animal —, weaning; enfant —, child weaned; weanling.

SEVREUSE [sevreuz] n. f. woman that weans children.

S. EX, initial letters of SON EXCELLENCE, His Excellency.

SEXAGENAIRE, adj. sexagenary; of sixty years of age.

SEXAGENAIRE, n. m. f. sexagenarian; person of sixty years of age.

SEXAGESIME, n. f. sexagesima.

SEX-DIGITAIRE, adj. six-fingered.

SEX-DIGITAIRE, n. m. f. six-fingered person.

SEX-DIGITAL, E, adj. 1. (of the hands) six-fingered; 2. (of the feet) six-toed.

SEXÉ, n. m. 1. sex; 2. fair sex.

Beau —, fair sex; — féminin, female =; — masculin, male =.

SEXENNAL, E, adj. (did.) sexennial (happening every six years).

SEXTANT, n. m. (astr.) sextant.

SEXTÉ, n. f. (cath. lit.) sixth canonical hour.

SEXTÉ, n. m. sixth book of decreals.

SEXTIDI, n. m. Sextidi (sixth day of the decade in the first French republic).

SEXTIL, E, adj. (astrol.) *sextile*.
Aspect —, = *aspect*; *sextile*.
SEXTILLION [sɛkstilion] n. m. *thousand trillions*.
SEXTULE, n. m. + *sextule* (old apothecaries' weight).
SEXTUPLE, adj. *sixfold*; *sextuple*.
SEXTUPLE, n. m. *sextuple*.
SEXTUPLER, v. a. 1. *to increase sixfold*; 2. *to multiply by six*.
SEXUALITÉ, n. f. *sexuality* (state of being distinguished by sex).
SEXUEL, LE, adj. *sexual*.
S. G., initial letters of SA GRANDEUR, His Highness.
SGRAFFITE, n. m. (paint.) *sgraffito*.
S. H., initial letters of SA HAUTESSE, His Highness (the Sultan).
SHAKO [chakô] n. m. (mil.) *shako* (cap).
SHALL [chal] n. m. V. CHÂLE.
SHELING [chelin] n. m. *shilling*.
SHERIF [cherif] n. m. *sheriff*.
Fonctions de —, (pl.) *shrievalty*; *sheriffswick*, sing.; jurisdiction de —, *sheriffswick*.
SI, conj. 1. *if*; 2. *whether*; 3. + *nevertheless*; *still*; *yet*.
1. *Si*. — elle venait demain, if he, she should come to-morrow; — vous êtes sourd à cet appel, if dead to this call; — vous partez et que vous vouliez me prendre avec vous, if you leave and if you will take me with you; — vous ne changez vous éprouverez des malheurs, if you do not alter you will meet with misfortunes.
Comme —, as if; as though; et —, and if; 2. + *nevertheless*; *still*; *yet*; que —, 1. *that if*; 2. *if*. — non, if not; — ce n'est ..., 1. *if not* ...; 2. *except*; — ce n'était, were it not for; but for; — tant est que (, if it is true that; if it is.
[Si becomes *s'* before the pron. *il*, and *its* only. *Si* in the first sense is never immediately followed by a participle in the same member of a phrase: it never takes after it a subj., future or a conditional. Instead of repeating it is elegant to use *que* with a subj.; after the *pas* or *point* of the negation not may be understood.]
SI, adv. 1. *so*; 2. *so very*; 3. *so much*; (subj.) *however*; *how ... so ever*; 5. *yes*; 6. + *indeed*; *verily*; *yea*.
— fait, *yes indeed*; *yes yes*; *indeed*; *yes*. — que, 1. *so ... as*; 2. *so ... that*.
SI, n. m. *if*.
SI, n. m. 1. (mus.) *es la*; *ela*; 2. (vocal aus.) *si*.
SIALAGOGUE, n. m. (med.) *sialagogue*.
SIALISME, n. m. (med.) *sialism*.
SIAMOIS, E, adj. *Siamese*.
SIAMOIS, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *Siamese*; 2. *Siamese* (textile fabric).
SIAMOISE, n. f. *Siam cotton*.
SIBARITE, n. m. V. SYBARITE.
SIBILANT, E, adj. 1. + *hissing*; 2. (gram.) *sibilant*; *hissing*.
SIBYLLE [sibil] n. f. *sibyl*.
SIBYLLIN, adj. *sibylline*.
SICAIRE, n. m. *hired assassin*.
SICCATI-F, VE, adj. 1. *siccative*; 2. *trying*.
SICCATIF, n. m. *siccative*.
SICCITÉ [sikite] n. f. (did.) *siccidity*; *dryness*.
Jusqu'à —, *till a. th. is dry*.
SICILIQUE, n. m. + *sicilique* (weight of apothecaries).
SICLÉ, n. m. (Jew. ant.) *shekel*.
SICOMORE, n. m. V. SYCOMORE.
SIDÉRAL, E, adj. (astr.) *sideral*; *sideral*.
SIDÉRITIS [—tiss] n. m. (bot.) *side-rite*; *iron-wort*.
SIDÉROXYLÉ.
SIDÉROXYLON, n. m. (bot.) *iron-wood*.
SIECLE, n. m. 1. *century* (hundred years); 2. *age*; *period*; *time*; 3. *world* (worldly life).
— futur, 1. *future age*; 2. + *world to come*; *next world*; — futurs, *postérieurs*, *future* = *s*; *after* = *s*; les —

les plus éloignés, *reculés*, *the remotest* = *s*. — d'or, *golden* = *s*; — s des ténèbres, *dark* = *s*. À tous les — s; aux — s des — s; dans tous les — s des — s; à, jusqu'à la consommation, fin des — s, +, *for evermore*; *for ever and ever*; *from everlasting to everlasting*; dans tous les — s, 1. *in all* = *s*; 2. + *for evermore*; *for ever and ever*; *from everlasting to everlasting*.

SIED [sié] V. SEOIR.

SIEGE, n. m. 1. || *seat* (thing on which one sits); 2. || *seat* (place); 3. *seat* (capital); 4. *see* (bishopric); 5. *see* (papal authority); 6. + *anus*; 7. (of carriages, for coachmen) *coach-box*; 8. (of chairs) *seat*; 9. (of closets, water-closets) *seat*; 10. (of courts of justice) *bench*; 11. (for footmen) *seat*; (dickey; (rumble; 12. (of saddles) *seat*; 13. (mil.) *siege*.

Le saint —, *the Holy See*. — de derrière, (of carriages) *seat behind*; (dickey; (rumble; — pour le prêtre officiant, *sedile*; *sedilia*. Herbe du —, (bot.) *water figwort*; pièce de —, (mil.) *battering piece*. De —, *besieging*. En état de —, *besieged*. Faire un —, (mil.) *to carry on a siege*; garnir de — s, *to seat* (a place); lever le —, 1. (mil.) *to raise the siege*; 2. *to withdraw*; *to retire*; *to go away*; mettre le — devant, (mil.) *to lay siege to*; *to sit down before*; mettre un — à, *to seat* (a chair); mettre en état de —, 1. (mil.) *to declare to be besieged*; 2. *to be proclaimed*; renverser d'un —, *to unseat*; supporter un —, (mil.) *to stand*, *to support a siege*.

SIEGER, v. n. 1. (of assemblies) *to sit*; 2. (of bishops) *to hold* *o's see*; 3. (of courts of justice) *to sit*; 4. (th.) *to be seated* (fixed); *to lie*.

4. Ce n'est pas là que siège le mal, *the evil is not seated there; the evil does not lie there*.

SIEN [syin] NE, adj. 1. *his*, *m.*; *hers*, *f.*; *its*, *neut.*; 2. *o's own*; 3. (of *his*, *m.*; *of hers*, *f.*).

1. Mon père et le —, *my father and his*, *hers*, *ma mère et la sienne*, *my mother and his*, *hers*.

2. Le bien d'autrui et le —, *the property of others and o's own*. 3. Un — ami, *nephew, a friend*, *nephew of his*.

Le —, la sienne, 1. *his*, *m.*; *hers*, *f.*; *its*, *neut.*; 2. *o's own*; le — propre, la sienne propre, *o's own*.

[SIEN in the 1st and 2nd senses is always attended with the definite art.; it agrees not with the possessor but with the n. that follows it. In the 3rd sense it always precedes the n.]

SIEN [syin] n. m. NE, n. f. 1. *o's property*; (o's own property); (o's own); 2. — s, (pl.) *o's own*; *o's ...*; *his*, *m.*; *hers*, *f.*

Le —, les siens, *o's own*. Être le —, *to be o's own*; faire des siennes, *to play o's pranks*; to be at it; mettre du — dans q. ch., 1. *to contribute to a. th.*; 2. *to exert o's self*; 3. *to add particulars, details of o's own*. Chacun le — n'est pas trop, *every one his own is all fair*.

SIESTE, n. f. *siesta*; *after-noon's nap*.

Faire sa —, *to take* *o's* =.

SIEUR [syeur] n. m. (law) *Mr*.

Un —, a certain *Mr.* ...

SIFFLABLE, adj. *that deserves to be hissed*.

Être —, *to deserve to be hissed*.

SIFFLANT, E, adj. 1. *whistling*; 2. *hissing*; 3. (gram.) *sibilant*.

SIFLEMENT, n. m. 1. *whistling*; *whistle*; 2. *hissing*; *hiss*; 3. *whooping*; 4. *whiff*; 5. (of the wind, of arrows, shot) *hissing*; *whiz*; 6. (did.) *sibilant*.

SIFFLER, v. n. 1. *to whistle*; 2. *to hiss*; 3. *to wheeze*; 4. (of the wind, of arrows, shot) *to hiss*; *to whiz*.

1. — pour appeler q. u., *to whistle for the purpose of calling a. o.* 2. Les serpents, les ey-

gues, les oies, etc. *siffent*, *serpents*, *swans*, *geese*, etc. *hiss*. 3. — en respirant, *to wheeze*; *when one breathes*.

SIFFLER, v. a. 1. || *to whistle*; 2. || (of birds) *to sing*; 3. || (pers.) *to teach* *o's* (birds) *to sing*; 4. *to teach* *o's* (a. o.) *his lesson*; *to prompt*; *to give* *o's* (a. o.) *his cue*; 5. || *to hiss*; 6. *to hiss* (express disapprobation of).

1. — un air, *to whistle a tune*. 5. — une pièce, un acteur, *to hiss a piece*, *a performer*.

SIFFLERIE, n. f. + *hissing* (expressing disapprobation).

SIFFLET, n. m. 1. *whistle* (instrument); 2. *cat-call*; 3. *steam-whistle*; 4. *hiss*; 5.) *windpipe*; *whistle*; 6. (nav.) *whistle*; *call*; *pipe*.

— pour locomotive, *steam-whistle*. Commandement avec le —, (nav.) *call*; coup de —, 1. = (call); 2. *hiss*; *hissing*. Appeler à coups de —, (nav.) 1. *to whistle*; 2. *to pipe*; chasser à coups de —, *to hiss off*; *out*; couper le — à q. u., 1. *to cut* *o's* =; 2. *to dumfound*; *shumect* le —,) *to wet* *o's* = (drink).

SIFFLEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *whistler*; 2. (orn.) *wood-wren*.

SIFFLEU-R, SE, adj. 1. (of birds) *whistling*; *that whistles*; 2. (of horses) *that wheezes*.

SIGILLE [sijile] E, adj. + *of bole*.

Terre — e, (pharm.) *bole*.

SIGISBEE, n. m. *cicisbeo*.

SIGMOÏDE, adj. (anat.) *sigmoid*; *sigmoidal*; *semi-lunar*.

Valvule —, *aortic valve*.

SIGNAL [sinn-yal] n. m. 1. *signal*; 2. *signal* (sound); 3. *signal-sound*; 3. *signal* (word); 4. *signal-word*.

— de brume, (nav.) *fog-signal*; — fait avec le canon, = *gun*. — de par-tance, *sailing* =. Coffre des signaux, (nav.) = *chest*; *colour-chest*; coup de canon de —, = *gun*. Donner le — de, *to give* *o's* = *for*; *to give* *o's*, *the* = *of*; faire un —, *to make* *o's* =; faire un — à coups de canon, *to fire a canon de*, *to fire a* = *gun*; veiller aux signaux, (nav.) *to look out for* = *s*.

SIGNALE [sinn-yalé] E, adj. *signal*.

D'une manière — e, *signally*.

SIGNALEMENT [sinn-yalman] n. m. 1. (nav.) *description*; 2. (police) *description*.

Prendre le — de, (police) *to take* *o's* = *of*.

SIGNALER [sinn-yalé] v. a. (à, to) 1. + || *to take* *o's* *description* (of soldiers); 2. || (à, to) *to describe* (a. o. to the police); *to give* *o's* *description* of; 3. || *to give* *o's* *signal* of; 4. *to point out*; *to mark out*; 5. *to signalize* (render remarkable).

SE SIGNALER, pr. v. *to signalize o's self*.

SIGNALISTE [sinn-yalisti] n. m. (rail.) *signal-man*.

SIGNATAIRE [sinn-yatère] n. m. f. *signer*; *subscriber*.

SIGNATURE [sinn-yatur] n. f. 1. (à, to) *signature*; *subscription*; 2. *signing*; 3. (print.) *signature*.

— collective, (com.) *joint signature*;

fausse —, *forged* =; — sociale, (com.) = *of a firm*. — du souverain, *sign manual*. Apposer une —, *to affix a* =;

contrefaire une —, *to forge a* =; en- voyer à la —, *to send* *o's* *to be signed*;

être à la —, *to wait for* =; prendre note d'une —, (com.) *to note a* =; *to take* *o's* *notice of a* =.

SIGNE [sinn-y] n. m. 1. || *sign*; *mark*;

2. *sign*; *indication*; *mark*; 3. || *mark* (natural spot on skin); 4. (with the finger, hand, beck; beckon; 5. (with the head) *nod*; 6. (alg.) *sign*; 7. (arts, sciences) *sign*; 8. (astr.) *sign*.

— à la main, *manual mark*; — de la tête, *nod*. En — de, *as a sign of*;

sur un — de q. u., 1. *at a sign of*; 2

at a. o.'s beck. Donner — de, to give ✓ signs of; faire — (2.), 1. to make ✓ signs (to); 2. to motion (to); to make ✓ a motion (to); 3. to wave (to); 4. (with the finger, hand) to beckon (to); to beckon (...). C'est — que ..., it is a sign that...

SIGNER [sinn-yé] v. a. 1. || (DE, with) to sign; to subscribe; 2. § (DE, with) to sign; 3. (adm.) to sign; to underwrite ✓.

— son nom, to sign o.'s name; to sign; to underwrite ✓.

SIGNE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **SIGNER**. — et scellé par, under the hand and seal of.

SE SIGNER, pr. v. to cross o.'s self; to make ✓ the sign of the cross.

SIGNER [sinn-yé] v. n. 1. to sign; to subscribe o.'s self; to write ✓ o.'s self; 2. (à, ...) to witness (a deed).

SIGNET [siñé] n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ small sign, mark; 2. (of books) marker; tassel.

SIGNIFIANCE [sinn-yifan] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ token; testimony.

SIGNIFIANT [sinn-yifan] E, adj. 1. significant; significative; 2. (theol.) significative.

Peu —, insignificant. D'une manière — e, insignificantly.

SIGNIFICATI-F [sinn-yifikatif] VE, adj. significative; significant.

D'une manière significative, significatively; significantly.

SIGNIFICATION [sinn-yifikacion] n. f. 1. signification; meaning; sense; import; 2. (law) legal, judicial notice.

— double, double meaning; — avec d'autres objets, consignification. Sans —, unmeaning; senseless. Avoir une — avec d'autres objets, to consignify; faire une — à, (law) to serve a legal, judicial notice on.

SIGNIFICATIVEMENT [sinn-yifikativ-man] adv. significatively; significantly.

SIGNIFIER [sinn-yife] v. a. 1. to signify; to mean ✓; to import; 2. to mean ✓ (express); 3. (à, to) to notify; to declare; to announce; to intimate; 4. (à, on) (law) to serve (a notice, deed).

Faire —, (law) to give ✓ notice of; demander ce que q. ch. signifie, to ask the signification, meaning of; savoir ce que q. ch. signifie, to know ✓ the meaning of a. th. Que signifie...? what is the meaning of...? what is meant by...? Cela ne signifie rien! 1. it does not signify, matter; 2. it is not to the purpose. Qui ne signifie rien, unmeaning; senseless.

SE SIGNIFIER, pr. v. (law) to be served.

SIL [sil] n. m. (min.) yellow ochre (of the ancients).

SILENCE, n. m. 1. || (pers.) silence; 2. § (th.) silence; stillness; ** still; ** hush; 3. (mus.) stillness.

—! silence! Argent pour acheter le —, prime du —, hush-money. En —, 1. in —; 2. silently; 3. silently; sous —, in —; silently; unsaid. Acheter le —, to purchase —; to give ✓, to pay ✓ hush-money; y avoir un — de mort, to be as silent as the grave; être assis en —, to sit ✓ silent, mute; être payé pour garder le —, to receive hush-money; faire —, 1. to keep ✓; 2. to be silent; (to hold ✓ o.'s peace, o.'s tongue; 2. to hush; faire faire — à, 1. to silence; to impose = on; to reduce, to put ✓ to —; 2. to hush; 3. to knock down; garder le —, 1. to keep ✓; 2. to remain, to be silent; (to hold ✓ o.'s peace; (to be quiet; 2. to hush; 3. to stand ✓ mute; 4. to sit ✓ mute; imposer le —, to command =; imposer — à, 1. § to silence; 2. || to hush; observer le —, to remain silent; to keep ✓; passer sous —, to pass over silently, in —; passé sous —, (th.) passed over in —; untold; réduire au —, 1. § to silence; to impose = on;

2. § to reduce, to put ✓ to —; (to put ✓ down; rompre le —, to break ✓; se tenir en —, to stand ✓, to sit ✓ silent. Auquel on n'impose pas —, unsilenced; unshushed.

SILENCIEUSEMENT [—cieûz-man] adv. 1. silently; 2. stillly.

SILENCIEU-X [—cieû] SE, adj. 1. || § (pers.) silent; 2. || (pers.) mute; 3. § (place) silent; still.

Être —, (pers.) to be silent; se tenir —, (pers.) to stand ✓; to sit ✓ mute.

SILENE, n. f. (bot.) catch-fly. — armeria, fly-bane.

SILEX, n. m. (min.) silex; silica; flint.

SILHOUETTE, n. f. silhouette. Portrait à la —, =. À la —, a —.

SILICE, n. f. (min.) silex; silica; flint.

SILICEU-X [—ceû] SE, adj. (min.) silicious.

SILICULE, n. f. (bot.) silicle; silicle; silice; silicula.

SILICULEU-X [—eû] SE, adj. (bot.) siliculous.

SILIQUE, n. f. (bot.) silique; silique.

SILIQUEU-X [silikeû] SE, adj. (bot.) siliquose; siliquous.

SILLAGE [si-yai] n. m. (nav.) 1. headway; steerage-way; 2. wake; track.

Doubler le — de, to sail twice as fast as (another ship); faire bon, grand —, to make ✓ headway; to cut ✓ a feather.

Il fait bon —, there is good steerage-way; il n'y a pas de —, there is no steerage-way.

SILLER [si-yé] v. n. (nav.) $\frac{1}{2}$ to run ✓ ahead; to make ✓ headway.

SILLER [si-yé] v. a. (falc.) to blind (by sewing up the eye-lids of the bird).

SILIET [si-yé] n. m. (of violins, guitars, &c.) nut.

SILLOMÈTRE [si-yomètr] n. m. (nav.) sillometer; speed-gauge.

SILLON [si-yon] n. m. 1. || furrow (trace of the plough-share); 2. ** — s, (pl.) fields (country), pl.; plains, pl.; land, sing.; earth, sing; 3. ** § furrow; trace; mark; 4. || (of light) trail; train; 5. § (of ships) track; wake; 6. (agr.) furrow; 7. (agr.) drill; 8. (anat.) groove; 9. (conch.) groove.

Herbe des — s, (bot.) furrow-weed.

Faire son — §, to perform, to do ✓ o.'s task; semer par — s, (agr.) to drill.

SILLONNER [si-yoné] v. a. 1. || to furrow; 2. || § to ridge; 3. || to groove; 4. ** § to furrow (leave traces); 5. ** § to plough; to cut ✓; 6. (anat.) to groove.

SILLONNÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **SILLONNER**) 1. § furrowed; ** furrow-faced; 2. (bot.) sulcate; sulcated.

Non —, 1. || § unfurrowed; 2. § unploughed.

SILU, n. m. (agr.) pit (for the preservation of corn, &c.).

SILQUETTE, n. f. V. **SILHOUETTE**.

SILURE, n. m. (ich.) silurus; silure.

SILVES, n. f. (Rom. ant.) sylva (collection of detached pieces), pl.

SIMAGREE, n. f. (1. grimace (air of affectation); 2. — s, (pl.) affectation, sing.

Faire des — s, to be affected; faire la — (de), to pretend (to); to make ✓ pretence (to).

SIMASE, n. f. V. **CIMASE**.

SIMAROUBA, n. m. (bot.) simaruba; stave-wood.

SIMARRE, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ gown; 2. simar (robe of certain magistrates); simare.

SIMBLEAU [simblé] n. m. (carp.) radius-line.

SIMILAIRE, adj. (did.) similar.

SIMILARITÉ, n. f. (did.) similarity.

SIMILITUDE, n. f. 1. similitude; similarity; 2. (rhet.) similitude; simile; parabole; comparison.

SIMILOR, n. m. similar.

SIMONIAQUE, adj. simoniacal; simoniac.

SIMONIAQUE, n. m. simoniac.

SIMONIE, n. f. simony.

Avec —, simoniacally.

SIMOUN [simoun] n. m. simoon (burning wind); simoon.

SIMPLE [simpl] adj. 1. simple; uncompounded; 2. simple (not complex); single; 3. single; one; but one; one... only; 4. mere; bare; 5. plain (not complicated, easy); simple; 6. plain; undressed; unornamented; 7. simple; undisguised; artless; unaffected; 8. plain; unpretending; 9. (pers.) simple-minded; 10. (b. s.) simple (silly); 11. (of letters) single; 12. (of soldiers) private; common; 13. (arith.) (of proportions) disjunct; 14. (bot.) simple; single; 15. (chem.) simple; 16. (did.) simple; 17. (gram.) simple.

1. Un corps —, a simple, uncompounded substance. 2. Une idée —, a simple idea. 3. Un — domestique, a single servant; one servant; but one servant; one servant only. 4. Une pensée du crime, the mere, bare thought of crime. 5. Une méthode —, a plain, simple method.

État —, || (V. senses) simplicity; simpleness.

[SIMPLE in the 3rd and 4th senses precedes the n.]

SIMPLE [simpl] n. m. 1. simple (not compound); 2. simple (medicinal plant); 3. (mus.) simple air.

Recueillir des — s, to cull simples; to simple.

SIMPLEMENT [simpl-man] adv. 1. simply; solely; only; 2. merely; purely; barely; 3. plainly; simply; 4. plainly (without ornament); 5. simply; undisguisedly; artlessly; unaffectedly; 6. plainly; unpretendingly; 7. (b. s.) simply (silly).

SIMPLESSE [simpls] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ simplicity; simpleness; artlessness.

SIMPLICITE [simplisite] n. f. § 1. plainness (want of ornament); 2. simplicity; simpleness; artlessness; 3. (b. s.) simplicity (silliness); simpleness.

SIMPLIFICATION [simplifikacion] n. f. simplification.

SIMPLIFIER [simplife] v. a. to simplify.

SIMULACRE, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ image (of idols); 2. § phantom; spectre; 3. § shadow; representation; appearance; 4. § feint; 5. § sham.

Un — de combat, a sham fight.

— de..., (V. senses) sham...

SIMULATION [simulacion] n. f. (law) feigning (simulating a legal transaction).

SIMULER, v. a. (law) to feign (simulate a legal transaction).

SIMULÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **SIMULER**) 1. feigned; counterfeit; 2. (com.) pro forma.

Non —, 1. unfeigned; uncounterfeit; 2. undissembled. Cheval —, (hunt) stalking-horse.

SIMULTANÉ, E, adj. simultaneous.

SIMULTANÉITE, n. f. simultaneousness; simultaneity.

SIMULTANEMENT, adv. simultaneously.

SINAPISE, E, adj. (med.) with flour of mustard.

SINAPISME, n. m. (pharm.) sinapism; mustard poultice.

SINCERE, adj. 1. sincere; 2. (pers.) sincere; open-hearted; single-hearted; $\frac{1}{2}$ single; 3. (th.) sincere; unfeigned, true.

SINCEREMENT [sincerman] adv. sincerely; unfeignedly; truly.

SINCERITE, n. f. 1. sincerity; sincereness; 2. (pers.) open-heartedness; single-heartedness.

Rude —, bluntness. Avec —, with sincerity; sincerely; unfeignedly; truly.

SINGIPITAL, E, adj. (anat.) of the *sinciput*.

SINGIPUT [sinciput] n. m. (anat.) *sinciput*.

SINDON, n. m. + *sindon* (Christ's shroud).

SINECURE, n. f. *sinecure*.

Avoir une —, to hold \checkmark , (to have a —).

SINECURISTE, n. m. *sinecurist*.

SINGE, n. m. 1. || (mam.) *ape*; *monkey*; 2. § (pers.) *ape*; *monkey*; 3. § (th.) *pantograph* (copying machine); 4. (tech.) *windlass*; 5. (tech.) (of pile-drivers) *monkey*.

— *mâle, dog ape*. — aux longs bras, long armed =; — à queue, *pouchard monkey*. Payer en monnaie de —, to laugh at a. o. instead of paying him.

SINGE, adj. *apish*; *that apes*; *mimicking*.

SINGER, v. a. to *ape*; to *mimic*.

SINGERIE [sijri] n. f. 1. *apish*, *malicious trick*; *trick*; 2. *grimace*; 3. *mimicry*.

SING-EUR, ERESSE, adj. *apish*; *that apes*.

SINGEUR, n. m. § *ape* (imitator).

SINGLER, v. n. V. CINGLER.

SINGULARISER, v. a. to *render*, to *take* \checkmark *singular*, (odd).

SE SINGULARISER, pr. v. to *render*, to *take* \checkmark *o.'s self singular*, (odd).

SINGULARITE, n. f. 1. *singularity*; *eccentricity*; 2. *singularity*; (oddity); *oddness*.

SINGUL-IER, IERE, adj. 1. *singular*; *eccentric*; 2. *singular* (rare, excellent); (b. s.) *singular*; (odd); 4. (of combat) *single*; 5. (gram.) *singular*.

Au nombre —, (gram.) in the *singular number*; in the *singular*.

SINGULIER, n. m. (gram.) *singular*.

Au —, in the =; in the *singular number*; du —, of the =; *singular*.

SINGULIEREMENT [—lièrman] adv. 1. *singularly*; *peculiarly*; 2. *singularly* (rarely, extraordinarily); 3. (b. s.) *singularly*; (oddly).

SINISTRE, adj. 1. *sinister* (perverse); *sinister*; *inauspicious*.

D'une manière —, *sinisterly*.

SINISTRE, n. m. *disaster* (caused by e. shipwreck); *accident*.

SINISTREMENT, adv. \ddagger *sinisterly*.

SINOLOGUE, n. m. f. Chinese scholar (person versed in the Chinese language).

SINOMBRE [sinonbr] adj. *sinumbra*.

SINON, conj. 1. *otherwise*; *if not*; *or else*; (else); 2. *except*; *save*; *but*; *less*.

— de, *except*; *save*; — que, *save at*; *except*.

SINOPLE, n. m. 1. (her.) *sinople*; *rt*; 2. (min.) *sinople*; *sinoper*.

SINUE, E, adj. (bot.) *sinuate*.

SINUEUX [—eù] SE, adj. "1. *meaning*; *meandering*; *meandry*; *sinuous*; *aky*; 2. (surg.) *sinuous*.

SINUOSITE, n. f. 1. *sinuosity*; *windy*; "meandering"; 2. (surg.) *sinuosity*.

SINUS [sinuss] n. m. 1. (anat.) *sinus*; (med.) *sinus*; 3. (trig.) *sine*.

— total, *whole sine*; — verse, (trig.) *versed*. De —, *sinical*.

SIPHILIS [—liss] n. f. V. SYPHILIS.

SIPHILITIQUE, adj. V. SYPHILITIQUE.

SIPHON, n. m. 1. *siphon*; 2. *water-out* (at sea); 3. (engin.) *side-culvert*; *hydraulic crane*.

En forme de —, (engin.) (of aqueducts) *broken-backed*.

SIRE, n. m. 1. \ddagger *sir* (lord); 2. *sire* (given to kings and emperors in dressing them).

Pauvre, triste — (, (b. s.) *sad fellow*.

SIRENE, n. f. 1. (myth) *siren*; *mermaid*; "sea-maid"; 2. § (pers.) *siren*.

De — § *siren*.

SIRIUS [sirius] n. m. (astr.) *sirius*.

SIROC,

SIROCO, n. m. *sirocco* (South East wind of the Mediterranean); *siroc*.

SIROP [siro] n. m. *sirup*; *sirup*; *syrup*.

Au —, *siruped*; de —, 1. of *sirup*; 2. *sirupy*.

SIROTER, v. a. to *sip*; to *sup*.

SIROTER, v. n. to *sip*.

SIRTES, n. f. \ddagger *quick-sands*, pl.

SIRUPEUX [—peù] SE, adj. *sirupy*.

SIRVENTE, n. m. *sirvente* (poem of the Troubadours).

SIS, V. SEOIR.

SIS, E, adj. (law) *situate*.

— et *situé*, =.

SISON, n. m. (bot.) (genus) 1. *hone-wort*; 2. *honey-wort*.

SISTELLE, n. f. (orn.) *nuthatch*.

SISTRE, n. m. *sistrum* (Egyptian timbrel).

SISYMBRE [siziabr] n. m. (bot.) *sisymbrium*.

— officinal, *hedge-mustard*; — sauvage, *water rocket*.

SITE, n. m. (of a landscape) *site*.

SITÔT, adv. 1. *so soon*; 2. *as soon*.

De —, *so soon*.

SITÔT QUE, conj. (1. *so soon as*; 2. *as soon as*).

SITUATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. *situation*; 2. *situation*; *state*; 3. (com.) (of accounts) *statement*; 4. (nav.) (of coasts, towns) *bearing*; 5. (theat.) *situation*.

En —, in a *conspicuous situation*; *conspicuous*.

SITUER, v. a. \ddagger to *place*; to *have... situated*.

SITUÉ, E, pa. p. (of place) *situate*; *situated*.

SIMUM [siomm] n. m. (bot.) *water-parsnep*.

SIX [si, siz] adj. 1. *six*; 2. *sixth*.

[Six is pronounced *et* before consonants, *cis* before a vowel or a silent *h* and *ciss* if at the end of a phrase or of a member of a phrase.]

SIX [siss] n. m. 1. *six*; 2. *sixth*; 3. (of diseases) *sixth day*; 4. (of persons pregnant) *sixth month*.

SIXAIN [sizin] n. m. 1. *stanza, strophe of six verses*; 2. (sing.) (of cards) *six packs*, pl.

SIXIEME [sizièmm] adj. *sixth*.

SIXIEME [sizièmm] n. m. 1. *sixth*; 2. (of diseases) *sixth day*; 3. (school.) *pupil of the sixth class*.

SIXIEME [sizièmm] n. f. 1. (sing.) (cards) *six cards of the same suit*, pl.; 2. (school.) *sixth class*.

SIXIEMENT [sizièmm'man] adv. *sixthly*.

SIXTE, n. f. (mus.) *sixth*.

SIZETTE, n. f. "sizette" (game of cards played by six persons).

SLEEPER [sleper] n. m. (rail.) *sleeper*.

SLOOP [sloup]

SLOUPE, n. m. (nav.) *sloop*.

— de guerre, (in England) = *of war*.

S. M. (initial letters of SA MAJESTÉ) H. M. (His, Her Majesty).

S. M. B., initial letters of SA MAJESTÉ BRITANNIQUE, 1. *His Majesty the king of England*; *His Britannic Majesty*; 2. *Her Majesty the Queen of England*; *Her Britannic Majesty*.

S. M. C., initial letters of SA MAJESTÉ CATHOLIQUE, His, (m.) Her (f.) *Catholic Majesty*.

SMERINTHE, n. m. (ent.) *hawk-moth*.

S. M. I., initial letters of SA MAJESTÉ IMPÉRIALE, *His Imperial Majesty*.

SMILLE [smi-y'] n. f. (mas.) *scapple-axe*.

SMILLER [smi-yé] v. a. (mas.) to *scapple*.

S. M. R., initial letters of SA MAJESTÉ ROYALE, His, (m.) Her (f.) *Royal Majesty*.

S. M. T. C., initial letters of SA MAJESTÉ TRÈS-CHRÉTIENNE, *His most Christian Majesty*.

S. M. T. F., initial letters of SA MA-

JESTÉ TRÈS-FIDÈLE, *His most Faithful Majesty*.

SOBRE, adj. 1. || (in eating and drinking) *abstemious*; *temperate*; *sparing*; 2. || (in drinking) *sober*; 3. § *sober*; *moderate*; 4. § (DE, of) *sober*; *sparing*; *frugal*.

D'un esprit —, *sober-minded*. Devenir —, to get \checkmark , to grow \checkmark *sober*; redevenir —, to get \checkmark , to grow \checkmark *sober again*;

rendre — §, to *sober*; to *sober down*.

SOBREMEMENT, adv. 1. || *abstemiously*; *temperately*; *sparingly*; 2. || *soberly*; 3. § *soberly*; *moderately*.

SOBRIETE, n. f. 1. || (in eating and drinking) *abstemiousness*; *temperance*; *sparingness*; 2. || (in drinking) *sobriety*; *soberness*; 3. § *sobriety*; *moderation*; *frugality*.

SOBRIQUET, n. m. *nickname*.

Donner un — à, to *nickname*; to *give* \checkmark *a nickname* to.

SOC, n. m. (of ploughs) *sock*.

— de charrue, *plough-share*.

SOCIABILITE, n. f. *sociability*; *sociality*; *good fellowship*.

SOCIABLE, adj. 1. (FOUR, to) *sociable*; *social*; 2. *companionable*.

D'une manière —, 1. *sociably*; *socially*; 2. *companionably*.

SOCIABLEMENT, adv. \ddagger 1. *sociably*; *socially*; 2. *companionably*.

SOCIAL, E, adj. 1. *social* (concerning society); 2. (com.) of a, the *firm*; 3. (nat. hist.) *gregarious*.

Espèces —es, (pl.) (orn.) *gregarious* *tribe*, *sing*; *qualités* —es, (pl.) *sociality*; *socialness*, *sing*.

SOCIALEMENT [socialman] adv. *socially*.

SOCIALISME, n. m. *socialism*.

SOCIALISTE, n. m. f. *socialist*.

SOCIÉTAIRE, adj. \ddagger of a *society*, *company*.

SOCIÉTAIRE, n. m. f. 1. \ddagger *member of a society*; 2. (com.) *partner*; 3. (com.) *share-holder*.

SOCIETE, n. f. 1. *society*; 2. *society* (assemblage of persons); *company*; 3. *society* (intercourse); *company*; 4. *society* (constituted body of persons); 5. (com.) *company*; 6. (com.) *partnership*; *copartnership*; 7. (law) *partnership*.

— anonyme, (com.) *joint-stock company*; *exclusive* =; — *bible, Bible society*; — *léonine*, (law) *partnership in which the profits are taken by one or more of the partners to the prejudice of the others*; — *littéraire*, *literary society*; — *savante*, *learned society*; — *par actions*, (com.) *joint-stock* =; — *de bienfaisance*, *de charité*, *charitable*, *eleemosinary society*; — *de commerce*, *trading* =; — *à diner*, *dining party*; — *en nom collectif*, (com.) *copartnership*; *copartnership*; — *en participation*, (com.) *private copartnership*, *copartnership*. Acte de —, (law) *deed of partnership*; *règle de —*, (arith.) *fellowship*; *rule of* =; *règle de — composée*, à temps, (arith.) *double fellowship*; *fellowship with time*; *règle de — simple*, (arith.) *single fellowship*; *fellowship without time*. De mauvaise —, 1. *ungentlemanlike*; *ungentlemanly*; 2. *unladylike*; en —, in =; en — de, in = *with*; pour tenir — à q. u., for =; (to keep \checkmark a. o. =. Aller en —, to go \checkmark into =, *society*; to go \checkmark out; avoir — avec, to *have*, to *hold* \checkmark *fellowship with*; avoir les manières de la bonne —, 1. to be a *gentleman*; 2. to be a *lady*; dissoudre une —, (com.) to *dissolve a partnership*; faire — à, to keep \checkmark (a. o.) =; faire une — avec q. u., (com.) to *enter into partnership with a. o.*; former — avec q. u., (com.) to *enter into partnership with a. o.*; fréquenter la — de q. u., to *associate with a. o.*; to frequent a. o.'s *society*;

(to keep \checkmark a. o.'s =; recevoir de la —, to receive =; tenir — à q. u., to bear \checkmark a. o. =; to keep \checkmark (a. o.) =; vivre en — (avec), to associate (with). Qui aime la —, sociable; qui vit en —, (nat. hist.) gregarious; qui ne fait pas partie d'une —, unassociated.

SOCINIANISME, n. m. socinianism.

SOCINIEN [—niin] n. m. NE, n. f. socinian.

SOCINIEN [—niin] NE, adj. socinian.

SOCLE, n. m. 1. (arch.) socle; pedestal; plinth; 2. (engin.) (of abutments, of walls, piles, &c.) footing; 3. (tech.) socket.

SOCQUE, n. m. 1. \parallel clog (shoe); 2. \S sock (comedy).

— articulé, jointed clog. — à l'anglaise, patten. Fabricant de —s, 1. clog-maker; 2. patten-maker.

SOCRATIQUE, adj. Socratic; Socratical.

SODIUM [sodium] n. m. (chem.) sodium.

SODOMIE, n. f. sodomy.

SODOMITE, n. m. sodomite.

SOEUR, n. f. 1. \parallel sister; 2. —s, (pl.) sisterhood (society of sisters), sing.

— aînée, elder sister; belle —, = in law; — cadette, = next to the eldest; — consanguine, (law) = of the half blood (on the father's side); — converse, laie, lay =; demi —, half =; — germaine, (law) = of the whole blood; les neuf —s, the Muses; "the sacred Nine"; — utérine, 1. uterine =; 2. (law) = of the half blood. — de lait, foster =; — de mère, = by the mother's side; — de père, = by the father's side. Communauté, société de —s, sisterhood. Être pour q. u. comme une —, to be a to a. o.

SOEURETTE, n. f. little sister; dear little sister.

SOFA, n. m. SOPHA, 1. ottoman (piece of furniture); 2. sofa-bed; 3. sofa.

Petit —, sofelt.

SOFFITE, n. m. (arch.) soffit.

— de larnier, planceur.

SOFI, n. m. SOPHI, 1. sof (ancient king of Persia); sophi; 2. sof (dervis); sophi.

SOI, pron. (sing.) 1. (pers.) o.'s self; self; 2. (th.) itself; it.

1. On doit parler rarement de —, one should rarely speak of o.'s self. 2. Un bienfait porte sa récompense avec —, a benefaction carries with it its reward.

À part —, within o.'s self; chez —, at o.'s own house; in o.'s own home; (at home; home; de —, 1. (pers.) of o.'s own accord; 2. (th.) itself; en —, 1. in o.'s self; within o.'s self; within one; 2. to o.'s self; sur —, 1. about one; 2. in o.'s person. Aller chez —, to go \checkmark home; avoir un chez —, to have a home of o.'s own; n'être pas à —, 1. not to belong to o.'s self; not to be o.'s own master; 2. not to be in o.'s senses, faire comme si l'on était chez —, to make \checkmark o.'s self at home; rentrer chez —, to return home, to o.'s own home; rentrer en —, to go \checkmark home to o.'s own heart, bosom; revenir à —, 1. \parallel to recover o.'s senses; to revive; to come \checkmark to again; to come \checkmark to; 2. \S to resume o.'s calmness; (to come \checkmark to.

SOI-DISANT, adj. self-styled; (would-be).

SOIE, n. f. 1. silk; 2. (of dogs) hair; 3. (of pigs) bristle; hog's bristle; 4. (of knives, swords) tongue; 5. (a. &c. m.) (of cotton, &c.) staple; 6. (veter.) wire-hel.

— apprêtée, dressed silk; — non apprêtée, undressed =; — blanchie, bleached =; — crue, grège, grèze, raw =; — écru, unbleached =; — ouvragée, ouvrée, wrought =; — plate, (com.) floss =. Bobine de —, reel of

=; bourre de —, floss =; écheveau de —, skein of =; fabrique de —, =-manufactory, mill; fil de —, 1. =; 2. (a. & m.) =-thread; filateur de —, =-spinner; filature de —, =-spinning; filature mécanique de —, spinning =-mill; moulinage de la —, (a. & m.) =-throwing; uissierand de —, =-weaver; ver à —, =-worm. À —, —, —-stapled; à courte —, short-stapled; à longue —, long-stapled: de —, 1. silk; silken; 2. silky; de fil de —, =.

SOIERIE [soir] n. f. 1. silk (in general); 2. —s, (pl.) silks; silk-goods, pl.; 3. (a. & m.) silk-manufactory; silk-mill; 4. (com.) silk-trade.

Commerce de la —, silk-trade; marchand, marchand de —s, =-mercier.

SOIF, n. f. 1. \parallel thirst; 2. \S (de, for) thirst (immoderate desire); 3. "thirst".

Grande —, great thirst; =. Etat d'une personne qui a —, thirstiness.

De —, (V. senses) with =. Apaiser, étancher, éteindre sa —, to quench o.'s =; avoir —, 1. to be, to feel \checkmark =, thirsty. (to be dry, 2. \S (de) to thirst (for); avoir grande —, bien —, to be very thirsty; éprouver de la —, to feel \checkmark =; mourir de —, to be dying with =.

SOIGNER [soinn-yé] v. a. 1. to take \checkmark care of; to attend to; (to look after; 2. to attend to (a. th.); to pay \checkmark attention (to); to be mindful of; 3. to attend (a. o. that is ill); 4. (of nurses) to attend; to tend; to nurse.

SOIGNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SOIGNER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. untended; 2. unattended.

SE SOIGNER, pr. v. to take \checkmark care of o.'s self.

— trop, to take \checkmark too great care of o.'s self; to nurse o.'s self.

SOIGNER [soinn-yé] v. n. + (à) to attend (to); to take \checkmark care (of).

SOIGNEUSEMENT [soinn-yéuzman] adv. carefully.

SOIGNEUX [soinn-yé] SE, adj. (pers.) 1. careful; 2. (de, of) regardful; mindful; 3. (de, to) solicitous; studious.

Peu —, 1. careless; heedless; 2. (de) regardless (of); unmindful (of).

SOI-MÊME, pron. (sing.) 1. (pers.) o.'s self; self; 2. (th.) itself; it.

SOI-MOUVANT, adj. (philos.) self-moving.

SOIN, n. m. 1. care (application of mind); 2. care (watching over); 3. —s, (pl.) (pour) attendance (on a. o.), sing.

4. care (anxiety); 5. —s, (pl.) attentions (acts of civility), pl.

Petits —s, minute attentions. Objet de ses —s, charge; object of o.'s care.

Aux —s de, to the care of; avec —, with care; carefully; avec grand —, with great care; very carefully; sans —, 1. careless; heedless; unheeded; 2. carelessly; 3. (dans, en) remiss (in).

Apporter, mettre du — à, to be careful of; avoir —, 1. (de) to take \checkmark care (of, to); 2. to be regardful (of); 3. to attend (to); to be careful (of, to); (to look (to); 4. to take \checkmark charge (of); 5. to attend (...); to tend; avoir grand — (de), to take \checkmark great care of; to be very careful (of); avoir le — de, to take \checkmark care to; avoir — de q. ch soi-même, to take \checkmark a. th. in o.'s own care; n'avoir pas de —, (V. senses of Avoir —) to be unmindful of; confier q. ch. aux —s de q. u., to confide, to entrust a. th. to a. o.'s care; donner des —s à, to attend (a. o.); être aux petits —s avec q. u., to be all attention to a. o.; mettre ses —s à, to be careful of; mettre peu de — à, to be remiss in; prendre — de, 1. to take \checkmark care of; 2. to tend; rendre des —s à q. u., to be attentive (polite) to a. o.

SOIR, n. m. 1. \parallel evening (latter end

of day-time and beginning of darkness; "eve; "even; "Vesper; 2. \S evening (decline of life); eve; decline; 3. \parallel afternoon; 4. \parallel "even-song.

1. Un beau — d'été, a fine summer's evening, la fraîcheur du —, the cool of the evening. 3. A quatre heures du —, at four o'clock in the afternoon; la classe du —, the afternoon class.

Bon —, 1. good evening; good = to you! 2. good night; good night to you! Le —, 1. the =; 2. in the =; le — de la vie —, the =, decline of life; the sear, the yellow leaf. Chant du —, even-song; hier —, hier au —, yesterday =; last night. Au —, in the =; "at eve. À ce —! good bye till this =! du —, (V. senses) 1. evening; 2. (of the hour) in the =; du — au lendemain, in the night; over night; du — au matin, from night till morning; the whole night; (all night long; du matin au —, from morning till night; sur le —, about =; vers le —, towards =.

[Sois must not be confounded with soirée.]

SOIRÉE, n. f. \parallel 1. evening (space of time between sun-set and going to bed); 2. evening-party; party.

1. En hiver les —s sont longues, in winter the evenings are long; passer une — en société, to spend an evening in company.

Dans la —, in the evening; in the course of the =. Aller à une —, en —, to go \checkmark out to a party, an = party; passer une —, to pass, to spend \checkmark an =.

[Soirée must not be confounded with soir.]

SOIT! 1. be it so! let it be so! I have no objection; 2. say (it is corrected to).

Ainsi — il! so be it!

SOIT QUE, conj. (subj.) whether.

SOIT, adv. either.

— ou —, — ou —, or.

SOIXANTAINE [soixantain] n. f. (sing.)

1. sixty, pl.; 2. sixty years (of age), pl.

SOIXANTE [soixant] adj. 1. sixty; 2. sixtieth.

— dix, seventy; — dix-huit, seventy-eight; — dix-neuf, seventy-nine; — dix-sept, seventy-seven; — douze, seventy-two; — et dix, seventy; — et un, sixty-one; — onze, seventy-one; — quatorze, seventy-four; — quinze, seventy-five; — seize, seventy-six; — treize, seventy-three; — un, sixty-one.

SOIXANTE [soixant] n. m. sixty.

SOIXANTER [soixanté] v. n. (piquet) to reckon sixty.

SOIXANTIÈME [soixantièmm] adj. sixtieth.

SOIXANTIÈME [soixantièmm] n. m. sixtieth.

SOL, n. m. + (Fr. coin) sol (half-penny).

SOL, n. m. 1. soil; 2. ground; 3. ground-plot; 4. (mining) wall.

À ... du —, ... under ground. Creuser le —, to break \checkmark the ground.

SOL, n. m. 1. (mus.) g; sol; 2. (vocal music) sol.

Clef de —, g.

SOLACIER, v. a. + to solace; to comfort; to cheer.

SE SOLACIER, pr. v. + to divert, to amuse o.'s self.

SOLAIRE, adj. 1. solar; 2. of the sun; 3. (anat.) solar; 4. (bot.) (of flowers) solar.

Cadran —, sun-dial.

SOLANDRE, n. f. (veter.) solander; sellander.

SOLANES, n. f. (bot.) solanec, pl.

SOLANUM [—nom] n. m. (bot.) nightshade.

SOLBATE, E, adj. (veter.) surbated.

Rendre —, (veter.) to surbate.

SOLBATURE, n. f. (veter.) quitter; quitter-bone; clasp.

SOLDANELLE, n. f. (bot.) soldanella.

(sea-bearbind; (sea-bindweed; (sea-cole.

SOLDAT, n. m. 1. *soldier*; 2. —s, (pl.) *soldiery*, sing.

Simple —, *private*, *common soldier*; simples —s, (pl.) (mil.) *ranks*, pl.; vieux —, *old*; *compaigner*. — de cavalerie, — à cheval, *horse*; — trooper; — de la milice, *militia-man*; — à pied, *foot*; — du train, (mil.) *matross*. Caractère de —, *soldiership*; conduite de —, *soldiership*; état de —, *soldiership*. Peu digne d'un —, *unsoldierlike*; *unsoldierly*. De —, *soldier-like*; *soldierly*. Jouer aux soldats, *to play* = s.

SOLDAT, adj. *soldierly*; *soldier-like*.

SOLDATESQUE, n. f. (b. s.) *soldiery*.

SOLDATESQUE, adj. (b. s.) *soldier-like*; *soldierly*.

SOLDE, n. f. 1. *pay*; 2. (book-k., com.) *payment*; 3. (mil.) *pay*.

Demi —, *half pay*; — morte, (fin.) *dead weight*. — de guerre, *war*; — de paix, *ordinary*. À demi —, à la demi —, on *half*; à la —, *in the* = *of*; sans —, *unpaid*. Avoir à sa —, *to have in o.'s*; prendre à sa —, *to take* √ *into o.'s*.

SOLDE, n. m. (com.) *balance (paid)*.

Pour —, pour — de compte, *in discharge of an account*.

SOLDER, v. a. 1. *to pay* √ (bands, troops); *to keep* √ *in pay*; 2. (com.) *to liquidate*; *to settle*; *to discharge*; *to pay* √.

SOLDÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **SOLDER**.

Non —, 1. (of troops) *unpaid*; 2. (com.) *unliquidated*.

SOLE, n. f. 1. (of animals) *sole*; 2. (agr.) *break*; 3. (arch.) *sleeper*; 4. (ich.) *sole*; 5. (tech.) *sole*.

— battue, (veter.) *quitter*; *quitter-bone*.

SOLEAIRE, adj. (anat.) *solar*.

SOLECISME, n. m. 1. (gram.) *solecism*; 2. *solecism* (fault).

Auteur de —s, *solecist*. Avec des —s, *solecistically*. Faire des —s, (gram.) *to solecize*; *to make* √ *solecisms*; tenir du —, *to be solecistical*.

SOLEIL [solè-y] n. m. 1. √ *sun*; 2. √ *sun-shine*; 3. (bot.) *sun-flower*; 4. (cath. lit.) *monstrance*; 5. (ich.) (sun-fish); 6. (print.) *squabble*; 7. (stat.) *small atlas*; *atlas*.

— couchant, 1. √ *sun-set*; 2. √ *setting*; grand —, 1. *midday*; 2. (bot.) = *flower*; — levant, 1. = *rise*; = *rising*; 2. √ *rising* = *Clarté du* — √, = *shine*; coucher du —, = *set*; coup de —, (med.) = *stroke*; *insolation*; fleur du —, (bot.) = *rose*; lever du —, = *rise*; = *rising*; lumière du —, = *light*; *light of the* = *marche du* —, = *way*; *progress of the* = *rayon du* —, = *beam*; *ray of the* = *Au* —, 1. *in the*; 2. *in the* = *shine*; à la face du —, *in the face of day*; dans le —, *in the*; de —, (V. senses) = *shiny*; en plein —, *in the full*, *bright* = *shine*; entre deux —s, *entre le lever et le coucher du* —, 1. *between* = *rise and* = *set*; 2. *from* = *rise to* = *set*; sous le —, *under the* = *Adorer le* — *levant* √, *to worship the rising* = *chauffer au* —, *to sun*; se chauffer au —, *to sun o.'s self*; √ *to bask in the* = *to bask*; exposer au —, 1. *to expose to the*; *to sun*; 2. (med.) *to insolate*; exposé au —, (V. senses) √ = *beat*; faire du —, *the* = *to shine* √; il fait du —, *the* = *shines*; faire grand —, *the* = *to be high*; *the* = *to shine* √ *bright*; *there to be a great deal of* = *faire trop de* —, *the* = *to be too warm*; *there to be too much* = *Le* — *baisse*, *the* = *declines*; √ *the* = *sinks*; le — se couche, *the* = *sets*; (the) = *goes down*; le — est couché, *the* = *is down*; le — est haut, *the* = *is high*; le — se lève, *the* = *rises*; le — est levé, *the* = *has risen*; *the* = *is up*; le — luit, *the* = *shines*; que

frappe le —, √ = *beat*; qui n'a pas été exposé au —, que le — n'a point visité, *unshined*. Le — luit pour tout le monde, *the* = *shines upon all alike*.

SOLE [solènn] n. m. (conch.) *solen*. — pétrifié, *solenite*.

SOLENNEL [solènnel] LE, adj. *solemn*.

Air —, (b. s.) *solemnity*; *solemnness*; célébration —le, *solemnization*; ton —, (b. s.) *solemnity*; *solemnness*. Rendre —, *to solemnize*.

SOLENNELLEMENT [solènnelment] adv. *solemnly*.

Célébrer —, *to solemnize*.

SOLENNISATION [solènnizasyon] n. f. *solemnization*.

SOLENNISER [solènnizé] v. a. *to solemnize*.

SOLENNITÉ [solènnité] n. f. 1. *solemnity*; 2. *solemnness*.

SOLFÈGE, n. m. (mus.) *solfeccio*.

SOLFIER, v. a. (mus.) *to solfa*.

SOLIDAIRE, adj. 1. (law) *jointly and severally liable*; 2. √ (pers.) *conjointly responsible*.

SOLIDAIREMENT, adv. (law) 1. *jointly and severally*; 2. *conjointly*.

SOLIDARITÉ, n. f. 1. (law) *joint and several liability*; 2. √ *joint responsibility*.

SOLIDE, adj. 1. √ *solid*; 2. √ *substantial*; *solid*; *strong*; *stout*; 3. √ *steadfast*; *firm*; 4. √ *sound*; *solid*; 5. (of colour) *standing*; 6. (of food) *substantial*; *solid*; 7. (bot.) *solid*; 8. (com.) (pers.) *solvent*; *good*; 9. (geom.) *solid*. Non, peu —, 1. √ *unsolid*; 2. √ *unsubstantial*; *unsolid*; 3. √ *unsteadfast*; *unfirm*; 4. √ *unsound*; *unsolid*.

SOLIDE, n. m. 1. (did.) *solid*, *consistent body*; 2. √ *reality* (not a chimera); 3. (geom.) *solid figure*; *body*; 4. (sciences) *solid*. Aller au —, *to aim at reality*.

SOLIDEMENT [solidam] adv. 1. √ *solidly*; 2. √ *substantially*; *solidly*; *strongly*; *stoutly*; 3. √ *steadfastly*; *firmly*; 4. √ *soundly*; *solidly*.

SOLIDIFICATION [—asyon] n. f. *solidification*.

SOLIDIFIER, v. a. (did.) *to solidify*; *to concrete*.

SE SOLIDIFIER, pr. v. (did.) *to solidify*; *to concrete*; *to acquire solidity*, *to become* √ *solid*.

SOLIDITÉ, n. f. 1. √ *solidity*; 2. √ *substantialness*; *solidity*; *strength*; *stoutness*; 3. √ *steadfastness*; *firmness*; 4. √ *soundness*; *solidness*; 5. (geom.) *solidity*.

Défaut, manque de —, (V. senses) √ 1. *unsteadfastness*; 2. *unsoundness*.

SOLILOQUE, n. m. (of religious works) *soliloquy*.

Les —s de saint Augustin, *Saint-Augustin's soliloquies*.

Faire un —, *to make* √ *a* =; *to soliloquize*.

[SOLILOQUE must not be confounded with monologue.]

SOLIN, n. m. (arch.) *solin* (space between the joints or rafters).

SOLIPÈDE, adj. (did.) *soliped*; *solid-ungulate*.

SOLIPÈDE, n. m. (did.) *soliped*; *solid-ungulate*.

SOLITAIRE, adj. 1. *solitary*; 2. *lonely*; *lonesome*; 3. (place) *solitary*; *lonely*; *desert*; 4. (bot.) *solitary*.

État —, (of place) *solitariness*.

SOLITAIRE, n. m. 1. *solitary*; *recluse*; 2. *solitary* (game); 3. (jewel.) *solitaire*.

SOLITAIREMENT [—tèrman] adv. 1. *solitarily*; 2. *lonesomely*.

SOLITUDE, n. f. 1. *solitude*; 2. *solitariness*; *loneliness*; *lonesomeness*.

Goût de la —, *loneliness*. Avoir le goût de la —, *to like solitude*; *to be lonely*.

SOLIVE, n. f. (build.) *joist*.

— croisée, (carp.) *cross-beam*. Poser des —s, *to joist*.

SOLIVEAU, n. m. *small joist*.

SOLLICITATION [—asyon] n. f. 1. *incitement*; 2. *solicitation*; 3. *entreaty*. — instante, pressante, *entreaty*; *earnest*, *pressing solicitation*. — des suffrages, *canvass*. Sans —, (V. senses) *unsolicited*; *unbidden*. Faire des —s, *to make* √ *solicitations*, *entreaties*; se rendre aux —s de q. u., *to yield to a o.'s solicitations*, *entreaties*.

SOLLICITER, v. a. 1. (λ, to) *to incite*; *to induce*; 2. √ *to solicit*; 3. *to entreat*; *to beseech* √; 4. *to canvass*; 5. (med.) *to induce*.

— des suffrages, *to canvass*.

SOLLICITÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of **SOLLICITER**.

Non —, 1. *unsolicited*; *unasked*; *unbidden*; 2. *unentreated*; *unbesought*.

SOLLICITER, v. n. *to solicit*.

SOLLICITEUR, n. m. *solicitor*.

— de suffrages, *canvasser*.

SOLLICITEUSE [—teûs] n. f. *soliciteress*.

SOLLICITUDE, n. f. *solicitude*; *anxiety*.

—s du siècle, √ (pl.) *cares of the world*, pl. Plein de — pour, *full of solicitude for*; *anxious for*. Avec —, *with solicitude*; *solicitously*; *anxiously*. Avoir de la — (pour), *to be solicitous (for)*; *to be anxious (for, to)*; éprouver de la —, des —s, *to feel* √ *solicitude (for)*; *to feel* √ *anxious (for, to)*.

SOLO, n. m., pl. —, (mus.) *solo*.

SOLSTICE, n. m. (astr.) *solstice*.

— d'été, *estival*, *summer* =; *midsummer*; — d'hiver, *hyemal*, *winter* =.

SOLSTICIAL, E, adj. (astr.) *solstitial*.

SOLUBILITÉ, n. f. (did.) *solubility*.

SOLUBLE, adj. 1. *soluble*; 2. *soluble*; 3. (did.) *dissoluble*.

1. Un problème qui n'est pas —, *a problem that is not solvable*. 2. Des substances —s dans l'eau, *substances soluble in water*.

SOLUTION [solucion] n. f. 1. *solution*, 2. *solution* (of continuity); 3. (chem.) *solution* (action); 4. (chem.) *solution* (substance); *dissolution*; 5. (law) *discharge*; 6. (math.) *solution*; *resolution*.

Jusqu'à parfaite —, (law) *until the entire discharge*; sans —, *unsolved*; *unresolved*.

SOLVABILITÉ, n. f. (com.) *solvency*.

SOLVABLE, adj. (com.) (pers.) *solvent*.

SOMATOLOGIE, n. f. *somatology* (doctrine of bodies).

SOMBRE [somb] adj. 1. √ *dark*; 2. √ *dark* (receiving little light); *gloomy*; 3. √ *cloudy*; *overcast*; *dull*; 4. √ *sombre*; *sad*; *melancholy*; *gloomy*; *dull*.

État —, (V. senses) √ *cloudiness*; les —s bords, les rivages —s, les royaumes —s, √ *the infernal, dark regions; the inferior regions; the regions below*.

Faire —, 1. *to be dark*; 2. (of the weather) *to be cloudy, overcast, dark, dull*.

SOMBRER [sombre] v. n. (nav.) *to founder*.

SOMMAIRE, adj. 1. *summary*; *compendious*; 2. (law) *summary*.

Condamnation sur procédure —, *summary conviction*.

SOMMAIRE, n. m. *summary*; *compendium*; *abstract*.

Composer en —, (print.) *to indent*.

SOMMAIREMENT [somèrman] adv. *summarily*; *compendiously*.

SOMMATION [somasyon] n. f. 1. √ *summons*, sing.; 2. (law) *process*; 3. (law) *summons*.

— respectueuse, (law) *formal request of consent to marriage made to his parents by a person of legal age*.

— de comparaitre, (law) *process*. Faire les trois —s, 1. *to summon* (a mob) *three*

times to disperse; 2. (in England) to read \checkmark the riot act; signifier une — à q. u. (law) to serve a process on a. o.

SOMMATION [somasiôn] n. f. (math.) summation.

SOMME, n. f. 1. \parallel sum (quantity); 2. \parallel sum (mass), amount; 3. (math.) sum. Forte, grande, grosse —, large sum; — ronde, gross —; — totale, = total; — toute, upon the whole; after all. En —, on, upon the whole; in the main; pour la — de, to the amount of. Faire, prendre la —, to sum; to sum up.

SOMME, n. f. burden (that a beast of burden can carry).

Bête de —, beast of burden.

SOMME, n. m. nap (sleep).

Dormir d'un bon —, to sleep \checkmark soundly; faire un —, to nap; to take \checkmark a nap; ne faire qu'un — toute la nuit, faire la nuit tout d'un —, to sleep \checkmark all night without awaking.

SOMMEIL [somè-y'] n. m. sleep.

— agité, inquiet, restless sleep; doux —, soft —; faux —, dog —; — léthargique, entrancement (V. LÉTHARGIQUE); profond —, deep, profound —; — tranquille, tranquil —. Défaut de —, want of —. Sans —, sleepless. Accabler de —, to overcome \checkmark , to overpower with —; être accablé de —, to feel \checkmark , to be very sleepy; to be somnolent; avoir —, to be, to feel \checkmark sleepy; avoir bien —, to be, to feel \checkmark very sleepy; dormir d'un léger —, d'un — peu profond, to = unsoundly; dormir d'un profond —, to = soundly; être dans un — léthargique, to be entranced; être gagné par le —, to be, to feel \checkmark sleepy; inviter au —, to lull to —; jeter dans un — léthargique, to entrance; plongé dans le —, sleepy; porter au —, to incline to —; n'en pouvoir plus de —, to be unable to keep awake; provoquer le —, to be somniferous, somnific; tomber de —, to be dying with —; troubler le — de q. u., to disturb a. o.'s —, rest.

SOMMEILLER [somè-yè] v. n. 1. \parallel to slumber; 2. \parallel to lie \checkmark dormant.

SOMMEL-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. butler.

SOMMELLERIE [somèlri] n. f. 1. butler-ship; 2. buttery; pantry.

SOMMER, v. a. \parallel (de, to) to summon; to call upon.

— q. u. de sa parole, to call upon a. o. to perform his promise; to claim the performance of a. o.'s promise.

SOMMER, v. a. (math.) to sum; to sum up; to add up.

SOMMET, n. m. 1. \parallel summit; 2. \parallel top; 3. \parallel apex; 4. * \parallel summit; pinnacle; zenith; acme; meridian; height; 5. (of the head) crown; top; * vertex; 6. (arch.) (of arches) crown; 7. (bot.) vertex; 8. (bot.) (of berries, fruit, leaves) apex; 9. (build.) crown; 10. (geom.) apex; vertex.

Le double —, "the two-crowned hill (Parnassus). Atteindre au, le — de, (V. senses) to top. Qui a rapport au —, (V. senses) vertical.

SOMMIER, n. m. 1. pack-horse; 2. hair-mattress; mattress; 3. \dagger register-book; 4. gaol-book; 5. \parallel (build.) bressummer; summer; 6. (mus.) (of organs) sound-board; 7. (print.) (of presses) winter; 8. (tech.) springer.

— judiciaire, gaol-book. — de crin, hair-mattress.

SOMMITE [somm-mité] n. f. 1. \parallel summit; top; 2. \parallel head (chief part); 3. (of branches, plants) extremity; end; 4. (bot.) extremity.

SOMNAMBULE [somm-nanbul] n. m. f. somnambulist.

SOMNAMBULE [somm-nanbul] adj. night-walking.

SOMNAMBULISME [somm-nambulism'] n. m. somnambulism.

SOMNIFÈRE [somm-nifèr] adj. (med.) somniferous; somnific; narcotic.

SOMNIFÈRE [somm-nifèr] n. m. (med.) narcotic; opiate.

SOMNOLENCE [somm-nolans] n. f. (med.) somnolence; somnolency.

SOMNOLENT [somm-nolan] E, adj. (med.) somnolent.

SOMPTUAIRE [somp-tuèr] adj. sumptuary.

SOMPTUEUSEMENT [somp-tuèzman] adv. sumptuously.

SOMPTUEUX [somp-tuè] SE, adj. sumptuous.

SOMPTUOSITÉ [somp-tuòzité] n. f. sumptuousness.

SON, adj. (possessive) m. sing.; SA, f. sing.; SES, m. f. pl.; his, m.; her, f.; its, neut.

— père, his, her father; sa mère, his, her mother; sa tête, its head; son frère, sa sœur et ses enfants, his brother, sister and children; son âme, his, her soul.

[Son is used in the f. instead of sa when the word following begins with a vowel or a silent h. This pronoun is repeated before each n.; it agrees with the noun it precedes and not with the possessor as in English.]

SON, n. m. bran.

Gros —, coarse —. Eau de —, = -tea.

De —, branny.

SON, n. m. 1. sound; 2. (of bells) ringing; sound; 3. (of drums) beat; sound; 4. (of wind-instruments) blast; sound.

— aigu, 1. sharp sound; 2. twang; 3. (mus.) acute —; — correspondant, 1. \parallel corresponding —; 2. \parallel chime; — doux, soft —; — éclatant, 1. high —; 2. sonorousness; — faible, low —; — grave, (mus.) grave —; — harmonieux, 1. harmonious —; 2. * \parallel chime; — invariable, unique, unison; — perçant, 1. shrill —; 2. twang; — perceptible, audible —; — rude, harsh —; — unique, unison. À ... —, sounding; au — de, to the — of; d'un — pompeux, big-sounding; de divers —s, de —s variés, many-tuned; sans —, soundless; without a —. Émettre, proférer un —, to utter a —; rendre un —, to yield, to give \checkmark a —; to sound. Dont le — est horrible, horridous.

SONATE, n. f. (mus.) sonata.

SONDAGE, n. m. 1. sounding; topit; 2. (mining) boring.

Appareil de —, sounding-machine.

SONDE, n. f. 1. fathom-line; 2. laster (thing); 3. (a. & m.) proof-stick; 4. (mining) bore; 5. (nav.) sounding-lead; 6. (nav.) sounding-line; 7. —s, (pl.) (nav.) soundings, pl.; 8. (surg.) probe.

— œsophagienne, (surg.) probang. Ligne de —, (nav.) sounding-line; plomb de —, (nav.) sounding-lead; lead; tête de —, (mining) 1. brace-head; topit; 2. (sounding) top-piece, trou de —, (sounding) shaft. Jeter la —, (nav.) to heave \checkmark the lead; to sound.

SONDER, v. a. 1. \parallel \parallel to sound (try by an instrument); 2. \parallel \parallel to fathom; 3. \parallel to taste (by way of trial); 4. \parallel to probe; 5. \parallel to explore; 6. \parallel to search; to examine; 7. to sift; 7. (mining) to bore (the ground); 8. (nav.) to sound; 9. (surg.) to probe; to tent.

— q. u. \parallel , to feel \checkmark a. o.'s pulse; — le gué \parallel , to reconnoitre; to see \checkmark how matters stand; — le terrain, 1. (mining) to bore; 2. \parallel to reconnoitre; to see \checkmark how matters stand. Qu'on ne peut — \parallel , unfathomable; qu'on n'a pu —, unfathomed.

SONDE, E, pa. p. V. senses of SONDER.

Non —, qu'on n'a pas —, 1. \parallel \parallel unsounded; 2. \parallel unfathomed; 3. \parallel unprobed; 4. \parallel unexplored.

SONDER, v. n. (nav.) to sound; to heave \checkmark the lead.

SONDEUR, n. m. (nav.) leadsmen.

SONGE, n. m. 1. \parallel \parallel dream; 2. \parallel \parallel dreaming.

Beau —, 1. fine dream; 2. \parallel waking, day —. Comme un —, = -like; en — \parallel , in a —; semblable à un —, = -like. Avoir, faire un —, to have a —; voir en —, \parallel to dream; to see \checkmark in a —. Qui n'a pas de —s, qui ne fait pas de —s, dreamless.

SONGE - CREUX, n. m., pl. —, dreamer; fancy-monger.

SONGE - MALICE, n. m. \dagger , pl. —, mischievous person.

SONGER, v. n. 1. \parallel (DE, of) to dream \checkmark (think in o.'s sleep); 2. \parallel (DE, of) to dream \checkmark ; to think \checkmark ; 3. \parallel (à) to think \checkmark (of); to reflect (on); to consider (...); 4. \parallel (à) to think \checkmark (of); to intend (to); to purpose (...).

— creux, ne faire que — creux, to think \checkmark of chimeras. Personne qui songe \parallel , dreamer.

SONGER, v. a. 1. \parallel to dream (think in o.'s sleep); 2. \parallel to dream (imagine).

SONGEUR, n. m. \parallel dreamer.

SONICA, adv. (just in time;) in the ick of time.

SONNA, n. m. Sonna (book of the Mohammedans).

SONNAILLE [sonà-y'] n. f. bell (attached to the necks of animals).

SONNAILLER [sonà-yè] n. m. 1. animal that wears the bell; 2. (of sheep) bell-weather.

SONNAILLER [sonà-yè] v. n. (to ring \checkmark continually; to ring \checkmark ring \checkmark ring \checkmark).

SONNANT, E, adj. 1. sonoric; soniferous; 2. (of letters) sonorous; 3. (of clocks, watches) that strikes.

Espèces —es, (pl.) hard cash; ready money; money down, sing.; pierre —e, (min.) stink-stone. À l'heure —e, at the precise hour; à ... heure —, as the clock strikes, struck ...

SONNER, v. n. 1. \parallel to sound (produce sound); 2. (DE, ...) to sound (an instrument); 3. to ring \checkmark ; to ring \checkmark , to pull the bell; 4. (of bells) to ring \checkmark ; 5. (of bells) to toll; 6. (of clocks, watches) to strike \checkmark ; 7. (of money) to chink; 8. (DE, ...) (of wind instruments) to blow \checkmark .

Faire —, 1. \parallel to sound; 2. \parallel to ring \checkmark ; 3. \parallel to sound; 4. \parallel to chink (money); faire — au loin, \parallel to sound abroad; faire — bien haut, \parallel to trumpet (a. th.); to make \checkmark a great fuss about. On sonne, the bell rings; some one is ringing.

SONNER, v. a. 1. to sound; 2. \parallel to ring \checkmark ; 3. \parallel to ring \checkmark for (a. o., a. th.); 4. \parallel (of bells) to ring \checkmark ; 5. \parallel (of bells) to toll; 6. (of clocks, watches) to strike \checkmark ; 7. (of wind instruments) to wind \checkmark ; 8. (mil.) to sound.

3. — un domestique, to ring for a servant; — le dîner, to ring for dinner.

— bien haut, to trumpet (make known); to blow \checkmark ; to sound abroad; ne — mot, not to let \checkmark a word drop.

SONNERIE [sonnri] n. f. 1. ring (sound); 2. (sing.) bells, pl.; 3. (horol.) striking part; clock-work; 4. (mil. mus.) sound of the trumpet.

SONNET, n. m. sonnet.

Auteur de —s, sonnet-toriter; sonnetteer; faiseur, faiseuse de —s, (b. s.) sonnetteer. Qui fait des —s, sonnetteering.

SONNETTE, n. f. 1. bell (small); 2. (tech.) pile-driver.

— portative, hand bell. Cordon de —, = -pull; coup de —, \parallel ring; pose de —s, = -hanging; poseur de —s, = -hanger. Agiter la —, to ring \checkmark a —; être à la —, être assujéti à la —, to be obliged to attend the summons of a —; poser une —, to hang \checkmark a —; tirer la —, to ring \checkmark ; to ring \checkmark ; to pull the —.

SONNETTIER, n. m. bell-maker.

SONNEUR, n. m. bell-ringer.

SONNEZ [sonè] n. m. (play) two sizes.

SONORE, adj. sonorous.

Nature —, sonorousness. D'une manière —, sonorously.

SONORITE, n. f. (phys.) *sonorousness*.
SOPHA, n. m. *V. SOFA*.
SOPHI, n. m. *V. SOFI*.
SOPHIE, n. f. *wisdom*.
SOPHISME, n. m. 1. *sophism*; 2 — 8, (pl.) *sophistry*, sing.
 Faire un —, to make *a* *sophism*.
SOPHISTE, n. m. *sophist*.
 Faire le —, to act, to play the —.
SOPHISTICATION [sɔfistikaʃion] n. f. *sophistication*; *adulteration*.
SOPHISTIQUE, adj. *sophistic*; *sophistical*.
 D'une manière —, *sophistically*.
SOPHISTIQUEUR, v. a. 1. to *subtilize* to *excess*; 2. to *sophisticate*; to *adulterate*.
SOPHISTIQUE, E, pa. p. *V. senses of SOPHISTIQUEUR*.
 Non —, *unsophisticated*; *unadulterated*.
SOPHISTIQUEUR, v. n. to *subtilize* to *excess*; to *act*, to *play the sophist*.
SOPHISTIQUEURIE [sɔfistikaʃion] n. f. 1. *sophistry*; 2. *sophistication*; *adulteration*.
SOPHISTIQUEUR, n. m. 1. *subtilizer*; 2. *sophisticator*; *adulterator*.
SOPHORE, n. m. (bot.) *sophora*.
SOPORATI-F, VE, adj. *soporific*; *soporiferous*.
 Propriété, vertu *soporative*, *soporiferousness*.
SOPORATIF, n. m. *soporific*.
SOPOREUX [sɔpɔʁɛ] SE, adj. *soporos*.
SOPORIFERE, adj. *soporiferous*; *soporific*.
 Propriété, vertu —, *soporiferousness*.
SOPORIFERE, n. m. *soporific*.
SOPORIFIQUE, adj. *soporific*.
 Propriété, vertu —, *soporiferousness*.
SOPORIFIQUE, n. m. *soporific*.
SOPRANO, n. m. (mus.) *soprano*; *treble voice*.
SOR, adj. *V. SAURE*.
SORBE, n. f. (bot.) *sorb*.
SORBET, n. m. *sherbet*.
SORBETIERE, n. f. *V. SARBOTIERE*.
SORBIER, n. m. (bot.) *sorb*.
 — domestique, *service*, *service tree*; — sauvage, — des oiseaux, *quick-beam*; *quick-beam tree*; *roan-tree*; *chicken*; *wicken-tree*; *mountain-ash*.
SORBONISTE, n. m. *Sorbonist*.
 De —, *sorbonical*.
SORBONNE, n. f. *Sorbonne* (seat of the University of Paris).
 En —, at the —.
SORCELLERIE [sɔʁsɛlʁi] n. f. *sorcery*; *enchantment*; *witchcraft*.
 Pratique de —, *conjuración*. De —, *sorcerous*. N'y avoir pas grande — à [ch.], there to be no *sorcery*, *witchcraft* in a. th.; faire de la —, to *conjure*; faire par —, to *conjure*; faire venir par la —, to *conjure*; to *conjure up*.
SORCIER, n. m. 1. *sorcerer*; *wizard*; *conjurer*; 2. *conjurer*.
 Herbe aux —s, (bot.) *stramonium*.
 N'être pas —, to be no *conjurer*.
SORCIERE, n. f. 1. *sorceress*; *witch*; 2. *conjurer*.
 Vieille —, old =; *hag*.
SORDIDE, adj. 1. *sordid* (dirty); 2. *sordid*; *mean*; *stingy*.
 Avarice —, *sordidness*; *meanness*; *stinginess*.
SORDIDEMENT [sɔʁdidmɑ̃] adv. *sordidly*; *meanly*; *stingily*.
SORDIDITE, n. f. *sordidness*.
SORET, adj. *V. SAURET*.
SORITE, n. m. (log.) *sortes*.
SORNE, n. f. (tech.) *rough slag*.
SORNETTE, n. f. *trifle* (thing said); *frivolous*, *trifling*, *silly thing*.
 Des —s, (pl.) *nonsense*; *silly stuff*, sing. *Conter*, dire des —s, to *talk nonsense*.
SORORAL,
SORORIAL, E, adj. *sisterly*; *of sisters*.
SORT, n. m. 1. *fate* (destiny); 2. *fate*;

lot; 3. lot; condition; state; 4. life; existence; 5. lot (manner of deciding by chance); 6. *spell*; *charm*; 7. *spell-word*.
 2. Le — des armes, the fate of arms.
 Coup du —, chance; tirage au —, drawing lots; sortilege. Au —, 1. by fate; 2. by lots; au —, ...-fated; par le —, by fate. Assurer un — à q. u., to secure a. o. a comfortable position; donner un — à q. u., to throw *a* spell over a. o.; être son —, (th.) to fall *a* *spell* over a. o.; to be o.'s lot; faire un — à q. u., to procure a. o. a comfortable position; jeter un —, to cast *a* lot; jeter un — à q. u., to throw *a* spell over a. o.; jeter un — sur q. ch., to throw *a* spell over a. th.; tirer au —, 1. to draw *lots*; 2. to draw *lots* for. Dont le — est ..., -fated; dont le — est malheureux, ill-fated. Le — en est jeté, the die is cast.
 [SOR never has the *t* pronounced in any case whatever]
SORTABLE, adj. (À, POUR, to) *suitable*.
 Peu —, *unsuitable*.
SORTABLEMENT, adv. *suitably*.
SORTANT, E, adj. 1. (pers) *leaving office*; 2. (lotteries) (of numbers) *drawn*; *coming out*.
SORTANTS, n. m. *persons leaving*; *persons going out*, pl.
 Les entrants et les —, *persons going in and out*.
SORTE, n. f. 1. *sort*; *species*; *kind*; *description*; 2. *manner*; *way*.
 Rien de la —, *nothing of the kind*.
 D'aucune —, (V. senses) *in no wise*; de la —, thus; (so; in that manner, way; de quelle —, in what sort; de — que, 1. so that; 2. so as; de quelque — que ce soit, (V. senses) *in any wise*; de telle —, so much; in such a manner; to such a degree; en aucune —, nowise; (no way; en — que, 1. so that; 2. so as; en quelque —, in some measure, degree, sort; in a manner).
SORTIE, n. f. 1. *going out*; 2. *coming out*; 3. *departure* (from); *leaving* (...); 4. *egress*; 5. *issue*; *outlet*; *way out*; 6. *outlet*; *means of retiring*; 7. *tirade* (violent declamation); 8. *tirade* (reprimand); 9. (sing.) (cards) *low cards*, pl.; 10. (cust.) *exportation*; 11. (mil.) *sally*; *sortie*; 12. (tech.) *outlet*; *exit*; 13. (theat.) *exit*.
 Fausse —, (theat.) *wrong exit*. Droit de —, (cust.) *export duty*; porte de —, (fort.) *sally-port*. À la —, (cust.) *on exportation*; à la — de, (V. senses) 1. on departing from; on leaving; 2. on rising from. Faire sa —, to go *out*; faire une —, 1. *to make a tirade*; 2. (mil.) *to issue*; to *sally*; to *sally forth*, out; to make *a* *sally*, *sally*; faire une — à, sur q. u., to reprimand a. o.; to blow *a* o. up; faire une — contre, sur q. u., to break *out* with great violence against a. o.
SORTILEGE, n. m. *sorcery*; *witchcraft*.
 Faire du —, to practice =; (to conjure).
SORTIR, v. n. (conj. like SENTIR)
 (DE) 1. to go *out* (of); to go *out* (from); to leave *out* (...); to go *forth* (from); (to step out of); 2. *to come out* (of); to come *out* (from); to leave *out* (...); to come *forth* (from); to step out (of); 3. *to issue* (from); to proceed (from); 4. *to emerge* (from); 5. *to get out* (of); 6. *to extricate o.'s self* (from); (to get *out* (of); (to get *out* off; to come *out* off; 7. *to rise* (from); 8. *to depart* (from); to go *out* (of); 9. *to deviate* (from); to *swerve* (from); 10. *to recover* (from); 11. *to proceed* (from); to come *out* (from); 12. *to spring* (from); to descend (from); 13.

to result (from); to *ensue* (from); 14. *to escape* (o.'s memory); 15. *to wander* (from a question, a subject); 16. *to recover* (from sickness); to *rise* (from); 17. (of the eyes) to *start* (from the head); 18. (of plants) to *spring* (up); to come *up*; 19. (gaming) to come *up*; 20. (mil.) to *sally forth*, out; 21. (mus.) to be out (of); 22. (paint.) to *project*; to be in relief; 23. (rail.) to run *off* (the rails); to *wriggle off*; 24. (theat.) to make *a* o.'s exit.
 3. L'eau sort des sources, water issues from springs. 4. — de l'Océan, to emerge from the Ocean. 7. — de table, to rise from table. 9. — du devoir, to deviate, to swerve from o.'s duty. 10. — de son étonnement, to recover from o.'s astonishment.
 — (en allant), to go *out*; to leave *out*; (to step out); — (par l'artifice), to *shark out* (of a. th.); — (à cheval), to *ride* *out*; — (de chez soi), 1. to go *out*; to go *abroad*; 2. to *stir out*, abroad; — (en courant), to run *out*; — (en s'élançant), 1. to *spring* *forth*, out; 2. to *start out*; 3. to *rush out*; — (d'un endroit obscur), to *peep forth*, out; — (en s'exhalant), to *exhale*; — (par le reflux), to *ebb out*; — (en marchant), to *walk out*; to *step out*; — (en nageant) to *swim* *out*; — (peu à peu), (th.) 1. to *work out*; 2. to *ebb out*; — (à pied), to *walk out*; — (par la porte), to go *out*; to go *out* of doors; — (en se précipitant), to *rush out*; to *shoot* *out*; to *bolt out*; — (en rampant), to *creep* *out*; to *crawl out*; — (en sautant), to *leap* *out*; (to jump out); — (en étant secoué), to *shake* *out*, off; — (de dessous terre), to come *up*; — (en se tournant), to *wind* *out* o.'s self out; — (en se trainant), to *creep* *out*; to *crawl out*; — (en venant), to come *out*; to leave *out*; to *step out*; — (en voiture), to *drive* *out*.
 — furtivement, à la dérobée, en cachette, 1. to go *out*, to come *out*, to leave *out* by stealth; to *slip out*; 2. (b. s.) to *slink* *out*; (to *sculk out*; — précipitamment, to *start out*; to *hurry out*; — rapidement, to *drive* *out*; — subitement, to *pop out*; — à l'improviste, *to creep out*; — de chez soi, to *stir out*, abroad. En —, (V. senses) to come *out* off; ne pas —, (V. senses) to *stay in*. Sort, (theat.) *exit*; sortent, (theat.) *exeunt*. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. *to bring* *out*; 2. *to get* *out*; 3. *to bring* *forth*; 4. *to take* *out*; 5. *to send* *out*; 6. *to run* *out*; 7. *to turn* *out*; 8. *to beg*, to *desire* (a. o.) to *walk out*; 9. *to fetch* out; 10. *to strike* *out*, to bring *out* to light; 11. *to call forth*.
 Faire — (en appelant), to *call out*; faire — (en battant), to *beat* *out*; faire — (par force), 1. to *force out*; 2. to *drag out*; faire — (en frappant), to *knock out*; faire — (en poussant), to *push out*; faire — (en pressant), to *squeeze out*; faire — (en secouant), to *shake* *out*; faire — (de dessous terre), to bring *up*; faire — (en tordant), to *wring* *out*.
 Laisser —, (V. senses) to let *out*.
 Ne faire que —, to do *nothing but* go in and out; ne faire que de —, to be but just gone out.
 [SORTIR, v. n., is conjugated with ÊTRE.]
SORTI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of SORTIR)
 (pers.) 1. gone out; out; 2. from home.
SORTIR, v. a. (conj. like SENTIR) 1. *to bring* (a. th.) out; to take *out*; to carry out; to have out; 2. *to take* (animals) out; 3. *to draw* *up*; 4. *to extricate* (a. o.) (from a. th.); to get *out* (of a. o.) out (of a. th.); 5. (tech.) to sort.
SORTIR, v. a. (regular) (law) to have. — son plein et entier effet, to have o.'s full effect.
SORTIR, n. m. (DE) 1. *leaving* (...), going out (of); 2. *leaving* (...); coming

out (of); 3. § departure (from); 4. § rising (from); 5. § quitting (...); leaving (...).

Au — de, 1. on leaving; on going out of; 2. on leaving; on coming out of; 3. at o.'s departure from; 4. on rising from; 5. on quitting, leaving; 6. on recovering from.

SOSIE, n. m. twin (person exactly like another).

SOSTERE, n. f. (bot.) 1. (genus) wrack-grass; 2. (species) sea wrack-grass.

— marine, sea-wrack grass.

SOT, TE, adj. 1. foolish; senseless; (silly); 2. foolish (confused).

Chose — te, foolish thing. — comme une buse, comme un diodon, as stupid as an owl. Pas — à demi, no small fool. Demeurer, rester —, to look foolish; demeurer, rester tout —, to look very foolish.

[Sor generally precedes the noun.]

SOT, n. m. TE, n. f. fool, m. f.; blockhead, m. f.;) tom-fool, m.

Un — en trois lettres, a stupid fool. [Sor has often the t pronounced when it signifies a person with whom we are displeased.]

SOTIE, n. f. + farce.

SOT-L'Y-LAISSE, n. m., pl. —, parson's nose (part of poultry).

SOTTEMENT [sotman] adv. foolishly; senselessly; sillily.

SOTTISE, n. f. 1. folly; foolishness; nonsense; silliness; 2. foolish thing; 3. foolery;) tom-foolery; 4. indecency; 5. insult; —s, (pl.) abuse; abusive language, sing.

De la —, (sing.) des —s, (pl.) nonsensical, silly stuff, sing. Dire des —s à q. u., to abuse a. o.; faire une —, to do a foolish thing.

SOTTISIER, n. m. (1. collection of indecencies; 2. person that says indecent things).

SOU, n. m., pl. —s, 1. sou; half-penny; 2. sou-piece; half-penny piece.

Cent —s, five francs; cinquante —s, two francs and a half; deux —s, (pl.) a penny, sing.; gros —, penny-piece; petit —, half-penny piece; quarante —s, two francs; trois —s, a penny half-penny; three half-pence; vingt —s, (pl.) a franc, sing. Pièce de cent —s, five francs piece. — à —, penny by penny; au — la livre +, so much in the pound. Pour deux —s (de), a penny-worth (of); pour un — (de), a half-penny worth (of); sans le —, sans un —, penniless; without a groat. N'avoir pas le —, n'avoir pas un — vaillant, être sans le —, to be penniless; not to be worth a farthing, a groat; laire de cent —s quatre livres et de quatre livres rien, to be a bad manager; mettre — sur —, to hoard up by farthings.

SOUBARBE, n. f. V. SOUS-BARBE.

SOUBASSEMENT [soubasman] n. m. 1. (of beds) base; 2. (arch.) basement; subbasement; 3. (arch.) (of columns) patten.

SOUBRESAUT, n. m. 1. start; 2. (med.) subsultus.

À —, subsultives; subsultory; par —, 1. by starts; 2. subsultorily. Donner un — à q. u., 1. § to jerk a. o.; 2. § to shock a. o.; faire des —s, (of horses) to start.

SOUBRETTE, n. f. 1. abigail; 2. intriguer (woman).

SOUBREVESTE, n. f. upper coat (without sleeves).

SOUBUSE, n. f. (orn.) harrier.

SOUCHE, n. f. 1. (of trees) stock; stump; stub; 2. § stock; stem; 3. § block; blockhead; 4. (of chimneys) chimney-neck; neck; chimney-shaft; shaft; chimney-stalk; stalk; 5. (of cheques, registers) counterpart; 6. (bot.) subterranean stock; 7. (genealogy) head; founder; 8. (tech.) stock.

Etat de —, (V. senses) stubbedness. Faire —, to form a branch (of a family).

Qui n'est qu'une —, stubbed.

SOUCHE, n. m. 1. (bot.) gallingale; 2. (mas.) rag-stone (of the bottom of a quarry); 3. (orn.) shoveller; shoveller duck.

— comestible, (bot.) rush-nut.

SOUCHE, n. m. count-ing the stocks, stubs.

SOUCHEUR [souchetur] n. m. surveyor of stocks, stubs.

SOUCI, n. m. 1. care (anxiety); 2. (bot.) (genus) marigold; 3. (orn.) (golden-crowned, golden-crested wren).

Léger —, light care; noir —, "dark —. — des champs, (bot.) wild, cow marigold; — d'eau, des marais, (bot.) marsh marigold. Exempt, libre de —, free from; vacant; plein de —s, full of; careful. Avec —, with —, anxiety; sans —, 1. free from; 2. (de) careless (of, to); 3. carelessly. Avoir —, to take care; avoir des —s, to have —s; se donner peu de — pour, to give a. o.'s self no concern for; être dévoré de —, to be —-worn; prendre du —, to be concerned, anxious. C'est le moindre de mes —s, that gives me but little concern; qui défie, qui nargue le —, "to be —-defying.

SOUCIER (SE), pr. v. (DE, de, que [subj.]) 1. to care (for, to); to concern o.'s self (for); to be concerned (for); "to reckon (...); 2. to be anxious, uneasy (about).

— peu de, 1. to be regardless, unmindful of; to give a. o.'s self no concern for; to be in little concern for; to care little for; 2. "to reckon not;) to turn up o.'s nose at; — fort peu de, ne pas — le moins du monde de (, (V. senses of — peu de) not to care a fig, a farthing, a tobacco-stopper for; — comme d'un fût, de l'an quarante, not to care a straw, a fig. Je ne m'en soucie point (V. senses) (I do not care about it; "I care not; "it reck me not.

SOUCIEUX — [—ieù] SE, adj. full of care; anxious.

Peu — (de), careless (of, to); unsolicitous (of, to).

SOUCOUPPE, n. f. 1. saucer; 2. salver.

SOUDAIN, E, adj. (th.) sudden; unexpected.

Action — e, suddenness.

SOUDAIN, adv. suddenly; on a sudden; (all of a sudden).

SOUDAINEMENT [soudainman] adv. suddenly; on a sudden; (all of a sudden).

SOUDAINETE [soudaineté] n. f. suddenness; unexpectedness.

SOUDAN, n. m. sultan (of Egypt).

SOUDART, n. m. + soldat.

SOUDE, n. f. 1. (bot.) (genus) glasswort; 2. (bot.) salt-wort; 3. (min.) soda.

— brute, du pays, (a. & m.) kelp; — commune, (bot.) salt-wort.

SOUDER, v. a. 1. to solder; 2. (metal.) to weld (iron, platina).

Forgeron qui soude, welder.

SOUDÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of SOUDER) (bot.) consolidated.

— ensemble, (bot.) gathered together.

SE SOUDER, pr. v. (V. senses of SOUDER) (did.) to unite; to consolidate.

SOUDIVISER, v. a. V. SUBDIVISER.

SOUDOYER [soudoi-yé] v. a. 1. + to pay (bands, troops); to keep (in pay); 2. (b. s.) to hire.

SOUDRE, v. a. + irreg. (conj. like RÉSoudre) to solve.

SOUDURE, n. f. 1. soldering (action); 2. solder; 3. soldering (part soldered); 4. (metal.) welding.

SOUFFLAGE, n. m. 1. glass-blowing;

2. (a. & m.) blowing; 3. (nav.) sheathing; 4. (steam-b.) spindle.

SOUFFLANT, E, adj. (tech.) blowing.

Cylindre —, blowing-cylinder; machine — e, 1. forge bellows; 2. blast engine; blowing-engine; blowing-machine; 3. fan.

SOUFFLE, n. m. 1. § breath; 2. § breathing; 3. § "blast; 4. § inspiration; 5. (med.) blowing.

— de vent, breath of wind. Au — de q. u. §, at a. o.'s breath. N'avoir que le —, n'avoir plus que le —, to breathe but that is all.

SOUFFLÉ, n. m. (culin.) omelet soufflé.

SOUFFLER, v. n. 1. to blow (v); 2. to pant; 3. to breathe; 4. to speak (v); to utter a complaint; 5. to whisper; 6. to seek (v) the philosopher's stone.

— fort, (of the wind) to blow hard, high; — aux oreilles de q. u., (b. s.) to whisper in a. o.'s ear.

SOUFFLER, v. a. 1. § to blow (v); 2. § to inflate; to blow (v); to swell (v); 3. § (DANS, ...) to breathe; 4. § "to breathe out; 5. § to blow (v) out (extinguish); 6. § to whisper; 7. (artil.) to scale (guns); 8. (nav.) to sheath; 9. (play) to huff; 10. § (à) to deprive (of); to get (v) away (from); 11. (theat.) to prompt; 12. § to prompt.

10. — q. ch. à q. u., to deprive a. o. of a. th.; to get a. th. away from a. o. 12. Une personne qui sait ce qu'elle a à faire sans être soufflée, a person that knows what he has to do without being prompted.

— en l'air, to blow up; — à travers, (did.) to perlate; — le chaud et le froid, to breathe hot and cold with the same breath.

SOUFFLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of SOUFFLER) 1. turgid; 2. (culin.) (of omelets) soufflé.

Non —, (V. senses) unprompted.

SOUFFLERIE, n. f. 1. (sing.) bellows (of an organ), pl.; 2. + alchemy; 3. (tech.) fan.

SOUFFLET, n. m. 1. (sing.) bellows, pl.; pair of bellows, sing.; 2. slap in the face; (box on the, o.'s ear; 3. § affront; mortification; humiliation; vexation; 4. (of carriages) head; 5. (sing.) (of organs) bellows, pl.; 6. —s, (pl.) (tech.) fan, sing.

— à double âme, à deux vents, à double vent, double bellows. Pièce de —, blast-piece. Faire aller le —, to blow (v) the —; donner un — à q. u., 1. § to give (v) a. o. a box on the ear; to box a. o.'s ears; to slap a. o.'s face; 2. § to affront a. o.; to mortify a. o.; to vex a. o.; donner un — à Vaugelas §, to murder the king's, the queen's English.

SOUFFLETADE, n. f. + (sing.) several slaps in the face, pl.

SOUFFLETER, v. a. to slap (a. o.'s) face; to box (a. o.'s) ears.

SOUFFLEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. blower; 2. panter; 3. organ-blower; 4. + alchemist; 5. (of cetaceans) blower; 6. (glass-making) glass-blower; 7. (tech.) blower; 8. (theat.) prompter; 9. § prompter.

— d'orgues, organ-blower. Livre de —, (theat.) prompt-book.

SOUFFLEUR, adj. (of horses) panting.

SOUFFLURE, n. f. seedy glass.

SOUFFRANCE, n. f. 1. § suffering (physical, moral); 2. § endurance; 3. § suspense; 4. (law) sufferance. À l'abri de la —, unsuffering; de —, (law) borrowed; en —, 1. in suspense; suspended; 2. dull; stagnant; 3. (com.) (of bills) dishonoured; unprotected; 4. (com.) (of accounts) unliquidated; sans —, unsuffering. Endurer la —, (b. s.) to endure; laisser en —, (com.) to dishonour (bills).

SOUFRANT, E, adj. 1. || (pers.) in pain (physical); 2. || (pers.) unwell; poorly; 3. || (pers.) ailing; 4. || (th.) diseased; affected; 5. § (pers.) suffering (morally); 6. § (pers.) enduring; patient.

Assez —, very unwell, poorly; très —, in great pain. Partie — e, 1. || part diseased, affected; 2. (th.) butt; laughing-stock.

SOUFFRE-DOULEUR, n. m., pl. —, 1. drudge; 2. fag; 3. (th.) hack; 4. (pers.) butt; laughing-stock.

SOUFFRETEU-X [—teu] SE, adj. 1. miserable; poor; 2. unwell; poorly.

SOUFFRIR, v. n. (conj. like OUVRIER) 1. || § (DE, with, from) to suffer; 2. || (DE, from) to suffer pain (physical); to be in pain; 3. § (pers.) (DE, for; DE, to) to suffer; to be pained; to be in pain; to be grieved; 4. § to be injured; to be a sufferer.

— de partout, partout le corps, to be in pain all over. Faire —, 1. || to pain; to put √ to pain; 2. § to grieve; to pain.

SOUFFRIR, v. a. (conj. like OUVRIER) 1. || to suffer (physically); 2. § to bear √; to suffer; to endure; to sustain; to abide √; to support; (to stand √); 3. § to sustain; to undergo √; 4. § to bear √ (from dislike); to abide √; 5. § to tolerate; to suffer; to allow; to permit; (to stand √); 6. § (que [subj.], to) to permit; to allow; to give √ leave; 7. § to admit; to admit of; 8. to endure (an affront, an injustice); to support; to bear √; (to put √ up with).

— comme un damné, to suffer Hell torment; — le martyre, — mort et passion (, to suffer martyrdom).

SOUFRE, n. m. sulphur; brimstone. Fleur de —, flower of —; foie de —, liver of sulphuret.

SOUFRER, v. a. 1. to dip in brimstone; 2. to give √ an odour of sulphur, brimstone to; 3. (a. & m.) to sulphur.

SOUFRIERE, n. f. sulphur-mine.

SOUGARDE, n. f. V. SOUS-GARDE.

SOUGORGE, n. f. V. SOUS-GORGE.

SOUHAIT [soué] n. m. wish; desire.

Objet d'un —, wish; personne qui exprime un —, wisher. A —, 1. at a wish; 2. at o.'s heart's ease; à vos —s! God bless you (when a. o. sneezes)! Faire, former des —s, to wish.

SOUHAITABLE [souhaitabl'] adj. 1. desirable; 2. to be wished for.

SOUHAITER [souhaité] v. a. 1. (à, to) to wish; 2. (de, to; que [subj.]) to wish for; to desire.

— du bien à, to wish well to. Je vous en souhaite, I wish you may get it! Qu'on ne souhaite pas, 1. unwished; 2. unwished for.

SOUHAITE, E, pa. p. 1. wished; 2. wished for; desired.

Non —, 1. unwished; 2. unwished for.

SOUILLE [sou-y'] n. f. 1. (hunt.) wallowing-place (of wild boars); 2. (nav.) bed.

Faire sa —, (nav.) (of ships) to make √ a bed for herself.

SOUILLER [sou-yé] v. a. (DE, with) 1. || to soil; to soil all over; to dirt; to dirty; 2. || (DE, in) to imbrue (in blood); 3. § to contaminate; to sully; to tarnish; to taint; to stain; 4. § to pollute; to profane; to defile; to stain.

SOUILLÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SOUILLER.

Non —, 1. || unsoiled; undirted; 2. § uncontaminated; unsullied; untarnished; 3. § unpolluted; unprofaned; undefiled; unstained.

SE SOUILLER, pr. v. (V. senses of SOUILLER) 1. || to soil; to dirt; 2. § to sully; to tarnish; to taint.

SOUILLON [sou-yon] n. m. f. 1. sloven, m.; slut, f.; 2. scullion.

— de cuisine, scullion. De —, (th.) slovenly; sluttish; en —, slovenly; sluttishly.

SOUILLURE [sou-yur] n. f. 1. || dirt; spot of dirt; 2. § contamination; taint; 3. § pollution; spot; defilement; stain; 4. (Jew. hist.) pollution.

Absence de toute —, untaintedness. Sans —, (V. senses) 1. uncontaminated; unsullied; untarnished; untainted; unspotted; unblemished; unstained; 2. unpolluted; unprofaned; undefiled.

SOUL [sou] E, adj. 1. || satiated; glutted; 2. || § (DE, with) surfeited; 3. || ⊙ intoxicated; tipsy; drunk. — comme une grive, as drunk as a lord.

SOUL [sou] n. m. ⊙ 1. || fill; 2. § fill. Son —, o.'s =; to the =; tout son —, hearty =. À demi son —, half o.'s =. Avoir son —, to have o.'s =; prendre son —, to take √ o.'s =.

SOULAGEMENT [soulaïman] n. m. 1. || § (à, from) relief (removal of bodily or mental evil); 2. § (th.) alleviation; 3. § (of pain) alleviation; assuagement; allayment; relief; 4. § (th.) solace; 5. § (pers.) assistance; aid.

SOULAGER, v. a. 1. || to relieve (of a burden); to ease; 2. || to lighten (a beam, floor, &c., of part of its weight); 3. || to lighten (a ship); 4. § to alleviate (a th.); 5. § to assuage (pain); to allay; to alleviate; to relieve; 6. § to relieve (a. o.); 7. § to solace (a. th.); 8. § to assist (a. o.); to aid.

SE SOULAGER, pr. v. 1. || § to relieve o.'s self; 2. § to disburden; 3. || to satisfy nature.

SOULANT, E, adj. ⊕ ⊙ satiating.

SOULARD, n. m. E, n. f.

SOUAS [souâ] n. m. ⊕ solace; consolation.

SOULAUD [soulô] n. m. E, n. f. ⊙ drunkard.

SOULER, v. a. ⊙ (DE, with) 1. to surfeit; to glut; 2. § to satiate; to glut; 3. || to intoxicate; ⊙ to make tipsy, drunk.

SE SOULER, pr. v. ⊙ 1. to surfeit, to glut o.'s self; 2. (DE) to satiate, to glut o.'s self (with); to riot (in); 3. to become √, to get √ intoxicated; to get √ drunk.

SOULEUR, n. f. ⊕ fright.

SOULEVEMENT [soulévman] n. m. 1. || (of waves) heaving; rising; 2. § indignation; 3. § revolt; insurrection; rising.

— de cœur, rising, turning of the stomach.

SOULEVER [soulvé] v. a. 1. || to raise (a. th. heavy to a small height); to lift; (to lift up); to take √ up; (to give √ (a. th.) a lift); 2. || to heave √; (to heave √ up; "to upheave; 3. || to bear √ up; "to upbear √; 4. || to hold √ up; 5. || to raise; to lift up; 6. § to rouse to action; to rouse; to excite; to urge on; 7. § to urge; to excite; to stir; to stir up; "to be the stirrer of; (to work up; 8. § to blow √ (excite); "to tempt; 9. § to revolt; to rouse the indignation of; to render, to make √ indignant; to work up; 10. § to revolt; to excite, to rouse, to urge to revolt; to rouse, to urge to insurrection; to raise; 11. § to raise (a question); "to moot; (to start; 12. (agr.) to turn up; 13. (nav.) to weigh.

1. Il est difficile de — un fardeau si pesant, it is difficult to raise, to lift so heavy a weight. 2. — les vagues, to heave the waves; — l'Océan, to heave, to upheave the Ocean. 5. — un voile, to raise, to lift up a veil.

SE SOULEVER, pr. v. 1. (pers., animals) to raise o.'s self (a little); to rise √; to rise √ up; 2. || (th.) to heave √; 3.

|| (of waves) to rise √; to swell √; 4. § to rouse; to be roused, urged to action; 5. § to raise an outcry; 6. § to revolt; to be roused, urged to indignation; to be indignant; 7. § to rise √; to revolt; to rebel; to rise √ in insurrection; to rise √ in arms; to make √ a stand.

SOULEVER [soulvé] v. n. (of the stomach) to rise √; to turn.

Le cœur lui soulève, his stomach rises, turns.

Faire — le cœur à q. u., to turn a. o.'s stomach; to make √ a. o.'s stomach rise.

SOUPLIER, n. m. 1. shoe (for the feet); 2. (veter.) coffin.

— de bal, de danse, dancing shoe; — de Notre-Dame, (bot.) Lady's slipper; — de troupe, ammunition =. Sans —s, without =s; "shoeless; unshod. N'avoir point de —s, to have no =s to o.'s feet; épargner ses —s, to save = leather; être dans ses petits —s, to be in a critical, awkward situation; faire des —s pour q. u., to make √ a. o.'s =s; mettre des —s à q. u., to put √ on a. o.'s =s; ôter les —s à q. u., to take √, to pull off a. o.'s =s.

SOUPLIER - BOTTE, n. m., pl. SOULIERS-BOTTES, Blucher boot.

SOUIGNER [soulinn-yé] v. a. to underline; to score.

SOULOIR, v. n. ⊕ to be wont, accustomed; to use.

[SOULOIR was used in the imperfect only.]

SOUTE, n. f. SOUTE, (law) payment made by a party to a joint owner on division to equalize the value of the parts divided.

SOUQUETTER, v. a. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) (à, to) 1. || to subdue; to subject; to bring √ under subjection; to subjugate; to overcome √; to master; 2. § to subject (make subservient); (to bring √ under; 3. § to subject (make accountable); 4. § to submit; to refer; 5. § to submit (propose).

1. — un pays, to subdue, to subject a country. 4. — q. ch. au jugement de q. u., to submit, to refer a. th. to a. o.'s judgment. 5. — une question à q. u., to submit a question to a. o.

SOUQUIS, E, pa. p. (V. senses of SOUQUETTER) (à, to) 1. in subjection to; 2. submissive; "submiss; 3. obsequious; 4. dutiful.

Non, peu —, (V. senses) 1. || unsubdued; unsubjected; 2. § unsubmissive; 3. § unobsequious; 4. § undutiful.

SE SOUQUETTER, pr. v. (à, to) 1. || to submit (surrender); to yield; 2. § to submit; to give √ obedience; 3. § to submit; to yield; to give √ way; (to truckle; (to succumb; 4. § (à, with) to comply; 5. (à, to) to engage; to undertake √; to consent.

SOUSSION, n. f. (à, to) 1. || subjection; submission; subdual; 2. § submission; 3. § submissiveness; 4. § obedience; 5. § obsequiousness; 6. § mark of respect; 7. § demonstration of respect; 8. (adm.) tender (for a contract); 9. (law) undertaking; 10. (law) bond; 11. (pub. works) contract; deed of contract.

— cachetée, sealed tender. Avec —, 1. submissively (to); 2. obediently; 3. dutifully; 4. subsequiously; en toute —, in all submission; par — pour, 1. in submission to; 2. in obedience to; 3. in duty to. Faire sa — à, 1. to submit to; 2. to give √ obedience to; 3. (law) to undertake √.

SOUSSIONNAIRE, n. m. f. (adm.) tendering party; party tendering.

SOUSSIONNER, v. a. (adm.) to tender for; to make √ a tender for.

SOUSSIONNER, v. n. (adm.) to tender (for a contract).

SOUPAPE, n. f. 1. plug; 2. (tech.) valve.

— dormante, (tech.) fixed valve. — à air, air- =; — d'aspiration, exhaust-

ing, exhaustion =; — à clapet, *clack* =; *clack-door*; — à gorge, *throatle* =; — de sortie, (tech.) *eduction* =; — de sûreté, *safety* =. Appareil de —s, =-gear; boîte à —, =-box; porte de —, =-door; système de —s, *set of* =s. À —, *valved*; with a =. Qui a de nombreuses —s, *many-valved*.

SOUPÇON, n. m. 1. *suspicion*; 2. *surmise*; 3. *taste* (small quantity); 4. *smack*.

À l'abri du —, *unsuspected*; avec —, *suspiciously*; de manière à exciter les —s, *suspiciously*; sans —, 1. *unsuspecting*; *unsuspicious*; 2. *unsuspiciously*; sans éveiller, exciter le —, *unsuspectedly*. Avoir, concevoir, former des —s (sur), *to entertain a suspicion (of)*; *to suspect* (...); dissiper les —s, *to remove suspicion*.

SOUPÇONNABLE, adj. *suspicious*; liable to be suspected.

SOUPÇONNER, v. a. 1. *to suspect*; *to have a suspicion of*; 2. *to surmise*.

Faire —, *to make* √, *to render* (a. o.) *suspicious*. Qui ne soupçonne pas, *unsuspecting*.

[SOUPÇONNER conj. neg. or inter. requires the subj.]

SOUPÇONNÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *suspected*; 2. *surmised*.

Non —, *unsuspected*.

SOUPÇONNEUX (-euse), adj. *suspicious* (inclined to suspect others).

Non, peu —, *unsuspicious*. Caractère —, *suspiciousness*. Rendre q. u. —, *to render*, *to make* √ a. o. *suspicious*.

SOUPE, n. f. 1. *soup*; 2. *slice of bread for soup*; 3. *dinner*.

— grasse, *meat soup*; — maigre, 1. *butter* =; 2. *vegetable* =. — aux herbes, *vegetable* =; — au lait, 1. *milk-porridge*; 2. *cream-colour*; — de lait, *cream-colour*. De la — à perroquet, *bread steeped in wine*; — à la purée, *pea* =; — à la tortue, *turtle* =. Dès la —, *from the beginning of the meal*. Dresser, tremper la —, *to soak the bread in the* =; tailler la —, *to cut* √ *bread into the* =.

SOUPENTE, n. f. 1. *loft*; 2. (of carriages) *brace*; 3. (of horses) *strap*.

SOUPÉ,

SOUPER, n. m. 1. *supper*; 2. *supper-time*.

SOUPER, v. n. *to sup*; *to eat* √ *supper*.

Temps de —, *supper-time*. Sans —, *without a* =; *supperless*. Se coucher sans —, *to go* √ *to bed supperless*; donner à — à, *faire* —, *to sup*.

SOUPESER [souple] v. a. *to weigh* with the hand; *to weigh*.

SOUPEUR, n. m. *person that eats supper*.

SOUPIED [soupié] n. m. V. SOUS-PIED.

SOUPIERE, n. f. *tureen*; *soup-tureen*.

SOUPIR, n. m. 1. *sigh*; —s, (pl.) *sighing*, sing.; 2. *gasp*; 3. *breath*; *breathing*; 4. (mus.) *crotchet-rest*.

Ardent —, *ardent sigh*; demi —, (mus.) *quaver-rest*; dernier —, 1. *last* =; 2. *last breath*; *last*; 3. *last gasp*; *last*; grand, gros, profond —, *deep*, *heavy* =; — vital, *life-throb*. Quart de —, (mus.) *semiquaver-rest*. Jusqu'à son dernier —, *to the last gasp*. Arrêter, étouffer, retenir ses —s, *to restrain o.'s* =; consumer en —s, *to sigh away*; jeter, pousser un —, *to heave*, *to fetch*, *to give* √ a =; pousser un profond —, *to sigh heavily*; *to heave a deep* =; recueillir les derniers —s de q. u., *to close* √ a. o.'s eyes; rendre le dernier —, *to breathe o.'s last*; *to draw* √ o.'s last breath; *to yield o.'s breath*; * *to gasp o.'s latest, last breath*.

SOUPIRAIL [-ra-y] n. m., pl. SOUPIRAUX, *ventiduct*; *air-hole*; *vent-hole*.

SOUPIRANT, n. m. (wooder; *sutor*. SOUPIRER, v. n. 1. √ (DE, for) *to sigh*; 2. √ *to gasp*; 3. √ (APRÈS, POUR, for) *to sigh*; *to long*; 4. √ (of the wind) *to sigh*; *to whisper*.

— convulsivement, *to gasp*; — profondément, *to sigh heavily*.

SOUPIRER, v. a. ** √ *to sigh*; *to breathe*; * *to breathe forth*.

SOUPLE, adj. 1. √ *supple*; *pliant*; *flexible*; 2. √ *touch*; 3. √ *supple*; *compliant*; *yielding*.

SOUPLEMENT, adv. ‡ 1. √ *pliantly*; *flexibly*; 2. √ *toughly*; 3. *compliantly*; *with suppleness*.

SOUPLESSE, n. f. 1. √ *suppleness*; *pliancy*; *flexibility*; *flexibleness*; 2. √ *toughness*; 3. √ *suppleness*; *readiness of compliance*; *facility*; 4. √ —s, (pl.) *artful, cunning tricks*; *tricks*, pl.

Tours de —, *artful, cunning tricks*; *tricks*, pl.

SOUQUENILLE [soukni-y] n. f. 1. *stable-coat*; 2. *worn-out coat*.

SOURCE, n. f. 1. √ *spring* (of water); 2. √ *spring* (place whence water springs); 3. √ *source* (of springs, streams); 4. √ *well-spring*; 5. √ *fountain*; *fountain-head*; * *fount*; 6. √ *source* (place where a. th. originates); 7. √ *source* (cause); *spring*; *fountain*; * *fount*; *rise*; 8. √ *source* (text of writers).

Grande —, (V. senses) *head spring*; — intermittente, *circulating fountain*; — salée, *salt spring*; saline. — d'eau, 1. *spring*; 2. (mining) *water-feeder*; *feeder of water*. De — originale, *originally*. Avoir, prendre sa —, *to take* √, *to have o.'s rise*; couler de —, *to flow naturally*; puiser à la —, *remonter à la —*, *to get* √ *at the fountain-head*; tenir q. ch. de bonne —s, *to have a. th. from good authority*; tirer sa —, (th.) 1. √ *to take* √ o.'s rise; 2. √ *to derive o.'s origin*.

SOURCIER, n. m. ‡ *person who pretends to have peculiar means of finding springs*.

SOURCIL [sourci] n. m. *eye-brow*; *brow*.

— touffu, *bushy eye-brow*. À —s ..., —-browed; à —s épais, *beetle-browed*.

Froncer le —, 1. *to knit*, *to bend* √ *the eye-brows*, *brows*; 2. *to frown*.

SOURCIL-IER, IERE, adj. (anat.) *superciliary*.

SOURCILLER [sourci-yé] v. n. *to knit* √, *to bend* √ o.'s eye-brows, brows; *to frown*.

Sans —, (V. senses) *without frowning*; *without a frown*. Qui ne sourcille pas, *inflexible*.

SOURCILLER [sourci-yé] v. n. *to spring* √ out (in small springs).

SOURCILLEUX (-euse), adj. 1. ** *cloud-topped*; *cloud-capped*; *cloud-touching*; *cloud-ascending*; 2. (of the brow) *haughty*; *proud*; 3. (of the brow) *care-worn*; *melancholy*; *uneasy*.

SOURD, E, adj. 1. √ *deaf* (that does not hear); 2. √ (à, to) *deaf*; *deaf*; *insensible*; 3. √ *secret*; *underhand*; 4. (of files) *dead*; 5. (of lanterns) *dark*; 6. (of noise) *rumbling*; 7. (of pain) *dull*; 8. (of sound) *dull*; *deaf*; 9. (of the voice) *hollow*; 10. (math.) *surd*.

— et muet, *deaf and dumb* (where dumbness is independent of deafness); — muet, *deaf and dumb* (where dumbness is the consequence of deafness).

— comme un pot, — à n'entendre pas Dieu tonner, *as deaf as a beetle*, *as a post*. Devenir —, *to become* √, *to get* √, *to grow* √ *deaf*; *faire la — oreille à*, *to turn a deaf ear to*; *rendre —*, *to deafen*.

SOURD, n. m. E, n. f. *deaf person*. — muet, *deaf and dumb person*.

Faire le —, *to turn a deaf ear to*; il n'est pire —, *il n'est point de pire —*

que celui qui ne veut pas entendre, *none so deaf as they that won't hear*.

SOURD, n. m. (ent.) V. SALAMANDRE.

SOURDAUD [sourdô] n. m. E, n. f. (person hard of hearing).

SOURDEMENT, adv. 1. *without noise*; 2. *with a rumbling noise*; 3. *with a hollow voice*; 4. *secretly*; *in an underhanded manner*; 5. (of sound) *dully*.

SOURDINE, n. f. 1. (of trumpets) *sordet*; *sordine*; 2. (sing.) (horol.) *sourdine*, sing.; *dumb parts*, pl.; 3. (mus.) *mute*.

À la —, *secretly*; (by the sly).

SOURDON, n. m. (conch.) (species) *cockle*.

SOURICEAU, n. m. *little mouse*.

SOURICIERE, n. f. *mouse-trap*.

Se jeter, se mettre dans la —, *to get o.'s neck into a noose*.

SOURIQUOIS, E, adj. ‡ (jest.) *of mice*; *micy*.

Gent —e, *people* —, *nation* —e, *micy tribe*.

SOURIRE, v. n. (conj. like RIRE) 1. √ (pers.) (DE, at) *to smile* (at a. th.); *to give* √ a *smile*; 2. √ (pers.) (à, at, on, upon) *to smile* (at, on a. o.); 3. √ *to smile* (on, upon); *to countenance* (...); *to favour* (...); *to be propitious* (to); 4. √ (th.) (à) *to please* (...); *to be agreeable* (to); 5. √ (th.) (à, ...) *to delight*.

3. La fortune lui sourit. *fortune smiled on him*, *favoured him*. 4. Cette affaire lui sourit, *this affair pleased him*.

— avec affectation, *to smirk*. Air souriant, *smiling air*; *smilingness*; *personne qui sourit*, *smiler*. En souriant, *smilingly*.

SOURIRE, n. m. 1. *smile*; 2. (b. s.) *smirk*.

— affecté, *smirk*. Avoir le, un — ..., *to have a ... smile*; *faire un —*, *to give* √ a *smile*.

SOURIS, n. m. * *smile*.

SOURIS, n. f. 1. (mam.) (genus) *mouse*; 2. *mouse-colour*; 3. (of a leg of mutton) *venison-bit*.

— domestique, (species) *mouse*. Chasseur, preneur de —, *mouser*. Être bon pour les —, être bon chasseur, preneur de —, *to be a good mouser*. Chasser, prendre des —, *to mouse*; *prendre une —*, *to catch* √ a =.

SOURNOIS, E, adj. *cunning*; *sly*.

Avoir l'air —, *to look sly*.

SOURNOIS, n. m. E, n. f. *sly person*; 4. *sly-boots*.

SOUS, prep. 1. √ *under*; 2. √ (of place) *below*; *beneath*; 3. √ *with*; 4. √ *on*; *upon*; 5. √ *under the cover*, *pretext of*; 6. (comp.) *sub*; *deputy*; 7. (adm.) (of directors) *deputy*; 8. (geog.) *below*.

3. — le bon plaisir de q. u., *with a. o.'s will and pleasure*. 4. — certaines conditions, *upon certain conditions*.

SOUS-AFFERMER, v. a. 1. *to under-let* √; 2. *to take* √ *an under-lease of*.

SOUS-AGENT, n. m. *subagent*; *under-agent*.

SOUS-AIDE, n. m. f. *under-assistant*.

SOUS-AMENDEMENT, n. m. 1. *amendment to an amendment*; 2. *second*, *third*. &c. *amendment*.

SOUS-AMENDER, v. a. *to make* √ *an amendment to the amendment of*.

SOUS-ARRISSEAU, n. m. 1. *under-shrub*; 2. (bot.) *suffrutex*.

SOUS-BAIL, n. m. *under-lease*.

SOUS-BARBE, n. f. (of horses) *hinder part of the lower jaw*.

SOUS-BIBLIOTHECAIRE, n. m. *under-librarian*; *sublibrarian*.

SOUS-CHANTRE, n. m. *subchanter*.

SOUS-CHEF, n. m. (adm.) *second head-clerk*.

SOUS-CLAVIER, IERE, adj. (anat.) *subclavian*.

SOUS-CLAVIER, n. m. (anat.) *sub-clavius*.

SOUS-COMITÉ, n. m. *subcommittee*.
 SOUS-COMMISSAIRE, n. m. (nav.) *issuing commissary*.
 SOUS-CONTREFORT, n. m., pl. —s, (of boots, shoes) *stiffener*.
 SOUS-COSTAL, adj. (anat.) *subcostal*.
 SOUSCRIPTEUR, n. m. 1. (pour, to) *subscriber*; 2. (com.) (of policies of insurance) *underwriter*; *insurer*.
 SOUSCRIPTION [souscription] n. f. 1. (à, to) *subscription*; *signature*; 2. *form accompanying the signature*; 3. *subscription (engagement)*; 4. (fin.) *contribution (to a loan)*.
 SOUSCRIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like ÉCRIRE) *to subscribe*; *to sign*.
 SOUSCRIT, E, pa. p. 1. *subscribed*; *signed*; 2. (Gr. gram.) *subscript*.
 SOUSCRIRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like ÉCRIRE) 1. *to subscribe (a sum of money)*; 2. *to subscribe (engage to purchase)*; 3. *to subscribe*; *to assent*; 4. (insurance) *to underwrite*.
 SOUS-CUTANÉ, E, adj. (anat.) *subcutaneous*.
 SOUS-DÉLÈGUE, n. m. *subdelegate*.
 SOUS-DÉLEGUER, v. a. *to subdelegate*.
 SOUS-DIACONAT, n. m. *subdeaconry*; *subdeaconship*.
 SOUS-DIACRE, n. m. *subdeacon*.
 SOUS-DIVISER, v. a. *to subdivide*.
 SOUS-DOMINANTE, n. f. (mus.) *subdominant*.
 SOUS-DOUBLE, adj. (math.) *subduplex*.
 SOUS-DOUBLE, E, adj. (math.) *subduplicate*.
 SOUS-DOYEN, n. m. *subdean*.
 SOUS-DOYENNE, n. m. *subdeanery*.
 SOUS-ENTENDRE, v. a. 1. *to understand* *✓* (mean without expressing); 2. (gram.) *to understand* *✓*.
 SOUS-ENTENDU, E, pa. p. *understood*; *unexpressed*.
 SOUS-ENTENDU, n. m. *thing understood*.
 Quelque —, *something understood*.
 SOUS-ENTENTE, n. f. *mental reservation*.
 SOUS-ENTREPRENEUR, n. m. (pub. works) *subcontractor*.
 SOUS-ESPECE, n. f. (did.) *subspecies*.
 SOUS-FERME, n. f. (law) *under-lease*.
 SOUS-FERMER, v. a. V. SOUS-AFFERMER.
 SOUS-FERMIER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. (law) *under-lessee*.
 SOUS-FONDATION, n. f. (engin.) (of roads) *subpavement*.
 SOUS-FRÈTER, v. a. (com. nav.) *to underlet* *✓*.
 SOUS-GARANTIE, n. f. (law) *counterbond*.
 SOUS-GARDE, n. f. (of fire-arms) *trigger-guard*; *guard*.
 SOUS-GORGE, n. f. (of bridies) *throat-band*.
 SOUS-GOUVERNEUR, n. m. 1. *undergovernor*; 2. (law) *subtutor*.
 SOUS-GREFFIER, n. m. *deputy registrar*.
 SOUS-INFÉODATION, n. f. (law) *subinféudation*.
 SOUS-LIEUTENANCE, n. f. 1. (artil.) *sublieutenancy*; 2. (mil.) *ensigncy*; 3. (nav.) *second lieutenancy*.
 SOUS-LIEUTENANT, n. m. 1. (artil.) *sublieutenant*; 2. (mil.) *ensign*; 3. (nav.) *second lieutenant*.
 SOUS-LOCATAIRE, n. m. f. *under-tenant*.
 SOUS-LOCATION, n. f. *underletting*; *under-tenancy*.
 SOUS-LOUER, v. a. 1. *to underlet* *✓*; 2. *to underhire*.
 Personne qui sous-loue, *underletter*.
 SOUS-MAÎTRE, n. m. *assistant at a school*; *assistant*; *usher*.

SOUS-MAÎTRESSE, n. f. (of schools) *governess*; *mistress*.
 SOUS-MARIN, E, adj. 1. *submarine*; 2. *submersed*; *submerge*; 3. (of currents) *underset*; *under*.
 SOUS-MAXILLAIRE, adj. (anat.) *submaxillary*.
 SOUS-MULTIPLE, n. m. (arith.) *submultiple*.
 SOUS-NORMALE, n. f. (geom.) 1. *subnormal*; 2. *subperpendicular*.
 SOUS-ŒUVRE, n. m. (build.) *underpinning*.
 Reprise en —, *underpinning*.
 Reprendre en —, (build.) *to underpin*.
 SOUS-ORDRE, n. m. 1. *subordinate*; 2. (law) *distribution among his creditors of a sum recovered by a creditor*.
 En —, 1. *subordinate*; 2. *subordinately*.
 SOUS-PERPENDICULAIRE, n. f. *subperpendicular*.
 SOUS-PIED, n. m. (of trowsers) *strap*; *foot-strap*.
 SOUS-PRÉCEPTEUR, n. m. 1. *undertutor*; 2. (law) *subtutor*.
 SOUS-PRÉFECTURE, n. f. *subprefecture*.
 SOUS-PRÉFET, n. m. *sub-prefect*.
 SOUS-PRIEUR, n. m. *subprior*.
 SOUS-RECTEUR, n. m. *subrector*.
 SOUS-SAVON, n. m. (chem.) *subsoap*.
 SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE, n. m. *undersecretary*.
 SOUS-SECRÉTARIAT, n. m. *undersecretariat*.
 SOUS-SEL, n. m. (chem.) *subsalt*.
 SOUSSIGNE, E, pa. p. *undersigned*; *underwritten*.
 Je —, nous —s, I, we the =.
 SOUS-SOL, n. m. (agr.) *subsoil*; *substratum*.
 SOUS-TANGENTE, n. f. (geom.) *subtangent*.
 SOUS-TENDANTE, n. f. (geom.) *subtense*; *chord-line*.
 SOUS-TENDRE, v. a. (geom.) *to subtend*.
 SOUS-TITRE, n. m. (print.) *subhead*.
 SOUSTRACTION [soustraction] n. f. 1. *taking away*; 2. (arith.) *subtraction*; 3. (law) *subtraction*.
 SOUSTRAIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like TRAIRE) 1. *to remove*; *to take away*; 2. *to take away*; 3. *to take away*; 4. (arith.) *to subtract*.
 Nombre à —, (arith.) *subtrahend*; *number dont il faut —*, (arith.) *minuend*.
 Qui tend à —, *subtractive*.
 SE SOUSTRAIRE, pr. v. 1. *to escape* (from); *to avoid* (...); *to flee* (from); *to fly* (...); 2. *to flee* (from); *to exempt o.'s self*; 3. *to flee* (from); *to elope*.
 — aux poursuites de la justice, *to abscond*.
 Pouvoir — à, *to be exempt from*; *to have an exemption from*; *to pretend* — à, *to claim an exemption from*.
 Personne qui se soustrait aux poursuites de la justice, *absconder*.
 SOUS-TRAITANT, n. m. (pub. works) *subcontractor*.
 SOUS-TRAITÉ, n. m. (pub. works) *subcontract*.
 SOUS-TRAIRE, v. n. (pub. works) *to make a subcontract*; *to subcontract*.
 SOUS-TRIPLE, adj. (math.) *subtriple*.
 SOUS-TRIPLE, E, adj. (math.) *subtriple*.
 SOUSTYLAIRE, n. f. (dial.) *substyle*; *substylar line*.
 De —, *substylar*.
 SOUS-VARIÉTÉ, n. f. (did.) *subvariety*.
 SOUS-VENTRIÈRE, n. f. *belly-band*.
 SOUTACHE, n. f. *braid*.
 SOUTACHER, v. a. (need.) *to braid*.

SOUTANE, n. f. 1. *cassock*; 2. *cloth* (ecclesiastical state).
 Vêtu d'une —, *cassocked*.
 SOUTANELLE, n. f. *short cassock*.
 SOUTE, n. f. (law) V. SOULTE.
 SOUTE, n. f. (nav.) *store-room*; *room*.
 — à charbon, *coal-closet*; *coal-hole*; *coal-house*; — aux poudres, *powder-magazine*; *magazine*; *powder-room*.
 Gardien de la — aux poudres, *yeoman of the powder-room*.
 SOUTENABLE [soutnabl'] adj. 1. *sustainable*; 2. *supportable*; 3. *tenable*; 4. (mil.) *tenable*.
 Non —, 1. *unsustainable*; 2. *unsupportable*; 3. *untenable*; 4. (mil.) *untenable*.
 Etat —, *supportableness*.
 SOUTENANT [soutnan] n. m. (school.) *mooter*.
 SOUTÈNEMENT [soutènnan] n. m. SOUTÈNEMENT [soutènnan] n. m. 1. (build.) *support*; 2. (law) *written explanation (in support of an account)*.
 Mur de —, 1. *retaining-wall*; 2. *breast-wall*.
 Mettre un — à, *servir de* — à, *to retain*.
 SOUTENEUR [soutneur] n. m. (b. s.) *supporter* (of bad things).
 SOUTENIR [soutnir] v. a. (conj. like TENIR) 1. *to support*; *to sustain*; *to bear* *✓* up; *to bear* *✓*; *to uphold* *✓*; *to keep* *✓* up; *to hold* *✓* up; 2. *to prop* up; *to prop*; 3. *to sustain*; *to strengthen*; *to support*; 4. *to sustain*; *to support*; *to bear* *✓*; 5. *to maintain* (provide for the sustenance of); *to support*; 6. *to maintain*; *to sustain*; *to support*; *to bear* *✓*; *to uphold* *✓*; *to keep* *✓* up; 7. *to support*; *to countenance*; *to uphold* *✓*; *to favour*; 8. *to maintain*; *to assert*; *to affirm*; 9. *to sustain* (give courage to); 10. *to maintain* (defend); *to support*; *to sustain*; *to uphold* *✓*; *to second*; *to abide* *✓* by; *to stand* *✓* by; *to stand* *✓* up for; *to back*; 11. (b. s.) *to abet*; 12. *to sustain* (resist); *to stand* *✓*; 13. *to support*; *to endure*; *to bear* *✓*; *to bear* *✓* up against; 14. *to sustain* (a character, part); 15. *to afford* (an expense); 16. *to maintain* (a proposition); 17. *to sustain* (a thesis); 18. *to wage* (war); 19. (man.) *to keep* *✓* up (horses); 20. (mil.) *to support*; 21. (mil.) *to sustain* (a siege); *to hold* *✓* out; 22. (mus.) *to sustain* (a note).
 1. — un bâtiment, une muraille, *to support*, *to sustain*, *to bear* up, *to bear* a building, a wall. 2. — une chose près de tomber, *to prop* up a. th. ready to fall. 3. Les aliments soutiennent le corps, *food sustains, strengthens, supports the body*. 4. — le poids des affaires, *to sustain*, *to support*, *to bear the weight of affairs*. 5. — une famille, *to maintain*, *to support a family*. 6. — la dignité, le rang, *to maintain*, *to sustain*, *to support*, *to bear*, *to uphold*, *to keep up dignity, rank*.
 — (par les armes), *to assert*; *to maintain*; — (en avant), *to bear* *✓* on; — (jusqu'au bout), *to bear* *✓* out; — (par l'eau), 1. *to waft* up; 2. *to waft* up; *to bear* *✓* up; — (en élevant), *to prop*; — (à une hauteur), *to bear* *✓* up; — (avec la main), *to hold* *✓* up.
 Pour —, (V. senses) *to support* for the support of. Personne qui soutient, (V. senses) *to maintain*; *supporter*.
 SOUTENU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of SOUTENIR) 1. *unremitting*; 2. *continued*; 3. (of style) *elevated*; *lofty*.
 Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unsupported*; *unsustained*; 2. *unproppe*d; 3. *unsustained*; 4. *unsupported*; 5. *uncountenanced*; 6. *unseconded*; *unbacked*; 7. *unabetted*.
 SE SOUTENIR, pr. v. 1. *to support*, *to sustain o.'s self*; *to keep* *✓* o.'s self up; *to keep* *✓* up; 2. *to stand* *✓*; *to stand* *✓* upright; 3. *to stand* *✓* firm; *to stand* *✓*; *to keep* *✓* up; 4. *to sustain o.'s self*; *to keep* *✓* up; *to*

hold \sqrt up; 5. \S to bear \sqrt up; 6. \S to buoy up; 7. \S (pers.) to hold out (well); to wear \sqrt o.'s age (well); 8. \S to preserve, to continue o.'s success; to succeed; to go \sqrt on; to get \sqrt on; 9. \S (constr.) to withstand; to resist; 10. (of textile fabrics) to be firm (not to get soft); 11. (law) to lie \sqrt .

Ne pas —, (V. senses) \S to flag; not to keep \sqrt up. — sur l'eau, to buoy; to be buoyed up. Qui ne se soutient pas, (V. senses) \S unflagging.

SOUTERRAIN, E, adj. 1. \parallel underground; subterranean; subterranean; 2. \S secret; underhand.

Lieu —, = place; underground. Employer des voies —es, \S (b. s.) to employ underhand practices.

SOUTERRAIN, n. m. 1. subterranean, subterranean place; 2. cave; 3. vault; 4. (engin.) tunnel; 5. —s, (pl.) (engin.) tunneling, sing.; 6. (mining) underground.

Construction de —s, (engin.) tunneling; puits de —, (engin.) tunnel-pit; tunnel-shaft. Construire, faire un — à, to tunnel; enfermer dans un —, to cave.

SOUTIEN [soutyin] n. m. 1. \parallel support; stay; prop; 2. \parallel stiffening; 3. \S support; stay; prop; staff; 4. \S support; maintenance; upholding; 5. \S support; maintenance; sustenance; sustentation; 6. \S (pers.) sustainer; staff; 7. \S (pers.) upholder; vindicator; 8. (bot.) fulcrum; 9. (law) contentment.

Sans —, 1. \parallel \S unsupported; unpropped; 2. \S unsustained; 3. \S unfriended.

SOUTIRAGE, n. m. (of liquors) drawing off; racking.

SOUTIRER, v. a. 1. to draw \sqrt off (a liquor); to rack; to rack off; 2. \S (à, of) to get \sqrt (a. th.) out (of a. o.).

SOUVENANCE [souvnanse] n. f. \dagger recollection; remembrance.

Avoir — de, to remember; \dagger to remember o.'s self; to recollect; to have a recollection of.

SOUVENEZ-VOUS-DE-MOI, n. m. (bot.) marsh scorpion-grass.

SOUVENIR [souvni] (SE) pr. v. (conj. like TENIR) 1. (DE, ...) to remember; to recollect; to bear \sqrt in mind; to call to mind; \dagger to remember o.'s self; 2. (DE) to remember (be grateful for) (...); not to be unmindful (of).

Ne pas — de, (V. senses) not to remember (be grateful for); to be unmindful of. Faire souvenir q. u. de q. ch., to remind a. o. of a. th.; (to put \sqrt a. o. in mind of a. th. Chose qui fait souvenir, remembrancer. Autant qu'il m'en souviennne, autant que je puis m'en souvenir, to the best of my memory, recollection; depuis qu'on peut —, within o.'s remembrance; dont on ne se souvient pas, that one does not —, recollect; \dagger unremembered; il me souvient (de), I remember (unintentionally) (to); I recollect (pr. p.); it recurs to me (that); it recurs to my mind (that); s'il m'en souvient bien, if I remember rightly, aright.

SOUVENIR [souvni] n. m. 1. remembrance; recollection; 2. memory; 3. remembrancer; memorial; 4. keepsake; 5. memorandum-book; 6. letter-rack.

Antérieur à ses —s, before o.'s recollection, memory. En —, for a keepsake; en — de, in remembrance, memory of. Avoir un — de, to have some — of; avoir, conserver, garder dans son —, to bear \sqrt in remembrance, mind; to recollect; n'avoir pas le — de q. ch., to have no — of a. th.; dater de ses —s, (th.) to be within o.'s memory; être dans le —, être présent au — de q. u., to be within a. o.'s —; perpétuer le — de, to perpetuate the re-

membrance of; to memorize; rappeler q. ch. au — de q. u., to remind a. o. of a. th.; (to put \sqrt a. o. in mind of a. th.; to bring \sqrt a. th. to a. o.'s remembrance; rappeler à q. u. le — de q. ch., to bring \sqrt a. th. to a. o.'s remembrance; rappeler q. u. au bon — de q. u., to remember a. o. kindly to a. o.; to give \sqrt a. o.'s kind remembrances to a. o.; recueillir ses —s, to recollect o.'s self. Dont on n'a pas conservé le —, unremembered; unrecorded; unregistered. Rappelez-moi à son —, à son bon —, give my kind remembrances to him.

SOUVENT, adv. often; frequently; not unfrequently; not unoften; \dagger oft; \dagger oftentimes; \dagger oftentimes; \dagger many a time and oft.

Aussi — que, as often, frequently as; peu —, unfrequently; rarely; (seldom).

SOUVENTEFOIS, adv. \dagger often; oftentimes.

SOVERAIN [souvrai] E, adj. 1. sovereign; 2. sovereign; superlative; 3. (b. s.) sovereign.

Au — degré, sovereignly; to a sovereign degree.

SOVERAIN, n. m. E, n. f. 1. sovereign; 2. sovereign (English gold coin). Petit —, minor —.

SOVERAINEMENT [souvraînement] adv. 1. sovereignly; 2. sovereignly; superlatively; 3. (b. s.) sovereignly.

SOVERAINETE [souvraîneté] n. f. 1. sovereignty; dominion; 2. (sing.) dominions (territory), pl.

SOY [soi] n. m. soy (Japan sauce).

SOYEUX [soi-yé] SE, adj. 1. silky; silken; 2. (bot.) silky; sericeous.

Nature soyeuse, silky.

S. P., initial letters of SAINT-PÈRE, His Holiness; Holy Father.

SPACIEUSEMENT [spacieusement] adv. spaciously.

SPACIEUX [—é] SE, adj. 1. spacious; 2. roomy.

Nature spacieuse, 1. spaciousness; 2. roominess; vaisseau —, (nav.) roomer.

SPADASSIN, n. m. (b. s.) fighter.

SPADILLE [spadi-y] n. m. (ombre) spadille.

SPAH, n. m. Spahi (Turkish horse-soldier); Spahie.

SPALME, n. m. (nav.) paying-stuff.

SPALMER, v. a. (nav.) to pay the bottom of (ships).

SPALT [spalt] n. m. (min.) spalt; spelt.

SPARADRAP [—dra] n. m. (med.) sparadrap.

SPARE, n. m. (ich.) gilt-head.

SPARGOULE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) spurrey.

SPARTE, n. m. (bot.) esparto; (mat-weed; (tough feather-grass; (broom).

SPARTERIE, n. f. 1. manufacture of esparto; 2. (sing.) articles of esparto, pi.

SPARTIATE [sparciatt] adj. Spartan.

SPARTIATE [sparciatt] n. m. f. Spartan.

SPASME, n. m. (med.) spasm.

SPASMODIQUE, adj. (med.) spasmodic.

Douleur —, = pain; (crick).

SPASMODIQUE, n. m. (med.) spasmodic.

SPASMOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) spasmodology.

SPATH, n. m. (min.) spar.

— fluor, fluor —; — perlé, pearl —; — pesant, (min.) ponderous, heavy —.

SPATHE, n. f. (bot.) spatha; spathe. À —, spathous.

SPATHIQUE, adj. (min.) sparry; spathic; spathose.

SPATULE, n. f. 1. (orn.) spoon-bill; 2. (pharm.) slice.

— blanche, huppée, (orn.) spoon-bill.

SPECIAL, E, adj. (à, to) 1. special; appropriate; 2. special; special; peculiar; particular; 3. (pers.) professional; 4. (law) special.

Un homme —, a professional man.

SPECIALEMENT [specialman] adv. 1. specially; appropriately; 2. specially; especially; peculiarly; particularly.

SPECIALITÉ, n. f. 1. peculiarity; 2. department; branch, line of business; (line) 3. (fin.) special expense.

SPECIEUSEMENT [spécieusement] adv. speciously.

SPECIEUX [spécieu] SE, adj. specious (apparently right).

Apparence spécieuse, speciousness; caractère —, nature spécieuse, speciousness.

SPECIFICATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. specification; 2. (of patents) specification.

SPECIFIER, v. a. to specify.

SPECIFIÉ, E, pa. p. specified.

Non —, unspecified. Chose —e, specification.

SPECIFIQUE, adj. 1. specific; 2. (med.) specific.

SPECIFIQUE, n. m. (med.) specific.

SPECIFIQUEMENT [spécifiquement] adv. specifically.

SPECIMEN [spécimèn] n. m. specimen.

Livre de —s, (com.) specimen-book.

SPECTACLE, n. m. 1. spectacle; sight; 2. representation; performance; play; 3. theatre; play-house; 4. (theat.) magnificence; pomp.

Un beau —, a fine sight, spectacle; — forain, show. Affiche de —, play-bill, directeur de — forain, show-man; heure du —, play-time; jour de —, play-night; programme de —, play-bill; salle de —, play-house. À —, (of plays) exhibiting magnificence, pomp. Aller au —, to go \sqrt to the theatre, play; se donner en —, to expose o.'s self to public view; être au —, to be at the play; être en —, to be exposed to public view; servir de — à, to be made \sqrt a spectacle to; voir un —, to see \sqrt a sight.

SPECTATEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. spectator; 2. —s, (pl.) (of theatres) audience, sing.

Fonctions, (pl.) rôle (sing.) de —, spectatorship, sing.

SPECTATEUR, TRICE, adj. that is a spectator; looking on.

SPECTRE, n. m. 1. \parallel spectre; 2. \S spectre; phantom.

— solaire, (opt.) spectrum.

SPECULAIRE, adj. (min.) specular.

SPECULATEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. (com.) speculator.

SPECULATEUR, TRICE, adj. (com.) (pers.) speculative.

SPECULATIF, F, VE, adj. speculative.

Peu —, unspeculative. Caractère —, speculativeness.

SPECULATIF, n. m. speculative person, mind.

SPECULATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. speculation; 2. (com.) (sur, in) speculation.

Personne qui se livre à la —, speculator. Dans la —, speculatively; de —, (com.) (th.) speculative. Faire des —s, to make \sqrt speculations; to speculate.

SPECULER, v. a. \dagger to observe.

SPECULER, v. n. 1. to speculate; 2. (com.) (sur, in) to speculate.

Qui spécule, (com.) (pers.) speculative.

SPECULUM [spéculomm] n. m. (surg.) speculum.

SPEE, n. f. V. CÉPÉE.

SPENCER [spincèr] n. m. spencer.

SPERGULE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) spurry.

SPERMACEÏ, n. m. *spermaceï*; *sperm.*
SPERMATIQUE, adj. (anat., physiol.) *spermatic.*
SPERMATOCEÏLE, n. f. (med.) *spermatocele.*
SPERMATOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) *spermatology.*
SPERME, n. m. (anat., physiol.) *sperm.*
 — de baïne, *spermaceï*; *sperm.*
SPERMOPHILE, n. m. (mam.) *ground squirrel.*
 — de Parry, =.
SPHACEÏLE, n. m. (med.) *sphacelus.*
 Frapper de —, to *sphacelate.*
SPHACEÏLE, E, adj. 1. (bot.) *sphacelated*; 2. (med.) *sphacelated.*
 Être —, (med.) to *sphacelate.*
SPHÉNOÏDAL, E, adj.
SPHÉNOÏDE, adj. (anat.) *sphenoid*; *sphenoidal.*
 Os —, = *bone.*
SPHÉNOÏDE, n. m. (anat.) *sphenoid*, *sphenoidal bone.*
SPHERE, n. f. 1. § *sphere*; 2. § *sphere*; orb; orbit; circle; 3. § *sphere*; celestial globe; 4. (astr., geom., phys.) *sphere.*
 — armillaire, artificielle, (astr.) *armillary sphere.* Etude de la —, *use of the globes*; théorie de la —, (sing.), (did.) *spherics*, pl. Dans sa —, § *in*, within o's =; hors de sa — § *out of* o's =. Agrandir, élargir, étendre sa —, to *enlarge* o's =; être, se trouver dans une —, to *move in* a =; former en —, to *sphere*, jeter, lancer hors de sa — §, to *unsphere*; to *throw* √ out of o's =; sortir de sa —, to *leave* √, to *quit* o's =; to *go* √ out of o's =; se trouver dans une —, to *move in* a =.
SPHERICITE, n. f. (did.) *sphericity*; *sphericalness*; *globosity.*
SPHÉRIQUE, adj. 1. *spherical*; *globose*; *globous*; 2. (geom.) *spherical*; 3. (trigon.) *circular.*
 Corps —, *spheric orb*; petit corps —, *spherule.*
SPHÉRIQUEMENT [sferikman] adv. *spherically.*
SPHÉRISTE, n. m. (ant.) *spharista.*
SPHÉRISTÈRE, n. m. (ant.) *spharisterium.*
SPHÉRISTIQUE, adj. (ant.) *spharistic.*
SPHÉRISTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (ant.) *spharistic exercises*, pl.
SPHÉROÏDAL, E, adj. (did.) *spheroidal.*
 Forme — e, *spheroidity.*
SPHÉROÏDE, n. m. (geom.) *spheroid.*
 Forme de —, *spheroidity.*
SPHÉROMÈTRE, n. m. (opt.) *spherometer.*
SPHINCTER [sfinktièr] n. m. (anat.) *sphincter.*
SPHINX, n. m. 1. *sphinx*; 2. (ent.) *sphinx*; 3. (ent.) (genus) *hawk-moth.*
SPIC, n. m. (bot.) *spica.*
SPICA, n. m. (surg.) *spica-bandage.*
SPICONARD, n. m. (bot.) *spikenard.*
SPIGEÏLE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *worm-grass.*
 — anthe!mintique, =.
SPIGELIE, n. f. (bot.) (species) *worm-grass.*
SPINAL, E, adj. 1. (anat.) *spinal*; 2. (of arteries) *spinal*
 “SPINA-VENTOSA” [—vintôza] n. m. (med.) “*spina-ventosa*”.
SPINELLE, n. m. (jewel.) *spinel*; *spinelle.*
SPINOSISME, n. m. *Spinozism.*
SPINOSISTE, n. m. *Spinozist.*
SPIRAL, E, adj. *spiral.*
SPIRAL, n. m. 1. *spiral spring*; 2. (horol.) *spiral*, *pendulum-spring.*
SPIRAÏLE, n. f. 1. *spire*; *volution*; 2. (conch.) *turban*; 3. (geom.) *spiral.*
 Enroulement en —, *volution*. En —, *spirally*; *spiry*. Aller en —, to *wind* √; se rouler en —, to *roll round.*

SPIRATION [spiracion] n. f. (theol.) *spiration.*
SPIRE, n. f. 1. (anc. arch.) *spire* (base of a column); 2. (geom.) *helix*; (screw); 3. (geom.) *revolution of the helix*, *screw.*
SPIRÉE, n. f. (bot.) *meadow-sweet* (genus).
 — filipendule, *dropwort*; — ulmaire, *meadow-sweet* (species).
SPIRITUALISATION [—lizacion] n. f. + (chem.) *spiritualization.*
SPIRITUALISER, v. a. to *spiritualize.*
SPIRITUALISME, n. m. *spiritualism.*
SPIRITUALISTE, n. m. f. *spiritualist.*
SPIRITUALISTE, adj. *spiritualist.*
SPIRITUALITE, n. f. *spirituality.*
SPIRITUEL, LE, adj. 1. § *spiritual* (incorporeal, immaterial); 2. § *spiritual* (not temporal); 3. § *spiritual*; intellectual; mental; 4. § *intelligent*; 5. § *lively*; *witty*; *ingenious.*
 Non, peu —, (V. senses) 1. § *unspiritual*; 2. § *unintelligent*; 3. § *unlively*; 4. § *unwitty*. Dévotion —le, *spirituality*; essence —le, *spirituality*; nature —le, 1. *spirituality*; 2. *liveliness*; *wit*; *wit-tiness.*
SPIRITUEL, n. m. *spirituality* (not temporality).
SPIRITUELLEMENT [—elman] adv. 1. *spiritually* (incorporeally, immaterially); 2. *wittily*; 3. *ingeniously.*
SPIRITUEUX [—eù] SE, adj. *spirituous.*
 Liqueur spiritueuse, = *liquor*; ardent spirit; *spirit*. Propriété spiritueuse, *spirituousness.*
SPIRITUEUX [—eù] n. m. *spirit*; ardent spirit.
 — de la première distillation, (distil.) *aqua vitæ*. Commerce des —, *spirit-business*, *trade*; débit de —, *gin-shop*; débitant, débitante de —, *retailer of spirits*; *dealer in spirits.*
SPLANCHNIQUE [splanknik] adj. (anat.) *splanchnic.*
SPLANCHOLOGIE [splanknoloji] n. f. (did.) *splanchnology* (doctrine of the viscera).
SPLEEN [splin] n. m. *spleen*, sing.; (dismals, pl.) *blue devils*, pl.
 Personne atteinte du —, *splenetic*. Atteint de —, *splenetic*; avoir le —, to *have the spleen*; to *be splenetic.*
SPLÉNEUR, n. f. 1. “§ *splendour*; *refulgence*; *brightness*; 2. § *splendour*; *lustre*; *brilliance*; 3. § *splendour*; *magnificence*; *pomp.*
SPLÉNIDE, adj. § *splendid*; *magnificent*; *sumptuous.*
SPLÉNIDEMENT [—didman] adv. § *splendidly*; *magnificently*; *sumptuously.*
SPLÉNIQUE, adj. (anat.) *splenic.*
SPOLIA-TEUR, n. m. *TRICE*, n. f. *spoiler*; *despoiler.*
SPOLIA-TEUR, *TRICE*, adj. (th.) of *spoliation.*
 Un acte —, an *act* =.
SPOLIATION [—acion] n. f. *spoliation.*
SPOILIER, v. a. to *despoil*; to *spoliate* on.
SPONDAÏQUE, adj. (anc. vers.) *spondaic.*
SPONDAÏQUE, n. m. (anc. vers.) *spondaic.*
SPONDEE, n. m. (vers.) *spondee.*
SPONDYLE, n. m. 1. (anat.) *spondyl*; 2. (conch.) *spondylus.*
SPONGIABILITE, n. f. *sponginess.*
SPONGIEUX [—eù] SE, adj. 1. *spongy*; 2. (did.) *spongiuous.*
 Nature spongieuse, *spongiuousness.*
SPONGIOSITE, n. f. (did.) *spongiuousness.*
SPONGITE, n. f. (min.) *spongite.*
SPONTANE, E, adj. 1. *spontaneous*; *voluntary*; 2. (med., physiol.) *spontaneous.*
 Non —, *unspontaneous.*

SPONTANEÏTE, n. f. (did.) *spontaneity*; *spontaneousness*; *voluntariness.*
SPONTANÉMENT, adv. 1. *spontaneously*; *voluntarily*; 2. of o's own accord; 3. (med., physiol.) *spontaneously.*
SPONTON, n. m. *sponton* (half pike).
SPORADIQUE, adj. (med.) *sporadic.*
SPORE, n. m. (bot.) *spore*; *sporule.*
SPORTULE, n. f. (Rom. ant.) *sportula*; *sportum.*
SPORULE, n. f. (bot.) *sporule*; *spore.*
SPUTATION [—acion] n. f. + (med.) *expectoration* (action).
SQUALE [skoual] n. m. (ich.) *dog-fish.*
SQUALIDE [skoualid] adj. + 1. *thin*; *lean*; 2. *squalid*; *filthy.*
SQUAMEUX [skouameù] SE, adj.
SQUAMEUX [skouameù] SE, adj. 1. (did.) *squamous*; *squamous*; 2. (anat.) *sealy.*
SQUELETTE, n. m. § *skeleton.*
SQUILLE [ski-y] n. f. (carc.) *squill.*
SQUINANCIE, n. f. V. *ESQUINANCIE.*
SQUINE, n. f. (bot., pharm.) *China-root.*
SQUIRRE,
SQUIRRE,
SQUIRREUX, n. m. (med.) *scirrhus*; *scirrus.*
SQUIRREUX [skiréù] SE, adj. (med.) *scirrhus*; *scirrus.*
 Endurcissement —, *scirrhus*; tumeur squirreuse, *scirrhus*; *scirrhosity*.
 S. S. initial letters of SA SAINTÈTE, His Holiness (the Pope).
 SS. PP. abbreviation of SAINTS PÈRES, Holy Fathers.
 ST [sit] int. here (come here)! I say!
STABILITE, n. f. 1. § *stability*; *solidity*; 2. § *stability*; *stability*; *durability*; 3. § *stability*; *steadfastness.*
 Défaut, manque de —, 1. § *unstable*; 2. § *instability*; 3. § *unsteadfastness.*
STABLE, adj. 1. § *stable*; *solid*; 2. § *stable*; *durable*; *permanent*; 3. § *steadfast.*
 Non, peu —, 1. § *unstable*; *unsolid*; 2. § *unstable*; *unpermanent*; 3. § *unsteadfast.*
STADE, n. m. 1. (anat.) *stadium*; *stade*; 2. (med.) *stage*; *period.*
STAGE, n. m. “stage” (period between the admission as licentiate in law and the call to the bar).
 Faire son —, to *go* √ through o's “stage”.
STAGIAIRE, adj. m. (of barristers) *being in o's “stage”*.
STAGIAIRE, n. m. *licentiate in law being in o's “stage”*.
STAGNANT [stag-nan] E, adj. 1. § (of water) *stagnant*; *standing*; 2. § (of blood, humours) *stagnant*; 3. § *stagnant*; (at a stand).
 Être —, (V. senses) § *to stagnate*, to *be stagnant.*
STAGNATION [stag-nacion] n. f. 1. § *stagnancy*; 2. § *stagnation*; 3. § *stagnation.*
 Être dans un état, en état de —, § *to stagnate*; to *be stagnant.*
STAGNON [stann-yon] n. m. (com.) *dubber.*
STAGYRITE, n. m. *Stagyrite.*
STALACTITE, n. f. (min.) *stalactite.*
 Carbonate de chaux en —, *calc-sinter.*
STALAGMITE, n. f. (min.) *stalagmite.*
STALLE, n. f. 1. (of churches) *stall*; 2. (of stables) *stall*; 3. (of theatres) *stall.*
STALLE, n. m. + V. *STALLE.*
STANCE, n. f. (vers.) *stanza.*

STANNIFÈRE, adj. (min.) *stanniferous*, *tinny*.

Amas —, *tin-floor*; terrain —, *tin-ground*; veine —, *tin-floor*.

STAPHISAIGRE, n. f. (bot.) *stavesacre*; (louse-wort).

STAPHYLÔME, n. m. (med.) *staphyloma*; *staphylosis*.

STARIE [stâr] n. f. (sing.) (com. nav.) *running, working days*, pl.

STAROSTE, n. m. *starost* (Polish feudatory).

STAROSTIE, n. f. *starosty* (Polish fief).

STASE [stâz] n. f. (med.) (of circulating fluids) *arrest*.

STATHOUDER [—dêr] n. m. *stadtholder* (ancient chief of the United Netherlands).

STATHOUDÉRAT, n. m. *stadtholde-rate*.

STATICE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *sea lavender*.

STATION [stâsion] n. f. 1. *standing* (action); 2. *manner of standing*; 3. *stay*; 4. *station* (short stay); 5. *stand* (for public coaches); 6. *stoppage* (of coaches); 7. (astr.) *station*; 8. (build.) *station*; 9. (cath. church) *station*; 10. (math.) *station*; 11. (nav.) *station*; 12. (physiol.) *standing*; 13. (rail.) *station*; 14. (surv.) *station*.

Chef de —, (rail.) *station-master*; *station-keeper*. En —, (nav.) *on* = *Faire ses —s*, (cath. rel.) *to perform o.'s* = *s*.

STATIONNAIRE [stâsionnêr] adj. 1. *stationary* (not improving); 2. (astr.) *stationary*; 3. (med.) *stationary*.

Rester —, 1. *to remain* =; 2. *to stand* / *still*; *to stand* / *still*.

STATIONNAIRE [stâsionnêr] n. m. (nav.) 1. *guard-ship*; 2. *guard-boat*.

STATIONNAL [stâsionnal] E, adj. (of churches) *stational*.

STATIONNEMENT [stâsionnman] n. m. (of coaches) 1. *standing*; 2. *stoppage*.

STATIONNER [stâsionnê] v. n. (of coaches) *to stand* / *still*.

STATIQUE, n. f. (sing.) *statics*, pl.

STATISTICIEN [—ciin] n. m. *statistician*.

STATISTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) *statistics*, pl.

STATISTIQUE, adj. *statistical*; *statistic*.

STATUAIRE, n. f. *statuary* (art).

STATUAIRE, n. m. *statuary* (person).

STATUAIRE, adj. 1. (of the art) *of statuary*; 2. (of marble) *statuary*.

STATUE, n. f. 1. *statue*; 2. *pillar*. — assise, *statue with the figure seated*; — curule, *curule statue*; — équestre, *equestrian* =; — pedestre, *pedestrian* =. Dresser, élever, ériger une —, *to erect*, *to raise a* =.

STATUER, v. a. 1. *to decide*; *to resolve*; 2. *to enact*.

Défense de —, (law) *prohibition*; *writ of prohibition*.

STATUE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of STATUER) *statuable* (made by statute).

STATUETTE, n. f. *statuette* (small statue).

— de bronze, *cast*.

“STATU QUO” [statu kô] n. m. “*statu quo*”.

“In —”, “in =”.

STATURE, n. f. *stature*.

Grande —, *high* =; petite —, *diminutive*, *low*, *short*, *small* =.

STATUT, n. m. *statute*.

Conformément aux —s, *statutably*.

Établi par des —s, *statutory*.

STÉARINE, n. f. (chem.) *stearine*.

STÉATITE, n. f. (min.) *steatite*.

STÉATOCELE, n. f. (med.) *steatocele*.

STÉATÔME, n. m. (med.) *steatoma*; *adipose wen*.

STEGANOGRAPHIE, n. f. *steganography* (writing in cyphers).

STEGANOGRAPHIQUE, adj. *steganographic*; *steganographical*.

STÈLE, n. f. (arch.) *stela*.

STELLAIRE [stêl-êr] adj. *stellar* (pertaining to stars); *stellary*.

Lumière —, (astr.) *star-light*.

STELLAIRE [stêl-êr] n. f. (bot.) *stitch-wort*.

STELLIONAT, n. m. 1. (Rom. law) *stellionate* (fraud having no special denomination); 2. (Fr. law) *stellionate* (selling, bartering or mortgaging property to which one has no title; selling or bartering encumbered property and fraudulently concealing the fact of the encumbrance; representing the encumbrance as less than it is).

STELLIONATAIRE, n. m. f. (law) *person guilty of stellionate*.

STENOGRAPHE, n. m. 1. *stenographer*; *short-hand writer*; 2. (of Parliament) *reporter*.

— des chambres, *parliamentary reporter*.

STENOGRAPHIE, n. f. *stenography*; *short-hand*.

STENOGRAPHER, v. a. *to take* / *down in short-hand*.

STENOGRAPHIQUE, adj. *stenographic*; *stenographical*; *of short-hand*.

Écriture —, *short-hand writing*.

STENTOR [stêntôr] n. m. *Stentor*.

De —, *stentorian*.

STEPPE, n. m. *stepp* (plain of Asia); *step*.

STERCORAIRE, adj. (did.) *stercoraceous*.

STERE, n. m. (Fr. meas.) *stere* (35.3174 feet).

STEREOBATE, n. m. V. STYLOBATE.

STEREOGRAPHIE, n. f. (persp.) *stereography*.

Par —, *stereographically*.

STEREOGRAPHIQUE, adj. (persp.) *stereographic*; *stereographical*.

Projection —, *appearance*. En projection —, (of maps) *globular*.

STEREOMETRIE, n. f. (geom.) *stereometry*.

STEREOTOMIE, n. f. (geom.) *stereotomy*.

STEREOTYPAGE, n. m. *stereotyping*.

STEREOTYPE, adj. *stereotype*.

STEREOTYPER, v. a. *to stereotype*.

STEREOTYPEUR, n. m. *stereotyper*; *stereotypographer*.

STEREOTYPIE, n. f. 1. *stereotyping*; *stereotype-printing*; 2. *stereotype printing-office*.

STERILE, adj. 1. § *barren*; *sterile*; *unfruitful*; 2. § (EN) *barren* (of); *sterile* (in); 3. (of cows) *farrow*; 4. (of flowers, plants) *barren*; *sterile*; *unfruitful*; 5. (of years) *unfruitful*; *of scarcity*.

STERILEMENT [stêriltman] adv. § *barrenly*; *unfruitfully*.

STERILITE, n. f. 1. § *barrenness*; *sterility*; *unfruitfulness*; 2. (of flowers, plants) *barrenness*; *sterility*; *unfruitfulness*.

STERLING [stêrlin] n. m. § *sterling*.

Monnaie —, *sterling*.

STERNE, n. f. (orn.) *tern*; *black tern*.

— pygmée, *lesser tern*.

STERNUM [—nomn] n. m. (anat.) *sternum*; (breast-bone).

STERNUTATOIRE, adj. *sternutatory*; *sternutative*.

STERNUTATOIRE, n. m. *sternutatory*.

STETHOSCOPE, n. m. (med.) *stethoscope*.

STIBIE, E, adj. (pharm.) *stibiated*.

STICTE, n. f. (bot.) *sticta*.

— pulmonaire, *lung-wort lichen*.

STIGMATE, n. m. 1. § *scar*; 2. § *stigma* (brand); 3. § *stigma*; *brand*, *mark of infamy*; *stain*; *spot*; *blot*; 4. (bot.) *stigma*; 5. (ent.) *spiracle*; —s, (pl.) (ent.) *stigmata*, pl.; 6. —s, (pl.) (theol.) *stigmata*, pl.

— bêtissant, honteux, brand, mark of infamy. Avec un —, *stigmatically*. En porter encore les —s, *to have just received in public the most humiliating reproaches*.

STIGMATISER, v. a. 1. § *to stigmatize* (with a hot iron); *to brand*; 2. § (Dr. with) *to stigmatize*; *to brand*.

STIGMATISÉ, E, pa. p. 1. § *stigmatized*; *branded*; 2. § *stigmatic*; *stigmatical*.

STIL DE GRAIN, n. m. “*stil de grain*” (kind of yellow lake).

STILLATION [stil-lâsion] n. f. (phys.) *process of dropping*.

STIMULANT, E, adj. *stimulating*; *stimulant*.

STIMULANT, n. m. 1. § (à, to) *stimulus*; *stimulant*; *incitement*; *incitation*; 2. (med.) *stimulus*.

STIMULER, v. a. 1. (à, to) *to stimulate*; *to incite*; *to rouse*; 2. (med.) *to stimulate*.

STIMULÉ, E, pa. p. *stimulated*; *incited*; *roused*.

Non —, *unstimulated*; *unincited*.

STIMULUS [—luss] n. m. (med.) *stimulus*.

STIPE, n. m. (bot.) 1. *stipe*; 2. *feather-grass*; 3. (of monocotyledons) *caudex*.

— empenné, *feather-grass*; — ténace, *tough feather-grass*.

STIPELLE, n. f. (bot.) *stipel*.

STIPENDIAIRE, adj. § *hired*.

STIPENDIE, n. m. *stipendiary*.

STIPENDIER, v. a. *to stipend*.

STIPULANT, E, adj. (law) *stipulating*.

Partie — e, *stipulator*.

STIPULATION [—âsion] n. f. 1. (bot.) *stipulation*; 2. (law) *stipulation*.

STIPULE, n. f. (bot.) *stipula*; *stipule*; *leaf-scale*.

STIPULER, v. a. (law) *to stipulate*; *to covenant*.

STIPULÉ, E, pa. p. (law) *stipulated*; *covenanted*.

Non —, *unstipulated*; *uncovenanted*.

STOCKFISCH, n. m. *stock-fish*.

STOFF, n. m. *stuff* (woollen).

STOICIEN [sto-iciin] NE, adj. *stoic*; *stoical*.

STOICIEN [sto-iciin] n. m. NE, n. f. *stoic*.

Des —s, of the —s, *stoic*; *stoical*.

STOICISME, n. m. *stoicism*; *stoicalness*.

STOICITE, n. f. § *stoicism*; *stoicalness*.

STOIQUE, adj. *stoic*; *stoical*.

STOIQUEMENT [sto-ikman] adv. *stoically*.

STOKFICHE. V. STOCKFISCH.

STOMACAL, E, adj. *stomachic*.

STOMACHIQUE [—chik] adj. 1. § (anat.) *of the stomach*; 2. (med.) *stomachic*.

STOMACHIQUE [—chik] n. m. (med.) *stomachic*.

STOMATE, n. m. (bot.) *stomatum*; *spiracle*.

STORAX, n. m. 1. (bot.) *storax*; 2. (pharm.) *storax*.

STORE, n. m. *spring-roller blind*; *blind*.

STRABISME, n. m. (med.) *strabismus*; *strabism*; § *squinting*.

STRAMOINE, n. f.

STRAMONIUM [—niomm] n. m. (bot.) *stramony*; *thorn-apple*; *pern-apple*.

STRANGULATION [—âsion] n. f. (did.) *strangulation*; *strangling*.

STRANGULER, v. a. (did.) *to strangle*.

STRANGURIE, n. f. (med.) *strangury*; *suppression of urine*.

STRAPASSER, v. a. § *to beat*; *to bemaol*.

STRAPONTIN, n. m. (of carriages) *bracket seat*.

STRAS [sträss] n. m. (jewel.) *strass*; *paste*.

STRASSE [sträss] n. f. *floss-silk*.

STRATAGÈME, n. m. § *stratagem*.

STRATE, n. f. (geol., min.) *stratum*.

Contre la —, *against the strata*; dans le sens de la —, *with the =*; selon la —, *with the =*; sur —, *with the =*.

STRATÈGE, n. m. STRATÈGUE, (Gr. ant.) *strategie*; *strategus*.

STRATÉGIE, n. f. *strategy*.

STRATÉGUE, adj. *strategical*.

STRATÉGISTE, n. m. *strategist*.

STRATÈGUE, n. m. V. STRATÈGE.

STRATIFICATION [—fikasion] n. f. (did.) *stratification*.

STRATIFIER, v. a. (did.) *to stratify*.

STRATOCRATIE [—craci] n. f. § *stratocracy* (military government).

STRATOGRAPHIE, n. f. § *stratography* (description of an army).

STRIBORD, n. m. § (nav.). V. TRIBORD.

STRICT [strikt] E, adj. § 1. (th.) *strict*; *rigid*; 2. (pers.) *strict*; *severe*; *rigorous*.

STRICTEMENT, adv. § *strictly*; *rigidly*; *rigorously*.

STRIDENT, E, adj. § (of sound) *harsh*; *screaking*.

STRIDEUR, n. f. (of sound) *harshness*; *screaking*.

STRIE, E, adj. 1. (arch.) *striate*; *striated*; 2. (nat. hist.) *striate*; *striated*; 3. (min.) *striate*; *striated*.

— en croix, (conch.) *decussated*.

STRIES, n. f.

STRIURES, n. f. (pl.) 1. (arch.) *strigæ*, pl.; 2. (nat. hist.) *strigæ*, pl.

Disposition des —, *striature*. À — croisées, (conch.) *decussated*.

STRIGUEUX [strigheù] SE, adj. (bot.) *strigose*; *strigous*.

STROBILE, n. m. (bot.) *strobil*; *cone*.

STROPHE, n. f. (poet.) *strophe*.

D'une seule —, *monostrophic*.

STRUCTURE, n. f. 1. § *structure* (manner); 2. § *structure* (order, arrangement); 3. (did.) *structure*.

De —, *structural*.

STRYCHNINE [striknian] n. f. (chem.) *strychnia*.

STRYGE, n. m. V. VAMPIRE.

STUC, n. m. *stucco*.

Ouvrage de —, = *Convrir*, *enduire de —*, *to stucco*.

STUCATEUR, n. m. *plasterer*, *worker in stucco*.

STUDIEUSEMENT [—dieùzman] adv. *studiously*.

STUDIEUX [—dieù] SE, adj. *studious*.

Personne studieuse. = *person*; *student*; *personne fort studieuse*, *very = person*; *close*, *hard student*.

STUFFING-BOX, n. m. (tech.) *stuffing-box*.

STUPEFACTI-F, VE, adj. § (med.) *stupefactive*.

STUPEFACTION [—faktion] n. f. 1. (med.) *stupefaction*; 2. § *stupefaction* (astonishment).

Être frappé de —, *to be stupefied*.

STUPEFAIT, E, adj. *stupefied* (astonished).

STUPEFIANT, E, adj. (med.) *stupefactive*.

STUPEFIANT, n. m. (med.) *stupefactive*.

STUPEFIER, v. a. 1. (med.) *to stupefy*; 2. § *to stupefy* (astonish).

STUPEUR, n. f. 1. (med.) *stupor*; 2. § *stupor* (astonishment).

Dans la —, *in a state of =*.

STUPIDE, adj. *stupid*; *senseless*.

Chose —, = *thing*. Devenir —, *to become* √, *to get* √, *to grow* √ =.

STUPIDE, n. m. 1. *stupidity*; *stupidness*; *senselessness*; 2. (m. f.) *stupid*, *senseless person*, m. f.; *stupid*,

senseless fellow, m.; *stupid*, *senseless creature*, thing, m. f.

STUPIDEMENT [—pidman] adv. *stupidly*; *senselessly*.

STUPIDITE, n. f. 1. *stupidity* (quality); *stupidness*; *senselessness*; 2. *stupid thing* (action, word).

STUPRE, n. m. *stupration*.

STYGMATE, n. m. V. STIGMATE.

STYLE, n. m. 1. (ant.) *style* (instrument for writing); 2. § *style* (manner of writing); *writing*; *language*; 3. § *style*; *manner*; *strain*; *tone*; 4. (fine arts) *style*; 5. (bot.) *style*; 6. (chron.) *style*; 7. (dial.) *style*; *style*.

Bon —, *good style*, *language*; — *diviseur*, (mach.) 1. *dividing point*; 2. *tracer*; *mauvais —*, *bad*, *ill =*, *language*; *nouveau —*, (chron.) *new =*; *vieux —*, (chron.) *old =*. Dans le —, (in =); *stylish*; dans le grand —, in fine =. De — de cadran, *stilar*; en —, in =; *stylish*.

STYLER, v. a. (À, to) *to train*; *to accustom*; *to use*.

STYLET, n. m. 1. *stiletto* (dagger); 2. (surg.) *stylet*; 3. (surg.) *probe*.

STYLIFORME, adj. (bot.) *styliform*.

STYLITE, adj. *stylite* (having placed his cell over porticoes or colonades in ruins).

STYLITE, n. m. (rel. ord.) *stylite* (solitary).

STYLOBATE, n. m. (anc. arch.) *stylobate*; *stereobate*; *blocking-course*.

STYLOÏDE, adj. (anat.) *styloid*.

STYPTIQUE, adj. (med.) *styptic*; *styptical*.

Nature —, *stypticity*.

STYPTIQUE, n. m. (med.) *styptic*.

STYRAX, n. m. 1. (bot.) *storax*; 2. (pharm.) *storax*.

SU, V. SAVOIR.

SU, n. m. § *knowledge*; *privity*.

Au — de q. u. i. 1. *to a. o.'s knowledge*; 2. *with a. o.'s privity*; au vu et au — de tout le monde, *that every one, every body knows*. C'est au vu et au — de tout le monde, *every one knows it, that*.

SUAIRE, n. m. *shroud*; *winding-sheet*.

SUANT, E, adj. *perspiring*; *in a perspiration*.

SUAVE, adj. 1. § *sweet* (to the senses); 2. § *fragrant*; *odoriferous*; *savory*; *sweet-smelling*; *sweet*; 3. § *sweet*; *pleasant*; *agreeable*.

Peu —, (V. senses) *unsavoury*.

SUAVITÉ, n. f. 1. § *suavity*; *sweetness* (to the senses); 2. § *sweetness* (of odour); *fragrance*; *odoriferousness*; *sweetness*; 3. § *suavity*; *sweetness*; *pleasantness*; *agreeableness*.

SUB (Latin prefix signifying under) *sub*; *under*.

SUBALTERNE, adj. *subaltern*; *subordinate*; *inferior*.

SUBALTERNE, n. m. 1. *subaltern*; 2. (b. s.) *understrapper*.

SUBALTERNITE, n. f. § *subalternation*.

SUBDÉLEGATION [—âcion] n. f. *subdelegation*.

SUBDÉLÈGUE, n. m. *subdelegate*.

SUBDÉLÈGUE, v. a. *to subdelegate*.

SUBDIVISER, v. a. *to subdivide*.

SE SUBDIVISER, pr. v. *to subdivide*.

SUBDIVISION, n. f. *subdivision*.

SUBÈREUX [—reù] SE, adj. (bot.) *corky*.

SUBERIQUE, adj. m. (chem.) *suberic*.

SUBINTRANTE, adj. f. (med.) *in which the paroxysms succeed each other without intermission*.

Fièvre —, "*febris subintrans*".

SUBIR, v. a. 1. § *to suffer*; *to undergo* √; *to support*; *to sustain*; *to endure*; *to go* √ *through*; 2. § *to suffer*; *to submit* to; 3. § *to sustain*; *to suffer*;

(*to meet* √ *with*; 4. § *to undergo* √ (an examination).

SUBIT, E, adj. *sudden*; *unexpected*.

Action —e, *suddenness*; *nature* —e, *suddenness*; *unexpectedness*.

SUBITEMENT [subitman] adv. *suddenly*; *unexpectedly*; *on a sudden*; (all on a sudden).

SUBITO, adv. (suddenly; on a sudden; all on a sudden).

SUBJECTI-F, VE, adj. (philos.) *subjective*.

SUBJECTIVEMENT [subjektivman] adv. (philos.) *subjectively*.

SUBJONCTIF, n. m. (gram.) *subjunctive*.

Au —, in the =; in the subjunctive mood; du —, of the =; *subjunctive*.

SUBJUGUER, v. a. 1. § *to subdue*; *to subjugate*; *to subject*; *to bring* √ *under subjection*; *to overcome* √; 2. § *to subdue*, *to overcome* √; *to master*; 3. § *to quell*.

SUBJUGUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SUBJUGUER.

Non —, 1. § *unsubdued*; 2. § *unquelled*.

SUBJUGUEUR, n. m. § *subduer*.

SUBLIMABLE, adj. (chem.) *sublimable*.

Propriété, qualité d'être —, *sublimableness*.

SUBLIMATION [—âcion] n. f. (chem.) *sublimation*; *subliming*.

— nouvelle, *resublimation*.

SUBLIMATOIRE, n. m. (chem.) *subliming-pot*.

SUBLIME, adj. 1. § *sublime* (of pre-eminent excellence); 2. (lit.) *sublime*.

D'une manière —, *sublimely*.

SUBLIME, n. m. 1. *sublime* (highest degree); 2. § *sublimity*; *sublimeness*; 3. (lit.) *sublime*.

2. Le — de la pensée, *the sublimity, sublimeness of thought*. 3. Le — et le beau, *the sublime and beautiful*.

SUBLIME, n. m. (chem.) *sublimate*.

SUBLIMENT, adv. § *sublimely*.

SUBLIMER, v. a. (chem.) *to sublimate*.

— de nouveau, *to resublimate*.

SUBLIMÉ, E, pa. p. (chem.) *sublimate*.

Être —, (chem.) *to sublime*.

SUBLIMITÉ, n. f. § *sublimity*; *sublimeness*.

Avec —, *with =*; *sublimely*.

SUBLINGUAL [sublingoual] E, adj. (anat.) *sublingual*.

SUBLUNAIRE, adj. (did.) *sublunar*; *sublunary*.

SUBMARIN, E, adj. *submarine*.

SURMERGER, v. a. 1. *to submerge*; 2. *to drown* (a. th.).

SUBMERGÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *submerged*; 2. (th.) *drowned*.

Non —, 1. *unsubmerged*; 2. *undrowned*.

SUBMERSSION, n. f. *submersion*.

SUBODORER, v. a. § *to smell from afar*.

SUBORDINATION [—âcion] n. f. (À, to) *subordination*.

SUBORDONNÉ, n. m. *subordinate*.

SUBORDONNEMENT, adv. § *subordinately*.

SUBORDONNER, v. a. (À, to) *to subordinate*; *to render*, *to make* √ *subordinate*.

SUBORDONNÉ, E, pa. p. (À, to) *subordinate*.

Action —e, = *action*; *under-action*; partie —e, *underplot*.

SUBORNATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. *subornation*; *suborning*; 2. (law) (of juries) *embracery*; 3. (law) (of witnesses) *subornation*.

— de témoin, (law) *subornation of perjury*.

SUBORNER, v. a. 1. *to suborn*; 2. (law) *to bribe*; 3. (law) *to embrace* (a jury); 4. (law) *to suborn* (a witness).

SUBORNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SUBORNER.

Non —, 1. *unsuborned*; 2. (of witnesses) *unsuborned*.

SUBORNEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *suborner*; 2. (law) *briber*; 3. (law) *embracer* (of juries).

SUBORNEUR, SE, adj. of *subornation*.

SUBRÉCARGUE, n. m. (com. nav.) *supercargo*.

SUBRÉCOT, n. m. (after-reckoning).

SUBREPTICE, adj. *surreptitious*; *subreptitious*.

SUBREPTICEMENT, adv. *surreptitiously*.

SUBREPTION [subrepcion] n. f. *subreption*.

SUBROGATION [—action] n. f. (law) *subrogation*.

SUBROGER, v. a. (law) *to surrogate*.

SUBROGÉ, E, pa. p. (law) *surrogated*.

— tuteur, person appointed to watch over the conduct of a guardian and protect the interests of the ward.

SUBSEQUENT [subséquent] adv. (law) *subsequently*.

SUBSEQUENT, E, adj. *subsequent*.

SUBSIDE, n. m. *subsidy*.

Accorder un —, to grant a =; donner, payer des —s à, to subsidize.

SUBSIDIAIRE, adj. 1. *subsidiary*; 2. *additional*; 3. (law) (of questions) *collateral*.

SUBSIDIAIREMENT [subsidièrman] adv. (law) 1. *further*; *likewise*; *also*; 2. (of questions) *collaterally*.

SUBSISTANCE, n. f. 1. *subsistence* (means of supporting life); *support*; 2. *sustenance*; *maintenance*; *support*.

Moyens de —, (pl.) *subsistence*; *maintenance*, sing. Fournir, pourvoir à la — de q. u., to provide for a. o.'s *sustenance*, *maintenance*; mettre en —, to keep (a soldier) until he can join his *regiment*.

SUBSISTER, v. n. 1. (th.) *to subsist* (continue to be); 2. (th.) *to be extant*; 3. (th.) *to be in force*, *vigour*; 4. (th.) *to stand* (good); 5. (pers.) (DE, ON) *to subsist*; *to live*; *to be maintained*.

— ensemble, to consubst. Faire —, to *subsist*. Qui *subsiste*, *extant*.

SUBSTANCE, n. f. 1. § *substance*; 2. § *substance* (means of subsistence); *subsistence*.

Qualité de ce qui est —, *substantialness*. De —, *substantial*; en —, *in substance*; *substantially*. Quant à la —, *substantially*. Être une —, to be a *substance*; to be *substantial*; unir en une seule et même —, (theol.) *to consubstantiate*.

SUBSTANTIEL [substanciel] LE, adj. 1. § *substantial*; (nutritious); *succulent*; 2. § *substantial* (important); 3. (philos.) *substantial*.

Non —, (V. senses) *unsubstantial*; *unreal*.

SUBSTANTIELLEMENT [substancielman] adv. (theol.) *substantially*.

SUBSTANTIF, adj. (gram.) *substantive*.

SUBSTANTIF, n. m. (gram.) *substantive*.

SUBSTANTIVEMENT [substantivman] adv. (gram.) *substantively*.

SUBSTITUÉ, n. m. (law) *cestuique trust*.

SUBSTITUER, v. a. 1. (A, for) *to substitute*; 2. (law) *to appoint* (a legatee on failure of a former legatee); 3. (law) (A, on, upon) *to entail*.

SUBSTITUE, E, pa. p. V. senses of SUBSTITUER.

Bien —, propriété —e, (law) *entail*; *entailed estate*; *estate-tail*.

SE SUBSTITUER, pr. v. (A) *to supersede* (...); *to substitute o.'s self* (for); *to be the substitute* (of).

SUBSTITUT, n. m. 1. *substitute*; 2. (pub. adm.) *deputy*; 3. (law) *substitute*.

SUBSTITUTION [substitution] n. f. 1. *substitution*; 2. (feud.) *substitution*; 3. (law) *entail*; *entailment*; 4. (law) *estate-tail*; *estate in tail*; *tail*.

Héritier par —, (law) *heir of entail*.

Annuler une —, (law) *to break* (an entail); *to cut* (off an —).

SUBSTRATUM [substratomm] n. m. (philos.) *substratum*.

SUBSTRUCTION [substrukcion] n. f. (anc. arch.) *substructure*.

SUBTER (Latin prefix signifying under) *sub*; *under*.

SUBTERFUGE, n. m. *subterfuge*; *evasion*; (shift).

SUBTIL, E, adj. § *subtile*; *fine*; 2. § *penetrating*; *piercing*; 3. § *subtile*; *refined*; *acute*; *fine*; *delicate*; 4. § *subtle*; *dextrous*; *expert*; *adroit*; 5. § *subtile* (over refined); *subtle*; *fine-spun*; 6. § *subtile*; *subile*; *artful*; *crafty*; *cunning*.

Rendre —, (V. senses) *to subtilize*.

SUBTILEMENT [subtilman] adv. 1. § *subtly*; *dextrously*; *expertly*; *adroitly*; 2. *subtly*; *subtly*; *artfully*; *craftily*; *cunningly*.

SUBTILISATION [—action] n. f. (chem.) *subtilization*.

SUBTILISER, v. a. § 1. § *to subtilize* (make thin); 2. § *to deceive*; *to cheat*.

SUBTILISER, v. n. § *to subtilize* (refine).

SUBTILITÉ, n. f. 1. § *subtility*; *subtleness*; *fineness*; 2. § *penetration*; *piercingness*; 3. § *subtility*; *subtleness*; *refinement*; *acuteness*; *fineness*; *delicacy*; 4. § *subtleness*; *dextrousness*; *expertness*; *adroitness*; 5. § *subtility* (excess of refinement); 6. § *subtily*; *subtleness*; *subtlety*; *artfulness*; *craft*; *cunning*.

SUBULÉ, E, adj. (bot.) *subulate*; *awl-shaped*.

SUBURBAIN, E, adj. *suburban*.

SUBURBICAIRE, adj. 1. (Rom. ant.) *suburbicarian*; 2. *suburbicarian*.

SUBVENIR, v. n. (conj. like TENIR) 1. (A, ...) *to relieve*; *to assist*; 2. (A, for) *to provide*; 3. (A, ...) *to supply* (a want).

1. — aux misérables, to relieve the wretched.

— aux besoins de q. u., to relieve a. o.; to provide for a. o.'s wants.

SUBVENTION [subvancion] n. f. 1. *relief* (assistance in money); 2. *subsidy*; *grant*.

SUBVERSI-F, VE, adj. § *subversive*.

SUBVERSION, n. f. § *subversion*; *overthrow*; *ruin*.

Auteur d'une —, *subverter*.

SUBVERTIR, v. a. § *to subvert*; *to overthrow*; *to ruin*.

SUC, n. m. 1. *juice* (of fruit, vegetables); 2. *juice* (fluid of animals, of the ground); 3. § *essence*; *quintessence*; *substance*; *best*.

Abondance de —, *juiciness*; *succulence*. Plein de —, *juicy*; *succulent*.

N'avoir point de —, (did.) *to be exsuccous*.

SUCCÉDANE, E, adj. (med.) *succedaneous*.

SUCCÉDANE, E, n. m. 1. (did.) *succedaneum*; 2. (med.) *succedaneum*.

SUCCÉDER, v. n. 1. (A) *to succeed*; *to follow* (...); 2. (A, ...) *to succeed* (possess after a. o.); 3. (A, to) *to succeed* (possess a th. after a. o.); 4. (A, with) *to succeed* (have success); *to prosper*.

1. La nuit succède au jour, night succeeds, follows day. 2. Le fils a succédé au père, the son has succeeded the father. 3. — à un royaume, to succeed to a kingdom; — à la faveur de q. u., to succeed to a. o.'s favour.

Faire —, (V. senses) *to succeed*; *to prosper*. Habile à —, (law) *hereditary*; *indigne de —*, (law) *disqualified to inherit*. Auguel on ne succède pas, un-

succeeded. Tout lui succède, he, she succeeds in every thing.

SE SUCCÉDER, pr. v. *to succeed*, to follow each other, one another.

SUCCES, n. m. *success*.

— fou, (success beyond measure; mauvais —, 1. ill =; 2. *unsuccessfulness*; *unprosperousness*; — passager, momentary =; plein —, full =; *successfulness*. — de circonstance, *accidental* =; — d'enthousiasme, *enthusiastic* =; — d'estime, *quiet* =; — de mode, *de vogue*, *fashionable* =; — du moment, *momentary* =. Défaut, manque de —, *unsuccessfulness*. Avec —, *successfully*; *with* =; sans —, 1. *unsuccessful*; *unsuccessful*; 2. *unsuccessfully*; *unprosperously*. Avoir du —, to have =; n'avoir pas, point de —, être sans —, to be *unsuccessful*; to have no =; couronné de —, *successful*; *crowned with* =; souhaiter à q. u. du —, to wish a. o. =.

SUCCESSEUR, n. m. (DE, OF, TO) *successor*.

Sans —, without a =; *unsucceeded*.

SUCCESSIBILITÉ, n. f. (law) *right of succession*.

SUCCESSIBLE, adj. (law) *hereditary*.

SUCCESSI-F, VE, adj. 1. *successive*; 2. (law) *in succession*.

Qualité de ce qui est —, *successiveness*.

SUCCESSION, n. f. 1. *succession* (series); 2. *succession* (action, manner of succeeding); 3. (law) *inheritance*; *estate*; 4. (law) *inheritance* (manner); 5. (mus.) *succession*.

Droit de —, (law) *succession*; droit d'administrer la —, (sing.) (law) *letters of administration*, pl.; droit qui règle les —s, (sing.) (law) *laws of inheritance*, pl.; ordre de —, *sequence*; *order of succession*. Ouvrir une —, to open a *succession*; recueillir une —, to acquire an *inheritance*; to have an *estate fall to a. o.*

SUCCESSIVEMENT [sukscivman] adv. *successively*; *in succession*.

SUCCIN, n. m. *yellow amber*.

Du —, *succinous*.

SUCCINCT, E, adj. *succinct*; *concise*; *brief*.

Repas —, (meagre) *repast*.

SUCCINCTEMENT, adv. *succinctly*; *concisely*; *briefly*.

SUCCION, n. f. (did.) *suction*; *sucking*.

SUCCOMBER [sukombé] v. n. 1. § (SOUS) *to sink* (beneath, under a burden, weight); *to fall* (by); 2. § (SOUS, under) *to be overcome* (by); *to sink* (by); *to sink* (down); *to yield*; *to faint*; 3. § (absol.) *to sink* (by); *to die*; *to perish*; 4. § (A) *to yield* (to); *to sink* (beneath); 5. § (A) *to fail* (in a th.) *to be overcome* (by); *to succumb* (to a. o.); *to be worsted* (by a. o.); *to get* (the worst of it) (with a. o.); *to go* (to the wall).

1. Un animal ou un homme qui succombe sous le poids d'un fardeau excessif, an animal or a man that sinks, falls beneath the weight of an excessive burden. 2. — sous les efforts de ses ennemis, to sink, to yield, to faint under the efforts of o.'s enemies.

Faire —, (V. senses) *to fail*. Qui ne succombe pas, (V. senses) *unsinking*.

SUCCUBE, n. m. *succuba* (demon); *succubus*.

SUCCULENT, E, adj. (of food) 1. *succulent*; *juicy*; 2. § *nutritious*; *nourishing*.

SUCCURSALE, adj. 1. + *additional*; 2. *branch*.

Église —, (V. SUCCURSALE, n.); maison —, *branch house*, *establishment*.

SUCCURSALE, n. f. 1. *parochial chapel*; *chapel of ease*; 2. *branch branch establishment*.

SUCCURSALISTE, n. m. *incumbent of a chapel of ease*.

SUCEMENT [susman] n. m. sucking; suck.

SUCER, v. a. 1. || to suck; 2. || to imbibe; to suck in; 3. || to suck out; 4. || to suck up; 5. § to imbibe (admit into the mind); (to suck in); 6. § (b. s.) to draw √, to take √ the money out of the pocket of.

SUCÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SUCER.

Non —, (V. senses) || unsucked.

SUCET, n. m. (ich.) (suck-fish; sucking-fish; sucker.

SUCEUR, n. m. 1. sucker (person, thing that sucks); 2. (ent.) suctorial.

SUCOIR, n. m. (of insects) sucker.

SUCON, n. m. spot made by sucking.

SUCOTER, v. a. (to sugar several times.

SUCRE, n. m. 1. sugar; 2. (chem.) sugar.

— brut, 1. brown, coarse sugar; 2. (a. & m.) raw =; — candi, =candy;

— pilé, powdered, ground =; — raffiné, refined, loaf, lump =; — royal, double refined =; — terre, clayed =;

— tors, twisted =barley and liquorice. — des colonies, colonial, plantation =; — à moscouade, moscovado =;

— d'orge, 1. barley =; =barley; 2. lollipop; 3. taffy; — en pain, loaf, lump =; — en poudre, powdered, ground =.

Commerce du —, des —s, =trade; fabricant de —, =maker; fabrication de —, =manufacture;

forme à —, =mould; marchand de — d'orge, 1. =barley man; 2. taffy man; morceau de —, lump of =;

moulin à —, =mill; cane-mill: pain de —, 1. loaf of =; 2. =loaf; raffinage de —, =refining; raffinerie de —, =refinery; raffineur de —, =refiner, baker.

À mi —, with half the usual quantity of =; en pain de —, =loaf; sans —, unsugared; without =, any =.

Aimer le —, to like =; to be sugary; être tout — et tout miel, (pers.) to be all honey; mettre du — dans, to sugar; to put √ = into; to sweeten with =; to sweeten.

SUCRER, v. a. 1. || to sugar; to sweeten; to sweeten with sugar; to put √ sugar into; 2. § (DE, with) to sugar (modify); to sweeten.

SUCRE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of SUCER)

1. || sweet (tasting of sugar); 2. (b. s.) sugary; 3. § demure.

Devenir —, || to sweeten; to become √, to get √ sweet. Faire la —e, to look demure.

SUCRERIE, n. f. 1. sweet; sweet thing; 2. sweet meat; 3. (sing.) sugar-works, pl.; 4. sugar-refinery.

— de cannes, cane-mill.

SUCRIER, n. m. 1. sugar-basin; 2. (a. & m.) sugar-maker.

SUCRIER, IERE, adj. ‡ of sugar.

Industrie sucrière, sugar-manufacture.

SUCRIN, adj. (of melons) sugary.

SUD [cudd] n. m. 1. south; 2. southwind.

— est, south-east; — ouest, =west.

Route du —, (nav.) (of ships) southing.

Au —, to the =; southward; la plus au —, southmost; au — est, =east;

au — ouest, =west; de, du —, =; southerly; southern; du — est, =east; de, du — ouest, =west;

vers le — est, =eastern; vers le — ouest, =western; southernly; vers le — ouest, =western; western.

Qui se dirige vers le —, southing.

SUD [sudd] adj. (of the wind) south; southerly.

SUDATION [sudâcion] n. f. (med.) sudation.

SUDATOIRE, adj. (did.) sudatory.

SUDORIFERE, adj. 1. (anat.) perspirative; perspiratory; 2. (med.) sudorific.

SUDORIFIQUE, adj. (med.) sudorific.

SUDORIFIQUE, n. m. (med.) sudorific.

SUEDOIS, E, adj. Swedish.

SUEDOIS, n. m. E, n. f. Swede.

SUEE, n. f. O fright (sudden).

SUER, v. n. 1. || to perspire; 2. || to sweat √; 2.) § to toil; to drudge; to sweat √; 3. (th.) to give √ out humidity, damp; 4. (rur. econ.) to sweat √.

— à grosses gouttes, to perspire profusely. Faire —, to sweat √; faire — abondamment, copieusement, to sweat √ copiously, profusely. Personne qui fait —, sweater. Qui ne sue pas, unsweating.

SUER, v. a. to sweat √.

— sang et eau, to toil and toil; to wear √ o's flesh off o's bones.

SUETTE, n. f. (med.) sweating-fever, miliaria, sickness; bloody sweat.

— épidémique, miliaria, sweating-fever, miliaria, sickness.

SUEUR, n. f. 1. || copious, profuse perspiration; 2. || sweat; 2. || perspiration; 3. § —s, (pl.) toil, sing; labour, sing; pains, pl.

— rentrée, (med.) suppressed perspiration; perspiration driven in. À la — de §, by the sweat of. Être tout en —, tout dégoutant de —, to perspire copiously, profusely; faire passer par la —, to sweat away, out; sécher la — de, to dry the =, sweat from; to unsweat. Qui n'est pas en —, unsweating.

SUFFETES, n. m. (ant.) suffetes (Carthaginian magistrates), pl.

SUFFIRE, v. n. irreg. (SUFFISANT; SUFFI; ind. pres. SUFFIS; nous SUFFISONS; pret. SUFFIS; subj. pres. SUFFISE)

1. (th.) (à, for) to suffice; to be sufficient; (to be enough; 2. (pers.) (à, to) to be adequate; 3. (impers.) (de, to; que [subj.]) to suffice; to be sufficient; (to be enough.

— à soi-même, to support, to keep √ o's self. Suffit! cela suffit, that suffices; that is sufficient, enough; (that will do; enough; il suffit de ..., 1. ... suffices; ... is sufficient; 2. it suffices to ...; qu'il suffise de ..., suffice it to ... À chaque jour suffit sa peine, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

SE SUFFIRE, pr. v. 1. to find √ a sufficiency in o's self; 2. to support, to keep √ o's self.

— à soi-même, =.

SUFFISANCE, n. f. 1. (sufficiency (sufficient quantity); 2. adequacy; 3. (b. s.) consequentialness; self-conceit; conceitedness; 4. capacity; talent.

À en —, (b. s.) sufficiently; avec —, (b. s.) consequentially; conceitedly.

SUFFISANT, E, adj. 1. (pour, for) sufficient; all-sufficient; enough; 2. (b. s.) consequential; self-conceited; conceited.

Être — (pour), to be sufficient, enough (for).

SUFFISANT, n. m. E, n. f. conceited person, m. f.; coxcomb, m.; sop, f.

SUFFIXE, n. m. (gram.) suffix (ending).

SUFFOCANT, E, adj. suffocating; suffocative; stifling; choking.

SUFFOCATION [—âcion] n. f. suffocation; stifling; choking.

SUFFOQUER, v. a. || to suffocate; to stifle; to choke.

SUFFOQUER, v. n. 1. || to suffocate; to stifle; to choke; 2. § (DE, with) to burst √ (with anger).

SUFFRAGANT, adj. suffragan.

SUFFRAGANT, n. m. suffragan.

SUFFRAGE, n. m. 1. suffrage; vote;

2. approbation; 3. —s, (pl.) (liturg.) suffrages, pl.

SUFFUMIGATION [—âcion] n. f. (med.) suffumigation.

SUGGERER [sugjéré] v. a. (à, to) 1. to suggest (offer to the mind); 2. to suggest; to intimate; to hint.

Personne qui suggère, suggester. Qui suggère, suggestive of.

SUGGERÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SUGGERER.

Non —, unsuggested.

SUGGESTION [sugjestion] n. f. (b. s.) suggestion; instigation.

À la — de q. u., at, on a. o.'s suggestion, instigation.

SUICIDE, n. m. 1. (act) suicide; self-destruction; self-murder; self-slaughter; 2. (pers.) suicide; self-destruction; self-murderer; 3. (law) (pers.) felo de se.

De —, du —, (V. senses) suicidal.

SUICIDER (SE) pr. v. to commit suicide; to lay √ violent hands upon o's self; to kill o's self; (to make √ away with o's self.

SUIE, n. f. soot.

Couvrir de —, to soot; noircir de —, to besmut.

SUIF, n. m. 1. tallow; 2. suet; 3. candle-grease; suet; 4. (anat.) grease; 5. (nav.) coat; stuff.

— fondu, rendered tallow; — minéral, mineral, mountain =. — en branches, en rames, (butch.) suet =.

Animal à —, tallower; arbre à —, (bot.) =-tree; bay-berry bush; coupe, godet à —, (tech.) =cup. De —, tallowy; de la nature du —, tallowish.

SUIFFER, v. a. to tallow.

SUINT, n. m. grease (of wool-bearing animals).

En —, (of wool) in =.

SUINTEMENT [suintman] n. m. oozing; ooze.

— de la fourchette, (veter.) thrush.

SUINTER, v. n. 1. to ooze; 2. to leak.

SUISSE, n. m. 1. Swiss (man); 2. porter (of a house); 3. (of churches) beadle; 4. (mam.) ground squirrel.

SUISSESSE, n. f. Swiss (woman).

SUITE, n. f. 1. || (sing.) rest, pl.; those that follow, pl; 2. || (sing.) suite, sing.; retinue, sing; train, sing; attendants, pl.; 3. (th.) sequel (what follows); 4. || § (th.) sequel; continuation; 5. || § (th.) succession; series; 6. || (th.) set (certain number of things of the same kind); 7. || (pers.) succession (certain number of persons that have succeeded each other); 8. § sequel; event; time; 9. § consequence (result); 10. § connexion (order).

1. On laissa passer les premiers et l'on arrêta la —, the first were allowed to pass but the rest were stopped. 5. Une — de victoires, de fautes, a succession, series of victories, faults. 7. Une longue — de magistrats, d'ancêtres, a long succession of magistrates, of ancestors. 10. Il n'y a point de — dans ces idées, there is no connexion in these ideas.

— fâcheuse, bad, ill consequence.

Droit de —, (law) right to follow; personne de la —, attendant. À la — de, 1. || in the train of; 2. || at the heels of; 3. § in = of; à sa —, in o's train; avec —, consequentially; dans la —, eventually; de —, one after another; tout de —, 1. immediately; (directly; (at once; 2. (nav.) amain; et ainsi de —, and so forth; and so on; par — de, 1. in = of; 2. in pursuance of; par la —, in the sequel; in the event; sans —, 1. unattended; 2. unintended; 3. unconnected. Avoir des —s, to have bad =s; n'avoir pas de —, 1. to have no retinue; 2. to have no children or near relations; 3. (law) cannot be followed; n'avoir pas de —s, to have no bad =s; ne pas donner — à, not to pursue; to let √ drop. Les meubles n'ont pas de — par hypothèque, (law) personal property cannot be followed on

mortgage; a mortgage does not run with personal property.

SUIVANT, E, adj. 1. following; 2. next (after another); 3. (of future time) following; next; 4. (of past time) ensuing; next.

Dans l'ordre —, 1. in the following order; 2. next in course.

SUIVANT, n. m. E, n. f. + 1. attendant (of a great personage); follower; 2. near relation.

—s d'Apollon, " votaries of Apollo, pl.

SUIVANT, adv. 1. according to; 2. agreeably to; conformably to; 3. pursuant to; 4. in the opinion of; 5. (com.) as per.

SUIVANT QUE, conj. as; according as.

SUIVER, v. a. to follow.

SUIVRE, v. a. irreg. (SUIVANT; SUIVI; ind. pres. suis; NOUSSUIVONS) (DE, from: à, to) 1. § to follow; to go after; to go next after; to be next (to); 2. § to follow; to come after; to come next (to); to be next (to); 3. § to follow (in order to overtake); to pursue; 4. § to pursue (continue going on); to follow; 5. § to keep pace with; (to keep up with); 6. § to follow (accompany); to attend; (to go with); 7. § to attend (go regularly to); 8. § to follow (in time, rank, &c.); to come after; (to come next (to)); 9. § (DE, with) to follow (with the eye, the mind, o.'s wishes, &c.); 10. § to follow; to attend; to be the attendant of; 11. § to follow (from); to ensue from; to result from; to be the consequence of; 12. § to observe; 13. § to pursue; to attend to; 14. § to attend (attach o.'s self to); 15. § to indulge; to give way to; 16. § to follow; to conform to; (to go by); 17. § to follow (be of the party, opinions of); 18. § to attend (a course of lectures, lessons, &c.); 19. § to attend (preachers, teachers, &c.); 20. § to exercise (a profession); 21. (nav.) to run (the coast).

4. § — le sentier de la vertu, to pursue, to follow the path of virtue. 7. — un prédicateur, un professeur, un cours, to attend a preacher, a teacher, a course. 15. — son imagination, son inclination, ses goûts, son caprice, to indulge o.'s imagination, inclination, tastes, caprice.

— q. u. comme son ombre, comme l'ombre fait le corps, to follow a. o. like his shadow. — de près, 1. to = close; to = up; 2. to pursue close; faire —, (V. senses) 1. (de) to = up (with); 2. to charge forward (o.'s disbursements). Disposition à —, sequaciousness; sequacity; personne qui suit, follower. Ainsi qu'il suit, comme il suit, as follows. Qui suit, (V. senses) 1. next in course; 2. sequacious.

SUIVI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of SUIVRE) 1. uninterrupted; regular; 2. § connected; 3. § coherent.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § unfollowed; 2. § unpursued; 3. § unattended; 4. § unobserved; 5. § interrupted; irregular; 6. § unconnected; 7. § incoherent.

SE SUIVRE, pr. v. 1. § to follow each other; 2. § (th.) to succeed each other; to follow in order; 3. § to be connected; 4. § to be coherent.

SUIVRE, v. n. 1. § to follow; to go after; 2. § to follow; to come after; 3. § to attend; to pay attention; 4. § (DE) to follow (from); to ensue (from); to result (from); to be the consequence (of).

SUIJET, TE, adj. 1. § (absol.) in subjection; 2. § (à) subject (to); dependent (on); 3. § (à, to) amenable; 4. § (à, to) subject (exposed); 5. § (b. s.) (à, to) liable; 6. § (à, to) inclined; 7. § addicted; prone; given.

— à caution, (pers.) not to be trusted; not trust-worthy; suspicious. Condition, état de ce qui est —, (V. senses) liability. Être — à caution, not to be

trust-worthy; rendre — (à), (V. senses) 1. to subject (to); 2. § to render, to make liable (to); 3. § to incline (to); to addict (to).

SUIJET, n. m. TE, n. f. 1. subject (of a state, sovereign); 2. person: individual; 3. cause; reason; motive; occasion; ground; 4. subject; matter; subject-matter; 5. topic (subject of discourse or argument); subject; 6. subject; object; 7. (of poems) argument; 8. (anat.) subject; 9. (fine arts) subject; 10. (gram.) subject; 11. (hort.) stock; 12. (log.) subject; 13. (mus.) subject.

Bon —, 1. good subject; 2. (pers.) excellent person; — délicat, 1. delicate = 2. nice point; mauvais —, worthless fellow; petit mauvais —, bad boy; wiste — §, sad fellow; (sad dog) — en question, matter in hand. À ce —, on this, that =; au — de, on the = of; sans —, without grounds; non sans —, not without grounds. Aborder un —, to approach a =; to touch upon a =; s'ap-pesantir sur un —, to dwell on a =; donner — à, to give occasion (to); sortir de son —, to depart from o.'s =.

SUIJETION [sujecion] n. f. 1. § subjection (state); 2. § attendance; 3. § (à, to) binding; (tying down); 4. § constraint; tie.

Dans la —, under subjection. Être d'une grande —, 1. to bind; to tie down; 2. to impose constraint; tenir dans la —, 1. to keep in subjection; (to keep under); 2. to keep in awe.

SULFATE, n. m. (chem.) sulphate.

SULFATE, E, adj. (chem.) sulphatic.

SULFITE, n. m. (chem.) sulphite.

SULFURATION [—acion] n. f. (chem.) sulphuration.

SULFURE, n. m. (chem.) sulphure; sulphuret.

Convertir en —, to sulphurate.

SULFURE, E, adj. 1. sulphurated; 2. (chem.) sulphuretted.

SULFUREUX [—é] SE, adj. 1. sulphurous; sulphury; 2. (chem.) sulphurous; sulphureous.

Elat —, sulphureousness.

SULFURIQUE, adj. (chem.) sulphuric.

SULTAN, n. m. 1. sultan; 2. covered work basket.

SULTANAT, n. m. sultanship.

SULTANE, n. f. 1. sultana; sultanness; 2. Turkish man of war.

SULTANIN, n. m. sultanin (Turkish gold coin).

SUMAC, n. m. 1. (bot.) sumac-tree; poison-oak; 2. (dy.) sumach; sumac; shumac.

— vénéneux, (bot.) poison, swamp sumach; poison ash. — des corroyeurs, (bot.) =; — vernis, varnish =;

varnish-tree; — de Virginie, (bot.) Virginian =; stag's-horn-tree.

SUPER, v. n. (nav.) to be stopped up.

SUPERBE, adj. 1. proud; vain-glorious; arrogant; lofty; 2. supercilious; 3. superb; magnificent; splendid; 4. gorgeous; stately.

SUPERBE, n. f. + vain-glory; arrogance; haughtiness; superciliousness.

SUPERBEMENT, adv. 1. + proudly; arrogantly; loftily; 2. superbly; magnificently; splendidly; (in fine style).

SUPERCHERIE, n. f. 1. deceit; fraud; imposition; 2. (law) deceit.

SUPERFÉTATION [—tacion] n. f. 1. (physiol.) superfetation; 2. § superfluity (useless thing).

Concevoir par —, (physiol.) to superfetate.

SUPERFICIE, n. f. 1. § superficies; 2. § surface; 3. (geom.) superficies; area; 4. (tech.) area.

À la —, (V. senses) superficially; de —, 1. superficial; 2. areal; 3. (of measure) square. La — cède au fonds, (law) the surface belongs to the owner of the soil.

SUPERFICIEL, LE, adj. 1. § superficial; 2. § shallow (not deep).

Qualité de ce qui est — §, superficialness.

SUPERFICIELLEMENT [superficielment] adv. § superficially.

SUPERFIN, E, adj. superfine.

SUPERFIN, n. m. superfine quality.

SUPERFLU, E, adj. (pour, to; de, to) superfluous.

Non —, unsuperfluous.

SUPERFLU, n. m. superfluity (quality); superfluities.

SUPERFLUITÉ, n. f. 1. superfluity (quality); superfluities; 2. superfluity (superfluous thing).

Avec —, with superfluity; superfluously.

SUPÉRIEUR, E, adj. 1. § superior; upper; 2. § (à, to) superior; 3. § superlative.

SUPÉRIEUR, n. m. E, n. f. 1. superior; 2. (of convents) superior; 3. (of reformed churches) superintendent.

Mère —, superior (abbess); père —, superior (abbot).

SUPÉRIEUREMENT [supérieurment] adv. 1. in a superior degree; 2. uncommonly; wonderfully; 3. superlatively well; in a most superior manner.

SUPÉRIORITÉ, n. f. 1. (sur, over) superiority; 2. § (sur, of) vantage-ground.

SUPERLATIF, VE, adj. (gram.) superlative.

SUPERLATIF, n. m. (gram.) superlative; superlative degree.

Au —, 1. superlatively; 2. (gram) in the superlative; in the superlative degree.

SUPERLATIVEMENT [—tivement] adv. (jest.) superlatively.

SUPERPOSER [—pôze] v. a. (did.) to superpose.

SUPERPOSÉ, E, pa. p. 1. superposed; 2. (did.) superincumbent.

SUPERPOSITION [—pôzicion] n. f. (did.) superposition.

SUPERPURATION [—gacion] n. f. (med.) superpurgation.

SUPERSEDER, v. n. V. SURSEoir.

SUPERSTITIEUSEMENT [supersticiéusement] adv. 1. § superstitiously; 2. § bigotedly.

Attaché —, (à) bigoted (to).

SUPERSTITIEUX [supersticiéux] SE, adj. 1. § superstitious; 2. § bigoted.

Caractère —, 1. superstitiousness; 2. bigotry.

SUPERSTITION [supersticion] n. f. § superstition.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, n. f. § (b. s.) superstructure.

SUPERSUBSTANTIEL [—substanciel] LE, adj. (philos.) supersubstantial (above every substance).

SUPIN, n. m. (Lat. gram.) supine.

SUPINATEUR, n. m. (anat.) supinator.

SUPINATION [—acion] n. f. 1. (did.) supination; 2. (physiol.) supination.

SUPPLANTER, v. a. 1. to supplant (displace by stratagem); (to trip; 2.) to put (a. o.'s) nose out of joint.

Personne qui supprime, supplanter; (tripper).

SUPPLANTÉ, E, pa. p. supplanted.

Non —, unsupplanted.

SUPPLÉANT, n. m. E, n. f. substitute.

SUPPLÉANT, E, adj. deputy; assistant.

SUPPLÉER, v. a. 1. § to supply (a. th.); to make good; to make up; 2. § to fill up (a. th.); 3. § to supply the place of (a. o.).

1. — ce qui manque, to supply, to make up what is deficient. 3. — q. u. qui est absent, to supply the place of a. o. that is absent.

SUPPLÉER, v. n. 1. § (à, of) to supply the place; to serve instead; 2. § (à, of) to supply the deficiency.

SUPPLEMENT, n. m. 1. addition (a. th. added); 2. additional price; 3. higher-priced ticket; 4. (of books, papers) supplement; 5. (of pay, salary) allowance; 6. (geom., trig.) supplement; 7. † (gram.) word supplied.
— de ..., additional ... En —, extra.
Prendre un —, to take √ a higher priced ticket.

SUPPLÉMENTAIRE, adj. 1. supplementary; supplemental; 2. additional; extra.

SUPPLÉTI-F, VE, adj. supplementary. Chose supplétive, supplementary.

SUPPLIANT, E, adj. suppliant; supplicating; beseeching; imploring

SUPPLIANT, n. m. E, n. f. 1. suppliant; 2. supplicant.

SUPPLICATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. supplication; entreaty; 2. (Rom. hist.) supplication.

De —, supplicatory. Faire une —, to make √ a supplication; faire des —s, to supplicate; to implore; to entreat.

SUPPLICE, n. m. 1. √ punishment (corporal punishment ordered by a court of justice); 2. § (pour, to) torment (great pain); anguish.

Le dernier —, capital punishment. Être au —, to be in anguish, torture; to be upon the rack; mettre q. u. au — §, to torture a. o.

SUPPLICIE, n. m. criminal executed.

SUPPLICIER, v. a. to execute; to inflict capital punishment on.

SUPPLIER, v. a. (de, to) to beseech; to supplicate; to implore; to entreat.

SUPPLIE, E, pa. p. V. senses of SUPPLIER.

Non —, unbesought; unsupplicated; unimplored; unentreated.

SUPPLIQUE, n. f. 1. petition (presented to a constituted authority); prayer; 2. § supplication.

Faire une —, to make a —.

SUPPORT, n. m. 1. √ support (thing that upholds); rest; 2. √ prop; 3. § support (aid, assistance); 4. (bot.) fulcrum; 5. (build.) bearer; pillar; 6. (carp.) strut; 7. (her.) bearer; supporter; 8. (mach.) fulcrum; 9. (tech.) support; rest; stand; 10. (tech.) bearing-block.

— continu, (build.) continuous bearing; — fixe, (tech.) fixed support; — libre, (tech.) loose support; — mobile, (tech.) standard. — à coulisse, (build.) sliding —; — de coussinet, (mech.) carriage. Plaque de —, (tech.) 1. stand; 2. pitch-board; plaque de —, (tech.) stand. Sans —, unsupported; unsustained.

SUPPORTABLE, adj. supportable; endurable.

État —, supportableness. D'une manière —, tolerably; sufferably.

SUPPORTABLEMENT, adv. √ tolerably.

SUPPORTER, v. a. 1. √ to support; to sustain; to bear √ up; to uphold √; 2. § to support: to suffer; to endure; to bear √; 3. § to support; to endure; to bear √ with; (to put √ up with); 4. § to support (sustain without change or dissolution).

1. Des piliers qui supportent une maison, pillars that support, sustain a house.

Au delà de tout ce qu'on peut — §, beyond endurance, bearing; pour — √, for the support of. Qui supporte §, (V. senses) enduring. Personne qui supporte §, supporter; endurer; sustainer.

SUPPORTÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SUPPORTER.

Non —, 1. √ unsupported; unsustained; 2. § unsupported; unsuffered; unendured.

SE SUPPORTER, pr. v. § 1. (th.) to be

supported, suffered, endured, borne; 2. (pers.) to bear √ each other.

SUPPOSABLE, adj. supposable.

SUPPOSER, v. a. 1. to suppose; 2. (absol. que [subj.]) to suppose; to put √ the supposition; 3. to suppose; to infer; to imply; to conjecture; 4. to suppose; to invent; to forge.

Supposons! 1. let us suppose! 2. suppose! Personne qui suppose, supposer (of).

SUPPOSÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of SUPPOSER) 1. supposititious (not real); 2. (did.) suppositive.

Cela —, that being supposed; — que, (subj.) suppose.

SUPPOSITION [supôzicion] n. f. 1. supposition; 2. suppositiousness.

— de part, (law) substitution of a child. Mot qui implique —, suppositive; personne qui fait une —, supposer (of). Dans cette —, that being supposed; dans la — que, in the supposition that; par —, suppositively. Être une —, to be a supposition; faire une —, 1. to make √ a supposition; 2. to put √ a supposition.

SUPPOSITOIRE, n. m. (med.) suppository.

SUPPÔT, n. m. 1. † member (of a body); 2. (b. s.) agent (person); instrument; (tool); 3. (of the devil) imp.

SUPPRESSION, n. f. 1. suppression (hindering from circulating); 2. (med.) suppression.

SUPPRIMER, v. a. 1. to suppress (hinder from circulating); (to put √ down); 2. to suppress; to pass over in silence; to leave √ out; 3. to suppress; to cut √ off; to take √ off; 4. to suppress; to abolish; to set √ aside; (to do √ away with).

Faire —, (V. senses) to supersede; to set √ aside. Qui supprime, (V. senses) suppressive. Personne qui supprime, suppressor (of).

SUPPURATI-F, VE, adj. (med.) suppurative.

SUPPURATIF, n. m. (med.) suppurative.

SUPPURATION [—âcion] n. f. 1. (med.) suppuration; 2. (surg.) digestion.

Favoriser la — de, (med.) to mature.

SUPPURER, v. n. 1. (med.) to suppurate; to mature; 2. (surg.) to digest.

SUPPUTATION [—âcion] n. f. computation; supputation; calculation.

SUPPUTER, v. a. to compute; to suppute; to calculate; to reckon.

SUPREMATIE [—maci] n. f. supremacy.

SUPRÊME, adj. 1. supreme; 2. *,* last; of death.

— degré, superlativeness. Les honneurs —s, funeral obsequies, pl.; funeral, sing. Au — degré, supremely; superlatively.

SÛR, E, adj. sour.

SÛR, E, adj. (DE, of; de, to) 1. (th.) sure (indubitable); certain; 2. (pers.) sure (knowing); certain; 3. (th.) sure (unfailing); certain; 4. (th.) safe (without danger); secure; 5. safe; uninjured; unharmed; 6. (pers.) safe; secure; 7. (pers.) secure (confident of safety); 8. (pers.) safe; trust-worthy; trusty; 9. (of the memory) retentive; 10. (hunt.) stanch.

1. Une nouvelle —e, sure, certain intelligence. 2. Être — de ce qu'on dit, to be sure, certain of what one says; être — d'avoir dit la vérité, to be sure, certain of having spoken the truth. 3. Un remède —, a sure, certain remedy. 4. Une retraite —e, a safe, secure retreat.

— et certain, quite sure, certain. Assez —, = enough; peu —, 1. unsure; 2. unsafe; insecure; 3. (of the memory) unretentive; — comme Baptiste, comme père et mère, as = as a gun; — comme la mort, as = as death

and quarter-day. À coup —, =; surely; for certain; (= enough; be =; (to be =; pour —, =; = enough; pour — et certain, to a certainty. Aller à coup —, to go √ upon = ground; se croire —, § to think √ o.'s self =; (to make √ =; être — de son coup, de son fait, to go √ upon = ground; ne faire pas —, (impers.) not to be safe (any where); mettre q. u. en lien —, to put √ a. o. in a place of safety; prendre le plus —, to take √ the safe side; tenir en lieu —, to keep √ in safety.

SUR, prep. 1. √ (of place) on (resting upon); upon; 2. § on; upon; 3. √ over; above; 4. √ on (adjoining); upon; 5. √ into (leading; having a view of); 6. in (a ship); on board of; 7. √ about (having on o.'s person); 8. √ to (attached to); upon; 9. √ over (occupied with); 10. § over; 11. § on (in succession); upon; 12. § on; towards; to; 13. § towards; about; 14. § out of (among); 15. § on; upon; concerning; touching; regarding; respecting; with reference to; with regard to; with respect to: (as to; about; 16. § by (by means of); 17. § in consequence of; on account of; 18. § from (deducting); out of.

1. — la terre, upon the ground; s'asseoir — une chaise, to sit on, upon a chair. 2. Un impôt — les denrées étrangères, a tax on, upon foreign commodities. 3. Les globes célestes qui roulent — nos têtes, the celestial orbs that roll over, above our heads. 4. Francfort — le Mein, Frankfurt on, upon the Maine. 5. Une fenêtre qui donne — la rue, a window that looks into the street. 7. N'avoir pas d'argent — soi, to have no money about one. 9. Être toujours — ses livres, to be always over o.'s books. 10. Régner — un peuple, to reign over a people; veiller — q. u., to watch over a. o. 12. Tourner — la droite, la gauche, to turn on, to the right left. 13. — l'heure du dîner, towards, about dinner-time. 14. — dix il n'y en a pas un de bon, out of ten there is not one good. 16. Juger — les apparences, to judge by appearances.

— ce que ..., 1. on, upon ... (pr. p.); 2. when; 3. as.

SUR, (prefix signifying position upon, position over, excellence, excess) 1. √ upon; super; 2. √ over; super; 3. § super; 4. § super; over.

SURABONDAMMENT, adv. superabundantly.

SURABONDANCE, n. f. superabundance.

SURABONDANT, E, adj. superabundant.

SURABONDANT, n. m. superabundant.

SURABONDER, v. n. (DE, with) to superabound; to overabound.

SURACHETER, v. a. to overpay √.

SURAIGU, E, adj. (mus.) extremely high.

SURAJOUTEMENT [surajoutman] n. m. (did.) superaddition.

SURAJOUTER, v. a. to superadd.

SURAJOUTÉ, E, pa. p. superadded.

Chose —e, superaddition.

SUR-ALLER, v. n. (hunt.) to outgo √.

SUR-ANDOUILLER, n. m. (hunt.) sur-antler.

SURANNATION [suranâcion] n. f. expiration; running out.

SURANNER, v. n. to expire (be too old to serve).

SURANNÉ, E, pa. p. 1. expired; 2. by-gone; obsolete; antiquated; superannuated.

Caractère —, antiquatedness. Devenir —, to become √, to get √, to grow √ obsolete; rendre —, to superannuate.

SUR-ARBITRE, n. m. umpire.

SURARD, adj. (of vinegar) elder-flower.

SURBAISSÉ, E, adj. (arch.) (of vaults) surbased; surbaise.

SURBAISSEMENT [surbâsman] n. m. (arch.) making elliptic.

SURBAISSER, v. a. (arch.) to make \checkmark elliptic.

SURCENS [surcens] n. m. (feud. law) lord's rent.

SURCHARGE, n. f. 1. \parallel § additional burden; 2. word written over another; 3. (print.) extra charge.

Pour —, as an additional burden.

SURCHARGER, v. a. (de. with) 1. \parallel to overload; to overburden; 2. \parallel to overburden; 3. \parallel to overcharge; 4. \parallel to weigh down; 5. \parallel to write \checkmark over (a word, line); 6. (com.) to overstock.

Personne qui surcharge, surcharger.

SURCHAUFFER [surchôfe] v. a. (in forges) to overheat.

SURCHAUFFURE [surchôfur] n. f. (metal.) overheating.

SURCOMPOSE [surkompôzé] E, adj. \parallel (gram.) double compound.

SURCOMPOSE [surkompôzé] n. m. (chem.) supercompound; double compound.

SURCOT, n. m. + "surcot" (upper garment).

SURCOUPER, v. a. (cards) to trump over.

SURCOUPER, v. n. (cards) to trump over.

SURCROIT, n. m. 1. superaddition; 2. increase.

De —, in addition; (to boot: pour — de malheur, to make \checkmark it worse).

SURCROÎTRE, v. n. \parallel irreg. (conj. like CROÎTRE) (of flesh) to grow \checkmark out.

SURCROÎTRE, v. a. \parallel irreg. (conj. like CROÎTRE) to increase excessively.

SURDENT, n. f. 1. irregular tooth; 2. (of horses) wolf's tooth.

SURDITE, n. f. \parallel deafness.

Avec —, with —; deafly.

SURDORER, v. a. to double-gild.

SURDORURE, n. f. double-gilding.

SURDOS [surdô] n. m. (sad.) loin-strap.

SUREAU, n. m. (bot.) elder; elder-tree.

— de marais, (guelder-rose. Graine de —, elder-berry.

SURELLE, n. f. (bot.) sorrel; little, wood sorrel.

SÛREMENT [surman] adv. 1. surely; certainly; be sure; (to be sure; 2. safely; securely; in safety, security.

SÛREMENT, E, adj. \parallel preminent.

SÛREMISSION, n. f. (fin.) over-issue.

SÛRENCHERE, n. f. higher bid.

Faire une — sur q. u., to bid \checkmark over a. o.

SÛRENCHERIR, v. a. to bid \checkmark over.

SÛREROGATION [—âcion] n. f. supererogation.

Par —, by way of =.

SÛREROGATOIRE, adj. supererogatory.

SÛRESTARIES [surstari] n. f. (pl.) (com. nav.) overtime, sing.

Indemnité pour —, demurrage.

SÛRESTIMATION [—âcion] n. f. overestimate; overvaluation.

SÛR-ET, ETE, adj. sourish.

SÛRETE [surte] n. f. 1. safety; 2. safe-keeping; 3. security; 4. sureness; 5. warranty; security.

Défaut de —, unsafely. En —, 1. in safety; 2. securely; 3. (pers.) (contre) safe (from); 4. (pers.) uninjured (by); unharmed (by); en lieu de —, 1. in safe-keeping; 2. in good custody; sans —, unsafely. Mettre en —, to place in safety; tenir en —, to keep \checkmark in safety.

SÛRETTÉ, n. f. (bot.) sorrel.

SÛREVALUATION [—âcion] n. f. overvaluation; overestimate.

SÛREVALUER, v. a. \parallel to overvalue; to overestimate.

SÛREXCITATION [—âcion] n. f. excessive excitement.

SÛREXCITER, v. a. to excite excessively.

SURFACE, n. f. 1. \parallel § surface; 2. (geom.) surface; space.

— inégale, raboteuse, rough, uneven surface; — unie, even, smooth =. S'arrêter à la —, not to penetrate beyond the =; ne pas s'en tenir à la —, not to be satisfied with appearances.

SURFAIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like FAIRE) to overcharge (ask too high a price for).

SURFAIRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like FAIRE) to overcharge (ask too high a price); to lay \checkmark it on.

SURFAIX, n. m. (sad.) surcingle.

Lié avec un —, surcingle.

SURGEON [surjon] n. m. 1. (agr., hort.) sucker; 2. \parallel § (pers.) branch; offspring.

Enlever, ôter les —s à, to sucker.

SURGIR, v. n. 1. \parallel to land; 2. \parallel (λ, ...) to reach (a haven); 3. \parallel to arise \checkmark ; to spring \checkmark up; to start up.

— au port, à bon port \checkmark , to reach the haven. Faire —, to give \checkmark rise to; to call forth.

SURHAUSSEMENT [surhâsman] n. m. 1. \parallel raising (making higher); 2. excessive raising (of prices).

SURHAUSSER [surhâse] v. a. 1. (arch.) raising; 2. \parallel to raise excessively (the prices of things).

SURHUMAIN, E, adj. superhuman.

SURINTENDANCE, n. f. superintendence.

SURINTENDANT, n. m. superintendant (man).

SURINTENDANTE, n. f. 1. superintendant (woman); 2. superintendent's lady.

SURJALE, E, adj. (nav.) (of anchors) foul.

SURJET, n. m. (need.) mantua-maker's hem.

Froncer en —, to whip.

SURJETER, v. a. (need.) to whip.

SURLENDEMAIN [surlandmin] n. m. (de. after) third day.

Le — de son départ, the = after his arrival.

SURLONGE, n. f. (butch.) sirloin.

SURLUNAIRE, adj. superlunar; superlunary.

SURMÈNER, v. a. 1. to overdrive \checkmark (draught animals); to jade; 2. to override \checkmark (saddle-horses).

SURMEULE, n. f. (mill.) runner-stone.

SURMONTABLE, adj. surmountable; superable.

Qualité de ce qui est —, superableness.

SURMONTER, v. a. 1. \parallel (of fluids) to rise \checkmark above; 2. \parallel to overcome \checkmark ; to subdue; 3. \parallel to surmount; to overcome \checkmark ; to master; to get \checkmark over; 4. \parallel to excel (a. o.); to surpass; (to outdo \checkmark); 5. (of ornaments) to surmount; 6. (arch.) to surmount; 7. (build.) to cap.

1. L'eau surmonta les montagnes, the water rose above the mountains. 2. — ses ennemis, to overcome, to subdue o.'s enemies, to surmount, to overcome, to master difficulties, obstacles. 4. — ses concurrents, to excel, to surpass o.'s competitors.

SURMONTER, v. n. (of fluids) to rise \checkmark above.

SURMOÛT, n. m. (distil.) new wort.

SURMULET, n. m. (ich.) surmullet; gray mullet.

SURMULOT, n. m. (mam.) surmulot; brown, Norway rat.

SURNAGER, v. n. 1. \parallel to float on the surface; 2. \parallel to be supernatant; 3. \parallel to buoy up; 4. \parallel (th.) to survive; to live on; not to perish; to remain.

Faculté de — \parallel , buoyancy. Faire —, (V. senses) \parallel to waft up.

SURNATURALITÉ, n. f. (theol.) supernaturalness.

SURNATUREL, LE, adj. 1. \parallel supernatural; preternatural; 2. \parallel extraordinary.

Caractère —, supernaturalness; état —, (theol.) supernaturalism; qualité —le, \parallel divinity.

SURNATUREL, n. m. supernatural.

SURNATURELLEMENT [—turalman] adv. supernaturally; preternaturally.

SURNOM [surnon] n. m. 1. surname (name added); (cognomen); 2. surname (name distinctive of families).

SURNOMMER, v. a. to surname.

SURNUMÉRAIRE, adj. supernumerary.

SURNUMÉRIAT, n. m. time of being a supernumerary.

SURON, n. m. 1. seroon; 2. (bot.) earth-nut; hawk-nut.

SUROS, n. m. (veter.) splint; splinter.

SURPASSER [surpâse] v. a. 1. \parallel to exceed; to pass beyond; 2. \parallel to overweigh; 3. \parallel to exceed; to surpass; 4. \parallel to excel; to surpass; to exceed; to cut \checkmark out; 5. \parallel to amaze; to astonish.

1. O. ch. qui surpasse la muraille, a. th. that exceeds, passes beyond the wall.

SURPASSÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of SURPASSER.

Non —, (V. senses) \parallel 1. unexceeded; unsurpassed; 2. \parallel unexcelled; unsurpassed, unexceeded.

SURPAYER [surpâye] v. a. \parallel to overpay \checkmark (pay too much).

SURPEAU, n. f. \parallel V. ÉPIDERME.

SURPLIS, n. m. surplice.

Droits de —, = fees. À —, qui porte un —, surplised.

SURPLOMB [surplon] n. m. (of buildings) overhanging.

En —, overhanging. Être en —, to hang \checkmark over.

SURPLOMBER [surplonbe] v. n. (build.) to overhang \checkmark ; to hang \checkmark over.

SURPLUS, n. m. surplus; surplusage.

Au —, 1. besides; in addition to which; 2. however; de —, over and above; pour le — \checkmark , (V. Au —).

SURPRENANT, E, adj. surprising; astonishing.

Chose —e! =! = to relate! D'une manière —e, surprisingly; astonishingly.

SURPRENDRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like PRENDRE) 1. \parallel to surprise; to take \checkmark by surprise; 2. \parallel to overtake \checkmark (unexpectedly); 3. \parallel (b. s.) to detect; to surprise; (to catch \checkmark ; 4. \parallel (b. s.) to obtain by undue means; to deceive; 5. \parallel (b. s.) to intercept (a. o.); 6. \parallel to overreach; to insnare; 7. \parallel to beguile (a. o. of a. th.); 8. \parallel (λ, chez, in) to observe; to perceive; 9. to overhear \checkmark ; 10. \parallel to put \checkmark (a. o.) off his guard; 11. \parallel (de, at; de, to; que [subj.], that) to surprise; to astonish.

7. — q. ch. à q. u., to beguile a. o. of a. th. 8. — les larmes, les soupirs de q. u., to observe, to perceive a. o.'s tears, sighs. 11. Être bien surpris d'un événement, to be much surprised at an event; être surpris de voir q. ch., to be surprised to see a. th.

Être, se trouver surpris, to feel \checkmark surprised.

SE SURPRENDRE, pr. v. 1. to surprise o.'s self; 2. (λ) to perceive with surprise (that); (to catch \checkmark o.'s self (in).

SURPRISE, n. f. 1. \parallel (sing.) undue means, pl.; 2. \parallel deceit; 3. \parallel surprise (action, state); astonishment; 4. (horol.) surprise.

Éprouver de la —, to feel \checkmark surprise; to feel surprised; ménager une — à q. u., to prepare a. o. a. =; prendre par —, to surprise (a. o.); to put \checkmark off o.'s guard; revenir de sa —, to recover from o.'s =.

SURRENAL, E, adj. (anat.) suprarenal.

SURSATURATION [—suration] n. f. (chem.) supersaturation.

SURSATURER, v. a. (chem.) to supersaturate.

SURSAUT, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ start.

En —, with a start. S'éveiller, se réveiller en —. to start up out of o.'s sleep; to start up.

SURSEANCE, n. f. suspension.

SURSEL, n. m. (chem.) supersalt.

SURSEMER, v. a. (agr.) to sow \sqrt over again.

SURSEoir [sursoir] v. n. irreg. (SURSOYANT; Sursis; ind. pres. SURSOIS; NOUS SURSOYONS; pret. Sursis; fut. SURSEoir; subj. pres. SURSEois) (à, ...) 1. to suspend; to delay; 2. (law) to arrest; to supersede; 3. (law) to respite (a. o.).

SURSEoir [sursoir] v. a. V. SURSEoir, v. n.

SURSIS, n. m. 1. delay; 2. (law) supersedeas; 3. (law) (pers.) respite; 4. (law) reprieve.

Arrêt de —, (law) injunction; ordonnance de —, prohibition; writ of prohibition. Accorder un — à, (law) to reprieve (a criminal). À qui l'on ne peut accorder un —, (of criminals) unreprieveable; à qui on n'a pas accordé de —, (of criminals) unreprieved.

SURSOLIDE, adj. (arith.) sursolid.

SURSOLIDE, n. m. (arith.) sursolid.

SURSTARIE, n. f. V. SURESTARIES.

SURTARE, n. f. (com.) supertare.

SURTAUX, n. m. excessive taxation.

En —, being overtaxed.

SURTAXE, n. f. surcharge.

SURTAXER, v. a. to overtax.

SURTOUT, adv. especially; above all.

SURTOUT, n. m. 1. surtout (coat); 2. epergne (of a dinner-table); 3. truck (cart).

SURUSAGE, n. m. (com.) clog; clough.

SURVEILLANCE [survè-yans] n. f. 1. superintendence; 2. supervision; 3. inspection; 4. surveying; 5. (law) inspectorship.

SURVEILLANT [survè-yan] n. m. E, n. f. 1. overseer; 2. superintendent; 3. inspector; 4. surveyor; 5. attendant.

SURVEILLANT [survè-yan] E, adj. vigilant.

SURVEILLE [survè-y] n. f. sing. (DE, ...) two days before, pl.

La — des a mort, two days before his death.

La —, =; la — de, =.

SURVEILLER [survè-yé] v. a. 1. to superintend; 2. to inspect; 3. to survey; to make \sqrt a survey of; 4. to watch over; to look after; to set \sqrt a watch over.

— activement, (V. senses) to watch actively over; (to look sharp after.

SURVENANCE, n. f. (law) (of children) birth after the time of a donation without having been anticipated.

SURVENANT, E, adj. (law) (of children) born after and not anticipated at the time of a donation.

SURVENANT, n. m. (law) child born after and not anticipated at the time of a donation.

SURVENDRE, v. a. to overcharge.

SURVENDRE, v. n. to overcharge.

SURVENIR, v. n. (conj. like TENIR) 1. to arrive unexpectedly; 2. to occur, to happen unexpectedly; 3. to occur (in addition); to come \sqrt on; 4. (pers.) (to drop in;) to pop in.

[SURVENIR is conj. with être.]

SURVENTE, n. f. overcharge.

SURVENTER, v. n. (nav.) to blow \sqrt too hard.

SURVIDER, v. a. to take \sqrt out part of the contents of (a. th. that is too full).

SURVIE, n. f. (law) survival; survivorship.

Gains de —, (pl.) benefit of survivorship, sing.

SURVIVANCE, n. f. (of offices) reversion.

De —, (of offices) reversionary.

SURVIVANCIER, n. m. (of offices) reversioner.

SURVIVANT, E, adj. surviving.

SURVIVANT, n. m. E, n. f. survivor.

SURVIVRE, v. n. irreg. (conj. like

VIVRE) 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ § (à, ...) to survive; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ § (à, ...) to survive; to outlive; to outlast; (to last out.

— à soi-même, to outlive o.'s faculties.

SURVIVRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like VIVRE) (law) $\frac{1}{2}$ to survive.

SE SURVIVRE, pr. v. to live over again (in o.'s children, o.'s works).

— à soi-même, to outlive o.'s faculties.

SUS [suss] prep. $\frac{1}{2}$ upon.

En —, 1. over and above; above; 2. more; over; 3. to boot; 4. (fin.) as much more. En — de, over and above; above. Courir — à, to attack; to fall \sqrt upon.

SUS [su] interj. come! (cheer up! be of good heart!

Or —! =!

SUSCEPTIBILITÉ, n. f. (pers.) irascibility; irritability; captiousness; (touchiness.

Avec —, with =; captiously; d'une extrême —, easily offended; extremely irascible, irritable, captious, (touchy. Blessé la — de q. u., to wound, to hurt \sqrt a. o.'s feelings; ménager la — de q. u., to spare a. o.'s feelings.

SUSCEPTIBLE, adj. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ § (DE, of) susceptible (capable of receiving); 2. § (pers.) irascible; irritable; easily offended; captious; (touchy.

Non —, unsusceptible. Qualité de ce qui est —, susceptibility; susceptibility. Être trop —, (pers.) to be too irascible; to take \sqrt offense too quickly.

SUSCEPTION [suscèption] n. f. 1. taking (of holy orders); 2. (cath. rel.) reception (of the cross, crown, holy orders).

SUSCITATION [suscitacion] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ instigation.

SUSCITER, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to raise; to raise up; to give \sqrt rise, birth to; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ § (b. s.) (à) to raise (against); to create (...); to stir up.

2. — des ennemis à q. u., to raise enemies against a. o.; to create a. o. enemies.

SUSCRIPTION [suscricption] n. f. superscription; address; (direction.

Sans —, without a =; undirected.

Mettre une — à, to superscribe; to address; (to direct; porter pour —, to be superscribed, addressed, (directed.

SUS-DÉNOMME, E, adj. (law) herein before mentioned.

SUSDIT [sudsit] E.

SUS-ENONCE, E, adj. above-mentioned; above-said.

[SUSDIT precedes the n.]

SUSPECT [suspèkt] E, adj. 1. (absol.) suspicious (causing suspicion in others); 2. (DE, of) suspected.

1. Une conduite — e, suspicious conduct; lieu —, suspicious place; personne — e, a suspicious person.

Non, peu —, unsuspicious; unsuspected. Caractère —, nature — e, suspiciousness. D'une manière — e, suspiciously. Tenir pour —, to consider suspicious; to regard as suspicious, to look upon as suspicious.

[SUSPECT must not be confounded with soupçonner.]

SUSPECTER, v. a. to suspect (consider suspicious).

— la fidélité d'un domestique, to suspect the fidelity of a servant.

Faire —, to render, to make \sqrt a. o. suspicious (of)

[SUSPECTER must not be confounded with soupçonner.]

SUSPECTÉ, E, pa. p. suspected.

Non —, unsuspected.

SUSPENDRE, v. a. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ § (à, to) to suspend; to hang \sqrt ; to hang \sqrt up; 2.

(à, to) to suspend; to keep \sqrt up; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ to suspend (keep in equilibrium); 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ to suspend (discontinue, interrupt); to stay; to stop; 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ to intermit; 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ to suspend; 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ to suspend (public functionaries); 8. (law) to arrest.

SUSPENDU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of SUSPENDRE) 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ suspended; hanging; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ suspended; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ in suspense; at a stand.

Demeurer —, (à, on; sur, over) $\frac{1}{2}$ to hang; être —, (V. senses) $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. to be suspended; to hang \sqrt up; to hang; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to hang out (of); 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ to be suspended; to come \sqrt to a stand. Qui peut être —, (V. senses) suspensible. Propriété de pouvoir être —, $\frac{1}{2}$ suspensibility.

SE SUSPENDRE, pr. v. $\frac{1}{2}$ to suspend o.'s self; to hang \sqrt .

SUSPENS, adj. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ suspended; 2. (can. law) suspended.

En —, 1. in suspense; suspense; 2. (com.) (of debts) unliquidated; out-standing. Demeurer, rester en —, to remain in =; tenir q. u. en —, to keep \sqrt a. o. in =.

SUSPENSE, n. f. (can. law) suspension.

SUSPENSEUR, adj. (anat.) suspensory.

SUSPENSIF, VE, adj. 1. (gram.) of suspension; 2. (law) being a bar to subsequent proceedings; 3. (law) (of conditions) precedent.

Être —, (law) to have the power of suspending.

SUSPENSION, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ § suspension; 2. (gram.) suspension; 3. (law) suspense; discontinuance; 4. (mech) suspension; 5. (mus.) suspension; 6. (rhet.) suspension.

— d'armes, (mil.) suspension of arms.

Chaines de —, (engin.) (of bridges) = chains; point de —, (mech.) fulcrum; tige de —, (engin.) (of bridges) = rod.

SUSPENSOIR,

SUSPENSOIRE, n. m. (surg.) suspensory; suspensory bandage.

SUSPICION, n. f. (law) suspicion.

Donner —, to give \sqrt rise to =; entrer en —, to begin to entertain =.

SUSTENTER, v. a. to sustain (keep alive by food); to maintain; to support; to feed \sqrt ; (to keep \sqrt .

SE SUSTENTER, pr. v. to maintain, to support, (to keep \sqrt o.'s self.

SUSURRATION [—acion] n. f. susuration; whispering; soft murmur.

SUTONIQUE, n. f. (mus.) super-tonic.

SUTTEE, n. f. 1. (Ind. myth.) suttee (goddess); 2. suttee (sacrifice of Indian widows).

SUTURE, n. f. 1. (anat.) suture; mould; 2. (bot.) suture; 3. (surg.) suture; fibula; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ junction; join.

Réuni par une —, (surg.) sutured.

SUZERAIN [suzrain] n. m. (feud.) suzerain; lord paramount.

SUZERAIN [suzrain] E, adj. paramount.

SUZERAINETE [suzrainete] n. f. 1. (feud.) suzerainty; 2. (feud. law) seignior.

SVELTE, adj. slender; slim; light.

État —, slenderness. D'une manière —, slenderly.

SYBARITE, n. m. Sybarite.

SYBARITE, adj. Sybaritic; Sybaritical.

SYCOMORE, n. m. (bot.) 1. sycamore; sycamore-tree; 2. maple; maple-tree.

SYCONE, n. m. (bot.) fig.

SYCOPHANTE, n. m. knave; rogue.

SYLLABAIRE, n. m. spelling-book.

SYLLABE, n. f. syllable.

Eplucheur de — s, word-catcher; signe de — longue, (gram.) apex. Par — s, syllabically.

SYLLABIQUE, adj. syllabic; syllabical.

SYLLABIQUEMENT [silabikman] adv. *syllabically*.

SYLLABISATION [—bizaçion] n. f. (gram.) *syllabification*.

SYLLEPSE, n. f. (gram.) *syllipsis*; *substitution*.

SYLLOGISME, n. m. (log.) *sylogism*.

Personne qui raisonne par —s, *sylogizer*; raisonnement par —s, *sylogization*. Par un —, *by a syllogism*; *sylogistically*. Faire un —, *to make a syllogism*; raisonner par —s, *to syllogize*.

SYLLOGISTIQUE, adj. (log.) *sylogistic*; *sylogistical*.

Non —, (log.) *unsylogistical*.

SYLPHÉ, n. m.

SYLPHIDE, n. f. *sylyph*; *sylyphid*.

SYLVAIN, n. m. 1. (myth.) *sylvan*;

2. (min.) *sylvanite*.

SYLVIE, n. f. (orn.) (genus) *warbler*.

SYMBOLE [sinbol] n. m. 1. *symbol*; 2. *creed*; *symbol*; 3. *Apostles' creed*; 4. (alg.) *symbol*; *sign*.

— des Apôtres, *Apostles' creed*; — de saint Athanase, *Athanasian creed*; — de Nicée, *Nicene creed*. Faiseur de —s, *creed-maker*. Par —, *symbolically*.

SYMBOLIQUE [sinbolik] adj. 1. *symbolic*; *symbolical*; *typical*; 2. (rhet.) *tropical*.

Nature —, *typicalness*; signe —, *symbol*.

SYMETRIE, n. f. *symmetry*.

Grand observateur de la —, *symmetrian*; *symmetrist*. Faire —, *to be in symmetry*.

SYMETRIQUE, adj. *symmetrical*.

Non, peu —, *unsymmetrical*. Rendre —, *to render symmetrical*; *to symmetrize*.

SYMETRIQUEMENT [simétrikman] adv. *symmetrically*.

SYMETRISER, v. n. *to be in symmetry*.

SYMPATHIE [sinpati] n. f. 1. *sympathy*; 2. *fellow-feeling*; 3. (did.) *sympathy*; 4. (physiol.) *sympathy*.

Avec —, *with sympathy*; *sympathetically*; par —, *from*; *sympathetically*; sans —, 1. *without*; 2. *unconjunction*. Avoir de la — (pour), *to sympathize (with)*; *to feel for*; éprouver, sentir de la —, *to feel sympathy*.

SYMPATHIQUE [sinpatik] adj. 1. *sympathetic*; 2. (à, avec, to, with) *congenial*; 3. (anat.) *sympathetic*; 4. (chem.) *sympathetic*; 5. (med.) *sympathetic*.

Peu — (à, avec), *uncongenial (to)*. Actions, rapports —s, (pl.) *sympathy*, sing.

SYMPATHIQUEMENT [sinpatikman] adv. 1. *sympathetically*; 2. (à, avec, to, with) *congenially*.

SYMPATHISER [sinpatize] v. n. § *to sympathize*.

Qui sympathise (avec), (pers.) *congruent (to, with)*.

SYMPHONIE [sinfont] n. f. 1. *symphony* (concert); 2. *symphony* (instrument); 3. *symphony* (piece).

SYMPHONISTE [sinfonist] n. m. *symphonist*.

SYMPHYSE [sinfiz] n. f. (anat.) *symphysis*.

SYMPOSIAQUE [sinpóziak] n. m. (Gr. ant.) *symposium*.

SYMPTOMATIQUE [sinptomatik] adj. (med.) *symptomatic*.

SYMPTOMATOLOGIE [sinptomatoloji] n. f. (did.) *symptomatology*.

SYMPTÔME [sinptóm] n. m. 1. *symptom*; *indication*; *token*; *sign*; 2. (med.) *symptom*.

— précurseur, (med.) *precursory*, *early symptom*. Par des —, *symptomatically*. Qui est un —, *symptomatic*.

SYNAGOGUE, n. f. *synagogue*.

De la —, 1. *of the synagogue*; *synagogical*. Enterrer la — avec honneur, *to terminate an affair with honour*.

SYNALEPHE, n. f. (gram.) *synalepha*.

SYNALLAGMATIQUE, adj. (law) (of contracts) *reciprocal*.

SYNARTHROSE [sinártroz] n. f. (med.) *synarthrosis*; —s, (pl.) (anat.) *synarthroses*; *immovable articulations*, pl.

SYNCHONDROSE [sinkondroz] n. f. (anat.) *synchondrosis*.

SYNCHRONÉ [sinkronn] adj. *synchronous*.

D'une manière —, *synchronously*.

SYNCHRONIQUE [sinkronik] adj. (did.) *synchronal*; *synchronical*.

SYNCHRONISME [sinkronism] n. m. 1. (of events) *synchronism*; 2. (did.) *synchronism*.

SYNCHYSE [sinktz] n. f. (gram.) *synchysis*.

SYNCOPE, n. f. 1. (gram.) *syncope*; 2. (med.) *syncope*; *swoon*; (fainting fit); 3. (mus.) (action) *syncopation*; 4. (mus.) (note) *syncope*.

Tomber en —, (med.) *to swoon*; *to swoon away*; *to faint*; (to faint away).

SYNCOPE, E, adj. (gram.) *with a syncope*.

SYNCOPER, v. n. (mus.) *to syncopate*.

SYNCRÉTISME, n. m. (did.) *syncretism*.

SYNDIC, n. m. 1. *syndic*; 2. (com. law) *assignee*.

— définitif, *assignee definitively appointed*; — provisoire, *official* = — d'office, *official* =. Se mettre à la disposition de ses —s, (com.) (of bankrupts) *to surrender o's self*.

SYNDICAL, E, adj. *of a syndic*.

Chambre —e, (sing.) *syndics*, pl.

SYNDICAT, n. m. *syndicate* (office of a syndic).

SYNECDOCHE, n. f. (rhet.) *synecdoche*.

SYNERÈSE, n. f. (gram.) *synæresis*.

SYNEVROSE, n. f. (anat.) *synneurosis*.

SYNGENESIE, n. f. (bot.) *syngenesia*.

SYNGNATHE [sing-natt] n. m. (ich.) *horn-fish*.

SYNODAL, E, adj. *synodal*; *synodic*; *synodical*.

SYNODALEMENT [sinodalman] adv. *synodically*.

SYNODE, n. m. *synod*.

SYNODIQUE, adj. 1. *synodal*; *synodic*; *synodical*; 2. (astr.) *synodal*; *synodic*; *synodical*.

Lettre —, = *epistle*.

SYNONYME, adj. (DE, with) *synonymous* (expressing nearly the same thing).

SYNONYME, n. m. *synonyme*; *synonym*; —s, (pl.) *synonymes*; *synonyma*, pl.

Comme —, *as a synonyme*; *synonymously*. Exprimer par des —s, *to synonymize*.

SYNONYMIE, n. f. 1. *synonymy*; 2. (rhet.) *synonymy*.

SYNONYMIQUE, adj. *synonymous* (belonging to synonymy).

SYNOPSIS [sinopsis] n. m. f. *synopsis*.

SYNOPTIQUE, adj. *synoptic*; *synoptical*.

D'une manière —, *synoptically*. Disposer en forme de tables, de tableaux —s, *to tabulate*.

SYNOQUE, n. f. (med.) *synochoid*; *synochus*.

SYNOVIAL, E, adj. (anat.) *synovial*.

SYNOVIE, n. f. (physiol.) *synovia*; (joint-oil).

SYNTAXE, n. f. (gram.) *syntax*. Conforme aux règles de la —, *syn-*

tactic; *syntactical*. Conformément aux règles de la —, *syntactically*.

SYNTAXIQUE, adj. (gram.) *syntactic*, *syntactical*.

SYNTHESE, n. f. 1. (did.) *synthesis*; 2. (log.) *synthesis*; *composition*; 3. (math.) *synthesis*; *composition*; 4. (surg.) *synthesis*.

SYNTHÉTIQUE, adj. *synthetic*; *synthetical*.

SYNTHÉTIQUEMENT [sintétikman] adv. *synthetically*.

SYPHILIS [sifiliss] n. f. (med.) *siphilis*.

SYPHILITIQUE, adj. (med.) *siphilitic*.

SYPHON, n. m. V. SIPHON.

SYRIAQUE, adj. *Syriac*.

Idiotisme —, *syrianism*; *syriasm*.

SYRIAQUE, n. m. *Syriac* (language).

SYRIEN [siriin] NE, adj. *Syrian*.

SYRIEN [siriin] n. m. NE, n. f. *Syrian*.

SYRINGA, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *sy-*

ringa.

SYRINGOTOMIE, n. f. (surg.) *sy-*

ringotomy.

SYROP [siro] n. m. V. SIROP.

SYRTE, n. f. V. SIRTE.

SYSTÉMATIQUE, adj. *systematic*; *systematical*.

Non, peu —, *unsystematic*; *unsystematical*.

SYSTÉMATIQUEMENT [sistématikman] adv. *systematically*.

SYSTÉMATISER, v. a. *to systematize*.

SYSTEME, n. m. 1. *system*; 2. (tech.) *set*.

Auteur de —, (did.) *systematist*; *systematizer*; débitant de —s, *system-monger*; faiseur de —s, *system-maker*; homme à —, (b. s.) *systematist*; *systematizer*; réduction en —, *systematization*. Sans —, *without a system*; *unsystematic*; *unsystematical*. Faire un —, *to make a system*; réduire en —, *to systematize*; *to reduce to system*; renverser un —, *to overthrow* √, *to subvert a system*.

SYSTOLE, n. f. (physiol.) *syssole*.

SYSTOLIQUE, adj. (physiol.) *syssolic*.

SYSTYLE, n. m. (arch.) *syssyle*.

SYSTYLE, adj. (arch.) *syssyle*.

SYZYGIE, n. f. (astr.) *syzygy*.

T

T [té, te] n. m. (twentieth letter of the alphabet) t.

T (used euphonically between a verb ending with a vowel and the pronouns il, elle, on in order to avoid a hiatus).

T', contraction of Te or Toi. V. Te, Toi.

TA, adj. (possessive) f. sing., pl. TES, 1. thy; 2. your.

[Ta is used before consonants only, exclusively of silent h. Before a vowel or silent h, ton is used in the f. For other observations V. Ton.]

TABAC [taba] n. m. 1. *tobacco*; 2. *snuff*; 3. (bot.) *tobacco*; *American*, *Virginian tobacco*.

Faux —, (bot.) *common green tobacco*. — en andouille, en carotte, *pig-tail* =; — à chiquer, *chewing* =; — en corde, *pig-tail* =; — en feuille, *leaf* =; — à fumer, =; *smoking* =; — en poudre, — à priser, *snuff*. Andouille, carotte de —, *roll of* =; boîte à —, = *box*; débitant, débitante de —, *tobacconist*; *dealer in snuff* and =; fabricant de —, *tobacconist*; prise de —, *pinch of snuff*. Prendre du —, *to take a snuff*.

TABAGIE, n. f. 1. *smoking-room*; 2. *smoking-house*; 3. *tobacco-box*.

TABARIN, n. m. + 1. *juggler*; 2. *tumbler*; *buffoon*; *Merry-Andrew*.

Faire le —, *to play the buffoon*, *Merry-Andrew*.

TABARINAGE, n. m. + *buffoonery*.

TABATIERRE, n. f. *snuff-box*.

TABELLION, n. m. + "tabellion" (village notary).

TABELLIONAGE, n. m. + situation of tabellion.

TABERNACLE, n. m. 1. tabernacle; 2. + tabernacle (tent); 3. (cath. rel.) tabernacle.

TABIDE, adj. *tabid*.

TABIS, n. m. *tabby* (coarse stuff).

TABISER, v. a. to *tabby*.

TABLATURE, n. f. (mus.) *tablature*.

Donner de la — à q. u., to create a. o. embarrassment; donner de la — à q. u. sur q. ch., to excel, to outdo q. u. in a. th.; entendre la —, to be cunning.

TABLE [tâbl] n. f. 1. § *table*. 2. § *table*: dinner-table; 3. § *board* (food); 4. § *table* (index, sheet); 5. (of stone) *slab*; 6. (anat.) *table*; 7. (jewel) *table*; 8. (nav.) (of officers) *mess*; 9. (tricar) *table*; 10. § —s, (pl.) (play) *drafts*, pl.

— brisée, *folding table*; grande —, 1. *large*; 2. = of the family; petite —, 1. *small*; 2. *children's*; — pythagorique, de multiplication, de Pythagore, *multiplication*; — rase, 1. § *tablet for an inscription*; 2. § *blank* (without opinions, notions on a matter); *blank paper*; — ronde, *round*; — sainte —, (christ. relig.) *communion*; — volante, *work*; — d'attente, § *tablet for an inscription*; — et couronnement, (nav.) *taffrail*; *taffrail*; *taffrail*: — du commun, *servants*; — de cuisine, 1. *kitchen*; 2. *dresser*; — à écrire, *writing*; — à feuille, *Pembridge*; — d'harmonie, *sound-board*; — d'hôte, *ordinary*; "table d'hôte"; — de jeu, à jouer, *card*; — à manger, *dining*; — des matières, 1. = of contents; 2. *index*; — des matières par ordre alphabétique, *alphabetical index*; *index*; — de nuit, *night*; — à ouvrage, *work*; — de Pythagore, *multiplication*; — de salle à manger, *dining*; — qui se plie, *folding*; — Bas de la —, *bottom of the*; haut bout de la —, *head of the*; pied de —, *leg of a*; En —, 1. *tabulated*; 2. (of diamonds) *tabulated*; en forme de —, *tabular*. Avoir la —, (V. senses) to board; to have o.'s board; avoir, tenir bonne —, to keep q. a good —; courir les —s, to spunge; to be a spunger; disposé en —, *tabular*; donner la — à, to board (a. o.); dresser, ranger en —s (listes), to table; dresser une —, to lay q. out a —; to spread q. a —; être hors de —, to be away from —; être à la même —, (mil.) (of officers) to mess together; faire — nette, rase, to discard all o.'s previous opinions; lever la —, to remove the cloth; se lever de —, to rise q. from; manger à —, to sit q. at; mettre à —, to set q. at; se mettre à —, to sit q. down to —; mettre q. u. sous la —, to make q. a. o. fail under the —; mettre sur —, to put q. on —; piquer les —s, to spunge; quitter la —, to rise q. from —; servir à la —, to serve at —; to put q. on —; servir à —, (of servants) to wait at —; sortir de —, to rise q. from —; tenir —, 1. to keep q. a —; 2. to sit q. (long) at —; tenir bonne —, to keep q. a good —; tenir — ouverte, to keep q. open house; tomber sous la —, to fall q. under the —.

TABLEAU, n. m. 1. § *picture* (piece); painting; 2. § *picture* (whole representation, description); 3. § *board* (for writing on); 4. § *table* (sheet); 5. § *table*; list; 6. (law) *roll*; 7. (law) (of juries) *panel*; 8. (nav.) *breast-work*; 9. (paint.) *piece*; painting; 10. (persp.) *picture*; 11. (theat.) *picture formed*. — magique, (phys.) *glass-plate charged with electricity*. — de chevalet, (paint.) *easel-piece*. Formation d'un —, *tabling*. Comme un —, *picture-like*.

Disposé en —, *tabular*; dresser, former un —, (law) to array a *panel*; to impannel; faire un —, to draw q. a *picture*; former un —, (law) to array a *panel*; to impannel; rayer q. u. du —, (law) to strike q. a. o. off the rolls.

TABLER, v. n. + (tricar) to place the men.

Vous pouvez — là-dessus §, you may rely upon it.

TABLE-TIER [tâbl-tiè] n. m. **TIÈRE**, n. f. *toy-man*, m.; *toy woman*, f.; dealer in toys, m. f.

TABLETTE, n. f. 1. *shelf*; 2. *tablet*; 3. —s, (pl.) *table-book*, sing.; 4. *cake* (dry composition); 5. (arch.) *table*; 6. (nav.) *rising-staff*; 7. (pharm.) *tablet*; *lozenge*.

Être sur les —s de q. u., to hold q. a bad place in a. o.'s books; ôter de dessus ses —s, rayer de ses —s, not to expect a. th.; not to rely on a. th.

TABLETTERIE [tâblètri] n. f. *toy-business*; *toy-trade*.

Magasin de —, *toy-shop*.

TABLIER, n. m. 1. + *chess-board*; 2. + *draft-board*; 3. *tricar-board*.

TABLIÈRE, n. m. 1. *apron*; 2. (of gigs) *apron*; 3. (of basins, docks) *apron*; 4. (engin.) (of bridges) *floor*; *flooring*; *platform*; 5. (engin.) (of floating-bridges) *brow*; 6. (fort.) *platform*; 7. (nav.) *chafing-mat*.

Charpente de —, (engin.) (of suspension-bridges) *road-framing*. À —, *aproned*.

TABLOIN, n. m. (mil.) *platform of planks*.

TABOURET, n. m. 1. *stool*; 2. *foot-stool*; 3. *joint-stool*; 4. *ottoman foot-stool*; 5. (bot.) *cassweed*; *shepherd's purse*, *pouch*.

Avoir le —, to have a right to sit in the presence of the king or queen.

TAC, n. m. (veter.) *rot*.

TACAUD, n. m. (ich.) *whiting-pout*.

TACET [tâcè] n. m. (mus.) *tace*; *tacet*.

Faire, tenir le —, (mus.) to keep q. silent; garder le —, to remain silent.

TACHE, n. f. 1. § *spot*; 2. § —s, (pl.) *spottiness*, sing.; 3. § *stain*; 4. § *speck*; *speckle*; 5. § *macula* (spot on the skin); 6. § *spot*: defect; 7. § (sun, on, upon) *spot* (disgrace); *stain*; *blot*; *blemish*; 8. (of the plague) *token* (sign of death); 9. (astr.) *spot*; 10. (med.) *freckle*.

1. Une — de boue, a spot of mud. 3. Le vinaigre fait souvent des — sur les habits. vinegar often makes stains on clothes.

Grande —, (V. senses) § *foul blot*; grosse —, (V. senses) *blur*; — bien noire, (V. senses) § *foul*; — dans l'œil, (veter.) *havo*. Absence de — §, *spotlessness*; *unstainedness*. Sans —, 1. § *spotless*; *unspotted*; *without a spot*; 2. § *unstained*; *stainless*; *without a stain*; 3. § *spotless*; *unspotted*; *stainless*; *unstained*; *taintless*; *taint-free*; *untainted*; *uncontaminated*; *untarnished*; *unblemished*; *unsullied*. Couvert de —s §, (V. senses) *spotty*; enlever, ôter une —, faire partir une —, to take q. out, to get q. out a spot, a stain; laver une —, 1. § *to wash out a spot, a stain*; 2. § *to wipe out a stain, a blot*.

TÂCHE, n. f. 1. § *task*; 2. § *task-work*; *piece-work*; *job*.

Ouvrage, travail à la —, *task-work*; *piece-work*; *job-work*; *jobbing*; *ouvrier à la —*, *jobber*; *personne qui assigne, donne, impose une —*, *tasker*; *personne qui impose des —s*, *task-master*. À la —, 1. *by the task*; *by the piece*; *by the job*; 2. *by small contracts*. Assigner, donner, imposer une — à, to task; to set q. (a. o.) a task; être à la —, (of artisans) to work by the task, piece, job; prendre à — (de) §, to undertake q. (to); to make q. it o.'s business (to); to

make q. it a point (to); travailler à la —, (of artisans) to work by the task, piece, job; to do q. task-work, piece-work.

TACHÉOGRAPHIE [takéografi] n. f. + *tachéography* (short hand).

TACHER, v. a. (de, with) 1. § *to spot* (dirt); 2. § *to stain* (discolour); 3. § *to speck*; 4. § *to smut*; 5. § *to stain* (disgrace); to taint; to contaminate; to tarnish; to blemish.

1. — ses habits, to spot o.'s clothes. 2. Le vinaigre tache certaines couleurs, vinegar stains certain colours.

TÂCHER, v. n. (de, to) to endeavour; to strive q.; (to try).

Il n'y tâchait pas, he did not intend to do it.

TÂCHERON [tâchrou] n. m. *task-master*.

TACHETER [tâchè] v. a. 1. to spot (mark with natural or artificial spots); 2. to speckle.

TACHETÉ, E. pa. p. 1. *spotted*; 2. *speckled*; 3. *freckled*.

Couleur —e, *speckledness*.

TACHYGRAPHIE [takigrafi] n. f. + *tachygraphy* (short hand).

TACITE, adj. *tacit*; *implied*.

TACITEMENT [tacitman] adv. *tacitly*; *impliedly*.

TACITURNE, adj. *taciturn*; *safurnine*.

TACITURNITÉ, n. f. *taciturnity*.

TACT [tâkt] n. m. 1. § *touch*; *feeling*; *feel*; *tact*; 2. § *tact* (judgment).

Au —, by the touch, feel.

TAC TAC, n. m. *tick-tack*.

TACTICIEN [tâkticiin] n. m. *tactician*.

TACTILE, adj. (did.) *tactile*; *tangible*.

TACTILITE, n. f. (did.) *tactility*; *tangibility*.

TACTION [tâktion] n. f. § (did.) *taction*; *touch*.

TACTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) § *tactics*, pl. De la —, 1. of —; 2. *tactic*; *tactical*.

TADORNE, n. m. (orn.) *shieldrake*.

TAFFETAS [tâftâ] n. m. 1. *taffeta*; 2. *lute-string*; *lustring*.

— d'Angleterre, *court-plaster*.

TAFFIA, n. m. *tafia* (ardent spirit from molasses).

TAIAUT [ta-iô] n. m. (hunt.) *tallyho*. Crier —, to halloo.

TAIE, n. f. 1. *pillow-case*; 2. (med.) *film*; *speck*.

— d'oreiller, *pillow-case*.

TAILLABLE [tâ-yabl'] adj. *liable to the taille* (villain-tax).

TAILLABLE [tâ-yabl'] n. m. *person that pays taille* (villain-tax).

TAILLADE [tâ-yad] n. f. *cut*; *gash*; *slash*; *scotch*.

TAILLADER [tâ-yade] v. a. to cut q.; to slash; to scotch.

TAILLANDERIE [tâ-yandri] n. f. 1. *edge-tool trade*; 2. (sing) *edge-tools*, pl.

TAILLANDIER [tâ-yandri] n. m. *edge-tool maker*.

TAILLANT [tâ-yân] n. m. 1. *edge* (of edge-tools); 2. (tech.) *cutting*.

TAILLE [tâ-y'] n. f. 1. *cutting*; 2. *cut* (manner of being cut); 3. (pers.) *shape*; 4. *stature*; *size*; *height*; 5. *tally* (stick); 6. + *edge* (of a sword); 7. (agr., hort.) *pruning*; 8. (feud.) *taille* (villain-tax); 9. (fin.) *tallage*; 10. (law) *counterfoil*; *counterstock*; 11. (mus.) *tenor-part*; 12. (surg.) *cystotome*; *cystotomia*.

— douce, (engr.) *copper-plate*;

grande, haute —, *high stature*; *tallness*; — minime, *dwarfishness*. — d'exploitation, (mining) *board*; *therling*.

— wall-face. Atelier de —, (a. & m.) *cutting-shop*; exploitation par grande —, (mining) *long work*; front de —, (mining) *wall-face*; personne qui marque la —, *tally*; pierre de —, (V. PIERRE).

D'estocet de —, *cut and thrust*; de haute —, 1. (pers.) of tall stature; *tall*; 2. (th.) *big*; *tall*; de moyenne —, *middle*

sized. N'avoir point de —, *to be diminutive, short*. Être de la — de q. u., 1. *to be of a. o.'s size*; 2. *to be a match for a. o.*; faire des coches sur une —, *to tally*; trouver q. u. de sa —, *to meet* √ o.'s match.

TAILLE-CRAYON, n. m., pl. —s, pencil-point.

TAILLE-MER, n. m., pl. —, (nav.) cut-water.

TAILLE-PLUME, n. m., pl. —s, pen-cutter.

TAILLER [taye] v. a. 1. *to cut* √ (remove the superfluous part); 2. *to cut* √ out (shape) (from); *to cut* √ (out of); 3. *to hew*; 4. *to hew out*; 5. *to carve*; 6. *to tally*; 7. *to cut* √ out (form); 8. *to cut* √ (the beard); *to trim*; 9. *to cut* √ (hair); 10. *to cut* √ (pens); *to make* √; 11. (agr., hort.) *to prune*; *to cut* √; 12. (surg.) *to cut* √ (for the stone).

1. — la pierre, le marbre, le verre, un diamant, *to cut a stone, marble, glass, a diamond*. 2. — une grotte dans le roc, *to cut out a grotto from the rock*; *to cut a grotto out the rock*. 3. — le bois, la pierre, *to hew timber, stone*.

— selon les règles de l'art, *to cut* √ up; — en pièces, 1. *to cut* √ in, *to pieces*; 2. *to hew in pièces*. Ouvrier qui taille, (agr.) dresser.

[TAILLER must not be confounded with couper.]

TAILLÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of TAILLER) (her.) *taillé*.

Non —, 1. *uncut*; 2. *unhewn*; 3. *untrimmed*; 4. (agr., hort.) *unpruned*; *undressed*; 5. (mas.) *unhewn*. Être bien, mal —, (pers.) *to be well-, ill-shaped*.

TAILLER [tā-ye] v. n. 1. *to cut* √ (shape); 2. (cards) *to deal*.

— et rogner, *to have full liberty to do as one pleases*; *to do* √ as one likes, pleases. — en plein drap, 1. *to have sufficient materials*; 2. *to have full power*.

TAILLEUR [tā-yeur] n. m. 1. *tailor*, m.; *tailoress*, f.; 2. (comp.) *hewer* (of stone, wood); 3. (comp.) *cutter* (of gems, stone, &c.); 4. (cards) *dealer*; *banker*.

— d'habits, *tailor*; — de pierre, *stone-cutter*. État, métier de —, *tailoring*; ouvrage de —, *tailoring*. Exercer l'état de —, *to be a tailor*; *to tailor*; faire le —, (b. s.) *to tailor*.

TAILLIS [tā-yi] n. m. *copse*; *coppice*; *underwood*.

Avoir des —, *to be copsy*; conserver en —, *to cosp*; gagner le —, *to take* √ to o.'s heels; semer de —, *copsy*.

TAILLIS [tā-yi] adj. *to cut*.

Bois —, *copse*; *coppice*; *underwood*.

TAILLOIR [tā-yoir] n. m. 1. *platter*;

trencher; 2. (arch.) *abacus*; *tailloir*.

TAILLON [tā-yon] n. m. *tail* (ancient tax).

TAIN, n. m. *tin-leaf*; *tin-foil*; *foil*.

TAIRE, v. a. (conj. like PLAIRE) 1. *not to say* √; *to say* √ nothing of; *to pass over in silence*; *to remain silent on*; 2. *to suppress* (in speaking); 3. *to conceal*.

Que l'on tait, 1. *untold*; 2. *suppressed*; 3. *concealed*.

SE TAIRE, pr. v. 1. (pers.) *to remain silent*; *to be silent*; (to hush; to hold √ o.'s tongue; to hold √ o.'s peace; 2. ** (th.) *to be silent*; *to be hushed*.

Faire taire √, *to silence*; * *to hush*.

TALAPOIN, n. m. 1. *talapoin* (Chinese, Indian priest); 2. (mam.) *talapoin*.

TALC, n. m. (min.) *talc*; *isinglass-stone*.

— feuilleté, (min.) *talc-slate*. De —, contenant du —, (min.) *talcky*.

TALCIQUE, adj. (min.) *talcky*.

TALED [taléd] n. m. *taled* (scarf worn by Jews at certain prayers).

TALEMEIER [talméiér] n. m. + baker.

TALEMEILLIER [talméillier] n. m. + baker.

TALÉNT, n. m. 1. *talent*; 2. *power*; *ability*; *endowment*; 3. (sing.) *attainments*, pl.; 4. (pers.) *talented person*, m. f.; *man of talent*, m.; *woman of talent*, f.; 5. (ant.) *talent*.

Peu de —, 1. *little talent*; 2. *slender attainments*. À —, 1. (pers.) *talented*;

of =; 2. (th.) *that requires* =; avec —, *with* =; ably; de —, 1. of =;

2. (pers.) *talented*; de peu de —, *uningenious*. Avoir du — pour, *to have a* = (for); avoir le — (de), *to be able* (to).

TALÉRIE [taléri] n. m. V. THALER.

TALION, n. f. *retaliation*.

Loi du —, *law of retaliation*; peine du —, *retaliation*.

TALISMAN, n. m. √ *talisman*.

TALISMANIQUE, adj. *talismanic*.

TALLE, n. f. (hort.) *sucker*.

TALLER, v. n. (hort.) *to stole*; *to send* √ up suckers.

TALLIPOT, n. m. (bot.) *tallipot palm*;

tallipot.

TALMEIER.

TALMEILLIER, n. m. + baker.

TALMOUE, n. f. *cheese-cake*.

TALMUD [talmud] n. m. *Talmud*.

TALMUDIQUE, adj. *Talmudic*; *Talmudical*.

TALMUDISTE, n. m. *Talmudist*.

TALOCHE, n. f. *thump in the head*.

Donner des —s à, *to thrash*; *to drub*.

TALON, n. m. 1. *heel*; 2. (of boots, shoes) *heel-piece*; *heel*; 3. (of razors) *heel*; 4. (of swords) *shoulder*; 5. (arch.) *ogee*; 6. (build.) *stock*; 7. (cards) *stock*;

8. (horol.) *arm*; *foot*; *heel*; 9. (nav.) (of blocks) *arse*; 10. (nav.) (of keels) *heel*;

skeg; 11. (nav.) (of rudders) *sole*.

Os du —, (anat.) *heel-bone*. À —s ...,

... *heeled*; à —s élevés, hauts, *high-heeled*;

à —s larges, *broad-heeled*; sur ses —s, at o.'s =s. Avoir les —s percés, troués, *to be out at the* =s; donner un coup de —, (nav.) *to strike* √;

to touch the ground; être à ses —s, *to be at o.'s =s*; jouer des —s, *to betake* √ o.'s self to o.'s =s; *to take* √ to o.'s =s;

marcher sur les —s à q. u., *to tread* √ upon a. o.'s =s; mettre un —, des —s à, *to heel*; *to heel-piece*; montrer les —s, *to show* √ o.'s =s; percé au —, out at the =s; remettre un —, des —s à, *to heel*; *to heel-piece*.

TALONNER, v. a. (1. *to pursue* close; *to be at the heels of*; 2. *to urge*;

to press; 3. *to dun*.

TALONNER, v. n. (nav.) *to strike* √;

to touch the ground.

TALONNIERE, n. f. (of Mercury) *wing at his heels*.

TALUS, n. m. 1. *declivity*; *slope*; 2. (arch., fort.) *talus*.

— intérieur, *side slope*. En —, 1. *declivous*; *shelving*; in a *sloping position*;

2. (tech.) *aslope*. Aller, être en —, 1. *to shelve*; 2. (of land) *to slope*;

donner du — à, *to dispose* en —, *to slope* (land).

TALUTER, v. a. (build.) *to slope*.

TAMARIN, n. m. 1. (bot.) *tamarind* (fruit); *Indian-date*; 2. (bot.) *tamarind-tree*;

Indian date-tree; *Indian acacia*; 3. (mam.) *tamarin*.

TAMARINIER, n. m. (bot.) *tamarind*;

tamarind-tree; *Indian-date tree*; *Indian acacia*.

TAMARIS.

TAMARISC.

TAMARIX, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *tamarisk*.

TAMBOUR [tanbour] n. m. 1. *drum*;

2. (pers.) *drummer*; 3. *tympan* (instrument); 4. *lobby*; 5. (of kitchen-jacks) *barrel*; 6. (of steam-boats) *paddle-box*;

paddle-case; 7. (anat.) *tympan*;

tympanum; (drum); 8. (arch.) *drum*;

9. (join.) *tympan*; 10. (mach.) *barrel*;

11. (mil.) *drum*; 12. (tech.) *drum*, *drum-barrel*; 13. (tech.) *roller*; *barrel-roller*; 14. (tech.) *rope-barrel*; *rope-roll*.

Gros —, *big drum*; — militaire, ** *war* =; — voilé, *muffled* =. — de basque, (mus.) *tambourine*; *tambour*; — major, = *major*; — de roue, (of steam-boats) *paddle-box*; *paddle-case*.

Baguette de —, = *stick*; bruit de —, *drumming*; caisse de —, *barrel of a* =;

dessus du —, = *head*; faiseur de —, = *maker*; roulement du —, *roll of the* =;

trou de la caisse du —, = *hole*.

Bander un —, *to brace a* =; battre du, le —, 1. *to beat* √ the =; 2. (b. s.) *to drum*;

chasser au son du —, (mil.) *to drum out of*;

faire le —, *to drum*; jouer du —, *to play the* =; mener q. u. — battant, *to carry it with a high hand* over a. o.;

voiler un —, *to muffle a* =. — battant, 1. (mil.) *with the* =s beating; 2. *to with a high hand*.

TAMBOURIN [tanbourin] n. m. 1. *tambour*;

tambourine; 2. *timbre*; 3. (pers.) *player on the tambour, tambourine*.

Petit —, *timbrel*; *tamboret*.

TAMBOURINAGE [tanbourinaj] n. m. (drumming).

TAMBOURINER [tanbouriné] v. n. (of children) *to drum*; *to beat* √ the drum.

TAMBOURINER [tanbouriné] v. a. 1. *to cry* (by beat of drum); 2. *to thumb* (an air with o.'s fingers).

TAMBOURINEUR [tanbourineur] n. m. (b. s.) *drummer*.

TAMINIER, n. m. (bot.) *Indian acacia*;

(black briony).

TAMIS, n. m. *sieve*; *sifter*.

— fin, *fine sieve*; gros —, *coarse* =.

Passer au —, par le —, 1. *to sift*;

passer par le —, *to be sifted* (examined). Qui n'a point été passé au —, *unsifted*.

TAMISAGE, n. m. 1. *sifting*; 2. (metal.) *sifting*.

— de métal brut, (metal.) *coarse sifting*.

TAMISAILLE [tamizā-y'] n. f.

TAMISE, n. f. (nav.) *sweep of the tiller*.

TAMISER, v. a. 1. *to sift*; 2. (metal.) *to sift*.

TAMISÉ, E, pa. p. *sifted*.

Non —, *unsifted*.

TAMISER, v. n. (nav.) (of the tiller) *to shake* √.

TAMISIER, n. m. *sieve-maker*.

TAMPON [tanpon] n. m. 1. *plug*; 2. *stopper*;

3. *rag-stopper*; 4. *pad*; 5. (artil.) *bung*;

6. (nav.) (of guns) *tampion*;

7. (surg.) *plug*; 8. (tech.) *plug-beam*;

9. (tech.) *buffer*.

— taraudé, à vis, (tech.) *screw-plug*.

Tête rembourrée de —, (tech.) *buffer-head*.

TAMPONNER [tanponé] v. a. *to plug*.

TAM-TAM [tamtam] n. m. *tamtam* (musical instrument).

TAN, n. m. 1. *tan* (before it is used);

tanners' bark; 2. (a. & m.) *oak-bark*.

Couche de —, (hort.) *tan-bed*; fosse à —, (a. & m.) = *pit*; = *vat*;

moulin à —, *bark-mill*.

TANAISIE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *tansy*.

— barbotine, vulgaire, =.

TANCER, v. a. *to rebuke*; *to upbraid*;

to taunt; (to take √ up.

— q. u. vertement, *to take* √ a. o. up roundly.

TANCHE, n. f. (ich.) *tench*.

Crénilabre —, — *de mer*, (gold-fanny).

TANDIS, adv. (que, ...) 1. *while*;

whilst; 2. *while*; *whereas*.

1. — que vous êtes ici, *while you are here*;

2. — qu'il ira se promener, *while he goes for a walk*.

[TANDIS in the sense of future time requires the verb in the future. F. Ex. 2.]

TANGAGE, n. m. (nav.) *pitching*;

sending; *heaving and setting*.

TANGARA, n. m. (orn.) *tanager*.

TANGENCE, n. f. (geom.) tangency; action.

TANGENT, E, adj. (geom.) tangential.

TANGENTE, n. f. (geom.) tangent. S'échapper par la — §, to extricate one's self skilfully.

TANGIBILITE, n. f. (did.) tangibility; tangibility.

TANGIBLE, adj. (did.) tangible.

TANGON, n. m. (nav.) fore-sail boom.

TANGUER, v. a. (nav.) to pitch; to pitch hard; to heave & set; to end &.

TANNIERE, n. f. den (for wild beasts). Faire sortir de sa —, to unkennel wild beasts.

TANNIN, n. m. (chem.) tannin.

TANNAGE, n. m. (a. & m.) tanning.

TANNANT, adj. (pers.) tiresome.

TANNE, n. f. (med.) grub.

TANNE, n. m. tan-colour.

TANNE, E, adj. tan-coloured.

TANNES, n. f. tan (after it is used); anners' bark; waste tan; tan-waste.

Jus de —, (a. & m.) tanning-liquor.

TANNER, v. a. 1. § to tan; 2. § to ire; to weary; to annoy.

— le cuir, la peau à q. u.), to tan o. hide; to drub a. o.; to give & o. a drubbing.

TANNE, E, pa. p. V. senses of TANNER.

Non —, untanned.

TANNERIE [tannri] n. f. tannery; tannery.

TANNEUR, n. m. tanner.

TANNIN, n. m. (chem.) tannin.

TANT, adv. 1. (of quantity) (DE, ...) so much; as much; 2. (of number) (DE, ...) so many; as many; 3. so much; so; to such a degree; 4. (of distance) as far; so far; 5. (of time) so long; as long.

1. — de vertu, so much virtue; il écrit —, he writes so much; il a — écrit, he has written so much. 2. — de crimes, so many crimes. 3. Une personne — aimée, a person so much beloved; — il est difficile de bien écrire, so difficult it is to write well; — les oreilles sont délicates, so delicate are the ears.

... et —, ... and odd (some few more); en — que, 1. as far as; 2. in so far as; n'importe —, 1. ever so much; 2. ever so many; — et plus, 1. more than enough; 2. so very much; 3. so very many; — mieux, (V. Mieux); — pis, (V. Pis); — ... que, 1. both ... and (one with another); as well ... as; and; 2. what ... what. Être — à —, (play) to have an equal game; to be even. Si — est que, (subj.) 1. if; 2. supposing; tous — que nous sommes, vous êtes, &c., all of us, you, &c.; every one of us, you, &c.; — s'en faut, (subj.) far from it; — s'en faut que, (subj.) so far from; — s'en faut qu'au contraire, on the contrary; — il y a que, at all events; however.

[TANT preceding a noun denoting quantity or number is immediately followed by de (V. Ex. 1, 2). In compound tenses tant is placed between the aux. and the part. (V. Ex. 1). Tant in the 3rd sense is often separated by the verb from the adjective it qualifies (V. Ex. 3).]

TANTALISER, v. a. § to tantalize.

TANTE, n. f. 1. aunt; 2. (cant) uncle (paw-broker's).

Grand —, great aunt. — à la mode de Bretagne, father's, mother's cousin german.

TANTET, n. m. (1. (of solids) the least bit; snippet; tiny bit; 2. (of liquids) the least drop.

Un —, 1. § =; 2. § (adverb.) somewhat; rather.

TANTINET, n. m. 1. (of solids) the least bit; snippet; tiny bit; 2. (of liquids) the least drop.

Un —, 1. § the least bit; a snippet; a tiny bit; 2. § the least drop; 3. § (adverb.) somewhat; rather.

TANTÔT, adv. 1. (of future time) pre-

sently (in the course of the day); by and by; 2. (of past time) just now (in the course of the day); 3. shortly; soon; 4. sometimes; *now.

3. Il est — nuit, it will soon be dark. 4. — l'un — l'autre, sometimes one sometimes another; — grand — petit, now high now low.

— ... —, sometimes ... sometimes; sometimes ... at other times, at others; (at one time ... at other times; *now ... now.

TAON [tan] n. m. (ent.) 1. (genus) breeze; breeze-fly; dun-fly; 2. (species) horse-bee; horse-fly; horse-stinger; 3. (species) bull-bee; bull-fly; ox-fly.

— marin, (ent.) sea-breeze.

TAPABOR, n. m. + montero (riding-cap).

TAPAGE, n. m. 1. uproar; noise; (piece of work;) row; 2. bluster; splutter.

Faire —, du —, to make & an uproar;) to make & a row;) to kick up a row, a dust.

TAPAGEUR, n. m. 1. noise-maker; 2. blusterer.

TAPAGEUR, SE, adj.) noisy.

TAPE, n. f. 1. slap; spat; tap; 2. punch (blow); thump; 3. (nav.) (of guns) tampion; tampion.

Donner une —, (à) to slap; to give & (a. o., a. th.) a slap; to pat.

TAPECU [tapku] n. m. 1. swing-gate; 2. ○ carriage that jolts; 3. (nav.) ring-tail; driver.

TAPER, v. a. 1. (to strike & to hit & ; 2. (to beat & ; 3. to friz (hair); 4. (nav.) to put & a tampion in (a gun); 5. (paint.) to sketch freely.

TAPE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of TAPER) (of certain fruit) dried.

Bien —, (of answers, speeches, words) felicitous; happy; well hit off.

TAPER, v. n. 1. to strike & ; to hit & ; 2. (DE, with) to stamp (with o.'s foot); 3. (SUR, on, upon) to strum (play badly on a musical instrument).

— dur, ferme, fort, to strike & , to hit & hard; to lay it into (a. o.). Endormir à force de —, to strum to sleep; tuer à force de —, to strum to death.

TAPINOIS (EN) adv. by stealth; clandestinely; slyly.

TAPIOCA, n. m. tapioca.

TAPIOKA, n. m. tapioca.

TAPIR (SE) pr. v. to crouch; to squat; to squat down; to cower.

TAPIR, n. m. (mam.) tapir.

TAPIS, n. m. 1. § carpet; 2. § carpeting; 3. § rug; 4. § carpet; tapis; 5. (comp.) cloth (for certain tables); 6. (man.) carpet.

— velouté, carpet cut in imitation of velvet; — vert, 1. green =; 2. grass-plot; green-sward; green; 3. council-board; 4. gaming-table. — de billard, billiard-cloth; — de chaire, pulpit-cloth; — de cheminée, de foyer, hearth-rug; rug; — à double face, double =; — de pied, carpeting. Sans —, 1. without a =; 2. uncarpeted.

Amuser le —, to beat & about the bush; être sur le — §, to be on the =, tapis; to be in agitation; mettre sur le — §, to bring & on the =, tapis; to agitate; raser le —, (man.) to shave & the =.

TAPISSER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. § § to carpet; 2. § to hang & with tapestry; to hang & ; 3. § to cover (as with tapestry); 4. § to deck; to adorn.

TAPISSERIE [tapissi] n. f. 1. tapestry, sing.; chamber-hangings, pl.; hangings, pl.; 2. upholstery; 3. rug-work; needle-work.

— de basse lice, low-warp tapestry; — de haute lice, high-warp =. Faire — §, (pers.) to sit & , to stand & still close to the wall (without taking any part in what is doing); faire de la —,

1. to make & tapestry; 2. to do rug-work, needle-work.

TAPISSIER, n. m. 1. upholsterer (man); 2. (a. & m.) tapestry-worker.

TAPISSIERE, n. f. 1. upholsterer (woman); 2. tapestry-worker (woman); 3. light, tilted cart.

TAPON, n. m. (of clothes) bundle; heap.

En —, in a =.

TAPOTER, v. a. 1. to slap; 2. to tap.

TAQUER, v. a. (print.) to plane; to plane down.

TAQUET, n. m. 1. (join.) angle-block; 2. (join.) angle-fillet; 3. (nav.) cleat; 4. (nav.) kevel; 5. (nav.) (of capsterns) whelp; 6. (nav.) (of the tiller) goose-neck.

— simple, (nav.) cleat; quoin; wedge. — à cœur, à oreilles, de tournage, kevel; — à corne, belaying cleat.

TAQUIN, E, adj. 1. teasing; 2. + avacious; miserly; stingy.

TAQUIN, n. m. E, n. f. tease (person); torment; plague.

TAQUINEMENT [takinnman] n. m. + teasingly.

TAQUINER, v. n. to tease; to torment; to plague.

TAQUINER, v. a. to tease; to torment; to plague.

TAQUINERIE [takinnri] n. f. teasing.

Être d'une — ..., to tease ...

TAQUOIR, n. m. (print.) planer.

TARABUSTER, v. a. 1.) to pester; to plague; to bother; 2. to treat roughly.

TARARE, interj. pshaw! fiddlestick!

TARARE, u. m. (agr.) winnowing-machine.

TARAUD [tarô] n. m. (tech.) tap-borer; tap.

Manche de —, (tech.) wrench.

TARAUDER [tarôde] v. a. (tech.) to tap; to worm.

TARD [târ] adv. (of time) late.

Un peu —, rather, somewhat late, latish. Tôt ou —, sooner or later. Au plus —, at the latest; at farthest. So faire —, to get & late; remettre au plus —, to delay to the last, till the last moment; il vaut mieux — que jamais, better late than never.

TARD [târ] n. m. + late hour.

Sur le —, somewhat, rather late.

TARDER, v. n. 1. (à ...) to delay; to defer; to put & off; 2. to loiter; to linger; to dally; 3. (pers.) (de) to be long; to stay; 4. (impers.) (de, to; que [subj.], for ...) to long.

1. J'ai trop tardé à envoyer du secours. I have delayed too long, deferred sending relief. 3. Ils ne tarderont pas de rentrer, they will not be long before they return. 4. Il me tarde de vous voir, I long to see you; il me tarde que vous le voyiez, I long for you to see him.

TARDI-F, VE, adj. 1. tardy; late; 2. tardy; slow; 3. backward (formed slowly); 4. (hort.) late.

Nature tardive §, tardiness; slowness.

TARDIVEMENT [tardivman] adv. tardily; slowly.

TARDIVETE [tardivte] n. f. (hort.) lateness.

TARE [târ] n. f. 1. loss; waste; 2. (th.) defect; fault; blemish; 3. (com.) tare; 4. (veter.) curb.

— légale, (com.) computed tare; — nette, (com.) open, real =. — du commerce, d'usage, customary =.

Prendre la —, (com.) to tare.

TARENTISME, n. m. (med.) tarantism.

TARENTULISME, n. m. (med.) tarantism.

TARENTULE, n. f. (ent.) tarantula.

TARER [târ] v. a. 1. § to deteriorate, to injure; to damage; 2. § to injure (reputation); to hurt; to tarnish; 3. (com.) to tare.

TARÉ, E, pa. p. 1. || *deteriorated; injured; damaged*; 2. § (pers.) *whose character is lost; of bad character*.

SE TAKER, pr. v. (th.) *to spoil*.

TARGE, n. f. 1. *target* (shield); 2. *targe* (small copper coin).

TARGER, n. m. *targeteer*.

TARGETTE, n. f. *flat bolt*.

— à ressort, *spring plate bolt*.

TARGUER (SE) pr. v. (DE, ON) *to plume o.'s self (on); to be proud (of); to boast (of); to brag (of)*.

TARGUM [targomm] n. m. *Targum* (Chaldaic commentary of the Old Testament).

TARGUMISTE, n. m. *Targumist*.

TARI, n. m. "tari" (liquor extracted from palm-trees and cocoa-trees).

TARIER, n. m. (orn.) *white bustard; whin-chat*.

TARIERE, n. f. 1. (ent.) *terebra*; 2. (tech.) *auger*; 3. (tech.) *wimble*.

— anglaise, (tech.) *screw-auger*.

Bout, cuiller, mèche de —, = *bit*.

TARIF, n. m. 1. (cust.) *tariff*; 2. *rate of prices; rate*.

— des douanes, des droits, *tariff*.

TARIFER, v. a. (cust.) *to tariff*.

TARIN, n. m. (orn.) *tarin; siskin*.

TARIR, v. a. 1. || § *to dry up; to drain*; 2. § *to exhaust*.

SE TARIR, pr. v. || *to dry up*.

TARIR, v. n. 1. || § *to dry up*; 2. || *to be drained*; 3. § *to be exhaustible*.

Ne point — §, *to be inexhaustible*.
Faire —, 1. || § *to dry up; to drain*; 2. § *to exhaust*.

TARISSABLE, adj. 1. || *that can be dried up*; 2. || § *exhaustible*.

TABISSEMENT [tarisman] n. m. || *being dried up; being drained*.

TARLATANE, n. f. (ind.) *tarlatane*.

TAROTE, E, adj. (of cards) *spotted*.

TAROTS [tarò] n. m. *spotted cards*, pl.

TAROUPE, n. f. *hair growing between the eye-brows*.

TARPEÏEN [tarpé-yin] NE, adj. (Rom. ant.) *Tarpeian*.

La roche — ne, the = *rock*.

TARSE, n. m. 1. (anat.) *tarsus*; *tarse*; 2. (ent.) *tarse*; *tarsus*; 3. (orn.) *tarse*; *tarsus*.

Du —, (anat.) *tarsal*.

TARSE, adj. (anat.) *of the tarsus, tarse*.

Cartilage —, *tarsus; tarse*.

TARSIEN [tarsin] NE, adj. (anat.) *tarsal*.

TARSIER, n. m. (mam.) *tarsier*.

TARTAN, n. m. 1. *tartan* (stuff); 2. *tartan* (Scotch garment).

TARTANE, n. f. (nav.) *tartan*.

TARTARE [tartâr] n. m. 1. *Tartar* (person); *Tartar* (cruel person); *Turk*; 2. (myth.) *Tartarus*.

Du —, (myth.) *Tartarean; Tartareous*.

TARTAREU-X [-reù] SE, adj. (chem.) *tartareous*.

TARTARIQUE, adj. (chem.) *tartaric*.

TARTE, n. f. (culin.) *tart*.

— croquante, *crisp* =.

TARTELETTE, n. f. *small tart*.

TARTINE, n. f. 1. || *slice of bread* (covered with butter, preserve, &c.); 2. § (b. s.) *dose*.

— de ..., *slice of bread and ...*; — de beurre, *slice of bread and butter*.

TARTRATE, n. m. (chem.) *tartrate*.

TARTRE, n. m. 1. *tartar* (acid salt); 2. *crude tartar*.

— brut, *crude tartar*; *wine-stone*; — dentaire, des dents, = *of the teeth*; — émetique, stibié, (chem.) = *emetic*.

Crème de —, *cream of* =; sel de —, *salt of* =.

TARTRIQUE, adj. (chem.) *tartaric*.

TARTUFE, n. m. *tartuffe; hypocrite*.
De —, *tartuffish*.

TARTUFERIE [tartufri] n. f. 1. *hypocrisy*; 2. *hypocritical act*.

TAS [ta] n. m. 1. || (th.) *heap*; 2. || (th.) *pile*; 3. § (th.) *heap*; 4. § (b. s.) (pers.) *heap; lot; set*; 5. (agr.) *shock*; 6. (tech.) *hand anvil*.

Mettre en —, 1. *to put √ into a heap*; *to heap up*; 2. *to pile up*; 3. (agr.) *to shock*.

TASSE [tass] n. f. || 1. *cup* (low); 2. || *cup* (with a handle); 3. *cup* (liquid).

2. — à café, *coffee-cup*; — à thé, *tea-cup*.

Demi —, 1. *half a cup*; 2. *half a = of coffee*. — à boire, *drinking* =; — à café, *coffee* =; — à thé, *tea* =. Boire à la grande —, *to be drowned in the sea*; boire à pleine —, à — pleine, *to drink √ full* = s.

TASSEAU [tascò] n. m. 1. (arch.) *tassel*; *hammer-beam*; 2. (tech.) *bracket*; *tapit*.

— de cuir, *leather cup*.

TASSEE [taccé] n. f. || *cup full*.

TASSEMENT [tasman] n. m. (build.) *subsidence; subsidency; settling; settlement*; *sinking*.

TASSER [taccé] v. a. 1. *to heap up*; 2. *to pile up*; 3. (build.) *to ram*; *to beat √ down*; 4. (build.) *to subside*; *to settle*.

SE TASSER, pr. v. (build.) *to subside*; *to settle*; *to sink √*.

TASSER [taccé] v. n. 1. (build.) *to subside*; *to settle*; *to sink √*; 2. (hort.) *to grow √ thick*.

Faire —, *to subside*; *to settle*; *to sink √*.

TASSETTE [taccett] n. f. (sing.) *tasses* (of armour), pl.

TÂTE-POULE, n. m.), pl. — s, *mollusc*; *Molly*; *Molly-dish-clout*.

TÂTER, v. a. 1. || *to feel √* (try by the touch); 2. || (à, de) *to taste* (...); *to taste* (of); 3. || § *to taste*; *to try*; 4. § *to sound*; *to try*; 5. (à, of) *to feel √* (a. o.'s pulse).

1. — une étoffe, *to feel a stuff*; — les mains, *to feel the hands*. 2. — un, du vin, *to taste the wine*. 3. — le pouls à q. u., *to feel a. o.'s pulse*.

N'en — que d'une dent, *to get √ little of it*.

[TÂTER must not be confounded with sentir.]

SE TÂTER, pr. v. § 1. *to examine o.'s self*; 2. *to nurse o.'s self up*.

TÂTEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. || *irresolute person*.

TÂTE-VIN, n. m., pl. —, *wine-taster* (thing).

TATILLON [tati-yon] n. m. NE, n. f. *intermeddler; meddler; busy-body*.

TATILLONNAGE [tati-yonna] n. m. *intermeddling; meddling*.

TATILLONNER [tati-yoné] v. n. *to intermeddle*; *to meddle*.

TÂTONNEMENT [tâtonneman] n. m. 1. || *groping*; *feeling o.'s way*; 2. § *groping*; (fumbling).

Méthode de —, (math., phys.) *tentative method*.

TÂTONNER, v. n. 1. || *to grope*; *to feel √ o.'s way*; 2. § *to grope*; *to seek √*; *to seek √ o.'s way*; 3. || *to fumble*.

— partout, *to grope about*. Chercher en tâtonnant, || *to grope for*; entrer en tâtonnant, *to grope in*; sortir en tâtonnant, *to grope out*.

TÂTONNEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. *groper*.

TÂTONS (Â), adv. 1. || *groping*; *feeling o.'s way*; 2. § *in seeking o.'s way*; *in seeking*.

Aller —, *to grope*; *to feel √ o.'s way*; aller partout —, *to grope about*; chercher —, *to grope for*; entrer —, *to grope in*; marcher —, *to grope*; sortir —, *to grope out*; trouver —, *to poke out*.

TATOU, n. m. (mam.) *armadillo*; *tatou*.

— lucubert, à six bandes, *six-banded tatou*.

TATOUAGE, n. m. 1. *tattooing* (action); 2. *tattoo* (drawing).

TATOUER, v. a. *to tattoo*.

TAUDION [tôdion] n. m. V. TAUDIS.
TAUDIS [tôdi] n. m. *dog-hole*; *poultry place*.

TAUPE [tôp] n. f. 1. (mam.) *mole*; 2. § (pers.) *cunning fox*; 3. + *tumour* (in the head); 4. (veter.) *poll-evil*.

— volante, (ent.) *mole-cricket*.

Trainée de —, *mole-track*. Aller au royaume des — s, *to go √ to o.'s grave*.

TAUPE-GRILLON, n. m., pl. TAUPES-GRILLONS, (ent.) *mole-cricket*.

TAUPIER [tôpié] n. m. *mole-catcher*.

TAUPIÈRE [tôpière] n. f. *mole-trap*.

TAUPINÉE [tôpinée] n. f. 1. *mole-hill*; 2. *rising ground* (slight); 3. *little bit of a house*.

TAURE [tôr] n. m. || *heifer*.

TAUREAU, n. m. 1. (mam.) *bull*; 2. (astr.) *taurus*; *bull*.

Jeune —, *steer*. Combat de — x, 1. *bull-baiting*; 2. *bull-fight*. Fête de combat de — x, *bull-feast*.

TAURICORNE, adj. (myth.) *tauricornous*.

TAUROBOLE, n. m. (Rom. ant.) *taurobolium*.

TAUTOCHROME [totokronn] adj. (mech.) *tautochronous*.

Courbe —, *tautochrone*.

TAUTOCHRONISME [totokronism] n. m. (mech.) *tautochronism*.

TAUTOLOGIE, n. f. *tautology*.

TAUTOLOGIQUE, adj. *tautologic*; *tautological*.

TAUX [tô] n. m. 1. *price*; 2. *rate*; 3. *assessment*; 4. (com.) *rate*.

À ce —, *at this, that rate*; à un — élevé, *at a high* =; au — de, *at the* = of.

TAVAIOLLE, n. f. 1. *cloth for consecrated bread*; 2. *chrisom-cloth*; 3. *anti-macassar* (cloth to preserve chairs, sofas from being soiled by the hair).

TAVELER [tavlé] v. a. *to spot*; *to speckle*.

TAVELÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *speckled*; 2. *tabby*.

TAVELURE [tavlur] n. f. (sing.) *spots*; *speckles*, pl.

TAVERNE, n. f. (b. s.) *tavern*; *public house*.

TAVERN-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. + *tavern-keeper*.

TAXATEUR, n. m. 1. *letter-taxer*; 2. (law) *taxer*.

TAXATION [taksacion] n. f. 1. *fixing of prices*; 2. *taxation*; 3. (law) *taxation*.

TAXE, n. f. 1. || *assize* (fixing the prices of commodities); 2. || *price fixed*; *price*; *assessment*; 3. || *price fixed*; *price*; 4. || *tax*; (impost); 5. § *tax*; 6. || *toll*; 7. (law) *taxation*.

Être soumis à une —, (V. senses) 1. *to pay √ a tax*; 2. *to pay √ toll*; *to toll*; pouvoir entrer en —, (law) *to be taxable*; prélever, prendre une —, *to take √ toll*.

TAXER, v. a. 1. || *to fix the price of*; 2. || *to tax* (lay an impost on); 3. § (DE, WITH) *to tax* (accuse); *to charge*; 4. (law) *to assess*; 5. (law) *to assize*.

TAXÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of TAXER.

Non —, (V. senses) *untaxed*.

SE TAXER, pr. v. *to tax o.'s self* (engage to give a certain sum).

TAXIDERMIE, n. f. (did.) *taxidermy* (arranging and preserving the skins of animals).

TAZETTE, n. f. (bot.) *fazetta*.

Narcisse —, =.

TE, pr. (personal) 1. (acc.) *thee*; 2. (dat.) *to thee*; *thee*; 3. (acc.) *you*; 4. (dat.) *to you*; *you*; 5. (with VOICI & VOILÀ) *you*.

3. II — voit, *he sees you*. 4. II — parle, *he speaks to you*; il t'en donne, *he gives you some*; je — le dirai, *I will tell it to you*.

[Te becomes t' before a vowel or silent h; it precedes the verb. When te dative is accompanied by another pronoun in the accusative, te

TEMPÊTER [tanpête] v. n. (§ to storm (make a great noise); to go ✓ on.

TEMPÊTEUX-X [tanpêteu] SE, adj. ‡ stormy; tempestuous.

TEMPLE [tanpl] n. m. 1. temple (edifice); 2. § fane; 2. § temple.

TEMPLIER [tanplié] n. m. templar; knight templar.

TEMPORAIRE [tanporèr] adj. temporary.

TEMPORAIREMENT [tanporèrman] adv. temporarily.

TEMPORAL [tanporat] E, adj. (anat.) temporal.

Os —, = bone; (temple-bone; région —e, temple.

TEMPORALITÉ [tanporalitè] n. f. temporal jurisdiction (of a bishopric, chapter or abbey).

TEMPOREL [tanporèl] E, adj. 1. temporal; 2. (gram.) temporal.

Bien —, temporality; revenu —, temporality.

TEMPOREL [tanporèl] n. m. 1. (sing.) temporalities (revenue), pl.; 2. (of sovereigns) temporal power.

TEMPORELEMENT [tanporèlman] adv. temporally.

TEMPORISATION [tanporizasyon] n. f. temporization.

TEMPORISER [tanporize] v. n. 1. to temporize; 2. to procrastinate; to delay.

TEMPORISEUR [tanporizeur] n. m. temporizer.

TEMPS [tan] n. m. 1. time (part of duration); 2. time; period; 3. time; (season; (while; 4. time; term; 5. time; delay; 6. (de, to) time; leisure; 7. weather; 8. (fenc.) time; 9. (gram.) time; 10. (gram.) tense; 11. (mus.) time; 12. (mus.) time-stroke.

1. Le — fait, time flies. 2. Au — du déluge, at the time of the deluge. 7. — de pluie, rainy weather.

Les anciens —, old, olden times; beau —, 1. fine weather; 2. (nav.) fair weather; — brumeux, de brume, de brouillard, foggy weather; — désigné, appointed; — donné, given; — épais, hazy weather; — fait, settled weather; gros —, 1. (nav.) stormy, foul weather; 2. stress of weather; — incertain, unsettled weather; son jeune —, (sing.) o's younger days, pl.; mauvais —, 1. bad weather; (foul weather; 2. (nav.) stormy weather; — nébuleux, cloudy weather; — orageux, d'orage, stormy, tempestuous weather; — pluvieux, rainy weather; — prohibé, (hunt.) close; les quatre —, (cath. rel.) the quarter tenses, pl.; quelque —, some; tout le —, all along; all the while; — variable, unsettled weather; le vieux —, old, olden; vilain —, foul weather; — voulu, appointed. Grandement —, high —. — en sus, (of operatives) after; — à venir, after. — Consommation des —, end of; division du —, (mus.) —-table; un long espace de —, a length of; peu de —, a short; (a little —, while; un peu de —, a short; (a little while. Roger bon —, merry fellow, Greek. À —, 1. in; (in good; 2. for a; 3. in season; bien à —, in good, full; juste à —, just in; à deux —, (mus.) common; à l'épreuve du —, weather-proof; à quelque — de là, some — after; au —, 1. (de) at the = (of); 2. (gram.) in the ... tense; au — jadis, 1. in old =; in = of old, of yore; 2. once upon a =; avant le —, 1. before the =; 2. untimely; 3. ‡ before all =; before = was; avant les —, avant tous les — ‡, before all =; before = was; avec le —, in =; in the course of =; in length of =; dans le —, formerly; (of yore; dans aucun —, at no =; dans ce —-ci, at the present =; dans ce —-là, at that =; dans combien de —? in how

long a =? dans un — donné, within a given =; dans le même —, at the same =; dans tous les —, at all =; dans un — ou dans un autre, some = or other; dans le cours, la suite des —, in process of =; dans la nuit des —, in the night of ages; dans peu de —, in a short =; de — immémorial, from = immemorial; from = out of mind; de son —, in o's day, =; de tout —, at all =; de — à autre, from = to =; at =; (now and then; (every now and then; ** ever and anon; de — en —, from = to =; (now and then; every now and then; ** ever and anon; dès ce —, from this, that =; du — de. at. in the = of; du — d'alors, for the = being (past); du vieux —, in old =; in = of old, of yore; en — ..., -timed; en aucun —, at no =; en ces —-là, in those =, days; en — convenable, opportun, 1. in due, proper =; (in good =; 2. seasonably; timely; en — inopportun, ill-timed; en même —, 1. at the same =; 2. at once; 3. (que) along (with); en peu de —, in a short =; (in no =; en un rien de —, in no =; in a trice; en son —, 1. in =; 2. in due course; en tout —, at all =; en — utile, 1. in proper =; 2. (com.) in due course; en — et lieu, in due, proper = and place; par suite de — forcé, (nav.) by stress of weather; par trait de —, by length of =; par le — qui court, as = s go; pendant un —, for a =, while; pendant un certain —, for a season; for a certain =; pendant tout le —, all the while, =; pour quelque —, for a, some =; pour un —, for a season, a =, a while. Accommoder, adapter au —, to time; s'accommoder, céder au —, to comply with the =; allonger, prolonger le —, to prolong the =; (to spin ✓ out =; n'avoir, ne durer qu'un —, to last but for a =; chassé par le —, (nav.) weather-driven; cloué par le —, (nav.) weather-bound; demander, exiger du —, to require =; dépenser le —, to waste, to spend ✓ =; désigner un —, to appoint a =; se donner du bon —, to have a fine = of it; employer bien le —, to improve =; emporter du —, to take ✓ up =; exiger du —, to require =; exténué, usé par le —, weather-beaten; faire son —, 1. to serve o's =; 2. to have o's day; avoir fait son —, 1. to have had o's day; 2. (of service) to be out of o's =; 3. (of convicts) to be out of o's =; faire un —, un — ... (impers.) to be ... weather; faire un beau —, (impers.) to be fine weather; faire un — convert, sombre, (impers.) to be gloomy; faire mauvais —, (impers.) to be bad weather; faire un — de demoiselle, (impers.) there to be neither rain nor dust; fixer un —, to appoint a =; gagner du —, 1. to gain =; 2. (to spin ✓ out =; gaspiller le —, to waste =; honoré par le —, =-honoured; maltraité par le mauvais —, weather-beaten; marquer un —, to appoint a =; ménager son —, to husband o's =; passer le —, to pass away the =; passer son —, to spend ✓ =; perdre le —, to waste =; pousser le — avec l'épaule, 1. to endeavour to gain =; 2. to while away =; préciser le —, to appoint a precise =; prendre bien, mal son —, to choose ✓ o's = well, badly; ravagé, usé par le —, =-worn; se tromper de —, to be mistaken in =; to be out of o's =; utiliser le —, to improve =. Il y a bien du —, a long =, while since; (a long, good while ago; il y a peu de —, a short = since, ago; (a little while since, ago; not long ago; il y a quelque —, some = ago; il y eut un — que, il fut un — que, le — fut que, there was a = when; qui devine, prévoit le —, weather-wise; qui a fait son —, 1. (of

service) out of o's =; 2. (of convicts) out of o's =; si le — est favorable, si le — le permet, weather-permitting. Le — perdu ne se recouvre point, ne se répare pas, = lost is never found again.

[TEMPS must not be confounded with fois.]

TEMPS [tan] n. m. V. TEMPS.

TENABLE, adj. 1. (mil.) tenable; 2. § (of place) supportable.

Non —, (mil.) untenable.

TENACE, adj. 1. adhesive; tenacious; sticky; 2. cohesive; tenacious; 3. § tenacious; niggardly; stingy; 4. § (absol.) tenacious (inclined to retain); 5. (of the memory) retentive; tenacious; 6. (bot.) adhesive.

Peu —, (of the memory) unrelentive. D'une manière —, tenaciously.

TENACITÉ, n. f. 1. adhesiveness; tenaciousness; tenacity; 2. cohesive-ness; tenacity; 3. § avarice;) stinginess;) niggardliness; 4. § tenaciousness (unwillingness to quit); tenacity; 5. (of the memory) retentiveness; tenaciousness.

TENAILLE [tenä-y] n. f. 1. (fort.) tennail; 2. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) (tech.) pincers; 3. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) (tech.) tongs, pl.; 4. —, (sing.) —, (pl.) plyers, pl.

—s de forgeron, smith's tongs, pl.

TENAILLER [tenä-yé] v. a. 1. ‡ § to torture with burning tongs; 2. § to torture; to torment.

TENAILLON [tenä-yon] n. m. (fort.) tennailon.

TENANCE, n. f. (feud. law) tenancy. Susceptible de —, tenemental; tenementary. En —, tenemental; tenementary.

TENANG-IER, n. m. IERE, n. f. 1. (feud. law) holder; 2. under farmer.

TENANT, E, adj. before the ... separates.

Séance —e, forthwith; before the ... separates.

TENANT, n. m. 1. challenger (of a tournament); 2. § supporter (of an opinion); 3. § defender (of a o.); supporter; 4. —s, (pl.) (of lands) adjacent lands, pl.

Les —s et aboutissants, adjacent lands, pl. Tout d'un —, tout en un —, (of land) contiguous; adjacent. Être le — dans une maison, to be like the master of the house; savoir tous les —s et aboutissants d'une affaire, to know ✓ all the particulars of a business; to know ✓ all about a business.

TENDANCE, n. f. 1. § § (à, to) tendency; 2. § construction (interpretation); 3. (phys.) conatus.

Par —, (V. senses) constructional. Avoir une —, (à) to tend (to); to have a tendency (to).

TENDANT, E, adj. 1. tending; 2. (law) to the effect (that).

TENDELET [candlé] n. m. 1. (build.) tilt; 2. (hort.) canvas-screen; screen; 3. (nav.) awning; canopy.

TENDER [tindèr] n. m. (rail.) tender; tender carriage.

TENDEUR, n. m. 1. hanger (of tapestry); 2. layer (of snares).

TENDINEUX-X [—nèu] SE, adj. tendinous (of the nature of a tendon).

TENDON, n. m. (anat.) tendon; sinew. — du jarret, (veter.) ham-string. À —s, (bot.) clasped.

TENDRE, adj. 1. tender (not hard); 2. § soft (not hard); 3. § tender; delicate; 4. § tender (young); early; 5. § tender; loving; fond; 6. § (th.) tender; affecting; mooring; 7. (of bread) new; 8. (of colour) delicate; 9. (of metals, stone, wood) soft; 10. (of sound, the voice) soft.

1. Une plante —, a tender plant; de la viande —, tender meat. 2. Un métal —, a soft metal. 3. Avoir la peau —, to have a tender

rien; avoir la conscience —, to have a tender conscience. 4. Dans un âge —, at a tender, an early age. 5. Un père —, a tender, loving, fond father. 6. Un langage —, a tender, affecting language.

Peu —, (V. senses) 1. || *untender*; hard; 2. || *untender*; unloving.

TENDRE, n. m. † (b. s.) *tenderness*; affection.

TENDRE, v. a. 1. || *to stretch*; to stretch out; 2. || *to stretch*; to strain; 3. || *to tympanize*; 4. || *to hold* √ out, forth; 5. || *to put* √ out, forth; 6. || *to bend* √; 7. || *to hold* √ up; 8. || (DE, with) *to hang* √ (put up tapestry in); 9. *to put* √ up (a bed); 10. *to bend* √ (a bow); 11. *to spread* √ (nets); 12. *to lay* √, *to set* √ (snares); 13. *to hang* √ (tapestry); *to put* √ up; 14. *to pitch* (tents); 15. *to set* √ (traps).

1. — une corde, to stretch a rope. 2. — un muscle, to strain a muscle. 4. — la main, to hold out, forth o.'s hand. 5. — le pied, to put out o.'s foot. 6. — l'esprit, to bend the mind.

— trop || (V. senses) *to strain*.

TENDU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of TENDRE) 1. || *tight* (not loose); 2. || (of the mind) *bent*; *intent*; 3. || (of style) *stiff*; *studied*; 4. (nav.) *taught*.

Nou —, (V. senses) *unstrained*. Maintenir q. ch. —, *to keep* √ a. th. *tight*.

TENDRE, v. n. 1. || *to lead* √; 2. || (λ, to) *to tend*; *to conduce*; *to lead* √; 3. || *to hang* √ out tapestry; 4. || *to lay* √ snares.

1. Où tend ce chemin? where does that road lead to? 2. Tout doit — au bon sens, every thing ought to tend, to conduce, to lead to good sense.

TENDREMENT, adv. || *tenderly*; with tenderness; lovingly.

TENDRESSE, n. f. || 1. *tenderness*; tender love; love; fondness; 2. love; 3. —s, (pl.) *tender caresses*, pl.

— extravagante || 1. *extravagant fondness*; 2. *dotage*. Avec — ||, with tenderness; tenderly; lovingly.

TENDRETE, n. f. ‡ (of eatables) *tenderness* (softness).

TENDRON, n. m. 1. || *shoot* (of plants); 2. || (|| *girl*; 3. || *gristle*.

TENEBRES, n. f. (pl.) 1. || *darkness*, sing.; 2. *night*, sing.; 3. || *gloom*, sing.; 4. (cath. lit.) *tenebræ*, pl.

Âge des —, (sing.) *dark ages*, pl. Dans les —, 1. || *in darkness*; (in the dark; darkly; 2. || *darkling*; 2. || *in darkness*; (in the dark. Aller à —, (cath. rel.) *to go* √ *to tenebræ*; couvert de —, *benighted*; né des — ||, *night-born*; plongé dans les — ||, *dark*; plongé en *darkness*.

TENEBREUX-X [—breù] SE, adj. 1. || *dark*; *gloomy*; *tenebrous*; *murky*; 2. || *dark*; *obscure*; 3. || *dark-working*; *secret*; *underhand*; 4. || (pers.) *melancholy*; *gloomy*.

TENEMENT [ténman] n. m. (feud. law) *tenement*.

TENESME, n. m. (med.) *tenesmus*.

TENETTE, n. f. (surg.), —s, (pl.) *lithotomy forceps*, pl.; *extractor*, sing.

TENEUR, n. f. 1. (sing.) (law) *text*, sing.; *terms*, pl.; 2. || *tenor*; *purport*. TENEUR, n. m. ‡ (com.) *keeper* (accountant).

— de livres, (com.) *book-keeper*.

TENIA, n. m. (helm.) *tania*; (tape-worm); (gourd-worm).

TENIR, v. a. (TENANT; TENU; ind. pres. TIENS; NOUS TENONS; ILS TIENNENT; PRET. TINS; FUT. TIENDRAI; SUBJ. PRES. TIENNE) 1. || *to hold* √; 2. || *to hold* √; *to occupy*; *to possess*; 3. || *to possess*; *to have possession of*; *to be possessed of*; *to be master of*; 4. || (DE) *to hold* √ (of); *to have* (from); 5. || (DE, from) *to have* (know); 6. || *to hold*; *to believe*; *to esteem*; *to consider*; *to think* √; (to look on, upon; 7. || *to occupy* (space,

room); *to take* √ up; 8. || *to hold* √; *to contain*; 9. || *to occupy*; *to inhabit*; 10. || *to keep* √ (occupy for a time); 11. || (b. s.) (DE, from) *to detain*; *to keep* √; 12. || *to keep* √ (be master of); 13. || *to keep* √ (put away in safety); 14. || *to keep* √ (have ordinarily); 15. || *to keep* √ (cause to be); 16. || *to hold* √ (cause to be); 17. || *to keep* √ in order; *to manage*; 18. || *to hold* √ (be in a certain order); 19. || *to keep* √ (accounts, books); 20. || *to keep* √ (an agreement); *to perform*; *to execute*; 21. || *to hold* √ (assemblies, meetings, sittings); 22. (pers.) *to be confined* to (o.'s bed, room, apartments); 23. *to be sponsor* to (a child); *to be god-father*, (m.) *god-mother* (f.) to; (to stand √ for; 24. *to keep* √ (the field); 25. || *to hold* √ (a language); *to speak* √; 26. || *to observe* (a medium); 27. || *to be of* (a party); 28. || *to keep* √ (a promise, o.'s word); *to make* √ good; 29. || *to pursue* (a road, way); *to take* √; 30. (feud. law) (DE, of) *to hold* √.

1. — q. ch. dans sa main, to hold a. th. in o.'s hand; — q. u. par le bras, to hold a. o. by the arm. 2. — un pays, to hold, to occupy a country. 5. — des nouvelles de q. u., to have intelligence from a. o. 7. — trop de place, to occupy, to take up too much room. 12. — boutique, to keep a shop; — pension, to keep a boarding-house. 13. — son vin dans une cave, to keep o.'s wine in a cellar; — q. u. en prison, to keep a. o. in prison. 14. — des chevaux, des chiens, to keep horses, dogs. 15. — une maison propre, to keep a house clean; — des enfants propres, to keep children clean. 16. — la tête droite, to hold up o.'s head. 17. — des élèves, une classe, to keep pupils, a class in order, to manage pupils, a class. 18. — un rang, to hold a rank.

En —, (V. senses) 1. *to be caught*; *to be bit*; (to be in for it; 2. *to be smitten*, in love; 3. || *to be intoxicated*, drunk. — bien, ferme, (V. senses) 1. *to hold* √ fast; 2. *to hold* √ tight; ne — rien, (V. senses) 1. *not to have* it; 2. *to have failed* in an attempt; ne — rien de q. u., (V. senses) *to be under no obligation* to a. o.; — en Pair ||, (V. senses) *to keep* √ up; — q. u. le bec dans l'eau, 1. *to keep* √ a. o. in expectation; 2. *to keep* √ a. o. in uncertainty; — à distance, 1. *to keep* √ at a distance; *to keep* √ off; 2. *to keep* √ away; — par ses mains, *to hold* √ (an estate) in o.'s own hands; — q. u. dans sa manche, *to have* a. o. at o.'s disposal; — q. u. à quatre ||, *to bind* √ a. o. hand and foot. Faire — q. ch. à q. u., (V. senses) *to convey*, *to forward*, *to send* √ a. th. to a. o.

TENU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of TENIR) 1. (λ, to; de, to) *bound*; *obliged*; 2. (POUR, ...) *reputed*; *held*; *considered*.

NON —, (V. senses of TENIR) 1. *unoccupied*; *unpossessed*; 2. || *unoccupied*; *uninhabited*; 3. || *unkept* (not put away); 4. (of agreements) *unkept*; *unperformed*; *unexecuted*.

SE TENIR, pr. v. 1. || (λ, to) *to hold* √; *to hold* √ on; *to hold* √ fast; *to cling* √; 2. || *to hold* √ each other; 3. || (th.) *to adhere*; *to stick*; 4. || *to stand* √ (well, badly); 5. || *to sit* √ (properly, badly); 6. || *to lie* √ (well, ill); 7. || *to remain*; *to keep* √; *to stay*; *to be*; *to stand* √; *to sit* √; *to lie* √; 8. || *to remain*; *to stay*; *to stop*; 9. || *to stand* √ (remain standing still); 10. || *to sit* √ (remain sitting still); 11. || *to lie* √ (remain lying still); 12. || *to hold* √, *to keep* √ o.'s self; *to be*; 13. || (λ) *to abide* √ (by); (to stand √ (to); 14. || (λ, at) *to stop* (not desire more); 15. || (λ, at) *to stop* (be unwilling to depart from); 16. || *to contain* o.'s self; 17. || (de) *to refrain* (from); *to forbear* (to); *to help* (pr. p.); 18. || *to consider*, *to esteem*, *to think* √ o.'s self; 19. (of assemblies) *to be holden*; *to sit* √; 20. (of fairs, markets) *to be held*.

1. — à une branche, to hold on, to hold fast, to cling to a branch. 2. — par la main, to

hold each other by the hand. 3. Des atomes qui se tiennent, atoms that adhere, that stick. 4. Des soldats qui se tiennent bien, soldiers that stand well. 5. — mal à cheval, to sit badly on horse-back. 6. — par terre, to lie on the ground. 7. — dans un endroit sans en bouger, to remain, to stay, to keep in a place without stirring from it. 12. — prêt, to hold o.'s self in readiness; to be ready. 13. — à une décision, to abide by a decision; — à ce qu'on a dit, to stand to what one has said.

S'en tenir à ||, 1. *to rely*, *to depend* on, upon; 2. *to adhere* to; *to abide* by; (to stand √ to;) *to keep* √ to;) *to stick* to; s'y tenir, (cards) *to stand* √. — en arrière, 1. || *to keep* √ back; 2. || *to stand* √ back; — bien, (V. senses) 1. || *to stand* √ properly; 2. || *to sit* √ properly; 3. (on horse-back) *to sit* √ fast; 4. || *to take* √ care of o.'s self; *to take* √ care; se — debout, || *to stand* √; *to stand* √ up; — écarté, à l'écart, 1. || *to stand* √ back, off; 2. || *to keep* √ away; 3. (de) *to hold* √ back (from); — éloigné, à distance, 1. || *to keep* √ away, off; 2. *to stand* √ off; 3. (de) *to hold* √ back (from); — enfermé, || (pers.) *to keep* √ in; — en haut, (V. senses) || *to keep* √ up; s'en tenir là, 1. || *to stop* short; *to stop*; 2. || *to let* √ it alone; — au loin, || *to keep* √ off; — l'un à l'autre ||, *to hang* √ together; — près, (nav.) *to stand* √ by; — au gros de l'arbre, *to side* with the strongest.

TENIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like TENIR) (λ, to) 1. || *to hold* √; *to hold* √ fast; 2. || (th.) *to adhere*; *to stick* √; 3. || *to be* adjacent, contiguous; 4. || (th.) *to remain*; *to keep* √; 5. || *to hold* √, *to keep* √ together; (to hang √ together; 6. || *to hold* √ (be contained); 7. || *to hold* √; 8. || *to subsist*; *to hold* √; *to hold* √ good; 9. || (λ) *to be* connected (with); *to be* in connexion (with); *to be* bound (to); 10. || *to be* attached (to); *to like* (...); 11. || (ā) *to attach* importance (to); *to be* anxious, desirous (to); 12. || (DE, from) *to proceed*; *to result*; 13. || (impers.) (λ, on; que [subj.]) *to depend*; 14. || (CONTRE) *to resist* (...); *to withstand* √ (...); *to hold* √ out (against); *to stand* √ (against); 15. || (CONTRE) *to support* (...); *to bear* √ (...); *to put* √ up (with); 16. || (DE) *to resemble* (...); *to be* like (...); *to take* √ (after); 17. || (DE) *to be of the nature* (of); *to be* akin (to); 18. || (DE, of) *to participate*; *to partake* √; 19. || *to perform*; *to do* √; 20. || *to perform*, *to keep* √ (engagements, promises); 21. (of public assemblies) *to be* holden, held; *to sit* √; 22. (of fairs, markets) *to be* held; 23. (mil.) *to hold* √; *to hold* √ out; 24. (nav.) *to stand* √.

1. Un clou qui tient, a nail that holds, holds fast. 2. De la colle qui tient au papier, paste that adheres, sticks to the paper. 8. Un principe qui tient dans tous les cas, a principle that subsists, holds in every case.

— bon, (V. senses) 1. || *to hold* √ on; 2. || *to stick* fast; 3. || *to keep* √, *to stand* √ o.'s ground; 4. || *to hold* √ out; 5. || (to stand √ bluff; — ferme, (V. senses) 1. *to hold* √ fast; 2. || *to stand* √ fast √, firm; 3. || *to hold* √ out; 4. || (to stand √ bluff; — fortement, (V. senses) 1. *to stick* √ close; 2. || *to be* wedded (to an opinion); ne pas —, ne pas — ferme, (V. senses) *to get* √ loose. — de son droit (de), *to hold* √ (from). Tiens! tienez! 1. take it; 2. hear! 3. here! 4. there! tiens tiens! bless me! bless my heart! bless my heart and soul! tiens bon! (V. senses) (nav.) *avast*. À quoi tient-il que? (subj.) *how is it that?* il tient à peu de chose, il ne tient à rien que, (subj.) *there is little, there is no difficulty in*; il ne tient pas à moi, lui, &c. que, (subj.) *it is not my his. &c. fault that*; if, qu'à cela ne tienne! 1. *never mind!* 2. *do not let that make any difference!* s'il ne tient qu'à cela, if that is all. Un

tiens vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

TENON, n. m. 1. (of fire-arms) bolt; 2. (arts) tenon; 3. (nav.) tenon; 4. (nav.) (of the anchor) nut; 5. (tech.) loop.

Assemblage à — et mortaise, (carp.) cocking. Assembler à — et mortaise, (carp.) to cock.

TENOR, n. m. (mus.) tenor.

TENSION, n. f. 1. || tension; 2. § application (of mind).

TENSON, n. m. (poes.) tenzon (poem of the Troubadours).

TENTACULE, n. m. (ent., mol., zooph.) tentacle; feeler; horn.

TENTANT, E, adj. tempting.

Esprit —, tempter (Devil). D'une manière —, temptingly.

TENTATEUR, n. m. 1. tempter; 2. || tempter (Devil).

TENTATION [tantâcion] n. f. 1. (à, to; de, to) temptation; 2. || temptation.

Sujet à la —, liable to =; temptable.

À l'abri de la —, untempted. Céder, succomber à la —, to yield to =; induire en —, to lead to =; résister à la —, to resist, to withstand.

TENTATIVE, n. f. 1. (auprès de, with; pour, to) attempt; endeavour; trial; 2. (b. s.) (DE, at) attempt (criminal effort); 3. || (univ.) first thesis (of theology).

— de crime, attempt to commit a crime. Échouer dans une —, to fail in an attempt; faire une —, 1. (de) to make a attempt (to); to attempt (...); 2. to attempt (to); 2. (b. s.) (sur) to make a attempt (on a. o.); 3. (b. s.) (sur) to attempt (a. th.); faire une — de crime, to attempt to commit a crime.

[TENTATIVE must not be confounded with attempt.]

TENTATRICE, n. f. tempter; temptress.

TENTE, n. f. 1. tent; pavilion; 2. (mil.) tent; pavilion; 3. (surg.) tent.

— de charpie, (med.) lint-tent; pélicil. Abriter sous une —, to pavilion; dresser une —, to erect; to pitch a tent; munir de —s, 1. to provide with tents; 2. to pavilion.

TENTER, v. a. 1. (de, to) to attempt; to try; 2. (à, to; de, to) to tempt.

TENTE, E, pa. p. V. senses of TENTER. Non —, 1. unattempted; untried; unassayed; 2. untempted.

TENTURE, n. f. tapestry, sing.; hangings, pl.

TENU, E, adj. (did.) tenuous.

TENUE, n. f. 1. holding (of assemblies); 2. session; 3. attitude (of a person on a horse); sitting; 4. (pers.) deportment; carriage; bearing; address; 5. (of troops) appearance; 6. (th.) steadiness; 7. (Gr. gram.) tenue; 8. (of books, registers) keeping; 9. (mil.) dress; uniform; 10. (mus.) holding-note; 11. (nav.) anchor-hold; 12. (writing) holding (of the pen).

Grande —, (mil.) full dress, uniform; petite —, (mil.) undress. — des livres, book-keeping; — des livres en partie double, book-keeping by double entry; — des livres en partie simple, book-keeping by single entry. Tout d'une —, (of lands) contiguous; adjacent; En bonne —, (of soldiers) well-appointed; en grande —, (mil.) in full =, uniform; full-dressed; en petite —, (mil.) in undress. Avoir une bonne —, (V. senses) (pers.) to be neat in o.'s person; n'avoir pas de —, 1. (pers.) not to be neat in o.'s person; 2. (pers.) to have an awkward deportment, carriage, bearing; 3. (pers.) to be fickle, fickle-minded; not to know o.'s own mind; 4. (of the weather) to be variable, unsettled.

TENUITE, n. f. (did.) tenuity.

TENURE, n. f. (feud. law) tenure.

Par une —, on a =.

TEORBE, n. m. (mus.) theorbo; arch-lute.

TEPIDE, adj. (did.) tepid.

TEPIDITE, n. f. (did.) tepidity; tepidness.

TER [tèr] adv. (in the numbers of houses) three quarters; 3/4.

TERCER, TERSER, v. a. to give a third dressing to (vines).

TERCET, n. m. (vers.) tiercet.

TERÉBENTHINE, n. f. turpentine.

De —, 1. turpentine; 2. (did.) terebinthine.

TERÉBINTHE, n. m. (bot.) turpentine-tree.

Pistachier —, =.

TERÉBRATION [tèrèbrâcion] n. f. terabration.

TERGIVERSATION [terjiversâcion] n. f. tergiversation; evasion; shift.

TERGIVERSER, v. n. to tergiversate; to evade; to shift.

TERME, n. m. 1. || limit; bound; boundary; goal; 2. § term; termination; end; 3. § term; time; 4. § quarter-day; 5. § quarter's rent; rent; 6. § term; word; expression; 7. § —s, (pl.) state (condition), sing.; 8. (arch.) term (column, statue); terminus; 9. (arts) term; 10. (com.) (of credit) prompt; 11. (gram., log.) term, 12. (math.) term.

— de rigueur, latest time. À —, 1. (com.) on account; 2. (law) for years; à court —, 1. for a short =; 2. (com.) (of bills) short-dated; à long —, 1. for a long =; 2. (com.) (of bills) long-dated. À mi —, at the half quarter; au — d'usage, (com.) at the usual date; avant —, untimely; before o.'s =; dans toute la force du —, in the full force of the term; (all over; de plusieurs —s, (alg.) polynomial; en —s de, on the point, eve of; about to; en bons —s, 1. well; 2. (pers.) on good terms. Approcher de son —, to draw to a termination, close; arriver à son —, to come to an end; être en —s d'amitié avec q. u., to be on friendly terms with a. o.; être près, proche de son —, être à son dernier —, to be drawing near o.'s end; être près, proche de son —, to be near o.'s =; mesurer, peser ses —s, to weigh o.'s words; mettre un — à, to terminate; to put a period, an end to; (to put a stop to. Le — vaut l'argent, = is money.

TERMES [tèrmès] n. m. (ent.) termite.

TERMINAISON, n. f. 1. end; ending termination; 2. (gram.) termination; ending; suffix; postfix.

Ajouter comme — finale, (gram.) to postfix.

TERMINAL, E, adj. (nat. hist.) terminal.

TERMINATI-F, VE, adj. (gram.) terminational.

TERMINER, v. a. 1. || to end; to terminate; to bound; to limit; 2. § to end; to terminate; to finish; (to get through; 3. § to close; to conclude; to bring to a conclusion, close; (to wind up; 4. § to work off.

— confusément, (V. senses) to shuffle up.

TERMINÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of TERMINER.

Non —, (V. senses) unfinished; unclosed.

SE TERMINER, pr. v. (th.) 1. || to end; to terminate; to be bounded, limited; 2. § to end; to terminate; to finish; 3. § to conclude; to close; to come to a conclusion, close; 4. § to come off; to go off; 5. § to come out.

TERMINOLOGIE, n. f. terminology.

TERMITE, n. m. (ent.) termite.

TERNAIRE, adj. ternary.

Nombre —, = number; ternary.

TERNE, adj. 1. dull (not bright); 2. wan; 3. (of style) tame; spiritless; dull; 4. (paint.) dull.

Un peu —, 1. dullish; 2. wannish.

TERNE, n. m. 1. —, (sing.) (dice) —s, (pl.) two threes, pl.; 2. (lottery) trey (three numbers).

TERNÉ, E, adj. (bot.) tern; ternal; ternate.

TERNIR, v. a. 1. || to tarnish; to dull; 2. § to tarnish; to sully; to stain; to blemish.

Qu'on ne peut —, (V. senses) unblemishable.

TERNI, E, pa. p. V. senses of TERNIR.

Non —, 1. || § untarnished; 2. § unsullied; unstained; spotless; unblemished.

SE TERNIR, pr. v. 1. || to tarnish; to become §. to get § dull; 2. § to tarnish; to be sullied; to be stained; 3. (of colours) to fade.

TERNISSURE, n. f. || dullness (being tarnished).

TERRAGE, n. m. 1. claying (of sugar); 2. (feud.) lord's right to take certain products of tenant's lands.

Atelier de —, claying-house.

TERRAIN, n. m. 1. || ground (space); 2. || piece of ground; 3. || ground-plot; 4. || soil; ground; 5. § ground (subject); 6. § ground (advantage); 7. (geol. min.) rock; 8. (mining) repository.

— avantageux, vantage ground; — élevé, upland; son propre — §, o.'s strong =; — superflu, (build.) waste. — de derrière, back =. Des —s élevés, (pl.) high =; upland, sing.; sur le —, 1. on the =; 2. in the field. Céder le — §, to give § =; défendre son —, to stand § o.'s =; être sur son — §, to be in o.'s element; gagner du —, to gain =; perdre du — §, to lose § =; sonder le — §, to feel § o.'s way; sonder le — chez q. u. §, to feel § a. o.'s pulse; tâter le — §, to feel § o.'s way.

TERRAQUE [terakne] E, adj. (of the globe) terraqueous.

TERRASSE, n. f. 1. terrace; 2. (build.) earth-work; 3. (paint.) fore-ground.

Travaux de —, (pl.) (build.) earth-work, sing. À —, terraced; en —, in the form of a terrace. Former en —, to terrace.

TERRASSEMENT [tèrasman] n. m. (build.) earth-work.

TERRASSER, v. a. 1. || to fill in (a wall) behind with earth-work; 2. || to throw § on the ground; to throw § down; 3. § to dismay; to throw § into consternation; to strike § with consternation; 4. § to confound; to non-plus; 5. || (cant.) to floor.

— (en abattant), to fell; — (en frappant), to knock down; — (en poussant), to push down.

TERRASSIER, n. m. 1. digger; excavator; 2. (for canals, railways) navigator; 3. (build.) getter.

TERRE, n. f. 1. earth; 2. ground; 3. land; ground; soil; 4. territory; dominion; ground; 5. (sing.) estate (landed property), sing.; grounds, pl.; 6. world; 7. potter's earth; 8. (chem.) earth; 9. (hort.) foster earth.

— arable, arable land; arable; — cuite, baked clay; "terra cotta"; — décaillée, (pot.) decanted earth; — étrangère, foreign =; — ferme, 1. dry =; firm =; "terra firma"; 2. || dry =; 3. (geogr.) main =; — franche, vegetable mould; mould; haute —, upland; — labourable, (law) arable =; — natale, native =; — pourrie, (min.) rotten-stone; — promise, promised =; — rapportée, (build.) made =; — sainte, 1. consecrated ground; 2. (geog.) Holy-Land. — végétale, vegetable mould; mould. — à briques,

brick-earth; — à foulon, de foulonnier, fuller's earth; — du Japon, (min.) Japan earth; **cutch**; — à pipe, pipe-clay; — à porcelaine, China-clay; — à potier, potter's earth; — de promesse, promised; — de rapport, made; — Coin de —, spot of earth; homme de —, — man; landsman; lieu placé sous —, underground; masse de —, 1. mass of earth; 2. clod; mouvement de —, (build.) earth-work; ouverture de la —, breaking the ground; produit d'une —, produce of —; — à —, 1. (man.) passage at a short canter; 2. without quitting the ground; 3. without elevated views; 4. § (pers.) prosy; 5. § common-places. **A** —, (nav.) 1. ashore; on shore; 2. aground; à fleur de —, close to the ground; even with the ground; de —, earthen; earthy; terreous; dessous —, underground; au-dessus de cette —, unearthly; des —s élevées, upland; du côté de la —, landward; en —, (of the dead) under ground; par —, 1. on, upon the ground; 2. on, upon the floor; 3. by —; par — et par mer, 1. by sea and by —; 2. § high and low (every where); près de la —, (nav.) along shore; vers la —, earthward. **Aller** — à —, 1. (man.) to passage low; 2. not to quit the ground; 3. § (pers.) to have no elevated views; 4. § (pers.) to be prosy; 5. (nav.) to sail along the coast; to coast; attaché, lié à la —, earth-bound; bénir la —, to consecrate the ground; chasser sur les —s d'autrui §, to encroach upon others' rights; chercher par — et par mer, to look high and low for; se coucher à plate —, to lie flat on, upon the ground; courir à —, (nav.) to stand in shore; crier à pleine —, to shout with all o's might; cultiver la —, to till the ground; descendre dans la —, to drop in the earth; être à —, (V. A —) (nav.) to lie aground; être par —, to lie on the ground, floor, être sur —, to be on the earth (living); jeter à, par —, to throw down; (to tumble down; mettre à —, 1. to put down; 2. (nav.) to land; mettre en —, to put under ground; mettre par —, to put down; né de la —, earth-born; earth-bred; noyer la —, (nav.) to lay the —; ouvrir la —, to break the ground (for interments); perdre —, 1. to lose sight of —; 2. to get down, to go down, to swim beyond o's depth, out of o's depth; faire perdre — à q. u., § (V. senses of Perdre —) to nonplus a. o.; porter en —, to put under ground; porter par —, to throw down; prendre —, to get in o's depth; reconnaître, voir le gisement, la situation de la —, (nav.) to see how the — lies; sortir de dessous —, to spring from the earth; sous de dessous —, sprung from the earth; "earth-engendered"; tomber à, par —, 1. to fall on, upon the ground, the floor; to fall down; (to tumble down; 2. § to fall to the ground; ne pas toucher à —, (th.) to be carried without the slightest difficulty; travailler — à —, (man.) to passage low. Qui — a guerre a, property begets strife; tant que — nous pourra porter, tant que —, as far as we can go.

TERREAU, n. m. 1. vegetable mould; mould; soil; 2. compost.

TERREIN [térin] n. m. V. TERRAIN.

TERRE-MERITE, n. f. (dy.) turmeric.

TERRE-NEUVIER, n. m., pl. —s, 1. New-Found Land fisher; 2. (nav.) banker.

TERRE-NOIX, n. f., pl. —, (bot.) earth-nut; pig-nut; hawk-nut.

TERRE-PLEIN, n. m., pl. TERRES-PLEINS, TERRE-PLEINS, 1. (fort.) terre-plain; terre-plain; 2. platform.

TERRER, v. a. 1. to clay (sugar); 2.

(agr., hort.) to renew the soil of; 3. (a. & m.) to earth.

SE TERRER pr. v. 1. to earth (hide under ground); 2. to burrow; 3. (mil.) to shelter o's self with earth-work.

TERRER, v. n. || to burrow.

TERRESTRE, adj. 1. || terrestrial; 2. § earthy; terrestrial.

Non —, unearthly. Caractère —, earthiness. D'une manière —, terrestrially.

TERRÈTE, n. f. (bot.) ground-ivy.

TERREUR, n. f. 1. terror; dread; 2. awe; 3. terror (cause of fear); 4. —s, (pl.) terror (fear), sing.; 5. (Fr. hist.) Terror.

— panique, panic terror. **Frapper** q. u. de —, to terrify a. o.; to dismay a. o.; to strike down a. o. with —; to strike — into a. o.; jeter, répandre la —, to spread down, to dismay; mourir de —, to be terrified to death; faire mourir de —, to terrify to death; pousser des cris de —, to scream with —, dismay. Qui n'est pas frappé de —, unterrified; undismayed.

TERREU-X [—é] SE, adj. 1. earthy; terreous; 2. dirty; 3. (of odour, taste) earthy; of earth; 4. (of the countenance) cadaverous; 5. (of colours) dull; 6. (jewel.) earth-coloured.

TERRIBLE, adj. (l., to; de, to) 1. || terrible; dreadful; 2. awful; 3. § (terrible; dreadful; 4. (of children) wild.

Peu —, undreaded. Caractère —, terribleness.

TERRIBLEMENT, adv. 1. || terribly; dreadfully; 2. || awfully; 3. § (terribly; dreadfully; 4.) § with a vengeance.

TERRIEN [térin] n. m. NE, n. f. (pol. econ.) land-holder.

TERRIEN [térin] NE, adj. § of land. Propriétaire —, (pol. econ.) landholder.

TERRIER, n. m. 1. terrier (hole); 2. burrow; 3. hole (obscure place); 4. terrier (dog); 5. (feud.) court-roll; terrier.

Se faire un —, to burrow.

TERRIFIER, v. a. § to terrify; to dismay.

TERRIFIÉ, E, pa. p. terrified; dismayed.

Non —, qui n'est pas —, unterrified; undismayed.

TERRINE, n. f. 1. earthen pan; pan; 2. (culin.) "terrine" (ragout).

TERRINEE, n. f. pan full.

TERRIR, v. n. 1. (of tortoises) to lay down and bury o's eggs; 2. (nav.) to come in sight of land.

TERRITOIRE, n. m. i. territory; 2. jurisdiction.

Hors d'un —, 1. out of a —; 2. extra-territorial; par rapport au —, territorially. Attaché à un —, territorial; donner, prêter —, (of bishops) to allow (another bishop) to perform episcopal functions in o's diocese.

TERRITORIAL, E, adj. territorial.

TERROIR, n. m. soil (upper stratum of the earth); ground.

Avoir un goût de —, 1. || to taste of the soil; 2. § to savour of the country.

TERRORISME, n. m. (Fr. hist.) Terrorism (system of the reign of Terror).

TERRORISTE, n. m. (Fr. hist.) Terrorist (partisan of Terrorism).

TERSER, v. a. V. TERCER.

TERTIAIRE [térçier] adj. (geol.) tertiary.

TERTRE, n. m. eminence; rising ground; hillock.

TES [tè] pl. of TON, TA. V. TON.

TESSON, TÊT, n. m. fragment of broken glass, sing.; —s, (pl.) broken glass, sing; potshare; potsherd.

TEST [tèst], TÊT, n. m. (metal.) test.

TEST [tèst] n. m. (Eng. hist.) test.

TEST [tèst] n. m. (crust, mol.) shell.

TESTACE, E, adj. testaceous.

TESTACES, n. m. (nat. hist.) testaceans; testacea, pl.

TESTAMENT, n. m. 1. || Testament (division of the Bible); 2. will (disposition of o's estate after death); testament; 3. (law) last will and testament.

Ancien —, Old Testament; Nouveau —, New Testament; — nuncupatif, (Rom. law) nuncupative will; — olographe, (law) will written in the testator's own hand. — de mort, dying confession. De —, testamentary; par —, by will; testamentary. Disposer par — de, (law) 1. to bequeath (personal property); 2. to devise (real property); faire son —, to make o's will.

TESTAMENTAIRE, adj. testamentary (pertaining to wills).

Disposition —, (law) devise.

TESTAT, adj. (law) testate.

TESTATEUR, n. m. (law) 1. testator;

2. (of real property) deviser; devisor.

TESTATRICE, n. f. (law) testatrix.

TESTER, v. n. (law) to make o's will.

Mourir sans avoir testé, to die in testate.

TESTICULE, n. m. (anat.) testicle; stone.

TESTIF, n. m. camel's skin.

TESTIMONIAL, E, adj. § concerning testimony.

Lettre —e, testimonial of good behaviour; preuve —e, proof by witness.

TESTON, n. m. + teston (old coin).

TESTONNER, v. a. + to dress the hair of.

TÊT, n. m. V. TESSON.

TÊT, n. m. (metal.) V. TEST.

TÊT, n. m. 1. + skull; 2. (crust, mol.) shell; 3. (hunt.) head.

TÉTANOS [tétanos] n. m. 1. (med.) tetanus; tetanus; 2. (veter.) stag-evil.

TÉTARD, n. m. 1. (of carriages) pole-socket; 2. (erp.) tadpole; 3. (hort.) pollard; 4. (ich.) bull-head; (miller's thumb).

TÊTE, n. f. 1. || § head; 2. (|| (pers.) head of hair; hair; 3. || head; life; 4. || (sing.) (of animals of the chase) horns, pl.; head, sing.; 5. || (th.) top; 6. § (sing.) head, sing.; sense, sing.; judgment, sing.; wit, sing.; brains, pl.; 7. § (sing.) faculties, pl.; senses, pl.; wits, pl.; 8. § self-possession; self-command; presence of mind; 9. § resolution; 10. § (b. s.) obstinacy; 11. (of bridges) head; front; 12. (of cards) court-card; 13. (of hair) root; 14. (of plants) top; 15. (adm.) (of letters, etc.) head; 16. (arch.) (of arches) head; outside face; 17. (bot.) capitulum; 18. (com.) (of invoices, &c.) head; 19. (mil.) body of troops; 20. (mining) facing; 21. (print.) (of letters) head; 22. —s, (pl.) (print.) head-margin, sing.

— baissée, 1. || head down; 2. § head-long; bonne —, fine —; — carrée, long —; — couronnée, crowned —; la — découverte, 1. bare-headed; 2. bareheadedness; grosse —, large —; (club —; mauvaise —, wronghead; wrongheaded person; — morte, (chem.) "caput mortuum"; — nue, bare; la — la première, o's = foremost. La — en avant, o's = foremost, first; — d'âne, 1. ass's —; 2. (ich.) miller's thumb; — de bœuf, 1. bull's head; 2. (pers.) horse-face; — des moines, (bot.) monk's head; — sans cervelle, (lack-brain; — ou pile, — or tail; —s de vin, (pl.) first running of wine, sing. Coup de —, 1. loss of the —; loss; 2. § inconsiderate act; homme, femme de —, strong-minded man, woman; homme sans —, (lack-brain; mal de —, (med.) — ache; ouvrier qui façonne, fait des —s, header (of nails); personne qui a la — à l'envers, wronghead, wrongheaded

person; signe de —, nod, —à—, "tete-a-tete." —à—, 1. face to face; full front; 2. alone; —pour—, face to face; full front. À —, ...-headed; à la —, headmost; à beaucoup de —s, many-headed; à —carrée, long-headed; à —chaude, hot-brained; à double —, double-headed; à grosse —, 1. large-headed; fat-headed; 2. thick-headed; pig-headed; à —piquée, clasp-headed; à —reposée, deliberately; à —de bœuf, bull-faced; horse-faced; au-dessus de la —, over; 1. of the —; 2. in o.'s —; 3. (mus.) (of the voice) feigned; de la —aux pieds, 1. from —to foot; (from top to toe); 2. = and ears; des pieds à la —, from —to foot; en —, 1. in o.'s —; 2. headmost; 3. in front; en —et en queue, front and rear; par —, 1. a, per —; 2. (of cattle) a piece; par-dessus la —, over —and ears; (up to the elbows); sans —, (V. senses) headless; without a —. Abattre la —à q. u., to strike off a. o.'s —; agir de —, 1. to act with self-possession; 2. to act with resolution; aller —levée, aller la —levée, to carry a high —, o.'s = high; avoir sa —, 1. to be in o.'s senses; 2. to have o.'s self-possession; avoir de la —, 1. to have self-possession; 2. to have presence of mind; 2. to be resolute; avoir à sa —, to have at o.'s —; to be headed by; avoir q. ch. en —, to have a th. in o.'s head; to be bent upon a. th.; avoir encore toute sa —, to retain o.'s faculties, senses; avoir un mal de —, avoir mal à la —, to have a —ache; avoir la —faible, to be weak-minded; avoir la —forte, une forte —, to be strong-minded; avoir la —légère, to be light-headed; avoir la —montée, 1. to be over-excited; 2.) to be agog; avoir la —près du bonnet, to be hot-headed; avoir la —qui tourne, to be giddy; avoir la —verte, to be hare-brained; avoir une —de fer, to be iron-witted; casser la —à, 1. || to split (a. o.'s) = open; 2. § to split (o.'s) =; (to make a great noise; 3. to shoot (a soldier); se casser la —, 1. || to cut (o.'s) = open; to wound o.'s self in the —; to break (o.'s) =; 2. § to rack, to puzzle o.'s brains; se creuser la —, to break (o.'s) =; to rack, to puzzle o.'s brain; donner de la —contre, to run (o.'s) = against; (to come (full butt against; donner de la —contre le mur, to knock o.'s = against the wall; donner —baissée contre, to run (full butt at; donner sa —à couper (que), to forfeit o.'s =, life (if); donner sa —à couper pour q. ch., to lay (o.'s) life upon a. th.; donner, monter, porter à la —, to get (up into o.'s) =; to be heady; faire entrer q. ch. dans la —de q. u., to beat (a. th. into a. o.'s) =; être deux —s dans un bonnet, to be always of the same opinion; être une —verte, to be hare-brained; faire —à, (V. Tenir —à); faire une —à, to head; faire à sa —, to have o.'s way; to follow o.'s mind; n'en faire qu'à sa —, to take (no body's advice; faire un coup de —, to do (an inconsiderate act; faire un signe de —, to nod; former la —de, to head (nails); laver la —à q. u., to give (it to a. o. (scold); lever la —, to raise o.'s =; to hold (up o.'s) =; marcher en —, to lead (the way; mettre la —de q. u. à prix, to set (a price on a. o.'s) =; mettre q. ch. en —à q. u., to put (a. th. into a. o.'s) =; se mettre à la —, 1. to put (o.'s) self at the head; 2. to lead (off; se mettre à la —de, 1. to put (o.'s) self at the —of; 2. to head; se mettre dans la —en —, 1. to get (a. th.) into o.'s =; to set (o.'s) mind on; to take (into o.'s) =; 2. to run (away with (a notion); monter la —à

q. u., 1. to over-excite a. o.; 2. to talk a. o. up; 3.) to set (a. o. agog; ôter q. ch. de la —de q. u., to get (off a. th. out of a. o.'s) =; passer par la —à q. u., to enter o.'s =; perdre la —, 1. || to lose (o.'s) =; 2. || to forfeit o.'s =; 3. § to go (distracted; to go (mad; to run (mad; to be crazy; 4. § to lose (o.'s) self-possession; to lose (o.'s) presence of mind; avoir perdu la —, to be out of o.'s mind, of o.'s wits; faire perdre la —à q. u., to drive (a. o. distracted, mad; to craze a. o.'s wits; to drive (a. o. out of his senses, wits; * to bemad a. o.; piquer une —, (swimming) to jump o.'s head foremost (into the water); porter la —, (man.) to carry; porter la —haute, to carry o.'s = high; to carry a high —; relever la —, 1. || to hold (up o.'s) =; 2. § to look up; rompre la —à q. u., to turn a. o.'s brain; se rompre la —, to rack o.'s brain; sortir de la —à q. u., (th.) to go (out of a. o.'s) mind; tenir —à, to make (against; to cope with; tourner —, to turn round; tourner la —à q. u., 1. § to turn a. o.'s =; 2. § to turn, to addle a. o.'s brain; faire tourner la —à q. u., to make (a. o. giddy; ne savoir où donner de la —, not to know (which way to turn, what to do; rotter dans la —à q. u., (to run (in a. o.'s) =; se trouver en —de, 1. to be at the —of; 2. to get (ahead of; venir à la —de q. u., (th.) to enter a. o.'s =. C'est une —, (b. s.) he, she has a = and so has a pin; en penchant, en baissant la —, 1. lowering o.'s =; holding down o.'s =; 2. stooping; 3. stoopingly; il n'a en —que, his = runs (on nothing but; nothing but ... runs in his =; la —me fend, my = is ready to split; qui a la —chaude, hot-headed; qui a mauvaise —, qui à la —à l'envers, wronghead; wrongheaded; qui a plusieurs —s, many-headed; qui a la de —travers, wrongheaded; qui monte à la —, heady; qui perd la —, crazy. Qui n'a pas de —, headless. Autant de —s autant d'avis, so many men so many minds.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE, n. m., pl. —, "tete-a-tete"; private interview.

TÊTE-BLEU, int. zounds! oons!

TETER,

TETER, v. a. to suck (milk from persons or animals).

TÉTÉ

TÉTÉ, E, pa. p. sucked.

Non —, unsucked.

TETER,

TETER, v. n. to suck (draw the breast).

Donner à —(à), to give (suck (to).

Animal qui tette, sucker.

TÊTIÈRE, n. f. 1. infant's cap; 2. (of bridles) head-stall.

TETIGUE,

TETIGUENNE, int. zounds! oons!

TÉTIN, n. m. 1. (pers.) nipple;

(teat; 2. breast.

TÉTINE, n. f. 1. (culin.) udder; 2.

dent (made by a shot on a cuirass).

TÉTON, n. m. (of women) 1. teat; 2.

breast.

TÉTONNIÈRE, n. f. ⊕ full-breasted

woman.

TÉTACORDE, n. m. (mus.) tetra-

chord.

TÉTADRACHME, n. f. (Gr. ant.) te-

tradrachma.

TÉTADYNAMIE, n. f. (bot.) tetra-

namia.

TÉTADÈRE, n. m. (geom.) tetrahe-

drat; tetrahedron.

TÉTAGONE, n. m. (geom.) tetragon.

TÉTAGONE, adj. 1. (geom.) tetra-

gonal; 2. (did.) four-cornered.

TÉTALOGIE, n. f. (Gr. ant.) tetra-

logy (collection of four dramatic com-

positions).

TETRAMÈTRE, n. m. (Gr., Lat. vers.) tetrameter.

TETRANDRE, n. m. (bot.) tetrandr.

TETRANDRIE, n. f. (bot.) tetrandria.

TETRARCHAT [tétrarka] n. m. (Rom.

hist.) tetrarchate (dignity); tetrarchy.

TETRARCHIE, n. f. (Rom. hist.) te-

trarchate (fourth part of a dismembered

part); tetrarchy.

TETARQUE, n. m. (Rom. hist.) te-

trarch.

TETRAS [tétrass] n. m. (orn.) grouse.

Grand —, wood- =; (cock of the

wood; petit —, black, heath cock;

black =.

TETRASTYLE, n. m. (arch.) tetra-

style.

TETRASYLLABE, n. m. (gram.) qua-

drisyllable.

TÊTE, n. f. (of animals) dug; teat.

TETTE-CHEVRE, n. m., pl. —s,

(orn.) goat-sucker.

TÊTU, E, adj. obstinate; headstrong;

stubborn.

— comme un âne, mulet, as stub-

born as an ass; as obstinate as a mule.

TÊTU, n. m. (tech.) granite hammer.

TEUTON, n. m. NE, n. f. (hist.) Teu-

ton.

TEUTONIQUE, adj. Teutonic.

TEXTE, n. m. 1. text (very words);

2. (law) purview (of a law); 3. (relig.)

text (of scripture).

Petit —, (print.) brevier. Homme ha-

bile à citer des —, text-man; livre de

—, text-book; personne habile à citer

des —s, textuist. Servant de —, tex-

tual. Restituer un —, to restore a text;

revenir à son —, to return to o.'s topic.

TEXTILE, adj. textile.

TEXTUAIRE, n. m. textualist; tex-

tuary.

TEXTUEL, I.E, adj. textual (con-

tained in a text).

TEXTUELLEMENT [tèkstuelman] adv.

"verbatim"; word for word.

TEXTURE, n. f. 1. 1/2 || texture (wea-

ving); 2. 2/3 || web; 3. § (did.) texture

(disposition of parts); 4. § texture;

connexion.

THALAME, n. m. (bot.) thalamus.

THALER [talèr] n. m. dollar (Ger-

man & Polish coin).

THANE, n. m. thane (Saxon or Da-

nish baron).

Dignité de —, thaneship.

THAPSIE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) deadly

carrot.

— villeuse, (species) =.

THAUMATURGE [tòmatuʁ] adj. wonder-

working.

THAUMATURGE [tòmatuʁ] n. m. thau-

maturgus.

THAUMATURGIE [tòmatuʁi] n. f.

thaumaturgy.

THE, n. m. 1. tea (leaf, infusion); 2.

tea-party; 3. (bot.) tea-tree.

— bohe, bou, Bohea tea; — impé-

rial, imperial =; menu —, small =;

— perlé, impérial =. — de l'Améri-

que, des Antilles, (bot.) sweet-weed; —

d'Europe, (bot.) speedwell. Arbre à —,

(bot.) =-tree; bâtiment pour la mani-

pulation du —, =-house; boîte à —,

1. =-canister; 2. =-caddy; cabaret à

—, =-equipage, sing.; = set, sing.; =

things, pl.; a set of =-things, sing;

cultivateur de —, =-grower; fontaine

à —, =-urn; marchand de —, =-

dealer; navire chargé de —, (nav.) =-

ship; navire destiné au transport du —,

(nav.) =-ship; négociant en —, =-

merchant; poudre de —, =-dust; ser-

vice à —, (sing.) =-set, sing.; =-things,

pl.; set of =-things, sing.; ustensiles à

—, =-wares, pl. Mettre le —, to lay (

the =-things; prendre du —, to drink (

to take (

THEATIN, n. m. theatin (monk).

THÉÂTRAL, E, adj. 1. theatrical;

2. (b. s.) theatric; theatrical.

D'une manière —e, *theatrically*.

[THÉÂTRAL has no masculine plural.]

THÉÂTRALLEMENT [téatralman] adv. *theatrically*.

THÉÂTRE, n. m. 1. || *theatre*; (*play-house*; 2. || (sing.) *plays* (collection), pl.; 3. || (of theatres) *stage*; 4. § *theatre* (place of action, exhibition); *scene*; 5. (ant.) *theatre*; *amphitheatre*.

Changements de —, *change of scenery*; coup de —, 1. || *unforeseen event* (in a play); 2. § *unexpected event*; 3. § (b. s.) *clap-trap*; jour de —, *play-night*; pièce de —, 1. *theatrical piece*; (*play*); 2. *play*; *play-book*. De —, 1. *theatrical*; 2. *lavatory*. Monter sur le —, *to tread the boards*.

THEBAIN, n. m. *Theban*.

THEIERE, n. f. *tea-pot*.

THÉIFORME, adj. (of infusions) *prepared like tea*.

THEISME, n. m. *theism*.

Du —, *theistical*; *theistic*.

THÉISTE, n. m. *theist*.

Des —s, *theistical*; *theistic*.

THEME, n. m. 1. (did.) *theme*; *topic*; *subject*; 2. (astrol.) *scheme*; 3. (gram.) *theme*; 4. (mus.) *theme*; 5. (school.) *exercise*.

Cours de —s, *course of exercises*. Faire un —, *to do an* =; faire son — en deux façons, 1. *to say the same thing in two different matters*; 2. *to tend to the same end by different means*.

THEOCRATIE [téokrati] n. f. *theocracy*.

THÉOCRATIQUE, adj. *theocratic*; *theocratical*.

THÉODICEE, n. f. *theodicy* (metaphysical theology).

THEODOLITE, n. m. *theodolite* (instrument for surveying).

THEOGONIE, n. f. *theogony*.

THEOLOGAL, E, adj. (theol.) *theological*; *theologic*.

THEOLOGAL, n. m. *theological* (lecturer on Divinity of a chapter).

THEOLOGALE, n. f. (sing.) *functions of theological*. pl.

THEOLOGIE, n. f. *divinity*; *theology*.

Docteur en —, *doctor of divinity*.

THEOLOGIE, n. m. NE, n. f. *divine*; *theologian*; *theologist*.

THEOLOGIQUE, adj. *theological*; *theologic*.

THEOLOGIQUEMENT [téolojikman] adv. *theologically*.

THEORBE, n. m. (mus.) *theorbo*; *arch-lute*.

THEOREME, n. m. *theorem*.

THEORICIEN [téoriciin] n. m. *theorist*.

THEORIE, n. f. 1. *theory*; 2. (b. s.) *theory*; *speculation*.

En —, *theoretically*; *speculatively*; sans —, *unspeculative*. Faire une —, *to make a theory*; faire des —s, *to theorize*.

THEORIQUE, adj. *theoretical*; *theoretic*.

THÉORIQUEMENT [téorikman] adv. *theoretically*.

THÉORISER, v. a. (did.) *to theorize*.

THÉORISTE, n. m. *theorist*.

THÉOSOPHE, n. m. (philos.) *theosophist*.

THÉOSOPHIE, n. f. (philos.) *theosophy*.

THERAPEUTES, n. m. (rel. ord.) *Therapeutics*. pl.

THERAPEUTIQUE, adj. *of the Therapeutics*.

THERAPEUTIQUE, n. f. (sing.) (med.) *therapeutics*. pl.

De la —, *therapeutic*.

THERIACAL, E, adj. (pharm.) *theriac*; *theriacal*.

THERIAQUE, n. f. (pharm.) *theriac*; *theriaca*; (*treacle*).

THERMAL, E, adj. *thermal*.

Eaux —es, = *waters*; (*warm mineral waters*, pl.

THERMES, n. m. 1. *thermal baths*, pl.; 2. (Rom. ant.) *thermae*, pl.

THERMIDOR, n. m. *Thermidor* (11th month of the calendar of the first French republic from 19 July to 17 August).

THERMO-MANOMETRE, n. m. (steam-eng.) *thermometer-gauge*.

THERMOMETRE, n. m. (phys.) *thermometer*; (*weather-glass*).

— à air, *air-thermometer*; — à maxima et à minima, *register*; *self-registering* =. Au moyen d'un —, *thermometrically*.

THERMOSCOPE, n. m. (phys.) *thermoscope*.

THERMOSTAT, n. m. (phys.) *thermostat*.

THESAUURISER, v. n. || *to heap up treasure*; *to treasure up money*; *to hoard*; *to hoard up*.

THESAUURISEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. *hoarder*.

THESE, n. f. 1. *theme*; *thesis*; 2. § *argument*, *discussion*; 3. (log.) *thesis*; 4. (school.) *theme*.

En — générale, *as a general rule*; *generally*. Établir, prouver sa —, *to make out a case*; soutenir une —, *to hold an argument*; *to support a thesis*; soutenir — pour q. u., *to espouse a o.'s cause*. Cela change la —, *that alters the case*; *that is another matter*.

THESMOTHESES, n. m. (Gr. ant.) *thesmothetae*. pl.

THESSALONICIEN [—ciin] n. m. *Thessalonian*.

THEURGIE, n. f. *theurgy* (magic).

THEURGIQUE, adj. *theurgic*; *theurgical*.

THIBAUBE [tiboda] n. f. *cow-hair cloth*; *hair-cloth*.

THIASPI, n. m. (bot.) *thlaspi*.

THON, n. m. (ich.) (species) *tunny*; *tunny-fish*; *Spanish mackerel*.

THORACHIQUE, adj. 1. (anat.) *thoracic*; 2. (med.) *pectoral*.

THORAX, n. m. (anat.) *thorax*; *chest*.

THROMBUS [tronbuss] n. m. (surg.) *thrombus*.

THUIA, n. m. (bot.) *thuja*; (*tree of life*).

THURIFERAIRE, n. m. (cath. rel.) *thurifer* (censor-bearer).

THURIFERE, adj. *thuriferous*.

THUYA, n. m. V. THUIA.

THYM [tin] n. m. (bot.) *thyme*.

— sauvage, (*wild* =. Qui a l'odeur du —, *thymy*).

THYRSE, n. m. 1. (ant.) *thyrsus*; 2. (bot.) *thyrsus*; *thyrses*.

TIARE [tiar] n. f. *tiara*.

TIBIA, n. m. (anat.) *tibia*; (*shin*; (*shin-bone*).

TIBIAL, E, adj. (anat.) *tibial*.

TIBIO-TARSIEN, NE, adj. (anat.) *tibiotalar*.

Articulation —ne, = *articulation*, *joint*; (*ankle-joint*).

TIC, n. m. 1. *knack*; 2. (of horses) *crib-biting*; 3. (med.) *tic*.

— douloureux, (med.) "*tic douloureux*"; *face ache*. Être le — de q. u., *a o. to have a knack of* (a. th.)

TIC-TAC, n. m. 1. *tick-tack*; 2. *pit-pat*.

Faire —, *to tick*.

TIEDE, adj. 1. || *tepid*; *lukewarm*; 2. § *lukewarm*.

Devenir —, 1. || (th.) *to become* √, *to get* √ =; 2. § (pers.) *to get* √ *lukewarm*; rendre — || *to tepify*; *to render*, *to make* √ =.

TIEDEMENT [tiédman] adv. || § *lukewarmly*.

TIEDEUR, n. f. 1. || *tepidity*; *tepidness*; *lukewarmness*; 2. § *lukewarmness*.

TIEDIR, v. n. 1. || (th.) *to become* √, *to get* √ *tepid*, *lukewarm*; 2. § (pers.) *to become* √, *to get* √, *to grow* √ *lukewarm*.

TIEN [tyin] NE, pr. adj. 1. *thine*; 2. *yours*.

Le tien, m. sing.; les tiens, m. pl.; la tienne, f. sing.; les tiennes, f. pl.; 1. *thine*; 2. *yours*.

TIEN [tyin] n. m. 1. *thine*; *thine own*, 2. *yours*; *your own*; 3. —s, (pl.) *your family*, sing.; *your relations*, friends, pl.

Le — et le mien, *mine and thine*.

TIENS [tyin] n. m. || *holding*.

Un — vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras, *a bird in hand is worth two in the bush*.

TIERCE [ti-èss] n. f. 1. (of time) *third*; 2. (cards) *tiers*; 3. (cath. rel.) *tiers*; 4. (fenc.) *tiers*; 5. (mus.) *third*; *tierce*; 6. (print.) *press revise*.

— basse, (fenc.) *seagoon*; demi —, (med.) *semi-tertian*; — majeure, 1. (cards) *tierce-major*; 2. (mus.) *major third*; — mineure, petite, (mus.) *flat*, *minor third*; *demi-ditone*; *sesquions*. Fièvre demi —, (med.) *semi-tertian*.

TIERCELET [ti-èsslè] n. m. 1. (falc.) *tercel*; *tiercel*; *tiercelet*; *tarsel*; 2. + § (pers.) (DE,...) *would-be*.

TIERCEMENT [ti-èssman] n. m. *augmentation of a third* (in the price of places).

TIERCER [ti-èss] v. a. V. TERCER.

TIERCER [ti-èss] v. n. *to raise the price* (of place) *one third*.

TIERCERON [ti-èssron] n. m. (arch.) *tierceron*.

TIERÇON [ti-èssron] n. m. + (meas.) *tierçon*.

TI-ERS [ti-èss] ERCE, adj. 1. *third*; 2. *of a third person*; *party*.

— arbitre, (V. ARBITRE); — état, (V. ÉTAT); fièvre tierce, (med.) *tertian fever*; *tertian*; main tierce, (sing.) *hands of a third person*, pl.; maison tierce, *house of a third person*; — parti, *third party*, *person*; tierce partie, *third part*; *third*; tierce personne, *third person*, *party*; — saisi, (V. SAISI).

[TIENS is used in the above forms only.]

TIERS [ti-èss] n. m. 1. (th.) *third* (third part); 2. (pers.) *third party*, *person*.

Le — et le quart, *all sorts of people indifferently*; *every body*. À trois —, (com.) *in thirds*. Être en — avec q. u., *to have a third share with a o.*; (*to go* √ *thirds with a o.*)

TIERS-POINT, n. m., pi. —s, (arch.) *tierce-point*.

TIGE, n. f. 1. || (of plants) *stem*; *stalk*; 2. || (of trees) *body*; *trunk*; *timber*; 3. § *stem*; 4. § *stock* (race, family); 5. (of anchors) *shank*; *small*; 6. (of boots) *leg*; 7. (of columns) *shaft*; *tige*; 8. (of corn) *straw*; 9. (of keys) *shank*; 10. (of pumps, sounds, &c.) *rod*; 11. (of round tables) *leg*; 12. (of valves) *tail*; 13. (wind-mill.) *yarn*; 14. (bot.) (of plants) *stem*; *stalk*; 15. (tech.) *rod*.

— arborée, en arbre, (bot.) *arborescent stem*; — conductrice, (mach.) *guide-rod*; — fistuleuse, (bot.) *jointed* =; — graduée, (tech.) *index-rod*; — latérale, (tech.) *side-rod*; — souterraine, (bot.) *subterranean* =. — de boue, *leg of a boot*; *boot-leg*; — de communication, (mach.) *connecting-rod*; — à courroie, (tech.) *rod-strap*. À —, (V. SENSES) 1. *shanked*; 2. (bot.) *stalked*. Comme une —, *stalky*. Sans —, *stemless*. Dénué de —, *stemless*. Qui a une —, (bot.) *stalked*.

TIGETTE, n. f. (arch.) *honey-suckle ornament* (at the spring of a volute).

TIGNASSE [tinn-yass] n. f. ○ *old wig*.

TIGNON [tinn-yon] n. m. ○ *hair twisted behind*.

TIGNONNER [tin-yoné] v. a. (of women) to curl the hair behind.

SE TIGNONNER, pr. v. (of women) to take each other by the hair behind.

TIGRE, n. m. 1. (mam.) tiger; 2. § (pers.) tiger (servant-boy); 3. (conch.) tiger-shell; 4. (ich.) square-fish.

— barbet, (mam.) guépard; — chasseur, hunting cat; — chasseur des Indes, guépard; hunting tiger of India; — royal, royal tiger. — d'Amérique, American tiger. Aux pieds de —, tiger-footed. De —, tigerish.

TIGRE, adj. spotted (like a tiger).

TIGRE, E. adj. 1. speckled; 2. (of horses) spotted.

Couleur — e, speckledness.

TIGRESSE, n. f. (mam.) tigress.

TILBURY, n. m. tilbury (carriage).

En —, in a —.

TILLAC [ti-yak] n. m. (nav.) (of merchant-ships) deck.

Franc —, lower, main —.

TILLAGE [ti-yaj] n. m. (rur. econ.) stripping.

TILLE [ti-y'] n. f. 1. lime-bast; bast; 2. hemp-harl; harl; 3. (nav.) cuddy (apartment in an open boat); 4. (tech.) hatchet-hammer.

TILLER [ti-yé] v. a. (rur. econ.) to strip, to peel (hemp).

TILLEUL [ti-yéul] n. m. (bot.) lime-tree; linden.

— d'Amérique, bass.

TILLEU-R [ti-yéur] n. m. SE, n. f. (rur. econ.) stripper.

TIMBALE [tinbal] n. f. 1. kettle-drum; 2. cup (of metal); 3. battledore; 4. (mus.) timbal.

TIMBALIER [tinbalié] n. m. kettle-drummer.

TIMBRE [tinbr'] n. m. 1. bell (in which a hammer strikes against the barrel); clock-bell; 2. sound (of a bell when the hammer strikes against the barrel); 3. (of drums) cord; 4. (§ brain; head;) pate; 5. (of the voice) tone; 6. § stamp; 7. § stamp-office; 8. (on letters) stamp; 9. (adm.) stamp; 10. (heral.) helmet; 11. (horol.) bell; 12. (post.) post-mark.

— sec, blanc stamp. — à date, (post.) date =; — d'origine, (post.) local =; — de la poste, post-office =. Bureau de —, =-office; droit de —, =-duty. Sans —, unstamped. Avoir le — fêlé, (pers.) to be cracked, crack-brained, mad-brained; porter le — de, 1. to bear ✓ the = of; 2. (pers.) to bear ✓ the post-mark of.

TIMBRE-POSTE, n. m., pl. —s, (post.) postage-stamp.

TIMBRER [tinbré] v. a. 1. § to stamp (paper, parchment); 2. (adm.) to stamp; 3. (her.) to crest; 4. (post.) to stamp (with the post-mark).

TIMBRE, E. pa. p. 1. stamped; 2. § (pers.) crack-brained; mad-brained; 3. (adm.) stamped; 4. (post.) stamped.

Non —, unstamped. Papier —, stamped paper; bureau de papier —, stamp-office. Être —, (V. senses) (de) (post.) to bear ✓ the post-mark (of).

TIMBREUR [tinbreur] n. m. stamper (person that stamps paper, parchment, letters).

TIMIDE, adj. 1. timid; fearful; timorous; 2. shy.

TIMIDEMENT [timidman] adv. 1. timidly; fearfully; timorously; 2. shyly.

TIMIDITE, p. f. 1. timidity; fearfulness; timorousness; 2. shyness.

— farouche, shyness.

TIMON, n. m. 1. (of carriages) pole; shaft; 2. § (of ploughs) beam; 3. (nav.) (of rudders) helm, tiller; 4. § helm (direction); 5. (tech.) draught-bar.

— du gouvernail, (nav.) helm. Tenir le —, to be at the helm.

TIMONERIE [timonéri] n. f. (nav.) steering.

TIMONIER, n. m. 1. (of horses) wheel-horse; 2. (nav.) steersman; helmsman.

TIMORE, E. adj. 1. timorous (fearful of offending God); timid; 2. timorous; scrupulous.

TIN, n. m. (nav.) block of wood.

TINCAL, n. m. (chem.) tinkal.

TINCTORIAL, E. adj. used in dyeing. Bois —, dye-wood; couleur — e, dye-colour; dye-stuff; drogue — e, dye-drug; matière — e, (a. & m.) dye; dye-stuff.

TINE, n. f. 1. tub; water-cask; 2. (of butter) tub.

TINET, n. m. (butch.) gambrel.

TINETTE, n. f. (of butter) half a tub; kit.

TINTAMARRE [—mâr] n. m. racket; hubbub; clutter.

TINTAMARRER [—maré] v. n. † to clutter.

TINTEMENT [tintman] n. m. 1. ringing sound; 2. tinkling; 3. (of bells) tolling; toll.

— d'oreille, dans les oreilles, ringing noise, tingling in the ears.

TINTENAGUE [tintnag] n. f. tutenag.

TINTER, v. a. § 1. to toll (a bell); 2. to ring ✓ for; to ring ✓; 3. to jingle.

TINTER, v. n. § 1. (of bells) to toll; 2. to ring ✓; 3. to tinkle; 4. to jingle; 5. (of the ears) to ring ✓; to tingle; to tinkle.

5. L'oreille, les oreilles lui tintent, his ears ring, tingle.

Faire —, 1. to tinkle; 2. to clink. Le cerveau lui tinte, he is cracked, crack-brained, mad-brained.

TINTER, v. a. (nav.) to support with blocks of wood.

TINTOUIN, n. m. 1. § ringing (in o.'s ears); tingling; tinkling; 2. § uneasiness; 3. § embarrassment.

Avoir du —, (pers.) to be embarrassed; to be upon thorns.

TIQUE, n. f. (ent.) tick.

TIQUER, v. n. (of horses) to be vicious.

TIQUETÉ [tiké] E. adj. 1. spotted; 2. speckled; 3. variegated.

TIQUEU-R, SE. adj. crib-biting.

Cheval —, crib-biter.

TIR, n. m. 1. shooting; 2. firing; 3. (place) shooting-gallery.

— à la cible, shooting at a target. Chasse au —, (hunt.) shooting. N'avoir pas le — juste, (of fire-arms) not to shoot ✓ true; not to carry well; être habile au —, (pers.) to shoot ✓ well; to be a good shot.

TIRADE, n. f. 1. passage (of prose or verse); 2. tirade (violent declamation); 3. (mus.) tirade; 4. (theat.) tirade.

Tout d'une —, without ceasing; all at one time; (at a stretch. Faire une —, to make ✓ a tirade.

TIRAGE, n. m. 1. draught (drawing, being drawn); 2. towing (of boats); 3. tow-path; 4. drawing (lots, a lottery); 5. drawing (of metals); 6. winding off (of silk); 7. (print.) working; working off; 8. (print.) (of proofs) pulling; 9. (tech.) draught.

— au sortir, drawing lots. Faire le — de, (print.) 1. to strike ✓ off; to work off; 2. to pull (proofs); to pull off.

TIRAILLEMENT [tirâ-y'man] n. m. 1. pulling (with importunity); 2. wrest; 3. (DE, in) slight pain; (twinge;) twitch.

TIRAILLER [tirâ-yé] v. a. 1. § to pull (with importunity); 2. § to wrest; 3. § to pester; to plague; to tease;) to bother.

SE TIRAILLER, pr. v. § to pull each other about.

TIRAILLER [tirâ-yé] v. n. 1. to shoot ✓ badly; 2. (mil.) to skirmish.

TIRAILLERIE [tirâ-y'ri] n. f. (mil.) skirmishing.

TIRAILLEUR [tirâ-yéur] n. m. sharp-shooter; skirmisher.

TIRANT, n. m. 1. (of boots) strap; 2. (of drums) strap; 3. (of purses) string; 4. (of shoes) tie; 5. (arch.) brace; rib; 6. (build.) holdfast; tie-beam; tie-rod; 7. (culin.) white leather; 8. (mach.) rib; 9. (nav.) (of water) draught; draft.

— d'eau, (nav.) gauge; sea-gauge.

TIRASSE, n. f. (hunt.) draw-net.

TIRASSER, v. a. (hunt.) to take ✓, to catch ✓ with a draw-net.

TIRASSER, v. n. (hunt.) (à, for) to lay ✓ a draw-net.

TIRE, n. f. quick jerk of the wing.

Tout d'une —, without ceasing; all at one time; (at a stretch.

TIRE, n. m. E. n. f. 1. (com.) (of bills) drawee; 2. (hunt.) shooting.

TIRE-BALLE, n. m., pl. —s, (mil.) worm-screw (for extracting shot).

TIRE-BOTTE, n. m., pl. —s, 1. boot-jack; 2. boot-hook; 3. boot-strap.

TIRE-BOUCHON, n. m., pl. —s, 1. cork-screw; 2. (of hair) ringlet.

Cheveux en —, ringlet of hair.

TIRE-BOURRE, n. m., pl. —, (of muskets, pistols) worm; worm-screw.

TIRE-BOUTON, n. m., pl. —s, button-hook.

TIRE-CLOU, n. m., pl. —s, (tech.) 1. claw-hammer; 2. slater's hammer.

TIRE-D'AILE, n. m., pl. —, quick jerk of the wing.

Voler à —, to fly ✓ with all possible swiftness.

TIRE-ETOUPES, n. m., pl. —, (tech.) worm.

TIRE-FOND, n. m., pl. —, turrel (cooper's tool).

TIRE-LAISSE, n. m. †, pl. —, dis-appointment; balk.

TIRE LA RIGAUD, TIRE-LARIGOT,

Boire à —, to drink ✓ hard; to drink ✓ like a fish.

TIRE-LIGNE, n. m., pl. —s, drawing-pen.

TIRELIRE, n. f. money-box.

TIRELIRE, n. m. (song (of the lark); carol.

TIRE-MOELLE, n. m., pl. —, marrow-spoon.

TIRE-PIED, n. m., pl. —s, shoe-maker's stirrup; stirrup.

TIRE-PLOMB, n. m., pl. —, 1. (glaz.) vice; 2. (tech.) lead-flattening mill.

TIRER, v. a. (à, to; DE, from) 1. § to draw ✓ (impel onward by force); 2. § to pull; (to give ✓ (a. o. a. th.) a pull; to take ✓; 3. § (DE) to draw ✓ (from); to take ✓ (from); to take ✓ out (of); (to get ✓ (from); (to get ✓ out (of); 4. § to draw ✓ (take by chance); 5. § to shoot ✓; 6. § to discharge; to fire; 7. § to fire at; 8. § § to extract; to draw ✓; 9. § to draw ✓; to trace; 10. § to draw ✓; to delineate; 11. § to draw ✓ (bring out); to draw ✓ out; (to get ✓ out; 12. § to draw ✓; to take ✓; 13. § to derive; to receive; to obtain; to reap ✓; to gather; (to get ✓; 14. § (DE) to extricate (a. o. from); to get ✓ out (of); 15. § (b. s.) to get ✓ (a. th.) out (of a. o.);) to pump (a. th. out of a. o.); 16. § to infer; to deduce; to conclude; to draw ✓; 17. § to make ✓ efforts; to do ✓; 18. § to derive (advantage); 19. § to shoot ✓ (arrows); 20. § to let ✓ (blood); 21. § to draw ✓ (a bolt); 22. § to draw ✓ on (o.'s boots, gloves, stockings, &c.); 23. § to pull off (a. o.'s boots, gloves, stockings, &c.); 24. § to draw ✓ off (a cask); 25. § to take ✓ (a copy); 26. § to tighten (a cord); to draw ✓; 27. § to milk (a cow); 28. § to draw ✓ (curtains); to close; 29. § to undraw (curtains); to open; 30. § to pull (a. o.'s ears); 31. §

discharge (fire-arms); **to fire**; **to fire off**; 32. **to let** ✓ **off** (fire-works); 33. **to pull** (a. o.'s hair); 34. **to stretch** (linen); 35. **to tap** (liquors, wines); 36. **to draw** ✓ (a lottery); 37. **to draw** ✓ (missile weapons); 38. **to cast** ✓ (a nativity); 39. **to draw** ✓ (nets); **to drag**; 40. **to tighten** (ropes); 41. **to fire** (a shot); 42. **to draw** ✓ (side-arms); 43. **to fetch** (a sigh); 44. **to draw** ✓ (tears); 45. **to put** ✓ **out** (o.'s tongue); 46. **to take** ✓ **out** (a tooth); 47. **to draw** ✓ (weapons); 48. **to shoot** ✓ (missile weapons); **to shoot** ✓ **off**; 49. (com.) (sur, on, upon) **to draw** ✓ (a bill); 50. (distil.) **to draw** ✓ **off**; 51. (fort.) **to draw** ✓; 52. (nav.) **to draw** ✓ (water); 53. (print.) **to draw** ✓ **off**; **to work**; **to work off**; **to strike** ✓ **off**; 54. (print.) **to pull** (proofs); **to pull off**.

1. Des chevaux qui tirent une voiture, *horses that draw a carriage*; des bœufs qui tirent une charrue, *oxen that draw a plough*; — un bateau, *to draw a boat*. 2. — q. u. par le bras, par l'habit, *to pull a. o. by the arm, the coat*. 3. — du marbre de la carrière ou de l'or de la mine, *to draw, to take marble from the quarry or gold from the mine*. 4. — des billets de loterie, *to draw lottery-tickets*. 5. — des armes de trait, *to shoot missile weapons*. 6. — un canon, un fusil, *to fire a cannon, a musket*. 7. — un oiseau, un lièvre, *to fire at a bird, a hare*. 9. — une ligne sur un papier, *to draw, to trace a line upon a paper*. 12. — q. u. à part, *to draw, to take aside*. 13. — de l'instruction, du profit, du plaisir, de la consolation de q. ch., *to derive instruction, profit, pleasure, consolation from a. th.* 14. — q. u. d'embarras, *to extricate a. o. from embarrassment*.

— (en arrachant), **to pull off**; **to pluck**; — (en arrière), **to draw** ✓ **back**; **to pull back**; — (en avant), 1. **to draw** ✓ **forward**, on; 2. **to draw** ✓ **forth**; — (en bas), **to draw** ✓ **down**; — (de dedans), 1. **to draw** ✓ **out**; **to draw** ✓; 2. **to pull out**; 3. **to take** ✓ **out**; **to get** ✓ **out**; — (en dedans), 1. **to draw** ✓ **in**; 2. **to pull in**; — (en écrasant), **to crush forth**; — (avec effort), 1. **to pull**; 2. **to tug**; — (en éloignant), **to take** ✓ **away**; **to take** ✓; — (avec force), **to pull**; — (en ôtant), **to draw** ✓ **off**; — (avec peine), **to tug**; — (en pinçant), **to tweak**; — (en traînant), **to drag**; **to haul**; — (avec violence), **to tug**.

— en arrière, 1. **to draw** ✓ **back**; 2. **to pull back**; — en avant, 1. **to draw** ✓ **forward**, on; 2. **to draw** ✓ **forth**; — en bas, **to draw** ✓ **down**; — dedans, 1. **to draw** ✓ **in**; 2. **to pull in**; — en dehors, 1. **to draw** ✓ **out**; 2. **to pull out**; — fort, (V. senses) **to pull hard**; — en haut, 1. **to draw** ✓ **up**; 2. **to pull up**; — juste, (of fire-arms) **to shoot** ✓ **true**; — à sec, **to draw** ✓ **up** (boats); — d'affaire, (V. AFFAIRE) 1. (to get ✓ **out of it**; 2. **to get** ✓ **off**; — en l'air, **to fire in the air**; — au blanc, **to shoot** ✓ **at a mark**; — par les cheveux, (V. CHEVEUX); — d'embarras, (V. EMBARRAS); — pied ou aile de q. ch., **to get** ✓ **a picking out of a. th.**; — q. u. à quatre, **to tear** ✓ **a. o. to pieces**; — à quatre chevaux, **to tear** ✓ **between four horses**; — à terre, **to draw** ✓ **up** (boats); — au vol, **to shoot** ✓ **flying**.

TIRE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of TIRER) (a. & m.) *wire-drawn*.

— aux cheveux, *far-fetched*; *far-sought*. Non —, qui n'a pas été —, qu'on n'a pas —, (V. senses) 1. *undrawn*; 2. (of arms) *undischarged*; *unfired*; *unshot*; 3. (of missile weapons) *unshot*.

SE TIRER, pr. v. (V. senses of TIRER) (DE) 1. (to get ✓ **out of**); 2. § (b. s.) **to extricate o.'s self** (from); **to get** ✓ **out** (off); **to get** ✓ **through** (...); 3. § (b. s.) **to shark out** (of a. th. disagreeable); 4. § **to recover** (from illness); **to get** ✓ **over** (...); 5. § **to recover o.'s self**.

S'en tirer, (V. senses) 1. **to come** ✓ **off**; **to get** ✓ **off**; 2. **to carry it off**; s'en tirer mieux, pis, **to come** ✓ **off the better**, the worse d'affaire, **to extricate**

o.'s self; (to get ✓ **out of it**; (to get ✓ **through it**; — d'affaire sain et sauf, **to escape shot-free**; **to get** ✓ **off shot-free**; **to bring** ✓ **o.'s self off**.

TIRER, v. n. 1. (of horses, oxen, &c.) **to draw** ✓; 2. (to draw ✓ (act as a weight); 3. (DE, from) **to go** ✓; 4. (à, contre, sur, at; DE, with) **to shoot** ✓; 5. (à, ...) **to shoot** ✓; 6. (pers.) **to fence**; 7. (pers.) **to draw** ✓ (allow chance to decide); 8. § (th.) **to draw** ✓ (advance, move); 9. § (th.) (sur, on) **to border** (be near); 10. § (th.) (sur) **to verge** (towards); **to tend** (to); 11. § (pers.) **to make** ✓ **a great effort**; 12. (of a cautery) **to draw** ✓; 13. (of cards) **to be drawn tight**; 14. (of fire-arms) **to fire**; 15. (com.) (sur, on, upon) **to value** (upon, on a. o.); **to draw** ✓.

1. Des bœufs, des chevaux qui tirent bien, *oxen, horses that draw well*.

— bien, (V. senses) (pers.) **to be a good shot**; **to shoot** ✓ **well**; — par appoint, (com.) **to draw** ✓ **the exact amount**. — à balle, **to fire with ball**; — à la main, (man.) **to bore**; — à plomb, **to fire shot**, *small shot*; — à poudre, **to fire with powder**.

TIRE-RACINE, n. m., pl. —s, (dentist) *stump-forceps*.

TIRET, n. m. 1. *slip of parchment* (to hold papers together); 2. *hyphen*.

TIRETAINE [tirtèan] n. f. *linsey-woolsey*.

TIREUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *drawer* (person who draws); 2. (of weapons) *shooter*; 3. *shot* (person); *marksman*; 4. *fencer*; 5. *game-keeper*; 6. (a. & m.) *wire-drawer*; 7. (com.) *drawer*; 8. (mil.) *sharp-shooter*.

— d'armes, *fencing-master*; *tireuse de cartes, fortune-teller by cards*; — de laine +, *cloak-stealer*. Être un bon, fin —, **to be a good shot**.

TIRE-VEILLE, n. f., pl. —s, (nav.) 1. *man-rope*; *ladder-rope*; 2. (of capsterns) *swifter*.

TIROIR, n. m. 1. (to drawer) (sliding box in a case or table); 2. (mil.) *middle rank*; 3. (tech.) *slide*; *slide-box*; *slide-valve*.

Armature du —, (sing.) (tech.) *valve-works*, pl.; boîte à —, (tech.) *valve-box*; boîte de —, (tech.) *valve-casing*; pièce à —s, *comedy of episodes*.

TIRONIEN [—niin] NE, adj. (ant.) *Tironian*.

Abbréviation —ne, = *note*.

TISANE, n. f. (med.) *tisane*; *ptisan*; (diet-drink).

— de Champagne, *light champagne*.

TISARD [tizâr] n. m. (tech.) *fire-door*; *door*.

— de four, =.

TISON, n. m. 1. (to fire-brand); *brand*;

2. § *brand*. — ardent, *burning fire-brand*. — de discorde, 1. (pers.) *brand of discord*; 2. (th.) *apple of discord*; — de la discorde, (pers.) *brand of discord*; — d'enfer, (pers.) *Hell-hound*. Avoir toujours le nez sur les —s, (être toujours sur les —s, garder les —s, never to stir from the chimney-corner; cracher sur les —s, (of old people) to be always in the chimney-corner.

TISONNE, E, adj. (of horses) *marked with black spots*.

TISONNER, v. n. **to stir**, **to poke the fire**.

TISONNEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. *person fond of stirring, poking the fire*.

Être —, **to be fond of stirring, poking the fire**; être un grand —, **to be very fond of stirring, poking the fire**.

TISONNIER, n. m. 1. *poker*; 2. (tech.) *fire-iron*.

TISSAGE, n. m. 1. *weaving*; 2. *texture*.

— mécanique, *power-loom weaving*; = *by power*. — à la main, *hand-*

loom; = *by hand*. Du —, (V. senses) (did.) *textorial*; *textrine*.

TISSER, v. a. 1. **to weave** ✓; 2. **to plat**; 3. **to twine**.

TISSERAND [tissran] n. m. (EN, ...) *weaver*.

— à domicile, *domestic*; — en drap, *cloth*; — à la main, *au métier*, *hand*; — en soie, *silk* =.

TISSERANDERIE [tissrandri] n. f. *weaving* (trade, business).

TISSU, pa. p. of TISTRE.

TISSU, n. m. 1. (to texture); *textile fabric*; 2. (to contexture); 3. (to web); 4. (to tissue); 5. (to tissue); *web*; 6. (anat.) *texture*; 7. (physiol.) *tissue*.

— broché, *tissue*; — élastique, *elastic band*; — imperméable, *water-proof cloth*; — métallique, *wire-gauze*; *gauze-wire cloth*; *gauze*. — d'argent, *silver-tissue*; — d'or, *gold-tissue*. Fil de — métallique, *gauze-wire*.

TISSURE, n. f. 1. (to contexture); 2. + § *tissue*; *web*.

TISSUTIER, n. m. *weaver* (of silk textures).

— rubanier, *ribbon-weaver*.

TISTRE, v. a. + irreg. defect. (pa. p. Tissé) 1. (to weave ✓ (form a textile fabric)); 2. § **to weave** ✓; **to get** ✓ **up**; **to bring** ✓ **about**.

[TISTRE is used in the pa. p. only and the compounds formed of the pa. p.]

TITAN, n. m. (myth.) *Titan*.

Des —s, of the =s; *Titanian*.

TITANE,

TITANIUM [—niomm] n. m. (chem.) *titanium*.

TITHYMALE, n. m. (bot.) *tithymal*.

TITILLATION [titil-lâcion] n. f. 1. *slight agitation*; *agitation*; 2. *titillation*; *tickling*.

Eprouver une —, **to tickle**.

TITILLER [titil-le] v. a. 1. § (DE, with) **to titillate**; **to tickle**.

TITRE, n. m. 1. (to title); 2. (to stroke (over a letter)); 3. § *right*; *title*; 4. § *claim*; 5. (of books) *title* (name); 6. (of books) *title-page*; *title*; 7. (of gold, silver) *standard*; 8. (com.) (of shares, &c.) *document*; 9. (law) *title*; *title-deed*; *deed*; *indenture*; *act*; 10. (can. law) *title*; 11. (print.) (of the page) *head*.

— courant, (print.) *head-line*; *faux* —, (V. senses) (print.) *half, bastard title*. Page du —, *title-page*. À — de, 1. *by right of*; 2. *as*; 3. *on, upon the score of*; 4. *in virtue of*; à bon —, à juste —, 1. *justly*; 2. *appropriately*; 3. *deservedly*; au —, (of gold, silver) *standard*. À quel —? 1. *by what right?* 2. *on upon, what score?* de —, *titular*; par le —, *titularly*; sans —, 1. *titleless*; *untitled*; 2. *untitled* (without any honorific title). Avoir des —s (à), 1. *to have a right (to)*; 2. *to have claims (to)*; 3. *to lay ✓ claim (to)*; conférer, donner un — à, **to entitle** to; donner le — de, **to style**; se donner le — de, **to style o.'s self**; juger sur le —, **to judge by the**; mettre les —s à, (bind.) **to letter**; munir de —s, **to provide with documents**; produire des —s, 1. **to exhibit documents of**; 2. (com. law) **to prove** (debts); faire valoir ses —s (à), **to make** ✓ **a claim (to)**; **to put** ✓ **in a claim (to)**.

TITRER, v. a. **to title** (give an honorific title to).

TITRE, E, pa. p. 1. (pers.) *titled*; 2. (of estates) *to which a title is attached*.

TITRIER, n. m. + 1. *curator of the deeds* (in monasteries); 2. *fabricator of deeds*.

TITUBATION [—bâcion] n. f. (did.) *titubation*.

TITULAIRE, adj. *titular*.

TITULAIRE, n. m. f. 1. *titular*; *ti-*

titulary: 2. (of offices, functions) *titular*; *titulary*; *incumbent*.

TOAST [tôst] **TOSTE**, n. m. 1. *toast*; *health*; 2. *toast* (person toasted).

Personne qui porte un —, *toaster*.
Faire raison à un —, *to pledge a toast*;
porter un —, 1. *to propose, to give a toast, health*; 2. (à) *to toast* (...); *to fall* (to); *to drink* (to).

TOASTER, TOSTER, v. a. *to toast*.

TOASTER, TOSTER, v. n. *to drink* (health).

TOCANE, n. f. *unpressed wine*.

TOCSIN, n. m. *tocsin*; *alarm-bell*; *storm-bell*.

Sonner le —, 1. *to ring* (the) =; 2. *to be incendiary*; *to inflame the multitude*; sonner le — sur q. u., *to raise an outcry against a. o.*; *to raise a hue and cry against a. o.*

TODIER, n. m. (orn.) *tody*.

— vert, *humming-bird*.

TOGE, n. f. 1. (Rom. ant.) *toga*; 2. *robe*.

Revêtu de la —, *togated*; *toged*.

TOI, pr. (personal) 1. (objective) *thee*; 2. (objective) *you*; 3. (accusative) *thee*; 4. (accusative) *you*; 5. (dative) *to thee*; 6. (dative) *to you*; 7. (nominative) *thou*; 8. (nominative) *you*; 9. (reflected) *thyself*; 10. (reflected) *yourself*; 11. (expletive)...

1, 2. A —, de —, avec —, par —, to, of, with, by thee, you. 3, 4. Bâmons —, let us blame thee, you. 5, 6. Il a satisfait ses parents et —, he has satisfied his parents and you. 7, 8. — qui parles, thou who speakest, you who speak.

[*Toi* becomes *t'* in the imperative before *en*; *toi* is used for *you* among near relations, very intimate friends and school-fellows; it is also employed poetically. It is used for the objective in general after prepositions (*V. Ex. 1*). It is employed as an accusative when separated from the verb or with a verb in the imperative conj. affirm. (*V. Ex. 2*); it is used as a dative when the verb is in the imperative conj. affirm.; if accompanied by *le, la, les, y* it follows these words but not other pronouns (*V. Ex. of Moi*).]

TOILE, n. f. 1. *cloth* (texture of flax, hemp, cotton, horse-hair); 2. *linen*; 3. *canvas* (hemp-cloth); 4. *canvas* (for painting); *cloth*; 5. *canvass*; *sail*; 6. —s, (pl.) *toils* (nets), pl.; 7. (of spiders) *web*; 8. (of theatres) *curtain*; 9. (of wind-mills) *sail*; 10. (nav.) *canvass*; 11. (paint) *piece*; *painting*; *picture*.

— blanchie, (*V. senses*) (a. & m.) *bleached cloth*; — cirée, 1. *oil* =; 2. *oil-case*; — cirée pour plancher, *floor* =; — grasse, *tarred canvass*; — grossière, *coarse* =; — métallique, (tech.) *wire-gauze*; *wire-gauze* =; *gauze*; — ouverte, (a. & m.) *huckaback*; — peinte, (a. & m.) *printed calico*, *cotton*; — vernie, *oil-skin*. — d'araignée, *cobweb*; *spider-web*; — de chanvre, *canvass*; — pour chemises, *shirting*; — de coton, *cotton* =; — de coton rayée, *check*; — de Doullens, *Doullas*; — pour draps de lit, *sheeting*; — d'Écosse, *dornock*; — d'emballage, *wrapper*; *pack-cloth*; — de Hollande, *Dutch linen*; — d'Irlande, *Irish linen*; — de lin, *linen*; *linen* =; — à matelas, *tick*; *ticking*; *ticken*; — d'or, 1. *gold tissue*; 2. *cloth of gold*; la — de Pénélope, *Pénélope's web*; — de Russie, *Russia duck*; — à voile, *duck*; *canvass*; *sail* =. Commerce de —s (de lin), *linen-trade*; impression de —s peintes, *calico-printing*; imprimeur de —s peintes, *calico-printer*; marchand de —s, *linen-draper*. Comme une — d'araignée, *cobweb* (slight). De —, *linen*; de — d'araignée, *cobweb*; derrière la —, (theat.) *behind the curtain*. Baisser la —, (theat.) *to drop the curtain*; tendre les —s, *to lay* (toils) (nets). La — se lève, (theat.) *the curtain rises*; la — tombe, (theat.) *the curtain drops, falls*.

TOILERIE [toilri] n. f. (sing.) *linen-drapery*.

TOILETTE, n. f. 1. *toilet*; 2. *toilet*; *dress*; 3. *toilet*; *dressing-table*; 4. *dressing-glass*; 5. (of horses) *trimming*; 6. (com.) *wrapper*.

Grande —, *full dress*. Cabinet de —, 1. *dressing-closet*; *dressing-room*; 2. (of theatres) *tiring-room*. En grande —, *full-dressed*. Dépenser pour la —, *to spend* (on) =; faire la — à, 1. *to dress* (a. o.); 2. *to trim* (a horse); faire sa —, *to dress*; se faire la —, *to dress o's self*; plier la —, *to pack up o's things*; recherché dans sa —, *particular in o's dress*; se ruiner en —, *to ruin o's self in* =. Auquel on n'a pas fait la —, (of horses) *untrimmed*.

TOIL-IER, n. m. **IERE**, n. f. 1. *dealer in linen, cotton cloth*; 2. *linen, cotton cloth-maker*.

— à voile, *sail-cloth maker*.

TOISE, n. f. + *toise* (6.39459 feet); *fathom*.

À la —, by the =. Mesurer les autres à sa —, *to measure others by o's own standard*.

TOISE, n. m. 1. *measuring*; 2. (math.) *mensuration* (of surfaces or solids).

Faire le — de, *to measure* (in length, breadth, height).

TOISER, v. a. 1. *to measure* (a. th. in length, breadth, or height); 2. *to measure the stature of* (a. o.); *to measure*; 3. *to eye from head to foot*; 4. *to conclude*; 5. *to judge* (a. o.).

TOISEUR, n. m. *measurer* (of buildings).

TOISON, n. f. *fleece*.

— d'or, 1. (myth.) *Golden Fleece*; 2. *Golden* = (order of knighthood). Semblable à une —, = *-like*. Abattre la — de, *to fleece*; chargé de —, *fleeced*.

TOIT, n. m. 1. *roof* (covering of a building); 2. *roof*; *house*; *dwelling*; *habitation*; *home*; 3. (mining) *top*.

— à cochons, à pores, *pig-sty*; *sty*; — à deux croupes, (arch.) *compass*, *span-roof*; — en mansarde, *mansard*, *curb roof*. Sans —, *without a roof*; *roofless*. Couvrir d'un —, *to roof*; couvrir d'un —, *roofed*; *roofy*; dire q. ch. sur les —s, *to circulate a. th. every where*; enlever le — de, *to unroof*; prêcher, publier q. ch. sur les —s, *to give* (the) *greatest publicity to a. th.*

TOITURE, n. f. *roofing*.

Enlever la — de, *to unroof*.

TOKAI, n. m.

TOKAY, n. m. *Tokay* (wine).

TÔLE, n. f. 1. *sheet-iron*; 2. (metal.) *sheet*; *plate*.

— pour fer-blanc, *latten iron*. Cylindre à —, (tech.) *plate-rolling mill*; laminage de —, (tech.) *plate-rolling*.

TOLÉRABLE, adj. 1. *tolerable*; *endurable*; *supportable*; 2. *tolerable*; *passable*; (*middling*).

Etat —, *tolerableness*. D'une manière —, 1. *tolerably*; *supportably*; 2. *tolerably*; *passably*; (*middlingly*).

TOLÉRABLEMENT, adv. 1. *tolerably*; *supportably*; 2. + *tolerably*; *passably*; *middlingly*.

TOLÉRANCE, n. f. 1. *sufferance* (indulgence); 2. *toleration* (in religion); 3. (coin) *allowance*; *deduction*; 4. (law) *sufferance*.

Par —, 1. on, upon *sufferance*; 2. (law) *at sufferance*.

TOLÉRANT, E, adj. (pour, to) *tolerant*.

TOLÉRANTISME, n. m. (b. s.) *mis-taken toleration*.

TOLÉRER, v. a. 1. *to tolerate*; *to suffer*; *to allow*; *to allow of*; 2. *to tolerate* (in religion).

TOLÉRIE [tolri] n. f. 1. *sheet-iron, iron-plate manufacture*; 2. (sing.)

sheet-iron works, pl.; 3. (metal.) *flat-ting-mill*.

TOLET, n. m. (nav.) *thole*.

TOLETIERE [toletiere] n. f. (nav.) *row-lock*.

TOLLE [tolle] n. m. *hue and cry*.

Crier — sur q. u., *to raise a* = *against a. o.*

TOMAHAWK, n. m. *tomahawk* (Indian weapon).

TOMAISSON, n. f. (book-s., print.) *number of a volume*.

TOMATE, n. f. (bot.) *tomato*; *love-apple*.

TOMBAC [tonbak] n. m. (metal.) *tombac*; (*white copper*); (*red-brass*).

TOMBANT [tonban] E, adj. (th.) *falling down*; 2. (th.) *flowing*; 3. (bot.) *deciduous*.

TOMBE [tonb] n. f. 1. *tomb*; *tomb-stone*; *grave-stone*; *head-stone*; 2. *tomb*; *grave*.

—s plates de pierre, (Goth. arch.) *incised, engraved slabs*. Sans —, *tombless*; *unburied*; *graveless*. Descendre dans la —, *to sink* (into) *the grave*; *to go* (down) *into the grave*; descendre à vue d'œil dans la —, *to drop in the earth*; descendre q. u. dans la —, *to commit*; *to consign a. o. to the grave*.

TOMBEAU [tonbé] n. m. 1. *tomb* (monument); 2. *tomb-stone*; 3. *grave* (pit); *tomb*; 4. *grave* (death); *tomb*; 5. *tomb* (end, destruction); *grave*.

Porte du —, (*death's door*; "gate of" = *Jusqu'au* —, *to the grave*. Sans —, *tombless*; *graveless*. Conduire, mener au —, *to bring* (down) *to the grave*; descendre au —, *to sink* (into) *the grave*; tirer du —, *to rescue from the grave*.

TOMBÉE [tonbé] n. f. *fall* (of day).

— de la nuit, *night-fall*. À la — de la nuit, *at night-fall*.

TOMBELLIER, n. m. *carter* (of a rubbish, scavenger's cart).

TOMBER [tonbé] v. n. (DE, from; À, to) 1. *to fall*; 2. *to fall* (down); 3. *to tumble*; *to tumble down*; 4. *to drop* (fall suddenly); (*to tumble*); *to tumble down*; 5. *to drop*; *to sink*; *to sink* (down); 6. *to drop* (perish); 7. *to* (DE, with) *to fall* (be overwhelmed); 8. *to* (DANS, into) *to sink*; *to sink* (down); 9. *to* (SUR, upon) *to fall* (attack); (*to break* (in); 10. *to* (EN, into) *to fall* (be attacked with disease); 11. *to* (DANS, into) *to fall* (give way); 12. *to* (DANS) *to fall* (into); *to come* (to); 13. *to* (SUR) *to fall* (upon); *to meet* (with); *to light* (upon); *to hit* (upon); 14. *to drop* (cease); 15. *to droop* (languish); *to drop*; *to die* (away); 16. *to* (pers.) *to break* (get infirm); 17. *to die* (away) (be no longer in vogue); 18. *to fall* (not to succeed); 19. (of the hair) *to fall*; *to come* (out); 20. (of the night) *to fall*; 21. (of rivers) (DANS, into) *to fall*; 22. (of roads) (DANS, into) *to run*; *to go*; 23. (of teeth) *to fall* (out); *to come* (out); 24. (of the voice) *to fall*; *to sink*; 25. (of the wind) *to abate*; *to fall*; *to die* (away); 26. (of words) *to fall* (proceed); 27. (nav.) *to sag*.

— (en s'affaiblissant), *to droop*; *to drop*; — (en bas), *to fall* (down); — (dehors), *to fall* (out); — (de dessus), *to fall* (off); — (de par-dessus), *to fall* (over); — (doucement), *to drop*; *to sink*; *to sink* (down); — (en faiblissant), *to droop*; *to drop*; — (au fond), *to sink*; *to sink* (down); — (en glissant) 1. *to slide* (down); 2. *to slip* (down); 3. *to slip* (off); — (en languissant), *to droop*; *to drop*.

— en arrière, *to fall* (back); — dedans, *to* = *in*; — dessus, 1. *to* = *on*, upon a. o., a. th. (attack); 2. *to* = *to*; (*to set* (to); — ensemble, (*V. senses*) (th.) *to collapse*;

— insensiblement, 1. || (de) to slide ✓ (from); 2. § (dans) to glide (into); (to slide ✓; — lentement, (V. senses) § to distil; — à plat, 1. || to = flat to the ground; 2. § to = to the ground (not to succeed). — de Charybde en Scylla, to = from Charybdis into Scylla; — du ciel, to = from Heaven; to rain down; — les quatre fers en l'air, 1. || to = sprawling; 2. § to be astounded; — au fond, 1. to = to the bottom; 2. to sink ✓ to the bottom; to sink ✓ down; — de son haut, § to be astounded; — sur ses pieds, || § to = upon o.'s feet; — à rien §, to sink ✓ down to nothing; — à terre, to = to the ground; to = down; — par terre, to = upon the ground; (to = down;) to tumble down; — l'un après l'autre, (V. senses) || § to drop away; — l'un sur l'autre, (V. senses) || (th.) to collapse. Faire —, 1. || to throw ✓ down; 2. (to give ✓ (a. th.) a fall; 3. (en abattant) to strike ✓ down; * to lay ✓ low; 4. (par un coup) to knock down; 5. (par un coup) to knock off; 6. (en ébranlant) to shake ✓ down; 7. (en ébranlant) to shake ✓ off; 8. (en fauchant) to mow down; 9. to mow down. off; 10. (au fond) to sink ✓; to sink ✓ to the bottom; 11. (en poussant) to push down; 12. (en renversant) to throw ✓ down; 13. (en renversant) to trip (a. o.); laisser —, (V. senses) 1. || to let ✓ fall; to drop; to let ✓ drop; 2. § to drop; to let ✓ drop; 3. (of trees) to shed ✓ (o.'s leaves); menacer de —, to threaten to fall; to menace a fall. Il tombe de, (impers.) there is a fall of (hail, rain, snow); il tombe beaucoup de, there is a great fall of (hail, rain, snow); qui tombe (V. senses) (did.) 1. cadent; 2. deciduous.

[TONNER is conj. with être. Grammarians distinguish between this verb expressing an action or a state and confine to the latter the use of être; but in practice this distinction is not observed.]

TOMBEREAU [tonbré] n. m. rubbish cart; tumbrel.

— à boue, 1. scavenger's-cart; 2. mud, muck-cart. Roulage au —, carting.

TOMBOLA [tonbola] n. f. tombola (game & lottery).

TOME, n. m. 1. ↓ volume (of a set); 2. volume (book).

1. Un ouvrage en plusieurs —s, a work in several volumes.

Faire le second — de q. u. §, to be a. o.'s counterpart.

[TOME must not be confounded with volume.]

TOMENTEU-X [—tē] SE, adj. (bot.) tomentose; tomentous; downy.

TON, adj., possessive, m. sing.; TA, f. sing.; TES, m. f. pl.; 1. thy; 2. your.

2. — frère, ta sœur et tes cousins, your brother, sister and cousins; — âme, your soul; — bon et digne ami, your good and worthy friend.

[TON is used among near relations, very intimate friends and school-fellows for you. Ton is used in the f. before a vowel or silent h; it is also used poetically. Ton, ta, tes are generally repeated before each noun having a different sense; they are not repeated before adjectives that relate to the same noun (V. Ex.).]

TON, n. m. 1. || tone (degree of sound); 2. || tone (of voice); accent; voice; 3. || tone (manner of speaking); strain; 4. || tune (sound); note; strain; 5. § tone; strain; style; manner; 6. § taste; manner; 7. § ton; fashion; 8. (med.) tone; 9. (mus.) tone; pitch; note; 10. (paint.) tone.

— aigu, perçant, shrill tone, — bas, under =; bon —, (sing.) good manners, pl.; demi —, (mus.) semitone; half-note =; doux, soft, sweet =; — éclatant, élevé, high =; — faible, under =; mauvais —, (sing.) ill man-

ners, pl.; unmannerliness, sing.; vulgarity, sing.; — perçant, shrill =; — plaintif, =; plaintive, querulous =; — pleureur, whining =. Quart de —, (mus.) quarter =. À —, —-toned; à — élevé, high-toned; avec mauvais —, unmannerly; vulgarly; de, du demi —, (mus.) semi-tonic; de mauvais —, 1. unmannerly; 2. ungentlemanly; ungentlemanlike; 3. unladylike; sur un — élevé, in a high strain. Avoir le — de la bonne compagnie, 1. to be gentlemanly, a gentleman; 2. to be lady-like, a lady; faire baisser le — à q. u., to lower a. o.'s =; changer de —, to change o.'s =; (to sing ✓ another tune; donner le —, 1. to give ✓ the =; to lead ✓ the fashion; 2. (à) to tone (regulate ...); 3. (mus.) to pitch; to tone; donner un — affecté à ||, to tune; se mettre au — de q. u., to conform o.'s self to a. o.'s taste; prendre un —, to assume a =, manner; le prendre sur un —, 1. to assume airs; to give ✓ o.'s self airs; 2. to talk in a ... strain, style; le prendre sur un haut —, to assume a high =; (to ride ✓ a high horse; (to carry it high. C'est le — qui fait la musique, it is the manner that shows the intention. Qui a un —, —-toned.

TONDAISON, n. f. V. TONTE.

TONDEUR, n. m. 1. shearer (man); 2. clipper.

— de drap, shearman.

TONDEUSE [tondeûz] n. f. 1. shearer (woman); 2. clipper (woman); 3. (a. & m.) shearing-machine.

— mécanique, (a. & m.) shearing-machine.

TONDRE, v. a. 1. to shear ✓ (sheep, cloth); 2. to shave (animals in general); 3. to crop (dogs, horses); to clip; 4. to trim (hedges, trees); to clip; 5. to crop (cut a. o.'s hair short).

— sur un œuf, to skin a flint; — q. u. jusqu'au vif, to strip a. o. to the skin.

TONDU, E, pa. p. V. senses of TONDRE. Non —, (V. senses) 1. unshorn; 2. uncropped; unclipped. Il n'y avait que trois —s et un pelé O, there was nothing but tag-rag and bobtail.

TONIQUE, adj. 1. (gram.) tonic; 2. (med.) tonic; 3. (mus.) tonic.

TONIQUE, n. m. (med.) tonic.

TONIQUE, n. f. (mus.) tonic; keynote; key.

TONISME, n. m. (med.) tonic state.

TONLIEU, n. m. sum paid for standing in a market.

TONNAGE, n. m. tonnage.

Droit de —, tonnage.

TONNANT, E, adj. 1. thundering; 2. (myth.) (of Jupiter) "tonans".

TONNE, n. f. 1. tun (wooden vessel); 2. (conch.) spotted tun; 3. (nav.) can-buoy; 4. (nav.) nun-buoy.

— d'extraction, (mining) corb; corf.

Quart de —, quarter.

TONNEAU, n. m. 1. tun (wooden vessel); 2. cask; 3. cask (liquid contained); 4. ton (indeterminate quantity); 5. tun (drunkard); 6. tun (measure); 7. (nav.) tun; 8. (play) "tonneau".

— percé, 1. || leaky cask; 2. § (pers.) spendthrift. — des Danaïdes, (myth.) cask of the Danaïdes; — de Diogène, Diogenes' tub. Gros comme un —, tun-bellied.

TONNELER [tonnèl] v. a. (hunt.) to tunnel.

TONNELET [tonnèl] n. m. small cask; cask.

TONNELEUR [tonnèl] n. m. (hunt.) tunneller (person that catches partridges in a tunnel-net).

TONNELIER [tonnèl] n. m. cooper.

TONNELLE, n. f. 1. arbour; green arbour; 2. (arch.) semi-circular,

wagon-headed vault; 3. (hunt.) tunnel-net; tunnel.

Prendre à la —, to tunnel (catch in a tunnel-net).

TONNELLERIE [tonnèl] n. f. 1. cooperage; 2. (nav.) cooper's shed.

TONNER, v. n. 1. || § to thunder; 2. § (CONTRE, against) to inveigh; to exclaim.

Faire —, § to thunder (emit with noise). Il tonne ||, it thunders.

TONNERRE, n. m. 1. || § thunder; 2. || thunder-bolt; 3. § thundering (noise).

Coup de —, 1. || § clap of thunder; 2. =-clap; éclat de —, 1. || § peal of =; 2. § =-clap; être qui lance le —, thunderer; nuage chargé de —, =-cloud; orage accompagné de —, =-storm; pluie accompagnée de —, =-shower. Crier d'une voix de —, to thunder out; lancer le —, to hurl the =-bolt. Le — gronde, the = roars.

TONSILLE [tonsil] n. f. (anat.) tonsil.

TONSURE, n. f. 1. (cath. rel.) tonsure; 2. clergy.

Bénéfice à simple —, benefice held by a. o. that has received the tonsure without being in holy orders. À simple —, unskilful. Donner la —, to give ✓ tonsure.

TONSURE, n. m. person that has received tonsure.

TONSURER, v. a. (cath. rel.) to give ✓ tonsure to.

TONTE, n. f. 1. shearing; sheep-shearing; 2. shearing-time.

Fête de la —, sheep-shearing. Faire la —, to shear ✓ sheep.

TONTINE, n. f. tontine.

TONTIN-IER, n. m. IERE, n. f. holder, possessor of a tontine.

TONTISSE, adj. of shearings.

Bourre —, (sing.) cloth-shearings, pl.; papier —, (a. & m.) flock-paper; poussière de laine —, (a. & m.) velvet-powder; tapisserie de —, (sing.) hangings coated, pl.

TONTISSE, n. f. (sing.) hangings coated, pl.

TONTURE, n. f. 1. (sing.) cloth-shearings; shearings, pl.; 2. flock (of cloth); 3. (sing.) clippings, pl.; 4. (nav.) sheer.

— de drap, flock.

TOPAZE [topáz] n. f. (min.) topaz.

TÔPER, v. n. 1. (dice) to stake as much as o.'s adversary; 2. (à) to accept (...); to agree (to).

Tôpe!) agreed! done! Tôpe et tingue!) agreed! done!

TOPHACÉ, E, adj. (med.) tophaceous; gouty.

Concretion —e, = concretion; tophus; gouty calculus; (chalk-stone.

TOPHUS [tofuss] n. m. (med.) tophus.

TOPINAMBOUR [topinanbour] n. m. (bot.) Jerusalem artichoke.

TOPIQUE, adj. (med.) topic; topical.

TOPIQUE, n. m. 1. (log.) topic; 2. (med.) topic.

TOPOGRAPHE, n. m. topographer.

TOPOGRAPHIE, n. f. topography.

Reconnaître, relever la — de, to topographize.

TOPOGRAPHIQUE, adj. topographic; topographical.

TOQUE, n. f. 1. cap (flat on the top and plaited all round); 2. cap (of office).

TOQUER, v. a. + to offend.

TOQUET, n. m. toquet (head-dress).

TORCHE, n. f. 1. || torch; link; 2. § torch.

TORCHE-NEZ, n. m., pl. —, (man.) V. TORD-NEZ.

TORCHE-POT, n. m., pl. —, (orn.) nuthatch.

TORCHER, v. a. 1. || to wipe; 2. § to beat ✓ (a. o.).

N'avoir qu'à s'en — le bec, never to get ✓ it.

TORCHÉ, *E*, *pa. p.* 1. || *wiped*; 2.) § (of work) *done*.

Mal —, — à la diable, (of work) *badly done*.

TORCHÈRE, *n. f.* 1. *torch*; 2. *large candelabrum*.

TORCHIS, *n. m.* *loam-coated pit*.

TORCHON, *n. m.* 1. *house-cloth*; 2. *clout*.

— de cuisine, *dish-cloth*; *dish-clout*.

TORCOL, *n. m.* (orn.) (*wry-neck*). — d'Europe, =.

TORDAGE, *n. m.* 1. *twisting*; 2. *twist* (cord, string); 3. *wrest*.

Second —, (rope-making) *after-twist*.

TORDEU-R, *n. m.* SE, *n. f.* 1. *twister*; 2. (a. & m.) *throwster*.

TORD-NEZ, *n. m.*, pl. —, (of horses) *twitch*.

TORDRE, *v. a.* 1. || *to twist* (unite by winding threads); 2. || *to twist* (turn violently); 3. || *to wrench*; 4. || *to wrest*; 5. § *to twist*; *to torture*; *to disfigure*; *to wrest*; 6. || *to wring* √; 7. || *to wring* √ out; 8. || § *to contort*; 9. (a. & m.) *to throw* √ (silk); 10. (mil.) *to spin* √ (hay).

1. — du fil, *to twist thread*. 2. — le bras à q. u., *to twist a. o.'s arm*. 3. — un passage dans un auteur, *to twist, to torture a passage in an author*. 6. — du linge en le lavant, *to wring linen in washing it*.

Machine à —, (a. & m.) *twisting-machine*.

TORDU, *E*, *pa. p.* (V. senses of **TORDRE**) (bot.) *twisted*; *contorted*.

Non —, qui n'est pas —, || 1. *untwisted*; 2. *untwining*.

SE **TORDRE**, *pr. v.* 1. || *to twist*; 2. || *to wring* √; 3. || *to writhe* (a part of o.'s body).

Faire tordre, (V. senses) *to wring* √.

TORDYLE, *n. m.* (bot.) *hart-wort*.

TORE, *n. m.* (arch.) *torus*; *tore*; *breast*.

— tordu, (arch.) *cable-moulding*.

TORISME, *n. m.* *Toryism*.

TORMENTILLE [tormanti-y'] *n. f.* (bot.) (genus) *tormentil*; *sepioid*.

TORNADOS [—dô] *n. m.* *tornado* (hurricane).

TORON, *n. m.* 1. (of rope) *strand*; 2. (arch.) *torus* (large); 3. (nav.) *hurd*.

TORPEUR, *n. f.* 1. || § *torpor*; *torpidity*; *torpidness*; *torpitude*; 2. (med.) *torpor*.

— naissante ||, *torpescence*; *incipient torpor*. Dans la — || §, *torpid*. Qui amène la —, *torporific*.

TORPILLE [torpi-y'] *n. f.* (ich.) *torpedo*; *electric ray*; *cramp-fish*.

TORQUER, *v. a.* *to twist* (tobacco).

TORQUET, *n. m.* √ *snare*.

Donner le —, un —, *to impose upon a. o.*; *to take* √ *a. o. in*; donner dans le —, *to fall* √ *into the snare*.

TORQUETTE, *n. f.* (of sea-fish) *quantity*.

TORREFACTION [tor-réfakcion] *n. f.* (did.) *torrefaction*.

TORRÉFIER [tor-réfié] *v. a.* (did.) *to torrefy*.

TORRENT [tor-ran] *n. m.* 1. || § *torrent*; 2. § *stream* (common course of manners, opinions); 3. (of mountains) *stream*; 4. (of tears) *flood*.

Par —s, (of rain) *in torrents*. Résister au — §, 1. || § *to withstand* √ *the torrent*; 2. *to oppose the stream*.

TORRENTUEU-X [tor-rantueu] SE, *adj.* (did.) *torrent*; *that flows like a torrent*.

TORRIDE [tor-ridd] *adj.* (geog.) (of the zones) *torrid*.

TORS, *E*, *adj.* || 1. *twisted*; 2. *crooked*; 3. *wry* (distorted); 4. (arch.) (of columns) *twisted*; *wreathed*; 5. (a. & m.) *twisted*; 6. (bot.) *contorted*; *ortile*.

Non —, (V. senses) *untwisted*.

TORSADE, *n. f.* 1. *twisted fringe*; 2. (of epaulets) *bullion*.

TORSE, *n. m.* 1. *trunk* (of persons, statues); 2. (paint, sculpt.) *torso*; *trunk*.

TORSIL, *E*, *adj.* (bot.) *twisted*; *contorted*.

TORSION, *n. f.* 1. (action) *torsion*; 2. (state) *tortuosity*; *tortuousness*; 3. *wrest*.

TORT, *n. m.* 1. *wrong*; 2. *injury*; *prejudice*; *harm*; *mischievous*; *hurt*.

Grand —, *serious injury*. Personne qui fait —, du —, *wronger*. À —, 1. *wrong*; *wrongly*; 2. *wrongfully*; 3. *injuriously*; 4. *undeservedly*; 5. *unduly*; 6. *unwisely*; à — et à droit, *at random* (without examination); à — ou à droit, à — ou à raison, *right or wrong*; à — et à travers, *at random* (without discernment); (through thick and thin).

Avoir —, *to be wrong*; *to be in the wrong*; avoir grand —, *grandement* —, *to be very wrong*; avoir tous les —s, *to be totally, altogether wrong*; donner — à q. u., *to decide against a. o.*; (to give √ it against a. o.; éprouver un —, *to sustain, to receive an =*; être dans son —, *to be wrong*; *to be in the wrong*; faire — à, 1. *to be prejudicial* (to); *to wrong*; 2. *to injure*; *to do* √ = *to*; *to be injurious, prejudicial to*; *to prejudice*; *to harm*; *to do* √ an = *to*; faire du —, 1. *to do* √ *wrong*; 2. *to do* √ *diservice*; faire un —, *to inflict an =*; se faire — à soi-même, *to injure o.'s self*; (to hurt o.'s self; imputer le — à q. u., *to charge the blame upon a. o.*; mettre q. u. dans son —, *to leave* √ *a. o. no excuse*; parler à — et à travers, *to talk at random*; redresser, réparer les —s, *to repair an =*. Auquel on n'a pas fait —, *uninjured*. J'aurais — (de), (V. senses of Avoir —) *I had better not*.

[Tort has never the final t pronounced.]

TORTE, *adj. f.* used popularly for **TORSE**. V. **TORS**.

TORTELLE, *n. f.* (bot.) *hedge mustard*.

TORTICOLIS, *n. m.* 1. (med.) *torticollis*; (*stiff-neck*; 2.) § *hypocrite*; *canter*.

Avoir le —, *to have a stiff neck*.

TORTICOLIS, *adj.* *stiff-necked*.

Rendre —, *to give* √ (a. o.) *a stiff neck*.

TORTILLAGE [torti-yaj] *n. m.* *confused and embarrassed language*.

TORTILLE [torti-y'] *n. f.* *serpentine*, *winding arbour*, *walk*.

TORTILLEMENT [torti-y'man] *n. m.* 1. || *twisting*; 2. || *twist*; 3. || *wriggle*; 4. || *wrench*; 5. || *wrest*; 6. § *evasion*; *subterfuge*; (*shift*).

TORTILLER [torti-yé] *v. a.* || 1. *to twist* (by folding); 2. *to wind* √ up; 3. *to wriggle*.

1. — du papier, un ruban, *to twist paper, a ribbon*.

SE **TORTILLER**, *pr. v.* || 1. *to wriggle*; 2. *to waddle*.

1. Les serpents et les vers se tortillent, *serpents and worms wriggle*.

Personne qui se tortille, *wiggler*. En se tortillant, 1. *in wriggling*; 2. *waddlingly*.

TORTILLER [torti-yé] *v. n.* 1. || *to wriggle*; 2. § *to use evasions, subterfuges, shifts*; (*to shuffle*).

TORTILLÈRE [torti-yèr] V. **TORTILLE**.

TORTILLON [torti-yon] *n. m.* + 1. *torillon* (head-dress); 2. *country girl* (servant).

TORTIONNAIRE [tercionèrr] *adj.* (law) *wrongful*.

TORTIONNAIREMENT [tercionèrman] *adv.* (law) *wrongfully*.

TORTIONNER [tercione] *v. a.* *to strain* (a text, a passage of an author).

TORTIS, *n. m.* 1. *twist* (threads twisted); 2. + *wreath*, *garland* (offlowers); 3. (her.) *circle of pearls* (round a baron's coronet).

TORTU, *E*, *adj.* 1. || § *crooked*; 2. || *tortuous*.

Etat —, *crookedness*. Qui a les jambes —es, *crook-legged*.

TORTUE, *n. f.* 1. (erp.) *tortoise*; 2. (erp.) *turtle*; 3. —s, (pl.) (erp.) *tortoises* (order), pl.; 4. § *snail* (slow person); 5. (Rom. ant.) *tortoise*; *testudo*.

— d'eau douce, *fresh water tortoise*; — à écailles, *imbricated turtle*; *hawk's bill* =; *hawk's bill turtle*; — de mer, *sea* =; *sea turtle*; *turtle*; — de terre, *land* =. À pas de —, 1. *at snail's pace*; 2. *snail-paced*. Comme une —, *snail-like*; en dos de —, *testudinated*.

TORTUER, *v. a.* || *to crook*; *to render*, *to make* √ *crooked*.

SE **TORTUER**, *pr. v.* || *to crook*; *to become* √, *to get* √ *crooked*.

TORTUEUSEMENT [tortueuzman] *adv.* || *crookedly*.

TORTUEU-X [tortue] SE, *adj.* 1. || (of rivers, roads) *winding*; *meandering*; *meandrian*; *meandry*; 2. (of serpents) *writhing*; *tortuous*; 3. § *disingenuous*; *unfair*; *artful*; *crafty*; 4. (bot.) *tortuous*.

TORTUOSITÉ, *n. f.* √ *crookedness*.

TORTURE, *n. f.* 1. *torture*; *pain*; *torment*; *rack*; 2. *torture* (inflicted judicially); 3. *torture*; *rack*; *wheel*.

Personne qui met à la —, *racker*. De —, *racking*. Appliquer à la —, || *to put* √ *to the torture*; donner la — à §, *to put* √ *to the torture*; mettre à la —, 1. || *to torture*; *to put* √ *to the torture*; 2. || *to put* √ *to the rack*; 3. § *to torture*; *to rack*; *to put* √ *to the torture*, *rack*.

TORTURER, *v. a.* 1. || *to torture*; *to put* √ *to the torture*; 2. § *to torture*; *to rack*; *to put* √ *to the torture*, *rack*; *to harrow up*; 3. § *to torture* (a. th.); *to wrest*.

Personne qui torture || §, *torturer*. De manière à —, *torturingly*.

TORUS [toruss] *n. m.* (bot.) *torus*; *thalamus*.

TORY, *n. m.* *Tory*.

TORY, *adj.* *Tory*.

TORYSME, *n. m.* *Toryism*.

TOSCAN, *E*, *adj.* 1. *Tuscan* (of Tuscany); 2. (arch.) *Tuscan*.

TOSCAN, *n. m.* 1. *Tuscan* (native of Tuscany); 2. (arch.) *Tuscan*.

TOSTE, *n. m.* V. **TOAST**.

TÔT, *adv.* (of time) 1. *soon*; 2. *shortly*; *early*.

— ou tard, 1. *sooner or later*; 2. *first or last*. Aussi — que cela ne dérangera pas, *as early as convenient*; le plus — possible, *as early, soon as possible*. Au plus —, *at soonest*; *as early, soon as possible*.

[Tôt is not used in the positive degree unless with tard, late; its principal use is with the adverbs aussi, bien, si, assez, plus, trop. With the first three the two words unite (V. Aussitôt, Bientôt, Sitôt).]

TOTAL, *E*, *adj.* 1. || § *whole*; *total*; *entire*; 2. § (b. s.) *utter*; *total*; *entire*.

Somme —e, *sum total*.

[Total has no masculine plural.]

TOTAL, *n. m.* 1. *whole*; *total*; 2. *sum total*.

Au —, en —, 1. *on, upon the whole*; 2. *after all*; (when all comes to all).

Faire le — de, *to sum up*.

TOTALEMENT [totalman] *adv.* 1. || § *wholly*; *totally*; *entirely*; 2. § (b. s.) *utterly*; *totally*; *entirely*.

TOTALITÉ, *n. f.* *whole*; *totality*.

En —, *the whole*.

TOTON, *n. m.* *testotum*.

TOUAGE, *n. m.* (nav.) *towing*; *warping*.

TOUAILE [toua-y'] *n. f.* *round towel*; *towel*.

TOUCAN, *n. m.* 1. (orn.) *toucan*; 2. (astr.) *toucan*.

TOUCHANT, *E*, *adj.* § 1. *affecting*;

touching; moving; feeling; 2. *impressive*.

Peu —, *unaffectedly*; *unmoving*. Nature — *e. impressiveness*. D'une manière — *e. 1. affectingly; touchingly; feelingly*; 2. *impressively*.

[TOUCHANT may precede the noun.]

TOUCHANT, n. m. *affecting; touching; moving*.

TOUCHANT, prep. *touching; concerning; regarding; (about)*.

TOUCHAU, n. m. (*assaying*) *touch-needle*.

TOUCHE, n. f. 1. *assay; trial*; 2. *stroke*; *blow*; 3. *rescue* (to touch the letters and show them to children); 4. (of style) *hand; pen*; 5. (metal) *touch*; 6. (mus.) *finger-board; fret*; 7. (mus.) (of harpsichords, organs, pianos) *key*; 8. (mus.) *tail-piece*; 9. (paint.) *touch*; 10. (print.) *inking the form*.

— à main, (mus.) *finger-key*. Pierre de —, 1. *touch-stone*; 2. *touch-stone; trier*. A — *s. (mus.) keyed*. Garnir de — *s. (mus.) to fret*.

TOUCHER, v. a. 1. (DE, with) *to touch* (put o.'s hand on); 2. (DE, with, on) *to give* (a. th., a. o.) *a touch*; *to handle*; 3. (DE, with) *to touch* (come in contact with); 4. *to assay* (precious metals); *to essay*; (to try); 5. (th.) *to adjoin*; *to touch*; 6. *to receive* (money); 7. *to beat* (animals); *to strike*; 8. *to whip* (animals); 9. *to play* (musical instruments); *to strike*; 10. *to convey*; *to express*; 11. *to depict*; *to delineate*; *to paint*; *to draw*; 12. *to touch on*, *upon*; *to allude to*; 13. *to affect*; *to move*; *to touch*; 14. *to affect*; *to interest*; 15. *to regard*; *to concern*; 16. (print.) *to ink*.

1. — q. ch. de la main, du doigt, *to touch a. th. with o.'s hand, finger*. 3. — q. ch. du pied, du bras, *to touch a. th. with o.'s foot, arm*. 3. Ma maison touche la sienne, *my house adjoins, touches his*. 9. — le piano, l'orgue, *to play the piano, the organ*. 11. — les passions, *to delineate, to depict, to draw the passions*. 13. Être touché jusqu'aux larmes, *to be affected, moved to tears*. 14. Cet événement le touche peu, *this event affects, interests him but little*.

Faire — q. ch. au doigt et à l'œil, *to render, to make* (a. th. obvious, palpable). Se laisser — par, (V. senses) *to be moved by*. Ne touchez pas, (V. senses) *hands off*.

TOUCHÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of TOUCHER.

Non —, *que l'on n'a pas* —, (V. senses) 1. *untouched*; 2. *unhandled*; 3. *unassayed*; peu —, (V. senses) 1. *unaffected*; *unmoved*; *untouched*; 2. *unaffected*; *uninterested*; *unconcerned*.

SE TOUCHER, pr. v. (th.) *to touch*; *to touch each other*.

TOUCHER, v. n. (DE, with) 1. (A, ...) *to touch* (come in contact with a. th.); 2. (b. s.) (A, with) *to meddle*; 3. (A, ...) *to reach* (extend as far as); 4. (A, ...) *to touch* (take away from); 5. (DE) *to play* (a musical instrument); *to play* (on); 6. *to approach* (...); *to draw* (near (to)); 7. (A, ...) *to touch* (alter); 8. (A) *to touch* (...); (to have a hand (in)); (to have to do (with)); 9. (A, PAR, by) *to be affected, moved*; 10. (A, ...) *to affect*; *to interest*; 11. (A, ...) *to regard*; *to concern*; 12. (pers.) (A) *to be related* (to); *to be a relation* (of); 13. (pers.) (A) *to be like* (...); *to be akin* (to); 14. (of coachmen) *to drive*; *to drive* (on); 15. (man.) (DE, with) *to whip*; 16. (nav.) *to touch*; 17. (nav.) *to ground*; 18. (nav.) (of the ship) *to strike*; 19. (nav.) (A) *to call off* (a port); *to call* (at a port).

1. — à q. ch., *to touch a. th.* 3. Être si grand qu'on touche au plafond, *to be so tall that one reaches the ceiling*. 4. On ne doit jamais — à un dépôt, *one should never touch a deposit*. 5. — du piano ou de l'orgue, *to play, to play on the piano or organ*. 6. — à la fin, *to approach the end*.

— là, — dans la main, *to give* (o.'s hand (on concluding a bargain, on effecting a reconciliation); *to shake* (hands); ne pas — à, (V. senses) 1. *to let* (remain, be); 2. *to hold off*; — de près, (V. senses) 1. *to come* (home (affect nearly)); 2. (pers.) *to be near and dear*; ne — à q. u. ni de près ni de loin, *not to be the most remotely related to a. o.*; n'avoir pas l'air d'y —, *to look as if butter would not melt in o.'s mouth*; — et relâcher, (nav.) *to touch*. Auquel on n'a pas touché (V. senses), sans qu'on y touche, 1. *untouched*; 2. *unmeddled with*. Qui touche de près à q. n., *near and dear to a. o.*

TOUCHER, n. m. 1. *feeling* (sense); *touch*; 2. (mus.) *touch*.

Au —, *by the feeling, touch*. Connaître, reconnaître au —, *to know* (by the touch).

TOU-COI, (hunt.) *lie down! down!*

TOUE, n. f. 1. *ferry-boat*; 2. (navig.) *towage*; *warping*.

TOUÉE, n. f. (nav.) 1. *towage*; *warping*; 2. *tow*.

Amarre de —, *tow-line*; haussière de —, *tow-line*. À la —, in —. Elonger une —, *to warp*; *to run* (out a warp).

TOUER, v. a. (nav.) *to tow*; *to warp*. Grelin, haussière à —, *tow-rope*.

SE TOUER, pr. v. (nav.) *to haul o.'s self ahead*.

TOUFFE, n. f. 1. *tuft* (collection of small things in a knot); 2. *tuft* (collection in a bunch); *bunch*; 3. (of flowers, trees, &c.) *tuft*; *cluster*; *clump*; 4. (of grass, hay, straw) *wisp*; 5. (of hair) *tuft*; 6. (bot.) *tuft*.

État de ce qui est en —, *bunchiness*. En —, *tufted*; *tufty*. Diviser, ordonner, répartir en —, *to tuft*; *lier en* —, 1. *to tuft*; 2. *to bunch*; orner de — *s. to tuft*; semé de —, *tufted*; *tufty*.

TOUFFEUR, n. f. (*suffocating heat*).

TOUFFU, E, adj. 1. *tufted*; *tufty*; 2. *bunchy*; 3. *bushy*.

État —, *bushiness*. Devenir —, *to bush*; *to get* (tufted, tufty).

TOUJOURS, adv. 1. *always* (at all times); *ever*; 2. *for ever* (in the future); *evermore*; 3. *still* (to this time, till now); 4. *always* (without exception); 5. *however*; *nevertheless*; *still*; at least.

3. M. A. vit-il —, est-il — à Paris? *Is Mr. A. still living, is he still in Paris?* 5. Si je n'ai pas réussi, — ai-je fait mon devoir, *if I have not succeeded, I have however done my duty*.

À —, *for ever*; à —, *pour* —, *for ever*; *ever more*; *for ever and ever*; *for ever and for ever*; (for good and all. Durer —, (V. senses) *to be everlasting*.

[TOUJOURS in the 5th sense requires the nominative after the verb.]

TOUPET, n. m. 1. *tuft* (of hair, wool); 2. *fore lock* (hair); 3. *Brutus* (front hair); 4. *presumption* (boldness); 5. (b. s.) (*brass* (effrontery).

— relevé, *Brutus*. Avoir du —, 1. *to have presumption*; 2. (b. s.) *to have brass*; *to put* (on a brazen face); *to have a face of brass*; diviser, ordonner, répartir en — *s. to tuft*; orner de — *s. to tuft*; porter le — relevé, *to wear* (a Brutus; se prendre au —, *to take* (each other by the hair).

TOUPIE, n. f. 1. *spinning-top*; *peg-top*; *top*; 2. *humming-top*.

— d'Allemagne, *humming top*. En —, (did.) en forme de —, *turbinate*; *turbinated*; =-shaped. Faire aller une —, *to spin* (a —).

TOUPILLER [toupî-yé] v. n. 1. *to spin* (like a top); 2. (to run) (about the house).

TOUPILLON [toupî-yon] n. m. 1. *tuft* (small tuft of hair); 2. (of orange-trees) *waste branch*.

TOUR, n. f. 1. *tower*; 2. (chess) *rook*; *castle*.

— mobile, (ant.) *moveable turret*. — à feu, *light-house*; — de signaux, *signal-tower*. Aux — *s. ...* — *towered*; aux — *s. élevées, hautes, high-towered*; en forme de —, *turretted*. Défendu par des — *s. towered*; *towery*; élevé comme une —, *towering*; flanqué de — *s. towered*; *towery*.

TOUR, n. m. 1. *turn* (circular motion); *revolution*; 2. *round* (circular motion); 3. *turn*; *winding*; 4. *turn* (movement not round); 5. *turn* (walk); 6. *tour* (journey); *trip*; 7. *circumference*; *circuit*; 8. *revolving box* (cupboard); 9. *turn* (successive course); 10. *turn*; *direction*; *course*; 11. *turn* (of mind, thought); *vein*; 12. *turn* (of style); *manner*; 13. *turn* (act of kindness); 14. (b. s.) *turn* (act of unkindness); *trick*; 15. *trick* (act of skill); 16. (of beds) *valance*; 17. (of hair) *tour*; 18. (mech.) *revolution* (of a wheel); 19. (nav.) (of ropes) *turn*; 20. (play) *round*; 21. (pot.) *throwing-engine, wheel*; 22. (tech.) *turning-lathe*; *lathe*.

Demi- — à droite, (mil.) (command.) *right about*; demi- — à gauche, (mil.) (command.) *left about*; mauvais —, *mischievous thing*; — ordinaire, (tech.) *centre-lathe*; vilain —, *nasty trick*. — en l'air, (tech.) *mandrel, spindle, chuck lathe*; — de bâton, (V. BÂTON); — de maître Gonin, *cunning trick*; — à la mécanique, (tech.) *engine-lathe*; — à pointes, (tech.) *turn-bench*. Machine de —, *winding-machine*; objets faits au —, (pl.) *turnery, sing.* — à —, *in turn*; *by turns*: au —, 1. *in the lathe*; 2. *in a mould* (well-made); à son —, *in o.'s turn*; chacun à son —, *each in his turn*; every one in his turn; à — de rôle, *in succession*; *in turn*. Avoir ... de —, *to be ... round*; avoir son —, *to take* (o.'s turn; faire le —, 1. *to go* (round; (to go) (about); 2. *to go* (the round; faire le — de, 1. (th.) *to compass*; 2. *to go* (round; faire faire à q. ch. le — de, *to hand a. th. round*; faire rapidement le —, *to sweep* (round; faire et refaire le —, *to go* (round and round; faire un —, *to take* (a round, a turn, a trip, a walk; faire des — *s. to show* (tricks; faire q. ch. à — de rôle, *to take* (turns; jouer un — à, *to trick*; *to play*, *to serve* (a. o.) *a trick*; jouer un mauvais — à q. u., (b. s.) *to play, to serve a. o. a trick*; *to serve a. o. a bad turn*; prendre son —, *to take* (o.'s turn;) *to take* (a spell; prendre un bon, un mauvais —, (th.) *to take* (a good, a bad turn; faire prendre à q. u. son —, *to give* (a. o. a spell; le — de q. u. venir, *to come* (to o.'s turn. Quand mon — viendra, *when it comes to my turn*.

TOURAILLE [tourâ-y'] n. f. (brew.) *malt-kiln*.

TOURBE, n. f. 1. *turf* (combustible); 2. *peat*.

Nature de la —, *turfiness*. De la nature de la —, *turfy*.

TOURBE, n. f. *vulgar herd*; *herd*.

TOURBEU-X [—é] SE, adj. *turfy*.

TOURBIERE, n. f. 1. *turf-pit*; 2. *peat-moss*.

TOURBILLON [tourbi-yon] n. m. 1. (wind) *whirlwind*; *vortex*; *eddy*;

2. (water) *vortex*; *whirlpool*; *eddy*;

3. *vortex*; *whirlwind*; 4. (fire-works) *tourbillon*; 5. (philos.) *vortex*.

En —, *vortical*.

TOURBILLONNER [tourbi-yoné] v. n.

1. *to eddy*; 2. *to whirl*; 3. *to wind* (v);

4. *to curl*.

Faire —, *to curl*; *to curl up*; faire — en l'air, *to upwhirl*. Qui tourbillonne, (V. senses) *curly*.

TOURDE, n. m.

TOURDELLE, n. f. (orn.) *fieldfare*.TOURDILLE [tourdi-y'] adj. (of gray) *dirty*.TOURELLE, n. f. (arch.) 1. *turret*;
2. *bell-turret*.— en encorbellement, (arch.) *oriel*.TOURET, n. m. (tech.) 1. *wheel* (small wheel of a lathe); 2. *reel*; 3. + *spinning-wheel*.TOURIÈRE, n. f. (of convents) *attendant* (of the revolving box).TOURILLON [tour-i-yon] n. m. 1. *bearing-neck*; 2. (arch.) *trunnion*; 3. (mach.) *axle*; *axle-tree*; 4. (tech.) *journal*; *gudgeon*; *trunnion*; 5. (tech.) *swing block*.Poteau —, (engin.) *quoins-post*; *coin-post*.TOURISTE, n. m. *tourist*.TOURMALINE, n. f. (min.) *tourmalin*; *turmalin*.TOURMENT, n. m. 1. || *torment* (anguish); 2. § *torment*; *plague*; *scourge*; *vexation*.Cause, sujet de —, *torment*; *tormenter*. Exempt de —, sans —, *untormented*; *unweaved*.TOURMENTANT, E, adj. § *tormenting*; *troublesome*.D'une manière —e, *tormentingly*; *troublesomely*.TOURMENTE, n. f. 1. || *stormy weather*; *storm*; 2. § *storm*; *tempest*; *distress*.TOURMENTER, v. a. (DE, with) 1. || *to torment* (cause to suffer pain); *to torture*; 2. § *to torment*; *to pain*; *to distress*; 3. § *to torment*; *to annoy*; *to molest*; *to tease*; *to harass*; *to vex*; (to plague; (to go on with;) *to pester*;) *to bother*; 4. § *to toss* (agitate violently); 5. § *to jolt*; 6. § *to work up* *highly*; *to polish*; *to file*; 7. *to warp* (wood); 8. (nav.) *to strain* (a ship).TOURMENTÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of TOURMENTER) *tormented*; *uneasy*; *unquiet*.Non —, sans être —, qui n'est pas —, (V. senses) 1. || *untormented*; *untortured*; 2. § *untormented*; *unpained*; *undistressed*; 3. § *untormented*; *unannoyed*; *unmolested*; *untroubled*; *unharassed*; *unteased*; *unweaved*.SE TOURMENTER, pr. v. 1. || *to move about*; *to be uneasy*; 2. || *to be agitated*; *to toss about*; 3. § *to be uneasy* (in mind); *to torment*, *to tease o.s. self*; 4. § *to fret*; (to be on, upon the fret; 5. (of horses) *not to stand* *still*; 6. (of wood) *to warp*; 7. (nav.) (of the ship) *to strain*.TOURMENTEU-X, SE, adj. ‡ *stormy*.TOURMENTIN, n. m. (nav.) *storm-jib*.TOURNAILLER [tournâ-yé] v. n. *to turn round, about* (nearly in the same place).TOURNANT, n. m. 1. || (of roads) *turn*; 2. || (of streets) *corner*; 3. || *turning-room*; *room to turn*; 4. || *vortex* (water); *eddy*; *whirlpool*; 5. § *indirect means*; 6. (wind-mill) *wheel*.— d'eau, (nav.) *vortex*; *whirlpool*; *eddy*; — à volonté, (tech.) *revolving axle*.TOURNANT, E, adj. *turning*.

Pont —, V. PONT.

TOURNE-À-GAUCHE, n. m., pl. —, (tech.) *wrench*.TOURNEBRIDE, n. m. *tavern* (near a country seat).TOURNEBROCHE, n. m. 1. (th.) *kitchen-jack*; *jack*; 2. (pers.) *turnspit*; 3. (of dogs) *turnspit*.— à courant d'air, *smoke-jack*. *Faiseur de —s*, *jack-smith*.TOURNEE, n. f. 1. *round* (periodical journey); 2. *round* (regular visits); 3. (of subordinate functionaries) *round*; *walk*; 4. (of barristers, judges) *circuit*;5. (of inspectors) *tour of inspection*; *tour*; 6. (agr.) *pick*.En —, 1. on o.s. *round, walk*; 2. on the circuit; 3. on o.s. *tour*. Aller en —, 1. *to go* *on o.s. =, walk*; 2. *to go* *on circuit*; *to go* *on the circuit*; être en —, 1. *to be on o.s. =, walk*; 2. *to be on the circuit*; faire la —, *to go* *on the =, walk*.TOURNE-GANTS, n. m., pl. —, *glove-stick*.TOURNELLE, n. f. + 1. *small tower*; 2. *Tournelle* (chamber of parliament).TOURNEMAIN, n. m. + *trice*; *instant*.

En un —, in a —.

TOURNE-OREILLE, n. m., pl. —, (agr.) *turning mould-board*.TOURNE-PIERRE, n. m., pl. —, (orn.) (species) *turnstone*.TOURNER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. || § *to turn*; 2. || *to turn round*; (to turn about; 3. || *to turn over*; 4. || *to revolve*; *to move round*; 5. || *to wind*; 6. || *to twirl*; 7. || *to turn* (in a lathe); 8. || *to wear* *y* (boots, shoes) *on one side*; 9. § (EN, into, to) *to turn* (convert); 10. § *to revolve* (reflect on); (to turn over; 11. + § (EN, into) *to translate*; *to turn*; *to do* *+* *√*; 12. § (EN) *to interpret* (...); *to construe* (...); *to put* *√* *a ... construction* (on, upon); *to turn* (to); 13. § *to interrogate*; *to question*; 14. § (b. s.) *to circumvent* (a. o.); *to come* *√* *about*; 15. § *to turn off* (a question, a subject); 16. (cards) *to turn up*; 17. (mil.) *to outflank*; *to turn the flank of*.1. || — une roue, *to turn a wheel*; — la tête, les yeux, *to turn o.s. head, o.s. eyes*. 9. — en ridicule, *to turn into ridicule*; — en raillerie, *to turn to jest*. 10. — q. ch. dans son esprit, *to revolve a. th., to turn a. th. over in o.s. mind*.(en bas), *to turn down*; — (en haut), *to = up*; — (rapidement avec la main), *to twirl*.— et retourner, — et retourner dans tous les sens, *to turn over and over*; (to = over and over again; — q. u. de tous les côtés, de tous les sens, *to ask a. o. all sorts of questions*. — en arrière, *to = back*; — en arrière de nouveau, *to = back again*; — en dedans ||, *to = in*; — en dehors ||, *to = out*.

TOURNE, E, pa. p. V. senses of TOURNER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. || § *unturmed*; 2. || *unwound*; 3. || *untwined*. Avoir l'esprit mal —, *to be cross-grained*.SE TOURNER, pr. v. 1. || § *to turn*; 2. || *to turn* (alter o.s. position); 3. || *to turn round*; (to turn about; 4. || *to turn away*; 5. || *to turn over*; 6. || (VERS, to) *to turn* (be directed); 7. § (EN) *to turn* (to); *to change* (into); *to become* *√* (...).1. — vers quelque endroit, q. u. *to turn towards any place*, a. o. 2. — dans son lit, *to turn in o.s. bed*. 3. Tournez-vous pour que je vous voie, *turn round so that I may see you*. 6. L'aiguille aimantée se tourne vers le nord, *the magnetic needle turns to the North*. 7. — en folie, en éruauté, *to turn to folly, to cruelty*.— en arrière, *to turn back*; — en dedans ||, *to turn in*. Ne savoir de quel côté —, *to be perplexed*; *to be in the greatest perplexity*; *not to know* *√* *which way to turn*.TOURNER, v. n. (DE, from; à, to) 1. || *to revolve*; *to turn*; *to turn round*; *to move round*; *to get* *√* *round*; 2. || *to wheel*; *to wheel round*; 3. || *to wind* *√* (move round); 4. || *to turn* (move right or left); 5. || *to change*; 6. § *to turn* (take a direction); *to take* *√* *a turn*; 7. § (à, EN, ...) *to turn* (change); *to become* *√*; 8. § (DE, to) *to go* *√* *over* (to a. o.s. side); 9. § (th.) *to prove* (show o.s. self); (to turn out; 10. § (pers.) *to prove o.s. self* (become); (to turn out; 11. § (th.) *to turn* (to o.s.advantage, disadvantage); 12. (of fruit) *to turn*; *to colour*; *to ripen*; *to get* *√* *ripe*; 13. (of the head) *to turn* (get giddy); *to turn round*; 14. (of liquids, vic-tuals) *to turn* (spoil); 15. (of roads) *to wind* *√*; 16. (astr.) *to revolve*; 17. (cards) (DE, ...) *to turn up*.1. La terre tourne autour du soleil, *the earth revolves, turns round the sun*; la roue, le moulin tourne, *the wheel, the mill turns*. 4. — à droite, à gauche dans une rue, *to turn to the right, to the left in a street*. 5. Le vent a tourné, *the wind has changed*. 9. Une chose qui tourne à la gloire, à la honte de q. u., *a thing that proves to a. o.s. glory, shame*.— (avec bruit), *to whirl*; — (en fai-sant un détour), *to turn off*; — (en s'é-levant), *to upwhirl*.— en dehors ||, *to turn out*; — en dessous ||, *to turn under*; — mal avec q. u. §, 1. *to take* *√* *a bad turn with a. o.*; 2. *to go* *√* *hard with a. o.*; — rap- idement, (V. senses) || *to sweep* *√* *round*; — sur soi-même, (V. senses) *to wind* *√*; — toujours ||, *to turn, to go* *√* *round and round*; — et retourner, 1. *to spin* *√* *round and round*; 2. *to wheel about*. — de côté et d'autre, *to turn to and fro*; (to turn about; — comme une girouette, — à tout vent, *to turn like a weather-cock*; — autour du pot §, *to beat* *√* *about the bush* (not to come to the point). Aller en tournant, (V. senses) *to wind*; faire —, (V. sen- ses) 1. *to turn round*; 2. || *to wheel* *√*; 3. || *to wind*; 4. || *to whirl*; 5. || *to twirl*; *to give* *√* (a. th.) *a twirl*; 6. || *to force over*; faire — par force, *to force over*; faire — la tête à q. u., *to turn a. o.s. head*; *to make* *√* *a. o. giddy*; ne savoir plus de quel côté —, *not to know* *√* *which way to turn*.TOURNESOL, n. m. 1. (bot.) *turnsol*; *girasol*; (European turnsol; dyers' croton); 2. (a. & m.) *litmus*; *turnsol*.— en pain, (a. & m.) *litmus*; — des teinturiers, (bot.) *turnsol*; *dyers' cro- ton*. Teinture de —, (a. & m.) *turnsol*.TOURNETTE, n. f. *squirrel's cage*.TOURNEUR, n. m. *turner*.Art du —, *turnery*.TOURNEVIRE, n. f. (nav.) *voyai*.TOURNEVIS [tourn'viss] n. m. (tech.) *screw-driver*; *turnscrew*.TOURNIQUET, n. m. 1. *turnstile*; *turnpike*; 2. (carp.) *screw-jack*; 3. (carp.) (of windows) *sash-pulley*; *pul- ley-sheave*; *stop*; 4. (nav.) *roller*; 5. (surg.) *tourniquet*; 6. (tech.) *swivel*.TOURNIS, n. m. (veter.) *sturdy*; *turnsick*.TOURNOI, n. m. *tournament*; *tour- ney*.

TOURNOIEMENT [tournoi-man]

TOURNOIMENT, n. m. 1. *turning round and round*; *wheeling round*; 2. *turbination*; 3. (veter.) *sturdy*; *turn- sick*.— de tête, (med.) *vertigo*; *vertigi- nousness*; (giddiness; (swimming of the head).

TOURNOIS, adj. of Tours; Tours.

Livre —, *livre Tours currency*.TOURNOYER [tournoi-yé] v. n. 1. || *to turn round and round*; 2. || *to wheel round*; 3. || *to whirl*; 4. || *to upwhirl*; 5. || (th.) *to wind* *√* (turn); 6. § *to beat* *√* *about the bush* (not to come to the point).TOURNURE, n. f. 1. || § (pers.) *figure*; *shape*; 2. || *tournure* (part of a lady's dress); *bustle*; 3. § *turn*; *direction*; *course*; *cast*; *shape*; 4. § *turn* (of mind, thought); *vein*; 5. § *turn* (of style); 6. § *turn*; *appearance*.De mauvaise —, qui a mauvaise —, qui n'a pas de —, *dowdy*. Avoir mau- vaise —, n'avoir pas de —, *to be a bad figure*; *to be ill-shaped*; (to be dowdy; avoir bonne —, *to be a good figure*; *to be well-shaped*.TOURTE, n. f. 1. *tart*; 2. *fruit pie*; *pie*; 3. *pie* (of vegetables, pigeons).

— croquante, crisp tart.
TOURTEAU, n. m. 1. \dagger cake; 2. (agr.) oil-cake; cake.

— de chanvre, (agr.) hemp-cake; — le colza, rape-; — de graines oléagineuses, (agr.) oil-; — de lin, linseed-.

TOURTEREAU, n. m. (orn.) young turtle-dove; young turtle.

TOURTERELLE, n. f. (orn.) turtle-love.

TOURTIÈRE, n. f. tart-dish.

TOUSSELLE, n. f. (agr.) lammas wheat.

TOUSSAINT, n. f. All-Saints day; All-Hallows.

Jour de la —, All-Saints day.

TOUSSER, v. n. 1. to cough; 2. to tremble.

TOUSSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. cougher.

TOUT, E, adj. (pl. m. Tous; pl. f. Toutes) 1. all; whole; 2. (sing.) all, pl.; every. sing.; each, sing.; 3. any.

1. — la terre, all the earth; the whole earth; tous les hommes, all men; de — mon cœur, with all my heart. 2. — homme est sujet à la mort, all men are, every man is liable to death; tout — faire, to do every thing; je les vois tous, I see them all; je les ai tous vus, I have seen them all. 3. Demandez-moi toute chose autre, ask me for any thing else.

— ce que, (obj.) qui, (nom.) 1. all that; whatever; 2. every one that, sing.; all those that, pl. — jusqu'au dernier, one and all; — sans exception, all without any exception; one and all; eux tous, nous tous, vous tous, all of them, us, you. Se faire — à tous, to be all things to all men; à — prendre, on, upon the whole. Tous tant qu'ils sont, every one of them; one and all.

[Tout is the first sense always precedes the art. (F. Ex. 1); in the second sense it takes to art. (F. Ex. 2). It follows verbs in their simple tenses, except in the inf.; it precedes the inf.; and in compound tenses it is placed between the aux. and the p. p. (F. Ex. 3). When united with que, it takes ce immediately after it and before que.]

TOUT, n. m., pl. Tous, 1. all; 2. whole; 3. (th.) all; every thing, sing.; 4. (pers.) all, pl.; every one, sing.; 5. all in all; 6. (play) all; tout.

Le —, 1. all; the whole; 2. all that; le — du —, (play) the double tout; le — ensemble, altogether; the whole.

— pour elle, lui, moi, &c., all for her, him, me, &c.; her, his, my, &c. all. À —, (cards) trump; après —, after all; du —, not at all; du — au —, all in all; pas, point de —, not at all; rien du —, nothing at all; en —, in all; en — et par —, 1. in every thing; 2. entirely; sur —, par-dessus —, above all; sur le —, (her.) over all. Être son —, en faire son —, to be o.'s all (be alone loved); mettre le — pour le —, to stake all. C'est —, 1. it is all; 2. that is all; voilà —, that is all.

TOUT, adv. 1. wholly; entirely; completely; quite; all; 2. however; howsoever; 3. ...; (all; 4. although; though; (for all; 5. (comp.) all.

1. Ces choses sont — à vous, these things are wholly, entirely yours; nous sommes — étonnés, we are quite astonished; cette dame est — malade, that lady is quite ill; ces dames sont — surprises, those ladies are quite surprised; c'est — la même chose, it is quite, all the same thing. 2. — habiles qu'ils sont, however skilful they may be; how skilful soever they may be; — bonnes qu'elles sont, how good soever they may be; — ingrate qu'elle est, however ungrateful she may be. 3. — malades qu'ils sont, ill as they are; — femme qu'elle est, woman as she is.

[Tout, adv., agrees in gender and number with a noun or pronoun in the fem. when it precedes an adj. beginning with a consonant or an h aspirate; applied to masculine nouns or pronouns or to feminine ones beginning with a vowel or silent h it is invariable (F. Ex.).]

TOUT À FAIT, adv. 1. wholly; entirely; quite; 2. nothing less than.

TOUTE-BONNE, n. f. pl. TOUTES-BONNES, 1. (bot.) clary; 2. (bot.) all-good; 3. (hort.) "toute-bonne" (pear).

Fleur de —, clary-flower.

TOUTE-ÉPICE, n. f., pl. TOUTES-ÉPICES, (bot.) all-spice.

TOUTEFOIS [toutfoi] adv. nevertheless; however; still; yet.

TOUTENAGUE [toutnag] n. f. tutenag.

TOUT-ENSEMBLE, n. m. (arts) whole (considered as one); "ensemble".

TOUTE-PRÉSENCE, n. f. (th.) omnipresence; ubiquity.

TOUTE-PUISSANCE, n. f. 1. (of God) Almightyness; omnipotence; almighty power; 2. omnipotence.

TOUTE-SAINE, n. f., pl. TOUTES-SAINES, (bot.) tutsan.

TOUTE-SCIENCE, n. f. (theol.) omniscience.

TOUTE-TABLE, n. f. (sing.)

TOUTES-TABLES, n. f. (pl.) (backgammon) tables, pl.

TOU-TOU, n. m., pl. —, bow-wow (infant name of the dog).

TOUT-OU-RIEN, n. m., pl. —, (horol.) all or nothing.

TOUT-PUISSANT, adj. m. (pl. —s; f. sing. —e). TOUTE-PUISSANTE, f. pl. TOUTES-PUISSANTES) 1. (of God) Almighty; omnipotent; all-powerful; 2. § all-powerful; all-efficient; "all-potent".

TOUT-PUISSANT, n. m. Almighty (God); Omnipotent; (the) Highest.

TOUX [tou] n. f. 1. cough; 2. coughing.

— convulsive, fêrène, hooping-cough; — humide, humid; — opiatée, rebelle, obstinate =. — qui sent le sapin, (church-yard =. Quinte de —, fit of coughing. Avoir la, une —, to have a =.

TOXICOLOGIE, n. f. toxicology (science, treatise of poisons).

TOXIQUE, n. m. (did.) poison (in general).

TRABAN, n. m. "Traban" (halberd-bearer).

TRABÉE, n. f. (Rom. ant.) trabea.

TRAC, n. m. 1. track (of horses, mules); 2. trace (of animals).

TRAÇANT, E, adj. (bot.) (of roots) running.

TRACAS [trakā] n. m. 1. bustle; stir; 2. splutter.

TRACASSER, v. n. (1. to bustle; (to bustle about; to stir; 2. to meddle; 3. to make mischief.

TRACASSER, v. a. (to torment; to trouble; to annoy; to plague; (to pester;) to bother.

TRACASSERIE [trakasri] n. f. (1. chicane; cavi; 2. mischief (cause of quarrel); 3. quarrel; broil; 4. trouble; annoyance; plague;) pester;) bother.

TRACASS-IER, IÈRE, adj. 1. caviling; 2. making mischief; 3. troublesome; annoying; plaguing;) pestering;) bothering.

TRACASS-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. 1. chicaner; caviller; 2. mischief-maker; 3. troublesome person; plague; pesterer.

TRACE, n. f. 1. (trace (mark left by the passing of men or animals); print; 2. § foot-step; step; 3. § trace; mark; 4. § (of carriages) track; 5. § track; 6. § outline; draught; sketch; 7. laying out (of grounds); 8. (hunt.) trail; 9. (hunt.) (of deer) stot.

Personne qui suit à la —, tracer.

Sans —, (of feet) trackless; sur la —, (hunt.) upon the scent. Marcher sur les —s de q. u., to tread, to go, to walk in a. o.'s steps; suivre la — de, § to trace; suivre les —s de q. u., to follow a. o.'s foot-steps; suivre à la —, 1. § to trace; 2. § to track. Dont on peut suivre les —s, traceable; qui n'a pas été suivi à la —, qu'on n'a pas suivi à la —, 1. untraced; 2. untracked; qu'on ne peut suivre à la —, untraceable.

TRACE, n. m. 1. outline; sketch; 2.

laying out (of grounds); 3. (engin.) (of roads) direction; line.

Faire le — de, 1. to trace out; to sketch; 2. to lay out (grounds); 3. (engin.) to lay out (roads).

TRACEMENT [trasman] n. m. 1. laying out (of grounds); 2. (engin.) laying out (of roads).

TRACER, v. a. 1. § to trace; to trace out; to draw out; to make out; 2. § to chalk out; 3. § to crayon out; (to chalk out; 4. to lay out (gardens, grounds); 5. (engin.) to lay out (roads).

Que l'on peut —, traceable.

TRACER, v. n. (of trees) to spread o.'s roots; to run out.

TRACHÉE [traché] n. f. 1. (anat.) trachea; windpipe; throat-pipe; 2. (bot.) trachea; air-vessel; 3. (veter.) windpipe.

TRACHÉE-ARTÈRE, n. f., pl. TRACHÉES-ARTÈRES, 1. (anat.) trachea; wind-pipe; throat-pipe; 2. (veter.) wind-pipe.

TRACHÈTE [trachéit] n. f. (med.) trachitis; tracheitis.

TRACHEOTOMIE [trachéotomi] n. f. (surg.) tracheotomy.

TRACHYTE [trachitt] n. m. (min.) trachyte.

TRAÇOIR, n. m. 1. (enr.) tracer; 2. (tech.) tracer.

TRACTION [trakcion] n. f. 1. (mech.) traction; 2. (engin.) (of suspension-bridges) thrust.

Frais de —, (tech.) locomotive power; instrument de —, (mech.) tractor; pouvoir de —, (mech.) tractive power. De —, (mech.) tractive.

TRADITEUR, n. m. (eccl. hist.) traditor.

TRADITION [tradicion] n. f. 1. tradition (transmission of facts, opinions); 2. (law) delivery; tradition; 3. (rel.) tradition.

De —, traditional; traditional; traditive.

TRADITIONNAIRE [tradicionerr] n. m. traditional (Jew that admits of the explanation of Scripture by the Talmud).

TRADITIONNEL [tradicionel] LE, adj. traditional; traditional; traditive.

TRADITIONNELLEMENT [tradicionel-man] adv. traditionally.

TRADUCTEUR, n. m. translator.

TRADUCTION [tradukcion] n. f. (DE, from; DANS, EN, into) translation (from one language into another).

TRADUCTRICE, n. f. \dagger translator.

TRADUIRE, v. a. (conj. like CONDUIRE) 1. § (DE, from; DANS, EN, into) to translate (from one language into another); to construe; (to turn; 2. § to interpret; to explain; to construe; 3. (law) (DE, from; à, to) to remove (a. o.); 4. (crim. law) to indict; 5. (crim. law) to arraign (at the bar).

— mot à mot, mot pour mot, to translate literally, word for word. — facilement, à livre ouvert, to translate readily. — en justice, to indict.

TRADUIT, E, pa. p. V. senses of TRADUIRE.

Non —, 1. untranslated; 2. (law) unindicted; 3. (law) unarraigned. Être —, (V. senses) (law) to stand indicted.

TRADUISIBLE, adj. translatable.

TRAFIC, n. m. 1. § traffic; trading; 2. § (b. s.) traffic.

Faire — de, to make a traffic, trade of; to traffic in; to trade in; to deal in; faire un — de, (g. s.) to carry on a trade in; to trade in; to traffic in.

TRAFIQUANT, n. m. trafficker.

TRAFIQUER, v. n. 1. to trade; to traffic; to deal; 2. (b. s.) (DE) to trade (in); to traffic (with).

TRAGACANTHE, n. f. (bot.) *traga-canth*.

TRAGÉDIE, n. f. || § *tragedy*.

TRAGÉDIEN [—dién] n. m. NE, n. f. *tragedian*.

TRAGI-COMÉDIE, n. f. *tragi-comedy*.

TRAGI-COMIQUE, adj. *tragi-comic; tragi-comical*.

TRAGIQUE, adj. || § *tragic; tragical*.

TRAGIQUE, n. m. 1. || *tragedy* (writing of tragedy); 2. || *tragedian* (writer); 3. || *tragicalness* (sorrowful nature).

Prendre q. ch. au —, to view a th. on its dark side; tourner au —, to assume a tragical appearance.

TRAGIQUÉMENT [trajikman] adv. || § *tragically*.

TRAHIR, v. a. (à, to) 1. || § *to betray* (violate by unfaithfulness); 2. § *to betray; to disclose; to discover*; 3. § (th.) *to betray; to deceive; to disappoint*.

1. — sa patrie, to betray o.'s country.

Personne, chose qui trahit, *betray-er* (of). Celui, celle qui l'a, m'a, &c. trahi, his, my, &c. *betrayed*.

TRAHI, E, pa. p. V. senses of TRAHIR. Non —, || § *unbetrayed*.

SE TRAHIR, pr. v. § 1. *to betray o.'s self*; 2. *to look out of o.'s countenance*.

TRAHISON, n. f. 1. *treachery; treacherousness*; (foul dealing; (foul play); 2. (law) towards the state, law, sovereign *treason*.

Haute — (contre), *high treason* (against). De —, (law) *treasonable*; en —, *treacherously*. Faire une — à, *to be treacherous to*.

TRAILLE [tri-y] n. f. *ferry-boat* (large).

TRAIN, n. m. 1. || *pace* (walk of horses, &c.); 2. || *rate* (of going, travelling); 3. || *retinue*, sing.; suite, sing.; train, sing.; attendants, pl.; 4. § *course; way; manner*; 5. § *bustle*; 6. (noise); 7. (of artillery) *train* of artillery; train; 8. (of boats) *train*; 9. (of carriages) *carriage; skeleton*; 10. (of cattle) *herd*; 11. (sing.) (of horses) *quarters*, pl.; 12. (print) *carriage*; 13. (rail.) *train*; 14. (rail.) *truck*.

— direct, (rail.) *express train*; — lent, (rail.) *heavy*; — mixte, (rail.) *mixed*; — — estafette, (rail.) *express*; — — d'aller, (rail.) *down*; — d'artillerie, = of artillery; — de bois, *raft*; — de derrière, (sing.) (man.) *hind quarters*, pl.; — de devant, (sing.) (man.) *fore-quarters*, pl.; — de marchandises, (rail.) *baggage*, goods; — parcourant toute la ligne, (rail.) *through*; — de plaisir, (rail.) *excursion*; — de retour, (rail.) 1. *back*; 2. *up*; — s'arrêtant à des stations intermédiaires, (rail.) *stopping*; — de transport, (rail.) *carriage-truck*; — de grande vitesse, (rail.) *fast*; — de petite vitesse, (rail.) *slow*; — de voyageurs, (rail.) *passenger*; — Equipages de —, (pl.) (mil) *wagon*; sing.; mise en —, 1. (mach.) *starting*; 2. (print.) *making ready*. À fond de —, (of riding) *tantivy* (with great speed); au — dont il va, dont il y va, *at the rate he goes on at*; à ce —, *at this, that rate*; d'un furieux —, *at a furious rate*; en —, 1. *on foot; abroach*; 2. *in cue; in a right mood*; 3. *in spirits; in good spirits; alive*; fort en —, *in excellent, high spirits*; en — de, 1. *disposed to; in a humour, mood for*; 2. *on the high road to*; 3. *about to*. Aller bon —, grand —, 1. || *to go fast; to go at a good rate*; 2. || *to get on fast*; aller son —, *to go on; to get on*; avoir un grand —, un grand — de maison, *to keep up a large establishment*; être en —, (V. senses of En —) 1. *to be in good spirits*; 2. *to be mellow; être fort en —, to be in excellent, in high spi-*

rits; être en — de, (V. senses of En —) *to be in the mood for*; ne pas être en —, (V. senses of En —) 1. *o.'s hand to be out*; 2. *to be out of sorts*; faire du —, *to make a noise*;) *to kick up a dust*; mener grand —, 1. || *to drive at a fine rate*; 2.) *to cut a dash*; mener q. u. grand — §, *not to spare a. o.*; mettre en —, 1. *to set (a. th.) on foot*; 2. *to set going*; 3. *to blow up*; 4. *to make (a. o.) mellow* (make a. o. drink); 5. (mach.) *to throw into gear*; 6. (print.) *to make ready*. Je suis en —, (V. senses of En —) *my hand is in*; je ne suis pas en —, (V. senses of En —) *my hand is out*. Le — part, (rail.) *the starts*.

TRAINAGE, n. m. (sing.) *travelling in sledges*, sing.; *sledges*, pl.

TRAINANT, E, adj. 1. || *trailing* (dragging on the ground); 2. || *tardy-gaited*; 3. § *languid*; 4. § (th.) *tiresome*; 5. § *dawdling* (with slow utterance).

Débit —, *drawl*; son —, *drawl*. À la marche — e, *tardy-gaited*.

TRAINARD, n. m. 1. (mil.) *straggler*; 2. *loiterer; lagger*.

TRAINASSE, n. f. (bot.) *florin; knot-grass; common knot-grass*.

TRAINASSER, v. n. § *to be dilatory; to linger*.

TRAINE, n. f. § *being dragged, drawn*. À la —, (of boats) *in tow*; en —, (of partridges) *unfledged*.

TRAINEAU, n. m. 1. *sledge; sled*; 2. *truck* (cart); 3. *trammel* (not for birds and fishes); 4. (rail.) *truck*.

— pour les voitures, (rail.) *carriage-truck*. Conducteur de —, *sledge-driver*; transport par —, *sledding*. En —, in a *sledge; sleaded*. Transporter sur un —, *to sled*.

TRAINE-BUISSONS, n. m., pl. —, (orn.) *hedge-sparrow*.

TRAINE-CHARRUE, n. m., pl. —, (orn.) V. MOTTEUX.

TRAINEE, n. f. 1. *trail* (long line of a. th. spilled); 2. (of gun-powder) *train*; 3. (pers.) *street-walker*;) *trollop*; 4. (hunt.) *track*.

— lumineuse, (of meteors) *trail*.

TRAINE-MALHEUR, n. m. §, pl. —, *wretch; worthless wretch*.

TRAINE-POTENCE, n. m., pl. —, *hang-gallows fellow; Newgate-bird*.

TRAÏNER, v. a. (de, from; à, to) 1. *to drag* (move heavy things with labour along the ground or other surface); *to haul*; 2. || *to trail; to drag along the ground*; 3. || *to draw* (pull along); *to draw along*; *to get along*; 4. || (on canals, by a tow-line) *to track*; 5. || *to trail; to have behind one*; 6. § *to draw* (have as a consequence); 7. § *to lengthen*; *to draw out*; (to spin out, 8. § *to protract* (a. th.); 9. § *to put* (a. o.) off; 10. *to drag* (o.'s leg); 11. (of birds) *to hang* (o.'s wing); *to droop*; 12. (pers.) *to drawl* (o.'s words); *to drawl out*; 13. (rail.) *to drag*; *to draw*.

1. — une grande pierre, un arbre, un coffre ou une table, *to drag a large stone, a tree, a chest or a table*. 2. — une robe, *to trail a gown*. 3. Des chevaux qui traînent une voiture, des canons, *horses that draw a carriage, cannon*.

— dans la boue, 1. || *to draggle*; *to dabble*; 2. § *to defame*; — dans la crotte, || *to draggle*; — en longueur, 1. *to protract* (a. th.); 2. § *to put* (a. o.) off; — par terre ||, *to draggle*; *to drag* along the ground.

TRAÏNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of TRAÏNER.

Non —, (V. senses) || § *undrawn*. — dans la boue, dans la crotte ||, *draggle-tailed*.

SE TRAÏNER, pr. v. 1. || § *to drag*; 2. || § *to crawl; to creep*; 3. *to lag*; *to lag behind*; 4. || *to trudge*; 5. § *to wade* (proceed with difficulty).

TRAÏNER, v. n. 1. || § *to drag* (hang to the ground); *to lag*; 2. || *to trail*; 3. || *to lag*; 4. || *to lie about*; 5. § *to be found* (commonly); *to be common*; *to be*; 6. § (pers.) *to linger; to languish*; 7. § (th.) *to be lengthened; to be drawn out*; (to be spun out; 8. (th.) *to be protracted*.

— dans la boue, dans la crotte ||, *to draggle*; — en longueur, § 1. (th.) *to be lengthened*; (to be spun out; 2. (th.) *to be protracted*; 3. (th.) *to be dilatory*; 4. (pers.) *to linger*.

TRAÏNEUR, n. m. 1. *poacher* (that poaches with a trammel); 2. (mil.) *straggler*; 3. (nav.) *ship in the rear*.

— d'épée, de sabre, (b. s.) *idle, worthless fellow that carries a sword*.

TRAÏRE, v. a. irreg. (TRAÏANT; TRAÏT; ind. pres. TRAÏS; NOUS TRAÏONS; ILS TRAÏENT; subj. pres. TRAÏE) *to milk*.

[TRAÏRE has no preterit of the indicative or imperfect of the subjunctive.]

TRAÏT, E, pa. p. *milked*.

Non —, qu'on n'a pas —, *unmilked*.

TRAÏT, E, adj. (of metals) *wire-drawn*; *wire*.

TRAÏT, n. m. *wire* (of gold, silver).

TRAÏT, n. m. 1. + || *arrow; shaft; dart; bolt*; 2. || *bow-shot*; 3. § *shaft* (attack); *dart; bolt*; 4. || *thunder-bolt; bolt*; 5. || *draught* (being drawn); 6. || *draught* (what is drunk at one time); 7. || § *trait* (line traced); 8. || *stroke of a pen; stroke; dash*; 9. § (b. s.) *trait* (of satire); *stroke*; (hit); 10. § *flash; burst; coruscation*; 11. § *trait; act*; 12. § *trait; fact*; 13. § *feature; paint*; 14. § *relation; connexion*; 15. (of boats) *train*; 16. (of bows) *shot*; 17. (of the face) *feature; lineament*; 18. (of harness) *trace*; 19. (of Love) *dart; shaft*; 20. (of the pencil) *stroke; touch*; 21. (of a saw) *kerf*; 22. (of weighing) *turn of the scale*; 23. (aris) *line*; 24. (cath. rel.) *tract*; 25. (hunt.) *leash*; 26. (chess, drafts) *prime move*; 27. (draw., writ.) *stroke*; 28. (paint.) *touch*; 29. (spin.) *dart*.

— caractéristique, § *characteristic feature; characteristic*; long —, (V. senses) *long draught* (drinking); *swing*; — plein, (writ.) *down stroke*; — d'esprit, *witicism; flash of wit*; — de scie, *kerf*. Dureté de —s, *hard-favouredness*; ensemble de —s, (V. senses) *set of*; grêle de —s, *shower of darts*. Aux —s ..., *...-featured*; ...-visaged; aux —s durs, *hard-featured*; *hard-favoured*; à longs —s, (V. senses) *in long draughts*; *with deep draughts; d'un —, d'un seul —, 1. *at a draught*; 2. *at a, one dash*; 3. *at a stretch*; d'un — de plume, *with, by a, one dash, stroke of the pen*. Avoir le —, (chess, draughts) *to play the first move*; avoir — (à), *to allude (to)*; *to relate (to)*; *to refer (to)*; avoir des —s ..., *to be ...-featured*; *to be ...-favoured*; avoir des —s durs, *to be hard-featured*; *to be hard-favoured*; boire à longs —s, *to quaff*; (to swing; darder un —, *to shoot a dart*; "to wing a shaft; décocher un —, 1. || *to shoot an arrow*; 2. || § *to dart a shaft*; faire entrer un — dans ||, *to drive an arrow into*; lancer des —s, || *to dart*; lancer un —, 1. || *to shoot a dart*; 2. || § *to dart a shaft*; "to wing a shaft; partir comme un —, *to go off like a shot*.

TRAÏTABLE, adj. *tractable; docile; manageable*.

Nature —, *tractability; tractableness; manageableness*. D'une manière —, *tractably*.

TRAÏTANT, n. m. *farmer of the revenue*.

TRAÏTE, n. f. 1. *stage; journey*; 2. *conveyance* (of corn, wine, &c.); *transport*; 3. *exportation*; 4. *trading* (on the coast of Africa); *trade*; 5. *slave-*

ide; 6. (com.) banking; 7. (com.) aft; bill.

— des nègres, des noirs, *slave-trade*; en souffrance, (com.) *dishonoured*; — à laquelle on a fait honneur, (com.) *honoured draft*. Bâtiment de *slave-ship*; livre de — et remises, (com.) *bill-book*. Tout d'une —, *without permission*; (at a stretch. Aller en —, to go *à la traite* with the coast of Africa; faire la —, 1. to trade with the coast of Africa; 2. to carry on the *slave-trade*; faire —, fournir — sur, urnir une — sur, to value on; to law *on*; to draw *à la traite* on.

TRAITE, n. m. 1. *treatise* (dissertation); 2. *tract* (short dissertation); 3. *treaty* (agreement between states, sovereigns); 4. *treaty* (agreement between private individuals); *agreement*. — de commerce, *commercial treaty*. Faire un —, 1. (dissertation) to make *a treatise*; 2. to make *a treaty*, *agreement*.

TRAITEMENT [trèman] n. m. 1. *treatment* (manner of acting); *usage*; 2. *entertainment* (to ambassadors & envoys); 3. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) honours rendered to persons of distinction); *salary* (emoluments of a place); 5. pub. adm. *salary*; 6. (chem.) *treatment*; 7. (med.) *treatment*; 8. (nav.) *all pay*.

Mauvais —s, (pl.) *bad treatment*, *usage*, sing. — de table, (nav.) *extra pay for mess*. Recevoir, toucher son —, to receive *a*, *o's salary*; faire subir de mauvais —s à, to treat badly; to use ill.

TRAITER, v. a. 1. to treat (act towards); (to use); to behave (well, badly) to; (to deal ... by); 2. to treat (discuss); (to handle); 3. to negotiate; to be in treaty for; 4. (DE, as) to treat (give the title of); 5. (b. s.) (DE) to treat (as); to call (...); 6. (DE, with, to) to entertain (as a guest); to treat; 7. to board; 8. (arts) to execute (work); to do *à*; 9. (chem.) to treat; 10. (med.) to treat.

— bien, (V. senses) 1. to treat, to use well; 2. (to give *à la traite*); — q. u. mal, o =, to use *a*. o. ill; — q. u. de haut en bas, to = *a*. o. with the greatest contempt; — q. u. en enfant de bonne maison, not to spare *a*. o.; — q. u. selon ses mérites, to = *a*. o. as he deserves; — q. u. de Turc à More, to = *a*. o. like a Turk.

SE TRAITER, pr. v. (V. senses of TRAITER) to keep *à la traite* (good, bad); to live (well, badly).

TRAITER, v. n. 1. (DE, of) to treat (discuss); 2. (DE) to treat (of); to be in treaty (for); to negotiate (...); to be in negotiation (for); 3. (DE, for) to treat; to come *à la traite*; 4. to entertain (guests); (to treat); 5. to keep *à la traite* an ordinary, a boarding-house.

TRAITEUR, n. m. 1. *eating-house keeper*; 2. *Louisiana trader*.

TRAI-TRE, TRESSE, adj. (POUR, to) 1. *treacherous*; *traitorous*; *insidious*; 2. *traitorous* (guilty of high treason).

TRAI-TRE, n. m. TRESSE, n. f. 1. *treacherous person*; 2. *traitor* (person guilty of high treason) m.; *traitress*, f. De —, (V. senses) (law) *treasonable*; en —, 1. *treacherously*; 2. *traitorously*; *feloniously*; 3. (law) *treasonably*.

TRAITREUSEMENT [trètrèzeman] adv. (treacherously).

TRAJECTOIRE, n. f. (geom.) *trajectory*.

TRAJET, n. m. (DE, from) 1. *passage* (space to be passed over); 2. (by water) *passage*; *voyage*; 3. (by land) *journey*; 4. (rail.) *journey*; 5. (surg.) *course*.

De — direct, (rail.) (of trains) *fast*; de — à stations, (rail.) (of trains) *stop-*

ping. Faire le —, 1. to perform the passage, voyage; to cross over; 2. to perform the journey.

TRAMAIL [trama-y] n. m. (fish.) *trammel* (net).

TRAME, n. f. 1. (weav.) *weft*; *woof*; 2. § *course*; *progress*; 3. § (b. s.) *plot*. Ourdir une —, to form, to lay *a plot*.

TRAMER, v. a. 1. (weav.) to weave *à*; 2. § to plot; to hatch.

SE TRAMER, pr. v. (impers.) to plot.

TRAMONTANE, n. f. 1. (in the Mediterranean) *tramontane wind*; 2. North; 3. North star.

Vent de —, *tramontane wind*. Perdre la —, to be at *o's* will's end.

TRANCHANT, E, adj. 1. § (th.) *sharp* (that cuts well); 2. § *peremptory*; *positive*; *decisive*; 3. (of colours) *glaring*.

Ecuyer —, *carver* (of a prince's table); *instrument* —, *edged tool*; manière —e §, *peremptoriness*; *qualité de ce qui est* — §, *sharpness*; ton — §, *peremptoriness*; *positiveness*. Avec le fil —, *sharply*. D'une manière —e, *peremptorily*; *positively*; *decisively*.

TRANCHANT, n. m. 1. *edge* (cutting part); 2. (agr.) (of coulters) *web*.

À ... —, —s, ...-edged; à deux —s § §, *double*, *two-edged*.

TRANCHE, n. f. 1. (of eatables) *slice*; 2. *chop*; 3. (of bacon) *rasher*; 4. (of books) *edge*; 5. (arith.) (of figures) *period*; *set*; *degree*; 6. (artil.) (of guns) *face*; 7. (culin.) *collop*; 8. (spin.) *sliver*. — ternaire, (arith.) *period*, *set of three figures*; *degree*. Couper par —s, to *slice*; doré sur —, *gilt-edged*.

TRANCHEE, n. f. 1. *trench* (excavation); 2. *drain*; 3. —s, (pl.) *colic*, sing.; 4. —s, (pl.) *throes*; *pains*, pl.; 5. (build.) *cut*; *cutting*; *excavation*; 6. (fort.) *trench*.

—s rouges, (pl.) (veter.) *colic*, sing. — à ciel ouvert, (engin.) *open cutting*. Ouvrir des —s, to *break* *à la traite* the ground; ouvrir la —, (fort.) to open the trenches.

TRANCHEFILE [tranchéfil] n. f. (bind.) *head-band*.

TRANCHELARD [tranchèlar] n. m. *larding-knife*.

TRANCHE-MONTAGNE, n. m., pl. —, *Hector*; *swaggerer*; *bully*.

TRANCHER, v. a. 1. § to cut *à la traite* (asunder); 2. § (à, of) to cut *à la traite* off; 3. § (à, of) to strike *à la traite* off; 4. § (à, of) to cut *à la traite* off (a limb); to take *à la traite* off; 5. § to cut *à la traite* (the thread of *o's* days); 6. § to cut *à la traite* off (*o's* days, destiny, life); 7. § to decide; to determine; to settle; to solve; to set *à la traite* at rest.

1. L'acier de Damas tranché le fer, *Damascene steel cuts iron*. 2. — la tête à q. u., to cut off *o's* head. 7. — une difficulté, to decide, to determine, to settle, to solve a difficulty.

— le mot, to say *à la traite* the word; to speak *à la traite* (to speak *à la traite*).

TRANCHER, v. n. § 1. (b. s.) to decide; to determine; 2. § (DE) to affect; to play (the ...); to set *à la traite* up (for); 3. (of colours) to be *glaring*; 4. § not to be in union.

— court, to cut *à la traite* short; — net, to speak *à la traite* plainly, out. — du grand, to talk big; — dans le vif, 1. to break *à la traite* off; 2. to take *à la traite* energetic measures.

TRANCHET, n. m. 1. *paring-knife*; 2. (of chisels) *shank*; *tail*.

— de cordonnier, *shoe-knife*.

TRANCHOIR, n. m. *trencher*; *platter*.

TRANQUILLE [trankil] adj. 1. § *quiet*; *still*; 2. § *quiet*; *tranquil*; *undisturbed*; *unruffled*; 3. § *easy*; *at ease*; 4. § *quiet* (not disturbing others).

— comme un petit saint Jean, *as quiet as a mouse*. Être —, (V. senses) not to be uneasy; to be easy; not to fear; rester —, 1. to remain; to be quiet, still; 2. to sit *à la traite* still; 3. to stand still; tenir —, to

keep *à la traite* quiet, still. Sois —! soyez —!

1. do not be uneasy! 2. never fear!

TRANQUILLEMENT [trankilman] adv.

1. § *quietly*; *stilly*; 2. § *tranquilly*.

TRANQUILLISANT [trankilizan] E, adj.

§ *tranquillizing*.

TRANQUILLISER [trankilize] v. a. 1.

§ to quiet; to still; to tranquillize; 2.

§ to tranquillize.

SE TRANQUILLISER, pr. v. to become *à la traite* tranquil; to be tranquillized; (to be

easy).

TRANQUILLITÉ [trankilité] n. f. 1. §

quiet; *stillness*; *tranquillity*; 2. § *tran-*

quillity; *tranquillness*; *peace*.

Absence de —, *unquietness*; *violateur*

de la — publique, *peace-breaker*. Sans

—, (V. senses) *peaceless*.

TRANS, prep. (Latin prefix added to

many French words signifying beyond)

across; between; trans.

TRANSACTION [tranzakcion] n. f. 1.

compromise; 2. *transaction*; 3. —s, (pl.)

transactions (of learned societies), pl.;

4. (com.) *transaction*; 5. (law) *compo-*

sition; 6. (Rom. law) *transaction*.

Les —s philosophiques, *philosophical*

transactions. Auteur d'une —, per-

sonne qui fait une —, *compromiser*;

promesse de —, *compromise*. Terminer

une —, 1. to close *a transaction*; 2.

(com.) to close *a transaction*.

TRANSALPIN [tranzalpin] E, adj. *Trans-*

alpine.

TRANSATLANTIQUE [tranzatlantik] j.

adj. *Transatlantic*.

TRANSBORDEMENT, n. m. (com.

nav.) *transshipment*.

TRANSBORDER, v. a. (com. nav.) 1.

to transship; 2. (nav.) to turn over (a

crew).

TRANSCENDANCE, n. f. § *transcend-*

ency.

TRANSCENDANT, E, adj. 1. *transcend-*

ent; 2. (philos.) *transcendent*.

Excellence —e, *transcendence*; *tran-*

scendency. D'une manière —e, *tran-*

scendently.

TRANSCENDANTAL, E, adj. 1. *tran-*

scendantal; 2. (geom.) *transcendental*;

3. (philos.) *transcendental*.

TRANSCRIPTEUR, n. m. (did.) *tran-*

scriber.

TRANSCRIPTION [transkripsion] n. f.

1. *transcription* (action); 2. *transcript*;

copy.

TRANSCRIRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like

ÉCRIRE) § to transcribe; to copy; to

write *à la traite* out.

TRANSE, n. f. *affright*; *fright*.

En —, in a *fright*. Être dans des —s,

to be on the *tenters*; être dans de gran-

des —s, dans des —s mortelles, to be

in a *great*, *mortal* *fright*.

TRANSEPT, n. m. (arch.) *transept*.

TRANSFERABLE, adj. 1. (com.) *trans-*

ferable; 2. (com.) (of bills) *endorsable*;

3. (law) *transferable*; *assignable*.

Non —, *untransferable*.

TRANSFERER, v. a. (DE, from) 1. § to

remove; to convey; to transport; 2. § to

transfer; to remove; 3. § to translate

(bishops); 4. § to postpone (a festival); to

defer; to put *à la traite* off; 5. (com.) to *trans-*

fer; to make *à la traite* over; 6. (law) to *trans-*

fer; to assign over; (to make *à la traite* over.

1. — un prisonnier, to remove, to convey a *prison-*

er, a *dead body* from one place to another.

Que l'on peut — §, *transferable*.

TRANSFÉRÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of

TRANSFERER.

Non —, 1. § *unremoved*; 2. § *untrans-*

ferred.

TRANSFERT, n. m. 1. (com.) *trans-*

fer; 2. (law) *transfer*; *assignment*.

Faire un —, to make *à la traite* a =.

TRANSFIGURATION [—râcion] n. f. §

transfiguration.

TRANSFIGURER, v. a. § to transfi-

gure.

SE TRANSFIGURER, pr. v. † to be transfigured.

TRANSFILAGE, n. m. (nav.) marling.

TRANSFILIER, v. a. (nav.) to marl.

TRANSFORMATION [—macion] n. f. 1. (EN, into) transformation; 2. (alg.) transformation; 3. (did.) transmutation; 4. (geom.) transmutation.

TRANSFORMER, v. a. 1. (EN, into) to transform; to transmute; to convert; 2. (alg.) to transform; 3. (did.) to transmute; 4. (geom.) to transmute.

Personne qui transforme, transmuter. Demanière à pouvoir être transformé, transmutably.

SE TRANSFORMER, pr. v. (EN, into, to) to transform; to be transmuted, converted; (to turn).

TRANSFUGER, n. m. 1. (mil.) deserter; fugitive; 2. § fugitive; (turncoat; (rat).

TRANSFUSER, v. a. 1. † to transfuse (pour); 2. (surg.) to transfuse.

TRANSFUSION, n. f. 1. † transfusion (pouring); 2. (physiol.) transfusion; 3. (surg.) transfusion.

TRANSGRESSER, v. a. § 1. to transgress; to violate; to break; 2. † to transgress; to trespass against; to make void.

Qui transgresse une loi, transgressive; transgressional.

TRANSGRESSE, E, pa. p. transgressed; violated; broken.

Non —, untransgressed; unviolated; unbroken.

TRANSGRESSER, v. n. † to transgress; to trespass.

TRANSGRESSEUR, n. m. † transgressor.

TRANSGRESSION, n. f. transgression; violation.

TRANSIGER [tranzijé] v. n. 1. to compound; to make terms; to come to terms; 2. to compound (bargain).

2. — avec sa conscience, avec son devoir, to compound with o.'s conscience, duty.

Avec lequel on ne peut —, unrelenting.

TRANSIR, v. a. 1. (DE, with) to chill; to freeze; to benumb; 2. § to subdue (by fear, affliction); to overcome; to paralyze.

TRANSIR, v. n. (DE, with) 1. to be chilled, frozen, benumbed (with cold); 2. to be subdued, overcome, paralyzed (by affliction, fear).

TRANSISSEMENT [transisman] n. m. † chill; freezing.

TRANSIT [tranzitt] n. m. (cust.) transit.

Droit de —, = duty. En —, in —. Passer en —, to pass in —.

TRANSITI-F [tranzitif] VE, adj. (gram.) transitive.

TRANSITION [tranzicion] n. f. 1. (DE, from; à, to) transition; 2. (geol.) transition; 3. (mus.) transition; 4. (rhet.) transition.

Brusque —, sudden transition. De —, transitional.

TRANSITOIRE [tranzitoir] adj. (did.) transient; transitory.

Nature —, (did.) transientness; transitoriness.

TRANSLATER, v. a. † to translate (into another language); to do.

TRANSLATEUR, n. m. † translator.

TRANSLATI-F, VE, adj. (law) (DE, ...) transferring.

Acte — de propriété, (law) conveyance; état, profession de dresser des actes — de propriété, conveyancy; officier public chargé de recevoir les actes — de propriété, conveyancer.

TRANSLATION [—lacion] n. f. 1. † conveyance, removal (of relics); 2. † removal (of a parliament, of a seat of government); 3. translation (of bishops); 4. postponement (of a festival); 5. (law) transfer.

— de propriété, (law) 1. conveyance; 2. demise. Faire une — de, (law) 1. to convey; 2. to demise; faire une — de propriété, (law) to convey.

TRANSLUCIDE, adj. (phys.) translucent; translucid.

TRANSLUCIDITE, n. f. (phys.) translucency.

TRANSMARIN, E, adj. (did.) transmarine.

TRANSMETTRE, v. a. irreg. (conj. like METTRE) (DE, from; à, to) 1. † to transmit; to convey; to forward; to send; 2. † to send; 3. † to transfer; to convey; to assign; to make over; 3. § to transmit; to convey; to convey down; to hand; 4. (com.) to transmit; to hand; 5. (phys.) to transmit.

TRANSMIS, E, pa. p. V. senses of TRANSMETTRE.

Non —, 1. † untransmitted; unconveyed; unforwarded; 2. § untransferred; unconveyed; unassigned.

TRANSMIGRANT, E, adj. (zool.) migratory.

TRANSMIGRATION [—gracion] n. f. 1. transmigration; 2. (of souls) transmigration; metempsychosis.

TRANSMISSIBILITÉ, n. f. 1. (did.) transmissibility; 2. (law) (to heirs) descendibility.

TRANSMISSIBLE, adj. 1. (DE, from; à, to) transmissible; 2. (com.) transferable; 3. (law) transferable; 4. (law) (to heirs) descendible; 5. (phys.) transmissible.

Non —, 1. untransmissible; 2. untransferable; 3. (law) (to heirs) undescendible.

TRANSMISSION, n. f. 1. (DE, from; à, to) transmission; 2. (com.) transfer.

De —, transmissive.

TRANSMUABLE, adj. (did.) transmutable.

Non —, intransmutable.

TRANSMUER, v. a. (did.) to transmute, to transform (metals).

Personne qui transmue, transmuter. De manière à pouvoir être transmué, transmutably.

TRANSMUTABILITÉ, n. f. (did.) transmutability.

Non —, intransmutability.

TRANSMUTATION [transmutacion] n. f. 1. (of metals) transmutation; transformation; 2. (did.) transmutation.

TRANSPARENCE, n. f. † transparency; transparentness; translucency; diaphaneity.

TRANSPARENT, E, adj. 1. † transparent; translucent; 2. § transparent; glass-like; 3. (min.) translucent; cymophanous.

Clarté — e †, translucency. Non —, untransparent. À demi —, semi-transparent. D'une manière — e, transparently.

TRANSPARENT, n. m. 1. (sing.) black lines (to place under a paper); lines, pl. 2. transparency (painting).

TRANSPERCER, v. a. 1. † to pierce through; (to pierce through and through; to transpire; 2. † to strike through; 3. † to thrust through; 4. † to run through; 5. † to shoot through; 6. § to pierce (with grief).

TRANSPIRABLE, adj. † transpirable.

TRANSPARATION [—racion] n. f. 1. perspiration; transpiration; 2. (bot.) exhalation.

— abondante, copious, profuse perspiration. Faculté de la —, perspirability. Qui peut s'échapper par la —, perspirable; qui ne peut s'échapper par la —, untranspirable.

TRANSPIRER, v. n. 1. † to transpire;

to exhale; 2. † (pers.) to perspire; 3. § to transpire (be divulged).

— abondamment, to perspire copiously, profusely.

TRANSPLANTATEUR, n. m. (hort.) planter (person).

TRANSPLANTATION [—lacion] n. f. † transplantation.

TRANSPLANTEMENT, n. m. † V. TRANSPLANTATION.

TRANSPLANTER, v. a. † to transplant.

TRANSPLANTEUR, n. m. (hort.) planter (person).

TRANSPLANTOIR, n. m. (hort.) planter (thing).

TRANSPORT, n. m. (DE, from; à, to) 1. † conveyance (action); carriage; transport; 2. † removal; 3. † (on roads) traffic; 4. † conveyance (carriage); vehicle; 5. § transport (violent passion); 6. § rapture; ecstasy; "frenzy"; 7. § delirium; deliriousness; light-headedness; 8. (com.) carriage; 9. (engin.) teaming; 10. (fin.) transfer; 11. (law) transfer; assignment; 12. (nav.) transport; transport-ship.

— au cerveau, delirium; deliriousness; light-headedness; — des marchandises, carrying; — par terre, land carriage; — de l'autre part, (com.) amount carried forward. Bâtiment de —, (nav.) transport; transport-ship; chemin, voie provisoire de —, (engin.) teaming-road; commerce de —, carrying-trade; entrepreneur de — par eau, carrier by water; entrepreneur de — par terre, land-carrier; frais de —, (pl.) (com.) carriage, sing.; moyens de —, (pl.) conveyance, sing.; means of conveyance, pl.; vaisseau —, (nav.) 1. transport-ship; 2. troop-ship.

TRANSPORTABLE, adj. transportable (that may be conveyed).

TRANSPORTATION [transportacion] n. f. (law) transportation (not involving civil death).

[TRANSPORTATION must not be confounded with déportation.]

TRANSPORTER, v. a. (DE, from; à, to) 1. † to convey; to carry; to transport; 2. † to remove; 3. † to waft; 4. § to transport; to carry; 5. § to transfer; 6. § (DE, with) to transport; to enrapture; 7. (engin.) to team; 8. (law) to transfer; to assign; (to make over; 9. (crim. law) to transport (without involving civil death).

1. — des marchandises d'une ville à une autre, to convey, to carry, to transport goods from one town to another.

Chose qui transporte §, transporter; personne qui transporte §, transporter.

TRANSPORTE, E, pa. p. V. senses of TRANSPORTER.

Non —, 1. † unconveyed; 2. † unmoved; 3. § untransported; 4. § untransported; untransported.

SE TRANSPORTER, pr. v. 1. † to repair, to go (any where for judicial purposes); 2. § to transport o.'s self.

TRANSPOSER [transpôzé] v. a. 1. to transpose; 2. (alg.) to transpose; 3. (gram.) to transpose; 4. (mus.) to transpose.

TRANSPOSITEUR [transpôziteur] adj. (of musical instruments) transposing.

TRANSPOSITI-F [transpôzitif] VE, adj. transpositive.

TRANSPPOSITION [transpôzicion] n. f. 1. transposition; 2. (alg.) transposition; 3. (gram.) transposition; 4. (mus.) transposition.

TRANSTRHENAN, E, adj. Transrhenan.

TRANSEPT, n. m. (arch.) transept.

TRANSSUBSTANTIATION [transsubstanciacion] n. f. (cath. rel.) transsubstantiation; transformation.

TRANSSUBSTANTIER [transsubstancie] v. a. (cath. rel.) to transsubstantiate; to transform.

TRANSSUDATION [—dacion] n. f. (did.) *transsudation*.

TRANSSUDER, v. n. (did.) *to transsude*.

TRANSVASER, v. a. || *to decant; to transfuse*.

TRANSVASION, n. f. (did.) *transfusion; (decanting)*.

TRANSVERSAL, E, adj. 1. (anat.) *transversal; transverse*; 2. (did.) *transversal*; 3. (geom.) *transversal; transverse*.

TRANSVERSALEMENT [transversalman] adv. (did.) *transversely*.

TRANSVERSE, adj. (anat.) *transversal; transverse*.

TRANSTRAN, n. m. *trick (course of things); knack*.

Entendre le —, *to be in the trick*; avoir le — de, *to be an old stager in*.

TRAP, n. m. (geol., min.) *trap*.

TRAPEZE, n. m. 1. (geom.) *trapezium*; 2. (anat.) *trapezius*.

Muscle —, (anat.) *trapezius*.

TRAPEZIFORME, adj. (anat.) *trapezoidal*.

TRAPEZOÏDE, n. m. *trapezoid*.

TRAPEZOÏDE, adj. (anat.) *trapezoidal*.

TRAPP, n. m. (geol., min.) *trap*. — tuf. (geol.) = *tuff*.

TRAPPE, n. f. 1. *trap-door*; 2. *pitfall*; 3. *trap*; 4. (a. & m.) *gin*; 5. (mill.) *paddle*.

Donner dans la —, *to be caught in the trap*; dresser, tendre une —, *to set* / *=; to trap*; prendre dans une —, *to pit-fall*; faire tomber dans une —, *to pit-fall*.

TRAPPISTE, n. m. (rel. ord.) *trapist*.

TRAPPU, E, adj. (pers., animals) 1. *tubby; stocky*; 2. *squat*.

TRAQUE, n. f. (hunt.) 1. *beating (a wood)*; 2. *enclosing (game, a wood)*.

TRAQUENARD [traknär] n. m. 1. *man*; 2. *racking-pace*; 3. *trap (for certain animals)*.

TRAQUER, v. a. 1. (hunt.) *to beat* / *a wood*; 2. (hunt.) *to enclose (game, wood)*; 3. *to enclose (a. o.)*; 4. *to surround*; 5. *to ferret out*.

TRAQUET, n. m. 1. *trap (for fetid animals)*; 2. (mill.) *mill-clapper; clapper*; 3. (orn.) *white bustard; stone-chat; tone-chatter; chat: blacky-top*.

— oreillard, (orn.) *black-eared pheasant*; — rieur, (orn.) *black = rubicole, stone-chat*. — d'Angleterre, (orn.) *pie-fly-catcher*; — turier, *pinchat*. Donner dans le —, *to be entrapped; to fall into the snare*.

TRAQUEUR, n. m. (hunt.) 1. *hunter that beats a wood*; 2. *hunter that encloses game*.

TRASS [trass] n. m. (min.) *tarras; erras; trass*.

TRAUMATIQUE [trōmatik] adj. (surg.) *traumatic*.

TRAUMATIQUE [trōmatik] n. m. (pharm.) *traumatic*.

TRAVAIL [trava-y] n. m., pl. TRAVAUX, 1. || *labour (efforts of the body or mind)*; 2. || (sing.) *pains (efforts)*, pl.; 3. || (th.) *work; piece of work*; 4. || *workmanship*; 5. || *employ; employment*; 6. || *work (act, fact)*; 7. || *industry*; 8. || *study*; 9. || *labour; travail*; 10. (of liquids) *working*; 11. TRAVAUX, pl. || *works*, pl.; 12. (mach.) *power*; 13. TRAVAUX, pl. || (mil.) *field-works*, pl.

Travaux abandonnés, (V. senses) *build. dead waste*; — saignant, (V. senses) *drudgery; drudging*; — forcé, *forced (not natural) labour; travaux forcés*, pl. (crim. law) 1. *compulsory labour equivalent to transportation in England*; 2. (in England) *transportation; travaux forcés à perpétuité*, (crim. law)

1. *compulsory labour for life*; 2. (in England) *transportation for life*; travaux forcés à temps, (crim. law) 1. *compulsory labour for a term of years*; 2. (in England) *transportation for a term of years*; — journalier, *daily, day labour*; — pénible, *rude*; 1. *hard labour, work*; 2. *drudgery; drudging*; vieux travaux, (V. senses) (mining) *waste*. — d'enfant, *labour; travail; child-birth*; — à la main, *hand-labour*; — de la machine, (mach.) *impelling power*; — dans l'intérieur de la prison, *hard labour*. Cabinet de —, *study*; camarade de —, (fellow-labourer; (work-fellow; compagnon, compagne de —, fellow-labourer; (work-fellow; conseil des travaux publics, *board of works*; division du —, *division of labour*; homme de —, *labourer; labouring-man; workman*; homme de grand —, *industrious, laborious man*. Au —, (V. senses) *at work*; de —, (V. senses) *working*; de grand —, *hard-working*; en —, en — d'enfant, *in labour*; sans —, *out of work*. Non acheté par le —, (V. senses) *unearned*; charger d'un —, (V. senses) *to task*; condamner aux travaux forcés, 1. (crim. law) *to condemn to compulsory labour*; 2. (in England) *to transport*; donner un — à q. u., 1. *to give* / *a. o. something to do*; 2. *to set* / *a. o. a task*; faire du —, *to do* / *a work*; faire chômer les travaux, (a. & m.) *to throw* / *out of work*; mettre au —, 1. *to set* / *to work*; 2. *to put* / *to business*; se mettre au —, 1. || *to go* / *to work*; 2. || *to go* / *to business*; 3. || *to resume o's labour*; o's task; obtenu sans —, (V. senses) *unlaboured*; priver de —, *to throw* / *out of work*.

TRAVAIL [trava-y] n. m., pl. —s, (of ministers, sovereigns) 1. *transacting business*; 2. (far.) *brake; trave*.

TRAVAILLER [trava-yé] v. n. 1. || (λ, at) *to labour (make an effort of the body or mind)*; 2. || (λ, at) *to work*; 3. || *to do* / *work*; 4. || *to have work*; 5. || *to be industrious*; 6. || *to be laborious*; 7. || (λ) *to study* (...); (to work (at)); 8. || *to attend to o's studies*; (to mind o's books); 9. || (λ) *to be occupied (with)*; 10. || *to be engaged (in)*; 11. || *to apply o's self (to)*; 12. || (λ, to) *to endeavour*; 13. || *to make* / *it o's business*; 14. || *to study*; 15. || *to make* / *it o's study*; 16. || (of high functionaries) (AVEC, WITH) *to transact business*; 17. (of liquors, wine) *to ferment*; 18. || *to ferment*; 19. || *to be agitated*; 20. (of money) *to be invested, employed*; 21. (of the stomach) *to digest with difficulty*; 22. (of walls) *to chink*; 23. (of wood) *to warp*; 24. (nav.) (of ships) *to work*.

— ferme, fort, (V. senses) 1. || *to work hard*; 2. || *to study hard*; — bien ferme, fort, (V. senses) 1. || *to = very hard*; 2. || *to study very hard*; — ferme à q. ch., *to be hard at a. th.*; — fort, (V. senses) *to be hard-wrought*; — sans avancer, *to = for a dead horse*; — à, de l'aiguille, (V. AIGUILLE) — avec justesse, *to = true*; — à meilleur marché, *à plus bas prix que, to under-work (a. o.)*; — sans relâche, 1. *to = incessantly*; 2. (to drudge; — pour le roi de Prusse, *to = for the bishop*. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. *to = (a. o.)*; 2. *to work (liquids)*; 3. *to warp (wood)*; faire — à l'excès, faire — au delà de ses forces, *to overlabour; (to overwork)*. En état de —, 1. (pers.) *able to work*; 2. (of horses) *in full work*; qui travaille ferme, (V. senses) *hard at labour*.

TRAVAILLER [trava-yé] v. a. 1. || *to work at*; 2. || *to work*; 3. || *to labour*; 4. || *to fashion*; 5. || *to labour*; 6. || *to work up*; 7. || *to execute with care*; 8. || *to take* / *pains with*; 9. || *to attend carefully*

to; 7. || to torment; 10. || *to distract*; 11. || *to till (the ground)*; 12. || *to cultivate*; 13. || *to exercise (a horse)*; 14. || *to overwork (a horse)*.

1. — son champ, *to work at o's field*. 2. — le fer, le marbre, *to work iron, marble*.

— peu, (V. senses) *to underwork*; — trop, (V. senses) *to overlabour; to overwork*.

TRAVAILLE, E, pa. p. V. senses of TRAVAILLER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. || *unwrought*; 2. || *unfashioned*; 3. || *unlaboured*; 4. || *unlaborious*; rudement —, (V. senses) *hard-laboured*. Être — par, (V. senses) (pers.) *to labour under*.

SE TRAVAILLER, pr. v. 1. || (th.) *to be worked*; 2. || (pers.) *to torment o's self*; 3. || (pers.) *to torment each other*; 4. || *to render, to make* / *o's self uneasy*; 5. || (pers.) *to render, to make* / *each other uneasy*; 6. || *to excite*; 7. || *to work up*; 8. || (a, to) *to endeavour*; 9. || *to study*; 10. || *to make* / *it o's study*.

1. Ce bois, ce marbre se travaille facilement, *this wood, this marble is easily worked*. 4. — l'imagination, *to excite, to work up o's imagination*.

TRAVAILLEUR [trava-yeur] n. m. 1. || *operative; artisan; mechanic; workman*; 2. || *industrious, laborious man; labourer*; 3. || (close, hard student); 4. (mil.) *pioneer*.

Grand —, 1. || *very industrious, laborious man; hard worker*; 2. || *very, close, hard student*.

TRAVAILLEUR-R, SE, adj. 1. || *industrious; laborious*; 2. || *pains-taking*.

TRAVAILLEUSE [trava-yèz] n. f. || *industrious, laborious woman*.

TRAVEE, n. f. 1. (arch.) *bay*; 2. (arch.) (of churches) *triforium*; 3. (carp.) *bay*; 4. (engin) (of bridges) *truss; bay*.

— de balustres, *balustrade*; — de comble, *bay*; — d'église, *triforium*; — de grille, (sing.) *balusters*, pl.

TRAVERS, n. m. 1. || *breadth (extent from side to side)*; 2. || *irregularity (in buildings, grounds, &c.)*; 3. || *eccentricity; oddity; whimsicalness*; 4. || *caprice; whim; fancy*.

— d'esprit, (pl.) *wrongheadedness*, sing. Ouvrage en —, (mining) *cross system of mining*. À —, 1. || *across*; athwart; 2. || *through*; de —, 1. || *crooked*; 2. || *askew*; 3. || *athwart*; 4. || *awry*; 5. || *cross*; 6. || *wrong*; 7. || *crookedly*; 8. || *astray*; au — de, *through*; en —, || *across*; cross-wise; crossly; en — à, (nav.) *athwart*; par le — de, (nav.) 1. || *abreast*; 2. || *midships; amidships*; 3. || *on the beam*; par le — de, 1. || *across*; athwart; 2. || *abreast of (a place)*. Aller à —, (V. senses) *to go* / *to pass through*; être en —, *to cross*; mettre en —, (nav.) *to bring* / *to; prendre de —, (V. senses) (b. s.) to take* / *amiss, in dudgeon*; rangé en —, *cross-row*.

TRAVERSE, n. f. 1. || *cross-bar*; 2. || *cross-road*; 3. || *traverse; cross*; 4. || *cross accident*; 5. (build.) *traverse*; 6. || *cross-piece; girder; sleeper*; 7. (carp.) *cross-bar; cross-beam; cross-framing*; 8. (carp.) *rail*; 9. (fort.) *traverse*; 10. (lock.) *cross-bar*; 11. (rail.) *sleeper*.

— de fenêtre, (arch.) *transom*. Chemin de —, *cross-road*. À la —, *in the way (as an obstacle)*. Essuyer des —s, *to meet* / *with crosses, cross accidents*; se jeter, venir à la —, *to come* / *to place o's self in the way*.

TRAVERSEE, n. f. (nav.) 1. || *passage (voyage from land to land)*; 2. || *voyage*.

TRAVERSER, v. a. 1. || *to cross*; 2. || *to traverse*; 3. || *to pass, to go* / *to get* / *through*; 4. || *to cross*; 5. || *to traverse*; 6. || *to pass, to go* / *to get* / *over*; 7. || *to traverse*; 8. || *to travel over, through*; 9. || (th.) *to pass, to run* / *through*; 10. || (th.) *to penetrate through*; 11. || *to go* / *through*; 12. || *to go* / *to run* / *(a. o., a. th.) through*; 13. || *to cross (a. o., a. th.)*; 14. || *to thwart*

to traverse; 8. (nav.) to stow (the anchor); 9. (nav.) to flat in (the sails).

1. — une forêt, to cross, to traverse, to go through a forest. 2. — une rivière, un ruisseau, to cross, to go over a river, a gutter. 3. — un pays, l'Europe, to traverse to travel over, to travel through a country, Europe. 4. La Seine traverse Paris, the Seine passes, runs through Paris. 5. La pluie a traversé ses habits, the rain has penetrated through his clothes. 6. Une balle lui a traversé le bras, a ball ran through his arm. 7. — les desseins de q. u., to cross, to thwart a. o.'s designs; — q. u. dans ses desseins, to cross, to thwart a. o. in his designs.

— (par des armes blanches), to run through; — (par des armes à feu), to shoot through; — (par un coup), to strike through; — (à la nage), to swim across.

— à la nage, to swim across; — la scène, (theat.) to cross. Faire —, (V. senses) 1. to get through; 2. to bring through; 3. to get over; 4. to bring over; 5. to send through (cause to run through).

SE TRAVERSER, pr. v. 1. (th.) to be crossed, traversed; 2. § (pers.) to cross, to thwart each other; 3. (man.) to traverse; 4. (nav.) (of ships) to turn o.'s broad-side.

TRAVERSER, v. n. 1. to cross; to go across; 2. to be, to lie across; 3. to go through, to run through; 4. to glide through.

TRAVERS-IER, IÈRE, adj. † cross (going across).

Barque traversière, passage-boat; flûte traversière, German flute; vent —, (nav.) soldier's wind.

TRAVERSIN, n. m. 1. bolster; 2. (of boats) stretcher; 3. (carp.) cross-beam; 4. (nav.) cross-beam.

Faux —, imitation bolster (placed at the foot of bed). — d'écouille, (nav.) gutter-ledge. Mettre un — sous, to bolster (the head).

TRAVERSINE, n. f. 1. (build.) sleeper; 2. (rail.) sleeper.

TRAVERTIN, n. m. travertin (Italian stone); travertine.

TRAVESTIR, v. a. 1. to disguise; 2. § to misconstrue; to misinterpret; 3. § to misrepresent; 4. § to travesty (an author, a work).

SE TRAVESTIR, pr. v. to disguise; to be a dissembler.

Personne qui se travestit, dissembler. TRAVESTISSEMENT (travestisment) n. m. 1. disguise; 2. § travesty.

TRAYON (trè-yon) n. m. (of cows, goats, &c.) nipple; dug.

TREBUCHANT, E, adj. (of coin) of weight; of full weight.

TREBUCHANT, n. m. (of coin) full weight.

Avoir le —, to be —.

TREBUCHEMENT (trèbuchement) n. m. † stumbling.

TREBUCHER, v. n. 1. to stumble; to trip; 2. § to stumble; to err; 3. † to fall; 4. § (of weight) to weigh down the scale.

Faire —, to stumble; to trip. Personne qui trébuche, stumbler.

TREBUCHET, n. m. 1. gin; 2. assay-balance; balance.

Mettre un —, to set a gin; peser au —, to weigh in the assay-balance; prendre au —, 1. to gin; 2. § to entrap.

TREFFILER, v. a. (a. & m.) to wire-draw.

TREFFILERIE (trèfili) n. f. (a. & m.) 1. wire-drawing; 2. wire-mill.

TREFFILEUR, n. m. (a. & m.) wire-drafter.

TREFFLE, n. m. 1. (bot.) (genus) trefoil; 2. (bot.) (genus) clover; clover-grass; 3. (arch.) trefoil; 4. (cards) club.

— aquatique, (bot.) marsh-trefoil; — commun, rouge, clover; clover-

grass: — sec, foin de —, clover-hay. — de Bourgogne, lucern, — d'eau, des marais, marsh; — buck-bean; — des prés, 1. (agr.) clover; clover-grass; 2. (bot.) clover; clover-grass; honey-suckle-grass; cow-clover; cow-grass. Graine, semence de —, (agr.) clover-seed. Couvert de —, clovered; jouer —, (cards) to play clubs, a club.

TREFONCIER, n. m. (law) owner of the soil and subsoil.

TREFONDS (trèfon) n. m.

TRES-FONDS (trèfon) n. m. 1. (law) subsoil; 2. (sing.) bottom, sing.; grounds, pl.

TREILLAGE (trè-yaj) n. m. 1. lattice; trellis; 2. † (of windows) window; 3. (of gardens) treillage; 4. (mach.) fence.

TREILLAGEUR (trè-yajeur) n. m. lattice-maker; trellis-maker.

TREILLE (trè-y) n. f. 1. vine-arbour; 2. vine-stalk.

Jus de la —, juice of the grape.

TREILLIS (trè-yi) n. m. 1. lattice; trellis; 2. glazed calico; 3. sack-cloth.

TREILLISSE (trè-yice) v. a. to lattice.

TREILLISSE, E, pa. p. 1. latticed; trelliced; 2. (conch.) decussated.

TREIZE (trèz) adj. 1. thirteen; 2. thirteenth.

TREIZE (trèz) n. m. thirteen

TREIZIÈME (trèzième) adj. thirteenth.

TREIZIÈME (trèzième) n. m. thirteenth.

TREIZIÈME (trèzième) n. f. (mus.) thirteenth.

TREIZIÈMEMENT (trèzième-man) adv. thirteenthly; in the thirteenth place.

TREMA, n. m. (gram.) diacæsis.

TREMA, adj. (gram.) with a diacæsis.

TREMBLAIE (tranblè) n. f. aspen-grove.

TREMBLANT (tranblan) E, adj. 1. § trembling; 2. § shaking; 3. § quaking; 4. § shivering; 5. § quivering; 6. (of light) trembling; winking.

TREMBLE (tranbl) n. m. (bot.) aspen; aspen-tree.

Ecorce de —, (pharm.) aspen-bark.

Semblable au —, aspen; de —, aspen.

TREMBLE (tranblè) E, adj. 1. (of ligns) waned; 2. (of writing) of a trembling, shaking hand.

TREMBLE (tranblè) n. m. (print.) wavy rule.

TREMBLÉE (tranblè) n. f. (veter.) thwarted.

TREMBLEMENT (tranbleman) n. m. 1. § trembling; 2. § shaking; 3. § trepidation; 4. § quaking; 5. § shivering; 6. § quivering; 7. § tremour; 8. § fluttering; 9. (of machines) wriggle; 10. (med.) tremour; trebling; 11. (mus.) shake.

— mercuriel, (med.) mercurial palsy; — sénile, (med.) palsy. — de terre, earthquake; — de la voix, quaver. Donner le — sénile à, (med.) to palsy; être affecté, atteint d'un — sénile, (med.) to be palsied.

TREMBLER (tranblè) v. n. (DE, with) 1. to tremble; 2. to shake; 3. to quake; 4. § to shiver; 5. § to quiver; 6. § (DE, for; POUR, for; que [subj.]) to tremble (fear); 7. § to flutter; 8. (of light) to tremble; to wink.

6. — de peur, to tremble for fear; — pour q. u., to tremble for a. o.

Qualité de ce qui tremble, tremulousness. En tremblant, (V. senses) tremblingly. Sans —, untrembling; without trembling.

TREMBLEU-R (tranbleur) n. m. SE, n. f. 1. trembler; quaker; 2. (rel. ord.) quaker.

TREMBLOTANT (tranblotan) E, adj. 1. (DE, with) shivering; 2. quivering; 3. tremulous; 4. (of sound) trembling.

TREMBLOTER (tranblotè) v. n. (1. §) to shiver; 2. § to quiver; 3. § (of sound) to tremble.

Qualité de ce qui tremblote, tremulousness. En tremblotant, tremblingly.

TREMIE, n. f. mill-hopper; hopper. Bande de —, (build.) (of chimneys) trimmer.

TREMIER, n. m. (bot.) holly-hock; rose-mallow.

TREMIÈRE, adj. Rose —, (bot.) holly-hock; rose-mallow.

TREMOUSSEMENT (trémousman) n. m. 1. § fluttering; 2. § frisking; 3. § hitching (moving by jerks).

TREMOUSER (SE), pr. v. 1. § to flutter; 2. § to frisk; 3. § to hitch (move by jerks); 4. § to bestir o.'s self; to make a stir; to pothier.

TREMOUSER, v. u. (of birds) to flutter.

— de l'aile, to = o.'s wing.

TREMOUSSOIR, n. m. gymnastic apparatus (for taking exercise in a room).

TREMPAGE (tranpa) n. m. 1. (a. & m.) steeping; 2. (print.) wetting.

TREMPE (tranp) n. f. 1. § steeping (of iron, steel); (hardening; 2. § temper (of steel); 3. § character; cast; constitution; quality; stamp; 4. (print.) wetting.

— en coquille, (tech.) case-hardening. De bonne —, d'une bonne —, d'une certaine —, 1. § (of iron, steel) finely-tempered; 2. § well-constituted. Donner la — à, to temper (iron, steel); être de la première —, § to be of the first water.

TREMPER (tranpè) v. a. 1. § to steep; 2. § to dip; 3. § to soak; 4. § to wet through; 5. § to imbue (o.'s hands in blood); 6. § to temper (iron, steel); (to harden; 7. to put the bread in (the soup); 8. to dilute (wine); to put water in; 9. (print.) to wet (paper); to wet down.

Baquet à —, (print.) wetting trough.

TREMPÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of TREMPER.

Non —, 1. unsteeped; 2. undipped; 3. unsoaked; 4. (of iron, steel) untempered; unhardened.

TREMPER (tranpè) v. n. 1. § to be steeped; 2. § to soak; to be in soak; 3. § to be implicated; to be concerned; 4. § to tamper.

TREMPERIE (tranpri) n. f. (print.) 1. wetting-room; 2. sink.

TREMPIN (tranpin) n. m. springing-board.

Être sur le — (§, to be in a critical juncture.

TRENTAIN, n. m. (tennis) thirty all.

TRENTAINE, n. f. 1. (sing.) thirty (taken collectively), pl.; 2. (age of thirty).

TRENTE, adj. 1. thirty; 2. thirtieth. L'âge de — ans, the age of thirty.

TRENTE, n. m. thirty.

TRENTIÈME, adj. thirtieth.

TRENTIÈME, n. m. thirtieth.

TREOU, n. m. (nav.) lug-sail.

TREPAN, n. m. (surg.) 1. trepan (instrument); 2. trepanning (operation); 3. trephining.

TREPANATION (trépanacion) n. f. (surg.) 1. trepanning; 2. trephining.

TREPANER, v. a. (surg.) 1. to trepan; 2. to trephine.

Personne qui trépane, (surg.) trepanner.

TREPAS (trépà) n. m. ** † death; decease; departure from this life.

TREPASSE (trépacè) n. m. † dead person; — s, (pl.) dead, pl.

TREPASSEMENT (trépâsman) n. m. † death; decease.

TREPASSER (trépacè) v. n. † to die; to expire; to depart this life.

TREPIED (trépiè) n. m. 1. (ant.) tripod; 2. trivet (culinary utensil).

— double, cat. Être sur le —, to peak *✓* enthusiastically.

TREPIGNEMENT [trépion-y'man] n. m. (DE, with) stamping.

TREPIGNER [trépinn-yé] v. n. (DE, with) to stamp o.'s feet; to stamp.

TREPOINTE, n. f. welt (piece of sather).

Garnir d'une —, to welt.

TRES, adv. 1. very; 2. most; 3. (before pa. p.) very much; most.

TRE-SEPT [trécett] n. m. "tré-sept" game of cards.

TRESOR, n. m. (POUR, to) 1. § treasure (riches); 2. § treasury; 3. § treasure (precious thing); 4. § treasury (place); 5. (sing.) archives, pl.; record-office, ing.; 6. (cath. rel.) treasury (relics and ornaments); 7. (law) treasure-trove.

— public, de l'Etat, treasury. Bon du —, 1. treasury-bill; 2. (in England) cheque-bill. Amasser des —s §, to lay up treasures; entasser des —s, to heap up treasures.

TRESORERIE, n. f. 1. treasury (place); 2. (in England) treasury (finance department).

TRESORIER, n. m. 1. treasurer (man); 2. (mil. adm.) pay-master.

Grand —, high treasurer. Charge, office de —, treasurership.

TRESORIERE, n. f. treasurer (woman).

TRESSAILLEMENT [tréça-y'man] n. m. 1. starting; 2. start; 3. trepidation; 4. (of the nerves) disturbance.

Eprouver un —, to give *✓* a start.

TRESSAILLIR [tréça-yir] v. n. irreg. conj. like ASSAILLIR 1. to start; (to give *✓* a start; 2. to tremble; 3. to leap.

— de crainte, de peur, to tremble with fear; — de joie, to leap for joy.

TRESSAILLI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of RESSAILLIR) (of the nerves) disturbed.

TRESSE, n. f. 1. tress; 2. plait; 3. of hair) tress; 4. (carp.) twist; 5. (nav.) (of old rope) fow.

En —, tressed; in a tress.

TRESSER, v. a. 1. to form into tresses; 2. to plait; 3. to weave *✓* unite; 4. to interweave *✓*; 5. to twist; 6. to plait (hair); 7. to wattle (interweave twigs).

TRESSEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. platter.

TRETEAU, n. m. 1. —X, (pl.) stage (of mountebank), sing.; 2. (of tables) restle; 3. (build.) trussel; tressel; 4. tech.) tressle; trussel.

Monter sur les —x, 1. to go *✓* on the stage; to appear on the boards; 2. to take *✓* a mountebank of o.'s self.

TREUIL [treu-y'] n. m. 1. (sing.) mech.) wheel and axle, pl.; axis in peritrochio, sing.; 2. (tech.) windlass; 3. (tech.) hand, portative winch; 4. tech.) whim.

— différentiel, (tech.) Chinese crane.

— à main, windlass.

TREVE, n. f. § § truce.

— marchande, truce for the purposes of commerce. — de §, a = to; peace with. Infracteur, violateur de —, = breaker. Sans — §, truceless. Enfreindre, rompre une —, to break *✓* 2 =.

TREVIRE, n. f. (nav.) parbuckle.

TRI, n. m. 1. "tri" (game of ombre); 2. (post.) sorting.

TRIAD, n. f. 1. (mus.) triad; 2. (phil.) triad.

TRIAGE, n. m. 1. § sorting; 2. § choosing; picking.

TRIAIRES, n. m. (Rom. ant.) triarii, pl.

TRIANDRE, adj. (bot.) triandrous.

Plante —, (bot.) triander.

TRIANDRIE, n. f. (bot.) triandria.

TRIANGLE, n. m. 1. triquet (culinary utensil); 2. (astr.) triangle; 3. (geom.) triangle; 4. (mus.) triangle; 5. (nav.) triangular hanging-stage.

— isocèle, (geom.) isosceles, equicrural triangle; — rectangle, rectangular, right-angled = Réseau de —s, chain, system of =s.

TRIANGULAIRE, adj. triangular; three-angled.

TRIANGULAIREMENT [triangulèrman] adv. triangularly.

TRIANGULATION [—lâcion] n. f. 1. trigonometrical survey; 2. (math.) triangulation.

TRIANGLE, E, adj. triangled.

TRIBORD, n. m. (nav.) 1. starboard; 2. starboard-watch.

—! (command.) starboard; astarboard; — tout! (command.) hard astarboard; Quart de —, = watch. De —, starboard.

TRIBORDAIS, n. m. (nav.) starboard watch.

TRIBOULET, n. m. (gold.) tribulet.

TRIBRAQUE, n. m. (vers.) tribrach.

TRIBU, n. f. 1. § tribe; 2. (nat. hist.) tribe.

TRIBULATION [—âcion] n. f. tribulation.

TRIBUN, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) tribune; 2. (French hist.) tribune.

Propre à un —, (Rom. ant.) tribunitial; tribunitial.

TRIBUNAL, n. m. 1. § bench (seat of a judge); tribunal; 2. § judgment-seat; 3. § court of judicature, justice; 4. § court (judge, judges); 5. § judgment-seat; 6. § tribunal; 7. (arch.) tribunal.

En plein —, in open court.

TRIBUNAT, n. m. 1. (Rom. ant.) tribuneship; 2. (French hist.) tribunate.

TRIBUNE, n. f. 1. tribune (place from which a speaker addresses an assembly); 2. gallery; 3. (of churches) tribunal; gallery; 4. (Rom. ant.) rostrum.

— publique, strangers' gallery; — sacrée, pulpit. — aux harangues, (Rom. ant.) rostrum; — d'orgues, organ-loft. Eloquence de la —, parliamentary eloquence. De —, (Rom. ant.) tribunitial; tribunitial. Être à la —, (parl.) to be speaking; (to be on o.'s legs).

TRIBUNITIEN [—niciin] NE, adj. (Rom. ant.) tribunitial; tribunitial.

TRIBUT, n. m. § § tribute.

Payer le — à q. u., to pay *✓* a. o. his tribute.

TRIBUTAIRE, adj. 1. § § (à, to) tributary; 2. (of rivers) tributary.

TRIBUTAIRE, n. m. tributary.

TRICEPS [tricipss] adj. (anat.) triceps.

Muscle —, triceps.

TRICEPS [tricipss] n. m. (anat.) triceps.

TRICHER, v. a. (1. § to trick (in play); to cheat; 2. § to trick; to cheat; 3. (arts) to harmonize.

TRICHER, v. n. (1. § to trick (in play); to cheat.

TRICHERIE [trichri] n. f. 1. § trickery (in play); cheating; 2. § trickery; 3. § trick.

Faire une — à q. u., to trick a. o.; to cheat a. o.; to play a. o. a trick.

TRICHEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. cheat (at play); 2. trickster.

TRICLINIUM [—niomm] n. m. (Rom. ant.) triclinium.

TRICOISES, n. f. (far.) farrier's pincers; pincers, pl.

TRICOLOR, n. m. (bot.) three-coloured amaranth.

TRICOLORE, adj. 1. tricoloured; three-coloured; 2. tricoloured (of three national colours).

Drapeau —, tricoloured-flag; tricolour.

TRICOT, n. m. cudgel; stick.

TRICOT, n. m. web; stocking-net.

TRICOTAGE, n. m. knitting.

TRICOTER, v. a. to knit.

Qui peut être tricoté, knittable.

TRICOTER, v. n. to knit.

TRICOTEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. knitter.

— au métier, frame-work =.

TRICTRAC, n. m. 1. tricktrack; 2. backgammon; 3. tricktrack board; 4. backgammon-board.

TRIDE, adj. (man.) cadenced.

TRIDENT, n. m. 1. (myth.) trident; 2. (fish.) fish-gig.

TRIDENTE, E, adj. 1. tridented; 2. (bot.) trident-pointed; tridentate.

TRIDI, n. m. Tridi (3rd day of the decade of the calendar of the first French republic).

TRIEDRE, adj. (did.) trihedral.

TRIENNAL, E, adj. triennial.

TRIENNALITÉ, n. f. quality of being triennial; three years' duration (of functions).

TRIENNAT, n. m. space of three years.

TRIER, v. a. 1. to sort; 2. to cull; to pick; (to pick out).

— sur le volet, (to cull with great care; to pick and choose.

TRIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of TRIER.

Non —, 1. unsorted; 2. uncultured; unpicked.

TRIERARQUE, n. m. (Gr. ant.) trierarch.

TRIEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. (a. & m.) sorter.

TRIFIDE, adj. (bot.) trifid; three-cleft.

TRIFLORE, adj. (bot.) three-flowered.

TRIFORMIUM [triforionm] n. m. (Goth. arch.) triforium; blind story.

TRIFORME, adj. triform.

TRIGAMIE, n. f. trigamy.

TRIGAUD [trigô] E, adj. (crafty; artful; cunning; sly; shuffling.

TRIGAUDE [trigôde] v. n. (to shuffle.

TRIGAUDE [trigôde] n. f. crafty, artful, cunning, sly trick.

TRIGLE, n. f. (ich.) gurnard.

— hirondelle, swallow-fish.

TRIGLYPHE, n. m. (arch.) triglyph.

TRIGONE, n. m. (astr.) trigon.

TRIGONOMETRIE, n. f. trigonometry.

— rectiligne, plane =.

TRIGONOMETRIQUE, adj. trigonometrical.

TRIGONOMETRIQUEMENT [—métrikman] adv. trigonometrically.

TRIL, n. m. V. TRILLE.

TRILATÉRAL, E, adj. trilateral; three-sided.

TRILATÈRE, n. m. V. TRIANGLE.

TRILLE [tril] n. m. (mus.) 1. quaver; trill; 2. quavering.

TRILLER [tri-yé] v. a. (mus.) to shake *✓*; to trill.

TRILLER [tri-yé] v. n. (mus.) to quaver; to trill.

TRILLION [trillion] n. m. billion.

TRILOBÉ, E, adj. (bot.) trilobate; three-lobed.

TRIOCULAIRE, adj. (bot.) trilocular.

TRIOLOGIE, n. f. trilogy (series of three dramas).

TRIMBALER [trinbalé] v. a. ○ to drag about.

TRIMER, v. n. ○ to run *✓* about; to tire o.'s self.

TRIMESTRE, n. m. 1. (sing.) quarter (of a year), sing.; three-months, pl.; 2. quarter's money; 3. (school.) quarter.

Tous les —s, quarterly; every quarter. Par —, quarterly.

TRIMESTRIEL, LE, adj. quarterly.

TRIMÈTRE, n. m. (Lat. vers.) trimeter.

TRIMÈTRE, adj. (Lat. vers.) trimeter.

TRIN,
TRINE, adj. (astrol.) *trine*.
 — aspect, *trine*.
TRINGA, n. m. (orn.) *tringa*.
TRINGLE, n. f. 1. curtain-rod; 2. (arch.) *tringle*; 3. (tech.) rod; bar.
TRINGLER, v. a. (carp.) to line out.
TRINITAIRE, n. m. 1. *Trinitarian*;
 2. (rel. ord.) *Trinitarian*.
TRINITE, n. f. 1. *Trinity*; 2. *Trinity Sunday*.
 Dimanche, jour de la —, *Trinity Sunday*; herbe de la —, (bot.) *noble liver-wort*.
TRINÔME, n. m. (alg.) *trinomial*.
TRINQUER, v. n. to touch glasses (as a sign of friendship before drinking).
TRINQUET, n. m. (nav.) *fore mast* (in *Latine ships*).
TRINQUETTE, n. f. (nav.) *storm-jib*.
TRIO, n. m. 1. *triolet* (series of three); 2. (mus.) *trio*.
TRIOLET, n. m. 1. (lit.) *triolet*; 2. (mus.) *triolet*.
TRIOMPHAL [trionfal] E, adj. *triumphal*; *triumphant*.
TRIOMPHALEMENT [trionfalman] adv. *triumphantly*; *in triumph*.
TRIOMPHANT [trionfan] E, adj. 1. *triumphant*; 2. *pompous*; *haughty*.
 Joie — e, *triumphant joy*; *triumph*.
 D'un air —, d'une manière — e, *triumphantly*.
TRIOMPHA-TEUR [trionfateur] n. m.
TRICE, n. f. *triumpher*.
TRIOMPHA-TEUR [trionfateur] **TRICE**, adj. * *triumphant*.
TRIOMPHE [trionf] n. m. || § (sur, over) *triumph*.
 Dans le —, *in triumph*; de —, 1. of =; 2. *triumphal*; *triumphant*; en —, *in*; *triumphantly*.
TRIOMPHE [trionf] n. f. (cards) 1. *triumph*; 2. *trump*.
TRIOMPHER [trionfé] v. n. 1. || § (DE, over) to *triumph*; 2. § (DE) to *triumph (over)*; to *insult* (...).
 Qui triomphe partout, de tout, *all-triumphing*.
TRIPAILLE [tripa-y] n. f. O *garbage*.
TRIPARTI, E, adj. *tripartite*.
TRIPARTITE, adj. *tripartite*.
TRIPLE, n. f. —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) *tripe*, sing.
 — de velours, *imitation velvet*.
TRIPERIE [tripri] n. f. 1. *tripe-market*; 2. *tripe-shop*; 3. *tripe-stall*.
TRIPETTE, n. f. *small tripe*.
 Ne pas valoir —, *not to be worth a fig*.
TRIPHTONGUE [triftong] n. f. (gram.) *triphthong*.
 De —, (gram.) *triphthongal*.
TRIPHYLLE [trifal] adj. *triphylous*.
TRIPHER, adj. (falc.) *untamable*.
TRIPHER, n. m. *tripe-man*.
TRIPHERE, n. f. *tripe-woman*.
TRIPLE, adj. *treble*; *triple*; *three-fold*.
TRIPLE, n. m. *treble*.
TRIPLEMENT, n. m. *trebling*.
TRIPLEMENT, adv. *trebly*; *triply*.
TRIPLER, v. a. to *treble*; to *triple*.
TRIPLER, v. n. to *treble*; to *triple*.
TRIPLE, E, pa. p. 1. *trebled*; 2. (math.) *triplicate*.
TRIPPLICATA, n. m. *triplicate* (third copy).
TRIPPLICITE, n. f. *triplicity*.
TRIPLIQUE, n. f. + (law) (of the plain-tif) *surrebutter*.
 Faire une — +, to *put* ✓ in a =; to *surrebut*.
TRIPLIQUER, v. n. + (law) (of the plain-tif) to *put* ✓ in a *surrebutter*; (to *surrebut*).
TRIPOLI, n. m. *tripoli*; *rotten stone*; *polishing-slate*.
TRIPOLIR, v. a. to *polish with tri-poli*, *rotten stone*.
TRIPOT, n. m. 1. *gaming-house*; 2.

bad house; *house of ill-fame*; 3. + *tennis-court*.
 Le — comique, (b. s.) *company of players*.
TRIPOTAGE, n. m. 1. || *medley*; *mash*; *mishmash*; 2. § *medley*; *jumble*; 3. § *intrigue*; *underhand dealing*; 4. § *jobbing*.
TRIPOTER, v. n. (1. to *make* ✓ a *medley*; 2. § to *intrigue*; to *deal underhand*; 3. § to *job*.
TRIPOTER, v. a. (§ to *job*.
TRIPOT-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. § 1. *intriguer*; 2. *jobber*.
TRIPOTE, n. m. (gram.) *triptote*.
TRIQUE, n. f. *cudgel*; *stick*.
TRIQUE-BALLE, n. f., pl. —s, (artil.) *truck*.
TRIQUE-MADAME, n. f., pl. —, (bot.) *white stone-crop*.
TRIQUET, n. m. *tennis-bat*.
TRIQUETRAC [triktrak] n. m. + *pita-pat*.
TRIRÈGNE [trirènn-y] n. m. *tiara* (pope's *treble crown*).
TRIRÈME, n. f. (ant.) *trireme* (gal-ley).
TRISAÏEUL, n. m. *great-great-grand-father*.
TRISAÏEULE, n. f. *great-great-grand-mother*.
TRISECTION [triseksion] n. f. (did.) *tri-section*.
TRISMÉGISTE, adj. (myth.) *trismégistus*.
TRISMÉGISTE, n. m. (print.) *two lines double pica*.
TRISMUS [—muss] n. m. (med.) *trismus*; (locked, *lock jaw*.
 Atteint de —, qui a le —, (med.) *lock-ed-jawed*; *jaw-set*.
TRISSEMENT [trisman] n. m. (of swallows) *cry*.
TRISSYLLABE, adj. (gram.) *trisylla-bic*; *trisyllabical*.
TRISSYLLABE, n. m. (gram.) *trisyl-lable*.
TRISTE, adj. (DE, at) 1. *sad*; *melan-choly*; (dull; *sorrowful*; *sorry*; * *un-joyful*; * *unjoyous*; * *joyless*; * *cheerless*; 2. (de, to) *sad*; *melancholy*; *painful*; 3. *sad*; *unhappy*; *calamitous*; *depio-rable*; 4. *dull* (dark); *gloomy*; *dreary*; 5. *sad* (bad); *sorry*; *poor*; 6. (of the weather) *dull*.
 — comme un bonnet de nuit, (pers.) *as dull as ditch water*; — comme un enterrement, (th.) *as dull as ditch wa-ter*.
TRISTE, n. m. *sad*, *melancholy* thing.
 Du —, a =; les —s d'Ovides, (lit.) *Ovid's Tristia*.
TRISTEMENT, adv. 1. *sadly*; *melan-cholity*; *dully*; *joylessly*; *sorrowfully*; 2. *sadly* (badly); *sorribly*; *poorly*.
TRISTESSE, n. f. 1. *sadness*; *melan-choly*; (dullness; * *joylessness*; * *heart-heaviness*; 2. *dullness*; *dreariness*; *gloominess*.
 Se consumer de —, to *pine away*.
TRITON, n. m. (myth.) *Triton*.
TRITON, n. m. (mus.) *tritone*.
TRITOXIDE, n. m. (chem.) *tritoxyd*.
TRITURABLE, adj. (did.) *triturable*.
TRITURATION [—acion] n. f. (did.) *trituration*.
TRITURER, v. a. (did.) to *triturate*.
TRIVIR [trivirm] n. m. (Rom. hist.) *trivir*.
TRIVIRAL [trivirm] E, adj. (Rom. hist.) of the *trivirs*.
TRIVIRAT [trivirm] n. m. *trivirate*.
TRIVALVE, adj. (bot.) *trivalvular*; *three-valved*.
TRIVIAL, E, adj. 1. *trivial*; *vulgar*; *common*; 2. *trite*.
 [TRIVIAL is not used in the m. pl.]
TRIVIALEMENT [trivialman] adv. 1.

trivially; *vulgarly*; *commonly*; 2. *trite*.
TRIVIALITÉ, n. f. 1. *triviality*; *trivialness*; *vulgarity*; *commonness*; 2. *triteness*.
TROC, n. m. (exchange (of old things); *truck*; *chop*.
 — de gentilhomme, *exchange with-out money*. — pour —, *even-handed*.
 Donner en —, to *give* ✓ in =.
TROCART, TROIS-QUARTS, TROS-CART, n. m. (surg.) *trocarter*; *trochar*.
TROCHAIQUE [troka-ik] adj. (vers.) *trochaic*; *trochaical*.
TROCHAIQUE [troka-ik] n. m. (vers.) *trochaic*.
TROCHANTER [trokantèr] n. m. (anat.) *trochanter*.
TROCHÉE [troké] n. m. (vers.) *trochee*.
TROCHÉE [troché] n. m. (sing.) (agr.) *branches* (of a seedling), pl.
TROCHES, n. f. pl. (hunt.) *fumes*, sing.
TROCHET, n. m. + (hort.) *cluster* (of flowers, fruit).
TROCHILE, n. m. 1. (arch.) *trochilus*, 2. (orn.) *trochilus*.
TROCHISQUE, n. m. (pharm.) *tro-chiscus*.
TROCHURE, n. f. (hunt.) *surantler*.
TROÈNE, n. m. (bot.) (genus) *privet*.
TROGLODYTES, n. m. *trogodyte*.
TROGNE [tronny-y] n. f.) *full face*; *phiz*.
 — enluminée, rouge —, *red* =.
TROGNON [tronnyon] n. m. 1. (of fruit) *core*; 2. (of vegetables) *stump*; 3.) *maid*; *lass*.
 — de navet, *turnip-top*.
TROIS, adj. 1. *three*; 2. *third*.
 — fois, *three times*; *thrice*. À — pieds, qui a — pieds, *tripedal*; à — temps, (mus.) *triple time*; de — ans en — ans, tous les — ans, *triennially*; en — parties, (mus.) *tripartite*. Disposé — par —, 1. *arranged* = *by* =; 2. (bot.) *ternal*.
TROIS, n. m. 1. *three*; 2. (cards) *three*; 3. (dice) *three*.
 Règle de —, (arith.) *rule of three*; *golden rule*.
TROISIÈME, adj. *third*.
 De — ordre, (geog.) (of mountains) *tertiary*.
TROISIÈME, n. m. 1. *third*; 2. (of houses) *third floor*, *story*.
 Au —, on the *third floor*.
TROISIÈME, n. f. (school.) *third class*.
 En —, in the =.
TROISIÈMEMENT, adv. *thirdly*.
TROIS-MÂTS, n. m., pl. —, (nav.) *three-master*.
TROIS-QUARTS, n. m. (surg.) V. **TROCART**.
TROLER, v. a. to *lead* ✓, to *drag* about.
TROLER, v. n.) to *troll*; to *gad* about; to *traipse* about.
TROLLE, n. f. (hunt.) *trolling*.
 Aller à la —, to *go* ✓ =.
TROLLE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *globe-flower*.
 — globuleuse, — d'Europe, =.
TROMBE [tronb] n. f. 1. (phys.) *water-spout*; 2. (hydr.) *water-blowing machine*.
TROMBONE [tronbon] n. m. (mus.) *trombone*.
TROMPE [tronp] n. f. 1. *hunting-horn*; *horn*; 2. *trumpet*; 3. *Jew's harp*; 4. (of elephants) *proboscis*; *trunk*; 5. (of insects) *proboscis*; *trunk*; 6. (arch.) *overhanging*; *gathering over*.
 — d'Eustache, (anat.) *Eustachian tube*; — de Fallope, de la matrice, (anat.) *Fallopian tube*. Publier à son de —, 1. to *proclaim* by sound of *trumpet*; 2. § to *trumpet* (divulge).
TROMPE-L'ŒIL, n. m., pl. —, (paint.) *still life deception*.
TROMPER [tronpé] v. a. 1. || § to *de-*

aire: 2. || (pers.) to deceive; to cheat; to impose on, upon; (to dupe: (to take \sqrt{in} : 3. || § to beguile; 4. § to delude; 5. § to betray; 6. § to juggle; 7. to elude (the law).
3. — ses peines, le temps, to beguile 'os ains, time.

Facile à —, (V. senses) 1. deceivable; 2. deludable; sujet à être trompé, liable to deception; qu'on ne peut —, indeceivable. Personne qui trompe, — deceive; 2. cheat; 3. betray; elui, celle qui m'a trompé, my betrayer.

SE TROMPER, pr. v. 1. (DE, in) to mistake; to be mistaken; to err; (to take \sqrt{a} mistake; (to be out; 2. SUN, ...) to mistake $\sqrt{(...)}$; to be mistaken (in); to make \sqrt{a} mistake (in) — bien, fort, to be greatly mistaken; to make \sqrt{a} great mistake; — grossièrement, to be grossly mistaken; (to take \sqrt{a} gross mistake. — d'adresse, 'homme, to mistake \sqrt{o} 's man. Si je m'en trompe, if I am not mistaken; if I mistake not.

TROMPERIE [tronpri] n. f. 1. deceit; imposition; guile; (cheating; 2. heat (action).

Sans —, (V. senses) deceitless; guileless.

TROMPETER [tronpté] v. a. 1. to publish by sound of trumpet; 2. to rumpet (divulge).

TROMPETER [tronpté] v. n. (of eagles) to scream.

TROMPETEUR [tronpteur] n. m. (anat.) uccinator.

TROMPETTE [tronpèti] n. f. 1. trumpet (instrument); 2. § trumpeter (person who publishes news); 3. (conch.) rumpet-shell.

La — héroïque, epic, heroic poetry; — parlante, § speaking trumpet; la — acrée, sacred poetry. En —, trumpet-shaped. Donner, jouer de la —, to rumpet; emboucher la — §, (of poets) to soar; sonner de la —, to sound the rumpet.

TROMPETTE [tronpèti] n. m. (pers.) rumpeter; trumpet.

Être bon cheval de —, §) not to be easily alarmed.

TROMPEUR [tronpeur] SE, adj. 1. pers.: deceitful; 2. § (th.) deceitful;ceptive; fallacious; 3. § beguiling; 4. delusive.

Apparence trompeuse, fallacious appearance; déceit; caractère —, (th.) deceitfulness.

TROMPEUR-R [tronpeur] n. m. SE, n. f. || § deceiver; 2. § cheat (person); 3. deluder; 4. § beguiler; 5. § betrayer. TROMPILLON [tronpi-yon] n. m. arch.) slight overhanging.

TRONC [tron] n. m. 1. trunk (principal body); 2. poor's box; charity-box; (pers.) trunk; 4. (of trees) trunk; timber; stock; 5. (anat.) trunk; 6. arch.) trunk; 7. (arch.) (of columns) broken shaft; 8. (bot.) arboreal stem; (geom.) frustum.

— de cône, conic, conoidal frustum; = of a cone; — des pauvres, poor's box; charity-box; — de pyramide, = of a pyramid.

TRONCHET, n. m. (tech.) block.

TRONÇON, n. m. 1. fragment; broken-piece; 2. (of fish) piece (longer than broad); 3. stump; 4. (rail.) portion, piece of a line.

Plein de —s, stumpy. Ne laisser qu'un — de, (V. senses) to stump.

TRONÇONNER, v. a. 1. to cut \sqrt{in} , into fragments; 2. to cut \sqrt{into} pieces longer than broad; to cut \sqrt{up} .

TRÔNE, n. m. 1. || § throne; 2. —s, pl.) (theol.) thrones, pl.

— épiscopal, d'évêque, episcopal, bishop's throne. Discours du —, speech from the —; salledu —, presence-chamber; presence-room. Sans —, throne-

less; without a =. Monter au —, to ascend the —; placer sur le —, to place on the —; to throne.

TRONQUER, v. a. 1. || § to mutilate; to maim; 2. (did.) to detruncate; to truncate.

TRONQUÉ, E, pa. p. 1. || § mutilated; maimed; 2. (arts) truncated; 3. (bot.) truncate.

Cône —, conic; truncated cone; conoidal frustum; frustum of a cone; pyramide —e, frustum of a pyramid.

TROP [trô] adv. 1. (absol.) too much, sing.; too many, pl.; 2. (followed by a noun) (DE, ...) too much, sing.; too many, pl.; 3. (followed by an adjective or adverb) too; 4. (followed by a past participle) too much; 5. (comp.) over.

1. Boire —, to drink too much; en voilà —, that is too much, too many; c'est — exiger de q. u., it is requiring too much of a o. 2. Avoir bu — de vin, to have drunk too much wine; — de pommes, too many apples. 3. — riche, too rich; — lentement, too slowly; — peu, too little. 4. Avoir — bu, to have drunk too much.

De —, 1. too much, sing.; too many, pl.; 2. (pers.) in the way; par —, (b. s.) 1. too; 2. too much; pas —, 1. not too much, sing; not too many, pl.; 2. not over and above; rien de —, — est trop, enough is as good as a feast.

[TROP followed by a noun is followed by de (V. Ex. 2); preceding a relative pr. it often requires the subj.; it follows verbs in simple tenses, it precedes, or follows them in the infinitive mood; in compound tenses it is placed between the aux. and the pa. p. when it has no regimen (V. Ex. 2, 4).]

TROP [trô] n. m. 1. excess; 2. exuberance.

TROPE, n. m. (rhet.) trope.

TROPHEE, n. m. 1. || § trophy; 2. (arch.) trophy.

Chargé, décoré, orné de —s, trophied. Faire — de q. ch., to glory in a th.; to take \sqrt{a} pride in a. th.

TROPICAL, E, adj. (did.) tropical.

TROPIQUE, n. m. (geogr., astr.) tropic.

Particulier au —, tropical; peculiar to the tropic. Oiseau du —, (orn.) tropical-bird. Du —, tropical.

TROPIQUE, adj. 1. (of plants) tropical; 2. (of years) tropical.

TROPOLOGIQUE, adj. § (rhet.) tropological.

TROP-PLEIN [troplin] n. m. 1. || over-flow; 2. § overplus; 3. (tech.) waste.

Tuyau du —, (tech.) waste-pipe.

TROQUER, v. a. (CONTRE, for) (to exchange; to give \sqrt{in} exchange; to change; to barter; to truck;) to chop;) to chop and change.

— son cheval borgne contre un aveugle, to change for the worse.

TROQUEUR-R, n. m. SE, n. f. barterer; trafficker;) trucker.

— de bénéfices, chop-church.

TROSCAR, n. m. V. TROCART.

TROT, n. m. (of horses) trot.

Grand —, full =; petit —, gentle =; jog, dog =. Cheval de —, trotter. Au —, a =; au grand —, at full =; on a full =; au petit —, at a slow =. Aller au — §, to trot; avoir le — §, to trot; descendre au —, to trot down; entrer au —, to trot in; mettre au —, to bring \sqrt{to} a =; se mettre au —, to begin \sqrt{to} trot; monter au —, to trot up; sortir au —, to trot out.

TROTTE, n. f. (distance; way; walk; (run).

TROTTE-CHEMIN, n. m., pl. —, (orn.) V. TRAQUET.

TROTTE-MENU, adj. m. § slow-trotting.

TROTTER, v. n. 1. || (of animals) to trot; 2. § (pers.) to trot (walk a great deal); 3. § (pers.) to run \sqrt{about} ; to go \sqrt{about} ; 4. § (th.) to run \sqrt{in} o's head; 5. § § to follow fast.

4. Cette idée lui trotte dans, par la tête, that idea runs in his head.

— à l'anglaise, (man.) to rise \sqrt{on} o's stirrups; — à la française, to go \sqrt{a} jog trot. On entendrait — une souris, one could hear a pin drop.

TROTTERIE [trotri] n. f. § excursion; journey; jaunt; trip.

TROTTEUR, n. m. trotter.

TROTT-IER, IERE, adj. 1. fond of walking; 2. § fond of change.

TROTTIN, n. m.) errand-boy; trot-

ter.

Avoir foi à saint —, to like walking about instead of going to church.

TROTTEUR, v. n. 1. (man.) to go \sqrt{a} jog trot; 2. § (pers.) to amble.

TROTTOIR, n. m. 1. foot-path; foot-way; 2. (of streets) pavement.

Être sur le —, 1. (pers.) to be in the high road to fortune; 2. (th.) to be in a fair way; mettre sur le — §, to put \sqrt{to} the test.

TROU, n. m. (A, in) 1. || hole; 2. || gap; 3. || orifice; 4. § hole (very small place); 5. (of bottles) orifice; mouth; 6. (anat.) foramen; 7. (anat.) orifice; gap; 8. (tennis) hazard.

— de la serrure, key-hole. N'avoir rien vu que par le — d'une bouteille, to have seen nothing of the world; boucher un —, 1. || to stop a =; 2. || § to stop a gap; 3. § to pay \sqrt{a} debt; faire un — à, (V. senses) to make \sqrt{a} hole, gap in; mettre la pièce à côté du —, to put \sqrt{the} plaster beside the sore; faire mettre q. u. dans un —, un — de souris, to make \sqrt{a} o. tremble in o's presence; to make \sqrt{a} o. shrink into nothing.

TROUBADOUR, n. m. Troubadour (poet of the South of France and of certain parts of Spain and Italy in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries).

TROUBLE, adj. 1. || (of liquids) turbid; muddy; thick; troubled; 2. (of the air) not clear; 3. (of glass) dim; dull; 4. (of the sight) dim; dull; 5. (of the weather) overcast; cloudy; dull.

Pêcher en eau —, (V. PÊCHER); voir —, to be dim-sighted, dull-sighted.

TROUBLE, n. m. 1. || disturbance; agitation; 2. § disturbance; confusion; agitation; trouble; 3 § —s, pl.) disturbances, pl.; disorder, sing.; troubles, pl.; commotion, sing.; broils, pl.; 4. § uneasiness; perturbation; trouble; 5. § misunderstanding; dissension; disagreement; 6. (law) disturbance.

Apporter, mettre, porter le —, du — dans, to occasion, to raise, to create a disturbance in; to disturb; éprouver, sentir du —, to be agitated, troubled, confused; éteindre des —s, to quell, to appease disturbances, a disturbance; exciter des —s, to raise commotions; to create disturbances; to agitate; produire du —, to make \sqrt{a} disturbance.

TROUBLE, n. f. (fish.) hoop-net (large).

TROUBLEAU, n. m. (fish.) hoop-net (small).

TROUBLE-FÊTE, n. m., pl. —, disturber of felicity; (mar-joy).

TROUBLER, v. a. 1. || to disturb (liquids); to render, to make turbid \sqrt{thick} , muddy;) to muddle; 2. || to disturb; to agitate; 3. || to turn (render liquids sour); 4. § (A, of) to disorder; to disturb; 5. § to disturb; to disquiet; to trouble; 6. § to disturb; to discompose; to ruffle; to flurry; 7. § to unsettle; 8. § to annoy; 9. § to disturb; to confuse; to disconcert; to put \sqrt{out} ; 10. § to confuse; to confound; (to muddle; 11. § to destroy the harmony of; to bring $\sqrt{discord}$, strife into; 12. to dim (the sight); to dull; to render confused.

1. — l'eau, to disturb water. 2. La tempête trouble les airs, the storm disturbs, agitates the air. 3. Le tonnerre a troublé le vin, le lait, the thunder has turned the wine, milk. 4. — la digestion, to disorder, to disturb the digestion;

la raison à q. u., to disorder, to disturb a. o.'s reason. 5. — un pays, un peuple, to disturb, to disquiet, to trouble a country, a people.

TROUBLE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **TROUBLER**) 1. || (of liquids) *disturbed*; *turbid*; *thick*; *muddy*; 2. || *disturbed*; *disquieted*; *perturbed*. Non —, 1. || *undisturbed*; 2. || *unturbed*; 3. || *undisturbed*; 4. || *unagitated*; 5. || *undisordered*; 6. || *untroubled*; 7. || *unannoyed*; 8. || *unconfused*; 9. || *unruined*.

SE TROUBLER, pr. v. (V. senses of **TROUBLER**) 1. || (of liquids) *to become* √, *to get* √, *to grow* √ *turbid*, *thick*, *muddy*; 2. || *to become* √, *to get* √ *disturbed*, *agitated*; 3. || *to turn*; *to sour*; 4. || *to unsettle*; 5. || *to turn*; *to be* *giddy*; 6. || (pers.) *to become* √ *confused*, *disconcerted*; 7. || (of the air) *to become* √, *(to get)* √ *foggy*, *thick*; 8. || (of the sight) *to become* √ *confused*, *dim*; 9. || (of the weather) *to become* √, *(to get)* √ *overcast*, *cloudy*.

TROUÉE, n. f. 1. *opening* (in a wood); 2. *large hole* (in a hedge).

TROUER, v. a. 1. *to make* √ *a hole in*; 2. *to perforate*; *to bore a hole in*; 3. (tech.) *to hole*.

TROUÉ, E, pa. p. 1. *with a hole in*; 2. *with holes in*; *full of holes*.

SE TROUER, pr. v. *to have a hole*.

TROU-MADAME, n. m. †, pl. **TROUS-MADAME**, *pigeon-hole* (game).

TROUPE, n. f. 1. *troop*; *multitude*; *number*; 2. (pers.) *band* (certain number); 3. (pers.) *knot* (small number); 4. (b. s.) *set*; *crew*; *gang*; 5. (of animals) *flock*; *herd*; 6. (of certain animals) *bevy*; 7. (of players) *company*; *troop*; 8. —s, (pl.) *troops*, *pl.*; *soldiery*, *sing.*; 9. (mil.) *troop*.

— *ambulante*, (of players) *strolling company*; —s *régulières*, (mil.) *regulars*, *pl.* *Chef de —*, (b. s.) *leader of a gang*; *vaisseau transport de —*, *troopship*. En —, (V. senses) 1. *in companies*; 2. *in flocks*; *in herds*; 3. (nat. hist.) *gregarious*; *par —s*, (nat. hist.) *gregariously*. Vivre en —s, (nat. hist.) *to be gregarious*. Qui vit en —s, (nat. hist.) *gregarious*.

TROUPEAU, n. m. 1. (of small animals, of birds, fowls) *flock*; 2. (of large animals) *herd*; 3. || (of animals driven together) *drove*; 4. || *flock of sheep*; *flock*; 5. || (pers.) *flock*; 6. || (b. s.) (pers.) *herd*; *drove*.

Aller par —s, 1. *to flock*; 2. *to herd*.

TROUPIER, n. m. (soldier).

Vieux —, *old campaigner*.

TROUSQUIN, n. m. (tech.) *beam-compass*.

TROUSSE, n. f. 1. *bundle*; 2. *truss*; 3. † —s, (pl.) *breeches* (worn by pages); *pl.*; 4. † *quiver*; 5. (of barbers) *case*; 6. (of surgeons) *case of surgical instruments*.

Aux —s de q. u., 1. *at o.'s heels*; 2. *in pursuit of a. o.*; en —s, *behind* (a. o. on a horse). Être aux —s de q. u., *to be at o.'s —s*.

TROUSSEAU, n. m. 1. † *small bundle*; 2. (of keys) *bunch*; 3. (pers.) *outfit*; 4. (of ladies about to be married) "*trousseau*"; 5. (anat.) *fasciculus*.

Donner, fournir un — à, *to fit out*; faire le — de, 1. *to fit* (a. o.) *out*; 2. *to supply* (a young lady) *with her "trousseau"*.

TROUSSE-COL, n. m., pl. —, (orn.) *wry-neck*.

TROUSSE-ÉTRIERS, n. m., pl. —, *stirrup-leather*.

TROUSSE-PETE, n. f., pl. —, (b. s.) *jade*; *hussy*; *baggage*.

TROUSSE-QUEUE, n. m., pl. —, (man.) *tail-case*.

— de cuir, *tail-leather*.

TROUSSEQUIN [trouskin] n. m. (sad.) *cattle*.

TROUSSER, v. a. 1. || *to tuck up*; 2. || *to turn up*; 3. || *to tie up*; 4. || (with a pin) *to pin up*; 5. || *to truss* (poultry); 6. || *(to) despatch* (business); *to expedite*; 7. || *(to) carry off* (kill).

TROUSSE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **TROUSSER**.

Bien —, (V. senses of **TROUSSER**) (|| 1. *well-made*; 2. *well-set*; 3. (pers.) *dapper*; 4. *neat*; *pretty*; 5. *nice* (good).

SE TROUSSER, pr. v. || *to tuck up o.'s clothes*.

TROUSSIS, n. m. *part tucked up*.

Faire un —, || 1. *to tuck up*; 2. *to turn up*; 3. *to tie up*; 4. *to pin up*.

TROUVABLE, adj. *to be found*; *findable*.

TROUVAILLE [trouvâ-y'] n. f. 1. *thing found*; 2. *godsend*.

Faire une —, 1. *to find* √ *something*; 2. *to have a godsend*.

TROUVER, v. a. 1. || *to find* √; 2. || *to discover*; *to find* √; *to find* √ *out*; 3. || (b. s.) *to detect*; *to find* √ *out*; 4. || *to meet* √; *to receive*; 5. || *to meet* √; *to meet* √ *with*; *to chance to meet*; *to light on*; (|| *to fall* √ *on*; (|| *to come* √ *across*; 6. || *to find* √; *to deem*; *to judge*; *to think* √; 7. || *to like*; *to find* √.

7. Comment avez-vous trouvé cela? *how did you like that*.

— bon, 1. *to like*; 2. *to deem*, *to think* √ *good*; — mauvais, 1. *to dislike*; 2. *to deem*, *to think* √ *bad*; 3. *to take* √ *amiss*. — q. u. en son chemin, *to find* √ *a. o. in o.'s way* (as an obstacle); — avec grande peine, (V. senses) *to hammer out*. À —, (V. senses) 1. *unfound*; (|| *not yet found*; 2. *undiscovered*. Avoir été trouvé sur un chou, *to have bred in a hedge*; aller —, *to go* √ *to* (o. a.); croire — la pie au nid, *to find* √ *a mare's nest*; venir —, *to come* √ *to* (a. o.). Où avez-vous trouvé cela? (V. senses) *what put that into your head?*

TROUVÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of **TROUVER**) (of terms, words) *felicitous*; *happy*.

Enfant —, *foundling*.

SE TROUVER, pr. v. || 1. *to find* √ *o.'s self*; *to be*; 2. *to be present*; *to be*; (|| *to be by*; 3. *to stand* √; *to be*; 4. *to sit* √; *to be*; 5. *to lie* √; *to be*; 6. *to find* √ *o.'s self* (in health); *to feel* √ *o.'s self*; *to be*; 7. *to prove* (be); *to be found* *to be*; (|| *to turn out*; 8. (th.) *to happen*; *to chance to be*; *to lie* √ *in o.'s way*; 9. (impers.) *to happen*; *to chance*.

— avec q. u., *to meet* √ *with a. o.*; *to happen*, *to chance to meet a. o.*; — bien, (V. BIEN); — debout, *to stand* √; — être, *to prove*; (|| *to turn out*; — mal, (V. MAL); ne pas — comme d'ordinaire, *not to feel* √ *as usual*; il se trouve, (impers.) 1. *there is*; 2. *there happens*. chances to be; 3. (que) *it happens*, *it chances* (that); 4. *it proves*; *it turns out*.

TROUVÈRE, **TROUVEUR**, n. m. *Trouvère* (old poet of the North of France, especially of Picardy).

TRU, n. m. † *tax*.

TRUAND, n. m. E, n. f. † *vagrant*.

TRUANDAILLE [—dâ-y'] n. f. † *(sing.) vagrants*, *pl.*

TRUANDER, v. n. † *to wander*; *to ramble*; *to rove*.

TRUANDERIE [—dri] n. f. † *vagrancy*.

TRUBLE, n. f. (fish.) *hoop-net*.

TRUCHEMAN [truchman]

TRUCHEMENT [truchman] n. m. 1. || *interpreter*; 2. || (in the East) *dragon*; *dragon*.

TRUCHER, v. n. † *to beg* (from indolence).

TRUCHEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. † *beggar*.

TRUCK, n. m. (rail.) *truck*.

TRUELLE, n. f. 1. (of masons) *trowel*, 2. *fish-slice*.

Aimer la —, *to be fond of building*.

TRUELLEE, n. f. *trowel full*.

TRUFFE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *truffle*. — comestible, commune, (species) =.

TRUFFER, v. a. *to stuff with truffles*.

TRUFFIERE, n. f. *truffle-ground*.

TRUFFIER, n. m. (bot.) *privet*.

TRUIE, n. f. (mam.) *sow*.

TRUITE, n. f. (ich.) *trout*.

— saumonée, *salmon-trout*. Vivier à —s, *trout-stream*. Des —s, (ich.) *trout*.

TRUITÉ, E, adj. 1. (of dogs, horses) *trout-coloured*; 2. (of porcelain) *spotted*.

TRULLISATION [trulizâcion] n. f. (arch.) *trowelling*.

TRUMEAU, n. m. 1. (arch.) *pier*; 2. (build.) *abutting pier*; 3. *pier-glass*.

TRUMEAU, n. m. (butch.) *leg of beef*; *leg*.

TRUSQUIN, n. m. (tech.) *beam-compass*.

TSAR, n. m. V. CZAR.

TU, pron. (personal) (objective Te; objective Toi) 1. *thou*; 2. *you*.

Être à — et à toi avec q. u., *to say* √ *thou and thee to a. o.*; *to thou a. o.*

[Tu is used for you among near relations, very intimate friends and school-fellows; it is also employed poetically.]

TUABLE, adj. (|| *fit to be killed*).

TUAGE, n. m. 1. *killing* (of animals); *slaughter*; 2. *killing* (price).

TUANT, E, adj. 1. *killing* (fatiguing); 2. *most tiresome*, *tedious*, *wearisome*.

Être —, (V. senses) || *to be* =; *to be a mortal bore*.

TU-AUTEM [tu-antém] n. m. (essential point; difficulty; rub).

TUBE, n. m. 1. *tube*; 2. (anat.) *duct*; 3. (bot.) *tube*; 4. (zool.) *duct*; *tube*.

— alimentaire, *alimentary duct*; — atmosphérique, (rail.) *vacuum-pipe*. En —, (bot.) *tubular*. — à air, (mach.) *air-holder*.

TUBÉFORME, adj. (did.) *trumpet-shaped*.

TUBER, v. a. (tech.) *to tube*.

TUBERCULE, n. m. 1. *tubercle*; 2. (bot.) *tubercle*; *tuber*; 3. (med.) *tubercle*.

—s *mésentériques*, (med.) *tubercles of the mesentery*.

TUBERCULE, E, adj. (med.) *tubercled*.

TUBERCULEU-X [—leu] SE, adj. 1. *tubercular*; *tuberculous*; 2. (bot.) *tubercular*; *tuberculous*; *grained*; 3. (med.) *tubercled*; *tubercular*; *tuberculous*.

TUBEREU-X [—reu] SE, adj. (bot.) *tuberous*.

TUBEREUSE [—reuz] n. f. (bot.) (genus) *tuberose*.

TUBERIFÈRE, **TUBERIFORME**, adj. (bot.) *tubular*, *tuberous*.

TUBEROSITE, n. f. (anat.) *tuberosity*.

TUBULAIRE, adj. 1. *tubular*; 2. (bot.) *tubular*.

TUBULE, n. m. (did.) *tubule* (small tube).

TUBULE, E, adj. 1. *tubular*; *tubulated*; *tubulous*; 2. (bot.) *tubular*; *tubulated*; *tubulous*.

TUBULEU-X [—leu] SE, adj. 1. *tubulated*; *tubulous*; 2. (bot.) *tubulated*, *tubulous*.

TUBULURE, n. f. 1. *tube* (small and natural); 2. (chem.) *tubulure*.

TUDESQUE, adj. 1. (of language) *Germanic*; *Teutonic*; 2. || *inelegant*; *unrefined*; *rough*; *coarse*.

TUDESQUE, n. m. *Germanic*; *Teutonic* (language).

TUDIEU, int. † *zounds!* *sblood*.

TUE-CHIEN, n. m. 1. (bot.) *meadow-saffron*; 2. (dog-bane) *dog's bane*.

TUER [tue] v. a. 1. || *to slay*; *to kill*; 2. || *to slay* √; *to slaughter*; 3. || (to

make $\sqrt{}$ away with (kill a. o. by unfair means); 4. \parallel to kill (animals); to slaughter; 5. \S to kill; to tire to death; 6. \S to destroy; (to take $\sqrt{}$ away; 7. \S to beguile (time); to while away; (to kill).

TUE, E, pa. p. V. senses of TUE.

Non —, (V. senses of TUE) *unslain; unslaughtered*.

SE TUE, pr. v. 1. \parallel to kill o.'s self; to commit suicide, self-murder; to lay $\sqrt{}$ violent hands on o.'s self; (to make $\sqrt{}$ away with o.'s self; 2. \parallel to kill each other; 3. \S to kill o.'s self (take much trouble).

TUER [tue] v. n. 1. \parallel \S to kill; 2. (of butchers) to kill.

TUERIE [turi] n. f. 1. slaughter; carnage; massacre; butchery; 2. slaughter-house.

TUE-TÊTE (À) adv. (of speaking, quarrelling) with all o.'s might; as loud as one can.

TUEUR [tu-eur] n. m. killer; slayer; man-killer.

— de gens, Hector;) bully.

TUF, n. m. (min.) tuf; tufa.

Pierre de —, tufa-stone. Rencontrer le —, to see $\sqrt{}$ the bottom (of a. o.).

TUFACE, E, adj. (min.) tufaceous.

TUFFEAU, n. m. tuf; tufa.

TUF-IER, IERE, adj. of the nature of tuf, tufa.

TUILE, n. f. 1. tile; 2. —s, (pl.) tiling, sing.

— cassée, broken tile; — faitière, hip, ridge =; crest-, cress-; — flamande, pan =; — plate, plane =; — réfractaire, fire-; — aqueduc, gutter =; — en S, pantile. Couvreur en —s, tiler; fabrication de —s, (a. & m.) = making; =-work. Couvrir de, en —s, to tile; enlever, ôter les —s (de), to untile.

TUILEAU, n. m. broken tile.

TUILERIE [tuilri] n. f. 1. (sing.) tile-fields; tile-works, pl.; 2. —s, (pl.) Tuileries (palace in Paris), pl.

TUILIER, n. m. tile-maker.

TULIPE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) tulip.

— penchée, variegated =.

TULPIER, n. m. (bot.) (genus) tulip-tree.

TULIE, n. m. (a. & m.) net; single press-point; press-point.

— anglais, double press-point; — Mecklin, warp-lace. — à pois, spotted net; — de soie, silk net; plain blond.

TULLISTE, n. m. (a. & m.) net-maker.

TUMÉFACTION [—fakcion] n. f. (med., surg.) tumefaction.

TUMÉFIER, v. a. (med., surg.) to tumefy.

SE TUMÉFIER, pr. v. (med., surg.) to tumefy.

TUMEUR, n. f. 1. (med.) tumour; 2. —s, (pl.) (veter.) warbles, pl.

— enkystée, (med.) encysted tumour; (wen, À —, (med.) tumoured.

TUMULAIRE, adj. of a grave.

Pierre —, tomb-stone; head-stone. Sans pierre —, without a tomb-stone; tombless.

TUMULTE, n. m. 1. tumult; 2. uproar; 3. (hubbub).

Grand —, 1. great =; 2. great, loud uproar. En —, 1. in a tumult; 2. tumultuously. Faire du —, to make $\sqrt{}$ a =; se lever en —, to tumult.

TUMULTUAIRE, adj. tumultuary.

TUMULTUAIREMENT [tumultuairman] adv. tumultuarily.

TUMULTUEUSEMENT [—euzman] adv. \parallel tumultuously.

TUMULTUEUX [—eù] SE, adj. \parallel 1. tumultuous; 2. riotous.

Caractère —, disposition tumultueuse, 1. tumultuousness; 2. riotousness.

TUMULUS [—luss] n. m. (ant.) tumulus; barrow.

TUNIQUE, n. f. 1. (of the eye) tunic; 2. (of onions) coat; 3. (anat.) tunic; coat; film; 4. (anat.) (of the stomach) wall; coat; 5. (bot.) tunic; 6. (church) tunic.

Couvrir d'une —, (V. senses) to film (the eyes).

TUNIQUE, E, adj. (bot.) tunicated.

TUNNEL, n. m. (engin.) 1. tunnel; 2. —s, (pl.) tunnelling, sing.

Construction de —s, tunnelling; puits de —, tunnel-shaft, —pit. Construire, faire un — à, to tunnel.

TUORBE, n. m. (mus.) theorbo; arch-lute.

TURBAN, n. m. turban.

En —, in a =; turbaned. Coiffé du —, turbaned.

TURBINE, E, adj. (did.) turbinate; turbinate; top-shaped.

TURBINITE, n. f. (conch.) turbinite; turbite.

TURBITH, n. m. (pharm.) turbith; turpeth.

— bâtard, faux, de montagne, (bot.) broad-leaved laser-wort; deadly carrot; — minéral, (chem.) turbith-mineral; — végétal, (pharm.) turbith-root. Liseron —, (bot.) turbith-root.

TURBOT, n. m. (ich.) (species) turbot.

TURBOTIERE, n. f. turbot-kettle.

TURBOTIN, n. m. (ich.) young turbot.

TURBULEMMENT [turbulaman] adv. \pm turbulently.

TURBULENCE, n. f. 1. turbulence; 2. (of children) wildness.

TURBULENT, E, adj. 1. turbulent; 2. (of children) wild.

D'une manière —e, 1. turbulently; 2. wildly.

TURC, n. m. 1. Turk (native of Turkey); 2. Turk (cruel man); 3. Turk (language); 4. (helm.) wood-worm.

Traiter q. u. de — à More, to treat a. o. like a Turk.

TUR-C, QUE, adj. Turkish.

À la turque, 1. in the = fashion; 2. like a Turk (cruelly).

TURCISME, n. m. Turcism (religion of the Turks).

TURELURE [turlur] n. f. tol de rol (burden of a song).

C'est toujours la même — \S , it is the same thing over again.

TURGESCENCE, n. f. (did.) turgescence; turgescency; turgidness; tumidness.

TURGESCENT, E, adj. (did.) turgid.

TURLUPIN, n. m. maker of conundrums; turlupin +; turluru +.

TURLUPINADE, n. f. conundrum.

Faire une —, to make $\sqrt{}$ a =.

TURLUPINER, v. n. to make $\sqrt{}$ conundrums.

TURLUPINER, v. a. to make $\sqrt{}$ conundrums on (a. o.).

TURLUT, n. m. (orn.) tillark.

TURLUTINE, n. f. + V. SERINETTE.

TURLUTUTU, int. hush! hush! hush!

TURNÈPS [turnèps] n. m. (bot.) field turnip.

TURPITUDE, n. f. turpitude; baseness; evilness.

TURQUETTE, n. f. (bot.) rupture-wort.

TURQUIN, E, adj. (of blue) dark.

TURQUOISE, n. f. turkois; turquoise.

TUSSILAGE, n. m. (bot.) 1. horse-foot; 2. (genus) colt's-foot.

— pas-d'âne, colt's-foot.

TUTELAIRE, adj. \parallel \S tutelary; tutelary.

TUTELLE, n. f. 1. \parallel \S tutelage; 2. \S protection; 3. (law) guardianship; wardship; 4. (law) (of entails) protec-

torship; 5. (law) (of lunatics) commitment; 6. (Rom. law) tutorage.

— officieuse, (law) guardianship of a minor whom the guardian intends to adopt. Droit de —, wardship. Être en —, 1. \parallel to be a minor; not to be of age; 2. \S not to be o.'s own master; être hors de —, to be of age.

TUTEUR, n. m. 1. (hort.) prop; 2. (law) guardian (man); 3. (law) (of entails) protector; 4. (law) (of lunatics) committee; 5. (Rom. law) tutor.

— onéraire, (law) acting guardian; subrogé —, (law) (V. SUBROGÉ).

ad hoc, 1. = appointed for a special purpose; 2. next friend. N'avoir pas besoin de —, to be a sharp shrewd person; mettre un — à, (hort.) to prop.

TUTIE, n. f. (chem.) tutty.

TUTOIEMENT [tutoiman] n. m. saying thou and thee (to a. o.); theing-and-thouing.

TUTOYER [tutoi-ye] v. a. to say $\sqrt{}$ thou and thee to (a. o.); to thee-and-thou.

SE TUTOYER, pr. v. to say $\sqrt{}$ thou and thee to each other; to thee-and-thou each other.

TUTRICE, n. f. guardian (woman).

TUYAU [tui-yô] n. m. 1. pipe (tube for various purposes); 2. (of bellows) nozzle; 3. (of chimneys) tunnel; funnel; shaft; flue; 4. (of candlesticks) nozzle; 5. (of corn) stalk; 6. (of feathers) stalk; stem; 7. (of organs) pipe; 8. (of pens, quills) barrel; 9. (of tobacco-pipes) shank; 10. (mach.) pipe; spout; 11. (tech.) pipe.

— aspirant, suction pipe; — atmosphérique, (rail.) vacuum =; — coudé, kneed =; — courbe, bend =; — courbe d'un quart de cercle, quadrant =; — élastique, (tech.) hose; — principal, 1. leading, main =; 2. (for gas) public main. — d'apport, de communication de la vapeur, (st.-eng.) steam =; — d'aspiration, suction =; — de cheminée, 1. chimney flue, shaft, stalk; 2. (build.) chimney-neck; — de conduite, delivery =; — de décharge, 1. discharging =; 2. (tech.) spout; — de dégagement de la vapeur, waste steam =; — d'échappement de vapeur, (st.-eng.) blast =; — à emboîtement, socket =; — d'embranchement, branch =; — de prise de vapeur, (st.-eng.) steam =; — de trop-plein, waste =; — en forme de S, S, ess =; — à vapeur, steam =; — à vent, wind-bore. À — ... -pipé.

TUYÈRE [tui-yèr] n. f. (tech.) blast-pipe; blast-pipe; teucel; tue-iron.

TUYOTERIE [tui-yotri] n. f. 1. system of pipes; 2. pipe-store; 3. pipe-trade.

TYMPAN [tinpan] n. m. 1. (anat.) (of the ear) tympan; tympanum; (ear-drum; (drum; 2. (arch.) tympan; 3. (engin.) (of bridges) spandrel; 4. (join.) tympan; 5. (mach.) tympan; tympanum; 6. (print.) tympan.

TYMPANISER [tinpanize] v. a. (to) weigh against; to cry down.

TYMPANITE [tinpanitt] n. f. 1. (med.) tympanite; tympany; 2. (veter.) wind.

TYMPANON [tinpanon] n. m. (mus.) dulcimer.

TYPE, n. m. 1. \parallel \S type; 2. (of measures, weights) standard; 3. \pm \S type; symbol; 4. (astr.) plan; drawing; 5. (med.) type; 6. (nat. hist.) type; 7. \pm (print.) type.

Offrir, présenter le — (de), to typify. Qui sert de —, standard.

TYPHA, n. m. (bot.) Indian grass; mace-reed.

TYPHOÏDE, adj. (med.) typhoid; typhus.

TYPHON, n. m. 1. water-spout; 2. typhoon.

TYPHUS [tifuss] n. m. (med.) typhus.

TYPIQUE, adj. 1. *typic; typical; symbolical; emblematic*; 2. (med.) *typic; typical*.

Nature —, *typicalness*. D'une manière —, *typically; symbolically; emblematically*.

TYPOGRAPHE, n. m. *typographer; letter-press printer; printer*.

TYPOGRAPHIE, n. f. 1. *typography; letter-press printing; printing*; 2. *printing-office (large)*.

— mécanique, *printing-machine*.

TYPOGRAPHIQUE, adj. *typographic*. Impression —, *letter-press*.

TYPOGRAPHIQUEMENT [*tipografikman*] adv. *typographically*.

TYRAN, n. m. 1. § *tyrant*, m. f.; 2. *tyranness (woman)*; 3. (orn.) *(genus) tyrant*.

Petit —, *petty tyrant*. Agir en —, faire le —, § *to tyrannize; to play the tyrant*.

TYRANNEAU, n. m. *petty tyrant*.

TYRANNICIDE, n. m. *tyrannicide*.

TYRANNIE, n. f. § *tyranny*.

TYRANNIQUE, adj. § *tyrannical; tyrannic; tyrannous*.

TYRANNIQUEMENT [*tyrannikman*] adv. *tyrannically*.

TYRANNISER, v. a. (... over) *to tyrannize*.

— q. u. *to be over a. o.*

TZAR, n. m. *V. CZAR*.

U

U [u] n. m. (twenty-first letter of the alphabet) *u*.

UBIQUISTE [*ubikuiסט*] n. m. 1. (eccles. hist.) *Ubiquitarian* (Lutheran that maintained that Christ's body is every where); 2. † *doctor of divinity attached to no establishment*.

Être —, *to be here, there and every where*.

UBIQUITAIRE [*ubikuitèr*] n. m. f. (eccles. hist.) *Ubiquitarian* (Lutheran that maintained that Christ's body was every where).

UBIQUITÉ [*ubikuité*] n. f. (theol.) *ubiquity*.

Personne douée d'—, *ubiquitary*.

UDOMETRE, n. m. (phys.) *rain-gauge; pluviometer; udometer; ombrometer*.

UHLAN, n. m. *V. HULAN*.

UKASE [*ukáz*] n. m. *ukase* (edict of the emperor of Russia).

ULCERATION [—*ación*] n. f. (med.) *ulceration*.

État d'—, *ulcerousness*.

ULCERE, n. m. (med.) *ulcer*.

— du bourrelet de la matrice de l'ongle, (veter.) *scratch*. Avoir un —, *to be ulcered*.

ULCERER, v. a. 1. (med.) (À, of) *to ulcerate*; 2. § *to exulcerate; to incense; to exasperate; to embitter*.

ULCÈRE, n. p. p. (V. senses of **ULCERER**) 1. (of the conscience) *gangrened*; 2. (of the heart) *full of deep resentment*.

S'ULCÉRER, pr. v. (med.) *to ulcerate; to exulcerate*.

ULCEREUX [—*reù*] SE, adj. (med.) *ulcerous*.

ULEMA, n. m. *Ulema* (Turkish doctor).

ULIGINEUX [—*neù*] SE, adj. (did.) *uliginous*.

ULMAIRE, n. f. (bot.) *meadow-sweet*.

ULMINE, n. f. (chem.) *ulmin*.

ULMIQUE, adj. (chem.) *ulmic*.

ULTÉRIEUR, E, adj. 1. *uterior; posterior; subsequent; further*; 2. (geog.) *utterior*.

ULTÉRIEUREMENT [*ultérieurman*] adv. 1. † *subsequently; later*; 2. *beyond*.

ULTIMATUM [*ultimatomm*] n. m. *ultimatum*.

ULTRA, n. m. *ultra* (extremely violent party man).

ULTRA-MONDAIN, E, adj. (phys.) *ultramondane*.

ULTRAMONTAIN, E, adj. 1. § *ultramontane*; 2. § *tramontane* (beyond the Alps); 3. § *tramontane*.

ULTRAMONTAIN, n. m. 1. (in France) *tramontane* (a person living beyond the Alps); 2. § *tramontane*.

UMBLE [*unbl'*] n. m. (ich.) *umber; char*.

UN, n. m., pl. —, 1. *one*; 2. *unit*.
i. Trois — de suite font cent onze, three ones after each other make a hundred and eleven.

— à —, *one by one*.

[**UN**, n., is invariable.]

UN, pr. m. sing. (**UNE**, f. sing.; **UNS**, m. pl.; **UNES**, f. pl.) *one, sing.; ones, pl.*

L'— l'autre, l'une l'autre, les — les autres, les unes les autres, *one another*; l'— après l'autre, l'—e après l'autre, les — s'après les autres, les —es après les autres, = *after another*; l'— avec l'autre, l'— dans l'autre, l'— portant l'autre, = *with another, with the other*; l'— comme l'autre, *alike*. Les — s et les autres, 1. *both*; 2. *every body*; l'— ou l'autre, *either*; ni l'— ni l'autre, *neither*. En —, en — seul, in —. Et d'—e! (exclam.) *fudge!* En donner d'—e à q. u., *to impose upon a. o.; to take √ a. o. in; n'être ni l'— ni l'autre, 1. to be neither = nor the other; to be neither; 2. to be neither on nor off*.

UN, E, adj. *one*.

C'est tout —, *it is all one, the same*.

UN, E, art. 1. a; an; 2. *any*.

UNANIME, adj. *unanimous*.

UNANIMEMENT [*unanimmman*] adv. *unanimously*.

UNANIMITE, n. f. *unanimity; unanimity*.

À l'—, *unanimously; with unanimity; without a dissentient voice*.

UNAU, n. m. (mam) *sloth*.

UNCIAL, E, adj. (ant.) *uncial*.

UNGUIS [*onguis*] n. m. (anat.) *unguis*. Os —, *os unguis*.

UNI, E, adj. 1. § *even* (not rugged); *level*; 2. § *even* (not rough); *smooth*; 3. § *plain* (without ornament, design); *simple*; 4. § *plain*; *simple*; *unornamented*; 5. § *plain*; *simple*; *unaffected*; 6. § *united*; 7. § *uniform*; 8. (a. & m.) *plain*.
1. Pays —, *even, level country*. 2. Surface —, *even surface*. 3. Linge, velours —, *plain linen, velvet*.

À l'— †, *on a level*.

UNI, adv. *evenly* (without asperity).

UNICORNE, adj. (zool.) *unicornous*.

UNIEME, adj. *first*.

Vingt —, *twenty-first*; trente —, *thirty-first*; cent —, *one hundred, one thousand and first*.

[**UNIEME** is not used except it is preceded by another number.]

UNIEMENT [*uniemmman*] adv. *firstly*.

[**UNIEMENT** is not used except when preceded by another number.]

UNIFLORE, adj. (bot.) *uniflorous*.

UNIFORME, adj. *uniform*.

UNIFORME, n. m. 1. *uniform*; 2. (sing.) *uniform* (of military men), sing.; *regimentals*, pl.

En grand —, *in full uniform*. En dosser l'—, *to put √ on*.

UNIFORMEMENT, adv. *uniformly*.

UNIFORMITE, n. f. *uniformity*.

UNILATERAL, E, adj. 1. (bot.) *unilateral*; 2. (law) (of contracts) *binding on one party only*.

UNILOCULAIRE, adj. (bot.) *unilocular*.

UNIMENT, adv. 1. § *evenly; on a level*; 2. § *smoothly*; 3. § *plainly* (without

ornament); 4. § *simply; unceremoniously*.

UNION, n. f. 1. § *union*; 2. § *conjunction*; 3. § *coming together*; 4. (union, concord); 5. (arts) *union*; 6. (geogr.) *union*; 7. (law) (of bankrupts) *deed of agreement*; 8. (law) (of jurisdictions) *concurrence*; 9. (man.) *regularity of motion*.

— douanière, des douanes, (cust.) *commercial league*. Incapable d'—, *disjunctive*. Trait d'—, *hyphen*. Avec —, (V. senses) *unitedly*.

UNIPARE, adj. *uniparous* (giving birth to young one at a time).

UNIQUE, adj. 1. *only; single; sole*; 2. *unique* (alone of o.'s kind); 3. (of children) *only*.

Chose —, *unique*.

UNIQUEMENT [*unikman*] adv. 1. *only; solely; alone*; 2. *above all the rest*.

UNIR, v. a. (À, to) 1. § *to unite*; 2. § *to join*; 3. § *to level; to render, to make √ level*; 4. § *to smooth* (free from asperities); *to smooth down*; 5. § *to unrumple*; 6. § *to unite; to join; to ally; to link*; 7. § *to pair* (persons); 8. (man.) *to give √ (a horse) regularity of motion*.

— étroitement, (V. senses) § *to unite closely; to knit √*. — de corps (à), *to embody (to)*. Chose, personne qui unit, *uniter*.

S'UNIR, pr. v. 1. § *to unite*; 2. § *to coalesce*; 3. § *to unite; to join; to be allied*.

En s'unissant §, *unitedly*.

UNISEXUE [*unicéxue*] E,

UNISEXUEL [*unicéxuel*] LE, adj. (bot.) *unisexual*.

UNISSON, n. m. 1. (mus.) *unison*; 2. § *unison; keeping*.

À l'—, 1. § *in unison; unisonant; unisonous*; 2. § *in =; in keeping; in concert; in consonance*. Se mettre à l'— de, *to be in with; to agree with*.

UNITAIRE, n. m. f. (rel. sect.) *Unitarian*.

UNITAIRE, adj. *Unitarian*.

UNITE, n. f. 1. § *unit* (one); 2. § *unity; singleness*; 3. § *unity* (uniformity, identity); 4. (arith.) *unit* (one); 5. (math.) *unity* (principle of number); 6. (mus.) *unity*; 7. (poet.) *unity*.

UNITI-F, VE, adj. (theol.) *of pure love*.

UNIVALVE, adj. (bot., conch.) *univalve*; *univalvular*.

UNIVALVE, n. m. (bot., conch.) *univalve*.

UNIVERS [*univèr*] n. m. *universe*.

UNIVERSALISER, v. a. *to universalize; to render universal*.

UNIVERSALITE, n. f. 1. § *universality*; 2. (law) *whole*; 3. (law) *entirety*; 4. (log.) *universalité*.

UNIVERSAUX, n. m. pl. *V. UNIVERSSEL*.

UNIVERSEL, LE, adj. 1. § *universal*; 2. (law) (of legacies) *residuary*; 3. (sciences) *universal*.

D'un secours —, *all-helping*.

UNIVERSEL, n. m., pl. **UNIVERSAUX**, (log.) *predicable; universal*.

UNIVERSELLEMENT [—*selman*] adv. § *universally*.

UNIVERSITAIRE, adj. (th.) *of the university*.

UNIVERSITÉ, n. f. *university*.

Membre de l'—, *member of the =*; =-man. De l'—, *of the =*.

UNIVOCATION [—*ación*] n. f. (school.) *univocation*.

UNIVOQUE, adj. 1. (mus.) *univocal*; 2. (school.) *univocal* (of one signification only).

UPAS [*upass*] n. m. (bot.) *poison-tree*. — de Java, =.

URANE.

URANIUM [—*niomm*] n. m. (min.) *uranite; uranium*.

URANOGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) ouranography (description of the heavens and heavenly bodies).

URANOGRAPHIQUE, adj. (did.) ouranographic; ouranographical.

URANOSCOPE, n. m. (ich.) uranoscopus.

URANUS [—nuss] n. m. (astr.) Uranus; Georgium sidus.

URATE, n. m. (chem.) urate.

URBAIN, E, adj. urban.

URBANITE, n. f. urbanity.

Avoir de l'—, to be urbane.

URCEOLE, E, adj. (bot.) urceolate.

URE, n. m. (mam.) ure-ox; ure; urus; aurochs.

URÉE, n. f. (chem.) urea.

URETERE [urteri] n. m. (anat.) ureter.

URÈTHRE,

URETRE, n. m. (anat.) urethra.

URGENCE, n. f. urgency (pressure of necessity).

Avec —, with =; urgently. Déclarer l'—, to declare there is =.

URGENT, E, adj. urgent (not admitting of delay); pressing.

Besoin —, necessity —e, urgency; sollicitation —e, urgency. D'une manière —e, urgently; pressingly. Être —, to be urgent, pressing; to urge.

URINAIRE, adj. (anat., med.) urinary.

URINAL, n. m. urinal.

URINE, n. f. 1. urine; 2. (of animals) urine; stale; 3. (a. & m.) chamber-lie; chamber-ley.

— sanguinolente, (med.) bloody urine. Incontinence d'—, incontinence of =; réservoir d'—, (agr.) urinarius; urinary; retention d'—, 1. retention of =; 2. (med.) ischuria; ischury; suppression d'—, suppression of =.

URINER, v. n. 1. to urinate; (to make) water; 2. (of animals) to stale.

URINEU-X [urineu] SE, adj. urinous.

URINOIR, n. m. urinary; urinarius.

URIQUE, adj. (chem.) uric.

URNE, n. f. 1. urn; 2. ballot-box; 3. (ant.) urn; 4. (bot.) urn.

— cinéraire, (ant.) cinerary urn; — électorale, du scrutin, ballot-box; — sépulchrale, sepulchral =.

URSULINE, n. f. (relig. ord.) Ursuline.

URTICAIRE, n. f. (med.) urticaria; (nettle-rash).

URTICATION [—acion] n. f. (surg.) urtication.

URTICEES, n. f. (pl.) (bot.) nettle-tribe, sing.

US [uss] n. m. (pl.) 1. (law) usage; use, sing.; 2. (mar. law) uses, pl.

— et coutumes de la mer, uses and customs of the sea.

USAGE, n. m. 1. use (received practice); usage; 2. use (employment); 3. use (making use); 4. use; practice; habit; 5. (sing.) habits of society, pl.; 6. (of ornaments, wearing apparel) wear; 7. + —s, (pl.) religious books, pl.; 8. (law) use.

Mauvais —, bad use; misuse. — du monde, de la vie, (sing.) habits of society, pl. Cessation d'—, disuse; faute d'—, faute d'en faire —, by disuse. À l'— de, for the = of; en —, in =; hors d'—, 1. out of =; 2. uncusumary. Cesser de faire — de, to disuse; faire — de, to use; to make √ = of; faire un bon — de, to make √ a good = of; faire un mauvais — de, to make √ a bad = of; mettre en —, to bring √ into =; to make √ = of. Dont on a cessé de faire —, disused.

[Usage must not be confounded with utilité.]

USAGER, n. m. (law) commoner.

Non —, (law) non-user.

USANCE, n. f. 1. + use; usage; 2. (com.) usance.

Deux —s, (com.) double usance; trois —s, treble =. À —, at =. D'—, at =.

USANTE, adj. (law) (of spinsters) using.

— et jouissante de ses droits, using and enjoying o.'s rights.

USER, v. n. 1. § (DE) to use (...); to make √ use (of); 2. (DE, ...) to have.

1. — de q. ch. sans en abuser, to use o. th. without abusing it. 2. — d'indulgence, to have indulgence.

En —, to act; to do √; en — avec, to use (a. o.); to treat; (to do √ by; to deal with; en — à l'égard de, to deal by; en — bien avec q. u., to use, to treat a. o. well; — bien de, to make √ a good use of (a. th.); en — familièrement avec q. u., to be, to make √ familiar with a. o.; en — librement avec q. u., to make √ free with a. o.; en — bien avec q. u., to use, to treat a. o. well; en — mal avec q. u., to use, to treat a. o. ill; en — mal de q. ch., to make √ a bad use of a. th.

USER, v. a. 1. § to use (make a consumption of); to consume; 2. § to use out; to use up; 3. § to wear √ out (clothes); 4. § to exhaust; to wear √ out; 5. § to waste; to spend √; 6. § to weaken; 7. § to rub down; 8. § to wear √ away; 9. (surg.) to consume (flesh).

1. — beaucoup de bois ou d'huile dans une maison, to use, to consume a great deal of wood or oil in a house. 3. — vite ses chapeaux et ses souliers, to wear out fast o.'s shoes and hats; un habit usé, a coat worn out. 4. — sa jeunesse, to exhaust, to wear out o.'s youth.

USE, E, pa. p. (V. senses of USER) § thread-bare (old).

Non —, (V. senses) 1. § unconsumed; 2. § unworn; 3. § unexhausted; 4. § unweakened; unspent; 5. § unweakened.

S'USER, pr. v. 1. § to be consumed; 2. § to be used out; to be used up; 3. § (of clothes) to wear out; 4. § to wear √ away; 5. § to wear √ off; 6. § to be exhausted; to wear √ out; 7. § to waste; to decay; to be spent; 8. § to weaken.

— par le frottement, to fret away.

USER, n. m. wear (being worn long); service.

Être d'un bon —, to wear √ well; n'être pas d'un bon —, être d'un mauvais —, to wear √ badly.

USINE, n. f. 1. manufacture; 2. (sing.) (comp.) work, sing; works, pl.

2. — à gaz, gas-works.

USITE, E, adj. 1. in use; used; 2. (of words) in use; used.

Peu —, unused; little used. Qui n'est plus —, (of words) obsolete; disused; out of use.

USQUEBAC [uskébak] n. m. usquebaugh (spirits).

USTENSILE, n. m. 1. utensil; 2. implement.

— aratoire, farming =. — de cuisine, kitchen utensil.

USTION [ustion] n. f. (did.) ustion (burning); inustion.

USUCAPION, n. f. (Rom. law) usucaption.

USUEL, LE, adj. usual; customary.

Non —, unusual; uncommon.

USUELLEMENT [uzuelman] adv. usually; customarily.

Non —, unusually.

USUFRUCTUAIRE, adj. (law) of use.

USUFRUIT, n. m. (law) use; usufruct.

USUFRUIT-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. (law) usufructuary; cestuique use; beneficial occupant.

USUFRUIT-IER, IÈRE, adj. (law) (of repairs) to be performed by the usufructuary.

USURAIRE, adj. (th.) usurious.

Nature —, usuriousness.

USURAIREMENT [uzurèman] adv. usuriously.

USURE, n. f. 1. § wear (being consumed); 2. § wear and tear; 3. § usury (usurious interest).

— et accidents, — de toutes sortes, (sing.) wear and tear, pl. — par la détérioration, wear; — par le frottement, wear. Emprunter à —, to borrow upon usury; exercer l'—, to practice usury; faire l'—, (pers.) to be a usurer; to be usurious; payer, rendre avec — §, to repay √, to return with interest; prêter à —, to lend √ upon usury. Qui fait l'—, usurious.

USUR-IER, n. m. IÈRE, n. f. usurer.

USURPA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1. § usurper; 2. § (DE, on, upon) encroacher.

USURPATION [—acion] n. f. 1. § usurpation; 2. § (DE, on, upon) encroachment.

Par —, usurpingly. Faire une —, to make √ a usurpation, an encroachment.

USURPER, v. a. § § to usurp.

USURPER, v. n. 1. § (sur, ...) to usurp; 2. § (sur, on, upon) to encroach.

UT [ut] n. m. (mus.) 1. ut; C; 2. gamut.

UTÉRIN, E, adj. 1. uterine; 2. (law) of the half blood (of the same mother but not of the same father); by one venter; 3. (med.) uterine.

UTÉRINS, n. m. pl. (law) 1. brothers of the half blood, by the same venter, pl.; 2. brothers and sisters of the half blood, by the same venter, pl.

UTÉRUS [utéruss] n. m. (anat.) uterus; matrice; matrix; womb.

UTILE, adj. (λ, to; de, to; que (subj.))

1. useful; of utility; of use; 2. not unnecessary; 3. (th.) beneficial; of benefit; 4. serviceable; of service; 5. profitable; 6. (de, to) expedient; 7. (th.) to some purpose; 8. subservient; 9. (law) (of days) reckoned in judicial proceedings (exclusive of dies non); 10. (law) (of the marshalling of creditors) conferring a right to payment.

Peu —, 1. useless; of no utility; 2. unnecessary; 3. unserviceable; of little service; to no purpose; of no avail. Juger — (de), (V. senses) to deem it useful, beneficial (to); to deem it expedient (to); ne pas juger —, (V. senses) to deem it inexpedient; rendre —, (V. senses) to render, to make √ useful; se rendre —, to make √ o.'s self useful, of use.

UTILE, n. m. utility; useful.

Joindre l'— à l'agréable, to combine utility and pleasure; to combine the useful and the agreeable.

UTILEMENT [utilman] adv. 1. usefully; 2. beneficially; 3. profitably; to some purpose.

Bien —, (V. senses) to much purpose; peu —, (V. senses) 1. useless; 2. to little purpose.

UTILISER, v. a. 1. § to employ; to make √ use of; 2. § to avail o.'s self of; 3. § to improve.

UTILITAIRE, adj. utilitarian (promoting utility).

UTILITAIRE, n. m. f. utilitarian.

UTILITÉ, n. f. (λ, to) 1. utility; usefulness; (use; 2. benefit; 3. service; use; 4. purpose; avail; 5. profit (use); 6. subservience; 7. (theat.) utility (actor that plays the useful minor characters).

D'aucune —, (V. senses) of no utility; of no use; d'— générale, of common, general =. But d'—, purpose; useful end. Sans —, 1. useless; of no use; 2. out of use; 3. to no purpose; of no avail; 4. unwanted.

[Utilité must not be confounded with usage.]

UTOPIE, n. f. utopia.

D'—, utopian.

UTOPISTE, adj. utopian.

UTOPISTE, n. m. f. utopist.

UTRICULE, n. m. 1. (anat.) *utricle*; 2. (bot.) *utricle*; *cell*.
UTRICULE, E, adj. (did.) *utricular*.
UVÉE, n. f. (anat.) *uvea*.
 De l'—, of the —; *uveous*.
UVULAIRE, adj. (anat.) *uvular*.

V

V [vé, ve] n. m. 1. (twenty-second letter of the alphabet), *v*; 2. (Roman numeral representing 5) *V*.

V [voir] (initial letter of *Voilà*, to see)
V; *vide*; *see*.

VA, imperative of *ALLER*.

—! — pour cela! *agreed! done!*

VA, n. m. (basset, *faro*) *va*.

VACANCE, n. f. 1. *vacancy* (time during which an office is not occupied); 2. *vacancy* (office not occupied); 3. (of benefices) *voidance*; 4. —s, (pl.) (of courts) *vacation*, sing.; 5. —s, (pl.) (school) *vacation*, sing.; *holidays*, pl. Grandes —s, (pl.) *long vacation*, sing.; *long holidays*, pl. De —s, *holiday*, pl. Entrer en —, (of schools) *to enter on the*; *to break* *up*; *laisser en* —, *to vacate*.

VACANT, E, adj. 1. (of place) *vacant*; *unoccupied*; (empty); 2. § (of offices) *vacant*; 3. (law) *in abeyance*.

Place —e, *vacancy*. Laisser —, *to vacate*; *to leave* *vacant*.

VACARME, n. m. 1. *uproar*; *tumult*; 2. *hubbub*; 3. *hurling*; 4. *sputter*.
 Faire —, *faire du* —, *to make* *up* *a* —; *faire* — dans, *to set* *up* *in an uproar*.

VACATION [vakasjō] n. f. 1. *day's time* (of public officers); 2. (of auctions) *day's sale*; 3. *vacancy* (office unoccupied); 4. *profession*; *calling*; 5. —s, (pl.) (of courts) *vacation*, sing.

VACCIN [vakcin] n. m. (med.) *vaccine-matter*.

Virus —, —.

VACCINATEUR, n. m. *vaccinator*; *vaccinist*.

VACCINATION [vakcinasjō] n. f. (med.) *vaccination*.

VACCINE [vakcin] n. f. (med.) 1. *vaccinia*; *inoculated cow-pox*; *cow-pox*; 2. *vaccination*.

VACCINER [vakcin] v. a. (DE, with) (med.) *to vaccinate*.

VACHE, n. f. 1. (mam.) *cow*; 2. *cow* *hide* (curried).

— laitière, *dairy*, *milk cow*; — marine, (mam.) *sea* —; *sea-horse*; *morse*; *walrus*; — pleine, *with calf*. — de Barbarie, *Barbary* —; — à lait, 1. *dairy*, *milk*; 2. § *milk* —. Arbre à la —, (bot.) — *tree*; étable à —s, *house*; *gardeur de* —s, — *herd*; — *keeper*; jeune gardeur de —s, — *boy*; parc aux —s, — *pen*. Comme de la —, *cowlike*; de —, *cowlike*. Manger de la — *enragée* (, *to endure hardship*; *to bite* *up* *upon the* *oridie*; *to toil* *and* *moil*; *traire une* —, *to milk* *a* —.

VACH-ER, n. m. ÈRE, n. f. *cow-herd*; *cow-keeper*; *neat-herd*.

Jeune —, *cow-boy*.

VACHERIE [vachri] n. f. *cow-house*.

VACILLANT [vacil-lan] E, adj. 1. § *vacillating*; 2. § *wavering*; 3. (of light) *vacillating*; *winking*; 4. (bot.) *versatile*.

Non — § *unvacillating*.

VACILLATION [vacil-lasjō] n. f. 1. § *vacillation*; 2. § *wavering*.

VACILLER [vacil-le] v. n. 1. § *to vacillate*, 2. § *to waver*; 3. § *to stagger*; 4. § *to reel*; 5. (of light) *to vacillate*; *to wink* *up*.

En vacillant, 1. § *vacillating*; 2. § *waveringly*; 3. § *staggeringly*. Faire —, (V. senses) § *to stagger*.

VAGUITE, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ *vacuity*; *emptiness*.

VADÉ, n. f. (play) *vade* (stake at the opening of the game).

VADÉ-MECUM [vadémékomm] n. m. *vade-mecum*.

VA-ET-VIENT, n. m. 1. (mech.) *ferry-boat*; *sea-saw*; 2. (mech.) *reciprocating motion*; *see-saw motion*; *backward and forward motion*; *motion to and fro*; 3. (mach.) *see-saw gear*; *traversing gear*.

Mouvement de —, (mech.) *reciprocating motion*; *see saw motion*; *backward and forward motion*; *motion to and fro*.

VAGABOND, E, adj. 1. § *vagrant*; *vagabond*; 2. § (th.) *vagrant*; *wandering*.

Être —, *to be a vagrant*, *vagabond*.

VAGABOND, n. m. E, n. f. 1. *vagrant*; 2. *vagabond*; 3. (law) *vagrant*; *rogue*; —s, (pl.) *vagrants*, pl.

VAGABONDAGE, n. m. 1. *vagrancy*; 2. (law) *vagrancy*; *roguey*.

VAGABONDER.

VAGABONNER, v. n. (to be a *vagabond*).

VAGIN, n. m. (anat.) *vagina*.

VAGINAL, E, adj. (anat.) *vaginal*.

VAGIR, v. n. (of infants) *to wail*; *to mewl*.

VAGISSEMENT [vajisman] n. m. (of infants) *wailing*; *mewling*.

Pousser des —s, *to wail*; *to mewl*.

VAGUE, n. f. 1. *wave*; *billow*; *surge*; 2. (nav.) *wave*.

Grande —, *high wave*. Sans —s, *waveless*; *surgeless*. Être battu des, par les —s, *to be tossed by, on the* —s; battu par les —s, *tossed by the* —s; *billow-beaten*; s'élever en —s, *to billow*; usé par les —s, — *worn*. Les —s s'élèvent, *the* —s *run high*.

VAGUE, adj. 1. *vague*; 2. *loose* (uncertain).

VAGUE, n. m. 1. *vagueness* (uncertainty); 2. *looseness*.

VAGUEMENT [vagam] adv. *vaguely*.

VAGUEMENTRE [vaguemêtr] n. m. (mil.) *officer in charge of the baggage*.

VAGUER, v. n. (DANS, over, about) *to wander*; *to stray*; *to rove*; *to straggle*.

VAGRAGE, n. m. (nav.) *ceiling*; *foot-wailing*.

VAGRE, n. f. (nav.) *plank*; *thick stuff*.

VAILLAMENT [va-yaman] adv. *valiantly*; *bravely*; *valourously*; *gallantly*.

VAILLANCE [va-yanss] n. f. *valour*; *valiantness*; *gallantry*; *proress*.

VAILLANT [va-yan] E, adj. *valiant*; *valorous*; *brave*; *gallant*.

VAILLANT [va-yan] n. m. *what one is worth*.

Son —, —.

VAILLANT [va-yan] adv. *worth*.

N'avoir pas un sou —, *not to be worth a penny*.

VAILLANTISE [va-yantiz] n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ (valiant, gallant, valourous *feat*; *feat*).

VAIN, E, adj. 1. *vain*; *fruitless*; *useless*; *unprofitable*; *of no avail*; 2. *vain*; *unreal*; *chimerical*; 3. (pers.) *vain*; *self-conceited*; *self-glorious*.

Effort —, *vain*, *fruitless effort*; *vainity*; —e gloire, *vainglory*; nature —e, *vainness*; —e pature, (sing.) *commons*, pl. En —, *in* —; *vainly*; *to no purpose*; *to no end*. Être — de, *to be* — of; *jurer*.

prendre le nom du Seigneur en —, *to take* *the name of God* *in* —.

[EN VAIN admits of the subject following the verb.]

VAINCRE, v. a. irreg. (VAINQUANT; VAINCU; ind. pres. VAINCS; IL VAINC; NOUS VAINQUONS; ILS VAINQUENT; pret. VAINQUIS; subj. pres. VAINQUE) 1. § *to conquer* (in battle); *to vanquish*; *to*

overcome *up*; 2. § *to subdue*; (to worst, § *to conquer* (in competition); *to vanquish*; *to subdue*; *to defeat*; *to master*; (to worst; 3. § *to conquer*; *to vanquish*; *to excel*; *to surpass*; *to outdo* *up*; 4. § *to conquer*; *to overcome* *up*; *to surmount*; *to master*; *to get* *up* *over*.

1. — un ennemi digne de soi, *to conquer an enemy worthy of one*; — en bataille rangée, *to conquer in a pitched battle*. 2. — des difficultés, *to conquer, to overcome, to surmount, to master, to get over difficulties*.

À —, (V. senses). Que l'on peut —, § *conquerable*; *vanquishable*.

[VAINCRE must not be confused with *conquérir*; the pres. and imperfect are but little used.]

VAINCU, E, pa. p. V. senses of *VAINCRE*.

Non —, 1. § *unconquered*; *unsubdued*; 2. § *unmastered*. Être —, (V. senses) *to be over-matched*. Pouvoir être —, *to be conquerable, vanquishable*.

SE VAINCRE, pr. v. 1. § *to conquer each other*; 2. § *to conquer o.'s self*; *to conquer, to subdue o.'s passions*.

Se laisser vaincre, 1. § *to allow o.'s self to be conquered, vanquished, overcome*; 2. § *to allow o.'s self to be affected, moved*; 3. § *to allow o.'s self to be persuaded*; 4. § (A, to) *to yield*.

VAINCRE, v. n. 1. § *to conquer* (in battle); *to overcome* *up*; 2. § *to conquer* (in competition).

— ou mourir, *to conquer or die*; " *to do or die*.

VAINCU, n. m. *conquered*.

VAINEMENT [vènn-man] adv. *vainly*; *in vain*; *fruitlessly*; *uselessly*; *unprofitably*; *to no purpose*.

VAINQUEUR, n. m. 1. § *conqueror* (in battle); *victor*; *vanquisher*; 2. § *victor* (in competition); (conqueror; 3. § *subduer*; 4. § (DE, ...) *person that conquers, overcomes, surmounts, masters* (difficulties, obstacles).

En —, *victoriously*.

VAINQUEUR, adj. 1. § *conquering*; *victorious*; *triumphant*; 2. (b. s.) *victorious*; *triumphant*.

VAIR, n. m. (fur., her.) *vair*.

VAIRON, adj. m. 1. (of horses) *silver-eyed*; 2. (pers.) *odd-eyed*; *that has eyes of different colours*.

Oeil —, (veter.) *glass-eye*; *wall-eye*.

Avoir l'œil —, (veter.) *to be wall-eyed*.

VAIRON, n. m. (ich.) *minnow*; *pink*.

VAISSEAU, n. m. 1. § *ship*; *vessel*; 2. § —x, (pl.) *shipping*, sing.; 3. § *ship*; *vessel*; 4. § *structure* (considered within); *fabrie*; *pile*; 5. (anat.) *vessel*; *tube*; *tubulus*; 6. (bot.) *vessel*; *duct*; *tube*; 7. (nav.) *ship*; *vessel*.

— désarmé, (nav.) *ship in ordinary*; — marchand, *merchant*; — *merchant-man*; — sanguin, (anat.) *blood-vessel*.

— Cayenne, (nav.) *receiving*; — hôpital, *hospital*; — serre-file, *sternmost*; — d'approvisionnement, *victualler*; — de ... canons, ... *gun*; — de commerce, *private*; — de la compagnie des Indes, *India man*; — de guerre, *man, ship of war*; — de ligne, *of the line*; — de la marine royale, *His, Her Majesty's*; — de queue, *sternmost*; — de ... rang, ... *rate*; — de tête, (nav.) *headmost, leading*; — transport, *transport*; — transport de troupes, *troop* —.

— qui se comporte bien en mer, *good sea-boat*; — remis au port, *in ordinary*. Constructeur de —x, — *builder*; *shipwright*; construction de —x, — *building*; milieu du —, (nav.) *midship*; mise à l'eau d'un —, — *launch*. Sans —, 1. *without a*; 2. *without any*; — *shipless*. Classer un —, *to rate a* —.

VAISSELLE, n. f. 1. (sing.) *plates and dishes*, pl.; 2. (of gold, silver) *plate*.

— plaie, (of gold, silver) *plate*.

l'argent, *silver plate*; — d'or, *gold plate*; — de terre, *earthenware*. Eau, *avure de —*, *dish-water*; laveuse de —, *kitchen-girl*. Laver la —, *to wash up the dishes*.

VAL, n. m. +, pl. VAUX, *valley*; *vale*.
À — de, *at, to the bottom of*; par monts et par vaux, *up hill and down dale*.

VALABLE, adj. *valid*.
Non —, 1. *invalid*; 2. *unavailable*.
Être —, *to be valid*; *to be of force*; rendre —, *to render, to make v. valid*.

VALABLEMENT, adv. *validly*.
VALERIANE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *valerian*.

Grande —, — phu, *garden* —.

VALET, n. m. 1. (b. s.) *footman*; *valet*; 2. *door-weight*; 3. (of mirrors) *rest*; support; 4. (cards) *knave*; 5. (man) *valet*; 6. (tech.) (of a bench) *claw*; dog; holdfast; bench-hook, iron.

Maitre —, (rur. econ.) *head man*. — de chambre, *footman*; *valet de chambre*; — de charrette, *ploughman*; — de ferme, *farmer's man*; — de pied, *footman*; *lackey*; — de place, 1. *footman* hired by the day, week; 2. *strangers' guide*; — de porte, *door-weight*; — de trèfle, (cards) 1. *knave of clubs*; 2. *pam*. Faire le bon —, *to be officious*. Je suis son —, votre —, 1. *I am his, your footman*; 2. *I must beg to decline, to be excused*.

VALETAGE [valaʒ] n. m. + *footman's service*.

VALETAILLE [valti-y] n. f. (sing.) *footmen*; *valets*, pl.

VALETER [valte] v. n. 1. *to cringe*; *to fawn*; *to sycophant*; 2. *to dance attendance*.

VALETUDINAIRE, adj. *valetudinary*; *valetudinary*.

VALETUDINAIRE, n. m. f. *valetudinary*; *valetudinary*.

VALEUR, n. f. 1. *value*; 2. *value*; worth; 3. *valueableness*; 4. *value* (of words) *value*; import; 5. —s, (pl.) (com.) *bills*, pl.; *paper*, sing.

— (com.) 1. *payable* (with date); 2. (of accounts) *due* (with date). — légale, *legal value*; non —, (com.) *valueless*, *worthless bill*; bill of no value; — numéraire, (of coins) *legal value*; — reçue, (com.) 1. *for value received*; 2. *in value of*. — comptant, *value in cash*; — en compte, *value on account*; — en espèces, *value in cash*. Choses de —, *valuable*, pl.; étalon, type des —s, (pol. econ.) *standard of value*; manque de —, *worthlessness*; objet de —, 1. *valuable*; 2. *money's worth*. De —, (V. senses) *valuable*; of great value; de nulle —, *valueless*; worthless; of no value; de peu de —, 1. *of little value*; 2. *cheap*; en —, *in value*; sans —, 1. *valueless*; worthless; 2. *unprized*; 3. *unmeritable*. Abaisser la —, *to depreciate the value*; avoir de la —, 1. (th.) *to be valuable*; *to be worth money*; 2. (pers.) *to have importance*; avoir une grande —, 1. (th.) *to be very valuable*; 2. *to be worth any money*; 3. *value* (pour) *to weigh* (with); 4. *value* (pers.) *to have great importance*; diminuer de —, *to diminish, to sink v. in*; —; estimer au-dessous de la —, *to undervalue*; mettre en —, *to improve* (land); prendre de la —, *to become of value*; *to become v.*, *to get v. valuable*; relever la —, *to enhance the value*; remettre en —, *to improve* (land).

VALEUR, n. f. *valour*; *valiantness*; *bravery*; *gallantry*; *prowess*.

VALEUREUSEMENT [—reuzman] adv. *valorously*; *valiantly*; *bravely*; *gallantly*.

VALEUREUX [valeurez] SE, adj. *valorous*; *valiant*; *brave*; *gallant*.

VALIDATION [validac̃ion] n. f. (law) *rendering, making valid*.

VALIDE, adj. 1. (pers.) *in health*; *healthy*; 2. (of sacraments) *valid*; 3. (law) *valid*; 4. *valid*; *good*.

Rendre —, *to render, to make v. valid*.

VALIDE, n. m. *person in health*.

VALIDEMENT [valideman] adv. (law) *validly*.

VALIDER, v. a. (law) *to render, to make v. valid*.

VALIDITE, n. f. *validity*; *validness*.

VALISE, n. f. 1. *portmanteau*; *valise*; 2. (post.) *mail-bag*.

VALKYRIES, n. f. pl. (Scandinavian myth.) *valkyriur* (fates); *disas*, pl.

VALLEE, n. f. 1. *valley*; *vale*; 2. *vale* (place).

La —, (V. senses) *La Vallée* (poultry market in Paris).

VALLON, n. m. *dale*.

Le sacré —, ** *sacred valley* (of Parnassus). Herbe du —, (bot.) *bottom-grass*.

VALOIR, v. n. irreg. (VALANT; VALU; ind. pres. JE VAUX; IL VAUT; NOUS VALONS; pret. VALUS; fut. VAUDRAI; imper. VAUX; QU'IL VAILLE; VALEZ; subj. pres. VAILLE 1. *to be worth*; 2. *to be as good as*.

— bien, *to be as good as*; — mieux, (subj.) *to be preferable, better*; — moins, (V. senses) *to be worse* ne rien — 1. *to be good for nothing*; 2. *to be bad* (prejudicial for a. o.). Somme à —, (sing.) (of estimates) *contingencies*, pl. A — sur, (com.) *on account of*; pour — ce que de raison, *to serve as in the case may be reasonable*. Faire —, 1. *to cultivate, to farm o.'s own estate*; 2. *to cultivate, to farm* (o.'s estate); 3. *to improve*; (to make v. the most of); 4. *to set v. off* (show to advantage); 5. *to enforce*; *to lay v. great stress on*; 6. *to commend* (to); 7. *to praise*; *to praise up*; 8. *to plead* (allege); se faire —, 1. *to maintain o.'s dignity*; 2. *to maintain o.'s rights*; 3. *to keep v. up o.'s importance*; 4. (b. s.) *to put v. o.'s self forward*; prendre q. n. vaille que vaille, *to take v. a. o. for better for worse*. Cela vaut ... it is as good as ...; cela vaut fait, *it is as good as done*; cela ne vaut rien, 1. *that is good for nothing*; 2. *that is bad*; vaille que vaille, 1. *at all events, hazards*; 2. *for better for worse*. Qui ne vaut rien, *good for nothing*.

VALOIR, v. a. (conj. like VALOIR) 1. *to be worth*; 2. *to yield*; *to produce*; *to bring v. in*; 3. *to procure*; *to obtain*; *to give v. for*. 4. *to have the value of*; *to stand v. for*.

2. Une terre qui vaut dix mille francs de rente, *an estate that yields, produces, brings in ten thousand francs a year*.

Ne pas — l'eau qu'on boit, *le pain qu'on mange, not to be worth o.'s salt*; ne pas — un fêtu, un zeste, *not to be worth a fig, a straw*; — son pesant d'or, *to be worth o.'s weight in gold*. Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle, *it is not worth powder and shot*.

VALSE, n. f. (danc. mus.) *waltz*.

VALSER, v. n. (danc.) *to waltz*.

VALSEUR-R, n. m. SE, n. f. *waltzer*.

VALUE, n. f. *value*.

Plus —, *superior value*.

VALVAIRE, adj. (bot.) *valvate*.

VALVE, n. f. 1. (bot.) *valve*; 2. (conch.) *valve*; 3. (tech.) *clack-valve, clack-door*.

À —s, (bot.) *valved*; à deux —s égales, (conch.) *equivalve*.

VALVÉ, E, adj. (bot.) *valvate*; *valved*.

VALVULE, n. f. (anat.) *valvlet*; *valvule*; *valve*.

VAMPIRE [vampir] n. m. 1. *vampire*; 2. (mam.) *vampire*.

VAN, n. m. 1. (agr.) *fan*; 2. (spin.) *fan*.

VANDALE, n. m. *Vandal*.

De —, *Vandalic*.

VANDALIQUE, adj. (geogr.) *Vandalic*.

VANDALISME, n. m. *vandalism*.

VANDOISE, VAUDOISE, n. f. 1. (ich.) (genus) *dart*; 2. (species) *dace*; *dar*.

VANILLE [vani-y] n. f. 1. (bot.) *vanilla*; *vanilla-tree*; 2. (fruit) *vanilla*.

VANILLIER [vani-ye] n. m. (bot.) *vanilla*; *vanilla-tree*.

VANITE, n. f. 1. *vanity*; 2. *vanity*; *self-conceit*; *self-conceitedness*.

Avec —, *with* =; *vainly*; *conceitedly*. Être d'une — ..., *to be ... vain*; tirer — de, *to be vain of*; *to take v. a pride in* (a. th.); *to pride o.'s self on*; *to be proud of*; *to glory in*.

VANITEUX [—teu] SE, adj. *ridiculously vain*.

VANNAGE, n. m. 1. (agr.) *ventilation*; 2. (agr.) *winnowing*; 3. (a. & m.) *winnowing*.

VANNE, n. f. (engin.) *paddledoor*; *sluice*; *shuttle*.

— de bassin, (navig.) *dock-gate*.

VANNEAU, n. m. (orn.) 1. *bustard plover*; 2. *lapwing*; *peewit*.

— huppé, *lapwing*; *peewit*.

VANNER v. a. 1. (agr.) *to ventilate*; 2. (agr.) *to winnow* (corn); *to husk*; 3. (a. & m.) *to winnow*; *to fan*.

VANNÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of VANNER.

Non —, (V. senses of VANNER) (of corn) *unhusked*.

VANNERIE [vanneri] n. f. *basket-work*.

VANNETTE, n. f. *server* (basket for serving horses with their feeds of corn).

VANNEUR, n. m. (agr.) *winnower*.

VANNIER, n. m. *basket-maker*.

VANTAIL [vanta-y] n. m., pl. VANTAUX, 1. *folding door*; 2. *leaf* (half-part); 3. (engin.) (of lock-gates) *leaf*.

VANTARD, E, adj. *boastful*; *boasting*; (*bragging*; *vapouring*).

VANTARD, n. m. E, n. f. *boaster*; *braggart*; (*bragger*).

Faire le —, *to boast*;) *to brag*. En faisant le —, *boastfully*; *vapouringly*.

VANTER, v. a. 1. *to extol*; *to praise*; (*to praise up*; 2. *to boast*; *to vaunt*.

SE VANTER, pr. v. 1. *to praise o.'s self*; 2. (DE) *to boast* (of); *to vaunt* (in); (*to make v. it o.'s boast*;) *to brag* (of); 3. (DE, on, upon) *to plume o.'s self*; 4. *to quack*.

En se vantant, *boastfully*; *vauntingly*; il n'y a pas de quoi se —, *there is nothing to boast of*; qui ne se vante pas, (V. senses) *unboastful*.

VANTERIE [vanti] n. f. 1. *boasting*; *vaunting*; (*bragging*; 2. *boast*; *vaunt*;) *brag*; 3. (cards) *brag*.

Avec —, *boastfully*; *vauntingly*.

VANTEUR, +, V. VANTARD.

VA-NU-PIEDS, n. m., pl. —, *tatterdemalion*.

VANVOLE, n. f. + *being carried away by the wind*.

À la — +, *inconsiderately*; *with levity*.

VAPEUR, n. f. 1. (phys.) *vapour* (elastic fluid proceeding from liquids or certain solids); 2. *vapour* (fluid floating in the atmosphere); *damp*; 3. *steam* (elastic fluid of boiling water); 4. (of wine) *fume* (affecting the head); 5. (—s, pl.) (med.) *vapours*, pl.; 6. (paint.) *air*.

Bateau à —, *steam-boat*; *steamer*, bâtiment à —, *steamer*; = —vessel; = —ship; boîte, coffre à —, = —chest; chambre de —, = —chamber; chariot à —, = —wagon; chaudière à —, = —boiler; conduit, ouverture de la —, (st-eng.) = —port; échappement de la —, (st-eng.) *puff*; machine à —, = —en-

gine (V. MACHINE); matelas de —, = cushion; mattress; navire à —, = vessel; steamer; paquebot à —, = pack-
et; prise de —, mouth of the = at the
boiler; registre de —, (st.-eng.)
throttle-valve; remorqueur à —, (nav.)
= tug; réservoir de la —, = chamber,
= reservoir; tuyau à —, = pipe; voiture
à —, = carriage. Impermeable à la —,
= tight. En —, with o's. the = on; en
pleine —, with all o's = on. Avoir des
—, to have the vapours; to be vapour-
ish; cuire à la —, (culin.) to steam;
dissiper en —, to vapour; to vapour
away, forth: donner la —, to put
the = on; avoir donné, introduit la —,
to have the = on; donner, émettre,
jeter de la —, to steam; être en pleine
—, to have all o's = on; s'exhaler en
—, to steam away; exposer, passer,
préparer à la —, to steam; jeter, lancer
en —, to vapour; to vapour away,
forth; mettre en —, to put the = on;
produire de la —, to generate =; sup-
primer la —, to cut off, to shut off
the =; tenir la —, to be = tight;
voyager par la —, to travel by =; to
steam it. la — est donnée à la machine,
the = is on; on est en —, the = is on;
on est en pleine —, the = is up.

VAPEUR, n. m. (nav.) steamer.
— armé en guerre, armed =.

VAPOREUX [-reù] SE, adj. 1. || va-
pourous; vapourish; vapoury; 2. ||
vapourish; vapoured; 3. (paint.) ae-
rial.

Etat —, vaporousness.

VAPORISATION [vaporizac] n. f.
vaporization.

VAPORISER, v. a. (phys.) to va-
porize.

SE VAPORISER, pr. v. (phys.) to va-
porize.

VAQUER, v. n. 1. || (of place) to be
vacant, unoccupied, empty; 2. || (of
offices) to be vacant; 3. || (A, to) to ap-
ply o's self: to attend.

VARAIGNE [varéin-y] n. f. (of salt-
marshes) tide-sluice.

VARAIRE, n. f. (bot.) white helle-
bore.

— blanche, Indian poke, poke weed.

VARANGUE, n. f. (nav.) floor;
ground-timber.

Tête de —, floor-head.

VARE, n. f. vare (Spanish measure).

VAREC, n. m.

VARECH [varék] n. m. 1. (bot.) varec;
wrack; sea-wrack; 2. (sing.) (law)
things washed on shore by the sea, pl.

VARENNE, n. f. 1. waste; 2. † chase.

VARIABLE, n. f. 1. || variable-
ness; variability; changeableness; 2.
|| (alg.) variability.

VARIABLE, adj. 1. || § 4 variable;
changeable; 2. (of seasons) variable;
unsettled; 3. (of the weather) variable;
unsettled; 4. (med.) (of the
pulse) changeable.

Caractère —, variability; change-
ableness; état —, (of the seasons,
weather) variability; unsettledness;
quantité —, (math.) variable. D'une
manière —, variably; changeably.

VARIABLE, n. m. (of the barometer)
variable.

Au —, (of the weather) on the
change.

VARIANT, E. adj. † fickle.

Esprit —, fickle mind; humeur —, e.
= temper; personne —, e. = person.

VARIANTE, n. f. (lit.) 1. different
reading; 2. —s. (pl.) mixed pickles, pl.

VARIATION [variación] n. f. 1. varia-
tion; alteration; change; 2. (astr.)
variation; 3. (geog. nav.) variation
(of the compass, magnetic needle); 4.
(math.) variation; 5. (mus.) varia-
tion.

Méthode des —s, (math.) calculus,
method, solution of variations.

VARICE, n. f. (med.) varix.

VARICELLE, n. f. (med.) varicella;
(swine-pox).

— globuleuse, globular varicella;
— pustuleuse, pustular =; — verru-
queuse, verrucose =; — vésiculeuse,
vesicular =.

VARICOCELE, n. f. (med.) varico-
cele.

VARIER, v. a. 1. (DE, from; A, to) to
vary; to change; 2. to vary; to diver-
sify; 3. to variegate.

VARIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of VA-
RIER.

Non —, 1. unvaried; 2. undiversi-
fied; 3. unvariegated. D'une manière
—e, variously.

VARIER, v. n. (DE, from; A, to) 1. †
to vary; to change; 2. to vary; to
differ; to be different; 3. to vary; to
be at variance; to differ; to disagree.

3. Les historiens varient sur ce fait, histo-
rians vary, are at variance, differ, disagree on
the subject of this fact.

Qui ne varie pas, 1. unvarying; 2.
unvaried.

VARIÉTÉ, n. f. 1. variety; diver-
sity; 2. miscellaneousness; 3. (did.)
variety.

— de nuances, de teintes, variega-
tion. Avec —, variously.

"VARIETUR [variatur] (NE)" (law) in
order that no change may be made
therein.

VARIOLE, n. f. (med.) variola;
(small-pox).

VARIOLIQUE, adj. (med.) variolous.

VARIOLITE, n. f. (min.) variolite.

VARIOLOÏDE, n. f. (med.) vario-
loid; (chicken-pox).

VARIQUEUX [variqué] SE, adj. 1.
(conch) varicose; varicous; 2. (med.)
varicose; varicous.

VARLET, n. m. (hist.) varlet (page).

VARLOPE, n. f. (tech.) jointer;
jointing-plane.

Semi —, trying-plane.

VASCULAIRE,

VASCULEUX [-téù] SE, adj. 1.
(anat.) vascular; 2. (bot.) vascular.

Enveloppe vasculaire, vasculaire,
(anat.) vascular coat of brain; état —,
vascularity.

VASE [vâz] n. f. slime; mud; mire;
ooze.

— bleue, blue mud. De —, (V. sen-
ses) slimy; muddy; miry; oozy. Cou-
vrir de —, (V. senses) to mud.

VASE [vâz] n. m. 1. vessel (utensil for
holding liquids); 2. vase; 3. (arch.)
vase; bell; 4. (hort.) (of tulips) vase.

— antique, à l'antique, antique vase;
— clos, fermé, close vessel; — étru-
que, Etruscan =; — sacré, sacred
utensil; consecrated vessel. — d'élec-
tion, † chosen vessel; — de Médecin,
(of apothecaries) show-glass; — de
nuit, chamber-utensil.

VASEUX [vâzeù] SE, adj. slimy;
muddy; miry; oozy.

Etat —, sliminess; muddiness; mi-
riness.

VASISTAS [vazistâs] n. m. 1. case-
ment window; 2. hatch-door; carriage-
blind; blind.

VASSAL, n. m. E, n. f. (feud.) vassal.

VASSELAGE [vaslaj] n. m. (feud.) vas-
salage.

VASTE, adj. 1. || vast (of great extent);
2. || spacious (of great extent); 3. || vast
(very great); 4. || § great.

Caractère, nature — §, vastness; —
espace, vast; — étendue, || vastness;
— vast.

VASTE, n. m. (anat.) vastus.

VATICAN, n. m. Vatican (the Pope's
palace at Rome).

VA-TOUR, n. m. (cards) staking all
one has.

Faire un —, to stake all.

VAUDEVILLE [vôdvil] n. m. 1. ballad;
2. vaudeville.

Style, sujet de —, balladry. Rimer
des —s, to ballad.

VAUDEVILLISTE [vôdvilist] n. m. 1.
ballad-writer; 2. author of vaude-
villes.

VAUDOISE, n. f. (ich.) V. VANDOISE.

VAU-L'EAU (A) V. A VAU-L'EAU.

VAURIEN [vôriin] n. m. 1. worthless
fellow; good for nothing fellow;
(scamp;) scape-grace; 2. (law) rogue.

VAUTOUR [vôtour] n. m. (orn.) vult-
ure.

VAUTRAIT, n. m. (hunt.) boar-chase
equipe.

VAUTRER [vôtré] (SE) pr. v. 1. || § to
wallow; 2. || to spread v o's self out.

VAVASSERIE [vavassri] n. f. (feud.)
vavassory; vavasserie.

VAVASSEUR, n. m. (feud.) vavassor
(vassal of a vassal).

VAYVODE, n. m. waiwode (Polish,
Turkish governor); waywode; vai-
wode.

VAYVODIE, n. f. waywodeship.

VEAU, n. m. 1. (mam.) calf (young
animal); 2. veal (meat); 3. calf (leather);
4. calf (idler).

— gras, 1. † fat calf; 2. fatted
=; — mâle, bull =; — marin,
(mam.) seal; sea =.

— de lait, suck-
ling =; suckling; — d'or, † golden,
molten =; — de rivière, 1. Norman
fat =; 2. (pers.) fresh water sailor;

landlubber. Eau de —, veal-tea; peau
de —, = skin. Comme un —, calvish.

De —, 1. calvish; 2. (did.) vituline.

Adorer le — d'or, to worship the golden
=; faire le pied de —, to do v a. th.

servile. Qui ressemble à un —, = like.

VECTEUR, adj. m. (astr.) vector.

Rayon —, vector; radius vector.

VECU, V. VIVRE.

VEDA, n. m. Veda (sacred book of
the Indians).

VEDASSE, n. f. (sing.) (tech.) weed-
ashes, pl.

VEDETTE, n. f. 1. (mil.) vedet; ve-
dette; 2. watch-tower; 3. (nav.) scout.

Ecrire q. ch. en —, to write v a. th.
in a line by itself; être en —, (mil.)
to be on vedet; mettre en —, (mil.) to
place on vedet.

VEGETABLE, adj. vegetable.

VEGETAL, n. m. vegetable (plant, tree).
[Végétal must not be confounded with
légume.]

VEGETAL, E, adj. vegetable.

Couleur —, sap-colour; règne —,
vegetable kingdom; terre —, e. mould.

VEGETALITE, n. f. (nat. hist.) vege-
tability.

VEGETANT, E, adj. vegetative.

VEGETATI-F, VE, adj. vegetative.

Propriété végétative, vegetativeness.

VEGETATION [-âcion] n. f. vegeta-
tion.

VEGETER, v. n. || § to vegetate.

VEHEMENCE, n. f. || § vehemence;
vehemency; impetuosity.

Avec —, with =; vehemently. Avoir
de la —, § (pers.) to be vehement, im-
petuous.

VEHEMENT, E, adj. § 1. vehement;
impetuous; 2. impassioned; passionate.

VEHEMENTEMENT, adv. † (law)
strongly.

VEHICULE, n. m. 1. (did.) vehicle
(instrument of transmission); 2. § (A, to)
vehicle (preparation).

1. L'air est le — du son, air is the vehicle of
sound. 2. Servir de — à une proposition, to
serve as a vehicle to a proposition.

[Vehicule must not be confounded with ve-
ture.]

VEILLE [vè-y] n. f. 1. watch (priva-
tion of sleep); vigil; 2. —s, (pl.)
watching; sing.; 3. —s, (pl.) watch-
fulness; wakefulness; 4. —s, (pl.)
labours (at night); nights, pl.; 5. the

day before; eve; 6. eve (of festivals); vigil; 7. § eve; point; verge; 8. (ant.) watch (division of the night).

6. La — de Noël, Christmas eve.

La —, 1. the night before; 2. over night. Etat de —, waking; watch. À la — de §, on, upon the eve of; on, upon the verge of. Être entre la — et le sommeil, to be between waking and sleeping; passé dans une — continueuse, all-watched.

VEILLER [vè-yè] n. f. 1. sitting up (with the sick); 2. night's attendance (on the sick); 3. working at night; 4. evening (spent with persons working together); 5. vigil (devotion performed at night).

Faire des —s, to hold v, to keep v vigil.

VEILLER [vè-yè] v. n. 1. to wake v (not to sleep); 2. to be awake; to lie v awake; 2. to sit v up (not to go to bed); to stay up; 3. to watch; to keep v watch; 4. (sun) to watch (over); to look (after); 5. (à) to attend (to); to see v (to); 6. (à ce que (subj.)) to see (that); to take v care (that).

— de près sur, to watch narrowly over; (to keep v a close, a steady eye on. Faire —, to keep v up (prevent a. o. from going to bed). Personne qui veille, watcher; waker. Qui veille, (V. senses) wakeful.

VEILLER [vè-yè] v. a. 1. to sit v up with (the sick); 2. to watch over (a. o.); to look after.

VEILLEUR [vè-year] n. m. 1. watcher (over the dead); 2. watchman (that watches at night).

VEILLEUSE [vè-year] n. f. 1. watch-light; 2. float-light; 3. night-lamp.

VEILLÔTE [vè-yott] n. f. 1. (agr.) hay-cock; 2. (bot.) meadow-saffron.

VEINAGE, n. m. (paint) veining.

VEINE, n. f. 1. § vein; 2. (of marble, wood) vein; 3. (of water) underground spring; 4. (anat.) vein; 5. (geol.) vein; 6. (geol.) seam; 7. (min.) vein.

Bonne —, (play) good run; — jugulaire, du cou, jugular, neck-vein; mauvaise —, (play) ill run. En —, (de) § in the vein, humour (for); in a right frame (for); (in cue. Je suis en —, (V. En —) my hand is in; je ne suis plus en —, my hand is out.

VEINE, E. adj. 1. (of marble, stones, wood) veined; veiny; 2. (bot.) veined; venous; venal.

VEINE-PORTE, n. f., pl. VEINES-PORTES, (anat.) "vena-porta"; "porta".

VEINER, v. a. (paint) to vein.

VEINEUX-X [vè-nè] SE, adj. 1. veiny; veined; 2. (of marble, stone, wood) veined; veiny; 3. (anat.) venous; venal.

VEINULE, n. f. (anat.) minor, small vein.

VELAR, n. m. (bot.) hedge-garlic; hedge-mustard.

VELAUT, int. (hunt.) tallyho.

VELCHE, n. m. ignoramus.

VÊLER, v. n. (of cows) to calve.

VELIFÈRE, adj. (did.) veliferous.

VELIN, n. m. vellum.

Papier —, wove paper; peau de —, vellum.

VELLEITE [vè-lèitè] n. f. 1. feeble desire; desire; 2. (did.) velocity.

VELOCITE, n. f. *velocity; speed; swiftness; celerity; rapidity.

VELOURS, n. m. velvet.

— cannelé, ribbed velvet; — de coton croisé, velveteen; — épinglé, Terry =; — façonné, figured =; — glace, shot =; — plein, plain =; — ras, short; nap =; — uni, plain =. — à côtes, (a. & m.) corduroy; — de laine, woollen =. Tripe de —, imitation =. De —, 1. velvet; 2. velveteen. Jouer sur le —, to play upon o.'s winnings; marcher sur le —, to walk upon a grass-plot; peindre, représenter le —, to velvet.

VELOUTÉ, E. adj. 1. § velvet; velvety; 2. § cut in imitation of velvet; 3. § velvety (like velvet); 4. (of wine) without any harsh taste; 5. (jewel.) rich.

VELOUTE, n. m. 1. velveting; 2. velvet-down; 3. flock-surface; 4. (bot.) velvet.

VELOUTIER, n. m. (a. & m.) velvet-worker.

VELTE, n. f. † (meas.) velle (7 1/2 litres).

VELU, E. adj. 1. hairy; shaggy; 2. (bot.) villous.

Être —, hairiness; shaggy; shagginess.

[VELO is applied neither to the hair of the head nor to that of the beard.]

VELVOTE, n. f. (bot.) spurious toad-flax.

VENAISON, n. f. venison.

Être en —, (of game) to be fat.

VENAL, E. adj. venal.

VENALEMENT [venalman] adv. venally.

VENALITÉ, n. f. venality.

VENANT, adj. 1. coming; 2. regularly forthcoming.

VENANT, n. m. comer.

Ailants et —s, 1. goers and =s; 2. passengers. À tout —, to the first comer.

VENDABLE, adj. salable; vendible.

Nature —, salableness; vendibility; vendibleness. D'une manière —, salably; vendibly.

VENDANGE, n. f. 1. vintage; 2. —s, (pl.) vintage (time), sing.

Aller en —, to go v grape-gathering; faire — 1. to gather the grapes; 2. § to make v a profitable concern, a good thing of it.

VENDANGER, v. a. to gather (grapes).

VENDANGER, v. n. to gather the crop of grapes.

VENDANGÉUR-R, n. m. SE, n. f. vintager.

VENDÉMIAIRE, n. m. Vendémiaire (the first month of the calendar of the first French republic from 22 or 23 September to 21 or 22 October).

VENDERESSE [vandress] n. f. (law) vendor.

VENDEUR-R, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. (DE) seller (of); dealer (in); vender (of); 2. (law) vendor.

VENDICATION [—àcion] n. f. V. REVENDICATION.

VENDIQUER, v. a. V. REVENDIQUER.

VENDRE, v. a. 1. § (à) to sell v; 2. § to sell v for (a price); 3. § to vend (small wares) 4. § to sell v; 5. (change) to sell v out; 6. (com.) to sell v; to put v in; 7. (law) to utter.

1. — q. ch. à un certain prix, to sell a. th. for at a certain price. 2. — q. ch. cent francs, to sell a. th. for a hundred francs. 4. — son honneur, sa patrie, sa vie, to sell o.'s honour, o.'s country, o.'s life.

— cher §, to sell v dear; — chèrement §, to = dearly; — comptant, argent comptant, to = for cash, for ready money; — à crédit, to = on credit; — en détail, to = retail; — en gros, to = wholesale; — à bon marché, to = cheap; — pour un morceau de pain, pour rien, to = for nothing, for a mere nothing, for a song, for a trifle; — à plus bas prix que, to undersell v (a. o.). À —, for sale; to be sold; — bien ses coquilles, to know v how to dispose of o.'s commodities. Ce n'est pas tout que de — il faut livrer, 1. performing is more difficult than promising; 2. executing is more difficult than projecting.

SE VENDRE, pr. v. (th.) (com.) 1. to sell v; 2. to be sold.

— bien, to sell v well.

VENDRE, v. n. (pers.) to sell v.

VENDREDI, n. m. Friday.

— saint, Good =.

VENELLE, n. f. † small street.

Enfiler la —,) to run v away.

VÉNÉNEUX-X [vè-nè-nè] SE, adj. § (of plants) venomous (containing poison); poisonous.

Un arbre, un fruit —, a = tree, fruit.

Caractère —, nature vénéneuse, venomousness; poisonousness.

[VÉNÉNEUX must not be confounded with venimeux.]

VÉNÉR, v. a. to run v (tame animals in order to make the flesh tender).

VÉNÉ, E. pa. p. (of meat) turned; spoiled.

VÉNÉRABLE, adj. 1. venerable; 2. reverend; 3. time-honoured; 4. venerable (title of honour).

Peu —, 1. unvenerable; 2. unreverend; très —, most reverend. Caractère, nature —, venerableness.

VÉNÉRABLEMENT, adv. 1. venerably; 2. reverently.

VÉNÉRATION [—àcion] n. f. veneration.

Avoir en —, to venerate; to revere; to reverence; to hold v in veneration; être en —, to be held in veneration; to be venerated, revered, revered.

VÉNÉRER, v. a. to venerate; to revere; to reverence; to hold v in veneration.

VÉNÉRIE [vè-nè-ri] n. f. 1. chasing; hunting; 2. hunting-train.

VÉNÉRIEN [—rièn] NE, adj. 1. (th.) venereal; 2. (of diseases) syphilitic; venereal.

VENETTE, n. f. † fear.

Avoir la —, to be afraid; donner la — à q. u., to frighten a. o.

VENEUR, n. m. huntsman (servant).

Grand —, master of the hounds.

VENEZ-Y-VOIR, n. m., pl. —, rareeshow.

VENGANCE [venjans] n. f. (DE, for) vengeance; revenge.

Esprit de —, spirit of revenge; revengefulness. En — de, out of = for; par —, out of =, vengeance; revengefully; revengingly; par esprit de —, revengingly; sans —, 1. revengeless; 2. unavenged. Assouvir sa —, to glut o.'s =; avoir — (de), to take v o.'s = (for); crier —, to cry for =, vengeance; prendre, tirer — (de), to take v = (for). Qui respire la —, revengful.

VENGER, v. a. 1. § to revenge; to avenge; 2. to resent; to be resentful of.

VENGÉ, E. pa. p. V. senses of VENGER.

Non —, qu'on n'a pas —, sans être —, unrevenged; unavenged.

SE VENGER, pr. v. 1. (DE, on) to revenge, to avenge o.'s self; to be revenged, avenged; 2. (DE, ...) to revenge; to avenge; 3. (DE) to resent (a. th.); to be resentful (of).

— de q. u., to be revenged, avenged on a. o.; to revenge o.'s self on a. o.; — de q. ch. sur q. u., to be revenged of a. th. on a. o.; to revenge, to avenge o.'s self for a. th. on a. o.

VENG-EUR, n. m. ERESSE, n. f. revenger, m. f.; avenger, m. f.; avengeress, f.

VENG-EUR, *ERESSE, adj. revengful; avenging.

VENIAT [vè-ni-àt] n. m. (law) summons to an inferior law-officer to attend his superior.

VENIEL, I.E. adj. § venial.

Nature —le, venialness. D'une manière —le, venially.

VENIEMENT [vè-ni-è-man] adv. † venially.

VENI-MECUM [vè-ni-mè-kom] n. m. V. VADE-MECUM.

VENIMEUX-X [—mè] SE, adj. 1. § (of animals) venomous (communicating poison); 2. § (th.) venomous (infected

with poison); poisonous; 3. § *venomous*; *malignant*.

1. Le scorpion est —, *the scorpion is venomous*.

Caractère —, nature venimeuse, *venomousness*.

[VENIMEUX must not be confounded with *venéneux*.]

VENIN, n. m. 1. § (of animals) *venom*; *poison*; 2. § (of animals) *venomousness*; 3. (of diseases) *venom*; 4. § *venom*; *venomousness*.

Avec — §, *venomously*. Jeter tout son —, *to vent all o.'s spleen*.

VENIR, v. n. (conj. like TENIR) (DE, from; à, to) 1. § *to come* (arrive); 2. § (pers.) *to come* (to a place); *to repair*; *to proceed*; 3. § (th.) *to come* (to a place); *to proceed*; 4. § (of plants) *to grow* (up); *to grow* (up); 5. § (jusqu'à, ...) *to reach* (arrive); 6. § (of pains) *to come* (up); *to come* (on); 7. § (th.) *to come* (up); *to occur*; *to present o.'s self*; 8. § (pers.) (à, to) *to happen*; *to chance*; 9. § (th.) (à, to) *to occur*; *to happen*; *to chance*; (to fall) (out); 10. § (b. s.) (à) *to occur* (to); *to happen* (to); *to come* (up); *to come* (to); 11. § *to come* (end); 12. § *to come* (appear); 13. § (DE) *to come* (from); *to descend* (from); *to be descended* (from); *to be a descendant* (of); 14. § *to come* (up); *to proceed*; *to emanate*; 15. § (th.) (DE) *to result* (from); *to arise* (from); *to grow* (out of); *to grow* (up); 16. § (th.) *to come* (up); 17. § (à, with) *to be connected*; *to lie* (up); 18. § (of wearing-apparel) (à, ...) *to fit*; 19. § (of wearing-apparel) (à) *to suit* (...); *to be suitable* (to); 20. § (de, ...) *to have just* (pa. p.); 21. (print.) *to be a ... impression*.

2. Être venu de Londres à Paris, *to have come, repaired; proceeded from London to Paris*. 4. Les oliviers ne viennent pas dans ce pays, *olive-trees do not grow in this country*; il n'y vient pas de blé, *corn does not grow there*. 5. § Ces bas ne lui viennent pas à mi-jambes, *these stockings do not reach half up his legs*; § cette nouvelle viendra jusqu'à moi, *this news will reach me*. 7. Les idées lui viennent, *ideas occur to him*, *come to his mind*; il me vient une idée, *an idea occurs to me*; an idea presents itself to me; an idea comes to my mind. 8. Il lui est venu de dire, *de faire cela*, *he happened, chanced to say, to do that*. 10. S'il lui vient quelque malheur, *if any misfortune occur, happen, come, to him, come upon him*. 20. Je viens de faire cela, *I have just done that*; il vient de dire q. ch., *he has just said something*.

— (en s'avancant), 1. *to come* (up); 2. *to step up*; — (de la capitale à la province), *to = down*; — (en descendant), *to = down*; — (en s'éloignant), *to = away*; — (en entrant), 1. *to = in*; 2. *to step in*; — (en marchant), *to step up*; — (à la mode), *to = up, in*; — (en montant), 1. *to = up*; 2. *to step up*; — (de la province à la capitale), *to = up*; — (en sortant), 1. *to = out*; 2. *to step out*; — (en faisant un tour), 1. *to = round*; 2. *to step round*; — (en traversant), 1. *to = over*; 2. *to step over*.

À —, 1. *to come* (up); 2. *coming*; 3. *future*; 4. (comp.) *after*; *lent* à —, (V. senses) *of slow growth*. — bien, (V. senses) 1. *to thrive* (up); 2. (print.) *to be a good impression*; — jusqu'à —, (V. senses) *to go* (up) *as far as* ... — à bien, 1. § (th.) *to = to maturity*; 2. § *to grow* (up); 3. § *to = to a happy issue*; — mal, (V. senses) 1. *not to thrive* (up); 2. (print.) *to be a bad impression*; — à rien, *to = to nothing*. En —, 1. (à) *to = (to)*; *to proceed* (to); 2. (à) *to have recourse* (to); 3. (à) *to be reduced* (to); 4. (à) *to bring* (up) *o.'s self* (to); 5. *to = off*; *to get* (up) *off*; (to get) (up) *off*; en — jusqu'à —, *to go* (up) *as far as* ...; en — là, *to = to that* (in the end); s'en —, *to = away*; (to =) *along*; faire —, 1. § *to bring* (up) (cause to come); 2. § *to have* (up) (a. th.)

brought; 3. § *to send* (up) (for); 4. § *to call* (up) (for); 5. § *to call* (in) (a. o. to o.'s assistance); 6. § (à) *to reduce* (to); *to bring* (up) (to); 7. *to raise* (plants); *to grow* (up); *laisser* —, voir —, (V. senses) *to wait a little*; *not to be in a hurry*; voir — q. u., (V. senses) *to see* (up) *a. o.'s designs*; *to see* (up) *what a. o. is aiming*,) *driving at*; vouloir en — à, *to aim at*;) *to drive* (up) *at*. — chercher, *to = for*; — prendre, *to come* (up) *for*. C'est là que j'en voulais —, c'est où j'en voulais —, *that is what I am aiming*,) *driving at*; d'où vient ...? (V. senses) 1. *where does ... come from?* 2. *what is the cause of ...? whence ...?* 3. (que) *how is it (that) ...? d'où venez-vous?* 1. § *where do you come from?* 2. § *what world do you live in?* de quel pays venez-vous? 1. § *from what country do you come?* 2. § *what world do you live in?* il faut le voir —, je le verrai —, *I must first see what his intentions are*; il va —, *he is coming*; il vient de —, *he has just been here*; *he is just gone from here*; il viendra un ... (où), (of time) *a ... will come* (when); je vous vois —, 1. § *I see you coming*; 2. § *I see what you are aiming*,) *driving at*; où veut-il, voulez-vous en —? *what is he, are you aiming*,) *driving at*; qui vient, qui viennent, (V. senses) 1. *coming*; 2. *ensuing*; qu'il y vienne! (V. senses) *let him try!* viens! venez! (V. senses) 1. *come!* 2. *come away*, (along) *venez ici!* (V. senses) 1. *come here!* 2. *come away*, (along) *viens! venez!* (V. senses) *let ... come!*

[VENIR is conj. with être (V. Ex. 2).]

VENU, E, pa. p. (V. senses of VENIR) (substant.) *comer*.

Bien —, *welcome*; le dernier —, *the last that arrives, comes*; (the last) *comer*; nouveau —, *new comer*; le premier —, 1. *the first arrived, come*; 2. *the first person one meets with*; 3. *any one*; *any one whatever*; tout —, *full grown*. Être le bien —, *to be welcome*; être bien — partout, *to be welcome every where*. Qui n'est pas bien —, (pers.) *welcome*.

VENIR, n. m. § *coming*.

L'aller et le —, *going and coming*.

VENT, n. m. 1. § *wind*; 2. § *gale* (strong wind); 3. § *wind*; *breath*; 4. § *wind*; *flatulence*; 5. § *wind*; *vanity*; *emptiness*; 6. (artil.) *windage*; 7. (hunt.) *wind*; *scent*.

— accidentel, irrégulier, variable, *variable, shifting, erratic wind*; — alizés, *trade-winds*, pl.; — arrière, (nav.) *leading*; — = *right aft, astern*; bon —, *fair*; — cardinal, principal, =; — constant, constant, perennial; — contraire, 1. *contrary*; 2. (nav.) *foul dead*; — coulis, = *from a chink*; — debout, (nav.) *ahead, in the teeth*; — devant, (nav.) *head to*; — étale, (nav.) 1. *settled*; 2. *steady gale*; — faible, mou, (nav.) *slack*; — fait, 1. *settled*; 2. *steady gale*; — frais, (nav.) *fresh gale*; grand —, *high*; — large, *quartering*; — périodique, réglé, *periodical, stated*; — pestilentiel, *blast*; — traversier, (nav.) *soldier's*; — de l'équinoxe, *equinoctial gale*; — de mer, *sea-breeze*; — de tempête, *storm of*; — de terre, *land-breeze*. Imperméable au —, = *tight*; plein de —, (V. senses) *windy*; puffy. Avantage du —, (nav.) *weather-gage*; conduit à —, (mus.) = *channel*; conduit de —, (mach.) *blast-pipe*; côté du —, 1. *windward*; 2. (mill.) *weather*; côté de dessous le —, (nav.) *lee*; coup de —, 1. *gust of*; 2. (nav.) *gale*; gros coup de —, *storm*; hard, *strong gale*; dessous du —, (nav.) *lee-gage*; fusil à —, *air-gun*; herbe du —, (bot.) *pasque-flower*; iles

du —, (geogr.) *Windward islands*, instrument à —, = *instrument*; manche à —, (nav.) = *sail*; moulin à —, = *mill*; rose des —s, (nav.) *mariner's card*. Au —, 1. *to the*; 2. *with the*; 3. (nav.) *windward*; 4. (nav.) *weather*; (le) plus au —, (nav.) *weathermost*; au plus près du —, (nav.) *by the*; au gré du —, 1. *playing in the air*; 2. *wantoning in the breeze*; 2. (of ships, boats) *at the mercy of the*; contre — et marée, 1. § *against = and tide*; 2. § *in spite of all opposition*; de —, (V. senses) 1. *windy*; 2. (hort.) *standard*; du —, (V. senses) 1. *windy*; 2. (nav.) *weather*; en plein —, 1. *in the open air*; 2. (hort.) (of trees) *standard*; sous le —, (nav.) *leeward*; lee; sous le — (à), (nav.) *alee* (of); *leeward* (to). Aller selon le —, 1. (nav.) *to sail according to the*; 2. § *to comply with the times*; aller contre — et marée §, *to go* (up) *against = and tide*; s'en aller avec la pointe du —, (nav.) *to gale*; avoir — de §, *to get* (up) = *of*; avoir des —s, *to be troubled with*; avoir le — contraire, *to have the = against one*; avoir le dessus du —, 1. (nav.) *to have the weather-gage*; 2. § *to have the advantage*; avoir — et marée, *to have the = and tide in o.'s favour*; battu des —s, = *worn*; avoir le — en poupe, *to sail before the =*; chassé par les —s, *weather-driven*; courir — arrière, (nav.) *to spoon*; courir devant le —, (nav.) *to scud*; dérober, manger le — à, (nav.) *to belee*; donner — à, *to give* (up) *vent to*; donner — devant, (nav.) *to stay*; être au —, (of the weather) *to get* (up) *windy*; évié debout au —, (nav.) = *rode*; exposer au —, 1. *to expose to the*; 2. *to wind*; faire du —, 1. *to be windy*; 2. *to create*; aller faire du —, *to get* (up) *windy*; faire — arrière, (nav.) *to scud*; fendre le —, *to plough the air*; filer — arrière, (nav.) *to sail before the =*; flotter au gré du —, *to float, to play in the =, air*; ** *to wanton in the breeze*; gagner le — de, (nav.) *to weather* (a ship); lâcher un — O, *to break* (up); être logé aux quatre —s, *to be exposed to every = that blows*; passer au — de, (nav.) *to get* (up) *windward of*; *to weather* (a ship); perdre —, (to be) *out of breath*; pincer, serrer, tenir le —, (nav.) *to work to windward*; porter au —, porter le nez au —, (man.) *to carry*; *to carry in the =*; *to bear* (up); prendre le —, (mill.) *to weather*; prendre son —, *to take* (up); *to fetch o.'s breath*; faire prendre — devant à, (nav.) *to stay* (a ship); ravagé par les —s, = *worn*; retenir son —, *to keep* (up) *in o.'s breath*; retenu par les —s contraires, = *bound*; faire venir au —, (nav.) *to ease* (a ship). Autant en emporte le —, *that is moon-shine*; *that is idle talk*; il fait du —, *it is windy weather*; *it is windy*; qui brave, qui défie le —, ** *air-braving*; qui consiste en —, qui est du —, qui n'est que du —, *windy*; qui porte au —, (nav.) (of the tide) *weather*; *windward*; qui porte sous le —, (nav.) *lee*; *leeward*; si le — le permet, est favorable, = *permitting*; si le — et le temps le permettent, = *and weather permitting*.

VENTAIL [ventà-y] n. m., pl. VENTAUX, 1. (of helmets) *ventail*; 2. (her.) *aventaile*; *aventayle*.

VENTE, n. f. 1. *sale*; 2. § *market-place*; 3. (of woods) *selling*; 4. (com.) *sale*.

— difficile, lente, (com.) *dull, heavy sale*; — facile, (com.) *quick, ready*; — privée, *private*; — publique, *open*; — à l'amiable, *private*; — aux enchères, 1. *auktion*; 2. (com.) *vendue*, d'occasion, (com.) *chance*; —

- à réméré, avec faculté de réméré. (law) = on return. Contrat de —, (law) deed of =; facilité de —, *vendibility*; *endlessness*; lettre de —, *bill of* =; vire de —, (com.) *sales-book*; note de — imprimée, (sing.) *printed* = s, pl. e bonne —, *salable*; *vendible*; de mauvaise —, (com.) *unsalable*; en —, n =; pour la — locale, (mining) *and* =. Annoncer comme étant en —, (com.) *to advertise for* =; exposer en —, *to expose* to =; fermer une —, *to lose a* =; mettre en —, *to offer for* =; *to put up for* =; *to set* to =; tre mis en —, 1. *to be offered for* =; 2. *to be ready for* =.

VENTELLE, n. f. (engin.) (of lock-ates) *paddle-valve*.

VENTER, v. n. (impers.) *to blow* ✓; *he wind to blow* ✓.

Il vente, it blows; the wind blows. Quelque vent qu'il vente, whatever wind it may blow; however it may low.

VENTEU-X [vanteu] SE, adj. 1. *windy* exposed to the wind; 2. *windy* (causing flatulency); 3. (med.) (of the coc) *from flatulency*.

VENTILATEUR, n. m. 1. *ventilator*; (phys.) *air-exhauster*; *air-trap*; 3. (sing.) (steam-eng.) *bellows*, pl.; 4. (tech.) *fan*.

VENTILATION [—acion] n. f. 1. *ventilation*; 2. (mining) *ventilation*.

VENTILATION [—acion] n. f. (law) *estimation at a relative value*.

VENTILER, v. a. 1. *to ventilate*; 2. (mining) *to ventilate*; 3. (tech.) *to fan*. Machine à —, *air-trap*.

VENTILÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of VENTILER.

Non —, *unventilated*.

VENTILER, v. a. (law) *to estimate at a relative value*.

VENTOLIER, n. m. (falc.) *bird that lies against the wind*.

Oiseau —, =.

VENTÔSE [vantoze] n. m. *Ventose* (sixth month of the calendar of the first French republic from 19 or 20 February to 10 March).

VENTOSITE [vantozite] n. f. *ventosity*; *flatulency*.

VENTOUSE, n. f. 1. *ventilator*; 2. (surg.) *cupping-glass*; —s, (pl.) *cucurbitula*; (*cupping-glasses*, pl.; 3. (arch.) *conduct*.

—s humides, scarifiées, (pl.) (surg.) *cupping with scarification*, sing.; —s sèches, (pl.) *dry-cupping*, sing. Application de —s, *cupping*; application de —s sèches, (surg.) *dry-cupping*; appliquer les —s sèches à, (surg.) *to dry-cup*; ventouser par des —s sèches, *to dry-cup*.

VENTOUSER, v. a. (surg.) *to cup*. — par des ventouses sèches, *to dry-cup*.

VENTOUSEUR, n. m. (surg.) *cupper*.

VENTRAL, E, adj. (nat. hist.) *ventral*.

VENTRE, n. m. 1. *belly* ○; *stomach*; 2. *body*; 3. *womb*; 4. (of bottles) *belly*; 5. (of strings of a stringed instrument) *centre*.

Bas —, (anat.) *abdomen*; *venter*; petit —, *ventricle*; plat —, (swimming) *gutter*. — à terre, *at full speed*; *whip and spur*; *tantivy*. Mal au —, 1. *stomach-ache*; 2. (veter.) *belly-fretting*; personne qui fait un dieu de son —, *belly-god*. A — ○, *bellied*; à gros —, *big-bellied*; à — de poisson, 1. *fish bellied*; 2. (tech.) *fish-bellied*; à — de barrique, *barrel-bellied*. Bouter contre son —, *to sulk with o's victuals*; se coucher sur le —, à plat —, *to lie flat on o's face*. N'avoir pas ... dans le —, *not to have ... to live*; courir — à terre, *to*

ride ✓ *full speed*; *to ride* ✓ *tantivy*; faire le —, 1. *to belly*; *to bulge*; *to swell* ✓ *out*; 2. (mas.) *to batter*; marcher, passer sur le — à q. u., 1. *to fell* ✓ *to the ground*; 2. *to make* ✓ *head against*; mettre, remettre le cœur au — à q. u., *to give* ✓ *a. o. fresh courage*; mettre le feu sous le — à q. u., 1. *to urge a. o. on*; 2. *to irritate a. o.* C'est le — de ma mère, *you will never catch me at that again*. — affamé n'a point d'oreilles, *a hungry belly has no ears*.

VENTREBLEU, int. *odd's bodikins!*

VENTRÉE, n. f. *litter*.

D'une —, *at a* =.

VENTRICULE, n. m. (anat.) *ventricle*.

VENTRIERE, n. f. 1. *girth* (for horses); 2. (carp.) *purlin*; 3. (mach.) *brace*.

VENTRILOQUE, adj. *ventriloquous*.

VENTRILOQUE, n. m. *ventriloquist*.

VENTRILOQUE [—loki] n. f. *ventriloquy*; *ventriloquism*.

VENTROUILLER [vantrou-yé] (SE) pr. v. *to wallow in the mire*, mud.

VENTRU, E, adj. ○ *high-bellied*; *tun-bellied*.

VENUE, n. f. 1. *coming*; *arrival*; 2. *coming*; 3. *growth*.

Allées et —s, *going and coming*. De belle —, *well-grown*; de lente —, *of slow growth*; tout d'une —, *all of a size*.

VENULE, n. f. V. VEINULE.

VENUS [vénu] n. f. 1. (myth.) *Venus*; 2. *Venus* (beauty); 3. *Venus* (love); 4. (astr.) *Venus*; *vesper*; 5. (anc. chem.) *Venus* (copper).

Etoile de —, (astr.) *Venus*; *vesper*.

VENUSTE, adj. *beautiful*; *handsome*.

VENUSTÉ, n. f. *beauty* (that inspires love); *handsomeness*.

VÈPRE, n. m. *evening*.

Bonner, souhaiter le bon —, *to bid* ✓, *to wish a good* =.

VÈPRES, n. f. (cath. lit.) *vespers*, pl. — Siciliennes, (hist.) *Sicilian* = (massacre of the French in Sicily in 1282).

VER [vèr] n. m. 1. (ent.) *worm*; 2. *mite*; *maggot*; 3. *moth*.

— intestinal, *intestinal worm*; — luisant, *glow-worm*; *fire-fly*; *fire-worm*; *globart*; petit —, *vermicule*; — rongeur, 1. *undying*, *never-dying* =; 2. *canker*; *remorse*; 3. *sorrow*; *grief*; — rongeur des fruits, (ent.) *canker-fly*; — solitaire, *tania*; (tape-worm). — de fumier, 1. *dung-worm*; 2. (fish.) *bob*; — à soie, *silk-worm*; — de terre, 1. *dew-worm*; (earth, ground-worm); 2. *earth-worm*.

— Educateur de — à soie, *owner, proprietor of a silk-nursery*; éducation de — à soie, *rearing of silk-worms*; herbe aux —s, (bot.) *tansy*; (= grass; poudre aux —s, (pharm.) = *seed*; poudre contre les —s, = *powder*. Comme un —, = *like*. Plein de —s, (V. senses) *vermiculous*. Elever des —s à soie, *to rear silk-worms*; piqué, rongé aux —s, des —s, = *eaten*; tirer les —s du nez à q., *to pump a. o.* Qui engendre des —s, *vermiparous*. Un — sercoquille, *sercoquille* bien quand on marche dessus, *tread on a* = *and it will turn*.

VERACITÉ, n. f. (pers.) *veracity*.

Défaut, manque de —, *untruth*.

VERANDA, n. f. *veranda* (light gallery).

VERÂTRE, n. m. (bot.) *veratrum*.

— blanc, *white*; = *Indian poke*, *poke-weed*; *white hellebore*.

VERATRINE, n. f. (chem.) *veratria*; *veratrine*.

VERBAL, E, adj. 1. *verbal* (by word of mouth); 2. (gram.) *verbal*.

VERBAL, n. m. V. PROCES-VERBAL.

VERBALEMENT [verbalman] adv. *verbally*; *by word*; *by word of mouth*.

VERBALISER, v. n. 1. *to state facts*;

to make ✓ *a statement of facts*; 2. *to draw* ✓ *up*, *to make* ✓ *an official report*.

VERBE, n. m. 1. *tone of voice*; 2. *Word* (second person of the Trinity); 3. (gram.) *verb*.

— anomal, irrégulier, (gram.) *irregular verb*; — composé, *compound* =; — simple, *simple* =. Avoir le — haut, 1. *to have a loud voice*; 2. *to assume a high tone*; *to ride* ✓ *a high horse*; changer, transformer en —, (gram.) *to verbalize*.

VERBERATION [—acion] n. f. *phs.* *verberation*.

VERBEU-X [verbeu] SE, adj. *verbose*; *wordy*.

Orateur —, *verbose speaker*. Être —, *to be* =.

VERBIAGE, n. m. (verbiage).

VERBIAGER, v. n. (to be verbose).

VERBIAGEU-R, n. m. SE, n. f. (verbose speaker).

VERBOSITÉ, n. f. 1. *verbosity*, *verbooseness*; *wordiness*; 2. *flippancy*.

VER-COQUIN, n. m., pl. VERS-COQUINS, 1. (ent.) *vine-fretter*; *vine-grub*;

2. (sing.) (veter.) *staggers*, pl.; 3. *whim*; *fancy*; *maggot*.

Son — lui prend s, *the maggot bites*.

VERD, adj. V. VERT.

VERDÂTRE, adj. *greenish*.

VERDEE, n. f. "verdee" (Tuscan white wine).

VERDELET, TE, adj. 1. (of wine) *tart*; 2. (of old people) *vigorous*, *strong*.

VERDERIE, n. f. *verderor's range*; 2. *verderor's jurisdiction*.

VERDET, n. m. *verdigris*.

— cristallisé, *crystallized*, *distilled verdigris*.

VERDEUR, n. f. 1. *greenness*; 2. *freshness*; 3. *greenness*; 4. *acrimony*.

VERDICT [verdiktu] n. m. (of juries) *verdict*; *finding*.

Prononcer, rendre un —, (law) *to bring in*, *to deliver in*, *to give* ✓, *to give* ✓ *in a verdict*.

VERDIER, n. m. (orn.) *green-finch*; *green grosbeak*; *green linnet*; *burley-bird*.

VERDIER, n. m. *verderor*; *verderer*.

VERDIR, v. a. *to paint green*.

VERDIR, v. n. 1. (of plants) *to grow* ✓ *green*; 2. (of copper) *to get* ✓ *covered with verdigris*; *to become* ✓, *to get* ✓ *green*.

Faire —, *to green*.

VERDOYANT [verdoi-yan] E, adj. 1. *verdant* (covered with verdure); *green*;

2. (of colour) *greenish*.

Non —, *unverdant*. Bois — des Antilles, (bot.) *green-wood*. Être —, *to be verdant*, *green*.

VERDOYER [verdoi-yé] v. n. *to be verdant* (covered with verdure); *to grow* ✓ *green*.

VERDURE, n. f. 1. *verdure* (of vegetation); *greenness*; 2. *verdure* (vegetation); *green*; 3. *verdancy* (state); 4. (sing.) *pot-herbs* (the leaves of which are eaten raw), pl.; 5. *greenness* (green colour); 6. *tapestry representing verdure*.

Sans —, *unverdant*. Couvert de —, *verdant*; *covered with verdure*.

VERDURIER, n. m. *salad-gardener* (to the royal family).

VEREU-X [vére] SE, adj. 1. *worm-eaten*; 2. *suspicious* (suspected of a concealed vice or defect); 3. (com) (of bills) *insecure*; *unsafe*.

VERGE, n. f. 1. *rod* (stick); 2. *rod* (long piece of metal); 3. *verge* (of certain functionaries); *rod*; 4. (of ushers of courts of judicature) *tipstaff*; 5. — (sing.) —s, (pl.) *rod* (instrument of chastisement); *birch*, sing.; 6. *—s*,

(pl.) *rod* (affliction); 7. (of anchors) *shank*; 8. (of whips) *handle*; 9. (feud.) *verge*; 10. (horol.) *verge*; 11. † (meas.) *rood*; 12. (tech.) *rod*.

— *de fer*, 1. † *iron-rod*; 2. \$ = *of iron* (hard government); — *d'or*, (bot.) *golden*; (Saracen's) *consound*; (Saracen's) *wound-wort*. *Faisceau de* — *s*, *bundle of* — *s*; *poignée de* — *s*, = *birch*. En —, *virgate*. N'avoir ni — ni bâton, *to have no means of attack or defense*; craindre la —, les — *s*, *to fear the*; donner les — *s* à, *to whip* (a child); *to flog*; donner des — *s* pour se fouetter, *to supply a* = *to beat o.'s self*; n'être plus sous la — *de*, *to be no longer under the ferule of*; passer par les — *s*, (mil.) *to run* ✓ *the gauntlet*, faire passer par les — *s*, (mil.) *to flog through the line*.

VERGE, E, adj. 1. (of paper) *laid*; 2. (of textile fabrics) *streaky*.

VERGÉE, n. f. † *square rood* (in extent).

VERGER, n. m. *fruit-garden*; *fruit-grove*; *orchard*.

VERGETER [verjé] v. a. *to beat* ✓ (clean with a rod).

VERGETE, E, pa. p. 1. *beaten* (cleaned with a rod); 2. (of the complexion, skin) *streaked*.

VERGETIER [verjé] n. m. *rod-maker*.

VERGETTE, n. f. (sing.)

VERGETTES, n. f. (pl.) *bundle of rods*, sing.

Donner un coup de — à, *to beat* ✓ (clean) with a rod.

VERGEURE [verjé] n. f. 1. (of paper) *wire-mark*; 2. (paper-making) *wire*.

VERGLAS [verglâ] n. m. *glazed frost*. Il fait du —, *there is a* =; il tombe du —, *the rain falls frozen*.

VERGNE [verny] n. m. (bot.) *alder*.

VERGOGNE [vergonn-y] n. f. (bot.) *shame*.

VERGUE, n. f. (nav.) *yard*.

Grande —, *main* =; — *latine*, *lateen* =. — *d'artimon*, *mizen* =; — *de misaine*, *fore* =. Bout de —, = *arm*. — à —, = *arm and* = *arm*.

VERICLE, n. f. (jewel.) *paste*; *imitation*.

De —, *paste*; *imitation*; *false*.

VERIDICITÉ, n. f. *veracity*; *credibility*.

VERIDIQUE, adj. (pers.) *veracious*; *of veracity*.

VERIFICATEUR, n. m. 1. *examiner* (of accounts, estimates, work done, &c.); 2. (cust.) *land-walker*.

— des mesures, *conner*

VERIFICATION [—acion] n. f. 1. *examination* (of writings, accounts, estimates, work done, &c.); 2. *verification*; *confirmation*; 3. (adm.) *examination*; 4. (fin.) *auditing*; 5. (law) (of weights and measures) *assay*; 6. † (law) *registering* (of edicts of the parliaments).

— par le juge, (law) *trial by examination*. — faite, *after examination*; soumis à —, *under examination*.

VERIFIER, v. a. 1. *to examine* (ascertain the accuracy or inaccuracy of); 2. *to examine*; *to look over*; (to go ✓ over); 3. *to verify*; *to confirm*; 4. *to verify* (powers); 5. *to try* (weights, measures); 6. (adm.) *to examine*; 7. (fin.) *to audit*; 8. (law) *to prove* (a will); 9. † (law) *to register* (edicts of the parliaments).

1. — l'exécution d'un fait, d'une citation, d'un mémoire, *to examine the accuracy of a fact, a quotation, a bill*, 2. — un calcul, un compte, *to examine, to look over a calculation, an account*. 3. — une allégation, *to verify, to confirm an allegation*.

VERIFIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of VERIFIER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unexamined*; 2. (of weights and measures) *untried*; 3. (adm.) *unexamined*; 4. (law) (of wills) *unproved*.

VERIN, n. m. (tech.) *screw-crane*.

VERINE, n. f. "*verine*" (best American tobacco).

VERINE, n. f. (nav.) *binnacle*, *bit-tacle lamp*.

VERITABLE, adj. 1. † *genuine*; *pure*; *real*; *unadulterated*; 2. † *true*; *real*; 3. † (pers.) *true*; *true-hearted*; *true-born*; 4. † *true* (conformable to truth); 5. † *true* (excellent); *real*; (true-bred); (regular).

VERITABLEMENT, adv. 1. *truly*; *really*; *in reality*; 2. *truly* (conformably to truth); 3. *really*; *in reality*; *truly*; *in truth*; *indeed*.

VERITE, n. f. *truth*.

— *banale*, (b. s.) *truism*; — *évidente*, *truism*; l'exacte, la pure —, la — *pure*, *the precise truth*; toute la —, *the whole truth*. Rien que la —, *nothing but the truth*. Atteinte portée à la —, *breach of truth*. À la —, *indeed*; *in very deed*; *it is true*; *I admit*; *in sooth*; en —, *in truth*; *indeed*. Dire la —, *to speak* ✓ *to tell* ✓ *the truth*; *to speak* ✓ *truth*; dire à q. u. ses — *s*, *to tell* ✓ *a. o. his own*. Toutes — *s* ne sont pas bonnes à dire, *all truths must not be told at all times*.

VERJUS, n. m. 1. *verjuice*; 2. (sing.) *sour grapes*, pl.

C'est jus vert ou —, *there is no choice between the things*.

VERJUTE, E, adj. † *with verjuice*.

VERMEIL [vermè-y] LE, adj. 1. † *vermilion*; 2. † *vermilion*; *beautifully red*; *coral*; *ruby*.

VERMEIL, n. m. *silver gilt*.

VERMICEL, n. m.

VERMICELLE, n. m. 1. *vermicelli*;

2. *vermicelli-soup*; *vermicelli*.

VERMICELLIER, n. m. *vermicelli-maker*.

VERMICULAIRE, n. f. (bot.) *white stone-crop*.

VERMICULAIRE, adj. 1. *vermicular*; *vermiculous*; *worm-like*; *worm-shaped*; 2. (anat.) *vermiform*.

Mouvement —, *vermiculation*.

VERMICULE, E, adj. (arch.) *vermicular*.

VERMICULURES, n. f. (pl.) (arch.) *vermicular*, *vermiculated work*, sing.

Faire en forme de —, *to vermiculate*; orner de —, *to vermiculate*.

VERMIFORME, adj. 1. *worm-like*; *worm-shaped*; 2. (anat.) *vermiform*.

VERMIFUGE, adj. (med.) *helminthic*.

Poudre —, *worm-powder*; *worm-seed*.

VERMIFUGE, n. m. (med.) *vermifuge*; *helminthic*.

VERMILLER [vermi-yé] v. n. (hunt.) (of wild boars) *to scratch for worms*, roots; *to scratch*.

VERMILLON [vermi-yon] n. m. † *vermilion*.

VERMILLONNER [vermi-yoné] v. a. *to vermillion*; *to miniate*.

VERMILLONNER [vermi-yoné] v. n. (hunt.) (of badgers) *to scratch for worms*, roots; *to scratch*.

VERMINE, n. f. 1. † *vermin*; 2. † *rabble*.

Production de la —, *vermination*.

Engendrer, produire de la —, *to verminate*; *to engender*, *to produce vermin*. Qui tend à produire de la —, *verminous*.

VERMINEU-X [—neù] SE, adj. (med.) *caused by worms*.

VERMISSEAU, n. m. 1. † *vermicule*; *grub*; 2. † *worm* (contemptible person.)

VERMOULER (SE) pr. v. *to be worm-eaten*.

VERMOULU, E, pa. p. † *worm-eaten*.

VERMOULURE, n. f. 1. *worm-hole*; 2. *worm-hole dust*.

VERMOUT, n. m. (sing.) *bitters*, pl.

VERNAL, E, adj. 1. † *vernal*; *spring*; 2. (bot.) *vernal*.

VERNATION [—acion] n. f. (bot.) *vernation*; *foliation*.

VERNE, n. m. (bot.) *alder*; *alder-bush*.

VERNIER, n. m. (math. inst.) *vernier*, *sliding-gauge*, *rule*.

VERNIER, v. a. 1. † *to varnish*; 2. (pot.) *to varnish*; *to glaze*.

VERNI, E, pa. p. 1. *varnished*; 2. (of leather) *varnished*; *patent*; 3. (of boots, shoes) *patent leather*.

VERNIS, n. m. 1. † *varnish*; 2. † *varnish*; *polishing*; *polish*; 3. (pot.) *glaze*; *glazing*.

— *gras*, *oil-varnish*. — à la copale, *copal* =; — d'ébéniste, *cabinet* =; — à l'esprit-de-vin, *spirit* =. Fabricant de —, = *maker*; fabrication de —, = *making*; fabrique de —, = *house*. Personne qui couvre d'un —, *varnisher*. Sumac —, (bot.) = *-tree*. Sans — † *unvarnished*. Couvrir d'un — † *to varnish*; donner un — à q. u. s. † *to polish* a. o.; *to give* ✓ *a. o. a polishing*.

VERNISSE, v. a. 1. † *to varnish*; 2. (pot.) *to varnish*; *to glaze*.

VERNISSE, E, pa. p. V. senses of VERNISSE.

Non —, *unvarnished*.

VERNISSEUR, n. m. *varnisher*.

VEROLE, n. f. (med.) *pox*.

Petite —, *small pox*; petite — *confluent*, *confluent small pox*; petite — *discrete*, *discrete variola*; petite — *volante*, *chicken-pox*. Grain de petite —, *pock*; marque de la petite —, *pock-mark*. Marqué de la petite —, *pock-marked*.

VERON, n. m. (ich.) (species) *minnow*; *minim*; *pink*.

VERONIQUE, n. f. (bot.) 1. *veronica*;

2. *speedwell*; *fluellin*.

— *cressonnée*, *brook-line speedwell*; *laver*; — *semelle*, *spurious toad-flax*; — *mâle*, *officinale*, *speedwell*; — *beccabunga*, *laver*; — à feuilles de lierre, *winter-weed*.

VERONIQUE, n. f. *Veronica* (handkerchief in which the face of the Saviour is represented).

VERRAILLE [ver-y] n. f. *old glass*.

VERRAT, n. m. (mam.) *boar-pig*; *boar*.

VERRE, n. m. *glass*.

— *aident*, *burning glass*; *demi-* —, 1. *half a* =; 2. *half a* = *of brandy*;

grand —, 1. *large* =; 2. *tumbler*; — *grossissant*, *magnifying* =; petit —, 1. *small* =; 2. (= *of brandy*: —

plein, plein un —, = *full*. — à boire, *drinking* =; grand — à boire, 1. *large drinking* =; 2. *tumbler*; — de Bohême, *croen* =; — de couleur, *stained* =;

— à facettes, *multiplying* =; — de montre, *watch* =; — à pied, 1. *goblet*;

2. *wine* =; — à sein, *nipple* =; — à vitre, *window* =. Carreau de —, *pane of* =; case de —, = *case*; goutte, *larme* de —, = *drop*, *tear*; herbe à —, (bot.) = *wort*; *saltwort*; maison de —, = *house*; patte d'un —, *foot of a* =. Sem-

blable au —, = *-like*. De —, 1. = 2 = *-like*. Boire dans un —, *to drink* ✓ *out of a* =; choquer le —, *to touch* =; couvrir d'une couche de —, *to glaze over*; mettre sous —, *to put* ✓ *in a* = *case*; *to glass*.

VERREE, n. f. † *glassful*; *glass*.

VERRERIE, n. f. 1. *glass-making*; *glass-work*; 2. (sing.) *glass-works*, pl.; *glass-house*, sing.; 3. (sing.) *glass-ware*, pl.

Commerce de —, *glass-trade*.

VERRIER, n. m. 1. *glass-founder*; *glass-maker*; 2. *glass-man*; *dealer in glass wares*; 3. *glass-basket*.

VERRIERE, n. f. 1. *glass-stand*; 2. † *glass* (for pictures); 3. (hort.) *glass*.

VERRINE, n. f. † *glass* (for pictures).

VERKINE, n. f. † oration (Cicero's) *gainst Verres*.

VERROTERIE (verotri) n. f. 1. *small glass-ware*, pl.; 2. *glass-trinket*; 3. *glass for table-use*.

VERROU, n. m. *bolt* (metal pin used for fastening).

Sous les —s, *closely confined*; in close confinement: *shut up*. Enfermer au —, *to bolt in*; s'enfermer au —, *to bolt*; s' self in; fermer au —, *to bolt*; actre sous les —s, 1. *to bolt up*; 2. *to shut up*; mettre le — contre q. u., *to bolt a. o. out*; ouvrir le —, *to unbolt*; o draw √ the bolt; ouvrir le — de, *to unbolt*; tenir sous les —s, 1. *to keep √ bolted up*; 2. *to keep √ confined*, *shut p*; tirer un —, *to keep √, to draw √ a bolt*. Dont on a ouvert les —s, *unbolted*.

VERRUE, n. f. 1. *wart*; 2. (bot.) *wart*.

Herbe aux —s, (bot.) *European turn-pl*. Comme une —, *wartlike*; warty. ouvert de —s, *warty*.

VERUQUEU-X (verukeu) SE, adj. 1. (bot.) *warted*; 2. (nat. hist.) *warty*; wart-like; 3. (med.) *tubercled*.

VERS (verr) n. m. *verse*.

— blanc, *blank*; — burlesques, — sans mesure, (pl.) *doggerel*, sing.; — qui commence et finit par le même mot, *serpentine*; personne qui met en —, *versifier* (of); pièce de —, (sing.) *verses*, pl. Chanter en —, *to versify*; xprimer, dire en —, *to versify*; faire es —, *to versify*; to make √ = s; metre en —, *to turn into*; to versify.

VERS, prep. 1. (of place) *towards*; (of time) *about*; 3. *to* (a. o.). 1. — le nord, *towards the north*. 2. — quatre heures, *about four o'clock*. 3. Envoyé — tel rince, *envoy to such a prince*.

VERSANT, E, adj. (of carriages) *liable to overturn*.

VERSANT, n. m. (of mountains) *side*.

VERSATILE, adj. 1. √ *versatile*; variable; 2. (bot.) *versatile*.

VERSATILITE, n. f. √ *versatility*; *ariableness*.

VERSE (À) adv. (of raining) *fast*; *ard*.

Pleuvoir —, *to rain*; to pour with ain; to pour.

VERSE, adj. (trig.) (of sinuses) *versed*.

VERSE, E, adj. (DANS) *versed* (in); *onversant* (with); *skilled* (in).

Peu —, (dans) *unversed* (in); *unskilled* (in).

VERSEAU, n. m. (astr.) *Aquarius*; *water-bearer*.

VERSEMENT, n. m. (bank.) 1. *payment*; 2. *deposit*.

— partiel, (fin.) *instalment*. Faire in —, 1. *to make √ a payment*; 2. *to make √ a deposit*; retirer un —, *to withdraw √ a payment*; 2. *to withdraw √ a deposit*.

VERSER, v. a. (DE, from: DANS, into) 1. √ *to pour* (liquids); *to pour out*; 2. √ *to pour in* (liquids); 3. √ *to discharge* (water); 4. √ *to empty* (solids); *to put √*; 5. √ (by accident) *to spill*; 6. √ *to shed √* (blood); *to spill*; 7. √ *to shed* (tears); 8. √ *to lay √*; *to beat √ down*; 9. √ *to overturn*; *to overturn √*; 10. √ *to upset √*; 11. √ (DANS) *to pour in*; *to pour forth* (into); *to minister* (to); 12. √ (SUR) *to cast √* (on, upon); *to throw √* (on, upon); *to bring √* (into); 13. √ *to lavish* (gold); 14. (bank.) *to lodge*; *to deposit*; *to pay √*; *to pay √ in*; 15. (fin.) *to pay √*; *to pay √ in*.

1. — du vin dans une carafe, *to pour wine into a decanter*; — du vin dans un verre, *to pour out wine into a glass*. 3. Un fleuve qui verse ses eaux dans la mer, *a river that discharges its waters into the sea*. 4. — du blé dans un sac, *to empty corn into a bag*. 5. — de l'encre par terre, *to spill ink upon the ground*. 8. La pluie a versé le blé, *the rain has*

laid the corn. 9. Le cocher a versé la voiture, *the coachman has overturned the carriage*. 10. — des consolations dans un cœur triste, *to pour forth consolation into, to minister consolation to a sorrowing heart*. 11. — le mépris, le ridicule sur q. u., *to cast, to throw contempt, ridicule upon a. o.*; *to bring a. o. into contempt, ridicule*.

VERSE, E, pa. p. V. senses of **VERSER**.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. *unspilt*; 2. (of blood) *unshed*; *unspilt*.

VERSER, v. n. √ 1. (of carriages, pers.) *to overturn*; *to upset √*; *to break √ down*; 2. *to be laid*; *to be beaten down*.

VERSET, n. m. 1. (of the Bible, Koran) *verse*; 2. (of divine service) *verse*.

Petit —, (of divine service) *versicle*.

VERSICULE.

VERSICULET, n. m. *versicle*; *little verse*.

VERSIFICATEUR, n. m. *versifier*.

VERSIFICATION [—acion] n. f. *versification*.

VERSIFIER, v. n. *to versify*; *to make √ verses*.

VERSION, n. f. 1. *version* (translation of the Scriptures); *translation*; 2. (version) (manner of relating a fact); 3. (school.) *translation*.

VERSO, n. m. 1. *reverse* (of a leaf, page); *back*; 2. (print.) *reverse*; *even page*.

VERSOIR, n. m. (of ploughs) *mould-board*; *earth-board*.

VERSTE, n. f. *verst* (Russian measure).

VERT, E, adj. 1. √ *green*; 2. √ (pers.) *robust*; *vigorous*; 3. √ (pers.) *resolute*; *firm*; 4. √ (th.) *sharp*; *harsh*; *severe*; 5. (of berries) *undried*; 6. (of hides) *raw*; 7. (of fish) *green*; *undried*; 8. (of old age) *vigorous*; *robust*; 9. (of plants) *undried*; 10. (of stones) *fresh* (recently extracted); 11. (of wine) *acid*; *tart*; 12. (of wood) *green*; 13. (a. & m.) *unwrought*.

Feuillage —, *feuille —e*, *green*; — e jeunesse, *early youth*, sing.; *tender*, *youthful years*, pl — comme l'herbe, *grass green*; (as green as grass. Entre des —es une mère, *one thing less bad than the rest*.

VERT, n. m. 1. *green* (colour); 2. *grass*; 3. (for horses) *grass*; *green food*; *green meat*; 4. (of wine) *acidity*; *tartness*.

Gros —, *cabbage green*. — en grappes, *crystallized*, *distilled verdigris*; — de mer, *sea*; — de montagne, *mountain*; — — pomme, *apple*; — — pré, *grass*; — Au —, (of horses) *at grass*. Employer le — et le sec, *to leave √ no stone unturned*; manger son blé en —, *to consume o's harvest in the blade*; mettre un cheval au —, *to turn a horse to grass*; faire prendre le — à un cheval, *to keep √ a horse on green food*; faire quitter le — à un cheval, *retirer un cheval du —, to remove, to take √ a horse from grass*.

VERT-DE-GRIS, n. m. *verdigris*.

VERT-DE-TERRE, n. m. *verditer*; *green verditer*.

VERTEBRAL, E, adj. (anat.) *vertebral*.

Colonne —e, =, *spinal column*.

VERTEBRE, n. f. (anat.) *vertebre*.

VERTEBRE, E, adj. 1. (zool.) *vertebral*; *vertebrate*; *vertebrated*; 2. (bot.) *vertebrate*; *vertebrated*.

Animaux —s, = *animals*.

VERTEBRE, n. m. (zool.) *vertebral*.

VERTEMENT, adv. 1. *vigorously*; 2. *sharply*; *harshly*; *severely*.

VERTICAL, E, adj. 1. *vertical*; 2. (of the sun) *vertical*; *at o's zenith*; 3. (astr.) *vertical*; 4. (bot.) *vertical*; 5. (geom.) *vertical*; 6. (tech.) *upright*.

Plan — au méridien, (astr.) *prime vertical*.

VERTICALEMENT [—calman] adv. 1. *vertically*; 2. (of the sun) *vertically*.

VERTICALITE, n. f. (did.) *verticality*.

VERTICILLE [—ci-y'] n. m. (bot.) *verticillus*; *verticil*; *whorl*.

VERTICILLE [—ci-yé] E, adj. (bot.) *verticillate*; *whorled*.

— trois par trois, *ternal*.

VERTICITE, n. f. (phys.) (of compasses) *verticity*.

VERTIGE, n. m. 1. √ —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) *giddiness*; *vertigo*; (swimming, sing.); 2. √ *giddiness*; 3. (med.) *vertiginousness*; *megrin*; 4. (sing.) (veter.) *staggers*, pl.; *megrin*, sing.

Esprit de —, *spirit of folly*, *madness*; sujet aux —s, (med.) *vertiginous*. Avoir des —s, *to be troubled with giddiness*; *to have a swimming in o's head*; donner des —s, *donner le — à q. u.*, *to make √ a. o. giddy*; frappé de —, *dizzy*; être pris de —s, *to be taken with giddiness*; *to have a swimming in o's head*.

VERTIGINEU-X [—neù] SE, adj. √ (med.) *liable to giddiness*.

VERTIGO, n. m. 1. *caprice*; *whim*; *maggot*; 2. (sing.) (veter.) *staggers*, pl.

VERTU, n. f. 1. *virtue*; 2. *virtuousness*; 3. *virtue*; *property*; *quality*; 4. (theol.) *virtue*.

En — de, i. *by*, *in virtue of*; 2. *in pursuance of*; en — de quoi? *by what right?* par la — de, *by* = *of*; sans —, *virtueless*; *unvirtuous*. Dénué de —, *virtueless*; *unvirtuous*; faire de nécessité —, *to make √ a = of necessity*. Face d'homme porte —, *a man's presence is of great efficacy*.

VERTUBLEU, int. † *bless me!* *bless my heart!* *bless my heart and soul!*

VERTUEUSEMENT [vertueüzman] adv. *virtuously*.

VERTUEU-X [vertueù] SE, adj. *virtuous*.

Non. peu —, *unvirtuous*.

VERTUGADIN, n. m. † *farthingale*.

VERVE, n. f. 1. *rapture* (heat of imagination); 2. *animation*; *spirit*; 3. √ *caprice*; *whim*.

Avoir de la —, *to be animated*, *spirited*; être fait de —, *to be animated*, *spirited*.

VERVEINE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *vervain*; *peristerion*; (lemon-plant).

VERVELLE, n. f. (falc.) *varvel*; *vervel*.

VERVEUX [verveù] n. m. (fish.) *hoop-net*.

VESANIE, n. f. (med.) *vesania*.

VESCE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *vetch*.

Fait de —s, *vetchy*. Qui abonde en —s, *vetchy*.

VÉSICAL, E, adj. (anat.) *vesical*.

VÉSICANT.

VÉSICATOIRE, adj. (med.) *blistering*; *vesicatory*.

Emplâtre —, *blister*.

VÉSICATION [—acion] n. f. (med.) *vesication*.

VÉSICATOIRE, n. m. (med.) *blister*.

Mouche à —, (ent.) *blister-fly*; *blister-bee*. À —, *blistering*. Appliquer un — à, *to blister*; *to vesicate*.

VÉSICULAIRE, adj. (did.) *vesicular*; *vesiculous*; *bladdery*.

VÉSICULE, n. f. 1. (anat.) *vesicle*; *bladder*; 2. (bot.) *vesicle*; *bladder*; 3. (ich.) *vesicle*; *bladder*; *bag*.

— aérienne, *natatoire*, (ich.) *air-bladder*; *air-bag*.

VÉSICULEU-X [—leù] SE, adj. 1. *vesiculate*; *bladdery*; 2. (bot.) *blistered*.

VESOU, n. m. *cane-juice*; *cane-liquor*; *cane-juice syrup*.

VESPASIENNE, n. f. *urinary*.

VESPER [vèspèr] n. m. (astr.) *vesper*.

VESPETRO, n. m. *vespetro* (cordial).

VESSE, n. f. ⊖ *foist*; *fizzle*.

VESSE-DE-LOUP, n. f., pl. VESSES-DE-LOUP.

VESSE-LOUP, n. f., pl. —, (bot.) puff; puff-ball; fuzz-ball; paddock-stool; blindman's ball.

VESSER, v. n. ⊕ to foist; to fizzle. VESSIE, n. f. 1. bladder; 2. blister (tumour); 3. (anat.) cystitis; bladder; 4. (ich.) bladder; 5. (med.) blister.

— aërienne, natale, (ich.) air-bladder; air-bag. Relâchement de la —, (veter.) profuse staling. Se couvrir de —s, to blister; faire croire que des —s sont des lanternes, to persuade a. o. that chalk is cheese; to pass off chalk for cheese; s'élever, se former en —s, to blister; faire venir des —s à, to blister.

VESSIGON, n. m. (veter.) 1. vessigon; vessicon; 2. thorough, through-pin.

— chevillé, souflé, thorough-pin. — du grasset, stifle.

VESTA, n. f. 1. (myth.) Vesta; 2. (astr.) Vesta.

De —, vesial.

VESTALE, n. f. 1. § vestal; vestal virgin.

VESTE, n. f. 1. vest; 2. round jacket; jacket.

Être en —, to be dressed in a jacket, round jacket; to have on a —.

VESTIAIRE, n. m. 1. vestary; dressing-room; 2. robing-room; 3. wardrobe; 4. (of friars & nuns) expense of clothing; 5. (th.) tiring-room.

VESTIBULE, n. m. 1. (of buildings) vestibule; entrance-hall; (hall: lobby); 2. (anat.) vestibule; 3. (arch.) archway.

VESTIGE, n. m. 1. ‡ § foot-step; track; vestige; 2. § vestige.

Suivre les —s de q. u. §, to follow a. o.'s foot-steps.

VESUVIEN [vézuviin] NE, adj. (geog.) Vesuvian.

VÊTEMENT [vêtement] n. m. 1. § garment; vestment; vesture; 2. § —s, (pl.) dress, sing.; (clothes; things, pl.); 3. § —s, (pl.) wearing-apparel, sing.; clothing, sing.; body-clothing, sing.; (things, pl.; garments, pl.; vesture, sing.; ‡ raiment, sing.; 4. § vesture (covering); garb; dress.

Sans —, (V. senses) unarrayed; unapparelled; unclothed. Changer de —, to change o.'s dress, clothes.

VÉTÉRAN, n. m. 1. § veteran; 2. (school.) pupil that remains a second year in the same class.

VÉTÉRANCE, n. f. capacity, character, quality of a veteran.

VÉTÉRINAIRE, adj. veterinary.

Art — pour les vaches, cow-leeching; artiste, médecin —, 1. veterinary surgeon; (horse-doctor); 2. (jest.) horse-leech.

VÉTÉRINAIRE, n. m. veterinary surgeon; (horse-doctor).

— pour les vaches, cow-leech.

VÉTILLARD [vét-yar] E, V. VÉTILLEUR.

VÉTILLE [vét-y'] n. f. trifle.

S'arrêter, tenir à des —s, to stand / on, upon —s.

VÉTILLER [vét-yè] v. n. 1. to trifle (amuse o.'s self with trifles); 2. to stand / upon trifles.

VÉTILLEUR [vét-yèur] n. m. SE, n. f. 1. trifler; 2. person that stands upon trifles.

VÉTILLEUR-X [vét-yèu] SE, adj. 1. (th.) that requires minute care; 2. (pers.) that amuses o.'s self with trifles; 3. (pers.) that stands on, upon trifles.

VÉTIR, v. a. § (VÉTANT; VÊTU; ind. pres. VÊTS; NOUS VÊTONS; subj. pres. VÊTE) 1. (DE, in) to clothe (a. o.); (to dress; to vest; 2. to put / on (clothes); 2. to vest (clothe with a long garment); to robe; (to dress.

VÊTU, E, pa. p. V. senses of VÉTIR.

Non —, unclothed; *unclad; unarrayed. Être — comme un oignon, to be wrapped up with one thing over another.

SE VÉTIR, pr. v. (DE, in) to dress, (to dress o.'s self; *to clothe o.'s self.

VETO, n. m. veto.

Mettre le, son — à q. ch., to put / o.'s = on, upon a. th.

VÊTURE, n. f. (cath. rel.) 1. (of friars) taking the habit; 2. (of nuns) taking the veil.

VETUSTE, n. f. 1. oldness; decay; 2. (of plants) old age.

Périr, tomber de —, to perish of decay; to fall / with decay.

VETUYER [vétuyèr] n. m. (bot.) whorl-flowered bent-grass.

VEU-F, VE, adj. 1. § (of men) who is a widower; *widowed; 2. § (of women) who is a widow; *widowed; 3. § widowed.

Être —, 1. § to be a widower, (m.) widow (f.); *to be widowed; 2. § to be widowed; rendre —, 1. § to make /, to render a widower, (m.) widow (f.); *to widow; 2. § to widow.

VEUF, n. m. § widower.

VEUVAGE, n. m. widowhood (time).

[VEUVAGE must not be confounded with veuillé.]

VEUVE, n. f. widow.

Coureur de —s, = hunter; part accordée à la — sur les biens de son mari outre son douaire, (law) = bench.

Être —, 1. § to be a =; 2. § to be widowed; rendre —, 1. § to make /, to render a =; *to widow; 2. § to widow.

VEXANT [véksan] E, adj. vexing; vexatious.

D'une manière —e, vexingly; vexatiously.

VEXATEUR [véksateur] adj. vexatious.

VEXATION [véksasion] n. f. 1. molestation; 2. vexation.

Personne qui exerce des —s, molester; vexer. Exempt de —, 1. unmolested; 2. unvexed.

VEXATOIRE [véksatoir] adj. 1. molesting; 2. vexatious; 3. (law) vexatious.

Caractère —, vexatiousness. D'une manière —, vexatiously.

VEXER, v. a. 1. to molest; 2. § (DE, at) to vex; 3. § to screw down.

VIABILITÉ, n. f. (forensic med.) viability (ability to live).

VIALE, adj. (forensic med.) viable (able to live).

VIADUC, n. m. (engin.) viaduct.

VIAG-ER, ERE, adj. for life; during o.'s life; life.

VIAGER, n. m. (fin.) life-interest.

Mettre, placer en —, (fin.) to invest in a =; to sink /.

VIANDE, n. f. 1. meat (flesh); 2. viand (food).

Basse —, coarse meat; — blanche, white —; creuse, 1. unsolid food; 2. § vain delusion; — faisandée, hasardée, = kept till it is high; grosse —, butchers' —; menue —, 1. game; 2. poultry; — neuve, 1. a hot joint; 2. dish served for the first time; — noire brown —. — de boucherie, butcher's —; — de carême, lenten food; — de rebut, dogs' —; — de taureau, bull-beef. Mangeur de —s apprêtées, 1. spunger; 2. lazy drone. Faisander la —, to keep / = till it is high.

VIANDER, v. n. (hunt.) (of deer) to graze; to pasture.

VIANDIS, n. m. (hunt.) 1. (of deer) grazing; pasture; 2. stubble (after deer have grazed).

VIATIQUE, n. m. 1. ‡ (of friars) viaticum (provision for a journey); 2. (cath. rel.) viaticum.

VIBORD, n. m. (nav.) (of ships) waist.

VIBRANT, E, adj. 1. vibratory; vi-

brative; 2. (med.) (of the pulse) vibrating; wiry.

VIBRATION [vibrasion] n. f. 1. (phys.) vibration; 2. (med.) vibration; 3. (mus.) vibration.

Petite —, slight vibration: vibratuncle. De —, 1. of =; 2. vibrative; vibratory.

VIBRATOIRE, adj. (phys.) vibratory.

VIBRER, v. n. 1. (phys.) to vibrate; 2. § to vibrate.

Faire —, to vibrate.

VICAIRE, n. m. 1. vicar (delegate); vicegerent; 2. (of a parish) curate.

— apostolique, apostolical vicar; — général, = general; grand —, grand =. De —, 1. of a =; 2. vicariate; vicarious; 3. of a curate.

VICAIRIE, n. f. V. VICARIAT.

VICARIAL, E, adj. vicarious.

VICARIAT, n. m. 1. vicarship; vicariate; vicegerency; 2. vicariate (territory of the jurisdiction of a vicar); 3. (of a parish) vicarage (functions).

VICARIER, v. n. 1. § to perform the duties of curate; 2. § to hold / a subordinate situation; to be an underling.

VICE, n. m. 1. (DE, in) defect; imperfection; blemish; fault; 2. (absol.) vice, 3. (of horses) vice; defect; 4. (law) defect; flaw.

1. — de conformation, imperfections, defect in the conformation. 2. La vertu et le —, virtue and vice.

— caché, (law) latent defect. Sans —, (V. senses) (law) without a defect. Entacher d'un — radical, (law) to render (contracts, deeds) void.

VICE-AMIRAL, n. m., pl. VICE-AMIRAUX, 1. vice-admiral (officer); 2. second ship of a fleet.

VICE-AMIRAUTÉ, n. f., pl. —s, vice-admiralty (rank).

Cour de la —, vice-admiralty.

VICE-BAILLI, n. m., pl. —s, vice-bailiff.

VICE-CHANCELIER, n. m., pl. —s, vice-chancellor.

VICE-CONSUL, n. m., pl. —s, vice-consul.

VICE-CONSULAT, n. m., pl. —s, vice-consulship.

VICE-DOGE, n. m., pl. —s, vice-doge.

VICE-GERANT, n. m., pl. —s, 1. (adm.) deputy manager; 2. (com.) deputy manager.

VICE-GERENT, n. m., pl. —s, official's vicegerent.

VICE-LEGAT, n. m. pl. —s, vice-legate.

VICE-LÉGATION, n. f., pl. —s, vice-legateship.

VICENNAL, E adj. ‡ vicennial (of twenty years).

VICE-PRESIDENCE, n. f., pl. —s, vice-presidentship.

VICE-PRESIDENT, n. m., pl. —s, 1. vice-president; 2. deputy chairman.

VICE-REINE, n. f., pl. —s, vice-queen.

VICE-ROI, n. m., pl. —s, vice-roy; vice-king.

VICE-ROYAUTÉ, n. f., pl. —s, vice-royalty; viceroys.

VICE-SÉNÉCHAL, n. m., pl. VICE-SÉNÉCHAUX, deputy seneschal.

VICE-VERSA [vice vèrsà] adv. "vice versa".

VICIER, v. a. 1. to corrupt (a. th.); to taint; 2. (law) to viciate; 3. (med.) to viciate.

VICIÉ, E, pa. p. (V. senses of VICIER) (of air) foul.

VICIEUSEMENT [vicièuzman] adv. viciously.

VICIEUX-X [vicièu] SE, adj. 1. § vicious; 2. defective; faulty; 3. (of horses) vicious.

Cercle —, (log.) circle; état —, 1. viciousness; 2. defectiveness; nature

viciouse, 1. viciousness; 2. defective-ness; 3. (of horses) viciousness.

VICINAL, E, adj. (of roads) parochial; parish.

VICISSITUDE, n. f. || § vicissitude; change; revolution.

VICOMTE [vikont] n. m. viscount.

VICOMTE [vikont] n. f. viscountship; viscounty.

VICOMTESSE [vikontess] n. f. viscountess.

VICTIMAIRE, n. m. (ant.) victimarius.

VICTIME, n. f. 1. || § (DE, to) victim; 2. || sufferer.

— d'expiation, expiatory victim. Être — de, 1. to be a = to; to fall a sacrifice to; 2. to be a sufferer by; être la — de, to be a = to; mourir — de, to die a, to perish a = to; offrir une —, || § to offer up a =; tomber — de, to fall a = to; to fall a sacrifice to.

VICTIMER, v. a. (|| § 1. to sacrifice; to victimize; 2. to ridicule; to devote to ridicule; (to make a. o.) a laughing-stock.

VICTOIRE, n. f. 1. || § (SUR, over) victory; 2. (myth.) Victory.

De —, 1. of =; 2. victorious. Chanter —, to cry =; to exult in =; to exult; to triumph; remporter une —, to achieve, to gain, to obtain a =;) to gain the day.

VICTORIEUSEMENT [—rieuzman] adv. victoriously; triumphantly.

VICTORIEUX [—rieu] SE, adj. (DE, over) 1. || (pers.) victorious; 2. || (th.) victorious; triumphant.

Caractère — §, victoriousness.

VICTORIEUX [—rieu] n. m. conqueror; victor; vanquisher.

VICTUAILE [viktuai-y] n. f. (sing.) 1. || provisions; victuals, pl.; 2. (nav.) V. VIVRES.

VIDAME, n. m. (feud.) vidame (dignitary who held his fief of a bishop).

VIDAME,

VIDAMIE, n. f. (feud.) dignity of vidame.

VIDANGE, n. f. 1. emptying; voidance; 2. (of lands, wood) clearing; removing; 3. (of cesspools) night-work; 4. —s, (pl.) night-soil, sing.; 5. (com.) allage; 6. —s, (pl.) (med.) discharges, pl.; 7. (tech.) cleaning.

Entrepreneur de —s, dung-farmer; voiture de —, night-cart. Être en —, (of casks, liquors) to be broached, tapped; faire la —, to do a night-work.

VIDANGEUR, n. m. 1. night-man; night-work-man; 2. (jest.) gold-finder.

VIDE, adj. 1. || vacant; void; 2. (|| empty; 3. § (DE, of) void; devoid; destitute; 4. (did.) void; vacuous; 5. (phys.) vacuous.

1. Espace —, vacant, void space. 2. Une bouteille, une maison —, an empty bottle, house. 3. Des mots —s de raison, de sens, words void, devoid, destitute of reason, sense.

Espace —, vacuity; void; les mains —s, empty-handed. — de sens, (th.) devoid of sense; empty. Etat de ce qui est —, emptiness.

VIDE, n. m. 1. || void (vacant space); "emptiness; 2. § chasm; gap; 3. || (in writing) blank; 4. § void (vacant space); 5. § emptiness (vanity); nothingness; 6. (arch.) void; 7. (phys.) vacuum.

4. Un grand — dans la vie, a great void in life.

À —, 1. empty (not containing any person, thing); 2. § upon nothing; 3. (of cords of stringed instruments) open; 4. (a. & m.) in vacuo; dans le —, (phys.) in vacuo. Comblen un —, to fill, to fill up a chasm; faire un —, || § to make a void; 2. (phys.) to make a vacuum; pousser, tirer au —, (build.) to overhang/ remplir un —, to fill up a

void; mâcher à —, to delude o.'s self with vain hopes.

VIDE-BOUILLON, n. m., pl. —, country-box (small country house).

VIDER, v. a. 1. || to empty; 2. § to decide; to end; to bring a to a close; 3. § to settle; to adjust; to arrange; to set a at rest; 4. § to vacate (a place); 5. to make a up (accounts); 6. to pink (cloth, satins, silks, velvets); 7. to depart from (a country); to leave a; to quit; 8. to drain off (canals); 9. to gut a (fish); 10. to stone (fruit); 11. to draw a (game); 12. to bore (gun-barrels, keys); 13. to withdraw a (excrement from a horse); 14. to drain (ponds); 15. to draw a (poultry); 16. (build.) to tilt; 17. (falc.) to ensem (hawks); 18. (law) to vacate (a place).

2. — des affaires, to decide, to end affairs; to bring affairs to a close. 3. — un différend, to settle, to adjust, to arrange a difference.

— (en creusant), 1. to scoop; 2. to scoop away, out; — (en énant les noyaux, les pepins), to stone (fruit); — (en suçant), to suck away.

— pour toujours, § to set a at rest for ever. — les lieux, (law) to vacate the premises. Personne qui vide, (V. senses) 1. emptier; 2. scooper.

VIDE, E, pa. p. V. senses of VIDER.

Non —, (V. senses) 1. || unemptied; 2. § undecided; unended; 3. § unsettled; unadjusted; 4. (of fish) ungutted; 5. (of fruit) unstoned; 6. (of game, poultry) undrawn; 7. (of ponds) undrained.

SE VIDER, pr. v. 1. || (th.) to empty o.'s self; to be emptied; 2. || (th.) to become a, (to get a empty; 3. (of animals) to void o.'s excrements; 4. § to be settled, adjusted, arranged.

VIDER, v. n. || § (DE) to depart (from); to quit (...); to leave a (...).

VIDUITÉ, n. f. widowhood (state).

Demeurer en —, to remain in a state of =; to remain a widower, (m.) a widow (f.).

[VIDUITÉ must not be confounded with veuvage.]

VIE, n. f. 1. || life (state of animated beings or plants not dead); existence; 2. || (sing.) life, sing.; (life-time, sing.; days, pl.); 3. || life (of the soul after death); 4. || living; subsistence; food; 5. || livelihood; living; 6. || living (eating and drinking); way of living; 7. || life; substance; 8. § life (condition); course of life; 9. § life (conduct, morals); 10. § life (occupations, profession); 11. § (sing.) life (history, narrative); 12. (|| § life (being continually upbraided); bad life; 13. § life; animation; spirit; 14. § life; delight.

11. La — des poètes, the lives of the poets.

— éternelle, eternal life; = everlasting; — future, — à venir, = to come; the next, the other world; the world to come; — réglée, regular =; — ultérieure, after-living. — de la basse classe, low =; — du grand monde, high =. Absence, manque de — || §, lifelessness; certificat de —, certificate of being alive, in life; certificate of the = of; droit de — et de mort, power of = and death; eau de —, brandy; élixir de longue —, elixir of =; essence de la — §, essence of =; "heart-blood; heart's blood; genre de —, 1. line of =; 2. course of =; terme de la —, end of =; train de —, manner of =; personne, chose qui donne la —, animator; personne qui tient à —, (law) termier; termor; retour à la —, revival; reversion; reversion; À —, for =; during o.'s =; à la —, pour la —, in = and death; à la — à la mort, in = and death; de la —, (V. senses) in o.'s =; de la, ma — vivante (, never as long as I live; never in my =; de sa —, (V. senses)

in o.'s =; durant la —, la — durant, during =; en —, alive; living; in being; pour la, sa, toute sa —, during a. o.'s =; sans — || §, 1. lifeless; 2. lifelessly; sous peine de la —, on, upon pain of death. Y aller de la — ou de la mort, to be a case of = and death; appeler à la —, to call to =; "to call into being; arracher, ôter, ravir la — à q. u., to take a. o.'s =; avoir la — dure (, to be a good =; n'avoir que la — et le vêtement, to have nothing but o.'s board and clothes; n'avoir qu'un filet, un souffle de —, to have scarcely any = in one; chercher sa —, to seek a for a livelihood; commencer la —, to begin a =, the world; demander la —, to beg for =, for o.'s =; demander sa —, to beg for a livelihood; to beg o.'s bread; donner la — à q. u., 1. to give a. o. =; 2. to spare a. o.'s (an enemy's) =; donner sa — pour, to lay a down o.'s = for; être de grande —, to be a great eater; to eat a great deal; être de petite —, to be a little eater; faire la —, to live away; faire bonne —, joyeuse —, to lead a merry =; to live away; faire — qui dure, to lead a sober =; faire une —, une terrible — à q. u., to lead a. o. a bad =; gager, mettre sa — sur q. ch., to lay a o.'s = on, upon a, th.; gagner sa —, to earn, to get a, to make a living, livelihood; to earn, to get a o.'s livelihood, living; mener une —, to lead a =; mener une — de Bohème, to lead a wandering life; s'ôter la —, to lay a violent hands on o.'s self; to make a way with o.'s self; prêter —, to give a =; prodiguer sa —, to throw a way o.'s =; quitter cette —, to depart this =; redonner, rendre la — à, to restore to =; to give a new = to; to bring a to = again; rendre la — dure à q. u., to make a = a burden to a. o.; revenir à la —, to return to =; to be alive again; tourmenter sa —, to bestir o.'s self; en vouloir à la — de q. u., to seek a. o.'s =. C'est sa —, it is his = and soul (delight); s'il y allait de sa —, (for o.'s heart; quand il s'agirait de sa —, for o.'s =; dût-il m'en coûter la —, were I to die for it. Sa — ne tient plus qu'à un fil, his, her = hangs upon a hair, thread. Telle — telle fin, mort, people die as they live.

VIDEASE [viéaz] n. m. ⊖ puppy (insolent person); jackanapes.

VIEIL [viè-y] LE, adj. V. VIEUX.

VIEILLARD [viè-yar] n. m. 1. old man; 2. —s, (pl.) old people, pl.

VIEILLE [viè-y] V. VIEUX.

VIEILLE [viè-y] n. f. old woman.

— de mer, (ich.) wrasse; wrasse.

VIEILLERIE [viè-yri] n. f. 1. || —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) old things (old furniture, clothes), pl.; 2. || —, (sing.) —s, (pl.) old rubbish; rubbish; old lumber; lumber, sing.; 3. § old trash.

VIEILLESSE [viè-yess] n. f. 1. (pers.) old age; age; 2. (th.) oldness.

Verte —, vigorous old age. Bâton de — §, staff of old age.

VIEILLIR [viè-yir] v. n. 1. (of animals, pers.) to grow a, to get a old; 2. (pers.) to look old; 3. (th.) to get a old; 4. (of words) to become a, to get a, to grow obsolete.

VIEILLI, E, pa. p. (V. senses of VIEILLIR) (of words) obsolete.

VIEILLIR [viè-yir] v. a. 1. to make a (a. o.) old; to make a (a. o.) grow old; 2. to bring a on old age; 3. to make a (a. o.) look old.

SE VIEILLIR, pr. v. to make a o.'s self look old.

VIEILLISSANT [viè-yisan] E, adj. "growing old, aged.

VIEILLISSEMENT [viè-yisman] n. m. senescence; consenescence.

VIEILLOT [vié-yô] TE, adj. *oldish*.
VIELLE, n. f. *hurdy-gurdy; vielle*.
 Joueur, joueuse de —, *player on the*.
 =. Etre du bois dont on fait les —s, *to be of an easy, pliant temper*; jouer de la —, *to play on the*.

VIÉLLER, v. n. 1. † *to play on the hurdy-gurdy*; 2. † *to stand / trifling*.

VIÉLLEU-R. n. m. SE, n. f. *violar; player on the hurdy-gurdy*.

VIERGE, n. f. 1. *virgin; maid*; 2. † *Virgin; Virgin Mary*; 3. (astr.) *Virgin; Virgo*.

La Sainte — †, *the Blessed, Holy Virgin; the Blessed Virgin Mary; the Virgin Mary*.

VIERGE, adj. 1. *virgin; virginal*; 2. † (th.) *virgin (pure, untouched, unmixed)*; 3. (of metals) *virgin*; 4. † (of paths) *untrod; untrodden*; 5. (of soil) *virgin*; 6. (min.) *virgin*.

De —, *virgin; virginal*.

VIEUX [vyé] adj. m. sing.; **VIEIL**, m. sing.; **VIEILLE**, f. sing., 1. † *old (towards the end of the ordinary term of life)*; 2. † (pers.) *old; in years; aged; advanced in age*; 3. † *old (in a comparison of ages)*; 4. † (th.) *old (decayed by time)*; 5. † (th.) *old (having been long made)*; 6. † *old; ancient*; 7. † *old; venerable*; 8. † *old (of long continuance)*; 9. † (pers.) *old (having long exercised a profession)*; 10. (chron.) (of style) *old*.

1. De vieilles gens, *old people*; de — animaux, *old animals*; de — arbres, *old trees*; un vieil homme, *an old man*; un vieil oiseau, *an old bird*. 2. Un homme —, *an old, aged man*; a man in years. 3. Un enfant plus — qu'un autre, *a child older than another*. 4. Un — vêtement, *une vieille maison*, *an old garment*, *an old house*. 5. Du — vin, *old wine*. 6. Les — temps, *old, ancient times*; les — Romains, *the old, ancient Romans*. 7. Le vieil Homère, *old Homer*. 8. Un vieil ami, *an old friend*. 9. Un — soldat, *an old soldier*.

Vieil age, *old age*; oldness; vieille femme, *old woman*; vieilles gens, *old persons, people*, pl.; vieil homme, *old man*. De vieille roche, *old-fashioned*. Etre — avant l'âge, *to be prematurely old*; se faire —, (pers.) *to grow / to get / old*.

[Vieux usually precedes the n.; when it is so placed, it becomes *vieil* in the m. sing. before a vowel or a silent h. V. Ex. 1.]

VI-F, VE, adj. 1. † *alive; living; live*; † *quick*; 2. † *lively (active) vivacious; sharp*; (quick; (brisk; 3. † *lively; sprightly; vivid*; 4. † *spirited; vigorous; smart*; 5. † *animated*; 6. † *intense; strong; great*; 7. † *forcible*; 8. † *acute; sharp; keen*; 9. † (pers.) *sensitive*; 10. † (pers.) *angry; passionate; choleric*; (hasty; 11. (of air) *sharp; keen*; 12. (of animals) *spirited; mettlesome*; 13. (of cold) *sharp; piercing*; 14. (of colours) *vivid; bright; brilliant*; 15. (of the complexion) *high-coloured*; 16. (of expressions) *lively*; 17. (of desires) *strong; great*; 18. (of the eyes) *lively; sparkling; bright*; 19. (of faith) *lively; strong*; 20. (of fear) *strong; great*; 21. (of firing) *sharp; brisk*; 22. (of flesh) *live; quick*; 23. (of heat) *intense; great*; 24. (of hedges) *quick-set*; 25. (of hopes) *lively; sanguine; confident*; 26. (of light) *strong; brilliant*; 27. (of lime) *quick*; 28. (of pain) *acute; violent; sharp*; 29. (of pleasure) *lively; great*; 30. (of regret) *poignant; deep; great*; 31. (of reproach) *bitter; strong*; 32. (of sensations) *lively; vivid; great*; 33. (of water) *spring*; 34. (of wood) *live*.

1. Mort ou —, *dead or alive*; living. 2. Un enfant —, *a lively, vivacious, sharp child*.

Mort ou —, *living or dead*; plus mort que —, *more dead than alive*. Peu —, (V. senses) † *unlively*; 2. *unready*. Brûler —, *to burn alive*; enterrer —, *to bury alive*.

[Vif may in some of its figurative senses precede the noun.]

VIF, n. m. 1. † *quick; live flesh*; 2. † *quick (sensitive part)*; 3. (arch.) (of columns) *shaft*; 4. (arch.) (of pedestals) *die*; 5. (law) *person living*; 6. (mas.) (of stone) *solid*.

Le — de l'eau, (sing.) 1. *spring-tides*, pl.; 2. *time of spring-tides*, sing. Au —, jusqu'au — †, *to the quick*. Couper, trancher dans le —, 1. † *to cut / into the quick*; 2. † *to cut / away to the quick*; 3. † *to take / energetic measures*; piquer au, jusqu'au — †, *to sting / to the quick*; toucher le — à, (far.) *to cloy*; toucher au — †, *to touch to the quick*.

VIF-ARGENT, n. m. 1. † *quick-silver*; 2. † *quick-silver (great vivacity)*.

Avoir du — dans la tête, dans les veines, *to be all —*.

VIGIE, n. f. (nav.) 1. *look-out*; 2. *look-out man*; 3. *lurking rock*.

Homme en —, (nav.) *look-out man*.

Etre en —, (nav.) *to be on the look-out*; faire la —, *to keep / a good look-out*.

VIGILAMMENT, adv. *vigilantly; watchfully; heedfully*.

VIGILANCE, n. f. (sur) *vigilance (over); watchfulness (over); heedfulness (of)*.

Avec —, *with —; vigilantly; watchfully; heedfully*.

VIGILANT, E, adj. (sur) *vigilant (over); watchful (over); heedful (of)*.

Non —, *unvigilant; unwatchful; unheeded*. Etre —, *to be vigilant, watchful, heedful*; (to look sharp).

VIGILE, n. f. 1. *vigil (eve of a feast of the church)*; *eve*; 2. —s, (pl.) *vigils*, pl.

Faire —, *to keep / to hold / vigil*.

VIGNE [vinn-y] n. f. 1. (bot.) (genus) *vine*; 2. —s, (pl.) (bot.) *vine-tribe*, sing.; 3. (hort.) *vine; grape-vine; grape*; 4. *vineyard*; 5. † *villa (near Rome)*.

— blanche, (bot.) *briony; virgin's bower*; — cultivée, *vine (species)*; — hédéracée, *ivy-grape*; — noire (C. black briony; petite —, 1. *small vine*; 2. (bot.) *vine-bower*; — sauvage, *wild vine*; — vierge, *ivy-grape; five-leaved ivy*; (pepper-vine; (pepper-tree. — du Canada, (poison) *swamp sumac*; — de Judée, *woody night-shade*; — de Salomon, *virgin's bower*. Berceau de —, *vine-bower*; branche de —, *vine-branch*; feuille de —, *vine-leaf*; pied de —, *vine-stock*; propriétaire de —s, *vine-grower*; serre à —s, *vinery*. A feuille de —, *vined*; dans les —s du Seigneur, *in o's cups*. Etre dans les —s, *to be in o's cups*; travailler à la — du Seigneur †, *to labour in the vineyard of the Lord*.

VIGNEAU [vinn-yô] n. m. (mol.) *periwinkle*.

VIGNERON [vinn-y'ron] n. m. NE, n. f. *vine-dresser*.

VIGNETTE [vinn-yét] n. f. 1. *vignette (engraving)*; 2. (bot.) *meadow-sweet*.

VIGNOLE [vinn-yobl] n. m. *vineyard*. Propriétaire de —s, *vine-grower*.

VIGNOLE [vinn-yobl] adj. *wine-growing*.

Pays —, *wine-growing country*; *wine country*.

VIGNOT [vinn-yô] n. m. (mol.) *periwinkle*.

VIGOGNE [vigonn-y] n. f. 1. (mam.) *vicunia*; 2. (cloth.) *swan's-down*; 3. (wool) *vigone*.

Drap de —, *swan's down*.

VIGOGNE [vigonn-y] n. m. *vigone hat*.

VIGONTINE, n. f. *vigontina*.

VIGOREUSEMENT [—reüzman] adv. 1. † *vigorously*; (stoutly; 2. † *vigorously*; *forcibly*; (stoutly; 3. (paint.) *vigorously*.

VIGOREUX-X [—reü] SE, adj. 1. † *vigorous (of body)*; *strong; lusty; hardy; sturdy*; (stout; 2. † (th.) *vigorous*;

powerful; strong; lusty; stout; spirited; 3. † *vigorous; forcible; energetic; spirited; lusty*; 4. † *strong; forcible; intense; ardent*; 5. (paint.) *vigorous*.

VIGUERIE [vign] n. f. (sing.) *functions of viguier*, pl.

VIGUEUR, n. f. 1. † *vigour (of body)*; *strength; lustiness; hardiness; sturdiness*; 2. † (th.) *vigour; power; strength; lustiness; spirit*; 3. † *vigour; strength; force; energy; spirit*; 4. † *force; intensity; ardour*; 5. † *vigour (course of operation)*; *force, being*; 6. (paint.) *vigour*.

Défaut, manque de —, (V. senses) *spiritlessness*. Avec —, (V. senses) *vigorously; strongly; forcibly; spiritedly*; en — †, 1. *in vigour; in force*; 2. (of government, power) *in being*; 3. (of laws) *in vigour; in force; in being; unrepealed*; sans —, (V. senses) 1. *unvigorous*; 2. *unvigorously*; 3. *spiritless*. Avoir de la —, (V. senses) *to be vigorous, strong, forcible, energetic, spirited*; demeurer en —, *to continue in vigour, force; mettre en —*, *to put / in force*; remettre en — †, 1. *to revive*; 2.) *to set / going again*.

VIGUIER, n. m. † "viguier" (provost of Languedoc or Provence).

VIL, E, adj. 1. *vile; base; low; abject; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean; wretched*; 2. (of prices) *low; less than the value*.

Nature —e, *vileness; baseness; abjectness; worthlessness; despicableness; contemptibleness; meanness; wretchedness*.

VILAIN, n. m. 1. (feud.) *villain; villain*; 2. *miser; niggard*; 3. *blackguard*.

Oignez — il vous poindra, poignez — il vous oindra, *a bad man will return evil for good*.

VILAIN, E, adj. 1. † *ugly; unsightly*; (nasty;) *villanous*; 2. † (pers.) *ugly; ill-favoured; ill-looking*; 3. † *bad; inconvenient; disagreeable*; (nasty; 4. † *wretched, villanous; vile; base; deplorable; infamous; scandalous*; (nasty;) *ugly*; 5. † (A. of de, to) *unhandsome; improper; wrong; nasty*; 6. † *sorry; mean; pitiful*; (nasty;) *dirty*;) *shabby*;) *scurely*; 7. † (of children) (de, to) *naughty; nasty*; 8. † *bad (dangerous)*;) *nasty*;) *ugly*; 9. † *miserly; sordid; niggardly*; 10. (of the weather) *bad; wretched*; (nasty; 1. —e maison, — jardin, *an ugly, unsightly, nasty house, garden*. 4. C'est une —e conduite, *that is wretched, villanous, vile conduct*. 5. C'est — à vous de faire cela, *it is unhandsome, improper, wrong of you to do that*. 8. Une —e toux, *a bad, nasty cough*.

Faire —, (impers.) 1. *to be bad, wretched, nasty weather*; 2. *to be dirty*.

[Vilain generally precedes the noun.]

VILAINE, n. f. *naughty, nasty girl, woman*.

VILAINEMENT [vilènnman] adv. 1. † *uglyly*; (nastily;) *villanously*; 2. † *badly*; *inconveniently; disagreeably*; (nastily; 3. † *wretchedly; villanously; vilely; basely; deplorably; infamously; scandalously*; (nastily; 4. † *unhandsomely; improperly; nastily*; 5. † *sorribly; meanly; pitifully*; (nastily;) *dirtyly*;) *shabbily*;) *scurely*; 6. † (of children) *naughtily; nastily*; 7. † *miserly; sordidly; niggardly*.

VILBREQUIN [vilbrékin] n. m. (tech.) *centre-bit wimble; wimble; drill*.

VILEMENT [vilman] adv. *vilely; basely; abjectly; worthlessly; despicably; contemptibly; meanly; wretchedly*.

VILENIE [vilni] n. f. 1. † *scurriness; dirt; filth*; 2. † *abuse, offensive word*; —s, (pl.) *abuse, sing.*; 3. † *obscure*.

4. § dirty action; shabby, scurey
1-son; 5. § unwholesome food; 6. §
sordid avarice; meanness; niggardly-
ness.

VILETE [vile] n. f. 1. cheapness;
low-ness of price; 2. unimportance.

VILIPENDER, v. a. 1. to condemn;
to bring v into contempt; to cry
down; 2. to vilify; 3. to undervalue
(goods).

Personne qui vilipende, (V. senses)
vilifier.

VILITE, n. f. V. VILETE.

VILLA [vil-la] n. f. villa.

VILLAGE, n. f. (large ill-built
town).

VILLAGE, n. m. 1. village; 2. -s,
(pl.) villages, pl.; villagery, sing.

Le coq du —, the cock of the walk.
Être bien de son —, to know v nothing
of what is going forward in the
world.

VILLAGEOIS [vilajoi] n. m. E, n. f.
villager; cottager; *cotter.

VILLAGEOIS [vilajoi] E, adj. of a
village; villager; country.

VILLANELLE, n. f. "villanelle"
(pastoral poetry).

VILLE [vil] n. f. 1. (without walls)
town; 2. (with walls) city; 3. town;
(inhabitants); 4. city (inhabitants); 5.
town-council; 6. town (residence in a
town); 7. (law) city.

— basse, lower town; — capitale,
capital city; — commerciale, commer-
cial, trading =; commercial =; —
fortifiée, fortified =; haute —, upper
=; — marchande, commercial, trading
=; — maritime, sea-port =. — de
commerce, commercial, trading =;
— de fabrique, d'industrie, manufac-
turing =; — de guerre, fortified =;
— de l'intérieur, inland =. Circon-
scription territoriale, limite, territoire
d'une —, township; corporation d'une
—, township; corps de —, =-council;
habitant de —, townsman; hôtel de —,
maison de —, 1. =-house; 2. guild-
hall. Dans la —, in =; en —, 1. in =
(not in the country); 2. out (not at
home); de —, de grande —, townish;
de la —, (V. senses) city; hors la —, 1.
out of the =; 2. off the stones; sans —,
townless. Aller à la —, to go v to =; as-
sembler la — et les faubourgs, to as-
semble the whole world; avoir — ga-
gnée, to have surmounted the diffi-
culty. On y voit la — et les faubourgs,
the whole world is there.

VILLETTE [vilè] n. f. + very small
town.

La —, "La Villette" (village near
Paris).

VIMAIRE, n. f. damage caused (to
forests) by storms.

VIN, n. m. 1. ↓ wine (fermented
juice of the grape); 2. wine (fermented
juice of various plants); 3. wine (med-
icinal preparation made partly of
wine); 4. wine; drink; drunkenness;
5. (of wine) strength.

— bourru, new wine; — brûlé, mulled
=; — coupé, mixed =; — fin, finer
=; gros —, heavy =; — mousseux,
sparkling =; — non mousseux, still
=; — ordinaire, common =; petit —,
light =; — sucré, sweet =. — de Bor-
deaux, claret; — des Canaries, Can-
ary; — du cru, home-made =; — de
l'étrier, parting glass, cup; — de ...
feuilles, = ... years old; — de liqueur,
sweet =; liqueur; cordial; — du Portu-
gal, 1. Portugal =; 2. port =; port;
— de prunelles, 1. sloe =; 2. sour,
tart =; — de teinture, = coloured
with elder-berries; — à faire danser
les chèvres, very sour, tart =. Cade
pour les —s, (nav.) spirit-room; ca-
véaux, caves à —, = vaults, pl.; con-
naisseur en —s, connoisseur in =s;
courtier pour les —s, =-broker; dé-

gustateur, piqueur de —s, =-taster;
doigt de —, drop of =; esprit-de —,
(sing.) spirit, (sing.) spirits (pl.) of =;
fabrication du —, =-manufacture;
marchand de —, =-shop-keeper; bou-
tique de marchand de —, =-shop; né-
gociant en —s, =-merchant; récolte
de —, crop of =; sac à —, drunken
sol. Chez un, le marchand de —, at a
=shop; dans le —, 1. over a glass
of =; 2. in o's cups; du — et de
l'eau, = and water; entre deux —s,
mellow; half seas over. Avoir le —
gai, to be merry in o's cups; avoir le
— mauvais, to be quarrelsome in o's
cups; avoir le — triste, to be dull in
o's cups; baptiser, couper le —, to di-
lute =; boire son — pur, sec, to drink v
o's = pure, neat; euver son —, 1. || to
sleep v o's self sober, 2. § to sober
down; to cool; s'enivrer de son —, to
be conceited; être en pointe de —, to
get v merry; ne pas mettre d'eau dans
son — §, to butter o's bread on both
sides; il ne met pas d'eau dans son —,
his bread is buttered; porter bien le,
son —, to be a good drinker; être pris
de —, to be far-gone; tremper son —,
to dilute o's =.

VINAIGRE, n. m. 1. || vinegar; 2. §
vinegar (acrimony).

— framboisé, raspberry =; — radi-
cal, radical =. — de toilette, aromatic
=; — des quatre voleurs, Marseilles,
thieves' =. Filet de —, dash of =; ha-
bit de —, coat too light for the season;
sel de —, vinaigrette; smelling-salt.
Assaisonner de —, to season with =.

VINAIGRER, v. a. 1. to season with
vinegar; 2. to sprinkle with vinegar.

VINAIGRERIE, n. f. (sing.) vinegar-
manufactory, sing.; vinegar-works,
pl.

VINAIGRETTE, n. f. 1. vinaigrette;
vinegar-sauce; 2. veal with vinegar-
sauce; 3. vinaigrette; Bath chair.

VINAIGRIER, n. m. 1. (pers.) vine-
gar-maker; 2. (th.) vinegar-cruet; 3.
(bot.) sumac; shumac; (vinegar-
tree).

VINAIRE, adj. for wine; wine.
Vaisseaux —s, wine-casks.

VINDAS [vindass] n. m. (tech.) wind-
lass.

VINDICATI-F, VE, adj. vindictive;
vengeful.

Caractère —, vindictiveness; revenge-
fulness.

VINDICTE, n. f. (law) prosecution of
crime.

La — publique, = by the public pro-
secutor.

VINEE, n. f. vintage; crop of wine.

VINETIER [vinniè] n. m. (bot.) ber-
berry.

VINETTE, n. f. 1. (bot.) sorrel; 2.
(orn.) titlark.

VINEU-X [vineu] SE, adj. 1. vinous
(pertaining to wine); 2. winy (having
the taste or odour of wine); 3. wine-co-
loured; 4. (of wine) strong.

VINGT [vin] adj. 1. twenty; 2. twen-
tieth; 3. score (twenty).

1. Quatre —s hommes, eighty men; quatre —
— quatre hommes, eighty four men.

[Vingr is pronounced vint before a vowel
or silent h; when preceded by a number by
which it is multiplied it takes s before a noun
coming immediately after it, but not before
another number. V. Ex 1.]

VINGT [vin] n. m. 1. twenty; 2. (of
days of the month) twentieth.

[Vingr is pronounced vint before a vowel or
a silent h.]

VINGTAINE [vintèan] n. f. twenty
(...); score (of).

Une — de ..., twenty ...; a score
of ...

VINGT-ET-UN, n. m. vingt-et-un
(game of cards).

VINGTIÈME [vintiem] adj. twentieth.

VINGTIÈME [vintiem] n. m. 1. twen-
tieth; 2. + land-tax (composed of one-
twentieth of the revenue).

VINICOLE, adj. wine-growing.

VINIFICATION [vinifikasyon] n. f. vini-
fication; wine-making, manufacture.

VIOL, n. m. violation (of the per-
son).

VIOLA, n. f. + V. VIOLE.

VIOLE, E, adj. 1. (bot.) violaceous;
2. (med.) purple.

VIOLETTES, n. f. (pl.) (bot.) violet
tribe, sing.

VIOLET, adj. m. (of honey, syrup)
made of violets; violet.

VIOLETEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. 1.
violator; 2. transgressor.

VIOLETTION [violasyon] n. f. 1. viola-
tion (of engagements, rights, &c.); 2.
transgression; 3. breach.

— du droit et de la loi, (law) offense.
En — de, in violation of.

VIOLETTRE, adj. violet-colour.

VIOLE, n. f. (mus. instr.) 1. tenor
violin; 2. + viol.

VIOLEMENT [violman] n. m. 1. viola-
tion; transgression; 2. violation (of
the person).

VIOLEMENT [violman] adv. violent-
ly; with violence.

VIOLENCE, n. f. 1. violence; 2. (of
the weather) violence; stress; 3. (of the
wind) violence; wildness; 4. (law)
force.

Avec —, 1. with violence; violently;
2. § amain; sans —, 1. without =; 2.
without straining. Agir avec —, to act
with =; arraché, obtenu par la —,
extorted by =; violent; faire — à, 1.
to do v = to; 2. to violate (a. o.); to
offer = to; 3. to coerce; 4. § to strain;
to stretch; se faire — à soi-même, to
do v = on o's self; se porter à la —,
to act with =; user de — envers, 1. to
do v = to; 2. to offer = to (a. o.).

VIOLENT, E, adj. 1. violent; 2. (of
death) violent; 3. (of suspicions) strong;
4. (of the wind) violent; wild.

Moyens —s, violent means; foul
means. Cela est —, trop —, that is too
bad.

VIOLENTER, v. a. to do v violence
to; to force.

VIOLE, v. a. 1. to violate; 2. to
transgress; to break v; to break v
through; to offend against.

VIOLE, E, pa. p. V. senses of VIOLE.

Non —, qu'on n'a pas —, unviolated.

VIOLET, TE, adj. violet-coloured;
violet.

Couleur —te, 1. violet-colour; 2.
(dy.) cudbear. De couleur —te, violet-
coloured; * amethystine.

VIOLET, n. m. violet-colour.

VIOLETTE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) violet.
— giroflée, wall-flower; — odorante,
violet; — tricolore, heart's ease violet;
heart's ease; trinity-herb. — de la
chandeleur (, snow-drop; — de mars,
violet; — des sorciers, lesser peri-
winkle. De la —, (sing.) violets, pl.

VIOLETT, n. m. (bot.) wall-flower.

— jaune, =. — des jardins, gilli-
flower.

VIOLISTE, n. m. violist (person who
plays on the viol).

VIOLO, n. m. 1. (mus. instr.) viol-
lin; (fiddle); 2. (pers.) violinist; 3.
cage (temporary prison); round-house.

Joueur de —, player on the violin;
(fiddler. Se donner les —s §, to boast;
to brag; jouer du —, to play on the
=; (to fiddle; (to play on the fiddle;
mettre q. u. au —, to put v a. o. into
the cage; payer les —s, to pay v the
piper (expenses).

VIOLOCELLE, n. m. (mus.) violon-
cello.

VIOLOLISTE, n. m. violonist (great
artist).

VIOLE, n. f. (bot.) viburnum.

— commune, *mealy-tree*. — manciennne, *wayfaring-tree*; — obier, *guelder-rose*.

VORNE-TIN, n. f. (bot.) *laurustine*.

VIPÈRE, n. f. 1. (erp.) (genus) *viper*; *adder*; 2. § *viper* (malicious person).

— commune, (species) *viper*; — cornue, *horned* = *Herbe aux* —s, (bot.) = *'s bugloss*. De —, (th.) *viperous*.

VIPÉREAU [viprô] n. m. *young adder*.

VIPÉRIN, E, adj. (zool.) *viperine*.

VIPÉRINE, n. f. (bot.) (genus) *viper's bugloss*; *adder's wort*.

— commune, *viper's bugloss*. — de Virginie, (black snake-root).

VIRAGO, n. f. *virago*.

VIRELAI [virèl] n. m. *virelay* (ancient French poem of two rhymes).

VIREMENT [virman] n. m. 1. § *turning*; 2. (bank.) *clearing*; 3. (nav.) *veering*; 4. (nav.) *tacking about*; going about.

— d'eau, (nav.) *turn of the tide*; — de parties, (bank.) *clearing*. Comptoir général de —, (bank.) *clearing-house*. Opérer un —, (bank.) *to clear*.

VIRER, v. n. 1. *to turn*; *to turn about*; 2. (nav.) *to tack*; 3. (nav.) *to heave* (at the capstern).

— de bord, 1. (nav.) *to tack about*; *to go* (about); 2. (§ *to turn round*; *to change*; — vent arrière, *to veer*; — devant, *to tack*. Faire — de bord, (nav.) *to put* (about). Vire! (nav.) *about! Pare à* —! (nav.) *ready about!*

VIRER, v. a. 1. (§ *to turn about*; 2. (§ *to twist* (a. o.); 3. (nav.) *to heave* (at the capstern).

— de bord, (nav.) *to put* (about); — en carène, *to heave* (down); — à pic, (nav.) *to heave* (short). Tourner et — q. u. §, *to turn and twist* a. o.

VIRETON [virton] n. m. † *arrow* (of a cross-bow).

VIREU-X [virèu] SE, adj. of *poison*.

Un goût —, a *taste of poison*.

VIRE-VAUDE [virvôdd] n. f.

VIRE-VIRE, n. f. (nav.) *whirlpool*.

VIREVEAU [virvé] n. m. (nav.) *winch*.

VIREVENT [virvan] n. m. (orn.) *king-fisher*.

VIRGINAL, E, adj. *virginal*; *maidenly*.

VIRGINITÉ, n. f. *virginity*; *maidenhood*.

VIRGOULEUSE [—leuz] n. f. "*virgou-leuse*" (pear).

VIRGULE, n. f. 1. (gram.) *comma*; 2. (horol.) *hook escapement*.

Point et —, (sing.) *semi-colon*, sing.; un point et —, a *semi-colon*.

VIRIL, E, adj. 1. § *male*; *virile*; 2. § *virile* (of a man); 3. § *manly*; *virile*.

Âge —, *man's estate*; nature —e, *virility*; portion —e, (law) *part of a coheir equal to that of the other coheirs*.

VIRILEMENT [virilman] adv. *manly*; *in a manly way*; *like a man*.

VIRILITE, n. f. 1. § *manhood*; *virility*; 2. § *man's estate*; 3. § *manliness*; *vigour*; *strength*; *force*.

VIROLE, n. f. 1. *ferrule*; 2. *collar*; 3. (tech.) *bush*; *bushel*.

VIROLE, adj. (her.) *virole*.

VIRTUALITÉ, n. f. (did.) *virtuality*; *potentiality*.

VIRUEL, LE, adj. 1. *virtual*; 2. (did.) *potential*.

Chose —le, (did.) *potential*.

VIRUELLEMENT [—èlman] adv. 1. *virtually*; 2. (did.) *potentially*.

VIRTOUSE [virtuôz] n. m. f. *virtuoso* (person having a talent for the fine arts).

VIRULENCE, n. f. § *virulence*; *virulency*.

Avec —, with —; *virulently*.

VIRULENT, E, adj. § *virulent*.

VIRUS [viruss] n. m. (med.) *virus*.

VIS [vî]. V. Voir.

VIS [vis] n. f. 1. § *screw*; 2. *screw-*

stud; 3. (arch.) *vise*; 4. (mech.) *screw*; *cochlea*.

— d'Archimède, 1. *Archimedes'*, *Archimedian screw*; 2. (hydr.) *water-snail*; 3. (tech.) = *propeller*; — sans fin, *endless, perpetual*; — worm; — de percussion, *fly-press*; — de pression, *adjusting, thumb* = *Fabrication de* —, = *manufacture*; filet de —, = *worm*; thread, *worm of a* = pas de —, *channel, furrow of a* = A —, 1. *with a* =; 2. (tech.) *screw*. Fermer à —, 1. *to screw up*; 2. *to screw* (a. th.) *down*.

VISA, n. m. (adm.) *visa* (endorsement); *signature*.

Mettre un, son — à, *to put* (a. o.) = *to*; *to back*; *to endorse*; *to sign*.

VISAGE, n. m. 1. *face*; *countenance*; *visage*; 2. *countenance*; *aspect*; *air*; *look*.

— de cuir bouilli, *coarse, rough-skinned face*; — de pleine lune, *full* =; = *like a full moon*. Laid de —, *ugly-faced*. Personne à deux —s, *double dealer*. A —, ...-faced; ...-visaged; à — déconvert, 1. § *bare-faced*; 2. § *unmasked*; *open*; à deux —s, *double-faced*; au — noir, *black-faced*; *black-visaged*. Avoir deux —s, *to carry two* =; changer de —, 1. § *to change countenance*; 2. § *to put* (on a new) =; se composer le —, *to compose o.'s countenance*; couper le — à q. u., *to cut* (a. o.) =; *to cut* (a. o. over the) =; faire bon — à q. u., *to look pleasant at a. o.*; faire mauvais — à q. u., *to frown at a. o.*; (to look black at a. o.); prendre tel — qu'on veut, *to have o.'s* = *at command*; trouver — de bois, *to find* (the doors closed); *to find* (no one at home). Qui a un beau —, *fair-faced*. Ne montrant que la moitié du —, *half-faced*.

VIS-À-VIS [vizavi] adv. 1. *opposite*; 2. *in juxtaposition*.

VIS-À-VIS, prep. (DE) 1. § (of place) *opposite* (...); *opposite* (to); (over against); 2. § (of writings) *in juxtaposition* (to); 3. § *towards* (with respect to); (...); 4. § *before*; *relatively* (to).

1. Demeurer — de l'église, *to reside opposite the church*.

Se trouver — de rien, *to find* (o.'s self) *destitute*.

VIS-À-VIS, n. m. 1. *person seated opposite* (at table); 2. *vis-a-vis* (carriage); 3. (danc.) *vis-a-vis*.

VISCÉRAL, E, adj. (anat.) *visceral*.

VISCÈRE, n. m. (anat.) *viscus*.

—s, (pl.) (anat.) *viscera*, pl.

VISCOSITÉ, n. f. (did.) *viscosity*; *viscousness*; *visciduity*; (sliminess); (clamminess).

VISEE, n. f. 1. § *aim* (direction of the sight to an object to be struck); 2. § *aim* (intention); *end*; *design*.

Changer de —, 1. § *to alter o.'s aim*; 2. § *to change o.'s plan*; prendre sa —, *to take* (o.'s aim).

VISER, v. n. 1. § (absol.) *to take* (aim); *to take* (sight); 2. § (à, at) *to aim*; *to take* (aim); 3. § (à) *to aim* (at); *to endeavour* (to); *to drive* (at); 4. § (à, to) *to aspire*.

— juste, *to take* (o.'s aim) *well*.

VISER, v. a. § 1. *to aim at*; *to take* (aim at); 2. *to strike* (an object aimed at).

VISER, v. a. (adm.) *to put* (a visa) *to*; *to back*; *to endorse*; *to sign*.

VISHNOU [vishnou] n. m. *Vishnu* (Indian God).

VISIBILITÉ, n. f. § *visibility*; *visibleness*.

VISIBLE, adj. 1. (à, to) *visible* (that is the object of the sight); 2. (à, to) *visible*; *evident*; *obvious*; *manifest*; 3. (pour, to) *visible* (able, willing to receive visits); 4. (of the church) *visible*.

VISIBLEMENT, adv. 1. *visibly*; 2. *visibly*; *evidently*; *obviously*; *manifestly*.

VISIÈRE, n. f. 1. (of helmets) *visor*; *sight*; 2. (for the eyes) *shade*; 3. (of caps) *shade*; 4. *sight*; 5. (of guns) *sight*; 6. (mil.) *visor*.

Avoir la —, ..., *to be* ...-sighted; avoir la — courte, *to be short-sighted*; avoir la — nette, *to be clear-sighted*; donner dans la — à q. u., *to be smitten with a. o.*; *to fall* (in love with a. o.); lever la — à, *to raise* (a. o.'s) *visor*; *to unvisor* a. o.; rompre en —, 1. § *to break* (o.'s lance in o.'s adversary's) *visor*; 2. § *to attack* a. o. *to his face*.

VISIGOTH [vizigô] n. m. 1. (hist.) *Visigoth*; 2. § *barbarian*; *Goth*; *Vandal*.

VISION, n. f. 1. § *sight* (action); *seeing*; *vision*; 2. § *vision*; 3. § *vision*; *phantom*; *chimera*; 4. § *vision* (extravagant idea); *fancy*.

Champ de la —, (opt.) *field of view*. De —, *visional*.

VISIONNAIRE, adj. (pers.) *visionary*; *fanciful*.

VISIONNAIRE, n. m. f. 1. § *visionary*; *seer of visions*; 2. § *visionary*; *dreamer*.

VISIR, n. m. V. VIZIR.

VISITANDINE, n. f. (rel. ord.) *visitandine* (nun of the order of the Visitation).

VISITATION [vizitacion] n. f. 1. (cath. rel.) *visitation* (visit of the Virgin Mary to Saint Elizabeth); 2. (rel. ord.) *Visitation*.

— de la Vierge, = *of the Virgin Mary*.

VISITE, n. f. 1. *visiting*; *visitation*; 2. § *visit*; 3. *call* (short visit); 4. *examination*; *inspection*; 5. (of bishops, superiors of religious orders) *visitation*; 6. (of physicians) *visit*; —s, (pl.) *visits*, pl.; *attendance*, sing.; 7. (law) *search*.

— domiciliaire, (law) *search in a house*; petite —, *short visit*; *call*. — de cérémonie, *ceremonious visit*. Droit de —, 1. *right of visit*; 2. *right of search*; personne qui fait une —, des —s, *visitant*; *visitor*. En —, on a *visit*; *visiting*. Aller en —, *to visit*; *to go* (visiting); faire —, *to pay* (a visit); faire une — à, 1. *to pay* (a. o.) *a visit*; 2. *to call upon* (a. o.); *to make* (a call on); faire des —s, *to visit*; faire une — domiciliaire chez q. u., (law) *to search a. o.'s house*; faire une petite — (à), *to pay* (a short visit to); *to call* (on, upon); *to make* (a call (on, upon)); (to look in (on)); (to give) (a look in); faire la — dans, (law) *to search*; recevoir —, *to receive a visit*; rendre —, *to pay* (a visit); rendre sa — à q. u., *to return a. o. a visit*; rendre — en robe déroulée, (jest) *to pay* (a formal visit); soumis à la —, 1. *visitable*; 2. *liable to search*; 3. (cust.) *searchable*; 4. (law) *searchable*.

VISITER, v. a. 1. *to visit*; 2. § *to visit*; 3. *to visit*; *to examine*; *to survey*; *to inspect*; 4. (cust.) *to search*; 5. (law) *to search*.

VISITÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of VISITER. Non —, 1. *unvisited*; 2. *unexamined*; *unsurveyed*; 3. *unsearched*.

VISITEUR, v. n. *to search*; *to look*.

VISITEUR, n. m. 1. (h. s.) *visitor* (person who spends all his time in visiting); *visitant*; 2. *visitor* (person authorized to visit institutions); 3. (cust.) *searcher*; *land-waiter*.

VISON, n. m. (mam.) *vison*.

VISON-VISU, adv. (opposite each other).

VISORIUM [vizoriomm] n. m. (print.) *catch*; *jigger*.

VISQUEU-X [viskéu] SE, adj. 1. *slimy*; *sticky*; *clammy*; 2. (bot.) *clammy*; 3. (did.) *viscid*; *viscous*.

VISSAGE, n. m. (tech.) *screwing*.

VISSER, v. a. 1. || to screw; 2. to screw down; 3. to screw up; 4. to screw in; 5. to screw on.

SE VISSER, pr. v. || 1. to screw; 2. to screw down; 3. to screw up; 4. to screw in; 5. to screw on.

VISUEL, LE, adj. (phys.) visual.

VITAL, E, adj. 1. || vital (pertaining to life; tending to the preservation of life); 2. § vital; essential; capital.

Force — e, vital energy, power; parties — es, vitals; = paris, pl.

VITALEMENT [vitalman] adv. vitally.

VITALITÉ, n. f. || vitality.

VITCHOURA, u. m. || "vitchoura" (fur great coat).

VITE, adj. 1. (th.) quick; rapid; speedy; 2. (of animals) swift; fleet; 3. (of horses) fleet; quick; 4. (of the pulse) quick.

VITE, adv. 1. quickly; rapidly; speedily; (quick; 2. fast (quickly); expeditiously.

— ! quick! be quick. Bien —, quickly; in quick time. Aller — en —, to be quick at ...; aller au plus —, to hurry on; aller — en besogne, to be expeditious; aller plus — que le pas, to run / away; faire —, to make / haste; to be quick.

VITELOTTE [villott] n. f. (bot.) kidney potato.

VITEMENT [vitman] adv. (quickly; quick.

VITESSE, n. f. 1. speed; rapidity; celerity; fleetness; quickness; 2. (did.) velocity.

— finale, (mech.) terminal velocity; — requise, 1. requisite velocity, speed; 2. (mech.) momentum. À la — de, at a speed of; at the rate of; à grande —, (of carriages, locomotives) at full speed; de toute sa —, at one's height of speed. Gagner q. u. de —, 1. || to outstrip (a. o.); to outrun /; to arrive before; to make / more haste than; 2. § to outstrip (in time); to be quicker than; lancer à toute —, to set / (carriages, locomotives) at full speed.

VITRAGE, n. m. 1. (sing.) glass-windows, pl.; windows, pl.; glass, sing.; 2. glass-partition; 3. glazing.

VITRAUX, n. m. (of churches) glass-windows, pl.

VITRE, n. f. 1. window-glass; glass; 2. pane of glass; 3.) window.

Carreau de —, pane of glass. Casser les —s, 1. || to break / the windows; 2. to speak / boldly; to speak / out boldly; to speak / out.

VITRER, v. a. to glaze (furnish with glass-windows, mirrors).

VITRÉ, E, pa. p. 1. glazed; 2. (of doors) glass; 3. (anat.) vitreous; 4. (electricity) vitreous.

Nature — e, vitreousness.

VITRERIE, n. f. 1. glazing (art, trade); 2. glaziers' work.

VITRESCIBILITÉ, n. f. (did.) vitrescence.

VITRESCIBLE, adj. vitrifiable; vitrescible; vitrescent.

Nature —, vitrescence.

VITREU-X [vitreu] SE, adj. (min.) vitreous.

Nature vitreuse, vitreousness; propriété vitreuse, glassiness.

VITRIER, n. m. glazier (man).

VITRIÈRE, n. f. 1. glazier (woman); 2. glazier's wife.

VITRIFIABLE, adj. vitrifiable.

VITRIFICATION [—action] n. f. vitrification; vitrification.

VITRIFIER, v. a. to vitrify.

VITRIFIÉ, E, pa. p. vitrified.

Substance — e, vitrification; vitrification.

SE VITRIFIER, pr. v. to vitrify.

VITRIOL, n. m. 1. vitriol; 2. + (chem.) vitriol.

— martial, vert, green =. De —, 1. of =; 2. vitriolic.

VITRIOLÉ, E, adj. (chem.) vitriolized.

VITRIOLIQUE, adj. vitriolic.

VITRIOLISATION [—action] n. f. + (chem.) vitriolization.

VITUPÈRE, n. m. + vituperation; censure; blame.

VITUPÉRER, v. a. + to vituperate; to censure; to blame.

VIVACE, adj. 1. long-lived; 2. § deep-rooted; 3. (bot.) perennial.

Plante —, (bot.) perennial.

VIVACITÉ, n. f. 1. || § vivacity (activity); liveliness; 2. || § vivacity; liveliness; animation; 3. § sprightliness; spirit; (life); 4. § liveliness; vivacity; 5. § vividness; ardour; 6. § (b. s.) sally of anger, passion; outburst; 7. (of colours) vividness.

Defaut, manque de —, unliveliness.

VIVANDIÈRE, n. m. IERE, n. f. sutler.

VIVANT, E, adj. 1. || living; alive; quick; 2. § living; 3. (of languages) living; modern; 4. (of God) living; 5. (of streets, towns) lively.

Né —, born living, alive; quick-born.

Âme — e, living soul, creature.

VIVANT, n. m. 1. || person living, alive; —s, (pl.) living; quick, pl.; 2. resolute, determined character; 3. life; life-time.

Bon, joyeux —, jolly companion; mal —, ill-liver. Du — de q. u., de son —, during o.'s life; while alive; while living; in o.'s life-time; during a. o.'s life-time; en son —, in o.'s life-time; when living.

VIVAT [vivatt] int. hurra! huzza!

VIVAT [vivatt] n. m., pl. —, hurra; huzza.

Crier —, pousser des —, to cheer; to hurra; to huzza; saluer par un —, to cheer.

VIVE, n. f. (ich.) weaver; viver.

VIVE-LA-JOIE, n. m., pl. —, jolly, merry. bon companion, fellow.

VIVEMENT [vivman] adv. § 1. liveliness (actively); lively; quickly; sharply. briskly; 2. liveliness; lively; vividly; 3. spiritedly; vigorously; 4. § (smartly; animatedly; with animation; 5. § intensely; strongly; greatly; 6. § forcibly; 7. § acutely; sharply; keenly; 8. § sensitively; sensibly; 9. § angrily; passionately; hastily; 10. (of firing) sharply; briskly; 11. (of hoping) sanguinely; confidently; 12. (of pursuing) closely; vigorously; eagerly; 13. (of regretting) poignantly; deeply; greatly; (much); 14. (of reproaching) bitterly; strongly; sharply.

VIVIER, n. m. fish-pond; nurse-pond.

— à truites, trout-stream.

VIVIFIANT, E, adj. 1. vivifying; quickening; 2. (theol.) quickening.

VIVIFICATION [—action] n. f. vivification; revival.

VIVIFIER, v. a. 1. || to quicken; to vivify; to give / life to; to enliven; 2. § to vivify; to give / life to; to animate; to invigorate; 3. (theol.) to quicken; to give / life to.

VIVIFIÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of VIVIFIER.

Non —, (V. senses) unquick.

VIVIFIQUE, adj. V. VIVIFIANT.

VIVIPARE, adj. 1. (zool.) viviparous; 2. (bot.) viviparous.

VIVOTER, v. n. to live poorly, sorrowfully; to keep / life and soul together; to make / shift to live.

VIVRE, v. n. irreg. (VIVANT; VÉCU; ind. pres. vis; nous vivons; pret. VECUS; subj. pres. vive) 1. || § to live; 2. || to live; to be living, alive; 3. || (DE, on) to live (lead); to subsist; 4. || (DE, by) to live; to subsist; to maintain o.'s

self; to be maintained; 5. § (th.) to live; to be perpetuated.

2. Un tel vit-il toujours? is such a one still living, alive? 3. — de légumes, to live on vegetables. 4. — de son travail, to live by o.'s industry.

— conformément à, to live conformably. (up to; — bien avec q. u., to be on good terms with a. o.; — mal avec q. u., to be at variance with a. o.; to be on bad terms with a. o.; — seul, to = alone; to = by o.'s self; — d'espérance, to = in hope; — d'industrie, to = by o.'s wits; — au jour le jour, 1. to = from hand to mouth; 2. to take / no thought for the morrow; — au jour la journée, to = from hand to mouth; — de ménage, 1. to = economically; 2. (jest.) to = on the sale of o.'s furniture; — de régime, to diet o.'s self; — de ses rentes, to = on o.'s income; to = independently; (to = on o.'s means. De quoi —, a competency; (enough to = on; pour —, (V. senses) for a living. Apprendre à —, to learn manners; apprendre à q. u. à —, to teach / a. o. manners, better manners; avoir de quoi —, to have a competency; to have enough to = on; continuer de —, to = on; faire —, (V. senses) 1. to keep / alive; 2. to maintain; to keep /; savoir —, 1. to be a gentleman; to be gentlemanly; 2. to be a lady; to be ladylike. Vive! vivent! (exclam.) 1. long live! 2. for ever! 3. hurra for! 4. give me! Qui ne sait pas —, 1. ungentlemanlike; ungentlemanly; 2. unladylike. Qui vive? (mil.) who goes there?

VIVRE, n. m. 1. (sing.) living, sing.; food, sing.; board, sing.; victuals, pl.; 2. —s, (pl.) provisions (food), pl.; 3. —s, (pl.) (adm.) victualing, sing.; victuals, pl.; 4. —s, (pl.) (mil., nav.) stores, pl.

Agent employé des —s, (nav.) agent-victualier; bureau des —s, victualing-office; transport de —s et munitions, (nav.) store-ship; vaisseau chargé de —s, (nav.) victualier. Couper les —s à q. u., to cut / off a. o.'s bread; faire ses —s, (nav.) to victual.

VIVRES-PAIN, n. m. (pl.) (mil., nav.) bread-store, sing.

VIVRES-VIANDE, n. m. (pl.) (mil., nav.) meat-store, sing.

VIZIR, n. m. vizier (Turkish minister); vizir.

Grand —, grand =

VIZIRAT, n. m. viziership; vizir-ship.

VOCABLE, n. m. (gram.) vocable; word.

VOCABULAIRE, n. m. 1. vocabulary; 2. expositor.

VOCABULISTE, n. m. || author of a vocabulary.

VOCAL, E, adj. 1. vocal (expressed by the voice); 2. (of prayer) vocal; oral.

1. Musique — e, vocal music. 2. Prière — e, vocal prayer.

Cordes — es, (anat.) vocal ligaments.

VOCAL, n. m. (of rel. ord.) vocal (elector).

VOCALÈMENT [vokalman] adv. vocally; orally.

VOCALISATION [vokalizac] n. f. (mus.) vocalization.

VOCALISER, v. n. (mus.) to execute upon a vowel.

VOCATIF, n. m. (gram.) vocative.

Au —, in the vocative case; du —, vocative.

VOCATION [vokac] n. f. 1. vocation; inclination; 2. || vocation; call; 3. talent; 4. destination.

VOCIFICATION [—action] n. f. vociferation.

Pousser des —s, to utter =s; to vociferate.

VOCIFÉRER, v. n. to vociferate; (to cry out.

Dire en vociférant, to vociferate. Qui vocifère, vociferous.

VOCIFÉRER, v. a. to vociferate; (to cry out.

VOSU, n. m. 1. || (DE, OF; DE, TO) vow (solemn promise); 2. || vow; votive offering; 3. || —x; (pl.) vows (religious ceremony); pl.; 4. § prayer; wish; desire; 5. § (sing.) will; sing.; prescriptions; pl.; 6. § vote; suffrage; 7. § heart.

D'après les —x de, at the instance of. Accomplir un —, to fulfil a vow; s'acquiescer d'un —, to fulfil a vow; combler, exaucer les —x de q. u., to hear v. a. o.'s prayer; to crown a. o.'s wishes; (to grant, (to give v. a. o. his wish; faire — (de), to make v. a. vow (to); faire un —, to vow a vow, prononcer ses —x, to take v. the vows; rompre, violer un —, to break v. a. vow.

VOGUE, n. f. 1. † (nav.) rowing; 2. § vogue; reputation; credit; favour; 3. § vogue; fashion.

En —, 1. in vogue, fashion; 2. in request; in demand. Avoir la —, de la —, 1. to be in —, fashion; 2. to be in request, demand; mettre en —, 1. to bring v. into —, fashion; (to bring v. up; 2. to bring v. into request.

VOGUEUR, v. n. 1. † to row, to pull; 2. to sail; to bear v.; to go v.; 3. § (vénus, to) to be wafted.

Vogue la gaillardé! come what may!

VOGUEUR, n. m. † rower.

VOI int. † indeed! bless me!

VOICI, prep. 1. see here; * behold; 2. here is, sing.; here are, pl.; 3. this is, sing.; these are, pl.; 4. the following is, (sing.) are (pl.).

2. Le —, here he is; — mon frère, here is my brother; les —, here they are. 3. — mon livre, this is my book. 4. — la cause de cet événement, the following is the cause of that event.

En —, here is, are some: en — d'une autre, en — bien d'une autre (this is more singular still: la —, here she, (f.) it (n.) is; le —, here he, (m.) it (n.) is; les —, here they are; me —, here am I; here I am; nous —, here we are; nous y —, 1. || here we are (arrived); we are come to it; 2. § we are come to the point; 3. § it has occurred, happened; ... que —, this, (sing.) these (pl.) ...; vous —, here you are. — que ... here ... is ...; * behold ...; — qui ... †, behold him, (m.) her, (f.) them (pl.) ...; — venir ... 1. ... is coming; ... comes; * behold ...; 2. ... is approaching.

[Voice accompanied by a pron. follows it; the pron. is in the accusative (F. Ex. 1.)]

VOIE, n. f. 1. || way; road; 2. § way; means; (road; path; 3. † § way (commandment); 4. || track (of roads); 5. || conveyance; means of conveyance; 6. cart-load; load; 7. (of carriages) gauge; riding-bed; 8. (sing.) (of water) two pails, pl.; 9. (anat.) duct; 10. (chem.) way; 11. (engin.) (of bridges) road-way; 12. (hunt.) trail; 13. (hunt.) (of boars, stags) track; 14. (nav.) leak; 15. (rail.) line; road; path; track.

— charretière, 1. carriage road; 2. (of carts) gauge; — diagonale, (rail.) crossing; —s digestives, (anat.) (pl.) digestive duct, sing.; digestive organs, pl.; premières —s, (anat.) primæ viæ, pl.; — principale, (rail.) main line; — publique, public way; highway; — rompue, (hunt.) check; — simple, (rail.) single line; — supplémentaire, (rail.) passing-place. — de charrette, gauge; —s de douceur, fair, good means, pl.; —s de droit, (pl.) (law) due course of law, sing.; — d'eau, (sing.) 1. two pails of water, pl.; 2. (nav.) leak, sing. (V. Eau); — d'écoulement, outlet; —s de fait, (pl.) 1. vio-

lence, sing.; 2. (law) trespass; 3. (law) assault; 4. (law) assault and battery; menace accompagnée de —s de fait, (law) assault and battery; menace, tentative de —s de fait, (law) assault; — de fer, railway; railroad; —s et moyens, (pl.) ways and means, pl.; —s de rigueur, soul means, pl. Changement de —, (rail.) crossing. A —, (rail.) ...-railed; à deux —s, (rail.) double-railed; à une seule —, (rail.) single-railed; en — de, in a train for; in a fair way for; par — de §, 1. by means of; 2. (law) by way of; par la — de §, via; by way of; sur la —, (hunt.) 1. upon the scent; upon the right scent; 2. § in a fair way; in the right path. Être en bonne —, to be in the right path; (to do v. well;) to be all right; être toujours par — et par chemin, to be always rambling, roving; être à bout de —, to have exhausted o.'s resources; laisser en —, to leave v. about; to let v. (a. th.) lie about; menacer de —s de fait, (law) to assault; mettre sur la —, (hunt.) to put v. on the right scent; mettre q. u. sur la —, la bonne —, les —s, to set v. a. o. right; sortir de la —, (rail.) to run v. off the rails; en venir aux —s de fait, to come v. to blows. Qui ne perd pas la —, (hunt.) stanch.

VOILÀ, prep. 1. see there; * behold; 2. there is, sing.; there are, pl.; 3. here is, sing.; here are, pl.; 4. that is, sing.; those are, pl.; 5. such (what precedes) is, sing.; such are, pl.; 6. is, sing.; are, pl.; 7. (explet.) ...

2. Le —, there he is; — ma sœur, there is my sister; les —, there they are. 3. Me —, here am I; nous —, here we are. 5. — les effets de ces causes, such are the effects of those causes. 6. Comme le, vous — triste, how dull he is you are; les — fâchés, they are angry. 7. — qu'on sonne, some one rings; — qu'on m'appelle, I am called.

En —, 1. there is some; 2. that is ... sing.; those are, pl.; en — assez, (that is enough; la —, 1. there she, (f.) it (n.) is; 2. behold, see her, (f.) it (n.). En —-til (! 1. there is a number, lot! 2. there is a quantity, lot! le —, 1. there he, (m.) it (n.) is; 2. behold him, (m.) it (n.); les —, 1. there they are; 2. behold, see them; les —, they are at it; l'y —, he, (m.) she (f.) is at it; me —, here am I; here I am; nous —, here we are; vous —, 1. there you are; 2. is it you? vous y —, you are at it; comme vous —! (what a figure you are!) what a pickle you are in! — ce que c'est, so it is; that is what it is; — ce que c'est que de ... , such is the effect, result of ...; see what it is to ...; — pour ... , 1. that is for ...; so much for ...; — que ... , 1. there ... is ...; * behold ...; see ...; 2. suddenly ...; on a sudden ...; all at once ...; — qui ... , 1. that is ...; 2. ... there ...; now ...; — tout, that is all. Ne —-til pas? is not he, that? Ne —-til pas que ...? to and behold ... to (a. o.'s) astonishment, surprise.

[Voices accompanied by a pron. follows it and the pron. is in the accusative (F. Ex. 2.)]

VOILE, n. m. 1. || veil; 2. § (à, to) cover; disguise, cloak; show; colour; 3. (anat.) velum.

— clair, thin veil. Les —s de la nuit §, the — of night. Prise de —, taking of the —. Sans —, 1. without a =; 2. unveiledly. Avoir un — devant les yeux, to have a mist before o.'s eyes; se couvrir d'un —, to cover o.'s self with a =; jeter un — sur, to cast v. a = over; porter un —, to wear v. a =; prendre le —, to take v. the =; soulever un —, to raise a =; to lift up a =.

VOILE, n. f. 1. sail (cannass); 2. sail (ship); 3. —s, (pl.) (nav.) sails, pl.; (cannass, sing.

Basse —, (nav.) 1. lower sail; 2. (of sails) course; — carrée, cross-jack grande —, main =; — latine, lateen =; toutes —s dehors, press of =, sing.; all =s set, out, pl. — de misaine, fore =; — de perroquet, gallant =; — de senau, try =. Course à la —, =; force de —s, press of =; magasin aux —s, (nav.) =-loft; promenade à la —, =. À la —, sous —s, under =; à pleines —s, 1. (nav.) with full =; 2. § willingly; 3. § heartily; with all o.'s heart; à sec de —s, (nav.) ahull; under bare poles. Aller à la —, to sail; aller à —s et à rames, 1. || to sail and row; 2. to exert every effort; amener les —s, (nav.) to strike v. =; caler la —, to strike v. =; diminuer de —, to shorten =; donner à pleines —s dans §, to consent willingly to; être à la —, (nav.) to be under =; être à sec de —s, (nav.) to be ahull; faire —, (nav.) to sail; faire force de —s, (nav.) to carry a press of =; to crowd =; to trend; forcer de —, (nav.) to make v. =; to make v. more =; to crowd =; to carry a press of =; mettre à la —, (nav.) to sail; to set v. =; mettre sous —s, (nav.) to set v. =; mettre toutes —s dehors, (nav.) to crowd =; to carry a press of =; mettre toutes les —s au vent §, to exert every effort; saluer des —s, (nav.) to strike v. = (as a salute); to strike v.; transporté par des —s, =-borne.

VOILER, v. a. 1. || to veil (cover with a veil); 2. § to veil; to conceal; to hide v.; to cloud; to cover; * to curtain; 3. § (de, with) to veil; to disguise; to colour; to blind; to slur; 4. § to cloud (the voice).

Ôter ce qui voile, to unsmuffle (a drum).

VOILE, e, pa. p. (V. senses) (of the voice) clouded.

Bien —, (nav.) (of ships) whose sails are well cut and set; mal —, (nav.) (of ships) whose sails are badly cut and set; — en —, rigged as a ...

SE VOILER, pr. v. 1. (pers.) to wear v. a veil; 2. § to be veiled, concealed, hidden, clouded, covered; 3. (of wood) to warp.

VOILERIE [voilà] n. f. 1. sail-making, 2. sail-loft.

VOILIER, n. m. 1. (pers.) sail-maker; 2. (nav.) sailer (ship).

Bon —, (nav.) fast, fine sailer; fin, grand —, prime =; mauvais —, heavy =.

VOILURE, n. f. (sing.) (nav.) 1. suit of sails, sing.; sails, pl.; 2. trim of the sails, sing.

VOIR, v. a. irreg. (VOYANT, VU; ind. pres. VOIS; NOUS VOYONS; ILS VOIENT; pret. VIS; fut. VERRAI; subj. pres. VOIS; NOUS VOYONS) 1. || § to see v.; 2. || to see v.; to look at; * to behold v.; 3. || to examine; to inspect; 4. to superintend; to oversee v.; to inspect; 5. § to attend to; to see v.; 6. § (th.) to overlook; to command; 7. § to see v.; to ascertain; to inquire; 8. § to see v.; to frequent the society of; to visit; to be on visiting terms with; (to keep v. company with; 9. (of confessors) to attend (sick penitents); 10. (of physicians) to attend (patients).

1. Je le vois venir, je le vois qui vient, I see him coming; je ne vois pas qu'il vienne, I do not see him coming; voyez-vous qu'il vienne, do you not see him coming; ne voyez-vous pas qu'il vient? do you not see that he is coming? 3. — une affaire, un procès, to examine an affair, a law-suit. 5. C'est à vous à — qu'il ne manque rien, it is for you to attend to there being nothing wanting. 6. La hauteur voit la place, le rempart, the eminence overlooks, commands the place, the rampart.

— par soi-même, to see v. with o.'s own eyes; — le premier, to = first; to have the first sight of; — et revoir, 1. to = v. repeatedly; 2. to examine over and over again; n'avoir rien à — à, to

have nothing to do with; — q. ch. en beau, to = the bright side of a. th.; — q. ch. en noir, to = the dark side of a. th.; — de ses deux, propres yeux. Beau à —, sightly, sans —, (V. senses) unsight unseen. A —, (V. senses) 1. by o.'s appearance; to see √; 2. (pers.) by o.'s appearance, looks; 3. by (on considering). Aller —, 1. (past.) to go √ to see; 2. (future) to go √ and see; 3. to call on, upon (a. o.); to pay √ a visit to; faire —, 1. to make √ (a. th.) appear; 2. to illustrate; faire — q. ch. à q. u., 1. to show √ a. th. to a. o.; to let √ a. o. see a. th.; se faire —, (pers.) to show √ o.'s self; to appear; laisser — q. ch. à q. u., to let √ a. o. see a. th.; to show √ a. th. to a. o.; se laisser —, to show √ o.'s self; meriter d'être vu, to be worth seeing. Qu'on n'a pas fait —, (V. senses) unshown. Voyons! 1. let us see! 2. let me see! 3. come!

[*Vois*, having *que* after it, and *conj.*, *neg.* or *interrog.* requires the following verb in the *subj.*; when *conj.*, *neg.* and *interrog.* it takes the *indic.* It governs an *inf.* without a *preposition*.]

Vu, E. pa. p. (*V. senses of Voir*) 1. *considering*; 2. (adm.) *examined*; 3. (law) *being duly considered*.

Bien —, (th.) well-advised; mal —, 1. unacceptable; 2. looked on, upon with an evil eye; 3. (th.) unadvised; ill-advised; 4. obnoxious; non —, (V. senses of VOIR) 1. unseen; 2. unexamined; uninspected; 3. unattended to; 4. (unsight) unseen; non mal —, (V. senses) unobnoxious.

YU QUE, conj. *considering that; considering; in as much as.*

SE VOIR, pr. v. 1. ¶ to see √ o.'s self;
2. ¶ to see √ each other; 3. ¶ (pers.) to
meet √; to visit each other; 4. § (pers.)
to see √ o.'s self; to find √ o.'s self;
to be; 5. (th.) to be seen.

VOIR, v. n. irreg. (conj. like *Voim*)
1. ¶ (absol.) to see √; 2. ¶ (absol.) to see √; (to have o's sight); 3. ¶ § to examine; 4. ¶ (λ, ...) to superintend (a. o.); to oversee √; to inspect; 5. § (λ, to); to attend; to see √; 6. § (th.) (sun, dans, into) to look; to look out.

6. Une maison qui voit sur un jardin, une rue, a house that looks into a garden, a street.

— clair, *to see v clearly*; — à demi, *to be half-sighted*, ne — goutte, *not to be in the least*; *not to be a jot*, bit, ne pas — plus loin que son nez, *que le bout de son nez, not to be beyond o.'s nose*; — trouble, *to = dimly*. Allez-y —, *go and see*; qui voit à demi, *half-sighted*; qui ne voit pas, (*V. senses*) *unseeing*; voyons! 1. *let us see!* 2. *let me see!* 3. *come!* — c'est croire, *seeing is believing*.

VOIRE, adv. 1. + really; indeed; 2. (even).

VOIRIE, n. f. 1. commission of public ways; 2. common sewer, sewer.

Grande —, commission of public roads, ways, canals, rivers, rail ways, &c.; petite —, commission of local ways, un navigable rivers, &c.; — rurale, commission of public ways in rural districts; — urbaine, commission of public ways in towns. Législation de la —, road-legislation. Jeter à la —, to bury (a. o.) on the high road.

VOISIN, E, adj. 1. || neighbouring;
2. || (DE, to, ...) near; 3. || § (DE, to) next;
4. § (DE) bordering (on); near (...);
(next door (to)).

Être —, (V. senses) § to border on; to approach; to be near; (to be next door to.

VOISIN, n. m. E, n. f. neighbour
(person residing near another).

Proche —, near neighbour; le plus proche —, 1. nearest =; 2. next

door =. Qualité de bon —, neighbourliness. De —, neighbourly; de mauvais —, unneighbourly; en —, neighbourly; en bons —s, like good =s; in good neighbourhood; en mauvais —s, like bad =s; unneighbourly. Agir en —, to be neighbourly; to act like a =; avoir pour —, to have as a =; être bon —, to be neighbourly; to be a good =.

VOISINAGE, n. m. 1. (sing.) (pers.) neighbour, sing.; neighbours, pl.; 2. neighbourhood; vicinity, proximity; vicinage; 3. neighbourhood (places); vicinity; vicinage; 4. (law) venue; visme.

VOISINER, *v. n.* to visit o's neighbours (to go *v'* to see a neighbour;) to neighbour it.

VOITURE, n. f. 1. *vehicle* (carriage in general); 2. *carriage* ((vehicle of any kind); 3. *carriage; coach*; 4. (pers.) *fare* (persons); 5. (th.) *load*; 6. *conveyance; carrying*; 7. (rail.) *carriage*.

— comédie, *convenient carriage*;
— coupée, 1. *chariot*; 2. *Brougham*,
— fermée, *close* =; — légère, *cha-*
riot; — pleine, *coach-full*. — publique,
stage-coach; — rude, *rough-going*
coach. — à un cheval, *one horse* =

— à quatre, à six. &c. chevaux, =, *coach and four, and six, &c.* — à deux chevaux, =, *coach and pair*; — de correspondance, *branch coach*; — à deux fonds, *double-seated* =, *coach*; — de campagne, de voyage, *travelling* =; — de louage, *job* =; *hired coach*; — de maître, *gentleman's* =; — de remise, *job* =; *glass, livery coach*; — de renvoi, *return* =; — à ... roues, ... *wheeled* =; — à deux, à quatre roues, *two-wheeled four-wheeled* = *coach*.

two-wheeled, four-wheeled =, coach.
— à vapeur, steam =; — pour dresser
les chevaux, (man.) break. Bureau de
la —, coach-office; bureau de — s pu-
bliques, booking-office; fabricant de
— s, coach-maker; fabrication de — s,
coach-making; frais de —, (com.)
carriage; louage de —, coach-hire;
glace de —, coach-window; place de
— s, stand of coaches. Apprêter une —,
to get √ a coach ready; faire avancer
sa —, to call o.'s =; descendre de —,
to alight from a =, coach; to step, to
get √ out of a =, coach; monter en —,
to step, to get √ into a =, coach; payer
la —, to pay √ the coach-hire; se pro-
mener en —, to ride √ in a =, coach;
to drive √ out; to take √ a drive; sor-
tir en —, to drive √ out; faire venir
une —, to call a =.

[Vojture must not be confounded with *rêh-cule*.]

VOITURER, *v. a.* 1. *to convey; to transport*; 2. *to drive* √ (*a. n.*); *to take* √; 3. *to cart* (*convey in a cart*); 4. *to wagon* (*convey by wagon*).

VOITURIER, n. m. 1. carrier; 2. driver; 3. (law) carrier.

VOITURIN, n. m. 1. (pers.) *driver* (who is also the owner of the carriage); 2. (th.) *carriage, coach* (driven by the owner).

VOIX (voi) n. f. 1. || § voice; 2. || role; suffrage; voice; 3. || right of suffrage; 4. || singer; 5. § opinion; judgment; feeling; 6. (gram) voice.

— agnë, pérçante, *shrill voice*: — faible, grêle, *faint* =; — haute, *loud* =; *high tone of* =; — pérçante, *shrill* =; — prépondérante, *casting* =, *vote*. — rude, *harsh* =; vive —, (law) *parole*. — de tête, (mus.) *falsetto; feigned treble*. Étendue de —, *extent, compass of* =; extinction de —, *loss of* =; perte de la —, *loss of* =; ton de —, *tone of* =. À — ..., à la — ..., *voiced*; à la — de q. n., *at a. o.'s* =; à — basse, *in a low tone of* =; *under o.'s breath*; à — forte, 1. *with a strong, loud* =; 2. (*full-mouthed*; à — haute, à haute et intelligible —, *audibly*; à portée de

—, 1. *within call*; 2. (nav.) *within hail*; à la pluralité des —, *by a majority of votes*, of =; à l'unanimité des —, *without a dissentient* =; de la —, *by word*; *by word of mouth*; d'une seule —, *with one consent*; de vive —, 1. "viva voce": *verbally*; *by word*; *by word of mouth*; 2. *verbal*; 3. (law) *by parole*; sans —, (V. senses) *voiceless*; sans une — contre, sans qu'il se soit élevé une — contre, *without a, one dissentient* =. Aller aux —, 1. *to come v.*, *to put v. a. th. to the vote*; 2. (parl.) *to divide*; faire aller aux —, (parl.) *to divide*; avoir une extinction de —, *to lose v. o.'s* =; briguer les —, *to canvass for votes*; *to canvass the voters*; donner un son de — à, *to vocalize*; douer de la —, *to make v. vocal*; être doué de la —, *to be made vocal*; élever la —, *to raise o.'s* =; † *to lift up o.'s* =; étouffer la —, *to stifle the* =; faire la petite —, *to speak v. small*; mettre aux —, *to put v. o.'s to the vote*; perdre la —, *to lose v. o.'s* =; recueillir les —, *to collect votes*; trouver la —, "to be made vocal. En allant aux —, (parl.) upon a division. La — mue, *the = breaks*

VOL. n. m. 1. || *flight* (moving in the air with wings); 2. || *flight* (manner of flying); 3. || *flight* (space passed through by flying); 4. *flight* (number of birds or insect); *flock*; 5. || *width* (of birds) from the extremities of the wings; *width*; 6. || (of hawks) *cast*; 7. § *flight*; *soaring*; 8. (did.) *rolitation*; 9. (sing.) (her.) wings *expandea*, pl.

Au —, in the flight; flying; on the wing; au — audacieux, temeraire, high-flying; au — rapide, qui a le — rapide, swift of =; à — d'oiseau, as a crow flies (in a straight line); de plein —, at a leap. Avoir le — ..., 1. ¶ (of birds) to fly ✓ ...; 2. † § (pers.) to have a talent (for a th.); continuer, poursuivre son —, to continue on the wing; prendre son —, 1. ¶ to be on, upon the wing; to take ✓ wing; 2. § to wing o's = to take ✓ o's =; 3. § to soar; prendre au —, 1. ¶ to take ✓ flying; 2. § to take by the front, forelock; prendre un — trop haut §, to soar too high.

VOL., n. m. 1. stealing; robbing; thieving; 2. theft; robbery; 3. theft; thing stolen; 4 (law) larceny; 5. (sing.) (law) stolen goods, pi.

— domestique, (law) robbery by a
servant; — qualifié, = attended with
circumstances of legal aggravation;
— simple, simple larceny. — commis
sur la personne, (law) larceny from
the person; compound, mixed larceny;
— de grand chemin, high-way =;
— avec circonstance, = attended with
circumstances of legal aggravation;
— avec effraction, = attended with break-
ing open; — avec effraction et commis
dans une maison habitée, house-break-
ing; — de nuit avec effraction dans
une maison habitée, burglary; — à
main armée, (law) robbery committed
by a person armed; — dans une mai-
son habitée (law) stealing in a dwell-
ing-house; = from the house; — de
nuit, = committed at night. Auteurs
d'un vol avec effraction, house-breaker,
auteur d'un — de nuit avec effraction
commis dans une maison habitée, bur-
glar; habitué du —, thiefishness; pen-
chant au —, thiefishness. Avec — avec
effraction pendant la nuit dans une mai-
son habitée, (law) burglariously; de
— avec effraction pendant la nuit dans
une maison habitée, (law) burglariously;
parie —, by theft, stealing; thiefishly.
Commettre un —, to commit a =.

VOLABLE, adj. 1. (th.) *liable to be stolen*; 2. (pers.) *liable to be robbed*.

VOLAGE, adj. 1. volatile; fickle

light; unsteady; 2. (pers.) *light-headed*; 3. (nav.) *crank*.

Nature —, *volatility*; *volatileness*; *sickleness*.

VOLAILE [vol-a-y] n. f. 1. *poultry*; 2. *fowl* (barn-door-fowl).

— à chair blanche, *white poultry*; — à chair noire, *broton*. Marchand de —, *poulterer*; pièce de —, *head of*. Mettre une — au pot, to put *a fowl*, *capon on the fire* (to boil).

VOLAILLER [vol-a-yè] n. m. *ERE*, n. f. *poulterer*.

VOLANT, E, adj. 1. (of animals) *flying*; *volatile*; 2. (th.) *flying*; 3. † (of artillery) *flying*; 4. (of bridges) *flying*; 5. (of dishes) *extra*; 6. (of paper) *loose*; *detached*; 7. (of seals) *flying*; 8. (anat.) (of ribs) *short*; 9. (nav.) *traveling*; 10. (paint.) (of drapery) *floating*.

VOLANT, n. m. 1. *shuttle-cock* (play-thing); 2. (game) *battledore and shuttle-cock*; *shuttle-cock*; 3. (of ladies' dress) *flounce*; 4. (of windmills) *beam*; 5. (mach.) *fly-wheel*; *flier*; *fly*; 6. (spin.) *scotcher*.

Garnir d'un —, (V. senses) *to flounce*.

VOLATIL, E, adj. 1. (chem.) *volatile*; 2. † *volatile*; *airy*; *light*.

VOLATILE, n. m. *winged animal*.

VOLATILE, adj. (of animals) *winged*; *with wings*.

VOLATILISATION [—lizasion] n. f. (chem.) *volatilization*.

VOLATILISER, v. a. (chem.) *to volatilize*.

SE VOLATILISER, pr. v. (chem.) *to volatilize*.

VOLATILITÉ, n. f. (chem.) *volatility*; *volatileness*.

VOLATILLE [—ti-y] n. f. (sing.) *small birds* (for the table), pl.

De la —, =.

VOL-AU-VENT, n. m. pl. —, (culin.) "*vol-au-vent*" (pie of delicate meat and shell-fish).

VOLCAN, n. m. *volcano*.

Être sur le, un —, *to be upon a* =.

VOLCANIQUE, adj. *volcanic*.

Nature —, *volcanity*.

VOLE, n. f. (cards) *vole*.

VOLEE, n. f. 1. † *flight* (of birds); 2. † *flight* (number of birds); *flock*; 3. † (pers.) *flock* (number); *herd*; 4. *volley* (discharge of several guns); 5. *discharge* (of a gun); 6. *volley* (of blows); 7. *drubbing* (beating); 8. (of carriages) *splinter-bar*; 9. (agr.) *cut*; 10. (tech.) (of cranes) *jib*.

— de timon, (of carriages) *splinter-bar*. Coup à toute —, (mil.) *random-shot*; semis à toute —, (agr.) *broad-cast*; *broad-cast sowing*. À la —, 1. † *flying*; 2. † *in the air*; 3. † *with the greatest rapidity*; 4. † *inconsiderately*; *unadvisedly*; *headlong*; *at random*; 5. (agr.) *broad-cast*; à toute —, *random*; *at random*. Donner une bonne —, *to give* (a. o.) *a good, a sound drubbing*; être de la première —, *to be of the first water*; lancer une —, *to volley*; lancer une — de, *to volley*; prendre la —, *to betake* *o's self to flight*; prendre sa —, *to take* *o's flight*; sonner à toute —, *to ring* *a full peal*; sonner en —, *to ring* *in peal*; tiré à toute —, (of shot) *random*.

VOLER, v. n. 1. † *to fly* (move in the air with wings); 2. † *to be upon the wing*; 3. † (VERS, to) *to fly*; *to make* *a wing*; 4. † *to wing* *o's way*; *to wing* *o's flight*; 5. † (th.) *to fly* (move in the air); 6. † *to fly* (go with great speed); 7. † *to fly* (about); 8. † *to be on, upon the wing*.

1. Les oiseaux volent, *birds fly*. 3. Les flèches volaient, *the arrows flew*; la poussière volait dans l'air, *the dust flew in the air*. 4. Le cheval vola, *the horse flew*; le temps vole, *time flies*; sa renommée vole, *his renown flies*.

— en éclats, *to fly* *into pieces*; — au

join, 1. *to = away*; 2. *to whirl away*; — par tout, *to = about*; — rapidement, (V. senses) *to whisk*. — de ses propres ailes, *to act for o's self*. Faire —, 1. † *to make* *a fly*; 2. † *to =* (cause a. th. to float in the air); 3. † *to strike* *a fly*; 4. † *to throw* (a. th. with violence).

VOLER, n. m. † (of birds) *flying*; *flight*.

VOLER, v. a. 1. (of birds) *to chase*; *to fly* *after*; 2. (falc.) *to fly*; *to fly* *a*.

VOLER, v. a. 1. † (à, from) *to steal* (a. th.); 2. † *to steal* *a* *way*; 3. † *to rob* (a. o.); *to plunder* (a. o.); 4. † *to pilfer*; 5. † *to usurp* (not to be entitled to).

1. — q. ch. à q. u., *to steal a. th. from a. o.* 2. — q. u., *to rob a. o.*; — à q. u. tout ce qu'il a, *to rob, to plunder a. o. of all he has*.

N'avoir pas volé q. ch., § 1. *not to have usurped a. th.*; *to have richly deserved a. th.*; 2. (b. s.) *to have richly deserved a. th.*; (to have been served right).

VOLER, v. n. 1. † *to steal*; *to rob*; 2. *to pilfer*.

— avec effraction, 1. *to break* *a* *way*; 2. *to break* *a* *way into a house*; — sur le grand chemin, *to rob on the high-way*; *to commit high-way robbery*.

VOLEREAU [volèrè] n. m. † *young thief*.

VOLERIE [volri] n. f. (falc.) *flying*.

VOLERIE [volri] n. f. 1. *robbing*; *robbery*; 2. *pilfering*.

VOLET, n. m. 1. *window-shutter*; *shutter*; 2. *pigeon-house*; *dove-cot*; 3. *trap-door* (of a pigeon-house); 4. *ledge* (of a pigeon-house); 5. *sorting-board*; 6. (bot.) *water-lily*.

— brisé, 1. *folding shutter*; 2. *boxing*. Attacher des —s, *to hang* *a* *way* *together*.

VOLETER [volte] v. n. *to flutter*.

VOLETTE, n. f. 1. *small hurdle*; 2. —s, (pl.) *horse-net*, sing.

VOLEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. *thief*; 2. *robber*.

— domestique, *servant guilty of robbing his master*. — de grand chemin, 1. *high-way robber*; 2. *foot-pad*; — d'un cheval, *de chevaux*, *horse-stealer*; *horse-thief*; — de nuit, 1. *person guilty of robbery at night*; 2. *burglar*. Empoigneur de —s, *thief-catcher*; *thief-taker*. Au —! au —! stop thief! aux —s! thieves! L'air d'un —, *thievish-looking*; en —, *thievishly*. Être fait comme un —, 1. *o's dress to be in disorder*; 2. *o's dress to be in a bad condition*.

VOLIERE, n. f. 1. *aviary*; 2. *volery*; *large bird-cage*; *large cage*; 3. *pigeon-house*.

VOLIGE, n. f. (carp.) *batten*; *scantling*; *thin deal*.

Construire en —, *to batten*.

VOLITION [volicion] n. f. (philos.) *volition*.

VOLONTAIRE, adj. 1. *voluntary*; 2. *willing*; 3. (b. s.) (pers.) *obstinate*; *headstrong*; 4. (pers.) *wayward*.

Qualité de ce qui est —, *voluntariness*.

VOLONTAIRE, n. m. 1. *obstinate*, *headstrong person*; 2. (mil., nav.) *volunteer*.

S'engager comme —, *to volunteer*; entrer comme —, *to volunteer*.

VOLONTAIREMENT [—tèrman] adv. *voluntarily*.

Offrir —, *to volunteer*.

VOLONTÉ, n. f. 1. *will* (faculty); *volition*; 2. *will* (act); 3. —s, (pl.) (b. s.) *will*, sing.; *caprices*, pl.; *humours*, pl.; *fancies*, pl.

Bonne —, 1. *good will*; 2. *willingness*; *readiness*; dernières —s, (pl.) (law) *last = and testament*, sing; mau-

vaire —, 1. *ill* =; 2. *unwillingness*, *unreadiness*. Acte de dernière —, *last = and testament*. Armes à —! (mil.) *slope arms!* Défaut de bonne —, *unwillingness*; *unreadiness*; homme de bonne —, 1. *amateur*; 2. (mil., nav.) *volunteer*. À —, 1. *at pleasure*; *at* =; 2. *voluntarily*; avec mauvaise —, *unwillingly*; de la —, (V. senses) *volitive*; de bonne —, 1. *voluntary*; 2. *of o's free, good* =; de sa bonne —, *voluntarily*; de mauvaise —, *unwilling*. Avoir de la bonne —, *to be willing*; être plein de bonne —, *to be very willing*; faire sa —, ses —s, *to have o's* =. La bonne — est réputée pour le fait, *the = is as good as the deed*.

[VOLONTÉ in the 2nd and 3rd senses may take a pl.]

VOLONTIERS [volontie] adv. 1. (pers.) *willingly*; 2. (pers.) *readily*; *easily*; 3. (th.) *ordinarily*; *usually*; *commonly*.

VOLSQUE, adj. (hist.) *Volscian*.

VOLSQUE, n. m. f. (hist.) *Volscian*.

VOLTAIQUE, adj. (phys.) *voltaic*.

Pile —, *electrical battery*; =, *galvanic pile*.

VOLTAÏSME, n. m. (phys.) *voltism*.

VOLTE, n. f. 1. (fenc.) *volt*; 2. (man.) *volt*.

Demi —, (man.) *demi-volt*.

VOLTE-FACE, n. f. † *turning of the face*.

—! (mil.) (command.) *face about!* Faire —, 1. *to turn completely round*; 2. (mil.) *to face about*.

VOLTER, v. n. (fenc.) *to make* *a* *volt*.

VOLTIGE, n. f. 1. *slack rope* (used by rope-dancers); 2. *vaulting* (on the slack rope); *tumbling*; 3. (man.) *voltige* (art of leaping on a horse); *vaulting*.

VOLTIGEANT [voltijan] E, adj. *fluttering*; *flickering*.

VOLTIGEMENT, n. m. 1. † *flutter*; *flickering*; 2. *vaulting* (on the slack rope); *tumbling*.

De —, (mil.) *flying*.

VOLTIGER, v. n. 1. † *to flutter*; *to flicker*; 2. † (pers.) *to flutter*; 3. (th.) *to wave*; 4. (pers.) *to hover*; 5. *to vault* (on the slack rope); *to tumble*; 6. (man.) *to vault*.

1. Un papillon qui voltige de fleur en fleur, *a butterfly that flutters, flickers from flower to flower*. 3. Un étendard qui voltige au gré du vent, *a standard that waves in the wind*.

Faire —, *to flutter*.

VOLTIGEUR, n. m. 1. *vaulter* (on the slack rope); *tumbler*; 2. *vaulter*; *rider that vaults*; 3. (mil.) *soldier of a light company*; —s, (pl.) *light companies*, pl.

VOLUBILE, adj. (hort.) *voluble*; *volubilate*.

VOLUBILITE, n. f. 1. † *volubility* (facility of rolling); 2. † *volubility* (fluency).

— de langue, *volubility*. Avec —, † *volubly*. Doué de —, 1. † *voluble*; 2. † (of the tongue) *voluble* (fluent). Qui parle avec —, *voluble*.

VOLUBLE, adj. † *voluble* (rolling easily).

VOLUME, n. m. 1. *volume*; *bulk*; *size*; *mass*; 2. (of books) *volume*; 3. (of the voice) *volume*; *compass*; 4. (archeol.) *volume* (old manuscript); 5. (geom.) *solidity*.

— dépareillé, *odd volume*. D'un —, ..., —sized; d'un grand —, *large-sized*; en beaucoup de —s, 1. *in many* =s; 2. *voluminously*. Qui a fait beaucoup de —s, (of an author) *voluminous*.

VOLUMINEUX, SE, adj. 1. *large-sized*; *large*; *considerable*; 2. *voluminous*; *extensive*.

Nature volumineuse, 1. *largeness*; 2. (of books) *voluminousness*.

[VOLUMINEUX may precede the noun.]

VOLUPTE, n. f. *voluptuousness*.

Avec —, with =; voluptuously.
VOLEPTUAIRE, adj. (law) (of expenses) on ornamental repairs.

VOLUPTUEUSEMENT [voluptueusement] adv. voluptuously.

VOLUPTUEUX [voluptueux] SE, adj. voluptuous.

VOLUTE, n. f. 1. (arch.) volute; 2. (conch.) volute.

Petites —s, (arch.) caulicoli, pl.

VOLVA, n. m. (bot.) volva.

VOLVE, n. f. (bot.) volva; wrapper.

VOLVULUS, n. m. (med.) volvulus.

VOMER [vomér] n. m. (anat.) os vomer.

VOMIQUE, adj. (pharm.) vomit.

Noix —, = nut; poison-nut.

VOMIQUE, n. f. (med.) vomica.

VOMIQUEUR, n. m. (bot.) vomit-nut; poison-nut.

VOMIR, v. n. || to vomit.

VOMIR, v. a. 1. || to vomit; to vomit up; to throw up; 2. § (th.) to vomit; to vomit up, out; to throw up.

Envie de —, inclination to be sick; qualm; qualmishness. Avoir envie, des envies de —, to feel sick; (to be qualmish).

VOMISSEMENT [vomissement] n. m. 1. vomiting; 2. (did.) evomition; vomition.

— de sang, (med.) vomiting of blood.

Matière des —s, vomit. Retourner à ses —s, to fall back to o.'s evil ways.

VOMITI-F, VE, adj. (med.) vomitive; vomitory.

VOMITIF, n. m. (pharm.) vomit; emetic.

VOMITOIRE, n. m. (ant.) vomitory (door).

VONT, V. ALLER.

VORACE, adj. voracious; ravenous. [Vorace may precede the noun.]

VORACEMENT [voracement] adv. voraciously; ravenously.

VORACITÉ, n. f. voracity; voraciousness; ravenousness.

Avec —, with =; voraciously; ravenously.

VOS, adj. (possessive) m. f. pl. V. VOTRE.

VOTANT, n. m. voter.

VOTANT, E, adj. voting; that votes; that has a vote.

VOTATION [votacion] n. f. 1. voting; 2. (sing.) votes, pl.

VOTE, n. m. 1. vote; voice; suffrage; 2. vote (will).

Annuler par un nouveau —, to un-vote; faire entrer par un —, to vote in; rejeter par un —, to vote out.

VOTER, v. n. to vote.

Qui ne vote pas, voiceless.

VOTER, v. a. to vote.

VOTI-F, VE, adj. votive; votary.

VOTRE, adj. (possessive) m. f. sing., pl. Vos, 1. your; 2. (yours).

[Votaz precedes the noun; in the 2nd sense it makes in the pl. votrez.]

VÔTRE, n. m., pl. —s, 1. your own; yours; 2. —s, (pl.) yours (your relations, friends, &c.), pl.; 3. —s, (pl.) yours (your party, society), pl.; 4. —s, (pl.) your pranks, tricks, pl.

Le —, m. sing., la —, f. sing., les —s, m. f. pl., yours. Être des —s, to be one of you; to make up one with you. Vous faites des —s, you are playing your pranks, tricks.

VOUER, v. a. (à, to) 1. to vow (promise solemnly); 2. to vow; to devote; to dedicate; to consecrate; 3. to devote (apply); 4. (b. s.) to devote; to give up.

VOUÉ, E, pa. p. V. senses of VOUER.

— à la ruine, devoted to ruin; devoted. Femme —e, votaress; personne —e (à), votary (to).

SE VOUER, pr. v. (à, to) 1. to dedicate o.'s self; 2. to devote, to apply o.'s self.

Qualité de —, devotedness.

VOUGE, n. f. 1. + bludgeon; 2. (hunt.) boar-spear.

VOULGE, n. f. + bludgeon.

VOULOIR, v. a. irreg. (VOULANT; VOULU; ind. pres. VEUX; TU VEUX; IL VEUT; NOUS VOULONS; VOUS VOULEZ; ILS VEULENT; pret. VOULUS; fut. VOUDRAI; imperative 2nd pers. sing. VEUX; 2nd pers. pl. VEUILLEZ; subj. pres. VEUILLE; NOUS VOULIONS; VOUS VOULIEZ; ILS VEUILLENT) (que [subj.]) 1. *to will; to ordain; to order; 2. will (...); to intend (to); to please (to); (to choose) (to); 3. will (...); to desire (to); to wish (to); to like (to); to choose (to); 4. will have; 5. (th.) will (can); 6. to wish (a. o. well, harm); 7. (DE, for) to ask (require in payment); 8. to require; to need; 9. to consent (to); to be willing (to); 10. to admit (suppose); to allow; to grant.

1. Dieu le veut ainsi, God wills, ordains it thus. 2. Il pourra le faire quand il voudra, He can do it when he will, please, chooses. 3. On vous donnera tout ce que vous voudrez, they will give you every thing you will, desire, wish, like; mon père veut partir, my father wishes to leave; mon père veut que je parte, my father wishes me to leave. 4. Il veut q. ch., he will have something; elle n'a pas voulu de lui, she would not have him; que voulez-vous qu'il fasse, what will you have him do. 5. Ce bois ne veut pas brûler, this wood will not burn; cette machine ne veut pas aller, this machine will not work. 7. Il veut cent mille francs de sa terre, he asks a hundred thousand francs for his estate. 8. Un ouvrage qui veut de l'exactitude, a work that requires, needs accuracy.

— bien, 1. to be willing (to); 2. to be pleased (to); 3. to have no objection (to); (not to care (if)); ne pas —, (V. senses) to be unwilling (to); — et ne pas —, to be wavering; not to know o.'s own mind; en — à, 1. to bear (a. o.) malice; to bear (a. o.) ill-will; 2. to have a longing, (an inkling for (a. th.)); (to have a mind (to); 3. to have a design (upon); 4. to set (a. o.'s mind upon (a. th.)); s'en — (de), not to forgive (a. o.'s self (for)); se faire bien — de q. u., to gain a. o.'s affection; to attract a. o.'s liking; to be liked by a. o.; se faire mal — de q. u., to attract a. o.'s dislike; to be disliked by a. o. — du bien à q. u., to bear (a. o.) good will; (to wish a. o. well; to be a well-wisher of a. o.); — ce qu'on veut, to have a strong will; (to have a will of o.'s own; — du mal à q. u., to bear (a. o.) ill will; to wish a. o. harm; to owe a. o. a grudge. Veuillez, 1. please (...); if you please; 2. be kind, good enough (to); be so kind, good (as, to). À qui en veut-il? (V. senses of En — à) 1. whom has he to complain of? 2. what has he to complain? à qui en voulez-vous? (V. senses of En — à) 1. whom do you want? whom are you looking for? 2. whom do you intend to attack? whom are you aiming at? avoir ce qu'on veut, (V. senses) to have o.'s will; comme on veut, as one likes, pleases; Dieu le veuille! God grant it; faites ce que vous voudrez, (V. senses) 1. do your best; 2. (b. s.) do your worst; je veux bien que vous sachiez, I wish you to know; know; quand vous voudrez, (V. senses) 1. when you like, please, (choose; 2. (in travelling) all right! que voulez-vous? (V. senses) 1. what is your pleasure, will; (what do you want? 2. how can it be helped? sans le —, (V. senses) 1. unintentionally; 2. unaware; savoir ce qu'on veut, (V. senses) to know (a. o.'s own mind; veuille Dieu veuille le diable, in spite of God and the devil; voulez-vous bien? (V. senses of — bien) will you (it is my will).

[VOULOIR is used as a principal verb (F. Ex. 4); it governs an infinitive following without a prep.; it takes an inf. after it when the second

verb relates to the subject of vouloir, but it requires que and the following verb in the subj. when the latter relates to a different subject (F. Ex. 3).]

VOULU, E, pa. p. V. senses of VOULOIR.

Être bien — +, to be welcome; to be received well; être mal — +, to be looked on with an evil eye.

VOULOIR, n. m. will (act of the will).

Bon —, good-will; malin —, ill- =; mauvais —, 1. ill- =; 2. unkindness; 3. unwillingness. Le — et le faire, the = and the power. De mauvais —, 1. of ill-will; 2. unwilling.

VOUS, pr. (personal) 1. (nominative) you; + ye; 2. (objective) you.

VOUSSEAU, n. m. V. VOUSOIR.

VOUSOIR, n. m. (engin.) arch-stone; voussoir; wedge.

VOUSSOYER [voussoyer] v. a. to say (you to (and not thou and thee)).

VOISSURE, n. f. (arch.) coving; voussure.

VOÛTE, n. f. 1. || § arch; vault; 2. (anat.) arch; 3. —s, (pl.) (build.) vaulting, sing.; 4. (far.) hollow.

— imparfaite, (arch.) diminished arch; — oblique, askew, skew =; — surbaissée, surbased, surbaise vault; — surhaussée, surmounted vault. — d'arête, groined vault; —s d'arête, (pl.) (build.) cross-vaulting, sing.; — à anse de panier, basket-handle =; — en arc de cercle, skene =; — en biais, askew, skew =; — en plein cintre, perfect, semicircular =; vault in full cintre; — de décharge, discharging, relieving =; — à trois piliers, (anat.) fornix. Clef de —, crown of an =; construction de —s, (build.) vaulting, sing.; naissance de —, springing of an =; tête de —, = head; face, outside of an =. Comme une —, en —, arch-like; vaulted; vaulty. À double —, bivaunted; en forme de —, fornicate. Couvrir d'une —, to vault; faire des —s, to arch; to vault; former en —, to arch; to vault.

VOÛTER, v. a. to vault (cover with a vault).

VOÛTÉ, E, pa. p. 1. vaulted; 2. (pers.) crook-backed; 3. (arch.) fornicate.

Avoir le dos —, être —, to be crook-backed.

SE VOÛTER, pr. v. 1. to arch; to vault; 2. (pers.) to grow (double).

VOYAGE [voi-yaj] n. m. 1. (sing.) travelling (in general), sing.; travels, pl.; journeying sing.; 2. (by land) journey; 3. (by water) voyage; 4. (of princes, progress; 5. trip; jaunt; 6. —s, (pl.) travels (account of travels), pl.; 7. (nav.) voyage; run.

Bon —! a pleasant journey, voyage! a pleasant journey, voyage to you! — entier, rond, (nav.) entire voyage; voyage out and in; grand, long —, long =, voyage; petit —, short =, voyage. — d'aller, (nav.) outward voyage; voyage out; — d'aller et de retour, (nav.) entire voyage; voyage out and in; — de long cours, (nav.) long voyage; — de retour, (nav.) return voyage; voyage in; — par terre, land-travelling. Auteur de —s, travel-writer; compagne, compagnon de —, fellow-traveller; dépenses, frais de —, travelling expenses, pl. De —, (V. senses) (th.) travelling; en —, (pers.) 1. travelling; 2. on o.'s travels; en cours de —, (nav.) outward bound. Aller en —, to go (on a =, voyage; être en —, faire —, to be travelling; to travel; faire un —, 1. to perform, to take (a =, voyage; 2. to go (on an errand; 3. to make (a trip; 4. (of princes) to go (on a progress; faire un petit —, to take (a trip; revenir de —, 1. to return from a =, voyage; 2. (to come (

off a =, voyage; 3. to return from o's travels. Je vous souhaite un bon —! a pleasant =, voyage! a pleasant =, voyage to you! I wish you a pleasant =, voyage! Qui n'a pas fait de —, untraveller.

VOYAGER [voi-yajé] v. n. 1. to travel; 2. (by sea) to travel; to voyage; 3. (of birds) to travel.

— à pied, to travel on foot;) to trudge; — à travers, 1. to travel over; 2. to voyage over; où l'on ne peut —, unvoyageable; où l'on n'a pas voyagé, untraveller; qui n'a pas voyagé, untraveller.

VOYAGEUR, n. m. SE, n. f. 1. traveller; 2. passenger (in a coach or ship); 3. (com.) traveller; rider.

Commis —, (com.) commercial traveller; traveller; rider.

VOYANT [voi-yant] E, adj. (of colour) 1. gaudy; 2. gaudy.

VOYANT [voi-yant] E, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ that has o's sight.

VOYANT [voi-yant] n. m. E, n. f. $\frac{1}{2}$ seer; prophet.

VOYELLE [voi-yel] n. f. vowel. Demi-, semi =. Point —, (Hebrew gram.) = -point. Formé de —, formed of s; vowelised.

VOYER [voi-yé] n. m. trustee of roads. Commissaire —, trustee of a road.

VOYOU [voi-you] n. m.) boy in the streets (dirty and ill-bred); blackguard boy.

VRAC, n. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ disorder. En —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ pell-mell; 2. (nav.) loose. Charger en —, (nav.) to load $\frac{1}{2}$ with a loose cargo.

VRAI, E, adj. 1. (de, to) true (conformable to truth); 2. true; in earnest; 3. true (not feigned); real; 4. real; genuine; substantial; 5. proper; right; fit; 6. true (perfect); true-born; 7. (b. s.) ar- rant; notorious;) regular.

3. La — religion. true, real religion. 4. La — bonheur, real, genuine happiness. 5. La — place, the proper, right, fit place; la — manière, the proper, right manner. 7. Un — coquin, an ar- rant, a notorious, a regular knave.

C'est bien —, that is very true; that is enough; il est —, it is; in truth; truth.

[Vrai in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th senses pre- cedes the n. V. Ex. 3, 4, 5, 7.]

VRAI, n. m. truth. Au —, 1. in =; truly; really; 2. true; real; bone fide; dans le —, 1. in =; 2. true to nature; 3. in character. À dire —, à — dire, to tell $\frac{1}{2}$ the =; s'écarter du —, sortir du —, 1. to de- part from the =; 2. to depart from nature; 3. to be out of character.

VRAI, adv. in truth; truly; really. VRAIMENT, adv. 1. really; (indeed) $\frac{1}{2}$ verily; 2. in truth; * truth; 3. for true; 4. (exclam.) in sooth; forsooth!

VRAISEMBLABLE [vrècanblabl'] adj. probable; likely.

VRAISEMBLABLE [vrècanblabl'] n. m. probability; likelihood.

VRAISEMBLEMENT [vrècanblabl'- man] adv. likely; probably.

VRAISEMBLANCE [vrècanblanss] n. f. likelihood; probability.

Sans —, without any =; unlikely; improbable.

VRILLE [vri-y'] n. f. 1. (bot.) cirrhus; tendril; clasper; 2. (tech.) gimblet; gimlet.

À —, (bot.) clasped.

VU, V. Voir.

VU, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ sight; 2. (adm.) exa- mination; inspection; 3. (law) intro- ductory part.

Au — de tout le monde, au — et au su de tout le monde, in sight of the whole world; before every body; with the knowledge of every one.

VUE, n. f. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ sight (faculty); eye-

sight; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ (sing.) sight (seeing), sing.; view, sing.; eyes, pl.; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ view (reach of the eye); sight; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ sight; inspec- tion; view; survey; 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ view (manner of seeing); 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ view; prospect; 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ view (picture, drawing); 8. $\frac{1}{2}$ window; light; 9. $\frac{1}{2}$ view (idea); design; 10. $\frac{1}{2}$ sight (penetration); 11. (draw., persp.) view.

— s'ambitieuses, aspiring views, pl.; — courte, 1. short-sightedness; 2. (opt.) short sight; — longue, 1. far, long-

sightedness; 2. (opt.) far, long sight; — particulière, (V. senses) by —.

— de côté, end, side —; — en des- sus, (persp.) bird's-eye —; — prise dans une direction déterminée, = in the direction. ... jours de —, (com.) ... days after sight; obstacle qui in-

tercepte la —, blind; personne qui lit à première —, (mus.) sightman; plan à — d'oiseau, (persp.) bird's

eye —; point de —, 1. =; 2. point of distance; 3. (persp.) eye. A —, (com.) at sight; à — ..., -sighted; à la — de, 1. at the sight of; 2. in the

sight of; à la — faible, dull-sighted; à la première —, at first sight; à la — simple, by the naked eye; à — d'œil, by the eye; visibly; à — d'oiseau, bird's

eye —; à ... jours de —, (com.) at ... days' sight; à perte de —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ further than the eye can reach; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ at ran-

dom; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ inconclusive; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ far-fetched; à ce point de —, in this —; à la portée de —, de la —, in sight; within

sight; avec — dans, sur, with a = of; looking into; dans la — de, with a = of; de seconde —, (th.) second-sighted;

en —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ in sight; within sight; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ in =; en — de, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ in the eye of; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ with a = to; (with an eye to; hors de —, out of sight. Avoir la — bonne,

mauvaise, to have a good, a bad sight; avoir — sur, 1. to have a = of; 2. to look into; avoir la — sur q. u. $\frac{1}{2}$, to watch over a. o.; avoir en —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in sight; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in =; to have in o's eye; (to have an eye to; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ to contemplate; to intend; avoir en — de, to have it in contemplation to;

avoir la — faible, to be dull-sighted; avoir la — obscurcie, to be dim-sighted; avoir la — trouble, to be dim-

sighted; blesser, choquer la —, to offend the sight; to be offensive to the sight; connaître q. u. de —, to know $\frac{1}{2}$ a. o. by sight; donner dans

la —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to strike $\frac{1}{2}$ upon the eyes; to catch $\frac{1}{2}$ a. o.'s eye; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to strike $\frac{1}{2}$ the eye; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ to catch $\frac{1}{2}$ a. o.'s eye; to take $\frac{1}{2}$ (a. o.'s) fancy; doué de seconde —, (pers.) second-sighted; entrer dans

les — s de q. u., to enter into a. o.'s =; être en —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to be in sight; 2. (nav.) to have $\frac{1}{2}$ in sight; garder à —, not to let $\frac{1}{2}$ a. o. out of sight; jeter sa — sur, to cast $\frac{1}{2}$ o's eyes on, upon; to look on; lire à première —, to be a good sightman; perdre la —, to lose $\frac{1}{2}$ o's sight; perdre q. u., q. ch. de —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to let $\frac{1}{2}$ a. o., a. th. out of sight; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ to lose $\frac{1}{2}$ sight of a. o., a. th.; ne pas

perdre de —, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ not to let $\frac{1}{2}$ out of sight; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ not to lose $\frac{1}{2}$ sight of; porter la — sur, to cast $\frac{1}{2}$ o's eyes on, upon; to look on; privé de la —, 1. (pers.) deprived of o's sight; * sight-

less; 2. (th.) unseeing; recouvrer la —, to recover o's sight; rendre la — à, 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to restore (a. o.) to sight; 2. (med.) to couch; tourner la — sur, to turn o's eyes on, upon. Qui a la — ..., -sight-

ed; qui a la — basse, courte, near, short-sighted; qui a la — faible, dull-

sighted; qui a la — longue, far, long-

sighted; qui a la — perçante, sharp-

sighted; qui a la — trouble, dim-sight-

ed; qui éclaircit la —, eye-brightening.

VUIDE, + V. Vide.

VULGAIRE, adj. 1. vulgar (common); 2. vulgar; every day; 3. home-spun;

4. vulgar; low-thoughted, 5. trivial; 6. vulgar (not styled learned).

Non —, (V. senses) unvulgar. Con- dition —, vulgarity; expression —, vulgarity; nature —, vulgarity.

VULGAIRE, n. m. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ (sing.) vulgar, sing.; common people, pl.; 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ common herd; herd.

Au-dessus du —, above the vulgar; * supravulgar; du —, (V. senses) vul- gar.

VULGAIREMENT [vulghèrman] adv. vulgarly; commonly.

VULGARITÉ, n. f. 1. vulgarity; com- monness; 2. trivialness.

VULGATE, n. f. Vulgate (Latin trans- lation of the Bible).

De la —, Vulgate.

VULNERABLE, adj. $\frac{1}{2}$ vulnerable.

VULNERAIRE, adj. (pharm.) vulne- rary.

Herbe, plante —, 1. = plant; 2. woundwort.

VULNERAIRE, n. m. 1. (bot.) kidney- vetch; 2. (pharm.) vulnerary; (wound-

wort.

— des paysans, (bot.) woundwort.

VULPINE, n. f. (bot.) fox-glove; fox- tail.

VULVE, n. f. (anat.) vulva.

W

"W" [double vé] (letter not belonging to the French alphabet, and used in foreign words only) w.

WAGON [vagon] n. m. (rail.) 1. car- riage; 2. (for luggage) wagon.

— pour les voitures, carriage-truck.

WHIG [houig] n. m. (pol.) whig.

WHISKY [houiski] n. m. whiskey.

WHIST [houisti] n. m. whist (game of cards).

WISK [ouisk] n. m. V. Whist.

WISKEY [ouiski] n. m. V. Whisky.

WISKY [ouiski] n. m. whisky (gig).

WOMBAT [vonbâ] n. m. (mam.) wom- bach.

X

X [iks, kse] n. m. 1. (twenty-third letter of the alphabet) x; 2. (Roman numeral representing 10) X.

X*** (abbreviation of DÉCEMBRE) Dec.

XENIE, n. f. (ant.) xenia (gift).

XEROPHAGIE, n. f. (eccles. hist.) xerophagy.

XEROPHTHALMIE, n. f. xerophthal- my; xerophthalmia.

XILOGRAPHIE, n. f. xilography (engraving on wood).

XILOPHAGE, n. m. (ent.) xilophagan.

XIPHIAS [griphas] n. m. 1. (astr.) xi- phias; 2. (ich.) xiphias; sword-fish.

XIPHOLIDE, adj. (anat.) xiphoid.

Appendice —, (anat.) ensiform, xi- phoid cartilage.

XISTE, n. m. (ant.) xistus; xystos; xyst.

Y

Y [i græk] n. m. f. (twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet) y; 2. (Roman numeral representing 150) Y.

— grec, y.

Y (i) adv. 1. there; 2. thither; 3. at home; within

1. Il — est. he is there; soyez —, be there; Je l' — ai vu. I saw him there; j' — en ai vu, I saw some there. 3. Mr. ... — est-il? is Mr. ... at home, within?

[Y precedes the verb except in the imperative conj. affirmatively. When accompanied by pre- nouns other than en, it follows them (V. Ex. 1); it precedes en.]

Y [i] pron. pers. 1. to him, m. sing.; to her, f. sing.; to it, n. sing.; to them, a. f. n. pl.; 2. in him, m. sing.; in her, f. sing.; in it, n. sing.; in them, a. f. n. pl.

[Y precedes the verb except in the imperative mood with affirmation. Attended by other consonants except *en* it follows them; it precedes *en*, is principally applied to animals or things; it is rarely used of persons.]

YAC.

YACHT [yak] n. m. (nav.) 1. yacht; (in England) union-flag; union-jack. — anglais, union-flag; union-jack. [Yac and yacht have the y aspirate.]

YARD [yard] n. m. 1. yard (English measure); 2. yard-stick.

YATAGAN, n. m. yataghan (Turkish sword); ataghan.

[YATAGAN has the y aspirate.]

YEBLE, n. m. V. HIBBLE.

YEUSE [yeúz] n. f. (evergreen, holm oak).

YEUX [yeú] V. OEIL.

YOLE, n. f. (nav.) yawl.

[Yole has the y aspirate.]

YPREAU, n. m. (bot.) Ypres elm.

YSARD, n. m. ((mam.) shampo; hammy.

YUCCA, n. m. (bot.) yucca; yuca.

[Yucca has the y aspirate.]

Z

Z [zæd] n. m. (twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet) z.

Être fait comme un —, to be as crooked as a ram's horn.

ZAGALE, n. f. "zagaye" (javeline)

ZAÏM [zaim] n. m. "zaim" (Turkish soldier).

ZAIN, adj. (of horses) whole-coloured.

ZANI, n. m. zani (Italian clown).

ZEBRE, n. m. (mam.) zebra.

ZEBRE, E, adj. striped like the zebra.

ZEBU, n. m. (mam.) zebu.

ZEDE, n. m. zed; letter z.

ZEDOIRE, n. f. 1. (bot.) sedoary; sedoary-plant; 2. (pharm.) sedoary.

— ronde, sedoary (species).

ZEE, n. m. (ich.) zeus.

— forgeron, doree; dory.

ZELA-TEUR, n. m. TRICE, n. f. (DE, for) person zealous.

ZELE, n. m. zeal.

— avengle, faux —, zealotry. Sans —, without any zeal; unzealous. Apporter du — (à), to be zealous (in); avoir du —, to be zealous; avoir peu de —, not to be zealous; to be unzealous, lukewarm.

ZELE, E, adj. (porn, for; à, to) zealous.

Peu —, not =; unzealous.

ZENANA, n. m. zenana (part of a

house in the East Indies reserved for the women).

ZEND [ziæd]

ZENDA-VESTA [zinda-vesta] n. m. zendavesta (sacred books of the Persians); zend.

ZENITH, n. m. (astr.) zenith; vertex; vertical point.

Atteindre le —, to reach the =.

ZENONIQUE, adj. (philos.) zenonic.

ZENONISME, n. m. (philos.) zenonism.

ZEOLITHE, n. m. (min.) zeolite.

ZEPHIRE, n. m. 1. zephir (west wind); 2. (myth.) Zephyr; Zephyrus.

ZEPHYR, n. m. zephyr (mild agreeable wind).

ZERO, n. m. 1. (arith.) naught; cipher; 2. § naught; cipher; 3. (mus.) indication of an harmonic in the fingering of a violin; 4. (phys.) (of the thermometer) zero.

Être à —, (phys.) to be at, down at zero; être un — en chiffre, être un vrai — §, to be a mere naught, cipher; to stand ✓ for a cipher, naught.

ZEST [zest] n. m. + bellows.

Être entre le zist et le —, 1. (th.) to be middling; 2. (pers.) to be wavering, undecided.

ZEST [zest] int. 1. pshaw! fiddlestick! 2. presto!

ZESTE, n. m. 1. § zest (of a lemon, an orange); 2. § zest (of a walnut); 3. (§ straw (least thing); fig.

Cela ne vaut pas un —, it is not worth a straw, a fig; je n'en donnerais pas un —, I would not give a straw, a fig for it.

ZETA, n. m. zeta (Greek letter).

ZÉTETIQUE, adj. (did.) zetetic.

ZEUGME, n. m. (gram.) zeugma.

ZIBELINE [zibline] n. f. 1. (mam.) sable; fisher-weasel; 2. sable (fur).

Martre —, =.

ZIGZAG, n. m. 1. zigzag; 2. crinkle; crinkle.

Direction en —, zigzagging. En —, zigzag. Aller en —, 1. to zigzag; 2. to crinkle; to crinkle; couper en —, to crinkle; être en —, to be zigzag; faire des —s. (pers.) to reel; former en —, 1. to zigzag; 2. to crinkle; to crinkle; tracer en —, des —s, to zigzag.

ZIMOME, n. f. (chem.) zimome.

ZINC, n. m. 1. (metal.) zinc; 2. (com.) zinc; sneller.

ZINCOGRAPHE, n. m. zincographer.

ZINCOGRAPHIE, n. f. zincography; (engraving on zinc, printing from zinc).

De —, 1. of zinc; 2. zincy.

ZINCOGRAPHIQUE, adj. zincographic; zincographical.

ZINGUER, v. a. 1. to cover with zinc; 2. to lay ✓ with zinc.

ZINGUEUR, n. m.

ZINQUEUR, n. m. zinc-worker.

ZINZOLIN, n. m. red violet.

ZIRALEET [—leu] n. m. ziraleet (song of joy of the women of the East).

ZIRCON, n. m. (metal.) zircon.

ZIRCONIUM [—ziom] n. m. (chem.) zirconium.

ZIST, n. m. V. ZEST.

ZIZANIE, n. f. 1. + § (sing.) tares, pl.; 2. § distension; variance; 3. (bot.) zizania; darnel; darnel-grass; drank-grass; droke-grass.

Être en —, to be at variance; semer la —, to sow ✓ dissension.

ZIZI, n. m. (orn.) girl-bunting.

ZODIACAL, E, adj. (astr.) zodiacal.

ZODIAQUE, n. m. (astr.) zodiac.

ZONA, n. m. (sing.) (med.) shingles, pl.

ZONE, n. f. 1. (astr., geog.) zone; 2. (bot.) zone.

— glaciale, frigid =; — tempérée, temperate =; — torride, torrid =. A —, (bot.) zoned; sans —, zoneless.

ZONE, E, adj. (bot.) zoned.

ZOOGONIE, n. f. (did.) zoogony.

ZOOGRAPHE, n. m. (did.) zoographer.

ZOOGRAPHIE, n. f. (did.) zoography (description of animals).

ZOOLÂTRIE, n. f. zoolatry (worship of animals).

ZOOLITHE, n. m. zoolite.

ZOOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) zoology.

ZOOLOGIQUE, adj. (did.) zoological.

ZOOLOGISTE, n. m. (did.) zoologist.

ZOOLOGUE, n. m. V. Zoologiste.

ZOONOMIE, n. f. (did.) zoonomy (laws of animal life).

ZOOPHAGE, adj. (did.) zoophagous (living on animal matter).

ZOOPHORE, n. m. (anc. arch.) zoophorus (trize).

ZOOPHYTE, n. m. (did.) zoophyte; zoophyte.

ZOOPHYTOLOGIE, n. f. (did.) zoophytology.

ZOOTOMIE, n. f. (did.) zootomy; comparative anatomy.

ZOOTOMISTE, n. m. (did.) zootomist.

ZOSTERE, n. f. 1. (bot.) wrack-grass (genus); 2. (sing.) (med.) shingles, pl.

— marine, =; sea-wrack-grass.

ZUMIQUE, adj. (chem.) zumic.

ZYGÈNE, n. f. (ich.) hammer-head.

ZYGOMA, n. m. (anat.) zygoma.

ZYGOMATIQUE, adj. (anat.) zygomatic.

Arcade —, zygoma.

ZYMOLOGIE,

ZYMOTECHNIE [—tèkt] n. f. (did.) zymology (treatise on the fermentation of liquors); zymology.

ZYMOLOGIQUE, adj. (did.) zymological.

ZYMOLOGISTE, n. m. (did.) zymologist.

TABLE OF FRENCH COINS, MEASURES AND WEIGHTS

REDUCED TO ENGLISH MONEY, MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

Francs. Centimes.	Shillings. Pence.	ITINERARY MEASURE.	
		Mètre (ten-millionth part of the arc of a meridian between the pole and the equator).....	3·2808992 feet.
		Décamètre (10 metres).....	32·808992 feet.
		Kilomètre (1000 metres).....	1093·633 yards.
		Myriamètre (10000 metres).....	6·2138 miles.
Fr. c.	S. d.	LONG MEASURE.	
0 05	0 0·48		
0 10	0 0·96		
0 25	0 2·4	Décimètre (10th of a metre).....	3·937079 inches.
		Centimètre (100th of a metre).....	0·393708 inch.
0 50	0 4·8	Millimètre (1000th of a metre).....	0·03937 inch.
1 00	0 9·6	SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.	
2 00	1 7·2	Are (100 square metres).....	0·098845 rood.
		Hectare (10000 square metres).....	2·471143 acres.
3 00	2 4·8	Centiare (1 square metre).....	1·196033 square yard.
4 00	3 2·4	MEASURE OF CAPACITY.	
5 00	4 0·0	Litre (1 cubic decimetre).....	1·760773 pint.
		Décalitre (10 litres).....	2·2009668 gallons.
6 00	4 9·6	Hectolitre (100 litres).....	22·009668 gallons or 2·7512 bushels.
		Kilolitre, mètre cube (1000 litres).....	3·426 quarters.
7 00	5 7·2	Décilitre (10th of a litre).....	0·1760773 pint.
		Centilitre (100th of a litre).....	0·01760773 pint.
8 00	6 4·8	SOLID MEASURE.	
9 00	7 2·4	Stère (1 cubic metre).....	1·31 cubic yard or 35 cubic feet, 547 cubic inches.
10 00	8 0·0	Décastère (10 steres).....	13·1 cubic yards.
		Décistère (10th of a stère).....	3 cubic feet, 918·7 cubic inches.
11 00	8 9·6	WEIGHTS.	
12 00	9 7·2	Gramme (weight of a cubic centimetre of water in its state of maximum density or 39½ Fah- renheit or 4 degrees centigrade).....	15·4325 grains troy.
13 00	10 4·8	Décagramme (10 grammes).....	6·43 pennyweight.
14 00	11 2·4	Hectogramme (100 grammes).....	3·527 oz. avoirdupois or 3·216 oz. troy.
15 00	12 0·0	Kilogramme (1000 grammes).....	2·2055 lb. avoirdupois or 2·6803 lb. troy.
16 00	12 9·6	Quintal métrique (100 kilogrammes).....	110·274 lb.
		Millier, tonneau de mer (1000 kilogrammes).....	19 cwt. 770 lb.
17 00	13 7·2	Décigramme (10th of a gramme).....	1·5432 grain.
		Centigramme (100th of a gramme).....	0·15432 grain.
		Milligramme (1000th of a gramme).....	0·015432 grain.
18 00	14 4·8	THERMOMETER.	
19 00	15 2·4	0° Centigrade Melting ice.	32° Fahrenheit.
		100° D° Boiling water.	212° D°
20 00	16 0·0	0° Réaumur Melting ice.	32° D°
		80° D° Boiling water.	212° D°

VOCABULARY

OF

MYTHOLOGY AND NAMES OF PERSONS

ANCIENT AND MODERN

THAT DIFFER IN THE TWO LANGUAGES, OR THE PRONUNCIATION
OF WHICH PRESENTS ANY DIFFICULTY.

A

Aaron [aron] n. m. *Aaron*.
Abdias [abdiass] n. m. *Obadiah*.¹
Abdolonyme, n. m. *Abdalonimus*.
Abel, n. m. *Abel*.
Abias [abiass] n. m. *Abia*.
Abigail,
Abigal, n. f. *Abigail*.
Abner [abnèrr] n. m. *Abner*.
Abraham [abrahàmm] n. m. *Abraham*.
Absalon, n. m. *Absalom*.
Absyrte, n. m. *Absyrus*.
Acaste, n. m. *Acastus*.
Aceste, n. m. *Acestes*.
Achab [akab] n. m. *Ahab*.
Achate [akatt] n. m. *Achates*.
Achille [achil] n. m. *Achilles*.
Acrise, n. m. *Acrisius*.
Actéon, n. m. *Actæon*.
Ada, n. f. *Adah*.
Adam [adan] n. m. *Adam*.
Adelaide [adelaïd] n. f. *Adelaide*.
Adeline [adlinn] n. f. *Adeline*.
Admète, n. m. *Admetus*.
Adolphe, n. m. *Adolphus*.
Adonis [adoniss] n. m. *Adonis*.
Adraste, n. m. *Adrastus*.
Adrastée, n. f. *Adrastia*.
Adrien [adriin] n. m. *Adrian*; *Hadrian*.
Agamemnon [agamèmmnon] n. m. *Agamemnon*.
Agar [agâr] n. f. *Hagar*.
Agathe, n. f. *Agatha*.
Agathocle, n. m. *Agathocles*.
Agésilas [ajezilass] n. m. *Agasilas*.
Aggée [agje] n. m. *Hagai*.
Aglée, n. f. *Aglaia*.
Agnès [ann-yèss] n. f. *Agnes*.
Agricola, n. m. *Agricola*.
Agrippine, n. f. *Agrippina*.
Aimée, n. f. *Amy*.
Alain, n. m. *Allen*.
Alaric, n. m. *Alaric*.
Albane (L') n. m. *Albano*.
Albert, n. m. *Albert*.
Alcée, n. m. *Alcæus*.
Alceste, n. m. *Alceste*; *Alcestis*.
Alcibiade, n. m. *Alcibiades*.
Alcide, n. m. *Alcides*.
Alcmène, n. f. *Alcmena*.
Alecton, n. f. *Alecto*.
Alexandre [alèksandr] n. m. *Alexander*; (*Alick*).
Alexis, n. m. *Alexis*.
Alfred [alfredd] n. m. *Alfred*.
Algernon, n. m. *Algernon*.
Alice, n. f. *Alice*; (*Assy*).
Alithée, n. f. *Alithea*.
Alphée, n. m. *Alpheus*.
Alphonse, n. m. *Alphonso*.
Aluin, n. m. *Alein*.

AQU

Alyatte, n. m. *Alyattes*.
Amalasonte, n. f. *Amalasontha*.
Amalec, n. m. *Amalek*.
Amalthée, n. f. *Amalthæa*.
Aman, n. m. *Haman*.
Amazias [amazias] n. m. *Amaziah*.
Ambroise [ambroiz] n. m. *Ambrose*.
Amédée, n. m. *Amedeus*.
Amélie, n. f. *Amelia*.
Améric-Vespuce, n. m. *Americus Vesputius*.
Ammien [amiin] n. m. *Ammianus*.
Amos [amoss] n. m. *Amos*.
Amphitryon [anstrion] n. m. *Amphitryon*.
Amurat [amurâ] n. m. *Amurath*.
Anacharsis [anakarsiss] n. m. *Anacharsis*.
Anacréon, n. m. *Anacreon*.
Anastase [anastâz] n. m. *Anastasius*.
Anaxagore, n. m. *Anaxagoras*.
Anaxarque, n. m. *Anaxarchus*.
Anaximandre, n. m. *Anaximander*.
Anchise [anchiz] n. m. *Anchises*.
André, n. m. *Andrew*.
Androgée, n. m. *Androgeus*.
Andromaque, n. f. *Andromache*.
Andromède, n. f. *Andromeda*.
Andronique, n. m. *Andronicus*.
Ange, n. m. *Angelus*.
Andronic (L'), *Andronicus* =; Isaac (L'), *Isaac* =.
Anna, n. f. *Hannah*.
Anne, n. f. *Anne*; *Anna*.
Annette, n. f. *Nancy*;) *Nanny*;
) *Nan*.
Annibal, n. m. *Hannibal*; *Annibal*.
Anselme, n. m. *Anselm*; *Anselmo*.
Antée, n. m. *Antæus*.
Anthée, n. m. *Antheus*.
Antigone, n. m. *Antigonus*.
Antigone, n. f. *Antigone* (daughter of Oedipus).
Antiochus [antiokuss] n. m. *Antiochus*.
Antisthène, n. m. *Antisthenes*.
Antoine, n. m. 1. *Antony*; (*Tony*); 2. (Rom. hist.) *Antony*.
Marc —, *Antony*; *Marc Antony*; *Anthony*.
Antoinette, n. f. *Antoinette*.
Antonia, n. f. *Antonia*.
Antonin, n. m. *Antoninus*.
— le Pieux, " = *Pius*".
Antonine, n. f. *Antonina*.
Aod, n. m. *Ehud*.
Apelles [apèl] n. m. *Apelles*.
Apollodore, n. m. *Apollodorus*.
Apollon, n. m. *Apollio*.
— Musagète, = *leader of the Muses*.
Appien [apiin] n. m. *Appian*.
Apulée, n. m. *Apuleius*.
Aquin [akin] n. m. *Aquinas*.

ASS

Saint Thomas d'—, *Thomas* =; *Saint Thomas d'* =.
Arabelle, n. f. *Arabella*.
Arbace, n. m. *Arbaces*.
Arcade, n. m. *Arcadius*.
Arcésilas [arcézilass] n. m. *Arcesilaus*.
Archambaud [archanbô] n. m. *Archibald*.
Archiloque [archilok] n. m. *Archilochus*.
Archidamus [arkidamuss] n. m. *Archidamus*.
Archimède [archimèdd] n. m. *Archimedes*.
Aréthuse, n. f. *Arethusa*.
Argée, n. m. *Argæus*.
Argus [arguss] n. m. *Argus*.
Ariane [ariânn] n. f. *Adriadne*.
Aricie, n. f. *Aricia*.
Aridée, n. m. *Arridæus*.
Arie, n. f. *Aria*.
Ariobarzanes, n. m. *Ariobarzanes*.
Arion, n. m. *Arion*.
Arioste (L') n. m. *Ariosto*.
Arioviste, n. m. *Ariovistus*.
Aristarque, n. m. *Aristarchus*.
Aristée, n. m. *Aristæus*.
Aristide, n. m. *Aristides*.
Aristippe, n. m. *Aristippus*.
Aristobule, n. m. *Aristobulus*.
Aristodème, n. m. *Aristodemus*.
Aristogiton, n. m. *Aristogeiton*; *Aristogiton*.
Aristomène, n. m. *Aristomenes*.
Aristophane, n. m. *Aristophanes*.
Aristote, n. m. *Aristotle*.
Aristoxène, n. m. *Aristoxenus*.
Arnaud [arnô] n. m. *Arnold*.
Arnobe, n. m. *Arnobius*.
Arrhidée, n. m. *Arridæus*.
Arrien [ariin] n. m. *Arrian*.
Arsace [arzass] n. m. *Arsaces*.
Arsène, n. m. *Arsenius*.
Artaban, n. m. *Artabanus*.
Artabaze [artabâz] n. m. *Artabazus*.
Artaxerxe [artagèrkass] n. m. *Artaxerxes*.
— Longue-Main, = *Macrochir*, *Longimanus*.
Artémidore, n. m. *Artemidorus*.
Artémise, n. f. *Artemisia*.
Arthur, n. m. 1. *Arthur*; 2. *Arthur* (king of England).
Artur,
Artus, n. m. *Arthur* (king of England).
Ascagne [askaonn-y'] n. m. *Ascanius*.
Aselepiade, n. m. *Asclepiades*.
Aser [azèrr] n. m. *Asher*.
Asmodée, n. m. *Asmodeus*.
Aspasie, n. f. *Aspasia*.
Assuérus [aqueruss] n. m. *Ahasuerus*.

Astrée, n. f. *Astraea*.
 Asyage, n. m. *Asyages*.
 Atalante, n. f. *Atalanta*.
 Athalie, n. f. *Athaliah*.
 Athanase [atana:] n. m. *Athanasius*.
 Athénodore, n. m. *Athenodorus*.
 Atree [aure] n. m. *Atreus*.
 Atride, n. m. *Atrides*.
 Attale, n. m. *Attalus*.
 Attila, n. m. *Attila*.
 Atticus [atikuss] n. m. *Atticus*.
 Augias [ôgiass] n. m. *Augeas*; *Augias*.
 Auguste [ôgust] n. m. *Augustus*.
 Augustin [ôgustin] n. m. *Austin*.
 Augustin [ôgustin] (Saint) n. m. *Saint Augustin*.
 Augustule [ôgustul] n. m. *Augustulus*.
 Aulu-Gelle [ôlôjêl] n. m. *Aulus-Gellius*.
 Aurèle [ôrel] n. m. *Aurelius*.
 Marc —, *Marcus* =.
 Aurélie [ôrel] n. f. *Aurelia*.
 Aurélien [ôrellin] n. m. *Aurelian*.
 Aurélius [ôrelliuss] n. m. *Aurelius* (Victor).
 Aureng-Zeyb, n. m. *Aureng-Zebe*;
Aurung-Zebe.
 Aurore [ôror] n. f. *Aurora*.
 Ausone [ôzona] n. m. *Ausonius*.
 Aventin, n. m. *Aventine*.
 Avicenne, n. m. *Avicenna*.

B

Babet, n. f. *V. ELISABETH*.
 Bailleul [ba-yeul] n. m. *Baliol*.
 Bailly [ba-yi] n. m. *Bailly*.
 Bajazet, n. m. *Bajazeth*.
 Bala, n. f. *Bilha*.
 Baliol, n. m. *Baliol*.
 Balthazar, n. m. *Balthazar*; *Belshazzar*.
 Baptiste [batist] n. m. *Baptiste*.
 Barabbas [barabass] n. m. *Barabbas*.
 Barbe, n. f. *Barbara*.
 Barberousse, n. m. *Barbarossa*.
 Bardesane, n. m. *Bardanes*.
 Barnabé, n. m. *Barnaby*.
 Barthelemi [bartelmi] n. m. *Bartholomew*.
 Barthole, n. m. *Bartolo*.
 Basile, n. m. *Basil*.
 Basilide, n. m. *Basilides*.
 Bathuel, n. m. *Bethuel*.
 Baudouin [bôdouin] n. m. *Baldwin*.
 Béatrice, n. f. *Beatrice*; *Beatrix*.
 Bède, n. m. *Bede*; *Beda*.
 Belisaire, n. m. *Belisarius*.
 Bellone, n. f. *Bellona*.
 Bellovèse, n. m. *Bellovesus*.
 Belzébut, n. m. *Belzebub*.
 Bénédicte [benédikt] n. m. *Benedict*.
 Bénédicte, n. f. *Benedicta*.
 Benjamin [binjamin] n. m. *Benjamin*;
 (Ben).
 Benoît, n. m. *Benedict*.
 Benoite, n. f. *Benedicta*.
 Benserade [bensradé] n. m. *Benserade*.
 Bérenger, n. m. *Berenger*; *Berengarius*.
 Bérénice, n. f. *Berenice*; *Beronice*.
 Bernard, n. m. *Bernard*.
 Bernardin, n. m. *Bernardine*.
 Berthe, n. f. *Bertha*.
 Bertrand [bêtrân] n. m. *Bertram*.
 Bethsabé, n. f. *Bath-Sheba*.
 Bèze, n. m. *Beza*; *Beze*.
 Bion, n. m. *Bion*.
 Blaise, n. m. *Blase*.
 Blanche, n. f. *Blanch*.
 Boccace, n. m. *Boccacio*.
 Boèce, n. m. *Boethius*.
 Boleslas [boleslâss] n. m. *Boleslaus*.
 Bonaventure, n. m. *Bonadventure*.
 Boniface, n. m. *Boniface*.
 Bonne, n. f. *Bona*.
 Booz [bôoz] n. m. *Boaz*.
 Borée, n. m. *Boreas*.
 Briarée, n. m. *Briareus*.
 Brigitte, n. f. *Bridget*.

Britannicus [britanikuss] n. m. *Britannicus*.
 Broglie [brol-y] n. m. *Broglie*; *Broglie*.
 Brutus [brutuss] n. m. *Brutus*.
 Budee, n. m. *Budee*; *Budæus*.
 Burrhus [bur-russ] n. m. *Burrhus*.

C

Cadmus [kadmus] n. m. *Cadmus*.
 Cahen [kain] n. m. *Cohen*.
 Cain, n. m. *Cain*.
 Caiman [kai-man] n. m. *Cainan*.
 Caiphe, n. m. *Caiaphas*.
 Caius [kô-iuss] n. m. *Caius*.
 Calcas [kalkâss] n. m. *Calchas*.
 Calchas [kalkâss] n. m. *Calchas*.
 Caligula, n. m. *Caligula*.
 Caliste, n. m. *Calistus*.
 Callicrate [kal-likrat] n. m. *Callicrates*.
 Callimaque, n. m. *Callimachus*.
 Calliope, n. f. *Calliope*.
 Callisthènes, n. m. *Callisthenes*.
 Calvin, n. m. *Calvin*.
 Calypso, n. f. *Calypso*.
 Cambyse [kanbiz] n. m. *Cambyzes*.
 Camille [kami-y] n. m. *Camillus*.
 Camille [kami-y] n. f. *Camilla*.
 Candaule [kandôl] n. m. *Candaules*.
 Canut, n. m. *Canute*.
 — le Hardi, *Hardicanute*.
 Capitolin, n. m. *Capitolinus*.
 Carbon, n. m. *Carbo*.
 Carin, n. m. *Carinus*.
 Carneade, n. m. *Carneades*.
 Caroline, n. f. *Caroline*.
 Casimir, n. m. *Casimir*.
 Cassandre, n. m. *Cassander*.
 Cassandre, n. f. *Cassandra*.
 Cassius [kacius] n. m. *Cassius*.
 Catherine [katina] n. f. *Catharine*;
 (Kate).
 Catilina, n. m. *Catilina*; *Catiline*.
 Caton, n. m. *Cato*.
 Catulle, n. m. *Catullus*.
 Cécile, n. f. *Cecilia*; *Cecily*; *Cicely*.
 Célestin, n. m. *Celestine*.
 Célle, n. f. *Celia*.
 Celse, n. m. *Celsus*.
 Céphale, n. m. *Cephalus*.
 Cépion, n. m. *Cepio*.
 Cerbère, n. m. *Cerberus*.
 Cérés [cerès] n. f. *Ceres*.
 Cérinthe, n. m. *Cerinthus*.
 César, n. m. *Cæsar*.
 Chabrias [chabriâss] n. m. *Chabrias*.
 Cham [kamm] n. m. *Ham*.
 Charès [karès] n. m. *Chares*.
 Charlemagne [charlemann-y] n. m. *Charlemagne*.
 Charles, n. m. *Charles*; (Charly).
 — le Bel, = *the fair*; — Cinq, = *the fifth*; — le Gras, le Gros, = *the fat*; — Martel, = *Martel*; — Quint, = *the fifth* (of Spain); — le Simple, = *the simple*; — le Téméraire, = *the bold*.
 Charlot, n. m. *Charly* (diminutive of Charles).
 Charlotte, n. f. *Charlotte*.
 Charon [karon] n. m. *Charon*.
 Chosroès [kosro-ess] n. m. *Chosroes*.
 Chrétien [krétin] n. m. *Christian*.
 Christ [krist] (Le) n. m. *Christ*.
 Jésus —, *Jesus* = (V. JÉSUS).
 Christine [kristina] n. f. *Christina*.
 Christophe [kristof] n. m. *Christopher*;
 (Kit).
 Chryseïs [krizéis] n. f. *Chryseis*.
 Chryses [krizès] n. m. *Chryses*.
 Chrysippe [krizip] n. m. *Chrysippus*.
 Chrysostome [krizostôm] n. m. *Chrysostom*.
 Cicéron, n. m. *Cicero*; * *Tully*.
 Tullius —, *Tully*; *Tullius Cicero*;
 Marcus Tullius —, *Tully*; *Marcus Tullius Cicero*.
 Cimbres [siabr] (Les) n. m. *Cimbri* (the), pl.
 Cimon, n. m. *Cimon*.

Circé, n. f. *Circe*.
 Clara, n. f. *Clara*.
 Clarice [klariss] n. f. *Clarissa*.
 Claude [klôdd] n. m. *Claudius*.
 Claude [klôdd] n. f. *Claudia*.
 Claudie [klôdi] n. f. *Claudia*.
 Claudien [klôdin] n. m. *Claudian*.
 Cléanthe, n. m. *Cleanthes*.
 Cléarque, n. m. *Clearchus*.
 Clélie, n. f. *Clælia*.
 Clément, n. m. *Clement*.
 Clémentine, n. f. *Clementina*.
 Cléobule, n. m. *Cleobulus*.
 Cléombrote [kléombrot] n. m. *Cleombrotus*.
 Cléomène, n. m. *Cleomenes*.
 Cléopâtre, n. f. *Cleopatra*.
 Cléo, n. f. *Cleo*.
 Clotaire, n. m. *Clotharius*; *Clotaire*.
 Clothon, n. f. *Clotho*.
 Clotilde, n. f. *Clotilda*.
 Clovis [klôviss] n. m. *Clovis*.
 Clémentine [kléménestr] n. f. *Clytemnestra*.
 Collatin, n. m. *Collatinus*.
 Colomb [kolon] n. m. *Columbus*.
 Columelle, n. m. *Columella*.
 Come [kômm] n. m. *Cosmus*.
 Commode, n. m. *Commodus*.
 Comnène [komménâ] n. m. *Comnenus*.
 Comnène [komménâ] n. f. *Comnena*.
 Anne —, *Anna* =.
 Condillac [kondi-yak] n. m. *Condillac*.
 Confucius [konfucius] n. m. *Confucius*.
 Conrad [konrad] n. m. *Conrad*.
 Constance, n. m. *Constantius*.
 Constance, n. f. *Constance*.
 Constantin, n. m. *Constantine*.
 Copernic, n. m. *Copernicus*.
 Corbulon, n. m. *Corbulo*.
 Cordélie, n. f. *Cordelia*.
 Coré, n. f. *Korah*.
 Corinne, n. f. *Corinna*.
 Coriolan, n. m. *Coriolanus*.
 Corneille [korné-y] n. m. 1. *Cornelius*;
 2. *Corneille* (French poet).
 Cornélie, n. f. *Cornelia*.
 Cornélius [kornéliuss] n. m. *Cornelius*.
 Cosme [kômm] n. m. *Cosmus*.
 Cratère, n. m. *Craterus*.
 Crébillon [krébi-yon] n. m. *Crébillon*.
 Créon, n. m. *Creon*.
 Crépin, n. m. *Crispin*.
 Crésus [krézuss] n. m. *Cræsus*.
 Créuse [kréuz] n. f. *Creusa*.
 Crinise, n. m. *Criniseus*.
 Cupidon, n. m. *Cupid*.
 Curiaces (Les) n. m. *Curiatii* (The), pl.
 Curion, n. m. *Curio*.
 Cyaxare, n. m. *Cyaxares*; *Cyaxares*.
 Cybèle, n. f. *Cybele*; *Cybele*.
 Cyclope, n. m. *Cyclop*.
 Cynégire, n. m. *Cynægirus*.
 Cyprien [sipria] n. m. *Cyprian*.
 Cyrille [cîr-y] n. m. *Cyril*.
 Cyrus [ciruss] n. m. *Cyrus*.
 Cythérée, n. f. *Cytheræa*.

D

Damascène (Jean) n. m. *Damascenus* (John).
 Damase [damâz] n. m. *Damasus*.
 Damoclès [damoklès] n. m. *Damocles*.
 Danaüs [dana-uss] n. m. *Danaus*.
 Daniel, n. m. *Daniel*; (Dan).
 Dante [dânt] n. m. *Dante*.
 Daphné, n. f. *Daphne*.
 Daphnis [dafnis] n. m. *Daphnis*.
 Darius [dariuss] n. m. *Darius*.
 — Codoman, = *Codomanus*.
 Datame, n. m. *Datames*.
 David [david] n. m. *David*.
 Davoust [davou] n. m. *Davoust*.
 Débora, n. f. *Deborah*.
 Dèce, n. m. *Decius*.
 Dédale, n. m. *Dædalus*.
 Déidamie, n. f. *Deidamia*.
 Déiphobe, n. m. *Deiphobus*.

Déjanire, n. f. *Dejanira*.
 Delie, n. f. *Delia*.
 Delille (delli) n. m. *Delille*.
 Demade, n. m. *Demades*.
 Démarate, n. m. *Demaratus*.
 Démétrius [démétriss] n. m. *Démétrius*.
 Democède, n. m. *Democedes*.
 Démocrate, n. m. *Democrates*.
 Démocrite, n. m. *Democritus*.
 Démosthène [démostènn] n. m. *Démosthenes*.
 Denis, n. m. *Dionysius*; *Dennis*.
 — l'Ancien, = *the elder*; — le Jeune, = *the younger*.
 Descartes (dèkart) n. m. *Descartes*.
 Deucalion, n. m. *Deucalion*.
 Diane, n. f. *Diana*; * *Dian*.
 Diécarque, n. m. *Dicarchus*.
 Didon, n. f. *Dido*.
 Dioclétien [dioklèciā] n. m. *Diocletian*; *Dioclesian*.
 Diodore, n. m. *Diodorus*.
 — de Sicile, = *Siculus*.
 Diogène, n. m. *Diogenes*.
 — Laërce, = *Laertius*.
 Diomède, n. m. *Diomedes*.
 Dion, n. m. *Dion*.
 Dion Cassius [dion caciuss] n. m. *Dion Cassius*.
 Diophante, n. m. *Diophantus*.
 Dioscoride, n. m. *Dioscorides*.
 Dominique, n. m. *Dominic*.
 Dominiquin (Lé) n. m. *Dominichino*.
 Domitien [domiciā] n. m. *Domitian*.
 Donat, n. m. *Donatus*.
 Dorothee, n. f. *Dorothea*; *Dorothy*.
 Dracon [drakon] n. m. *Draco*.
 Drusille [druzi-y] n. f. *Drusilla*.
 Dryope, n. f. *Dryope*.
 Dulcinée, n. f. *Dulcinea*.

E

Eaque, n. m. *Eacus*.
 Edmond, n. m. *Edmund*.
 — Côte de Fer, = *Iron-side*.
 Edouard, n. m. *Edward*; (*Ned*;) *Neddy*; (*Ted*;) *Teddy*.
 Egée, n. m. *Aegeus*.
 Egérie, n. f. *Egeria*.
 Égalée, n. f. *Egale*.
 Egisthe, n. m. *Egisthus*.
 Eglé, n. f. *Agle*.
 Egyptus [ejiptuss] n. m. *Aegyptus*.
 Electre, n. f. *Electra*.
 Éléonore, n. f. *Eleanor*.
 Eliacim [élicimm] n. m. *Eliakim*.
 Elie, n. m. *Elias*; *Elijah*.
 Elien [éliā] n. m. *Eliau*.
 Elisabeth, n. f. *Elizabeth*; (*Betsy*;) *Betty*; (*Bess*.
 Elise, n. f. *Eliza*.
 Elisée, n. m. *Elisha*.
 Emeri, n. m. *Emery*.
 Emile, n. m. 1. *Emilius*; 2. (Rom.) *Emilus*.
 Paul —, *Paulus Emilius*.
 Emilie, n. f. 1. *Emily*; 2. *Emilia*.
 Emilien [—liā] n. m. *Emilianus*; *Emilian*.
 Emma [emm-ma] n. f. *Emma*.
 Emmanuel [emmanuēl] n. m. *Emanuel*.
 Encélade, n. m. *Enceladus*.
 Endymion, n. m. *Endymion*.
 Enée, n. m. *Aeneas*.
 Éole, n. m. *Eolus*.
 Epaminondas [—āss] n. m. *Epaminondas*.
 Epicharmé [épikarmm] n. m. *Epicharmus*.
 Epictète, n. m. *Epictetus*.
 Epicure, n. m. *Epicurus*.
 Epigones (Les) n. m. *Epigoni* (The), pl.
 Epiménide, n. m. *Epimenides*.
 Epiphane, n. m. *Epiphanius*.
 Érasme, n. m. *Erasmus*.
 Érasté, n. m. *Erastus*.
 Érato, n. f. *Erato*.
 Ératosthène, n. m. *Eratosthenes*.

Eratostrate, n. m. *Eratostratus*.
 Èrèbe, n. m. *Erebus*.
 Erostrate, n. m. *Eratostratus*.
 Esau [ézaū] n. m. *Esau*.
 Eschine [eschinn] n. m. *Eschines*.
 Eschyle [eschil] n. m. *Aeschylus*.
 Esculape, n. m. *Aesculapius*.
 Esdras [ezdrāss] n. m. *Ezra*.
 Eson, n. m. *Eson*.
 Esope, n. m. *Aesop*.
 Esron, n. m. *Esrom*.
 Esther [estèr] n. f. *Esther*; (*Elty*.
 Estienne [etiānn] n. m. *Stephens* (the printer).
 Etéocle, n. m. *Eteocles*.
 Etienne, n. m. 1. *Stephen*; 2. *Stephens* (the printer).
 Henri —, *Stephens* (the printer).
 Euclide, n. m. *Euclid*.
 Eudoxie, n. f. *Eudoxia*.
 Eugène, n. m. 1. *Eugene*; 2. *Eugenius*.
 Eugénie, n. f. *Eugenia*.
 Eumée, n. m. *Eumæus*.
 Eumène, n. m. *Eumenes*.
 Euripide, n. m. *Euripides*.
 Europe, n. f. *Europa*.
 Euryale, n. m. *Euryalus*.
 Eurydice [euridiss] n. f. *Eurydice*.
 Eurythée, n. m. *Eurytheus*.
 Eusebe, n. m. *Eusebius*.
 Eustache, n. m. *Eustace*.
 Eustathe, n. m. *Eustathius*.
 Eutrope, n. m. *Eutropius*.
 Evandre, n. m. *Evander*.
 Eve, n. f. *Eve*.
 Ezéchias [ezéchiāss] n. m. *H Ezekiah*; *Ezekias*.
 Ezéchiel [ezéchiēl] n. m. *Ezekiel*.

F

Fabien [fabiā] n. m. *Fabian*.
 Fabius [fabiuss] n. m. *Fabius*.
 Fallope, n. m. *Fallopian*.
 Fanchon, n. m. *Fanny*; (*Fan*.
 Fanny, n. f. *Fanny*; (*Fan*.
 Faune [fōnn] n. m. *Faunus*.
 Faust [fōst] n. m. *Faustus*; *Faust*; *Fust*.
 Faustine [fōstinn] n. f. *Faustina*.
 Félicité, n. f. *Felicity*.
 Félix [feliks] n. m. *Felix*.
 Ferdinand, n. m. *Ferdinand*.
 Festus [fèstuss] n. m. *Festus*.
 Fiesque [fèsk] n. m. *Fiesco*.
 Firouz, n. m. *Perozes*.
 Flavien [—liā] n. m. *Flavian*.
 Flore, n. f. *Flora*.
 Florence, n. f. *Florence*.
 Fontenelle [fontinēl] n. f. *Fontenelle*.
 Fortune, n. f. *Fortuna*.
 Fortune, n. m. *Fortunatus*.
 Foulque, n. m. *Fulk*.
 François, n. m. *Francis*; (*Frank*.
 Françoise, n. f. *Frances*; (*Fanny*.
 Frédéric, n. m. *Frederick*; (*Fred*.
 Frontin, n. m. *Frontinus*.
 Fulvie, n. f. *Fulvia*.
 Fust [fōst] V. *FAUST*.

G

Gabriel, n. m. *Gabriel*.
 Gabrielle, n. f. *Gabriella*.
 Galatée, n. f. *Galatea*; *Galathæa*.
 Galère, n. m. *Galernus*.
 Galien [galiā] n. m. *Galen*.
 Galilée, n. m. *Galileo*.
 Gallien [—liā] n. m. *Gallienus*.
 Ganymède, n. m. *Ganymede*.
 Gaspard, n. m. *Jasper*; *Jasper*.
 Gauthier [gōtiē] n. m. *Walter*; (*Wat*.
 Gédéon, n. m. *Gideon*.
 Gélon, n. m. *Gelo*; *Gelon*.
 Genséric, n. m. *Genserich*.
 Geoffroy [jofroi] n. m. *Geffery*; *Geffrey*.
 Georges [jorj] n. m. *George*.

Georgette [jorjèu] n. f. *Georgetta*.
 Georgine [jorjinn] n. f. *Georgina*.
 Gépides (Les) n. m. *Gepidæ*, pl.
 Gérard, n. m. *Gerard*.
 Gertrude, n. f. *Gertrude*.
 Gervais, n. m. *Gervas*.
 Geryon, n. m. *Geryon*; *Geryones*.
 Gilbert [jilbèr] n. m. *Gilbert*.
 Gilles [jil] n. m. *Giles*.
 Glycère, n. f. *Glycera*.
 Godefroi [godfroi] n. m. *Godfrey*.
 Godefroy [godfroi] n. m. *Godfrey*.
 Goliath, n. m. *Goliath*; *Goliath*.
 Gondebaud [gondebō] n. m. *Gondebald*.
 Gordien [—liā] n. m. *Gordian*.
 Gorgias [gorjiāss] n. m. *Gorgias*.
 Gracchus [grakuss] n. m. *Gracchus*.
 Gracques [grak] (Les) n. m. *Gracchi* (The).
 Gratien [graciā] n. m. *Gratian*.
 Grégoire, n. m. *Gregory*.
 Guillaume [gli-yōmm] n. m. *William*; (*Bill*;) *Will*.
 — le Conquérant, *William the Conqueror*; — le Roux, = *Rufus*; — Longue Epée, = *Long-sword*.
 Guillot [gli-yō] n. m. *Bill*; *Will*; *Billy*.
 Guizot [ghizō] n. m. *Guizot*.
 Gustave, n. m. *Gustavus*.
 Guy [ghi] n. m. *Guy*.
 Gyges [jiçss] n. m. *Gyges*.
 Gylippe, n. m. *Gylippus*.

H

H preceded by *h* is aspirate.
 Habacuc, n. m. *Habakuk*.
 Haggée, n. m. *Haggai*.
 Hannibal, n. m. *Hannibal*; *Annibal*.
 Hannon, n. m. *Annon*; *Hanno*.
 *Hardi-Canut, n. m. *Hardicanute*.
 Harpale, n. m. *Harpalus*.
 Harpocrate, n. m. *Harpocrates*.
 Hébé, n. f. *Hebe*.
 Hécate, n. f. *Hecate*.
 Hector, n. m. *Hector*.
 Hécube, n. f. *Hecuba*.
 Hégésippe, n. m. *Hegesippus*.
 Helcias [élicias] n. m. *Helkiah*.
 Hélène, n. f. *Helen*.
 Héliodore, n. m. *Heliodorus*.
 Héliogabale, n. m. *Heliogabalus*.
 Héloïse, n. f. *Eloisa*; *Heloisa*.
 Hénoch [énoh] n. m. *Enoch*.
 *Henri, n. m. *Henry*; (*Harry*.
 [Hænt in familiar style has the h silent.]
 *Henriette, n. f. *Henrietta*; *Harriet*; *Harriot*.
 Héraclide, n. m. *Heroclesides*.
 Héraclite, n. m. *Heraclitus*.
 Hercule, n. m. *Hercules*.
 Hermione, n. f. *Hermione*.
 Hermocrate, n. m. *Hermocrates*.
 Hermodore, n. m. *Hermodorus*.
 Hermogène, n. m. *Hermogenes*.
 Hermotime, n. m. *Hermotimus*.
 Hérode, n. m. *Herod*.
 Hérodien [érodiliā] n. m. *Herodian*.
 Hérodote, n. m. *Herodotus*.
 Hersilie, n. f. *Hersilia*.
 Hésiode, n. m. *Hesiod*.
 Hespérus [èspèruss] n. m. *Hesperus*.
 Hiéron, n. m. *Hiero*.
 Hilaire, n. m. *Hilary*.
 Himilcon, n. m. *Himilco*.
 Hipparque, n. m. *Hipparchus*.
 Hippas [hipiāss] n. m. *Hippas*.
 Hippocrate, n. m. *Hippocrates*.
 Hippodamie, n. f. *Hippodamia*.
 Hippolyte, n. f. *Hippolyta*.
 Hippolyte, n. m. *Hippolytus*.
 Hipponène, n. m. *Hippomenes*.
 Hircan, n. m. *Hyrcanus*.
 Homère, n. m. *Homer*.
 *Homfroi [honfroi] n. m. *Humphrey*.
 Horace, n. m. 1. *Horatio*; 2. *Horace* (the Latin poet).
 Les —s, *The Horatii*.
 Hortense, n. f. *Hortensia*.
 *Hugues, n. m. *Hugh*.

Huniade, n. m. *Huniades*.
 Hyacinthe, n. m. *Hyacinthus*.
 Hymen [imèss] n. m. *Hymen*; *Hymenæus*.
 Hyperide, n. m. *Hyperides*.
 Hypérion, n. m. *Hyperion*.
 Hypermnestre, n. f. *Hypermnestra*.
 Hysiris [isiris] n. m. *Osiris*.
 Hystaspe, n. m. *Hystaspes*; *Hystaspis*.

I

Iamblichus [ianblikuss] n. m. *Iamblichus*.

Ibrahim [ibrahim] n. m. *Ibrahim*.
 Icare [ikar] n. m. *Icarus*.
 Idoménée, n. m. *Idomeneus*.
 Ignace [inn-yass] n. m. *Ignatius*.
 Inachus [inakuss] n. m. *Inachus*.
 Iphicrate, n. m. *Iphicrates*.
 Iphigénie, n. f. *Iphigenia*.
 Irène, n. f. *Irene*.
 Irénée, n. m. *Irenæus*.
 Iris [iriss] n. f. *Iris*.
 Isaac [izaak] n. m. *Isaac*.
 Isabelle, n. f. *Isabella*; *Isabel*.
 Isaïe [iza-i] n. m. *Isaiah*.
 Isidore, n. m. 1. *Isidore*; 2. *Isidorus* (the historian); 3. *Isidorus* (the saint).
 Isis [iziss] n. f. *Isis*.
 Ismaël, n. m. *Ishmael*.
 Isocrate, n. m. *Isocrates*.
 Israël, n. m. *Israel*.
 Ixion, n. m. *Ixion*.

J

Jacob, n. m. *Jacob*.
 Jacqueline [jaklin] n. f. *Jacqueline*.
 Jacques [jak] n. m. *James*; (*Jem*); (*Jemmy*).
 Jamblique [jamblik] n. m. *Iamblichus*.
 Jansénius [janséniss] n. m. *Jansenius*; *Jansen*.

Janus [januss] n. m. *Janus*.
 Jean [jan] n. m. *John*; (*Jack*).
 — sans Terre, = *Lackland*.
 Jeanne [jann] n. f. 1. *Jane*; 2. *Joan*.
 — d'Arc, *Joan of Arc*.
 Jeannette [janett] n. f. *Janet*; *Jenny*.
 Jéchonias [jekoniass] n. m. *Jechoniah*.
 Jémima, n. f. *Jemima*.
 Jenny, n. f. *Jenny*.
 Jephthé, n. m. *Jephthah*.
 Jérémie, n. m. 1. *Jeremy*; 3. *Jeremiah* (the prophet).
 Jérôme, n. m. *Jerome*.
 Jessé, n. m. *Jesse*.
 Jésus [jézu] n. m. *Jesus*.
 Jésus-Christ [jézu kri] n. m. *Jesus-Christ*.

Joachaz [joakáz] n. m. *Jehohaz*.
 Joachim [joachim] n. m. *Joachim*.
 Joakim [joakim] n. m. *Joachim*.
 Joad [joad] n. m. *Jehoida*.
 Jolada [jo-iada] n. m. *Jehoida*.
 Job, n. m. *Job*.
 Jocaste, n. f. *Jocasta*.
 Joël, n. m. *Joel*.
 Jonas [jonass] n. m. *Jonah*; *Jonas*.
 Jonathan n. m. *Jonathan*.
 Jonathas [jonatass] n. m. *Jonathan*.
 Joram [joram] n. m. *Jehoram*.
 Josaphat [jofafatt] n. m. *Jehoshaphat*.
 Joseph, n. m. *Joseph*; (*Joe*).
 Josèphe (Flavien, Flavius) n. m. *Josephus* (Flavius).
 Josias [joziass] n. m. *Josiah*.
 Josué, n. m. *Joshua*; (*Josh*).
 Jovien [jovian] n. m. *Jovian*.
 Jovin, n. m. *Jovinus*.
 Jovinién [joviniin] n. m. *Jovinian*.
 Juan, n. m. *Juan*.
 Juda, n. m. *Judah*.
 Judas [judá] n. m. *Judas* (the apostle).
 — Iscariote, = *Iscariot*.
 Jude, n. m. *Judas*.
 Jules, n. m. *Julius*.

Julie, n. f. *Julia*.
 Julien [julin] n. m. *Julian*.
 Julienne, n. f. *Juliana*.
 Juliette, n. f. *Juliet*.
 Junie, n. f. *Junia*.
 Junius [juniss] n. m. *Junius*.
 Junon, n. f. *Juno*.
 Jupiter [jupitèr] n. m. *Jupiter*; *Jove*.
 — Férétrien, "*Jupiter Feretrius*"; — Olympien, "*Olympius*"; — tonnant, "*tonans*".
 Juste, n. m. *Justus*.
 Justine, n. f. *Justina*.
 Justinien [justiniin] n. m. *Justinian*.
 Juturne, n. f. *Juturna*.
 Juvénal, n. m. *Juvenal*.

L

Lactance, n. m. *Lactantius*.
 Ladislas [ladisláss] n. m. *Ladislaus*.
 Laërce, n. m. *Laertes*.
 Laërte, n. m. *Laertes*.
 La Fayette [lafayèt] n. m. *La Fayette*.
 Lamachus [lamakuss] n. m. *Lamachus*.
 Lancelot [lanslò] n. m. *Launcelot*.
 Laodamie, n. f. *Laodamia*.
 Lapithes, n. m. *Lapithæ*, pl.
 Latone, n. f. *Latona*.
 Laure, n. f. *Laura*.
 Laurent, n. m. *Laurence*.
 Lavinie, n. f. *Lavinia*.
 Lazare [lazar] n. m. *Lazarus*.
 Léandre, n. m. *Leander*.
 Léon, n. m. 1. *Leon*; 2. *Leo* (the emperor, pope, &c.).
 — l'Africain, "*Leo Africanus*".
 Léonard, n. m. *Leonard*; (*Len*).
 Léonat, n. m. *Leonatus*; *Leonnatus*.
 Léonidas [leonidass] n. m. *Leonidas*.
 Léopold [leopoldd] n. m. *Leopold*.
 Léosthène, n. m. *Leosthenes*.
 Lépide, n. m. *Lepidus*.
 Lépidus [lepiduss] n. m. *Lepidus*.
 Leptine, n. m. *Leptines*.
 Leucippe, n. m. *Leucippus*.
 Lévi, n. m. *Levi*; *Levy*.
 Libère, n. m. *Liberius*.
 Libitine, n. f. *Libitina*.
 Linné, n. m. *Linnæus*.
 Lipse, n. m. *Lipsius*.
 Lisette, n. f. *Assy*.
 Livie, n. f. *Livia*.
 Longin, n. m. *Longinus*.
 Lothaire, n. m. *Lotharius*; *Lothario*.
 Louis, n. m. 1. *Lewis*; 2. (in France) *Louis*.

— le Bègue, *Louis the stammerer*; — le Gras, le Gros, = *the fat, the gross*;
 — le Hutin, = *the obstreperous*.

Louise, n. f. *Louisa*; (*Lou*).
 Luc, n. m. *Luke*.
 Lucain, n. m. *Lucan*.
 Lucas [luká] n. m. *Lucas*.
 Lucie, n. f. *Lucy*.
 Lucien [lucien] n. m. *Lucian*.
 Lucifer [lucifèr] n. m. *Lucifer*.
 Lucine, n. f. *Lucina*.
 Lucius [lucius] n. m. *Lucius*.
 Lucrèce, n. m. *Lucretius*.
 Lucrèce, n. f. *Lucretia*.
 Lucullus [lukuluss] n. m. *Lucullus*.
 Luther [lutèr] n. m. *Luther*.
 Lycopède, n. m. *Lycomedes*.
 Lycurgue, n. m. *Lycurgus*.
 Lydie, n. f. *Lydia*; (*Lydy*).
 Lyncée, n. m. *Lynceus*.
 Lysandre, n. m. *Lysander*.
 Lysimaque, n. m. *Lysimachus*.
 Lysippe, n. m. *Lysippus*.

M

Macaire, n. m. *Macarius*.
 Macchabées [makabé] n. m. *Maccabees*, pl.
 Machabées [makabé] n. m. *Machabees*.
 Machabée [makabé] n. m. *Machabæus*.
 Macrin, n. m. *Macrinus*.
 Macrobe, n. m. *Macrobius*.

Madeleine [madlènn] n. f. *Magdalen*, *Madeline*.
 Madelon [madlon] n. f. *Maudlin*; (*Maud*).
 Magnence [mag-nanss] n. m. *Magnentius*.
 Magon, n. m. *Mago*.
 Mahomet, n. m. *Mahomet*; *Mahomed*.
 Mainfroi, n. m. *Manfred*.
 Majorien [majoriin] n. m. *Majorianus*.
 Malachie, n. m. *Malachi*.
 Malebranche [malbranch] n. m. *Malebranche*.
 Mammée [mamm-mé] n. f. *Mammæa*.
 Manassé, n. m. *Manasseh*; *Manasses*.
 Manéthon, n. m. *Manetho*.
 Marc, n. m. *Mark*.
 Marc-Aurèle, n. m. *Marcus-Aurelius*.
 Marcellin, n. m. *Marcellinus*.
 Marcellus [marcéluss] n. m. *Marcellus*.
 Marcien [marciin] n. m. *Marcian*; *Marcianus*.
 Mardochee, n. m. *Mordecai*.
 Margot [margó] n. f. *Margot*.
 Marguerite, n. f. *Margaret*.
 Maria, n. f. *Maria*.
 Marie, n. f. 1. *Mary*; (*Pol*); (*Polly*); 2. *Miriam* (sister of Moses).
 — Madeleine, n. f. *Mary Magdalen*.
 Mariette, n. f. *Mariette*.
 Marion, n. f. *Mol*; *Molly*.
 Marius [mariuss] n. m. *Marius*.
 Mars [màrss] n. m. *Mars* (the God).
 Marthe, n. f. *Martha*.
 Martin, n. m. *Martin*.
 Massillon [maci-yon] n. m. *Massillon*.
 Mathan [màtan] n. m. *Matthan*.
 Mathilde, n. f. *Matilda*.
 Mathusael, n. m. *Methusael*.
 Mathusalem [matuzalèmm] n. m. *Methusalem*.
 Mathias [matilass] n. m. *Mathias*; (*Mat*).
 Matthieu, n. m. *Mattheu*.
 Maurice, n. m. *Maurice*; *Morice*; *Morrice*.
 Mausole [mòzol] n. m. *Mausolus*.
 Maviaél, n. m. *Mehujael*.
 Maxence, n. m. *Maxentius*.
 Maxime [maksim] n. m. 1. *Maximus*; 2. *Magnus Maximus*.
 Maximien [maksimiin] n. m. *Maximianus*.
 Maximilien [maksimiliin] n. m. *Maximilian*.
 Maximin, n. m. *Maximin*.
 Mécène, n. m. *Mecenas*; *Mecenas*.
 Mecistée, n. m. *Mecisteus*.
 Médée, n. f. *Medea*.
 Méduse, n. f. *Medusa*.
 Mégère, n. f. *Megæra*.
 Mélampe [mélamp] n. m. *Melampus*.
 Melcha [melka] n. f. *Milcah*.
 Melchisédech [mèlchizèdèk] n. m. *Melchizedech*.
 Méléagre, n. m. *Meleager*.
 Melicerte, n. m. *Melicerta*.
 Mélisse, n. f. *Melissa*.
 Ménandre, n. m. *Menander*.
 Ménèce, n. m. *Menæus*.
 Ménélas [ménelass] n. m. *Menelaus*.
 Ménippe, n. m. *Menippus*.
 Mentor [mintor] n. m. *Mentor*.
 Mercure, n. m. *Mercury*.
 Messaline, n. f. *Messaline*.
 Métastase [mèstastáz] n. m. *Metastasio*.
 Michaud [miché] n. m. *Mike*; *Mick*.
 Michée, n. m. *Micah*.
 Michel, n. m. *Michael*.
 Michel-Ange [mikèl-anj] n. m. *Michael Angelo*.
 Milon, n. m. *Milo*.
 Miltiade [miltiada] n. m. *Miltiades*.
 Minerve, n. f. *Minerva*.
 Minos [minóss] n. m. *Minos*.
 Minotaure, n. m. *Minotaurus*.
 Misithée, n. m. *Misithæus*.
 Mithridate, n. m. *Mithridates*.
 Mohammed [mohamèd] n. m. *Mohammed*; *Mahomet*.

Moïse, n. m. *Moses*.
 Monime, n. f. *Monima*.
 Montaigu, n. m. *Montague*.
 More, n. m. (*Sir Thomas More*).
 Morphée, n. m. *Morpheus*.
 Morus [morus] n. m. *Sir Thomas*
More.
 Musée, n. m. *Musæus*.
 Myrtée, n. f. *Myrtea*.
 Myrtille, n. m. *Myrtilus*.

N

Nabuchodonosor [nabukodonosor] n.
Nebuchadnezzar.
 Nannette, n. f. *Nancy*;) *Nanny*.
 Napoléon, n. m. *Napoleon*.
 Narcisse, n. m. *Narcissus*.
 Nathan, n. m. *Nathan*.
 Nathaniel, n. m. *Nathaniel*; (*Nat*).
 Nérarque, n. m. *Nearchus*.
 Necker [nèkèr] n. m. *Necker*.
 Néhémie, n. m. *Nehemiah*.
 Nélée, n. m. *Neleus*.
 Némésis [nèmézi] n. f. *Nemesis*.
 Néoptolème, n. m. *Neoptolemus*.
 Neptune, n. m. *Neptune*.
 Nérée, n. m. *Nereus*.
 Néron, n. m. *Nero*.
 Nicéphore, n. m. *Nicephorus*.
 Nicias [niciass] n. m. *Nicias*.
 Nicodème, n. m. *Nicodemus*.
 Nicolas [nikolà] n. m. *Nicholas*;
Nick.
 Nicomède, n. m. *Nicomedes*.
 Ninon, n. f. *Nino*; (*Nancy*); *Nanny*.
 Niobé, n. f. *Noibe*.
 Noé, n. m. *Noah*.
 Noéma, n. f. *Naamah*.
 Noémi, n. f. *Naomi*.
 Nouschirvan, n. m. *Nushirvan*.
 Numérien [numériin] n. m. *Numerian*.

O

Océan, n. m. (myth.) *Oceanus*.
 Ochozias [okozias] n. m. *Ahaziah*.
 Octave, n. m. *Octavius*.
 Octavie, n. f. *Octavia*.
 Octavien [oktaviin] n. m. *Octavianus*.
 Odénat [odna] n. m. *Odenatus*.
 Odin, n. m. *Odin*; *Woden*.
 Odoacre, n. m. *Odoacer*.
 Œdipe [édip] n. m. *Œdipus*.
 Olivia, n. f. *Olivia*.
 Olivier, n. m. *Oliver*; (*Noll*).
 Olympe [oliop] n. f. *Olympia*.
 Olympiodore [olimpiodòr] n. m. *Olym-*
piodorus.
 Onésime, n. m. *Onesimus*.
 Onomacrite, n. m. *Onomacritus*.
 Onomarque, n. m. *Onomarchus*.
 Ophélie, n. f. *Ophelia*.
 Oppien [oplin] n. m. *Oppian*.
 Oreades, n. f. *Oreades*, pl.
 Oreste, n. m. *Orestes*.
 Origène, n. m. *Origen*.
 Orion, n. m. *Orion*.
 Orithyie, n. f. *Orithyia*.
 Oronte, n. m. *Orontes*.
 Orose [oròz] n. m. *Orosius*.
 Orphée, n. m. *Orpheus*.
 Osée [òzé] n. m. *Hosea*.
 Osiris [oziriss] n. m. *Osiris*.
 Othon, n. m. *Otho*.
 Ovide, n. m. *Ovid*.

P

Palamède, n. m. *Palamedes*.
 Palémon, n. m. *Palæmon*; *Palemon*.
 Paléologue, n. m. *Palæologus*.
 Palinure, n. m. *Palinurus*.
 Pandore, n. f. *Pandora*.
 Paolo (Fra) n. m. *Paul of Venice*.
 Papinien [papiin] n. m. *Papinian*.
 Paracelse, n. m. *Paracelsus*.
 Parménide, n. m. *Parmenides*.
 Parménion, n. m. *Parmenio*.

Parques (Les) n. f. pl. *the Parcs*; *the*
Fates; *the Fatal Sisters*, pl.
 Pascal, n. m. *Pascal*.
 Paschal [paskal] n. m. *Pascal*.
 Patrice, n. m. *Patrick*.
 Patrocle, n. m. *Patroclus*.
 Paul [pot] n. m. *Paul*.
 Pauline [pôlin] n. f. *Paulina*.
 Pausanias [pôzaniass] n. m. *Pausanias*.
 Pégase [pégaz] n. m. *Pegasus*.
 Pélage, n. m. *Pelagius*.
 Pélée, n. m. *Peleus*.
 Pélopidas [—dass] n. m. *Pelopidas*.
 Pénélope, n. f. *Penelope*.
 Penthee [pinté] n. m. *Pentheus*.
 Penthésilée [pintézilé] n. f. *Panthesilea*.
 Pepin, n. m. *Pepin*.
 — le Bref, = *the short*.
 Périandre, n. m. *Periander*.
 Périclès [pèrikless] n. m. *Pericles*.
 Pérosès [pérozess] n. m. *Perozes*.
 Perse, n. m. *Persius*.
 Persée, n. m. *Perseus*.
 Pétrarque, n. m. *Petrarch*.
 Pétrone, n. m. *Petronius*.
 Pharaon [faraon] n. m. *Pharaoh*.
 Pharasmane, n. m. *Pharasmans*.
 Pharnabaze [farnabaz] n. m. *Pharna-*
bazus.
 Pharnace, n. m. *Pharnaces*.
 Phébé, n. f. *Phebe*.
 Phébus [fébus] n. m. *Phæbus*.
 Phédon, n. m. *Phædon*.
 Phèdre, n. m. *Phædrus*.
 Phèdre, n. f. *Phædra*.
 Phidias [fidias] n. m. *Phidias*.
 Philadelphie, n. m. *Philadelphus*.
 Philippe, n. m. *Philip*; (*Phil*).
 — le Beau, *Philip the Handsome* (of
 Spain); — le Bel, = *the Fair* (of France).
 Philocrate, n. m. *Philocrates*.
 Philoctète, n. m. *Philoctetes*.
 Philologue, n. m. *Philologus*.
 Philomèle, n. f. *Philomela*.
 Philomèle, n. m. *Philomelus*.
 Phinée [finéass] n. m. *Phineas*.
 Phinée, n. m. *Phineas*.
 Phocion, n. m. *Phocion*.
 Phœbus [fébus] n. m. *Phæbus*.
 Phrynée, n. f. *Phryne*.
 Phylée, n. m. *Phyleus*.
 Pie, n. m. *Pius*.
 Pierre, n. m. *Peter*.
 Pilate, n. m. *Pilate*.
 Ponce —, n. m. *Pontius*.
 Pindare, n. m. *Pindar*.
 Pisandre, n. m. *Pisander*.
 Pisistrate, n. m. *Pisistratus*.
 Pison, n. m. *Piso*.
 Pitthée, n. m. *Pitheus*.
 Placidie, n. f. *Placidia*.
 Plancine, n. f. *Plancia*.
 Plantagenet [plantsjè] n. m. *Planta-*
genet.
 Platon, n. m. *Plato*.
 Plaute [plôt] n. m. *Plautus*.
 Plautien [plôciin] n. m. *Plautian*.
 Plin, n. m. *Pliny*.
 — l'Ancien, = *the Elder*; — le Jeune,
 = *the Younger*.
 Plutarque, n. m. *Plutarch*.
 Pluton, n. m. *Pluto*.
 Podalire, n. m. *Podalirius*.
 Politien [policiin] n. m. *Politiano*.
 Pollion, n. m. *Pollio*.
 Polybe, n. m. *Polybius*.
 Polycarpe, n. m. *Polycarp*.
 Polyclète, n. m. *Polycletus*.
 Polycrate, n. m. *Polycrates*.
 Polydore, n. m. *Polydorus*.
 Polymnie [polimni] n. f. *Polymnia*.
 Polynice, n. f. *Polynices*.
 Polyphème, n. m. *Polyphemus*; *Pol-*
ypheus.
 Polyxène [poliksènn] n. f. *Polyxena*.
 Pomone, n. f. *Pomona*.
 Pompée [ponpé] n. m. *Pompey*.
 Pompéius [ponpéiuss] n. m. *Pompeius*.
 Pompilius [ponpiluss] n. m. *Pompi-*
lius.

Ponce, n. m. *Pontius*.
 Poppée, n. f. *Poppæa*.
 Porcie, n. f. *Porcia*; *Portia*.
 Porphyre, n. m. *Porphyry*.
 Porus [pôruss] n. m. *Porus*.
 Praxitèle, n. m. *Praxiteles*.
 Priam [priamm] n. m. *Priam*.
 Priape, n. m. *Priapus*.
 Priscien [priciin] n. m. *Priscian*.
 Priscille [priciil] n. f. *Priscilla*.
 Priscillien [priciiliin] n. m. *Priscillian*.
 Procope, n. m. *Procopius*.
 Prométhée, n. m. *Prometheus*.
 Properce, n. m. *Propertius*.
 Proserpine, n. f. *Proserpine*.
 Protée, n. m. *Proteus*.
 Protésilas [protézilass] n. m. *Prote-*
silaus.
 Protogène, n. m. *Protagenes*.
 Prudence, n. m. *Prudentius*.
 Psamménite [psaménitt] n. m. *Psam-*
menitus.
 Psammétique [psamétik] n. m. *Psam-*
metichus.
 Psyché [psiché] n. f. *Psyche*.
 Ptolémée [ptolémé] n. m. *Ptolemy*.
 Publicola, n. m. *Publicola*.
 Pulchérie [pulchéri] n. f. *Pulcheria*.
 Pupien [pupiin] n. m. *Pupianus*.
 Putiphar, n. m. *Potiphar*.
 Pylade, n. m. *Pylades*.
 Pyrame, n. m. *Pyramus*.
 Pyrrhon [pir-ron] n. m. *Pyrrho*.
 Pyrrhus [pir russ] n. m. *Pyrrhus*.
 Pythagore, n. m. *Pythagoras*.
 Pythée, n. m. *Pytheas*.

Q

Quichotte [kichott] n. m. *Quixote*.
 Quinte-Curce [kuintt-kurss] n. m.
Quintus-Curtius.
 Quintilien [kuintilliin] n. m. *Quintilian*.

R

Rachel, n. f. *Rachel*.
 Radegonde [radgond] n. f. *Rade-*
gunde.
 Rahab, n. f. *Rachab*.
 Randolphe, n. m. *Randal*.
 Raoul, n. m. *Ralph*.
 Raphaël, n. m. *Raphael*.
 Raymond [rémon] n. m. *Raymond*.
 Regnard [renar] n. m. *Regnard*.
 Rémus [rému] n. m. *Remus*.
 Renaud [renô] n. m. *Reynold*.
 Rhadamanthe, n. m. *Rhadamanthus*.
 Rhadamiste, n. m. *Rhadamistus*.
 Rhée, n. f. *Rhea*.
 Richard, n. m. *Richard*; (*Dick*);
) *Dicky*.
 — Cœur de Lion, = *the Lion-heart-*
ed; = *Cœur de Lion*.
 Robert, n. m. *Robert*; (*Bob*).
 Roboam [roboamm] n. m. *Heroboam*.
 Rodolphe, n. m. *Rodolph*.
 Rœderer [rédérèr] n. m. *Rœderer*.
 Roger [rojé] n. m. *Roger*.
 Roland, n. m. *Rowland*.
 Romain, n. m. *Romanus*.
 Roméo, n. m. *Romeo*.
 Romulus [romuluss] n. m. *Romulus*.
 Rosalie, n. f. *Rosaline*.
 Rosemonde [rôzmond] n. f. *Rosa-*
mund.
 Rosny [rôni] n. m. *Rosny*.
 Roxane [roksaan] n. f. *Roxana*.
 Ruben [rubin] n. m. *Reuben*.
 Rufin, n. m. *Rufinus*.

S

Sabine, n. f. *Sabina*.
 Saint-Just [sainjust] n. m. 1. *Saint-*
Just; 2. *Saint-Justus* (the Saint).
 Salluste, n. m. *Sallust*.

Salmonée, n. m. *Salmones*.
 Salomon, n. m. *Solomon*; (*Sol.*)
 Salvien [salviən] n. m. *Salvian*.
 Samson [sənsən] n. m. *Samson*;
Sampson.
 Samuel, n. m. *Samuel*; (*Sām*)
) *Sammy*.
 Sapho, n. f. *Sappho*.
 Sappho [səfə] n. f. *Sappho*.
 Sara [sə-ə] n. f. *Sarah*; (*Sally*) *Sal.*
 Sardanapale, n. m. *Sardanapalus*.
 Sarpi, n. m. *Paul of Venice*; *Sarpi*.
 Satan, n. m. *Satan*.
 Saturne, n. m. *Saturn*.
 Saturnin, n. m. *Saturninus*.
 Saül, n. m. *Saul*.
 Saumaise [sòmèz] n. m. *Salmasius*;
Saumaise.
 Scipion, n. m. *Scipio*.
 — l'Africain, " = *Africanus* "; —
 l'Asiatique, " = *Asiaticus* ".
 Sébastien [sébastiən] n. m. *Sebastian*;
 (*Seb.*)
 Sédécias [sedéciàs] n. m. *Zedekiah*.
 Séjan, n. m. *Sejanus*.
 Sélène, n. f. *Selene*.
 Sella [sèl-tà] n. f. *Zilla*.
 Sem [sém] n. m. *Shem*.
 Sènèque, n. m. *Seneca*.
 Séphora, n. f. *Zipporah*.
 Sévère, n. m. *Severus*.
 Sforce, n. m. *Sforza*.
 Siéyès [siès] n. m. *Siéyès*.
 Sigismond, n. m. *Sigismund*.
 Silène, n. m. *Silenus*.
 Silvain, n. m. *V. SYLVAIN*.
 Silvestre, n. m. *Silvester*.
 Siméon, n. m. *Simeon*; (*Sim.*)
 Simon, n. m. *Simon*; (*Sim.*)
 Simonide, n. m. *Simonides*.
 Sirius [siriùs] n. m. *Osiris*.
 Sisyphe [sizi] n. m. *Sisyphus*.
 Sixte, n. m. *Seatus*.
 — Quint, = *the Fifth*.
 Sminthée, n. m. *Smintheus* (sur-
 name of Apollo).
 Socrate, n. m. *Socrates*.
 Solon [sòlon] n. m. *Solon*.
 Sophie, n. f. *Sophia*; (*Soph*) *Sophy*.
 Sophocle, n. m. *Sophocles*.
 Sophonie, n. m. *Zephaniah*.
 Sophonisbe, n. f. *Sophonisba*.
 Sophronie, n. f. *Sophonisba*.
 Sosthène, n. m. *Sosthenes*.
 Soult [sòult] n. m. *Soult*.
 Stace, n. m. *Statius*.
 Stanislas [—làs] n. m. *Stanislaus*.
 Stésichore [stésikòr] n. m. *Stesichorus*.
 Stilicon [stilikòn] n. m. *Stilicho*.
 Stobée, n. m. *Stobæus*.
 Strabon, n. m. *Strabo*.
 Suénon, n. m. *Swoeyne*.
 Suétone, n. m. *Suetonius*.
 Sulpice, n. m. *Sulpitius*.
 Susanne, n. f. *Susannah*; (*Susan*)
) *Sucky*.
 Sylla [sil-tà] n. m. *Sylla*.
 Sylvain, n. m. *Sylvan*; *Silvan*;
 2. (ant.) *Sylvanus*; *Silvanus*.
 Symmaque [sim-mak] n. m. *Sym-*
machus.
 Syphax, n. m. *Syphax*.

T

Tacite, n. m. *Tacitus*.
 Tamerlan, n. m. *Tamerlane*.

Tantale, n. m. *Tantalus*.
 Tarquin [tarkin] n. m. *Tarquin*.
 Tasse [tass] (Le) n. m. *Tasso*.
 Taxile, n. m. *Taxyles*; *Taxylus*.
 Télémaque, n. m. *Telemachus*.
 Téléphe, n. m. *Telephus*.
 Térée, n. m. *Teræus*.
 TERENCE, n. m. *Terence*.
 Terpandre, n. m. *Terpander*.
 Tertulle, n. m. *Tertullus*.
 Tertullien [tèrtuliən] n. m. *Tertullian*.
 Thais [ta-iss] n. f. *Thais*.
 Thalès [talès] n. m. *Thales*.
 Thalie, n. f. *Thalia*.
 Thamar, n. f. *Tamar*.
 Thémis [témis] n. f. *Themis*.
 Thémistocle, n. m. *Themistocles*.
 Théocrite, n. m. *Theocritus*.
 Théodat, n. m. *Theodatus*.
 Théodora, n. f. *Theodora*.
 Théodore, n. m. *Theodore*.
 Théodore, n. m. *Theodore*.
 Théodore, n. m. *Theodore*.
 Théodoric, n. m. *Theodoric*.
 Théodose [téodòz] n. m. *Theodosius*.
 Théodosie, n. f. *Theodosia*.
 Théon, n. m. *Theon*.
 Théophraste, n. m. *Theophrastus*.
 Théophraste, n. m. *Theophrastus*.
 Théopompe [téopomp] n. m. *Theo-*
pompus.
 Thérémène, n. m. *Theramenès*.
 Thérèse, n. f. *Theresa*.
 Thersite, n. m. *Thersites*.
 Thésée, n. m. *Theseus*.
 Thétis [tèis] n. f. *Thetis*.
 Thibaut [tibò] n. m. *Theobald*.
 Thiers [tièr] n. m. *Thiers*.
 Thomas [tomàs] n. m. *Thomas*; (*Tom*)
) *Tommy*.
 Thrasibule, n. m. *Thrasylbulus*.
 Thrasymède, n. m. *Thrasymedes*.
 Thucydide, n. m. *Thucydides*.
 Thyeste, n. m. *Thyestes*.
 Tibère, n. m. *Tiberius*.
 Tibulle, n. m. *Tibullus*.
 Tigrane, n. m. *Tigranes*.
 Timagène, n. m. *Timagenes*.
 Timarque, n. m. *Timarchus*.
 Timée, n. m. *Timæus*.
 Timocrate, n. m. *Timocrates*.
 Timoléon, n. m. *Timoleon*.
 Timothée, n. m. *Timothy*; (*Tim*)
 2. *Timotheus* (Athenian general); 3.
Timotheus (poet and musician).
 Tippo-Sach, n. m. *Tippoo-Saib*.
 Tiridate, n. m. *Tiridates*.
 Tite, n. m. *Titus*.
 Tite-Live, n. m. *Livy*.
 Tithon, n. m. *Tithonus*.
 Titien [ticiən] (Le) n. m. *Titian*.
 Titus [titùs] n. m. *Titus*.
 Tobie, n. m. *Tobias*; (*Toby*)
 Trajan, n. m. *Trajan*.
 Tribonien [—niən] n. m. *Tribonian*.
 Triptolème, n. m. *Triptolemus*.
 Trissin (Le) n. m. *Trissino*.
 Trogue, n. m. *Trogus*.
 Tubalcain, n. m. *Tubal-Cain*.
 Tullie [tul-li] n. f. *Tullia*.
 Tullius [tul-liùs] n. m. *Tully*; *Tullius*
Cicero.
 Tydée, n. m. *Tydeus*.
 Tyndare, n. m. *Tyndarus*.
 Typhée, n. m. *Typhæus*.
 Typhon, n. m. *Typho*.
 Tyrtée, n. m. *Tyrtæus*.

U

Ulfilas [ulfilàs] n. m. *Ulphilas*.
 Ulphilas [ulfilàs] n. m. *Ulphilas*.
 Ulpian [ulpiən] n. m. *Ulpian*.
 Ulysse, n. m. *Ulysses*.
 Uranie, n. f. *Urania*.
 Urbain, n. m. *Urban*.
 Urie, n. m. *Urias*.
 Ursule, n. f. *Ursula*.

V

Valentin, n. m. *Valentine*; (*Val*)
 2. (ant.) *Valentinus*.
 Valentine, n. f. *Valentine*.
 Valentinien [—niən] n. m. *Valenti-*
nian.
 Valère, n. m. *Valerius*.
 — Maxime, = *Maximus*.
 Valérie, n. f. *Valeria*.
 Valérien [valériən] n. m. *Valerian*.
 Varron [varon] n. m. *Varro*.
 Vatace, n. m. *Valaces*.
 Vénus [vénu:s] n. f. *Venus*.
 Veronique, n. f. *Veronica*.
 Vertumne [vertumna] n. m. *Vertum-*
nus.
 Vespasien [vèspasiən] n. m. *Vespasian*.
 Véturie, n. f. *Veturia*.
 Vigilance, n. m. *Vigilantius*.
 Villemain [vilmiən] n. m. *Villemain*.
 Vincent, n. m. *Vincent*.
 Virgile, n. m. *Virgil*.
 Virginie, n. f. *Virginia*.
 Viriathe, n. m. *Virathus*.
 Vitruve, n. m. *Vitruvius*.
 Vivien [viviən] n. m. *Vivian*.
 Volsque, n. m. *Volscian*.
 Vulcain, n. m. *Vulcan*.

W

Wilhelmine, n. f. *Wilhelmina*.

X

Xanthippe [zàntip] n. m. *Xantippus*.
 Xanthippe [zàntip] n. f. *Xantippe*.
 Xénocrate [zénokràt] n. m. *Xeno-*
crates.
 Xénophane [zénofàn] n. m. *Xeno-*
phanes.
 Xénophon [zénofon] n. m. *Xenophon*.
 Xercès [zèrkès] n. m. *Xerxes*.
 Xerxès [zèrkès] n. m. *Xerxes*.

Z

Zabulon, n. m. *Zabulon*.
 Zacharie [zakari] n. m. *Zachariah*
 (*Zach.*)
 Zachée, n. m. *Zaccheus*.
 Zelpha, n. f. *Zilpah*.
 Zénobie, n. f. *Zenobia*.
 Zénon, n. m. *Zeno*.
 Zéphire, n. m. *Zephyr*; *Zephyrus*.
 Zeuxis [zèuksis] n. m. *Zeuxis*.
 Zoile, n. m. *Zoilus*.
 Zopyre, n. m. *Zopyrus*.
 Zoroastre, n. m. *Zoroaster*.
 Zorobabel, n. m. *Zerubbabel*.
 Zosime, n. m. *Zosimus*.
 Zwingli [zvingli] n. m. *Zwingli*.
 Zwingli [zvingli] n. m. *Zwingli*.

VOCABULARY

OF

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ANCIENT AND MODERN

THAT DIFFER IN THE TWO LANGUAGES, OR THE PRONUNCIATION
OF WHICH PRESENTS ANY DIFFICULTY.

A

Abdère, n. *Abdera*.
Abruzzi (L') n. f. sing.
Abruzzes (Les) n. f. pl. *Abruzzo*,
ing.; *the Abruzzi*, pl.
Abyssinie (L') n. f. *Abyssinia*.
Acadie (L') n. f. *Acadia*.
Acarnanie (L') n. f. *Acarnania*.
Achaïe [akai] (L') n. f. *Achaia*.
Açores (Les) n. f. *the Azores*, pl.
Acre, n. *Acre*.
Saint Jean d'—, *Acre*.
Actium [akciomm] n. *Actium*.
Adriatique (L') n. f. *the Adriatic*.
Adriatique, adj. *Adriatic*.
Le Golfe, la Mer —, *the = Sea*.
Afghanistan (L') n. m. *Afghanistan*.
Afrique (L') n. f. *Africa*.
Agen [ajin] n. *Agen*.
Agrigente, n. *Agrigentum*.
Aigle (Cap de l') n. *Eagle-Point*.
Ain [in] (L') n. m. *the Ain*.
Aine (L'),
Aisne (L') n. f. *the Aisne*.
Aix-la-Chapelle, n. *Achen*; *Aix-la-Chapelle*.
Alabama (L') n. m. *Alabama*.
Albanie (L') n. f. *Albania*.
Albe, n. *Alba*; *Alva*.
Albion, n. f. *Albion*.
La Nouvelle —, *New =*.
Aléoutes (Les),
Aléoutiennes [aleoucienn] (Les îles) *the Aleutian Islands*.
Alep, n. *Aleppo*.
Alexandrette, n. *Alexandretta*.
Alexandrie, n. *Alexandria*.
Algarve (L') n. m. *Algarva*.
Alger [alje] n. *Algiers*.
Algérie (L') n. f. *Algeria*.
Alicante, n. *Alicant*.
Alléghany (Les Monts) n. m. *the Alleghany Mountains*; *the Allegheny mountains*, pl.
Allemagne (L') n. f. *Germany*.
La Mer d'—, *the German Ocean*; *the North Sea*; *the Northern Ocean*.
Alpes (Les) n. f. *the Alps*, pl.
Les Basses —, *the Lower =*; *les hautes —, the Upper =*.
Alphée (L') n. m. *the Alpheus*.
Alsace [alzass] (L') n. f. *Alsatia*.
Altona, n. *Altona*.
Amazone [amazonn] (L') n. m. *the Amazon*; *the Amazon river*.
Le Fleuve des —s, =; *the Amazon river*. Le pays des —s, *Amazonia*.
Amboine [amboinn] n. *Amboina*.
Ambracie [anbraci] n. f. *Ambracia*.
Amérique (L') n. f. *America*.
L'— Centrale, *Central America*; L'— Méridionale, du Sud, *South =*; L'— Septentrionale, du Nord, *North =*.
Les États-Unis d'—, m. pl., *the United States of =*, pl.

ARK

Amiens [amiin] n. *Amiens*.
Amirauté (amirôte) (Île de l') n. f. *Admiralty Island* (in America).
Les Îles de l'—, *the =s* (in the Pacific Ocean).
Amis (Les îles des) n. f. *the Friendly Islands*, pl.
Ammérappour, n. *Ummerapoor*.
Amretseyr, n. *Umretseer*.
Amsterdam [ammstêrdamm] n. *Amsterdam*.
Anatolie (L') n. f. *Anatolia*; *Natolia*.
Ancône, n. *Ancona*.
Andalousie (L') n. f. *Andalusia*.
Andes (Les) n. f. *the Andes*, pl.
Andorre, n. *Andorra*.
Andrinople, n. *Adrianople*.
Angermanie (L') n. f. *Angermanland*.
Angers [anjé] n. *Angers*; *Angiers*.
Angleterre (L') n. f. *England*.
La Nouvelle —, *New =*.
Anguille (L') n. f. *Snake's Island*.
An-nam (Le Royaume) n. *the An-nam Kingdom*; *the An-nam Empire*.
Anséatiques (Les Villes) n. f. *the Hanse Towns*, pl.
Antigua,
Antique, n. *Antigua*.
Antilles [anti-y'] (Les) n. f. *the Antilles*; *the West Indies*, pl.
Les Grandes —, *the Larger Antilles*; *les Petites —, the Smaller =*; *the Caribbean Islands*. La Mer des —, *the Caribbean Sea*.
Antioche, n. *Antioch*.
Anvers [anvêrs] n. *Antwerp*.
Aorne, n. *Aornus*.
Aoude, n. *Oude*.
Apalaches. V. ALLEGHANY.
Apalachicola (L') n. m. *the Apalachicola*.
Apeninus (Les) n. m. *the Apennines*, pl.
Apollonie, n. *Apollonia*.
Appenzell [apinzell] n. *Appenzell*.
Apulie (L') n. f. *Apulia*.
Aquilée [akilé] n. *Aquileia*.
Aquitaine (L') n. f. *Aquitain*.
Arabie (L') n. f. *Arabia*.
L'— Déserte, = *Deserta*. L'— Heureuse, = *Felix, the Blessed =*; L'— Pétrée, = *Petræa*.
Arabique (Le Golfe) n. m. *the Arabian Gulf*.
Aragon (L') n. m. *Aragon*.
Arbèles, n. f. *Arbela*.
Arcadie (L') n. f. *Arcadia*.
Archipel (L') n. m. *the Archipelago*.
Ardennes (Les) n. f. *the Ardennes*, pl.
Arginuses (Les) n. f. *Arginusæ*, pl.
Argolide (L') n. f. *Argolis*; *Argia*.
Argovie (L') n. f. *Aargau*.
Arkansas [—sâss] (L') n. m. *Arkansas*.
Arkhangel, n. *Archangel*.

BAS

Arménie (L') n. f. *Armenia*.
Armorique (L') n. f. *Armorica*.
Asie (L') n. f. *Asia*.
L'— Mineure, = *Minor*; *Lesser =*.
Asphaltite (Le Lac) n. m. *Asphaltites Lake*; *the Dead Sea*.
Assyrie (L') n. f. *Assyria*.
Astrakhan, n. *Astracan*; *Astrakhan*.
Asturies (Les) n. f. *the Asturias*, pl.
Athènes, n. *Athens*.
Athos [atôss] (L') n. m. *Athos*.
Atlas [atlâss] (L') n. m. *the Atlas*.
Attique (L') n. f. *Attica*.
Aube [ôb] (L') n. f. *the Aube*.
Aude [ôâ] (L') n. f. *the Aude*.
Augsbourg [ôgzbour] n. *Augsburg*.
Aulide [ôlidd] n. *Aulis*.
Aurigny [ôriinn-yi] n. m. *Alderney*.
Australasie [ôstralazi] (L') n. f. *Australasia*.
Australie [ôstrali] (L') n. f. *Australia*.
Austrasie [ôstrazi] (L') n. f. *Austrasia*.
Autriche [ôtrich] (L') n. f. *Austria*.
Auxerre [ôcêrr] n. *Auxerre*.
Auxonne [ôconn] n. *Auxonnè*.
Aventin (L') n. m. *the Aventine*.
Averne (L') n. m. *the Avernus*; *the Averno*.
Avon (L') n. m. *the Avon*.
Azincourt, n. m. *Agincourt*; *Azincourt*.
Azof,
Azov, n. *Asoph*.
La Mer d'—, *the Sea of =*.

B

Babylone, n. f. *Babylon*.
Babylonie (La) n. f. *Babylonia*.
Bactres, n. *Bactria*.
Bactriane (La) n. f. *Bactriana*.
Bade, n. *Baden*.
Baffin (Baïe, mer de) n. f. *Baffin's bay*.
Bagdad [bagdadd] n. *Bagdad*.
Bahama (Les îles) n. f. *the Bahama Islands*, pl.
Baïa,
Baies [bei] n. *Baia*, sing.
Bâle, n. *Basle*; *Basel*; *Basil*.
Baléares (Les) n. f. *the Baleares*, pl.
Les îles —, *the Balearic isles*.
Baltique (La) n. f. *the Baltic*.
La mer —, *the Baltic sea*.
Barbade (La) n. f. *Barbadoes*.
Barbaresques (Les États) n. m. *the Barbary States*, pl.
Barbarie (La) n. f. *Barbary*.
Barboude (La) n. f. *Barbuda*.
Barcelone [barslônn] n. *Barcelona*.
Barcelonnette [barslonett] n. 1. (in France) *Barcelonnette*; 2. (in Spain) *Barcelonetta*.
Basan, n. m. *Bashan*; *Bassan*.

Bassora, Bassorah, Bassrah, n. *Bassora*; *Bussorah*; *Bassrah*.
 Batavia, n. *Batavia* (capital of Java).
 Batavie (La) n. f. *Batavia* (Holland).
 Bavière (La) n. f. *Bavaria*.
 Bayonne [ba-yonn] n. *Bayonne*.
 Belgique (La) n. f. *Belgium*.
 Beloutchistan (Le) n. m. *Beloochi-stan*.
 Bencoulen [bankoulén] n. *Bencoolen*.
 Bender [bindér] n. *Bender*.
 Bénévent, n. *Benevento*.
 Bengale [bingal] n. m. *Bengal*.
 Le Golfe du —, the Bay of =.
 Réotie [béoci] (La) n. f. *Beotia*.
 Bergamasque (Le) n. m. *Bergamasco*.
 Bergame, n. *Bergamo*.
 Berg-op-zoom, n. *Bergen-op-zoom*.
 Berks (Le Comté de) n. m. *Berkshire*.
 Berlin, n. *Berlin*.
 Bermudes (Les Iles) n. f. *the Bermudas*; *the Somers Islands*, pl.
 Bernbourg [bénnbour] n. *Bernburg*.
 Berne, n. *Bern*.
 Bersabée, n. *Beer-Sheba*.
 Bessarabie (La) n. f. *Bessarabia*.
 Béthanie, n. *Bethany*.
 Bethléem [bètléem] n. *Bethlehem*.
 Bethléhem n. *Bethlehem*.
 Bétique (La) n. f. *Betica*.
 Beydjapour, n. *Bejjapour*; *Visapour*.
 Birman (L'empire) n. m. *the Burman empire*; *the Burman empire*.
 Biscaye [biska-i] (La) n. f. *Biscay*.
 La Mer de —, the Bay of =.
 Bithynie (La) n. f. *Bithynia*.
 Bohême (La) n. f. *Bohemia*.
 Bologne [bolonn-y] n. *Bologna*.
 Bolonais (Le) n. m. *Bolognese*.
 Bombay [bonbé] n. *Bombay*.
 Bône, n. *Bona*.
 Bordeaux [bordô] n. *Bordeaux*; *Bordeaux*.
 Borysthène (Le) n. m. *Borysthenes*.
 Bosnie (La) n. f. *Bosnia*.
 Bosphore (Le) n. m. *the Bosphorus*.
 Le — de Thrace, (sing.) *the Bosphorus of Thracia*, sing.; *the Straits of Constantinople*, pl.
 Botnie (La) n. f. *Bothnia*.
 Bougie, n. f. *Boujeiah*; *Bugia*.
 Boukharest {—resu} n. m. *Bucharest*.
 Boukharie (La) n. f. *Bucharia*.
 Boulogne [boulonn-y] n. *Boulogne*.
 Bourgogne [bourgonn-y] (La) n. f. *Burgundy*.
 Brabant (Le) n. m. *Brabant*.
 Bragance, n. f. *Braganza*.
 Brahmapoutre (Le) n. m. *Brahmapootra*; *Burhampooter*.
 Brandebourg [brandbour] n. m. *Brandeburg*.
 Brême, n. *Bremen*.
 Brescia, n. *Brescia*.
 Brésil (Le) n. m. *Brazil*.
 Bretagne (La) n. f. 1. *Britain*; 2. (in France) *Britany*.
 La Grande —, 1. *Great-Britain*; 2. †, ** *Britannia*; la Nouvelle —, *New* =.
 Brighton, n. *Brighton*; *Brighthelmstone*.
 Brindes, n. *Brindisi*.
 Bristol, n. *Bristol*.
 Le Canal, la Manche de —, the = *Channel*.
 Britanniques (Les Iles) n. f. *the British Isles*, pl.
 Brousse, n. *Bursa*.
 Bruges, n. *Bruges*.
 Brunswick [brunsvik] n. *Brunswick*.
 Bruxelles [brucé] n. *Brussels*.
 Bucharie [bukari] n. f. *Bucharia*.
 Bude, n. *Buda*.
 Buenos-Ayres [buénozer] n. *Buenos-Ayres*.
 Bulgarie (La) n. f. *Bulgaria*.
 Byzance, n. *Byzantium*.

C

Caboul, n. *Caboul*; *Cabul*.
 Cachemire [kachmir] n. *Cashmere*.
 Cadix [kadiks] n. *Cadiz*.
 Cadix [kadiss] n. *Cadiz*.
 Cadmée (La) n. f. *Cadmea*.
 Caen [kan] n. *Caen*.
 Cafrerie (La) n. f. *Cafraria*.
 Caire (Le) n. m. *Cairo*.
 Calabre (La) n. f. *Calabria*.
 Calais [kalé] n. *Calais*.
 Le Pas-de—, (sing.) *the Straits of Dover*, pl.
 Calédonie (La) n. f. *Caledonia*.
 La Nouvelle —, *New* =.
 Calicut [calikutt] n. *Calicut*.
 Californie (La) n. f. *California*.
 La Basse, la Vieille —, *Lower, Old* =; la Haute, la Nouvelle —, *Upper, New* =. Le Golfe de —, *the Gulf of* =; *the Vermilion sea*.
 Calvados [calvadoss] (Le) n. m. *the Calvados*.
 Calvaire (Le) n. m. *Calvary*.
 Cambaye [kanbé] n. *Cambay*.
 Camboge [kanboj] n. *Cambodia*; *Camboja*.
 Campagne de Rome, n. f. *Campagna di Roma*.
 Campanie [kanpani] (La) n. f. *Campania*.
 Campêche [kanpéch] n. *Campeachy*.
 Canada (Le) n. m. *Canada*.
 Le Bas —, *Lower* =; le Haut —, *Upper* =.
 Canal (Le) n. m., la Manche, n. f. *the Channel*.
 Les Iles du Canal, the = *Islands*.
 Canarie, n. f. *Canary*; *Canaria*; *Grand Canary*.
 La Grande —, *Canary*; *Canaria*; *Grand Canary*; les —s, *the Canaries*; les Iles —s, *the Canary Islands*.
 Candie (L'île de) n. f. *Candia*.
 Canée (La) n. f. *Canea*.
 Cannes, n. f. (in Italy) *Cannæ*; 2. *Cannes* (in France).
 Cantorbéry, n. *Canterbury*.
 Cap, n. m. *Cape*.
 — Blanc, *Cape Bianco*; — Vert, = *Verd*. — de Bonne-Espérance, = *of Good Hops*. Le —, la Ville du —, = *Town*; la Colonie du —, *the Colony of the* =; *the Cape Colony*; les Iles du — Vert, = *Verd Islands*.
 Capharnaüm [kafarnaomm] n. *Capernaum*.
 Capoue, n. *Capua*.
 Cappadoce (La) n. f. *Cappadocia*.
 Caracas [karakass] n. *Caracas*.
 Caraïbe, adj. *Caribbee*.
 Les Iles —s, the = *islands*.
 Caramanie (La) n. f. *Caramania*.
 Carélie (La) n. f. *Carelia*.
 Carie (La) n. f. *Caria*.
 Carinthie (La) n. f. *Carinthia*.
 Carmanie (La) n. f. *Carmania*.
 Carniole (La) n. f. *Carniola*.
 Caroline (La) n. f. *Carolina*.
 La — du Nord, *North* =; la — du Sud, *South* =.
 Carpathes, Krapacks (les Monts) n. m. *the Carpathian mountains*, pl.
 Carthage, n. *Carthage*.
 Carthagène, n. *Carthage*.
 Caspienne (La Mer) n. f. *the Caspian sea*.
 Castalie, n. f. *Castalia*.
 Castille [kasti-y] (La) n. f. *Castile*.
 La Nouvelle —, *New* =; la Vieille —, *Old* =.
 Catalogne [katalonn-y] (La) n. f. *Catalonia*.
 Catane, n. *Catana*.
 Catherinebourg [katrinbour] n. *Catherineburg*.
 Caucase [kôkaz] (Le) n. m. *Caucasus*.
 Cavan (Le Comté de) n. m. *Cavan*.

Célésyrie [céticiri] n. f. *Cælesyria*; *Cælosyria*.
 Céphalonie, n. f. *Cephalonia*.
 Cerdagne [sèrdann-y] (La) n. f. *Cerdagna*.
 Césarée, n. *Cæsarea*.
 Cévennes (Les) n. f. *the Cevennes*, *Sevennes*, pl.
 Ceylan, n. *Ceylon*.
 Chalcedoine [kalcedoinn] (La) n. f. *Chalcedon*.
 Chalcis [kalsiss] n. *Chalcis*.
 Chaldée [kalde] (La) n. f. *Chaldea*.
 Chambéry [chanbéri] n. *Chambery*.
 Champagne [chanpann-y] (La) n. f. *Champagne*.
 Chanaan [kana-an] n. *Canaan*.
 Chandernagor, n. *Chandernagor*.
 Chaonie [kaoni] (La) n. f. *Chaonia*.
 Charente [charant] (La) n. f. *the Charente*.
 — Inférieure, *the Lower* =.
 Charlottenbourg [—tinbour] n. *Charlottenburg*.
 Charybde [karibé] n. *Charybdis*.
 Cher [chèr] (Le) n. m. *the Cher*.
 Cherbourg [chèrbour] n. *Cherbourg*.
 Chéronée [kéroné] n. *Chæronea*.
 Chersonèse [kèrçonéz] (La) n. f. *Chersonesus*.
 La — Cimbrique, = *Cimbrica*; la — Taurique, = *Taurica*. La — de Thrace, *Thracian* =.
 Chester, n. *Chester*.
 Le comté de —, *Cheshire*.
 Chili (Le) n. m. *Chili*; *Chile*.
 Chine (La) n. f. *China*.
 La Mer de —, the = *Sea*.
 Chios [kioss] n. *Chios*.
 Christiania, n. *Christiania*.
 Chryse [krix] n. *Chrysa*; *Chryse*.
 Chypre, n. *Cyprus*.
 Cilicie (La) n. f. *Cilicia*.
 Circassie (La) n. f. *Circassia*.
 Cithéron (Le) n. m. *Cithæron*.
 Cobourg [kobour] n. *Coburg*.
 Cochinchine (La) n. f. *Cochin-China*.
 Cocyte (Le) n. m. *Cocytus*.
 Coïmbre [coïabr] n. *Coimbra*.
 Colchide [kolchidd] (La) n. f. *Colchis*.
 Cologne [kolonn-y] n. *Cologne*.
 Colombie [kolombi] (La) n. f. *Colombia*.
 Colonnes d'Hercule (Les) n. f. *Hercules' Pillars*, pl.
 Columbia [kolenbia] n. f. *Columbia*.
 Compostelle [konpostel] n. *Compostella*.
 Connecticut [konekticut] (Le) n. m. *Connecticut*.
 Constantine, n. f. *Constantina*.
 Constantinople, n. *Constantinople*.
 Le Canal de —, (sing.) *the Straits of* =, pl.
 Cook (Le Détroit de) n. m. *Cook's Strait*.
 L'Entrée de —, *Cook's Inlet*.
 Copenhague, n. *Copenhagen*.
 Coreyre, n. *Coreyra*.
 Cordillères [kordi-yèr] (Les) n. f. *the Cordilleras*, pl.
 Cordoue, n. f. *Cordova*.
 Corée (La) n. f. *Corea*.
 Corfou, n. *Corfu*.
 Corinthe, n. *Corinth*.
 L'Isthme de —, *the Isthmus of* =.
 Cornouailles [kornouà-y] (Le) n. m. *Cornwall*.
 La Pointe de —, *Land's End*.
 Corogne [koronn-y] (La) n. f. *Corunna*.
 Coronée, n. *Coronea*.
 Corse (La) n. f. *Corsica*.
 Cortone, n. *Cortona*.
 Cosaques (Les) n. m. *the Cosacks*, pl.
 Côte-d'Or (La) n. f. (in France) *the Côte-d'Or*.
 Côte d'Or, n. f. (in Africa) *the Gold Coast*.
 Courlande (La) n. f. *Courland*.
 Cracovie, n. *Cracow*.
 Crémonais (Le) n. m. *Cremonese*.
 Crémone, n. *Cremona*.

rète (La) n. f. *Crete*.
rimée (La) n. f. *Crimea*.
roatie [kroaci] (La) n. f. *Croatia*.
romne [kromna] n. *Cromnus*.
uba, n. f. *Cuba*.
umberland (Le) n. *Cumberland*.
ume, n. *Cuma*.
umes, n. *Cumæ*.
uraçao, n. *Curaçoa*.
ynurie, n. *Cynuria*.
yrénaique (La) n. f. *Cyrenaica*.
ythère, n. f. *Cythera*.

D

acie (La) n. f. *Dacia*.
alécarlie (La) n. f. *Dalecarlia*.
almatie [dalmaci] n. f. *Dalmatia*.
amas [dāmāss] n. *Damascus*.
amiette, n. *Damietta*.
anemark (Le) n. m. *Denmark*.
antzick [dantzik],
anzig n. *Dantzick*; *Dantzig*.
anube (Le) n. m. *the Danube*.
ardanelles (Les) n. f. *the Dardanelles*, pl.
ardanie (La) n. f. *Dardania*.
arien [dariin] n. *Darien*.
e Golfe de —, *the Gulf of* =; l'Isthme —, *the Isthmus of* =.
aunie [dōni] (La) n. f. *Daunia*.
auphiné [dōfne] (Le) n. m. *Dauphiny*.
avis [dāvis] (Le Déroit de) n. m. *the Davis Strait*.
écélie, n. *Deceleum*.
ékhan (Le) n. m. *Deccan*.
elaware (La) n. f. *the Delaware*.
elphes, n. *Delphi*.
ents (La Côte des) n. f. *the Ivory Coast*.
evon (Le Comté de) n. m. *Devonshire*.
evonshire (Le) n. m. *Devonshire*.
emen (La Terre de) n. f. *Van Diemen's Land*.
jagrenāth, n. *Juggernaut*.
ihoun (Le) n. m. *the Jihon*.
niepr (Le) n. m. *the Dnieper*.
niestr (Le) n. m. *the Dniester*.
ominique (La) n. f. *Dominica*.
onégat (Le Comté de) n. m. *Donegal*.
ordogne [dordonn-y] (La) n. f. *the dogne*.
pride (La) n. f. *Doris*.
orylée, n. *Dorylaeum*.
pubs [dou] (Le) n. m. *the Dubs*.
uvres, n. *Dover*; *Dovor*.
resde, n. *Dresden*.
ublin, n. *Dublin*.
unkerque [donkèrk] n. *Dunkirk*.

E

bre (L') n. m. *the Ebro*.
chatane, n. *Ebatana*.
cluse (L') n. *Sluis*.
cosse (L') n. f. *Scotland*.
a Nouvelle —, *Nova Scotia*.
den [édenn] (L') n. m. *Eden*.
desse, n. *Edessa*.
dimbourg [édinbour],
dinbourg [édinbour] n. *Edinburgh*.
gine, n. *Egina*.
glise (Les Etats de l') n. m. *the Ecclesiastical States; the States of the Church*, pl.
gypte (L') n. f. *Egypt*; *Ægypt*.
a Basse —, *Lower* =; la Haute —, *Upper* =; la Moyenne —, *Middle* =.
katérinbourg. V. CATHERINEBOURG.
latée, n. *Elatea*.
lbe (L'île d') n. f. *the Island of Elba*.
lbe (L') n. m. *the Elbe*.
léphantine (L'île) n. f. *Elephantine*.
leusis [eleuziss] n. *Eleusis*.
lide (L') n. f. *Elis* (country).
lis [éliss] n. *Elis* (capital).
lseneur, n. *Elseneur*; *Elsinore*.
mathie (L') n. f. *Emathia*.

Emèse, n. *Emesa*.
Enghien [anghin] n. *Enghien*.
Eolide (L'),
Eolie (L') n. f. *Eolia*; *Eolis*.
Ephèse, n. f. *Ephesus*.
Epices (Les Iles aux) n. *the Spice Islands*, pl.
Epidaune [épidaun] n. *Epidamnus*.
Epidaure, n. *Epidauros*.
Epire, n. f. *Epirus*.
Equateur (La République de l') n. f. *Ecuador*; *Equator*.
Eréttrie, n. *Eretria*.
Erié (Le Lac) n. m. *Lake Erie*.
Escaut (L') n. m. *Scheldt*.
Esclave (Le Lac de l') n. m. *Slave Lake*.
Esclaves (La Côte des) n. f. *the Slave Coast*.
Esclavonie (L') n. f. *Sclavonia*.
Escorial (L') n. m. *Escorial*.
Espagne (L') n. f. *Spain*.
La Nouvelle —, *New* =.
Estramadure,
Estrémadure (L') n. f. *Estramadura*; *Estremadura*.
États-Unis (Les) n. m. *the United States*, pl.
Ethiopie (L') n. f. *Ethiopia*.
Etna (L') n. m. *Ætna*.
Étolie (L') n. f. *Ætolia*.
Étrurie (L') n. f. *Etruria*.
Eubée, n. f. *Eubœa*.
Euphrate (L') n. m. *the Euphrates*.
Euripe (L') n. m. *the Euripus*.
Europe (L') n. f. *Europe*.

F

Færœer [féreèr] (Les Iles), les Iles Féroé, n. f. *the Fero Islands*, pl.
Falkland, n. *Falkland* (in Scotland).
lle —, *West* =; les Iles —, = *Islands*.
Fer [férr] (lle de) n. f. *Ferro*.
Fermanagh (Le) n. m. *Fermanagh*.
Fernambouc [féranbouk], Pernambouc, n. m. *Pernambuco*.
Ferrara (Le) n. m. *Ferrara*.
Ferrara (Le) n. m. *Ferrara*.
Le duché de —, *Ferrarese*.
Fes [fès] n. *Fes*; *Fas*.
Figuières, n. *Figuera*.
Filibé, Philippopoli, n. *Philippopoli*.
Finistère,
Finistère (Département du) n. m. (in France) *department of Finistère*.
Finistère (Cap) n. m. 1. (in England) *Land's end*; 2. (in Spain) *cape Finisterra*.
Finlande (La) n. f. *Finland*.
Fionie, n. f. *Fionia*.
Flandre (La) n. f. *Flanders*.
Flessingue, n. *Flushing*.
Fleuve, n. m. *river*.
Le — Jaune, *the Yellow* =.
Florence, n. *Florence*.
Florentin (Le) n. m. *Florentino*.
Floride (La) n. f. *Florida*.
— Occidentale, *West* =; — Orientale, *East* =.
Fontarabie, n. *Fontarabia*.
Forêt-Noire (La) n. f. *the Black Forest*.
Formose [formôz] n. *Formosa*.
Forth (Golfe du) n. *the Frith of Forth*.
France (La) n. f. *France*.
L'île de —, *the Isle of* =; *Mauritius*;
la Mer de —, *the Bay of Biscay*.
Francfort, n. m. *Frankfort*.
— sur-le-Main, = *on the Maine*; — sur-l'Oder, = *on the Oder*.
Franconie (La) n. f. *Franconia*.
Fribourg [fribour] n. *Friburg*; *Freyburg*.
Frioul (Le) n. m. *Friuli*.
Frise (La) n. f. *Friesland*.
Frontignan [fron-tian-yan] n. *Frontignac*.

G

Gabaon, n. *Gibeon*.
Gaète, n. *Gaeta*.
Galaad, n. m. *Gilead*.
Galatie [galaci] (La) n. f. *Galatia*.
Galgala, n. *Gilgal*.
Galice (La) n. f. *Galicia* (in Spain).
Galicie (La) n. f. *Galicia* (in Austria).
Galilée (La) n. f. *Galilee*; *Galilea*.
Galles (Le pays de) n. m. *Wales*.
La Nouvelle —, *New* =; la Nouvelle — du Sud, *New South* =; la — du Nord, *North* =; la — du Sud, *South* =.
Gambie [ganbi] (La) n. f. *Gambia*.
Gand [gan] n. *Ghent*.
Gange (Le) n. m. *the Ganges*.
Garonne [garonn] (La) n. f. *the Garonne*.
Gascogne [gaskonn-y] (La) n. f. *Gascogne*.
Le Golfe de —, *the Bay of Biscay*.
Gaule [gôl] (La) n. f. *Gaul*.
Géants (La Chaussée des) n. f. *Giant's Causeway*.
Gérosie (La) n. f. *Gedrosia*.
Gènes, n. *Genoa*.
Genève, n. *Geneva*.
Géorgie (La) n. f. *Georgia*.
Germanie (La) n. f. *Germany* (ancient).
Gers [gèrr] (Le) n. m. *the Gers*.
Gessen [jéceon] n. m. *Goshen*.
Ghattes (Les) n. f. *the Ghauts*, pl.
Girone, n. *Gerone*.
Glasgow,
Glasgow, n. *Glasgow*.
Gloucester (Le Comté de) n. m. *Gloucestershire*.
Gnesne, n. *Gnesen*; *Gnesna*.
Goeteborg, V. GOTHEMBOURG.
Goettingue, n. *Gottingen*.
Golconde, n. *Golconda*.
Gothenbourg [gotanbour] n. *Gottenburg*.
Gothie (La) n. f. *Gothland*.
Gottingue, n. *Gottingen*.
Goudelour, n. *Cuddalore*.
Goudjérate, n. *Goujerat*; *Guzerat*.
Graines (Côte des) n. f. *Grain-coast*.
Grampiens (Les Monts) n. m. *Gramscian Mountains*, pl.
Granique (Le) n. m. *the Granicus*.
Grèce (La) n. f. *Greece*.
Grenade, n. *Granada*.
Grenade (La) n. f. *Granada*.
La Nouvelle —, *New* =.
Groenland [groilan] (Le) n. m. *Greenland*.
Groningue, n. *Groningen*.
Guadeloupe [güadloup] (La) n. f. *Guadaloupe*.
Guatemala, n. *Guatemala*.
Gueldre (La) n. f. *Guelders*.
Guernesey, n. *Guernsey*.
Guiane,
Guyane [ghiaun] (La) n. f. *Guyana*; *Guiana*.
Guienne,
Guyenne [ghieun] (La) n. f. *Guyenne*.
Guinée (La) n. f. *Guinea*.
La Nouvelle —, *New* =; *Papua*.

H

H preceded by ' is aspirate.
'Hainaut (Le) n. m. *Hainault*.
Haïti, n. *Hayti*.
Halicarnasse, n. *Halicarnassus*.
'Hambourg [hanbour] n. *Hamburg*; *Hamburg*.
'Hampshire (Le) n. m. *Hampshire*; *Hants*.
Le New —, *New Hampshire*.
'Hanovre (Le) n. m. *Hanover*.
Le Nouvel —, *New* =.
'Hanse (La) n. f. (sing.) *the Hanse towns*, pl.

Hanséatiques (Les villes) n. f. *the Hanse Towns*, pl.

Hants. V. *Hampshire*.

Haouaii, n. *Owhyhee*.

*Hapsbourg [—bour] n. *Hapsburg*.

*Harbourg [harbour] n. *Harburg*.

*Harlem [harlém] n. m. *Harlem*.

*Havane (La) n. f. *Havannah*.

*Havre (Le) n. m. *Havre*.

*Haye [hé] (La) n. f. *the Hague*.

Hébal (Le mont) n. m. *Mount Ebal*.

Hèbre (L') n. m. *the Hebrus*.

Hébrides (Les) n. f. pl. 1. *the Hebrides*, pl.; 2. *the Western Islands*, pl.

Les Nouvelles —, *the New Hebrides*.

Hélicon (L') n. m. *the Helicon*.

Héliopolis [—liss] n. *Heliopolis*; On.

Hellespont (L') n. m. *the Hellespont*.

Héraclée, n. *Heraclea*.

Hérault [érò] (L') n. m. *the Herault*.

Herculanum [—nomm] n. *Herculanum*.

Hérée, n. *Heræum*.

Hespérie (L') n. f. *Hesperia*.

Hibernie (L') n. f. *Hibernia*.

Hindoustan (L') n. m. *Hindustan*;

Hindoostan.

*Hollande (La) n. f. *Holland*.

La Nouvelle —, *New* =.

*Hombourg [hombour] n. *Homburg*.

*Hongrie (La) n. f. *Hungary*.

Hudson (La Baie, la Mer d') n. f. *Hudson's Bay*.

Hydaspe (L') n. m. *the Hydaspes*.

Hydraote (L') n. m. *the Hydraotes*.

Hyperboréens [—réin] (Les Monts) n. m. *the Riphean Mountains*, pl.

Hyphase (L') n. m. *the Hyphasis*.

Hyrcanie (L') n. f. *Hyrcania*.

I

Ibérie (L') n. f. *Iberia*.

Icarie (L') n. f. *Icaria*.

Icarienne (La mer) n. f. *the Icarian Sea*.

Ida (Le Mont) n. *Ida*.

Idalie, n. *Idalia*.

Idumée (L') n. f. *Idume*; *Idumea*.

Iéna, n. m. *Iena*.

Ile, n. f. *Island*.

Les —s Ioniennes, *the Ionian Isles*;

les —s du Vent, *the Windward Islands*;

les —s sous le Vent, *the Leeward Islands*.

Baie des —s, *the Bay of Islands*.

Ile-de-France (L') (ancient province)

n. f. *Isle of France*.

Ilion, n. m.

Ilium [ilium] n. m. *Ilium*.

Illinois [il-linois] (L') n. m. *Illinois*.

Illyrie [il-liri] (L') n. f. *Illyria*; *Illyricum*.

Iméréthie (L') n. f. *Imiritia*.

Inde (L') n. f. *India*.

Les —s, *the Indies*; les Grandes —s,

les —s Orientales, *the East* =; les —s

Occidentales, *the West* =. Inde en deçà

du Gange, *India within the Ganges*.

Indiana (L') n. m. *Indiana*.

Indo-Chine (L') n. f. *Chino-India*;

Farther India; *Indo-China*.

Indostan (L') n. m. *Hindustan*.

Ingrie (L') n. f. *Ingria*.

Inverness, n. *Inverness*.

Ionie (L') n. f. *Ionis*.

Iowa (L') n. m. *Iowa*.

Irlande (L') n. f. *Ireland*.

La mer d'—, *the Irish sea*.

Isaurie (L') n. f. *Isauria*.

Islande (L') n. f. *Iceland*.

Istrie (L') n. f. *Istria*.

Italie (L') n. f. *Italy*.

Ithaque, n. f. *Ithaca*.

Ivoire (La Côte d') n. f. *the Ivory Coast*.

Ivrée, n. *Ivea*.

J

Jamaïque (La) n. f. *Jamaica*.

Japon (Le) n. m. *Japan*.

Jéricho [jérikò] n. *Jericho*.

Jersey, n. *Jersey*.

Le New —, *New* =.

Jérusalem [jéruzalém] n. *Jérusalem*; ** *Solyman*.

Jourdain (Le) n. m. *Jordan*.

Judée (La) n. f. *Judæa*.

K

Kachgor, n. *Kashgor*.

Karnatic (Le) n. m. *Carnatic*.

Kecho, n. *Kesho*.

Kent (Le Comté de) n. m. *Kent*; *the County of Kent*.

Kentucky, n. *Kentucky*.

Kildare, n. *Kildare*.

Kilkenny n. *Kilkenny*.

Kouriles (Les) n. f. *the Kuriles*, pl.

Krapacks (Les monts) n. m. *the Carpathian Mountains*, pl.

L

Lacédémone, n. *Lacedæmon*.

Laconie (La) n. f. *Laconia*.

Lahore, n. *Lahore*.

Laknau, n. *Lucknow*.

Lamie, n. *Lamia*.

Lampsaque [laupsak] n. *Lampsacum*; *Lampsacus*.

Lancastre, n. *Lancaster*.

Lancastre (Le Comté de) n. m. *Lancashire*.

Land's End (Le) n. m. *Land's End*.

Laodicée, n. f. *Laodicea*.

Laon [laa] n. *Laon*.

Laponie (La) n. f. *Lopland*.

Laquedives [lakdiv] (Les Iles) n. f. *the Laccadive Islands*, pl.

Larisse, n. f. *Larissa*.

Larrons [laron] (Les Iles des) n. f.

Ladrones; *the Ladrone Islands*; *the Marian Islands*, pl.

Latium [laciomm] (Le) n. m. *Latium*.

Leinster [linstèr] (Le) n. m. *Leinster*.

Leipsick [léipsik],

Leipzig [léipsik] n. m. *Leipsick*; *Leipzig*.

Leitrim [léitrim] (Le) n. m. *Leitrim*.

Lépante, n. *Lepanto*.

Lerme, n. *Lerma*.

Lerne, n. *Lerna*.

Leuctres, n. *Leuctra*.

Levant (Le) n. m. *the Levant*.

Les Mers du —, (pl.) *the* = *Sea*, sing.

Leyde, n. *Leyden*.

Liban (Le) n. m. *Lebanon*; *Libanus*.

Liburnie (Le) n. f. *Liburnia*.

Libye (La) n. f. *Libya*.

Liège, n. *Liege*.

Ligurie (La) n. f. *Liguria*.

Lille [lil] n. *Lisle*; *Lille*.

Limbourg [linbour] n. *Limburg*.

Limousin (Le) n. m. *Limoxin*.

Lincoln (Le Comté de) n. m. *Lincolnshire*.

Lisbonne, n. f. *Lisbon*.

Lithuanie (La) n. f. *Lithuania*.

Livadie (La) n. f. *Livadia*.

Livome (La) n. f. *Livonia*.

Livourne, n. *Leghorn*.

Lizard (La pointe) n. f. *Lizard point*.

Locride (La) n. f. *Locris*.

Loir [loar] (Le) n. m. *the Loir*.

Loire [loar] (La) n. f. *the Loire*.

Lombardie [lombardi] (La) n. f. *Lombardy*.

Lombard-Vénitien [lombâr-véniciân] (Le

Royaume) n. m. *the Lombardo-Venitian Kingdom*; *Venitian Lombardy*.

Londres, n. *London*.

Longford (Le Comté de) n. m. *Long-*

ford; *the County of Longford*.

Lorette, n. *Loretto*.

Lorraine [lorénn] (La) n. f. *Lorraine*.

Louisbourg [louisbour] n. *Louisburg*.

Louisiane (La) n. f. *Louisiana*.

Lucanie (La) n. f. *Lucania*.

Lucayes [lukai] (Les) n. f. *the Lucaya*

Islands; *the Bahama islands*, pl.

Luçon, n. *Luconia*; *Luzon*.

Lucques, n. *Lucca*.

Lunébourg [lunébour] n. *Luneburg*.

Lusace (La) n. f. *Lusatia*.

Lusitanie (La) n. f. *Lusitania*.

Luxembourg [laksanbour] (Le) n. m.

Luzemburg.

Lycaonie (La) n. f. *Lycaonia*.

Lycie (La) n. f. *Lycia*.

Lydie (La) n. f. *Lydia*.

Lyon, n. *Lyons*.

Lysimachie, n. *Lysimachia*.

M

Macédoine (La) n. f. *Macedonia*; *Macedon*.

Madère, n. *Madeira*.

Madras [madrass] n. *Madras*.

Madrid [madrî] n. *Madrid*.

Maestricht [mastrik] n. *Maestricht*.

Magdebourg [—bour] n. *Magdeburg*.

Magellan (Le Détroit de) n. m. (sing.)

the Straits of Magellan, pl.

Mahrattes, n. *Mahrattas*, pl.

Main (Le) n. m. *the Maine*.

Maïssour (Le) n. m. *Mysore*.

Majorque, n. *Majorca*.

Malaga, n. *Malaga*.

Malines, n. *Mechlin*.

Malouines (Les Iles) n. f. *Falkland*

Islands, pl.

Malte, n. *Malta*.

Malvoisie, n. f. *Malvasia*.

Manche (La) n. f. 1. *the British*

Channel; *the Channel*; 2. (in Spain)

La Mancha.

Les Iles de la —, *the Channel Islands*

pl.

Mandchourie (La) n. f. *Mandshuria*

Manille [mani-y'] n. *Manilla*.

Mantinée, n. *Mantineæ*.

Mantoue, n. *Mantua*.

Marguerite (La) n. f. *Margaritta*.

Mariannes (Les Iles) n. f. *the Maria*

Islands; *the Ladrone Islands*, pl.

Mariembourg [mariembourg] n. *Marien-*

burg.

Marmara, n. *Marmora*.

La Mer de —, *the Sea of* =.

Maroc (Le) n. m. *Morocco*.

Marquises (Les Iles) n. f. *Marquesa*

Marseille [marsè-y'] n. *Marseilles*.

Martinique (La) n. f. *Martinique*

Martinico.

Maryland (Le) n. m. *Maryland*.

Maurice (L'Ile) n. f. *Mauritius*.

Mauritanie (La) n. f. *Mauritania*.

Mayence [ma-yans] n. *Mentz*; *Mainz*.

Mayenne [ma-yenn] (La) n. f. *the*

Mayenne.

Mecklembourg [meklinbour] n. *Mec-*

lenburg.

Mecque (La) n. f. *Mecca*.

Médie (La) n. f. *Media*.

Médine, n. *Medina*.

Méditerranée (La) n. f. *the Mediter-*

anean.

La Mer —, *the* = *Sea*.

Mégare, n. *Megara*.

Mégaride (La) n. f. *Megarid*.

Méonie, n. f. *Mæonia*.

Mer [mér] (La) n. f. *Sea*.

La — Blanche, *the White* =; la

Jaune, *the Yellow* =; la — Morte, *the*

Dead =; la — Rouge, *the Red* =; la

d'Allemagne, du Nord, *the North* =

2. *the Northern Ocean*; *the German*

Ocean; la — de France, *the Bay*

Biscay; la —

Messénie (La) n. f. *Messenia*.
 Messine, n. *Messina*.
 Le Phare de —, (sing.) *the Straits of*, pl.
 Metz [mèss] n. *Metz*.
 Meuse (La) [mèz] n. f. *the Meuse*; *le Maase*.
 Mexico, n. *Mexico* (town).
 Mexique (Le) n. m. *Mexico* (country).
 Michigan (Le Lac) n. m. *Lake Michigan*.
 Middelbourg [midèlbou] n. *Middleburg*.
 Milan, n. *Milan*.
 Milanais (Le) n. m. *Milanese*.
 Milet, n. *Miletus*.
 Mingrèlie (La) n. f. *Mingrelia*.
 Minorque, n. *Minorca*.
 Minturnes, n. *Minturna*.
 Mississipi (Le) n. m. *the Mississippi*.
 Missouri (Le) n. m. *the Missouri*.
 Mobile, n. *Mobile*.
 Modenais (Le) n. m. *Modenese*.
 Modène, n. *Modena*.
 Le Duché de —, *the Duchy of* =.
 Mœsie (La) n. f. *Moesia*.
 Mogador, n. *Mogador*; *Mogadore*.
 Moka, n. *Moka*; *Mocha*.
 Moldavie (La) n. f. *Moldavia*.
 Moluques (Les) n. f. *the Moluccas*; *the Spice Islands*, pl.
 Monaghan (Le Comté de) n. m. *Monaghan*.
 Mongolie (La) n. f. *pays des Mongols*, *Mongolia*; *country of the Mongols*, *Mongols*.
 Montpellier [moupele] n. *Montpellier*.
 Moravie (La) n. f. *Moravia*.
 Morée (La) n. f. *Morea*.
 Morlaque (La) n. f. *Morlachia*.
 Moscou, n. *Moscow*.
 Moscovie (La) n. f. *Moscovy*.
 Moselle [mozell] (La) n. f. *the Moselle*.
 Moskva (La) n. f. *the Moskva*; *Moswa*.
 Mossoul, n. *Mosul*.
 Mozambique [mozanbik] (Le) n. m. *Mozambique*.
 Le Canal de —, *the* = *Channel*.
 Munich [munik] n. *Munich*.
 Munychie, n. *Munychia*.
 Murcie, n. *Murcia*.
 Mycènes, n. *Mycenæ*.
 Mysie (La) n. f. *Mysia*.

N

Nankin,
 Nan-king, n. *Nankin*; *Nan-king*.
 Nantes, n. *Nantes*; *Nantz*.
 Naples, n. *Naples*.
 Nassau [nassô] n. *Nassau*.
 Naupacte, n. *Naupactus*.
 Nauplie, n. *Nauplia*.
 Navarin, n. *Navarino*.
 Navigateurs (L'Archipel des) n. m. *ing. Navigators' Islands*, pl.
 Naxie,
 Naxos [naksôs] n. *Naxia*; *Naxos*.
 Néerlande (La),
 Néderlande (La) n. f. † (sing.) *the Netherlands*, pl.
 Négrepont, n. *Negropont*; *Egripos*.
 Negros (L'île de) n. f. *Negros' Island*.
 Neustrie (La) n. f. *Neustria*.
 New-Hampshire (Le) n. m. *New-Hampshire*.
 New-York [neu-york] n. *New-York*.
 Neypâl (Le) n. m. *Nepaul*.
 Nicomédie, n. *Nicomedia*.
 Nicosie [nikôzi] n. *Nicosia*.
 Niger [nijèr] (Le) n. m. *the Niger*.
 Nigritie [nigrici] (La) n. f. *Negroland*; *Nigritia*.
 Nil (Le) n. m. *the Nile*.
 Nimègue, n. *Nimeguen*.
 Nîmes, n. *Nîmes*.
 Ninive, n. *Nineveh*.
 Nord (Le Canal du) n. m. *North Channel*.

Norfolk (Le) n. m. *Norfolk*.
 Norique, n. f. *Noricum*.
 Normandie (La) n. f. *Normandy*.
 Northumberland (Le) n. m. *Northumberland*.
 Norvège (La) n. f. *Norway*.
 Nouvelle-Zemble [—zanbl] (La) n. f. *Novo-Zembla*.
 Nubie (La) n. f. *Nubia*.
 Numance, n. *Numantia*.
 Numidie (La) n. f. *Numidia*.
 Nuremberg [nurinbèrk] n. *Nuremberg*; *Nurnberg*.

O

Oasis [oaziss] n. f. *Oasis*.
 Océan, n. m. *Ocean*.
 L'— Atlantique, *the Atlantic* =; l'— Glacial, *the Frozen* =; le Grand —, l'— Pacifique, *the Pacific*; *the Pacific* =; l'— Indien, *the Indian* =.
 Océanie (L') n. f. *Oceania*; *Oceanica*.
 OÉchalie [ékali] n. *OÉchalia*.
 Ohio (L') n. m. *the Ohio*.
 Oldenbourg [oldinbou] n. m. *Oldenburg*.
 Olympe [olimp] (L') n. m. *Olympus*.
 Olympie [olimpi] n. f. *Olympia*.
 Olynthe, n. *Olynthus*.
 Oporto, n. *Oporto*.
 Or (Côte d') n. f. (of Guinea) *the Gold-Coast*.
 Orcades (Les) n. f. *the Orcades*, *Orkneys*, pl.
 Les îles —, *the Orkney Islands*, pl.
 Orchomène [orkomènn] n. *Orchomenum*; *Orchomenus*.
 Orégon (L') n. m. *Oregon*.
 Orenbourg [orinbou] n. *Orenburg*.
 Orénoque (L') n. m. *Orinoco*.
 Orléans, n. *Orleans*.
 La Nouvelle—, *New* =.
 Osnabruck, n. *Osnabruck*; *Osnaburg*.
 Ostende, n. *Ostend*.
 Ostie, n. *Ostia*.
 Ostrasie (L') n. f. *Austrasia*; *Ostrasia*.
 Otahiti, n. *Otaheite*.
 Otrante, n. *Otranto*.
 Ottoman (L'empire) n. m. *the Ottoman Empire*.
 Oudjein, n. *Oogen*.
 Ouessant, n. *Ushant*.
 L'île d'—, *the isle of* =.
 Oural (L') n. m. *the Ural*.
 Ourals (Les Monts) n. m. *the Ural Mountains*, pl.
 Oxford [oksfor] n. *Oxford*.
 Le Comté d'—, *Oxfordshire*.

P

Pactole (Le) n. m. *Pactolus*.
 Padoue, n. *Padua*.
 Palaos, V. *PALOS*.
 Palatimat (Le) n. *the Palatinate*.
 Le Bas —, *the Lower* =; *the* = of *the Rhine*; *le Haut* —, *the Upper* =; *le* — du Rhin, *the Lower* =; *the* = of *the Rhine*.
 Palerme, n. *Palermo*.
 Palestine (La) n. f. *Palestine*.
 Palestre, n. *Palestrina*.
 Palmyre, n. *Palmyra*.
 Palos [palôs] (Les îles) n. f. *the Palos Islands*; *the Pelew islands*, pl.
 Pampelune [panplann] n. *Pampluna*; *Pamplona*.
 Pamphylie [panôli] (La) n. f. *Pamphylia*.
 Panama, n. *Panama*.
 L'isthme de —, *the isthmus of* =.
 Pannonie [pann-nont] (La) n. f. *Pannonia*.
 Paphlagonie (La) n. f. *Paphlagonia*.
 Papouasie (La) n. f. *Papua*.
 Papous (La Terre des) n. f. *Papua*.
 Paraguay (Le) n. m. *Paraguay*.

Paris [pari] n. *Paris*.
 Parme, n. *Parma*.
 Parnasse (Le) n. m. *Parnassus*.
 Paros [parôs] n. *Paros*.
 Parthie (La) n. f.,
 Parthyène (La) n. f. *Parthia*.
 Patagonie (La) n. f. *Patagonia*.
 Pathmos [patmôs],
 Patmos [patmôs],
 Palmosa [patmôsa] n. *Patmos*; *Palmosa*.
 Patras [patrâss] n. *Patras*.
 Pausilippe (Le) n. m. *Pausilippo*.
 Pavie, n. *Pavia*.
 Pays-Bas (Les) n. m. *the Netherlands*; *the Low Countries*.
 Pégou, n. *Pegu*.
 Pékin,
 Pé king, n. *Pekin*; *Pe-king*.
 Peloponnèse (Le) n. m. *Peloponnesus*.
 Pennsylvanie (La),
 Pensylvanie [pinsilvani] (La) n. f. *Pennsylvania*.
 Penthèvre [pintèvr] n. *Penthievre*.
 Péonie (La) n. f. *Pæonia*.
 Pergame, n. *Pergamus*.
 Perinthe, n. *Perinthus*.
 Permesse (Le) n. m. *Permessus*.
 Pernambouc [pèrnambouk] n. *Pernambuco*.
 Pérou (Le) n. m. *Peru*.
 Pérouse, n. *Perugia*.
 Perse (La) n. f. *Persia*.
 Perside (La) n. f. *Persis*.
 Persique (Le golfe) n. m. *the Persian Gulf*.
 Pétersbourg [pètérbou] n. *Petersburg*.
 Pharos [farôs] n. *Pharos*.
 Pharsale, n. *Pharsalia*.
 Phase [faz] (Le) n. m. *Phasis*.
 Phénicie (La) n. f. *Phœnicia*.
 Phères, n. *Pheræ*.
 Phigalée, n. *Phigalea*.
 Philadelphie, n. *Philadelphus*.
 Philippines, n. *Philippi*.
 Philippines (Les îles) n. f. *the Philippine Islands*, pl.
 Philippopoli, n. *Philippopoli*.
 Philipsbourg [fipsbou] n. *Philipsburg*.
 Phocée, n. *Phocæa*.
 Phocide (La) n. f. *Phocis*.
 Phrygie (La) n. f. *Phrygia*.
 Phthie [tu] n. *Phthia*.
 Phthiotide [ftioid] (La) n. f. *Phthiotis*.
 Picardie (La) n. f. *Picardy*.
 Piémont (Le) n. m. *Piedmont*.
 Piérie (La) n. f. *Pieria*.
 Pinde (Le) n. m. *Pindus*.
 Pirée (Le) n. m. *Piræus*.
 Pise, n. *Pisa*.
 Pisidie (La) n. f. *Pisidia*.
 Plaisance, n. *Placentia*; *Piacenza*.
 Platée, n. *Platæa*; *Platæa*.
 Podolie (La) n. f. *Podolia*.
 Poitiers [poitiè] n. *Poitiers*.
 Pologne [polonn-y] (La) n. f. *Poland*.
 Poltava, n. *Poltava*; *Pultowa*.
 Polynésie (La) n. f. *Polynesia*.
 Poméranie (La) n. f. *Pomerania*.
 Pomérellie (La) n. f. *Pomerelia*.
 Pompei [ponpèi],
 Pompeii,
 Pompeia, n. *Pompeii*.
 Pondichéry, n. *Pondicherry*.
 Pont (Le) n. m. *Pontus*.
 Pont-Euxin (Le) n. m. *the Euxine*.
 Pontins (Les Marais) n. m. *the Pontine Marshes*, pl.
 Port-Louis,
 Port Nord-Ouest, n. m. *North-West Port*.
 Porto, n. *Porto*; *Oporto*.
 Portugal (Le) n. m. *Portugal*.
 Potidée, n. *Potidæa*.
 Potsdam [potsdam] n. *Potsdam*.
 Pouille [pou-y] (La) n. f. *Apulia*.
 Poyas [po-yass] (Les Monts) n. m. *the Ural*, *Poyas Mountains*, pl.

Préneste, n. *Præneste*.
 Presbourg [prèsbour] n. *Presburg*.
 Princes (Les Iles des) n. f. *Princes' Islands*, pl.
 Propontide (La) n. f. *the Propontis*.
 Provinces-Unies (Les) n. f. *the United-Provinces*, pl.
 Prusse (La) n. f. *Prussia*.
 Ptolémaïs [ptolémaïss] n. *Ptolemais*.
 Pyrénées (Les) n. f. *the Pyrenees*; *the Pyrenean Mountains*, pl.
 Les monts —, *The* =. Les Hautes—, *the Upper* =. Les Basses—, *the Lower* =.

Q

Québec [kébèk] n. *Quebec*.

R

Raguse, n. *Ragusa*.
 Ramoth, n. *Ramath*.
 Rangoun [rangounn] n. *Rangoon*.
 Ratisbonne, n. *Ratisbon*.
 Ravenne, n. *Ravenna*.
 Reims [rîss], n. *Rheims*.
 Rheims [rîss] n. *Rheims*.
 Rhétie (La) n. f. *Rhetia*.
 Rhin (Le) n. m. *the Rhine*.
 Le Bas—, *the Lower* =; le Haut—, *the Upper* =; le Palatinat du —, *the Palatinate of the* =.
 Rhode-Island (L'Etat de) n. m. *the state of Rhode-Island*.
 Rhodes [rodâ] n. *Rhodes*.
 Rhône (Le) n. m. *the Rhone*.
 Riphées (Les Monts) n. m. *the Rhiphean Mountains*, pl.
 Rivière, n. f. *River*.
 La — Blanche, *the White* =; la — Rouge, *the Red* =.
 Rochelle (La) n. f. *Rochelle*.
 Rocheux [rocheû] (Les Monts) n. m. *the Rocky Mountains*, pl.
 Romagne [romann-y'] (La) n. f. *Romagna*.
 Romanie (La) n. f. *Romania*.
 Rome [romm] n. f. *Rome*.
 Romélie (La) n. f. *Romelia*.
 Rosette, n. *Rosetta*.
 Rotterdam [rotèrdamm] n. *Rotterdam*.
 Royaume-Uni (Le) n. m. *the United Kingdom*.
 Rubicon (Le) n. m. *the Rubicon*.
 Russie (La) n. f. *Russia*.
 La — Américaine, = *in America*; la — Blanche, *White* =; la Grande —, *Great* =; la — Noire, *Black* =; la Nouvelle —, *New* =; la Petite —, *Little* =; la — Rouge, *Red* =. la — d'Asie, *Asiatic* =; = *in Asia*; la — d'Europe, *European* =; = *in Europe*.

S

Saba, n. *Sheba*.
 Sabine (La) n. f. *Sabina*.
 Sagonte, n. *Saguntum*; *Saguntus*.
 Saint-Ambroise, n. m. *Saint-Ambrose*.
 Saint-André, n. 1. (of Austria) *Saint-Andree*; 2. (of Scotland) *Saint-Andrew's*.
 Saint-Antoine (Le Cap) n. m. *Saint-Anthony's Nose*.
 Saint-Augustin, n. *Saint-Augustine*.
 Saint-Barthélemy, n. *Saint-Bartholomew*.
 Saint-Christophe, n. *Saint-Christopher*; *Saint-Kitts*.
 Saint-Domingue, n. *Saint-Domingo*.
 Saint-Eustache, n. *Saint-Eustatia*.
 Saint-François, n. *Saint-Francisco*.
 Saint-George (Le canal) n. m. *Saint-George's Channel*.
 Sainte-Hélène, n. *Saint-Helena*.

Saint-Ildefonse, n. *Saint-Ildefonso*.
 Saint-Jacques de Compostelle, n. m. *Saint-Iago de Compostella*.
 Saint-Jean, n. m. *Saint-John*.
 — d'Acre, *Acre*.
 Saint-Laurent, n. m. *Saint-Laurence*; *Saint-Laurence*.
 Sainte-Lucie, n. f. *Saint-Lucia*.
 Saint-Mathieu, n. *Saint-Matthew*.
 Saint-Michel, n. *Saint-Miguel*.
 Saint-Nicolas, n. *Saint-Nicholas*.
 Le Môle —, =; = *Mole*.
 Saint-Paul, n. (of Brazil) *Saint-Paulo*; *San-Paulo*.
 Saint-Petersbourg, n. *Saint-Petersburg*.
 Saint-Polten [sinpoltenn] n. *Saint-Polten*.
 Saint-Sébastien [—bastiën] n. *Saint-Sebastian*.
 Salamangue, n. *Salamanca*.
 Salamine, n. *Salamis*; *Salamins*; *Salamina*.
 Salé, n. m. *Sallee*.
 Vieux —, =.
 Salem [salèm] n. *Salem*.
 Salente, n. *Salentum*.
 Salerne, n. *Salerno*.
 Salone, n. *Salona*.
 Salonique, n. *Salonica*.
 Salop (Le Comté de) n. m. *Shropshire*; *the County of Salop*.
 Salzbourg [salzbou] n. *Salzburg*.
 Samarie, n. f. *Samaria* (city).
 Samarie (La) n. f. *Samaria* (country).
 Samogitie [samojici] (La) n. f. *Samogitia*.
 Samos [samoss] n. *Samos*.
 Samosate, n. *Samosata*.
 Samothrace (La) n. f. *Samothrace*; *Samothracia*.
 Samoyèdes [samoï-yèdd] (Les) n. m. *Samoides*, pl.
 Santander [—dèrr] n. *Santander*; *Saint-Andèr*.
 Santillane [santi-yann] n. *Santillana*.
 Saône [sôn] (La) n. f. *the Saone*.
 Saragosse, n. *Saragossa*.
 Sardaigne (La) n. f. *Sardinia*.
 Sardes (Les Etats) n. m. *the Sardinian States*, pl.
 Sardes, n. *Sardis*.
 Sardique, n. *Sardica*.
 Sarepta, n. *Sarepta*.
 Sarmatie [sarmaci] (La) n. f. *Sarmatia*.
 Saverne (La) n. f. *the Severn*.
 Savoie (La) n. f. *Savoy*.
 Saxe (La) n. f. *Saxony*.
 Scamandre (Le) n. m. *the Scamander*.
 Scandinavie (La) n. f. *Scandinavia*.
 Scanie (La) n. f. *Scania*.
 Schaffhouse, n. *Shaffhausen*.
 Schauenbourg, n. m. *Schaumburg*; *Schaumburg*.
 Schwarzbourg [—bour] n. m. *Schwarzburg*.
 Schwitz, n. *Schwitz*.
 Schwytz, n. *Schwytz*.
 Slavonie (La), n. f. *Sclavonia*.
 Slavonie (La) n. f. *Sclavonia*.
 Scythie (La) n. f. *Scythia*.
 Ségovie, n. *Segovia*.
 Seine [sènn] (La) n. f. *the Seine*.
 La — Inférieure, *the Lower* =.
 Séleucide (La) n. f. *Seleucis*.
 Séleucie, n. *Seleucia*.
 Sellasie, n. *Sellasia*.
 Selymbrie [selinbri] n. *Selymbria*.
 Sénégal (Le) n. m. *the Senegal*.
 Sènegambie [—ganbi] (La) n. f. *Senegambia*.
 Sens [sanss] n. *Sens*.
 Servie (La) n. f. *Servia*.
 Sétuval, n. *Setuval*; *Saint-Ubes*.
 Sevrènes (Les). V. CÉVENNES.
 Severn. V. SAVERNE.
 Séville [sévil] n. *Sevilla*.
 Seychelles [séchiel] (Les îles) n. f. *the Seychelles*, pl.
 Siam [siamm] (Le) n. m. *Siam*.

Sibérie (La) n. f. *Sibery*.
 Sichem [sikèmm] n. *Shechem*.
 Sicile (La) n. f. *Sicily*.
 Siciles (Les Deux-) n. f. *the two Sicilies*, pl.
 Sicyone, n. *Sicyon*.
 Sienn, n. *Sienna*.
 Silésie (La) n. f. *Silesia*.
 Siloé, n. *Siloa*.
 Siloh, n. *Shiloh*.
 Sinai (Le) n. m. *Sinai*.
 Le Mont —, *Mount* =.
 Sincapour, n. *Singapore*.
 Singapour, n. *Sincapoor*; *Singapore*.
 Sind [sindd] (Le), n. m. *Sinde*.
 Sion, n. *Sion*.
 Smyrne, n. *Smyrna*.
 Société (Les Iles de la) n. f. *the Society Islands*, *Isles*, pl.
 Sodome [sodèmm] n. *Sodom*.
 Sogdiane (La) n. f. *Sogdiana*.
 Solfatare (La) n. f. *Solfatara*.
 Solway (Le Golfe de) n. m. *the Solway Frith*.
 Solyme, n. *Solyne*; *Jerusalem*.
 Sonde (L'Archipel de la) n. m. *Sunây*; *the Sunda Isles*, pl.
 Sorlingues (Les Iles) n. f. *the Scilly Isles*, pl.
 Souabe (La) n. f. *Suabia*.
 Sparte, n. *Sparta*.
 Spire, n. *Speyer*; *Spire*.
 Spitzberg (Le) n. m. *Spitzbergen*.
 Stafford (Le Comté de) n. m. *Staffordshire*.
 Stagyre, n. *Stagyræ*.
 Steenkerke, n. *Steenkerk*.
 Steinkerque [stinkerk] n. *Steenkerk*.
 Strasbourg [strasbour] n. *Strasbourg*.
 Stuttgart [stutgîr] n. *Stuttgart*; *Stuttgard*.
 Styrie (La) n. f. *Styria*.
 Suède (La) n. f. *Sweden*.
 La — Propre, = *Proper*.
 Suisse (La) n. f. *Switzerland*.
 Sund [sondd] (Le) n. m. *the Sound*.
 Supérieur (Le Lac) n. m. *Lake Superior*.
 Surate, n. *Surat*; *Soorat*.
 Suse, n. *Susa*.
 Susiane (La) n. f. *Susiana*.
 Sutherland (Le) n. m. *Sutherland*.
 Sybaris [sibariss] n. *Sybaris*.
 Syracuse, n. *Syracuse*.
 Syrie (La) n. f. *Syria*.

T

Tabago, n. *Tobago*.
 Table (La Baie de la) n. f. *Table Bay*.
 Table (Le Mont de la) n. m. *Table Mountain*.
 Tage (Le) n. m. *the Tagus*.
 Tahiti, n. *Tahiti*.
 Taiti, n. *Otaheite*.
 Tamise (La) n. f. *the Thames*.
 Tanger [tanjé] n. *Tangier*.
 Tarente, n. *Taranto*; *Tarentum*.
 Tarragone, n. *Tarragona*.
 Tarse, n. *Tarsus*.
 Tartarie (La), n. f. *Tartary*; *Tatary*.
 Tauride [tòridâ] (La) n. f. *Tauris*.
 Tauris [tòriiss] n. *Tauris*; *Tabriz*.
 Taurus [tòruss] (Le) n. m. *the Taurus*.
 Taxile, n. *Taxila*.
 Tégée, n. *Tegea*.
 Tempé [tiopé] n. *Tempe*.
 Ténare (Le) n. m. *Tenarus*.
 Ten-boktoou, n. *Tombuctoo*; *Ten-boktoou*.
 Ténériffe (L'île) n. f. *Teneriffe*.
 Tennessee (Le) n. m. *Tennessee*.
 Terceire, n. *Terceira*.
 Terracine, n. *Terracina*.
 Terre de Diemen, n. f. *Diemen's*, *Van Diemen's Land*.

Terre de Feu (La) n. f. *Terra del fuego*.
 Terre-Ferme (La) n. f. *Terra-Firma*.
 Terre-Neuve, n. f. *Newfoundland*.
 Terre Sainte (La) *the Holy land*.
 Tésin (Le),
 Tessin (Le) n. m. *Tessin; Tessino; ticino*.
 Texas [tèksass] (Le) n. m. *Texas*.
 Thébaïde (La) n. f. *Thebais*.
 Thèbes, n. *Thebes*.
 Thermopyles (Les) n. f. *Thermopylæ*.
 Thespies, n. *Thespiæ*.
 Thessalie (La) n. f. *Thessaly*.
 Thessalonique, n. *Thessalonica*.
 Thibet, V. *TIBET*.
 Thrace (La) n. f. *Thrace*.
 Thrasymène, n. V. *TRASIMÈNE*.
 Thurgovie (La) n. f. *Thurgovia*.
 Thuringe (La) n. f. *Thuringia*.
 Tibet (Le) n. m. *Thibet*.
 Tibre (Le) n. m. *the Tiber*.
 Tigre (Le) n. m. *the Tigris*.
 Tipperary (Le) n. m. *Tipperary*.
 Tockebourg [tokbour],
 Toggembourg [tokembourg] n. m. *Tog-
embourg*.
 Tolède, n. *Toledo*.
 Tolu, n. *Tolu*.
 Tombouctou [tonbouktou], V. *TEN-
OKTOUC*.
 Tongatabou, n. *Tongataboo*.
 Tonkin (Le),
 Tonking (Le),
 Tonquin (Le) n. m. *Tonquin*.
 Tortose [tortéz] n. *Tortosa*.
 Toscane (La) n. f. *Tuscany*.
 Tous les Saints (La Baie de) n. f. *All-
saints' Bay*.
 Transylvanie (La) n. f. *Transylvania*.
 Trasimène (Le) n. f. *the Trasimenus*.
 Trébie (La) n. f. *the Trebia*.
 Trébizonde, n. *Trebisond*.
 Trente, n. *Trent*.
 Trèves, n. *Treves; Triers*.
 Trévisane (La Marche) n. f. *Tre-
sano*.
 Trévise, n. *Treviso*.
 Trieste, n. *Triest*.

Trincomale,
 Trincomomale,
 Trinquemale, n. *Trincomalee*.
 Trinité (La) n. f. *Trinidad*.
 L'île de la —, =.
 Triphylie (La) n. f. *Triphylia*.
 Tripoli, n. *Tripoli*.
 Troade (La) n. f. *Troas*.
 Troie, n. f. *Troy*.
 Trois Rivières (Les) n. f. *the Three-
Rivers*, pl.
 Troyes [troi] n. *Troyes*.
 Tunis [tuniss] n. *Tunis*.
 Turcomanie (La) n. f. *Turcomania*.
 Turin, n. *Turin*.
 Turques (Les îles) n. f. *Turk's Is-
lands*, pl.
 Turquie (La) n. f. *Turkey*.
 La — d'Asie, *Asiatic* =; = *in Asia*.
 La — d'Europe, *European* =; = *in
Europe*.
 Tyne (La) n. f. *Tyne*.
 Tyr, n. *Tyre*.
 Tyrol (Le) n. m. *Tyrol*.
 Tyrone (Le) n. m. *Tyrone*.

U

Ukraine (L') n. f. *the Ukraine*.
 Urbin, n. *Urbino*.
 Uruguay [urugbè] (L') n. m. *Uruguay*.
 Utique, n. *Utica*.

V

Valachie (La) n. f. *Walachia*.
 Valence, n. *Valencia*.
 Valette (La) n. f. *Valetta*.
 Valteline (La) n. f. *Valtellina*.
 Van Diemen (La Terre de) n. f. *Van
Diemen's land*.
 Varsovie, n. *Warsaw*.
 Vaud [vò] n. m. *Vaud*.
 Vendée [vandé] (La) n. f. *the Vendee*.
 Vénétie [vénei] (La) n. f. *Venetia*.
 Venise, n. *Venice*.
 Venosa,
 Vénouse, n. *Venusia*.

Vermeille [vèrmè-y] (La mer) n. f. *Vermilion sea; the gulf of California*.
 Vérone, n. *Verona*.
 Vésuve (Le) n. m. *Vesuvius*.
 Viborg, n. *Viborg; Viburg*.
 Vicence, n. *Vicenza*.
 Vienne, n. 1. (in Austria) *Vienna*; 2. (in France) *Vienne*.
 Vierges (Les îles) n. f. *the Virgin
Islands*, pl.
 Virginie (La) n. f. *Virginia*.
 Visapour, n. *Visapore*.
 Vistule (La) n. f. *the Vistula*.
 Vitoria, n. *Vitoria*.
 Vosges [vôj] (Les) n. f. *the Vosges*, pl.
 Vulcano,
 Volcano, n. *Volcano*.

W

Westphalie (La) n. f. *Westphalia*.
 Wetteravie [vétéravi] (La) n. f. *Wette-
ravia; Wetterau*.
 Wight [ouait] (L'île de) n. f. *the Isle
of Wight*.
 Wilts (Le Comté de) n. m. *Wiltshire*.
 Wolfenbittel, n. *Wolfenbittel*.
 Wurtemberg [vurtinbèrk] (Le) n. m. *Wurtemberg*.
 Wurtzbourg [vurtsbour] n. *Wurtz-
burg*.

X

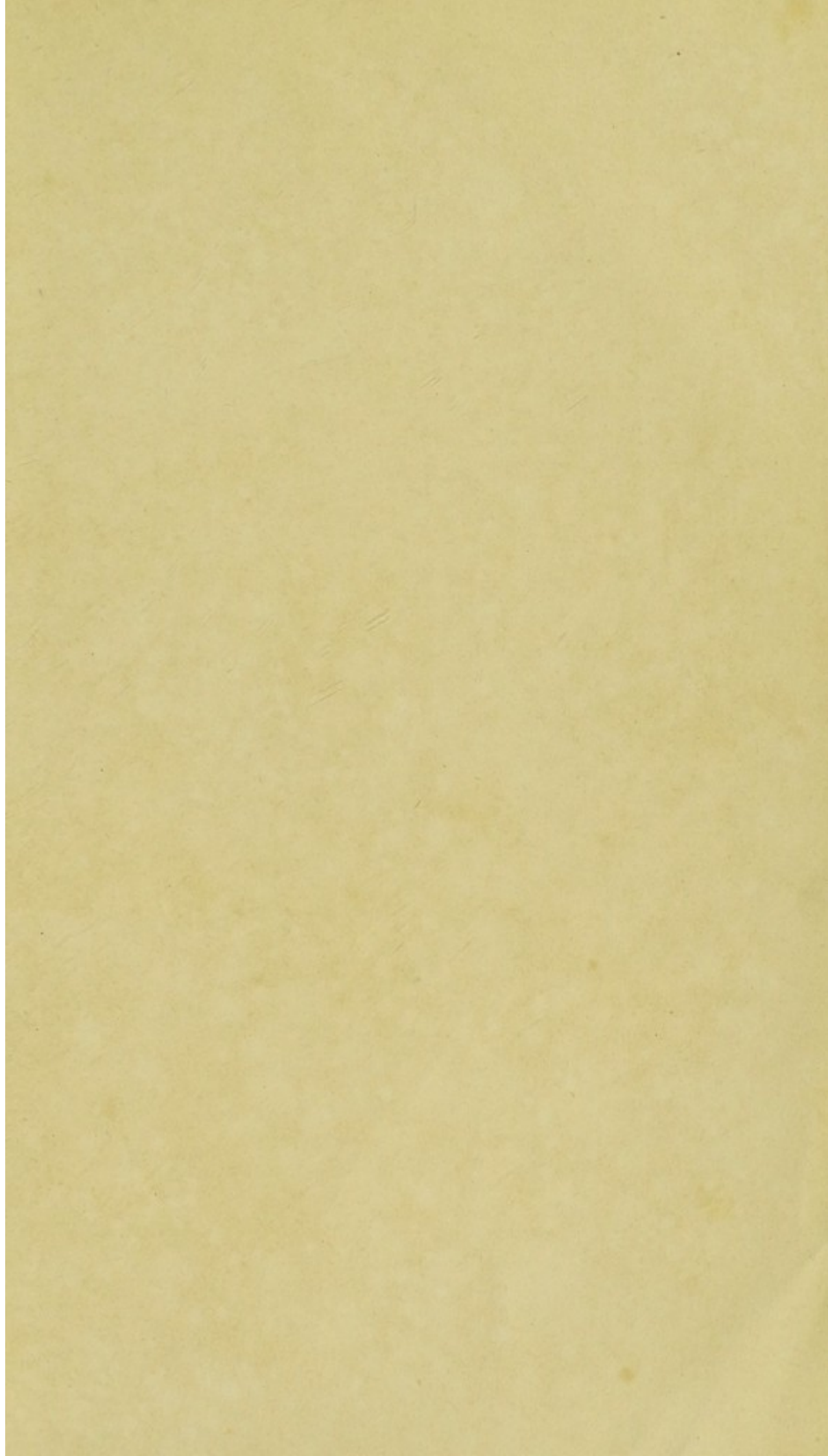
Xanthe (Le) n. m. *the Xanthus*.
 Xerès [kzerèss] n. *Xeres; Xerez; Sherry*.

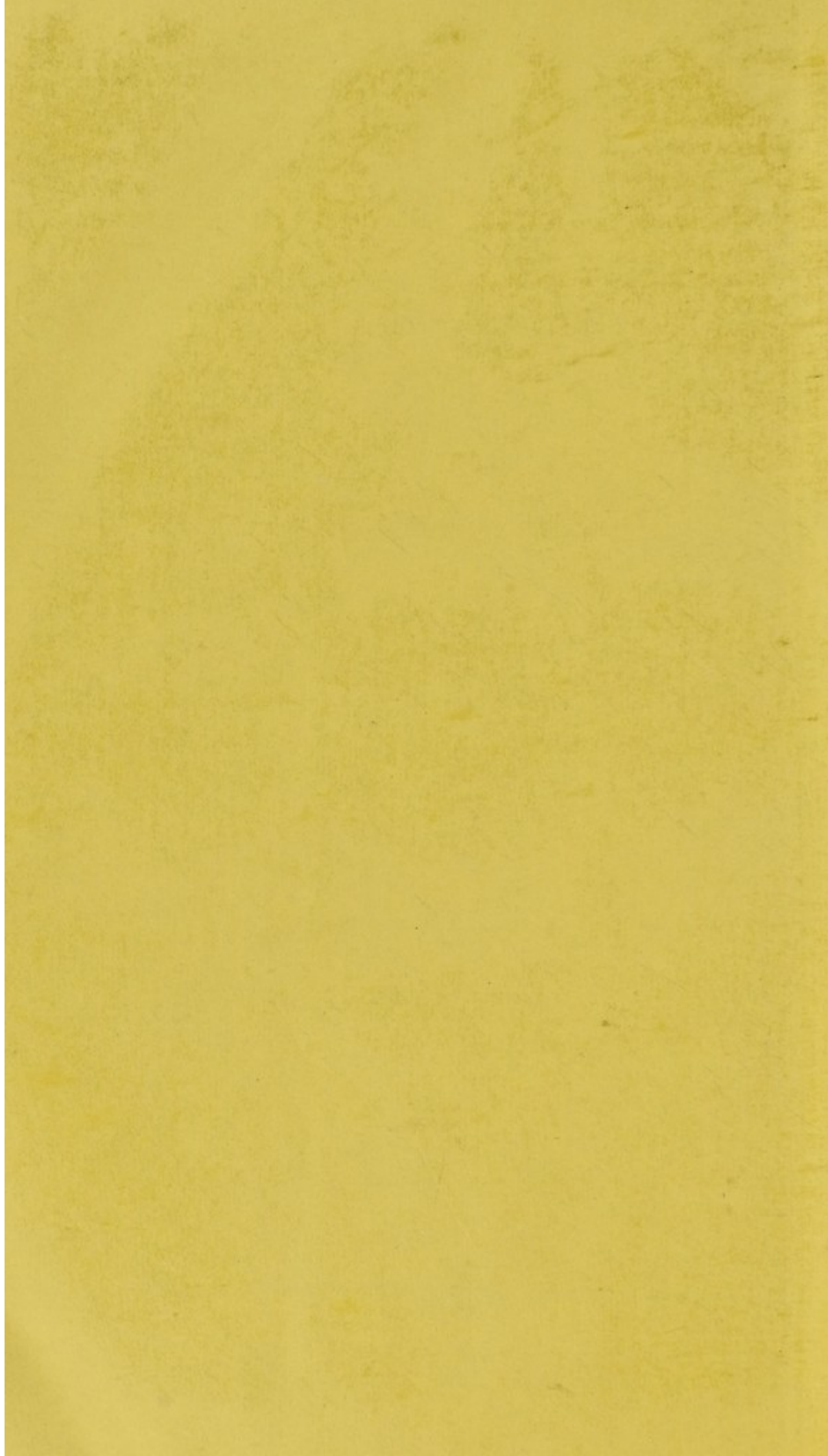
Y

Yémen [yémena] (L') n. m. *Yemen*.
 York (Le Comté d') n. m. *Yorkshire*.

Z

Zélande (La) n. f. *Zealand*.
 La Nouvelle —, *New* =.
 Zurich [zurik] n. *Zurich; Zuric*.





TIGHT

GUTTERS

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