U

U (ū). **1**. The twenty-first letter and fifth vowel of the English alphabet. It is a cursive form of the letter V, with which it was formerly used interchangeably, both letters being used either as vowel or consonant (like I and J: cf. J). As early as the 10th century, however, V came to be used by preference as the capital initial form, and U as the uncial or cursive medial form. The consonantal sound usually occurring initially and the vowel or semivowel sound medially, V gradually became specialized to represent the former and U the latter, but small U and small V were used interchangeably as late as the 15th century. In dictionaries of English U and V were not given separate alphabetical positions until about 1800. The vowel sound of U, in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe, that of long *oo*, as in *tool*, and short *oo*, as in *wood*, but in modern English U has various sounds. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 240. Etymologically U is most closely related to *o*, *y* (vowel), *w*, and *v*; as in t*w*o, d*u*et, d*y*ad, t*w*ice; t*o*p, t*u*ft; s*o*p, s*u*p; a*u*spice, a*v*iary. Cf. V, W, Y.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The twentieth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the twenty-first in a series; twentieth (or twenty-first) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral twenty or twenty-one. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Uranium. **c** *Math.* The versor part of a quaternion; — prefixed; as, *U*q.
3. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **U.**: Various proper names, as Ulysses, Uriah, Ursula; Uhr (G., hour), o'clock; uncle; Unionist; upper. **b** In the form **u.**: und (G., and).

U *or* **u** (ū), *n.*; *pl.* U's or Us (ūz). **1**. The letter U, u, or its sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter U.

U, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **U**; as, **U** bar or **U**-bar, **U** bolt or **U**-bolt, **U** hanger, **U** iron, **U** pin, **U** plate, **U** section, **U** trap, **U** tube, **U** valley, etc.

u'ber-ous (ū'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uber.*] Fruitful; copious.

u-bi'e-ty (ū-bī'ē-tĭ), *n.* [NL. *ubietas*, fr. L. *ubi* where.] Quality or state of being in a place; as: **a** The state of being placed in a definite local relation; position; location. **b** The abstract quality of being in position; whereness. The Schoolmen distinguished: *circumscriptive ubiety*, in which a body occupies space in such a manner that its parts correspond to the parts of the space it occupies; *definitive ubiety*, in which a body occupies space so that the whole of it is in every part of the space occupied, as the soul was supposed to occupy the body; and *repletive ubiety*, in which a body absolutely fills space, as God in his omnipresence, without distinction of part.

U'bi-quist (ū'bĭ-kwĭst) } *n.* [L. *ubique* every-
U-biq'ui-ta'ri-an (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn) } where; cf. F. *ubiquiste*, *ubiquitaire*. See UBIQUITY.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a school of Lutheran divines which held that, as Christ is omnipresent, his body is everywhere, esp. in the Eucharist. — **U-biq'ui-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

u-biq'ui-tous (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* [See UBIQUITY.] Existing or being everywhere at the same time; omnipresent.
Syn. — See OMNIPRESENT.
— **u-biq'ui-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **u-biq'ui-tous-ness**, *n.*

u-biq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ubique* everywhere, fr. *ubi* where, for *cubi*, *quobi* (cf. *alicubi* anywhere), and akin to E. *who*: cf. F. *ubiquité*.] **1**. Presence in more than one place, or in an indefinite number of places, at the same time; omnipresence; as, the *ubiquity* of God.
The arms of Rome . . . were impeded by . . . the wide spaces to be traversed and the *ubiquity* of the enemy. *C. Merivale.*
2. *Theol.* The doctrine, as formulated by Luther, that Christ's glorified body is omnipresent.
3. Situation; locality. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

U'chee (ū'chē), *n.* A member of a tribe of North American Indians belonging to the Creek confederation, but forming a distinct linguistic stock. They are supposed to have been the autochthones of Georgia, absorbed by the encroaching Muskhogean tribes. See CREEK. — **U-che'an** (ū-chē'ăn), *a.*

Uck'e-wal'list (ŭk'ē-wŏl'ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of Anabaptists which originated in 1637. Its tenets were essentially Mennonistic. They held also that Judas and the murderers of Christ were saved. So called from the founder of the sect, Ucke Wallis, a native of Friesland.

ud'der (ŭd'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *uddyr*, AS. *ūder*; akin to D. *uijer*, G. *euter*, OHG. *ūtar*, *ūtiro*, Icel. *jūgr*, Sw. *jufver*, *jur*, Dan. *yver*, L. *uber*, Gr. οὖθαρ, Skr. *ūdhar*. Cf. EXUBERANT.] A mammary gland or milk gland, when large, pendent, and provided with two or more nipples or teats, as in cows.
A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry. *Shak.*

ud'dered (-ẽrd), *a.* Having an udder or udders.

ud'der-less, *a.* Destitute or deprived of an udder; hence, lacking a mother's nourishment; motherless. *Poetic.*

u-dom'e-ter (ū-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *udus* wet, moist + E. *-meter.*] *Meteor.* A rain gauge. — **u'do-met'ric** (ū'dō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **u-dom'e-try** (ū-dŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

u-dom'o-graph (ū-dŏm'ō-graf), *n.* [*udo*meter + *-graph.*] *Meteor.* A self-registering rain gauge.

ugh (ōō; ŭ; ŭk), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disgust, horror, or recoil; — usually accompanied by a shudder.

ug'li-ly (ŭg'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

ug'li-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being ugly. In æsthetics, *ugliness* is the opposite of beauty. The ugly has, however, been conceded to possess æsthetic value by various writers, either as enhancing beauty by contrast or as true to life and so a necessary factor in the presentation of beauty. Cf. GROTESQUE.

ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *a.*; UG'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); UG'LI-EST. [ME. *uglу*, *uglike*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *uggligr* fearful, dreadful; *uggr* fear (akin to *ugga* to fear) + *-ligr* (akin to E. *-ly*, *like*).] **1**. Frightful; terrible; horrible. *Obs.*
2. Offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; of disagreeable or loathsome aspect; unsightly; hideous.
Like the toad, *ugly* and venomous. *Shak.*
3. Hideous or offensive from a moral aspect; repulsive; as, *ugly* crimes; *ugly* habits.
4. Ill-natured; cross-grained; quarrelsome; as, an *ugly* temper; to feel *ugly*. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*
5. Unpleasant; disagreeable; likely to cause trouble or loss; as, an *ugly* rumor; an *ugly* customer. *Colloq.*
6. *Naut.* Threatening; — applied to the weather.

ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* UGLIES (-lĭz). **1**. A shade for the face, projecting from the bonnet, worn about the middle of the 19th century; also, a large sunbonnet. *Colloq.*, *Eng.*
2. An ugly person or animal. *Colloq. or Dial.*

U'go-li'no del'la Ghe'rar-des'ca (ōō'gō-lē'nō dĕl'lä gā'rär-dĕs'kä). A Pisan noble and partisan leader of the 13th century. Having been defeated in a battle with the Ghibellines under Archbishop Ruggieri, he was imprisoned, with two sons and two nephews, in the tower of the Gualandi (afterwards — it was pulled down in 1655 — called the **Tower of Hunger**), and left to starve. Dante has immortalized his name and sufferings, representing him as voraciously devouring the head of Ruggieri in hell, where they are frozen up together in a lake of ice.

U'gri-an (ōō'grĭ-ăn; ū'-), *n.* A member of the eastern division of the Finno-Ugric peoples, which includes the Magyars, Voguls, and Ostyaks. — **U'gri-an**, *a.*

U'gric (-grĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the languages of the Ugrians. See FINNO-UGRIC.

U'gro- (ōō'grō-; ū'grō-). Combining form for *Ugric* or *Ugrian*, as in *Ugro*-Altaic (see URAL-ALTAIC), *Ugro*-Aryan, *Ugro*-Finnic (see FINNO-UGRIC), etc.

uh'lan (ōō'län; ōō-län'; 277), *n.* [G. *uhlan*, *ulan*, Pol. *ulan*, *hulan*, fr. Turk. *oghlān* a youth, lad; of Tatar origin. Cf. ICHOGLAN.] **1**. One of a certain kind of Tatar militia.
2. *Mil.* One of a kind of lancers of Tataric origin, first introduced into European armies in Poland, but especially prominent in the Prussian armies, notably in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. They are armed with lances, pistols, sabers, and, recently, carbines, and are employed chiefly as skirmishers and scouts. Their Oriental dress has been gradually abandoned.

Ui'gur (wē'gŏŏr), *n.* A member of a Turkic people of East Turkestan; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC. The Uigurs formed a powerful nationality in the earlier centuries of the Christian Era, and developed a considerable culture under the joint influences of the Chinese, of Buddhistic missionaries, and of Nestorian Christians, from whom they adopted the Syriac alphabet, spreading it throughout the Mongol empire during the 12th and 13th centuries. Later, with their conversion to Islamism, they adopted the Arabic alphabet, now the chief one in use in the khanates. See HUN. — **Ui-gu'ri-an** (wē-gōō'rĭ-ăn) *a.*

u-in'tah-ite } (ū-ĭn'tȧ-īt), *n.* [From the *Uinta* Mountains,
u-in'ta-ite } Utah.] *Min.* A black lustrous kind of asphalt, occurring on a large scale in Utah; — called also *gilsonite*. It is useful in the arts.

U-in'ta-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Uinta* County, Wyoming + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct Eocene ungulates of the group Amblypoda, closely related to, if distinct from, *Dinoceras* (which see). It is made the type of a family, **U-in'ta-the-ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rī'ĭ-dē). — **u-in'ta-there** (ū-ĭn'tȧ-thēr), *n.*

u-kase' (ū-kās'), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *ukaz*, lit., a command.] **1**. In Russia, a published proclamation or imperial order, having the force of law.
2. Hence, any official decree or proclamation.

-ula. A diminutive suffix. See -ULUS.

ul'cer (ŭl'sẽr), *n.* [F. *ulcère*, L. *ulcus*, gen. *ulceris*, akin to Gr. ἕλκος, Skr. *arças* hemorrhoids.] **1**. *Med.* A solution of continuity occurring upon the surface of the skin or any of the mucous membranes and causing gradual disintegration and necrosis of the tissues; a sore discharging pus. It originates generally in a constitutional disorder. It is distinguished from an *abscess*, which has its beginning, at least, in the depth of the tissues.
2. Fig.: Anything that festers and corrupts like an open sore; a vice in character.

ul'cer-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; UL'CER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); UL'CER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *ulceratus*, p. p. of *ulcerare* to make sore, fr. *ulcus* ulcer.] To affect with or as with an ulcer or ulcers; as, *ulcerated* sore throat; his heart was *ulcerated* by rage.

ul'cer-ate, *v. i.* To undergo ulceration.

ul'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ulceratio*: cf. F. *ulcération.*] *Med.* The process of forming an ulcer, or of becoming ulcerous; state of being ulcerated; also, an ulcer.

ul'cer-a-tive (ŭl'sẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to ulcers.

ul'cered (ŭl'sẽrd), *a.* Ulcerous; ulcerated.

ul'cer-ous (ŭl'sẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ulcerosus*: cf. F. *ulcéreux.*] **1**. Having the nature or character of an ulcer.
2. Affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated.
— **ul'cer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ul'cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

-ule. [L. *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum*: cf. F. *-ule.*] A suffix forming diminutives; as, plum*ule*, spic*ule*, etc. Cf. -ULUS.

u'le-ma' (ōō'lē-mä'), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *'ulamā* the wise or learned men, pl. of *'ālim* wise, learned.] *Mohammedanism.* A college or body composed of the hierarchy (the imams, muftis, and cadis). That of Turkey alone now has political power; its head is the sheik ul Islam.

u-ler'y-the'ma (ū-lẽr'ĭ-thē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὐλή scar + *erythema.*] *Med.* A peculiar skin disease marked by erythema and infiltration of serum with some fibrin, followed by linear atrophy, leaving scars.

U'lex (ū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a kind of shrub.] *Bot.* A genus of European and Asiatic fabaceous spiny shrubs, as common furze, usually destitute of true leaves, having solitary or racemose yellow flowers with a 2-lipped, colored calyx.

U

ua-. For various words beginning *ua-*, see corresponding forms beginning VA-, WA-.
u/a. *Abbr.* Underwriting account (marine insurance).
ua-ka'ri (wä-kä'rē). Var. of OUAKARI.
ua-la' (wä-lä'). [Tag.] There is not; — used to express the nonexistence of anything. *Phil. I.*
‖**u'a ma'u ke e'a o ka a'i-na i ka po'no** (ōō'ä mä'ōō kā ā'ä ō kä ä'ē-nä ē kä pō'nō). The life of the land is established in righteousness; — the motto of Hawaii.
uanwite. † WANWIT.
Ua-ray'cu (wä-rī'kōō), *n.* One of an Amazonian tribe of Indians of western Brazil known for the severity of the initiatory rites for its youth.
Ua'u-pé' (wä'ōō-pā'), *n.* An Indian of a group of agricultural tribes, prob. of Arawakan origin, of southeastern Colombia.
U. B. *Abbr.* Upper Bench.
U bar, *or* **U-bar**, *n.* See U, *a.*
Ub'ben-ite (ŭb'ĕn-īt), **Ub'bon-ite** (ŭb'ŏn-), *n.* = OBBENITE.
ubbly. † OBLEY.
u-be' (ōō-bē'). Var. of UBI.
u-be'i-ty (ū-bē'ĭ-tĭ). Var. of UBIETY.
u'ber-ate (ū'bẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *uberare* to be fruitful.] To make uberous. *Obs.*
u'ber-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖**u-ber'ri-ma fi'des** (ū-bẽr'ĭ-mȧ fī'dēz). [L.] *Law.* The most perfect good faith. Cf. BONA FIDE.
u'ber-ty (ū'bẽr-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ubertas.*] Fruitfulness; plenty. *Obs.*
u-bi' (ōō-bē'), *n.* [Malay.] = UVI YAM. *Phil. I.*
‖**u'bi be'ne, i'bi pa'tri-a.** [L.] Where (one is) well off, there (is) one's country.
u'bi-ca'tion (ū'bĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *ubicatio*, fr. L. *ubi* where.] Whereness. *Rare.* [VEONES.]
U'bi-i (ū'bĭ-ī), *n. pl.* See IST-
‖**u'bi jus, i'bi re-me'di-um.** [L.] *Law.* Where there is a right, there is a remedy.
‖**u'bi jus in-cer'tum, i'bi jus nul'lum.** [L.] *Law.* Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
‖**u'bi lap'sus?** [L.] Where (am I) fallen?
‖**u'bi li-ber'tas, i'bi pa'tri-a.** [L.] Where liberty (is), there (is my) country.
‖**u'bi mel, i'bi a'pes** (ā'pēz). [L.] Where honey (is), there (are) the bees.
u'bi-qua'ri-an (ū'bĭ-kwā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Ubiquitous. *Rare.*
U'bi qua'ri-an, *n.* A Ubiquist.
‖**u-bi'que** (ū-bī'kwē). [L.] Everywhere; anywhere.
u-biq'ui-ous (ū-bĭk'wĭ-ŭs), *a.* Ubiquitous. *Obs.*
ubiquitair, *a.* [Cf. F. *ubiquitaire.*] Ubiquitary. *Obs.*
u-biq'ui-ta'ri-an (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* **1**. Omnipresent. **2**. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* Of or pert. to the Ubiquitarians.
u-biq'ui-ta-ry (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ubique* everywhere. See UBIQUITARIAN.] Ubiquitous. — **u-biq'ui-ta-ri-ness** (-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*
u-biq'ui-ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Rare.* **a** One who exists everywhere. **b** [*cap.*] A Ubiquist.
U-biq'ui-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* Ubiquitarianism. *Rare.* — **U-biq'ui-tist**, *n.* [(mentioned).]
‖**u'bi su'pra.** [L.] Where above
uble. † OBLEY.
U bolt, *or* **U-bolt**, *n.* See U, *a.*
u'bus-sú' (ōō'bōō-sōō'), *n.*, *or* **ubussú palm.** [Tupi *ubu-ussú.*] A Brazilian palm (*Manicaria saccifera*), remarkable in having almost entire leaves.
U. C., *or* **u. c.** *Abbr.* Una corda (It., on one string) (*Music*); University College; Upper Canada; upper case (*Print.*).
U'cal (ū'kăl). *Bib.*
U-cal'e-gon (ū-kăl'ē-gŏn), *n.* [L. *Ucalegon*, Gr. Οὐκαλέγων.] In Trojan legend, one of the ancient counselors who sat with Priam on the wall. Æneas speaks of the flames reaching Ucalegon's house, next to that of Anchises, before he fled from the city. Hence, a next-door neighbor, or a neighbor whose house is on fire. See JAM PROXIMUS ARDET UCALEGON.
uch, uche, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ǣlc*, var. of *ǣlc*. See EACH.] = EACH. *Obs.*
ucha, *a.* [See UCH each; ILKA each.] = ILKA, each. *Obs.*
U-cha'ti-us bronze. U-cha'ti-us met'al (ū-kā'shĭ-ŭs; ōō-kät'sĭ-ōōs). [After Franz, Baron *Uchatius*, Austrian general and inventor.] = STEEL BRONZE.
uche. † OUCH, *n.*
u hon, u hone. *pron.* [See UCH each; ONE.] Each one. *Obs.*
uck'i-a (ŭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *wuqqiah.*] See WEIGHT. [lege. London.]
U. C. L. *Abbr.* University Col-
u'cu-hu'ba fat (ōō'kōō-ōō'bä). [Tupi *ucu-uva*, for *oca-cara*, lit., native fat, house fat.] See OIL, *Table I.*
u'cu-hu'la nut (-ōō'lä). [See UCUHUBA FAT.] The round or oval seed of a South American species of nutmeg (*Myristica surinamensis*). [of HAVE.]
ud (ŭd). Dial. var. of *had*, pret.
'Ud (ŭd), *interj.* 'Od: — chiefly possessive and in composition; as, *'Udsfoot*, *'Udsblood*, etc.
u'dal (ū'dăl; ōō'dăl), *n.* & *a.*, **u'dal-born'**, **u'dal-er**, **u'dal-man**, etc. Vars. of ODAL, etc. *Obs.*, exc. in Shetland and the Orkney Islands, where *udal* designates land held in fee simple without any charter and free of any feudal character.
u-da'lut. Var. of ADAWLUT.
u-da'si (ōō-dä'sē), *n.* [Skr. *udāsī*, fr. *udāsa* indifferent, stoical.] A mendicant Sikh sect. *India.*
ud'der (*dial.* ŭd'ē(r, ōōd'-). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OTHER. [udders full.]
ud'der-ful, *a.* Having the
ude. † ODE, went. [An aludel.]
u-dell' (ū-dĕl'), *n.* [Cf. ALUDEL.]
uder. † UDDER.
uder, uderis. † OTHER, OTHERS.
udimia. † ŒDEMA.
U-dol'pho (ū-dŏl'fō), *n.* In Mrs. Ann Radcliffe's (1764–1823) novel "The Mysteries of Udolpho," a medieval castle in the Apennines, where all sorts of strange horrors, later naturally explained, occur.
U-dol'pho-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
'Uds (ŭdz). See 'UD.
ue-. For various words in *ue-*, see the forms in VE-.
ue'ba (wē'bȧ). Var. of WHIBA.
uede. † FEED. [India Company.]
U. E. I. C. *Abbr.* United East
U'el (ū'ĕl). *Bib.*
U. F. C. *Abbr.* United Free Church (of Scotland).
ufel. † EVIL, *a.* & *n.*
ufenan. † OVENON.
u'fer. Var. of UPHER.
ufere. † OVER.
uffler. † HUFFLER.
ug (*dial.* ŭg, ōōg), **ugge**, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *ugga* to fear. See UGLY.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To shudder. *Obs.* **b** To feel fear, disgust, or nausea. **c** To vomit.
ug, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *uggr* fear.] **a** Fear. *Obs.* **b** Repulsion: nausea; also, anything nauseous. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
uge. † HUGE.
uggeli. † UGLY. [*Obs.*]
ug'ging, *n.* [See UG.] Horror.
ug'gle-some, *a.* [Cf. UGLY; 1st -SOME.] Horrible. *Obs.*
ug'gur oil (ŭg'ŭr). [Hind. *ager*, *agar*, agallochum, fr. Skr. *aguru.*] See OIL, *Table I.*
ugh'ten, *n.* [AS. *ūhta.*] Also **ugh'ten-ing**, *n.* Morning twilight. *Obs.*
ug'li-fy (ŭg'lĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*ugly* + *-fy.*] To make ugly. — **ug'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
uglike. † UGLY.
ug'li-og'ra-phize (ŭg'lĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fīz), *v. i.* To write uncouthly. *Nonce Word.* [*or R.*]
ug'ly, *v. t.* To make ugly. *Obs.*
ug'ri-ness, *n.* [Cf. UGLY, *a.*] Terror; horror. *Obs.*
U'gro-Al-ta'ic (ōō'grō-ăl-tā'ĭk; ū'-), *a.* [See UGRIAN; ALTAIC.] = URAL-ALTAIC.
U'groid (ōō'groid; ū'-), *a.* Like the Ugrians in type or qualities.
ug'some (*dial.* ŭg'sŭm; ōōg'-), *a.* [See UGLY.] Frightful; abhorrent. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* — **ug'some-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **ug'some-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖**u-gua'le** (ōō-gwä'lā), *a.* [It.] Equal. [U, *a.*]
U hanger, *or* **U-hanger**, *n.* See
uhten. † UGHTEN.
uhtentide, *n.* [AS. *ūhtantīd.*] Ughten. *Obs.*
uhtsong, uhtensang, *n.* [AS. *ūhtsang*; *ūht* ughten + *sang* song. Cf. UGHTEN; SONG.] Nocturns or matins. *Obs.*
ui-. For various words in *ui-*, see the forms in VI-, WI-. [low).]
u. i. *Abbr.* Ut infra (L., as be-
uile. † OIL.
Ui'len-spie'gled, *p. a.* Branded as a Tyll Eulenspiegel. *Obs.*
uin. † WIN, WINE.
uinemens. Obs. pl. of OINTMENT.
U-in'ta (ū-ĭn'tȧ), *n.* [Fr. *Uinta* Mountains, Utah.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the nonmarine Eocene of the Cordilleran region.
Ui'ra-co'cha (wē'rä-kō'chä). Var. of VIRACOCHA.
U iron, *or* **U-iron**, *n.* See U, *a.*
‖**uit'land'er** (oit'lȧn'dẽr; ŭt'-), *n.* [D. Cf. OUTLANDER.] A foreigner; outlander. *So. Africa.*
uit-span' (oit-spȧn'; -spăn'; ŭt-), *v. t.* & *i.* [See OUTSPAN.] To outspan. *South Africa.*
U. J. D. *Abbr.* Utriusque Juris Doctor (L., Doctor of Both Laws, i. e., of the Canon and the Civil Law).
u'ji (ōō'jĭ), *n.* [Jap., maggot.] A silkworm disease in Japan due to the parasitic larva of a tachina fly, the **uji fly** (*Ugimyia sericaria*).
U. K. *Abbr.* United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Ireland).
U. K. A. *Abbr.* Ulster King-of-Arms, United Kingdom Alliance.
uke (ūk). Scot. var. of WEEK.
U'khat (ōō'kät), *n.* [Assyrian *ukhātu*, lit., a wailing woman.] See EABANI.
Uk'naz (ŭk'năz). *Bib.*
U-krain'i-an (ū-krān'ĭ-ăn), *n.* Of or pert. to the Ukraine. — *n.* An inhabitant of the Ukraine.
u'ku (ōō'kōō). *n.* A food fish (*Aprion virescens*) of Hawaii.
ul-. For various words beginning *ul-*, see corresponding forms beginning FL-.
u-læ'mor-rha'gi-a (ū-lē'mŏ-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* Hemorrhage from the gums.
U'lai (ū'lī; ū'lā-ī). *Bib.*
U'lam (ū'lăm). *Bib.* [ULEMA.]
u'la-ma' (ōō'lȧ-mä'). Var. of
u-lan'. Var. of UHLAN.
u'a-tro'phi-a (ū'lȧ-trō'fĭ-ȧ), **u-lat'ro-phy** (ū-lăt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [NL. *ulatrophia*; Gr. οὖλον gum + ἀτροφία atrophy.] *Med.* Atrophy of the gums.
ul'cer. *v. i.* & *t.* To ulcerate. *R.*
ul'cer-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l). *a.* See -ABLE.
ulche, *a.* [Cf. UCH.] Each. *Obs.*
ul'chen (ŭl'chĕn), *n.* The eulachan.
ul'cus-cle (ŭl'kŭs-'l), **ul-cus'cule** (ŭl-kŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *ulcusculum*, dim. of *ulcus*. See ULCER.] A little ulcer. *Rare.*
‖**ul'cus tan'ge-re.** [L.] To touch a sore spot.
Terence (*Phormio*. IV. iv. 9).
ulde. † ELD, *n.*
uldre. † ELDER, older.
ule. † OWL.
u'le (ōō'lā), *n.*, *or* **ule tree.** [Sp. *ule*, fr. a native American name, *ulé* in Bolivia.] The Central American rubber tree.
U'len-spie'gel (ōō'lĕn-shpē'gĕl), *n.* [G.] = EULENSPIEGEL.
u-let'ic (ū-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. οὖλον a gum.] Of or pert. to the gums.
u-lex'ine (ū-lĕk'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [See ULEX.] *Chem.* Cytisine, which occurs in common furze (*Ulex europæus*).
u'lex-ite (ū'lĕk-sīt; ū-lĕk'sīt), *n.* [After a Ger. chemist.] *Min.*

ul'lage (ŭl'ăj), *n.* [OF. *eullage, ouillage* (or the kindred modern Pr. *ulhage, oulhage*), the filling up of a cask, fr. *ouillier, oillier, euillier, aouillier*, to fill a wine cask; properly, to fill up to (OF. *a*, L. *ad*) the bunghole, lit., eye, F. *œil* eye, opening, fr. L. *oculus* eye. Cf. EYE.] **1.** *Com.* The amount which a vessel of liquor, as a cask, lacks of being full; wantage; deficiency.
2. Liquor dregs or lees, stored until drinkable. *Dial. Eng.*

Ul-ma'ce-æ (ŭl-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ULMUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs, the elm family (order Urticales), distinguished by the alternate stipulate leaves and small apetalous perfect or unisexual flowers. There are about 13 genera (as *Ulmus, Celtis, Trema*, and *Planera*), and 140 species. — **ul-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ul'mus (ŭl'mŭs), *n.* [L., an elm.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the elms, typifying the family Ulmaceæ, of wide distribution in temperate regions. They have serrate leaves and often drooping branches; the fascicled perfect flowers unfold before the leaves and are succeeded by orbicular samaras. Most species are valuable ornamental trees. See ELM.

ul'na (ŭl'nȧ), *n.* [L., the elbow. See ELL.] **1.** An ell.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The postaxial or inner one of the two bones of the forearm or like part of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes. In man, the ulna and the humerus form the elbow joint, the ulna articulating with the humerus by a deep cavity, the **greater sigmoid cavity**, and with the side of the head of the other bone of the forearm (the *radius*) by a laterally placed articular surface (the **lesser sigmoid cavity**). The ulna extends beyond the elbow joint, forming a large process (**olecranon process**). In front of the elbow joint is the much smaller **coronoid process**. The distal and smaller end is called the *head*. The ulna serves as a pivot in rotation of the hand. In many animals the ulna is fused with the radius, and is then often much reduced. **b** The hypercoracoid bone of a fish. *Owen.*

ul'nar (ŭl'när), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the ulna; on the same side of the forearm as the ulna.
ulnar artery, the larger of the two terminal branches of the brachial artery. It runs along the ulnar side of the forearm, giving off the anterior and posterior **ulnar recurrent arteries** (small branches to structures of the upper forearm and elbow region) near its origin. — **u. nerve**, *Anat.*, a large nerve arising from the inner part of the brachial plexus and passing down the inner side of the arm and forearm, resting upon the internal condyle of the humerus at the elbow. — **u. vein**, *Anat.*, any of several veins of the forearm. The *anterior* and *posterior ulnar veins* run up the anterior and posterior aspects respectively of the inner side of the forearm and open into the median basilic vein (either separately, or after uniting to form a short single trunk, the *common ulnar vein*), forming with it the basilic vein.

ul-na're (ŭl-nā'rē; 115), *n.; pl.* ULNARIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [NL. See ULNA.] *Zoöl.* The third (counting from the radial side) carpal bone or element of the proximal row; — in *Human Anat.* termed the *cuneiform*. The so-called *ulnare*, or **ulnar carpal**, of birds probably represents both ulnare and centrale.

ul'no- (ŭl'nō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the ulna.*

U'lo-thrix (ū'lō-thrĭ'ks), *n.* [NL. See ULOTRICHI.] *Bot.* A genus of green algæ typifying the family Ulotrichaceæ. The species are common in ponds, etc.; they consist of simple filaments with band-shaped chromatophores.

U-lot'ri-cha'les (ū-lŏt'rĭ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of green algæ (class Chlorophyceæ), including the so-called confervoid algæ and the sea lettuces. They have a multicellular thallus, consisting usually of simple or branched filaments. Asexual reproduction is effected by zoöspores and sexual by fusion of planogametes or of differentiated egg and sperm cells. They grow in fresh or salt water. There are four families, including the Ulotrichaceæ (the type) and the Ulvaceæ.

U-lot'ri-chi (ū-lŏt'rĭ-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐλόθριξ, οὐλότριχος, woolly-haired; οὖλος woolly + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Anthropol.* The races having woolly or crispy hair. See HAIR, 2. — **u-lot'ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

ul'ster (ŭl'stĕr), *n.* **1.** A long, loose overcoat, worn by both sexes, orig. made of frieze from Ulster, Ireland.
2. [*cap.*] *Her.* Short for ULSTER KING-OF-ARMS.

ul-te'ri-or (ŭl-tē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* [L., comp. of *ultra, ultro*, beyond, on the other side, properly cases of an old adjective, formed with a comparative suffix, akin to OL. *uls* beyond, L. *olim* formerly, hereafter, orig., at that time, OL. *olle, ollus*, that (cf. L. *ille*). Cf. OUTRAGE.] **1.** Situated beyond, or on the farther side; thither; — correl. of *hither*.
2. Further; remoter; more distant; succeeding; as, *ulterior* demands or propositions; *ulterior* views.

ul-te'ri-or, *n.* The ulterior side or part. *Rare. Coleridge.*

‖ **ul'ti-ma** (ŭl'tĭ-mȧ), *a.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] Most remote; farthest; final; last.
ul'ti-ma ra'ti-o (rā'shĭ-ō) [L.], the last or final argument; the last resort, as force; — often with modifying words, as: **ul'ti-ma ra'ti-o re'gum** (rē'gŭm) (of kings), i. e., use of military weapons; force; war; **u. r. re'rum** (rē'rŭm) (of things); **u. r. po'pu-li** (pŏp'ū-lī) (of the people or commonalty), i. e., forcible resistance. **Ultima ratio regum** was made by Louis XIV. an inscription on French cannon.

ul'ti-ma (ŭl'tĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] *Gram. & Pros.* The last syllable of a word.

ul'ti-mate (-măt), *a.* [LL. *ultimatus* last, extreme, fr. L. *ultimare* to come to an end, fr. *ultimus* the farthest, last, superl. from the same source as *ulterior*. See ULTERIOR; cf. ULTIMATUM.] **1.** Farthest; most remote in space or time; extreme; last; final; as, man's *ultimate* destiny.
Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*
2. Last in a train of progression or consequences; tended toward by all that precedes; arrived at as the last result.
Those *ultimate* truths and those universal laws of thought which we cannot rationally contradict. *Coleridge.*
3. Incapable of further analysis, division, or separation; elemental; as, an *ultimate* particle or constituent.
4. *Mech.* Maximum; as, *ultimate* strain, strength, etc., or that at the instant of breaking or rupture.
ultimate analysis. *Chem.* See ANALYSIS, 2 b. — **u. belief**, a first principle incapable of proof; an intuitive truth; an intuition. *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **u. ratio**, *Math.*, the limiting value of a ratio, or that value toward which a ratio tends, and which it does not permanently finitely pass.
Syn. — Final, conclusive. See LAST.

ul'ti-mate (-măt), *v. t. & i.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). To bring or come to an end or issue; to eventuate; end. *Rare.*

ul'ti-mate-ly (-măt-lĭ), *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.

ul'ti-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* State of being ultimate, or that which is ultimate; ultimatum. *Rare.*

ul'ti-ma'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tȧ). [NL. See ULTIMATE.] A final proposition, concession, or condition; esp., the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered by either of the parties in a diplomatic negotiation; the best terms that a negotiator will offer, the rejection of which usually ends negotiations.

‖ **ul'ti-mo** (ŭl'tĭ-mō), *adv.* [L. *ultimo* (*mense*) in the last month.] In the month preceding the present; — usually abbreviated to *ult.* Cf. INSTANT, *a.*, 2; PROXIMO.

ul'ti-mo-gen'i-ture (ŭl'tĭ-mō-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *ultimus* last + *genitura* a begetting.] *Law.* A system of inheritance by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate, as borough-English in England; — opposed to *primogeniture*. — **ul'ti-mo-gen'i-ta-ry** (-tā-rĭ), *a.*

ul'tra (ŭl'trȧ), *a.* [L. *ultra*, adv. & prep., beyond, on the other side. See ULTERIOR.] Going beyond others, or beyond due limit; extreme; fanatical; uncompromising; as, an *ultra* reformer; *ultra* measures.

ul'tra, *n.* An ultraist; extremist; radical.

ul'tra- (ŭl'trȧ-). [See ULTRA, *a.*] A prefix signifying: **a** *Beyond, on the other side;* as in *ultra*marine, *ultra*montane, *ultra*mundane, *ultra*tropical. **b** *Excessively, exceedingly, beyond what is common, ordinary, natural, right, proper*, or the like; as in *ultra*conservative, *ultra*democratic, *ultra*despotic, *ultra*liberal.
☞ The reference "See ULTRA-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *ultra-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

ul'tra-a-tom'ic, *a. Chem.* Desig., or pert. to, particles smaller than atoms. See ELECTRON, 2.

ul'tra-bas'ic (-bās'ĭk), *a. Petrog.* Extremely basic; — applied to certain igneous rocks, as limburgite, which are very low in silica and rich in ferromagnesian minerals.

ul'tra-cen'te-na'ri-an (-sĕn'tē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A person more than a hundred years old. — **ul'tra-cen'te-na'ri-an-ism** (-Īz'm), *n.*

ul'tra-gas'e-ous (-găs'ē-ŭs; *cf.* GASEOUS), *a. Physics.* Having the properties exhibited by gases under very low pressures (one millionth of an atmosphere or less). Matter under this condition (which has been termed the **fourth state of matter**) is sometimes called *radiant matter*. See under RADIANT.

ul'tra-ism (ŭl'trȧ-Īz'm), *n.* [See ULTRA-.] The principles of those who advocate extreme measures, as radicalism.

ul'tra-ist, *n.* An extremist; radical; ultra.

ul'tra-le-gal'i-ty (-lē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A condition of extreme legality, or regulation of rights by laws. *Maine.*

ul'tra-ma-rine' (-mȧ-rēn'), *a.* Beyond the sea.

ul'tra-ma-rine', *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ultramarino.* So called because the lapis lazuli was originally brought from beyond the sea, from Asia.] **a** A costly pure blue pigment, prepared by powdering lapis lazuli. **b** An artificial pigment resembling the above in composition and color, but having commonly a tinge of violet. It is prepared, by one method, from kaolin, silica, soda, sulphur, and charcoal by fusion, roasting, and powdering. It is inexpensive and is used in painting, calico printing, bluing, etc. Called also *new blue, French blue, Gmelin's blue*, etc. **c** Any of several pigments, most of which are produced by modifications of the above process; as, green *ultramarine*, purple *ultramarine*.

ultramarine ash *or* **ashes.** *Paint.* A delicate gray or bluish gray pigment got as a residuum from lapis lazuli after the extraction of ultramarine. The old masters used it as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies.

ultramarine blue. The color of ultramarine: also, the pigment itself.

ul'tra-mi'cro-scope (ŭl'trȧ-mī'krō-skōp), *n. Optics.* An apparatus for rendering visible, by reflected light, particles too small to be perceived by the ordinary microscope. It consists of an arc light and lenses for throwing a concentrated pencil of light upon the solid or liquid to be examined, and a compound microscope for viewing it. The limit of visibility by ordinary microscopic methods is equal to half a wave length of light, or about 0.2 μ (0.0002 mm.), since the light waves bend around a particle of smaller diameter and reunite after passing it. By reflected light much smaller particles, as those of gold in ruby glass, show as points of light in a dark field.

ul'tra-mi'cro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Too small to be
ul'tra-mi'cro-scop'ic-al (-ĭ-kăl) } seen with a microscope.
2. Of or pertaining to an ultramicroscope.

ul'tra-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [LL. *ultramontanus;* L. *ultra* beyond + *montanus* belonging to a mountain, from *mons, montis*, mountain: cf. F. *ultramontain*, It. *ultramontano*. See ULTRA-; MOUNTAIN.] Beyond the mountains; esp., beyond the Alps. Specif.: **a** Orig., beyond the Alps from Italy, i. e., north of them; of or pert. to the countries north of the Alps; tramontane. **b** With reference to the countries north of the Alps, situated south of the Alps; Italian; hence, of or pert. to the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church; esp., of or pert. to ultramontanism or ultramontanes; supporting ultramontanism. See ULTRAMONTANE, *n.*, 2, ULTRAMONTANISM.

ul'tra-mon'tane, *n.* **1.** One who lives beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps; a foreigner.
2. Specif.: **a** Formerly, one who lived north of the Alps; hence, one who maintained the rights of the northern churches, such as the Gallican, against the papal supremacy; one opposed to papal supremacy. **b** One who lives south of the Alps; hence, one identified with the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church, which favored papal supremacy; now, one who maintains such supremacy. See ULTRAMONTANISM.

ul'tra-mon'ta-nism (-tȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *ultramontanisme.*] The principles of the ultramontanes, or those in the Roman Catholic Church who favor the Pope's supremacy, in opposition to those favoring national churches. Cf. GALLICANISM. The Vatican Council of 1869–70 virtually made to be dogmas of the Church the principles of ultramontanism, according to which the Pope is superior to, and independent of the decrees of, general councils, and is the source of all jurisdiction. — **ul'tra-mon'ta-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

ul'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *ultramundanus.* See ULTRA-; MUNDANE.] Being beyond the world, or **beyond** the limits of our system.

ul'tra-trop'i-cal (-trŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Beyond the tropics; **extra**tropical; also, having or designating an excessively **trop**ical temperature; warmer than the tropics.

ul'tra-vi'o-let (-vī'ō-lĕt), *a. Physics.* Outside the **visi**ble spectrum at its violet end; — said of rays more refrangible than the extreme violet rays. See SPECTRUM, 2.

‖ **ul'tra vi'res** (vī'rēz). [Law Latin, fr. L. *ultra* beyond + *vires*, pl. of *vis* strength.] Beyond power; transcending authority; esp., beyond or exceeding legal power or authority; — used often in relation to acts by corporations in excess of their chartered or statutory rights, or in a more extended sense of the acts of the directors or other agents of the corporation in excess of their powers as such. An act ultra vires in the first sense is void even if unanimously agreed to by all the corporators; an act ultra vires in the second sense does not bind the dissenting members, but may be ratified by them.
The doctrine of *ultra vires*, when invoked for or against a corporation, should not be allowed to prevail, where it would defeat the ends of justice or work a legal wrong. 96 *U. S.* 258.

ul'tra-zo-di'a-cal (-zō-dī'ȧ-kăl), *a. Astron.* Outside the zodiac; having a path not confined to the zodiac proper, as Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and many other asteroids.

ul'u-lant (ŭl'ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *ululans*, p. pr.] Howling; wailing.

ul'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; UL'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); UL'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *ululatus*, p. p. of *ululare* to howl, howl forth, shriek.] To howl, as a dog or a wolf; to wail; as, *ululating* jackals; also, to hoot, as an owl.

A hydrous borate of sodium and calcium, in white rounded crystalline masses. H., 1. Sp. gr., 1.65. [LAGONE. *Ir.*]

ul'i-can (ŭl'ĭ-kăn). Var. of ULI-.

u-lig'i nose (ū-lĭj'ĭ-nōs), **u-lig'i-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, fr. *uligo, -inis*, moisture, akin to *urere* to be moist, *udus* wet.] Muddy; oozy; swampy; also, growing in muddy places.

u'li-kan, u'li-kon (ū'lĭ-kăn; -kŏn), *n.* The culachan.

u-li'tis (ū-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖλον gum + -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the gums.

ulke. + ILK. [WILL, *n.*

ull (ŭl). Dial. Eng. var. of

Ull (ōōl), **Ullr** (ōōl'ər), *n.* [Icel. *Ullr.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the Æsir, worshiped chiefly in Sweden, a stepson of Thor, skillful with the bow and ski.

Ul'la (ŭl'ȧ). *Bib.*

ul'laged (ŭl'ăjd), *a.* Stored or bottled as ullage. *Dial. Eng.*

ul'la-gone' (ŭl'ȧ-gōn'), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *uailleaghadh* a wailing.] A cry of sorrow; a dirge. *Ir.* — *v. i.* To wail; lament. *Ir.*

ul'la lul'la (ŭl'ȧ-lŭl'ȧ); *interj.* [Cf. Ir. *uaill* a wailing.] A dirge, or lament for the dead. *Ir.*

ul'let (ōōl'ĕt). Dial. Eng. var. of HOWLET.

ul'ling (ŭl'ĭng), *n.* Act of fitting the ullage of a vessel.

ull'mann-ite (ŭl'mȧn-īt), *n.* [After J. C. *Ullmann* (1771–1821), German chemist.] *Min.* Nickel sulphantimonide, NiSbS, usually containing a little arsenic, and massive, with steel-gray color and metallic luster.

Ullr. Var. of ULL.

ul-lu'co (ŭ-lū'kō), *n.* [Quichua *ullucu.*] = MELLUCO.

ulm, *n.* [L. *ulmus.*] = ELM. *Obs.*

Ul-ma'ri-a (ŭl-mā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. medieval name of the goatsbeard, and this named from the resemblance in form of its leaves to elm leaves. See ULMUS.] Syn. of FILIPENDULA.

ul'mate (ŭl'măt), *n. Chem.* A salt of ulmic acid.

ul'mic (ŭl'mĭk), **ul'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*, **ul'min** (ŭl'mĭn), *n.* [L. *ulmus* an elm.] See HUMUS.

ul'mo (ŭl'mō), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Sp. *olmo* elm, L. *ulmus.*] The muermo.

ul'nage (ŭl'năj), **ul'nag-er** (-năj-ĕr). + ALNAGE, ALNAGER.

ul'nar, *n. Zoöl.* = ULNARE.

ul'no-car'pal (ŭl'nō-kär'păl), *a.* Pert. to the ulna and carpus.

ul'no-ra'di-al (-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to the ulna and radius.

U'lo-bor'i-dæ (ū'lō-bŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Ulloborus*, genus name, fr. Gr. οὐλοβόρος with deadly bite.] *Zoöl.* A family of spiders having a cribellum and calamistrum and spinning a regular web. The triangle spider (*Hyptiotes cavatus*) is an example. The type genus is **U-lob'o-rus** (ū-lŏb'ō-rŭs). — **u-lob'o-rid** (-rĭd), *a. & n.*

u'lo-car'ci-no'ma (ū'lō-kär'sĭ-nō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖλον gum + *carcinoma.*] *Med.* Carcinoma of the gums.

u-lock'. + OOLAK.

u'loid (ū'loid), *a.* [Gr. οὐλή scar + *-oid.*] *Med.* Scarlike.

U'lo-na'ta (ū'lō-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of insects nearly equivalent to Orthoptera.

U'lo-pho-ci'næ (-fō-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr. οὖλος woolly, curly, twisted, and φώκη seal.] *Zoöl.* The fur seals.

u'lor-rha'gi-a (ū'lō-rā'jĭ-ȧ), **u-lor'rha-gy** (ū-lŏr'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [NL. *ulorrhagia*, fr. Gr. οὖλον gum + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the gums.

u'lor-rhe'a, u'lor-rhœ'a (ū'lō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖλον gum + *-rhea.*] Bleeding from the gums.

U-lot'ri-cha'ce-æ (ū-lŏt'rĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ULOTRICHALES. — **u-lot'ri-cha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

u-lot'ri-chan (ū-lŏt'rĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Ulotrichi. — *n.* One of the Ulotrichi.

U-lot'ri-ches (-kēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See ULOTRICHI.] See HAIR, 2.

Ul'ri-ca (ŭl'rĭ-kȧ), *n.* [Fem. in L. form of G. *Ulrich* (cf. Sw. *Ulrik*), OHG. also *Volrîch, Vodalrîch;* OHG. *wodîl, wodal*, inheritance, home (akin to AS. *ēðel*, and *æðelo* nobility, noble family) + *rîhhi* rich, powerful, G. *reich.*] **1.** Lit., rich: — fem. prop. name. F. *Ulrique* (ül'rēk'); It. *Ulrica* (ōōl-rē'kä); G. *Ulrike* (ōōl-rē'kĕ).
2. A hideous old sibyl in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." She is the daughter of a Saxon thane and had been the victim of Front de Bœuf's father.

Ul'ster cus'tom (ŭl'stĕr), **Ulster tenant right.** [From *Ulster*, Ireland.] See TENANT RIGHT.

ul'stered (ŭl'stĕrd), *a.* Wearing an ulster.

Ul-ste'ri-an (ŭl-stē'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* [From *Ulster* County, New York.] *Geol.* Designating a division of the American Middle Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

ul'ster-ing (ŭl'stĕr-ĭng), *n.* Cloth for making ulsters. *Cent.*

Ulster King-of-Arms. *Her.* See KING-OF-ARMS.

ult. *Abbr.* Ultimately; ultimo.

ul-te'ri-or-ly, *adv.* of ULTERIOR.

ul'ti-ma'ta (ŭl'tĭ-mā'tȧ), *n., pl.* of ULTIMATUM.

ul'ti-mate-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

ul'ti-ma Thu'le (ŭl'tĭ-mȧ thū'lē). [L.] See THULE.

ul'time (ŭl'tĭm), *a.* [OF., or L. *ultimus.*] [Ultimate. *Obs.* — **ul-tim'i-ty** (ŭl-tĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *ultimitas.*] *Obs.*

‖ **ul'ti-mum va'le.** [L.] A last farewell; a final parting.

‖ **ul'ti-mus he'res** *or* **hæ'res.** [L.] *Law.* The last heir; — in feudal law often applied to the lord, as the king, taking property when other capable heirs fail. [last of kings.]

‖ **ul'ti-mus re'gum.** [L.] The

‖ **ul'ti-mus Ro'ma-no'rum.** [L.] The last of the Romans.

ul'tion (ŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ultio*: cf. OF. *ulcion.*] Vengeance; revenge. *Obs.*

ult. præec. *Abbr.* Ultimo præscriptus (L., the last ordered).

ul'tra-ag-nos'tic, *a.*, **ul'tra-trach'y-ce-phal'ic,** *a.*, **ul'tra-brach'y-ceph'a-ly,** *n.*, **ul'tra-clas'si-cal,** *a.*, **ul'tra-con-serv'a-tism,** *n.*, **ul'tra-con-serv'a-tive,** *a.*, **ul'tra-cos'mo-pol'i-tan,** *a.* See ULTRA-b.

ul'tra-crit'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Exceedingly or excessively critical.
2. *Math.* Invariant: — of algebraic forms and functions.

ul'tra-dem'o-crat'ic, *a.*, **ul'tra-des-pot'ic,** *a.*, **ul'tra-dol'i-choce-phal'ic,** *a.*, **ul'tra-dol'i-choceph'a-ly,** *n.* See ULTRA-b.

ul'tra-el-lip'tic, *a.* Hyperelliptic.

ul'tra-e'qui-noc'tial, *n.* A dweller beyond the equator. *Obs.*

ul'tra-fash'ion-a-ble, *a.*, **ul'tra-fas-tid'i-ous,** *a.*, **ul'tra-fed'er-al-ist,** *n.* See ULTRA-b.

ul'tra-Gan-get'ic (ŭl'trȧ-gă n-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* Beyond (east of) the river Ganges. See ULTRA-a.

ul'trage (ŭl'trăj), *n.* Outrage. *Obs.*

ul'tra-in'tel-lec'tu-al, *a.*, **ul'tra-lib'er-al,** *a.* See ULTRA-b.

‖ **ul'tra lĭ'ci-tum** (lĭs'ĭ-tŭm). [L.] Beyond what is allowable or lawful.

ultramarine green. Green ultramarine.

ultramarine yellow. Lemon yellow. See BARIUM CHROMATE.

ul'tra-ma-ter'nal, *a.* See ULTRA-b.

ul'tra-Nep-tu'ni-an, *a.* *n.* Beyond Neptune. See ULTRA-a.

ul'tra-nom'i nal-is'tic, *a.*, **ul'tra-par'ti-san,** *a.* See ULTRA-b.

ul'tra-paul'ine, ul'tra-Paul'ine, *a.* See ULTRA-a.

ul'tra-phys'i-cal, *a.*, **ul'tra-pos'i-tiv-is'tic,** *a.*, **ul'tra-pre-ci'sion** (-prĭ-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.*, **ul'tra-prot'es-tant,** *a. & n.*, **ul'tra-prot'es-tant-ism,** *n.*, **ul'tra-pur'ist** (-pūr'ĭst), *n.*, **ul'tra-rad'i-cal,** *a.* See ULTRA-b.

ul'tra-red', *a.* Infra-red.

ul'tra-re-fined', *a.*, **ul'tra-re-li'gious** (-rĭ-lĭj'ŭs), *a.*, **ul'tra-ro-man'ti-cist,** *n.*, **ul'tra-sci'en-tif'ic,** *a.*, **ul'tra-sen'su-al,** *a.*, **ul'tra-sen'ti-men'tal,** *a.*, **ul'tra-spir'it-u-al,** *a.*, **ul tra-spir'it-u-al-ism,** *n.* See ULTRA-b.

ul'tra-stel'lar (-stĕl'ȧr), *a.* Being or reaching beyond the stars.

ul'tra-the'o-log'i-cal, *a.* See ULTRA-b.

‖ **ul'tra va-lo'rem** (ŭl'trȧ vȧ-lō'rĕm). [L.] *Law.* Beyond the value.

ul'tra-vir'tu-ous, *a.* Excessively virtuous; — sometimes with implication of hypocrisy.

ultrice, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *ultrix*, fem. of *ultor.*] A female avenger. *Obs.*

ul-tro'ne-ous (ŭl-trō'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ultroneus.*] Spontaneous; voluntary. — **ul-tro'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ul-tro'ne-ous-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

ul′u-la′tion (ŭl′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ululatio.*] A howling, as of a dog or wolf; a wailing.

-ulus, -ula, -ulum. [L. masc., fem., and neut. diminutive endings.] Noun suffixes forming diminutives, as in mod*ulus*, tub*ulus*, gastr*ula*, siphon*ula*, dors*ulum*, sept*ulum*.

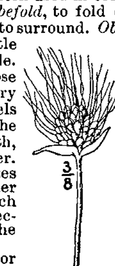
Ul′va (ŭl′vȧ), *n.* [NL., L., sedge.] *Bot.* A genus of green seaweeds typifying the family Ulvaceæ; the so-called *sea lettuces.* They have a thin, flat thallus like a lettuce leaf; it is sometimes eaten. See LAVER.

Ul-va′ce-æ (ŭl-vā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of green seaweeds (order Chlorophyceæ) of several marine genera, of wide distribution. They have either a flat or a hollow tubular thallus, and reproduce by the conjugation of planogametes or of zoöspores. — **ul-va′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

U-lys′ses (ū-lĭs′ēz), *n.* [L., better *Ulixes*, Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς.] **1.** Lit., a hater; — masc. prop. name.
2. Odysseus; — generally so called in English.

um′be (ŭm′bĕ), *prep. & adv.* Also, in shortened form, **um.** [AS. *ymbe*, *ymb*, *embe;* akin to OHG. *umbi*, G. *um.* Cf. AMBI-.] About; around; after; — often used in composition; as, *umbeclad*, clad about; *umbefold*, to fold or drape about; *umclip*, to clip or hold fast, to surround. *Obs.*

um′bel (ŭm′bĕl), *n.* [L. *umbella* a little shadow, umbrella, dim. of *umbra* shade. See UMBRELLA.] *Bot.* A form of racemose inflorescence in which the axis is very much contracted, so that the pedicels (known as *rays*) appear to spring from the same point, and are all of equal length, forming a flat or rounded flower cluster. The typical **simple umbel** characterizes many milkweeds (Asclepiadaceæ) and other plants. A **compound umbel** is one in which each pedicel or ray bears a smaller or secondary umbel, as in most members of the celery family (Apiaceæ).



Umbel of Wild Garlic (*Allium vineale*).

um′beled } (ŭm′bĕld), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing or
um′belled } producing umbels; umbellate.

um′bel-late (-bĕl-āt), *a.* [NL. *umbellatus.*] *Bot.* Bearing, or consisting of, umbels; umbel-like; arranged in umbels. — **um′bel-late-ly**, *adv.*

um-bel′lic (ŭm-bĕl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or got from, certain umbellifers. — **umbellic acid. a** Anisic acid. *Obs.* **b** A dihydroxy derivative, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH{:}CHCO_2H$, of cinnamic acid got as a yellow powder by warming umbelliferone with caustic potash solution.

um-bel′li-fer (ŭm-bĕl′ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLIFEROUS.] Any plant of the celery family (Apiaceæ).

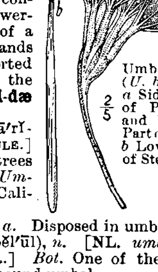
Um′bel-lif′er-æ (ŭm′bĕ-lĭf′ẽr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See UMBELLIFEROUS.] *Bot.* The family Apiaceæ.

um′bel-lif′er-one (-ōn), *n.* [G. *umbelliferon;* — so named as derived from *Umbelliferæ* and as being isomeric or polymeric with quin*one.*] *Chem.* A tasteless white crystalline substance, $C_9H_6O_3$, found in the bark of the mezereon and also obtained by the distillation of certain resins from various umbellifers as galbanum, asafetida, etc., and in other ways. It is a hydroxy derivative of coumarin.

um′bel-lif′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*umbel* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* **a** Producing umbels. **b** Pertaining to the Umbelliferæ.

um-bel′li-form (ŭm-bĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of an umbel.

Um-bel′lu-la (ŭm-bĕl′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLULE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of deep-sea Alcyonaria consisting of a cluster of large flowerlike polyps at the summit of a long, slender stem which stands upright in the mud, supported by a bulbous base. It is the type of a family, **Um′bel-lu′li-dæ** (ŭm′bĕ-lōō′lĭ-dē).



Umbellula (*U. bairdii*). *a* Side View of Polyps and Upper Part of Stem: *b* Lower End of Stem.

Um-bel′lu-la′ri-a (ŭm-bĕl′ū-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLULE.] *Bot.* A genus of lauraceous trees consisting of a single species (*Umbellularia californica*), the California laurel.

um-bel′lu-late (ŭm-bĕl′ū-lāt), *a.* Disposed in umbellules.

um′bel-lule (ŭm′bĕl-ūl; ŭm-bĕl′ūl), *n.* [NL. *umbellula*, dim. of *umbella.* See UMBEL.] *Bot.* One of the small or secondary umbels in a compound umbel.

um′ber (ŭm′bẽr), *n.* [F. *ombre*, L. *umbra.* Cf. UMBRA, UMBRAGE.] **1.** Shade; shadow; also, a shade or spirit.
2. The European grayling.
3. [Cf. UMBRERE.] An umbrere. *Obs.*
4. Also **umber bird** [Cf. NL. *scopus umbretta*, F. *ombrette;* prob. fr. L. *umbra* shade, in allusion to its dark brown color, or fr. F. *ombre* umber the pigment (see UMBER a pigment).] The umbrette.

um′ber (ŭm′bẽr), *n.* [F. *ombre*, *terre d'ombre*, It. *terra d'ombra*, prob. orig., earth from *Umbria*, fr. L. *Umbria*, but confused with It. *ombra* shade, F. *ombre*, L. *umbra.*] A brown earth highly valued by artists as a permanent pigment and used either in the *raw* state, or calcined or *burnt*, in which latter case it has a slight reddish hue. Its color is due to oxides of manganese and of iron. The best variety comes from Cyprus and is called *Turkey umber.*

um′ber (ŭm′bẽr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, umber; olive-brown; dark brown; dark; dusky. *J. R. Drake.*

um′ber, *v. t.;* UM′BERED (-bẽrd); UM′BER-ING. To color with umber; to shade or darken; as, to *umber* one's face.

um′ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to umber; like umber.

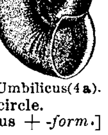
um-bil′ic (ŭm-bĭl′ĭk), *n.* [L. *umbilicus:* cf. F. *ombilic*, formerly also *umbilic.* See NAVEL.] **1.** The navel; the center. *Obs.* "The *umbilic* of the world." *Sir T. Herbert.*
2. *Geom.* = UMBILICUS, 5 **b.**

um-bil′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *ombilical.* See UMBILIC, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an umbilicus, or umbilical cord.
2. Pertaining to the center; central. *Rare.* *De Foe.*
umbilical arteries, *Anat. & Embryol.*, a pair of arteries arising from the internal iliac arteries of the fetus of mammals, which pass through the umbilical cord to the placenta, to which they carry the impure blood from the fetus. These arteries, with the corresponding *umbilical vein* or *veins* (which see), pertain to, or at least accompany, the allantois in the early stages. With the assumption of the nutritive function by the placenta, these vessels supersede in function those of the yolk sac. The parts of these arteries within the body of the fetus are called the *hypogastric arteries.* — **u. cord. a** *Anat. & Embryol.* The cord or stalk arising from the navel, which connects the fetus of a mammal with the placenta, and contains the two *umbilical arteries* and the *umbilical vein* through which blood circulates between the fetus and the placenta; the navel string. In man it attains an exceptional length (about twenty inches) and a thickness of nearly half an inch, and consists, in the later stages of pregnancy, of little more than the above-mentioned vessels embedded in a mass of gelatinous embryonic connective tissue (the so-called *jelly of Wharton*), invested by an epiblastic epithelium, the other structures present in it in the early stages having become obliterated. **b** *Bot.* The funicle. — **u. fissure**, *Anat.*, the anterior part of the longitudinal fissure on the under surface of the liver, which lodges the umbilical vein in the fetus. — **u. hernia**, *Med.*, hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus. — **u. point.** *Geom.* = UMBILICUS, 5. — **u. region.** *Anat.* See ABDOMINAL REGIONS, *Illust.* — **u. vein**, *Anat. & Embryol.*, a vein, passing through the umbilical cord to the fetus, returning the purified and nutrient blood from the placenta to the fetus. In the human fetus it discharges most of the blood into the portal vein, some directly into the liver, and some (by the *ductus venosus*) into the inferior vena cava. Two are present in early stages, one afterwards disappearing. After birth, the part in the body degenerates, becoming the round ligament of the liver. — **u. vesicle**, *Embryol.*, in the embryo of most mammals, the yolk sac, or, more strictly (since yolk is almost wanting in the egg of most mammals), a sac containing fluid, and representing the yolk sac of oviparous vertebrates. Its cavity communicates, for a time at least, with the embryonic alimentary canal through the umbilicus, by the **vitelline duct.**

um-bil′i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *umbilicatus.* See UMBILIC.] Depressed in the middle, like a navel; navel-shaped; having an umbilicus; as, an *umbilicate* smallpox vesicle.

um-bil′i-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* **a** A navel-like depression, or dimpling. **b** The state of being umbilicated.

um′bi-li′cus (ŭm′bĭ-lī′kŭs; *popularly* ŭm-bĭl′ĭ-kŭs; 277), *n.* [L. See UMBILIC.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The scar on the middle of the abdomen where the umbilical cord or the yolk sac was attached; the navel; hence, *Vertebrate Embryol.*, the place (which the navel of the adult marks) where the extra-embryonic structures are continuous with those of the body proper of the embryo.
2. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An ornamental ball or boss at each end of the stick on which manuscripts were rolled.
3. *Bot.* **a** The hilum. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of crassulaceous plants now merged in *Cotyledon.* **c** A rootlike attachment of the thallus in certain lichens.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** A depression or pit in the center of the base of many spiral shells around which the whorls coil. **b** A minute pit or depression on the shaft of a feather where the vane begins. **c** The opening at the basal end of a feather.



u Umbilicus (4 **a**).

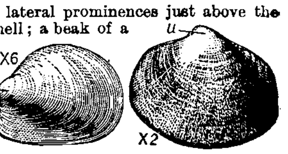
5. *Geom.* **a** A focus. *Obs.* **b** A point of a surface at which the curvatures of all normal sections are equal, or the indicatrix is a circle.

um-bil′i-form (ŭm-bĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*umbilicus* + *-form.*] Shaped like an umbilicus, or navel.

um′ble pie (ŭm′b'l). [See UMBLES.] A pie made of umbles.

um′bles (ŭm′b'lz), *n.* [See NUMBLES.] Numbles. *Obs.*

um′bo (ŭm′bō), *n.; pl.* L. UMBONES (ŭm-bō′nēz), E. UMBOS (ŭm′bōz). [L.] **1.** The boss of a shield, at or near the middle, having, sometimes, a sharp spike.
2. Any elevation suggestive of the boss; a rounded elevation (often accompanied by a corresponding depression on the opposite surface), in a plate, disk, or membrane, as in the tympanic membrane of the ear where the malleus is attached, or as in the cone scales of certain pines.
3. *Zoöl.* One of the lateral prominences just above the hinge of a bivalve shell; a beak of a shell. It is the first formed part of the valve.



Umbo, 3. Shells showing Umbos (*u*, *u*).

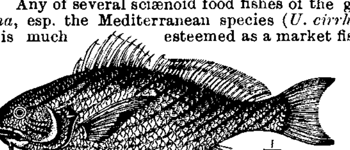
um′bo-nal (ŭm′bō-năl), *a.* Pert. to, or like, an umbo or umbos.

um′bo-nate (ŭm′bō-nāt), *a.* [NL. *umbonatus.* See UMBO.] Having a conical or rounded bosslike protuberance.

um′bra (ŭm′brȧ), *n.; pl.* UMBRÆ (-brē). [L., a shadow. Cf. UMBER, the fish, UMBRAGE.] **1.** A shade or shadow; in optics, the complete shadow, within which no light is received from a given source; — distinguished from *penumbra* (which see).

Umbonate Pileus of Mushroom.

2. Specif.: *Astron.* **a** The conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite the sun, within which a spectator could see no portion of the sun's disk. Cf. PENUMBRA, 1. **b** The central dark portion, or nucleus, of a sun spot. **c** The fainter part of a sun spot; — now called *penumbra.*
3. Usually in *pl.* *Math.* A symbolic coefficient; — so called by Sylvester as being the mere shadow of a quantity.
4. [L.] Any of several sciænoid food fishes of the genus *Umbrina*, esp. the Mediterranean species (*U. cirrhosa*), which is much esteemed as a market fish.



Umbra (*Umbrina cirrhosa*).

5. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the mud minnows.
6. *Rom. Antiq.* = SHADOW, *n.*, 13.

um-brac′u-lif′er-ous (ŭm-brăk′ū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *umbraculum* umbrella (dim. of *umbra* shade) + E. *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing an umbrellalike organ or part.

um-brac′u-li-form′ (ŭm-brăk′ū-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [L. *umbraculum* umbrella (dim. of *umbra* a shade) + E. *-form.*] Having the form of anything that serves to shade, as a treetop, an umbrella, and the like; specif., *Bot.*, having the form of an umbrella; as, an *umbraculiform* pileus.

um′brage (ŭm′brāj), *n.* [F. *ombrage* shade, suspicion, umbrage, L. *umbraticus* of shade, fr. *umbra* a shade. Cf. 1st UMBER, UMBRELLA, UMBRATIC.] **1.** Shade; shadow: obscurity; hence, that which affords a shade, as foliage. *Archaic or Poetic.* *Milton.*
2. Disfavor; disesteem; disgrace. *Now Rare.* "He stood some years in *umbrage.*" *Naunton.*
3. Shadowy resemblance; shadow; also, a shade, or spirit. *Obs.* "No . . . *umbrage* of reason." *Woodward.*
4 The feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; hence, suspicion of injury or wrong; offense; resentment; as, to take *umbrage* at another's advancement.
Syn. — See PIQUE.

um-bra′geous (ŭm-brā′jŭs; 277), *a* [Cf. F. *ombrageux* shy, skittish, suspicious, in OF. also, shady. See UMBRAGE.]
1. Forming or affording a shade, or being shaded; shady; shaded; as, *umbrageous* trees, foliage, caves. *Milton.*
2. Obscure, as if from being shaded. *Obs.*
3. Feeling jealousy or umbrage; taking, or disposed to take, umbrage; suspicious.
— **um-bra′geous-ly**, *adv.* — **um-bra′geous-ness**, *n.*

um′bral (ŭm′brăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an umbra.
umbral notation, *Math.*, any notation in which symbols are used that have no meaning in themselves, but only in connection with other symbols omitted; as where (*ks*) is written for the constituent in the *k*th column and *s*th row of a matrix, as by Vandermonde (1735-96) and Sylvester.

um′bra tree (ŭm′bra). A phytolaccaceous tree (*Phytolacca dioica*), native of South America, and cultivated in southern Europe. It has large dark leaves, and a somber aspect. The juice of its berries is used for coloring wine.

um-brel′la (ŭm-brĕl′ȧ), *n.* [It. *ombrella*, fr. *ombra* a shade, L. *umbra;* cf. L. *umbella* a sunshade, a parasol. Cf. UMBEL, UMBRAGE.] **1.** A shade, screen, or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering one from rain, sun, etc. It is of silk, cotton, or other fabric, extended on strips of steel, or other elastic material, fastened to a rod or stick, usually by pivots or hinges so as to allow of being opened and closed with ease. See PARASOL.
2. *Zoöl.* The bell-shaped or saucer-shaped structure composed chiefly of jellylike mesoglœa which forms the chief part of the body of most jellyfishes. By its contractions,

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ul′u-la-tive, *a.* [See ULULATE.] Howling; yelling. *Obs.*
Ul′va (ōōl′vä), *n.* An Indian of any of a group of tribes of eastern Nicaragua constituting a linguistic stock. They are boatmen, lumbermen, and agriculturists.
ul-vose′ (ŭl-vōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *ulvosus.*] Full of sedge. *Obs.*
uly, *a.* [Cf. F *huilé*, p. p., oiled, E. OILY, OIL.] Oily. *Obs. Scot.* — *n.* Oil. *Obs. Scot.*
ul′yie (ŭl′yĭ; -ĭ), **ul′zie** (-yĭ; -zĭ; -ĭ; *cf.* CAPERCAILZIE), *n* [Cf. OF. *oeille*, *oille*, *huile.* See OIL.] Oil. *Scot.*
um, *prep.* = UMBE. *Obs.*
Um (ōōm), *interj. & n.* See OM.
um (ŭm), *pron.* [See 'EM them, HEM them.] Them. *Dial. Eng*
um. *Abbr.* Unmarried.
U′ma (ōō′mä), *n.* [Skr. *umā*, lit., light.] See DEVI.
umage. ✝ HOMAGE.
umaist, umast. ✝ UMEST.
u-man′gite (ōō-mäŋ′gīt; ū-măŋ′-), *n.* [From the Sierra de *Umango*, mountains in Argentina.] *Min.* A selenide of copper, CuSe·Cu₂Se, in dark red masses. H., 3. Sp. gr., 5.62
U′ma-til′la (ū′mȧ-tĭl′ȧ), *n.* An Indian of a small Shahaptian tribe of northeastern Oregon.
um-bar′ry (ŭm-băr′ĭ). Var. of AMBAREE, howdah
um′be-braid′, *n. & v. t.* [See UMBE.] = UMBRAID. *Obs.*
um′be-cast′, *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To surround; to wrap round; to consider. *Obs.*
um′be-clad′, *p. a.* See UMBE.
um′be-clap′, *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To surround; invest; embrace *Obs.*
um′be-clip′, *v. t.* [AS. *ymbclyppan.* See UMBE; CLIP.] To embrace; encircle. *Obs.*
um′be-close′, *v. t.*, **um′be-delve′**, *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*
um′be-draw′, *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To withdraw. *Obs.*
um′be-fold′, *v. t.*, **um′be-gang′**, *v. t.*, **um′be-gild′**, *v. t.*, **um′be-grip′**, *v. t.*, **um′be-grown′**, *p. a.* See UMBE. *Obs.*
um′be-lap′, *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To wrap round; enfold; beset; entrap. *Obs.*
um′be-lay′, *v. t.*, **um′be-lie′**, *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*
um-bel′la (ŭm-bĕl′ȧ), *n.* [See UMBEL.] *Bot.* An umbel.
Um′bel-la′les (ŭm′bĕ-lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the umbellifers and allies. — **um′bel-lal** (ŭm′bĕl-ăl), *a.*
um′bel-lar (ŭm′bĕl-ȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to an umbel; umbellate.
um′bel-lat′ed (ŭm′bĕ-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Umbellate.
um′bel-let, *n.* *Bot.* An umbellule.
um′bel-li-flo′rous (ŭm′bĕ-lĭ-flō′rŭs), *a.* [*umbel* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having umbellate flowers.
um′bel-loid (ŭm′bĕl-oid), *a.* [*umbel* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling an umbel.
um-bel′lu-lif′er-ous (ŭm-bĕl′ū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*umbellule* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing umbellules.
um′be-look′, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *ymblōcian.*] See UMBE. *Obs.*
um′bel-wort′ (ŭm′bĕl-wûrt′), *n.* [*umbel* + *wort.*] An umbellifer.
umbely. ✝ HUMBLY. [fied. *Obs.*
umbepight, *p. a.* Bordered; puri-
umberauch, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *ymbe* around, and *ræcan* to reach.] To encompass. *Obs.*
umberere. ✝ UMBRERE.
um′ber-ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *nombrement.* For the loss of *n* cf. UMPIRE.] Number. *Obs.*
um′be-row′, *v. t.* [*umbe* + *row.*] To row around. *Obs.*
um′ber-sor′row, *a.* Hardy; rugged; rude. *Obs. Scot.*
umb′es-chew′, *v. t.* [Cf. UMBE; see ESCHEW.] To eschew. *Obs.*
um′be-set′, *v. t.* [AS. *ymbsettan.*] To encompass; besiege. *Obs.*
um′be-shear′, *v. t.*, **um′be-shine′**, *v. t.*, **um′be-siege′**, *v. t.*, **um′be-stand′**, *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*
umbestound, umbestoundes, *adv.* [AS. *ymbe*, *ymb*, *embe*, at, about + *stund* time; orig. two words (*embe stunde*).] At times; sometimes; also, at one time. *Obs.*
umbetee, *v. t.* [AS. *tēon* to draw, lead. See UMBE.] To inclose. *Obs.*
um′be-think′, *v. t. & i.* [See UMBE.] To bethink one's self; consider; recollect. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
um′be-vi′ron, *v. t.* [Cf. UMBE; ENVIRON.] In *p. p.* *umbeweround*, environed. Cf. UMVIRON. *Obs.*
um′be-walt′, *pret.* [Cf. UMBE, and AS. *wealdan* to wield, rule.] Surrounded. *Obs.*
um′be-weave′, *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To inclose. *Obs.*
um′be-wend′, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *ymbwendan* to turn round, E. WEND.] To go round. *Obs.*
um′be-wet′, *v. t.* [See WET, *v.*] To water round about. *Obs.*
um′be-while′, *adv.* [See UMWHILE.] = UMWHILE. *Obs.*
umbeyede, *pret.* [AS. *ymbéode.* See UMBE; YODE.] Surrounded. *Obs.*
umbi. ✝ UMBE. [*Obs.*
umbigoon, *p. p.* of UMBEGANG.
um-bil′ic (ŭm-bĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Umbilical.
um-bil′i-cal′i-ty (-ĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being in the middle. *Obs.*
um-bil′i-cat′ed (ŭm-bĭl′ĭ-kāt′ĕd), *a.* Umbilicate.
um′bi-lic′i-form (ŭm′bĭ-lĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *umbilicus* navel + E. *-form.*] Navel-like.
umbilouk, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *lūcan* to close, conclude, lock.] To sum up; summarize. *Obs.*
umble, umblesce, umbly ✝ HUMBLE, HUMBLESSE, etc.
umblete, *n.* [OF. *humbleté.*] Humility. *Obs.*
um′bo-nat′ed (ŭm′bō-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Umbonate.
um-bo′nes (ŭm-bō′nēz), *n.*, *L. pl.* of UMBO. [bonal.
um-bon′ic (-bŏn′ĭk), *a.* Um-
um-bon′u-late (ŭm-bŏn′ū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *umbonate.*] Diminutively or slightly umbonate.
um′bo-nule (ŭm′bō-nūl), *n.* A small umbo. *Rare.*
umbra. ✝ OMRAH.
um′bra-cle (ŭm′brȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *umbraculum.*] That which shades. *Obs.*
um-brac′u-lum (ŭm-brăk′ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., umbrella.] *Bot.* An umbrella-shaped appendage.
um′brage (ŭm′brāj), *v. t.* To shade. *Rare.*
um-braid′, *v. t.* [Cf. UMBE; UPBRAID.] To reproach. *Obs.* — *n.* a Reproach. *Obs.* **b** Strife. *Obs.*
umbrakle. ✝ UMBRACLE.
um-bra′na, *n.* [Cf. It. *ombrina*, E. UMBRINE, UMBER, the fish.] The grayling. *Obs.*
um′brate (ŭm′brāt), *v. t.* [L. *umbratus*, p. p. of *umbrare* to shade.] To shadow or foreshadow. *Obs.* — **um-bra′tion** (ŭm-brā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
um′brate, *a.* [L. *umbratus*, p. p.] Shaded; shady. *Obs.*
um-brat′ic (ŭm-brăt′ĭk), **um-brat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *umbraticus*, fr. *umbra* shade. See UMBRAGE.] *Obs.* Of or pert. to shade or darkness; as: **a** Shadowy; unreal. **b** Secluded.
um′bra-tile (ŭm′brȧ-tĭl), *a.* [L. *umbratilis.*] Umbratic. *Obs.*
um-brat′i-lous, *a.* Umbratic. *Obs.*
um-bra′tious (ŭm-brā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *umbra* a shade.] Disposed to take umbrage. *Obs.*
umbrawe. ✝ OMRAH.
um′bre. ✝ OMBRE, UMBER.
um′bre, *n.* Rain. *Obs.*
umbreide. ✝ UMBRAID.
um-brel′ (ŭm-brĕl′), *n.* [Cf. F. *ombrelle* parasol.] **a** Umbrella. *Obs. or Colloq.* **b** An umbrere.

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due to muscular ectodermal cells lining its lower (concave) surface, it serves as a swimming organ.

3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of umbrella shells.

umbrella ant. The sauba ant, so called because it sometimes carries bits of leaves over its back when taking them to its nest for food.

umbrella bird. Any of several South and Central American cotingine birds of the genus *Cephalopterus;* esp., *C. ornatus* of Guiana and Brazil. It is about the size of a jackdaw and the male is entirely black with a radiating crest curving forward over the head and a long feathered lappet depending from the breast.

1/16

Umbrella Bird.

umbrella grass. Any of several plants having outspread inflorescence; as: **a** Australian millet. **b** An Australian grass (*Aristida ramosa*). **c** A cyperaceous plant of the genus *Fuirena.*

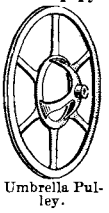
umbrella leaf. An American berberidaceous herb (*Diphylleia cymosa*), with large peltate and lobed basal leaves.

umbrella palm. **a** A pinnate-leaved palm (*Hedyscepe canterburyana*) native of Lord Howe's Island, but common in cultivation. It has a crown of gracefully recurved leaves. **b** The umbrella plant (*Cyperus alternifolius*)

umbrella pine. A tall Japanese pinaceous tree (*Sciadopitys verticillata*), having a handsome symmetrical crown, and often cultivated. The needle-shaped leaves are borne in umbrellalike whorls at the ends of the twigs.

umbrella plant. An African sedge (*Cyperus alternifolius*), bearing large terminal whorls of slender leaves. It is often cultivated as an ornamental aquatic, like the papyrus, which it resembles.

umbrella pulley. *Mach.* A pulley having a skeleton semispherical projecting boss, so as to be easily cottered to, or removed from an overhanging gudgeon journaled permanently in a hanger or the like.



Umbrella Pulley.

umbrella shell. A marine tectibranchiate gastropod belonging to *Umbrella* or related genus. They have a large thick foot, small head, and small, external, limpetlike shell which only partly covers the body.

umbrella tree. **a** An American magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*), having large leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. **b** In Australia: (1) An araliaceous tree (*Brassaia actinophylla*) with digitate leaves arranged like the ribs of an umbrella. (2) The umbrella bush. **c** Any of various other trees so called from the shape of their leaves or the position of their crown of foliage, as *Cornus alternifolia*, *Thespesia populnea*, etc.

um-brere' (ŭm-brēr'), *n.* [OF. *ombrière* a sunshade. Cf. UMBRELLA.] In medieval armor, a projection like the peak of a cap, sometimes with a face guard. *Obs.*

um-brette' (ŭm-brĕt'), *n.* [F. *ombrette.*] An African wading bird (*Scopus umbretta*) allied to the storks and herons. It is about two feet long and has a large head, a heavy bill, and a thick crest on the back of the head. Its color is uniform brown except a few purplish bars on the tail. It builds a bulky nest of sticks with an entrance in the side and sometimes several chambers.

1/12

Umbrette.

Um'bri-an (ŭm'brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Umbria, in central Italy, or its inhabitants; as, the *Umbrian* school of painting, in which Raphael studied under Perugino.

Um'bri-an, *n.* One of the people of Umbria or a member of the Umbrian race of ancient Italy (see ITALIAN); also, the language of the ancient Umbrians (see INDO-EUROPEAN), an Italic tongue having an alphabet of 18 letters, 16 being Phœnician (cf. EUGUBINE).

um-brif'er-ous (ŭm-brĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *umbrifer; umbra* a shade + *ferre* to bear.] Casting or making a shade; umbrageous. — **um-brif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*

u'mi-ak (ōō'mĭ-ăk), *n.* [See OOMIAK.] A large Eskimo boat of skins. = OOMIAK.

Umiak.

um'laut (ōōm'lout), *n.* [Ger., from *um* about + *laut* sound.]

1. *Philol.* The change of a root vowel sound by the influence of a vowel, as *u*, or esp. *i*, in a following syllable, the modifying vowel being now generally lost or altered (cf. CONCEALED UMLAUT); vowel mutation. Umlaut, though occurring in other Indo-European languages, is esp. characteristic of the Teutonic languages. It was common in Anglo-Saxon and is highly developed in Icelandic. In German the umlauted vowels resulting from *a*, *o*, *u*, followed by old *i*, are written *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, or *ae*, *oe*, *ue;* as, *männer* or *maenner*, men, from *mann*, man. Examples of forms in modern English resulting from umlaut are: *geese*, pl. of *goose;* *men*, pl. of *man*, etc. Vowels sometimes undergo both umlaut and ablaut.

> Theodor Jacobi (1843) . . . explained the phenomenon of *umlaut* as due to a psychological anticipation of the vowel of the suffix. *Oertel.*

2. Loosely, the two dots used in German to indicate a vowel affected by umlaut.

um'laut, *v. t. Philol.* To affect, form, or sound with umlaut; — said of vowels.

um'pir-age (ŭm'pīr-ăj; ŭm'pĭ-răj), *n.* [From UMPIRE.]

1. The office of an umpire; the power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide.

2. The act of umpiring; arbitrament. *Bp. Hall.*

um'pire (ŭm'pīr), *n.* [ME. *nompere, noumpere*, fr. OF. *nomper, nonper*, uneven, F. *non-pair;* hence the meaning, uneven, i. e., third, person; *non* not + OF. *per* even, equal, peer, F. *pair;* cf. L. *impar* uneven, unequal. The loss of initial *n* is due to preceding *a*, confused with *an.* See NON-; PEER, *n.*] **1.** A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; esp., one chosen to rule on the plays of a game, as cricket, baseball, or the like. Cf. REFEREE, *n.*, **c.**

> A man, in questions of this kind, is able to be a skillful *umpire* between himself and others. *Barrow.*

2. *Law.* A third person who is to decide a matter submitted to arbitrators in case of their disagreement.

Syn. — Judge, arbitrator, arbiter, referee.

um'pire, *v. t.;* UM'PIRED (-pīrd); UM'PIR-ING (-pīr-Ĭng).

1. To decide as umpire; to arbitrate, as a dispute.

> Judges appointed to *umpire* the matter in contest. *South.*

2. To perform the duties of umpire in or for. *Colloq.*

um'pire, *v. i.* To act as umpire.

un- (ŭn-; *see note below*). [ME. *un-*, AS. *un-*, *on-*, the unaccented form of the accented prefix *and-* (cf. ANSWER); akin to D. *ont-*, G. *ent-*, OHG. *int-*, Goth. *and-*. Cf. ANTI-.] An inseparable verbal prefix, added: **a** To verbs to express the contrary, and not the simple negative, of the action of the verb to which it is prefixed; as in *un*bend, *un*coil, *un*do, *un*fold. **b** To nouns to form verbs expressing privation of the thing, quality, or state expressed by the noun; as in *un*frock, *un*man, *un*sex. Sometimes participles and participial adjectives formed with this prefix coincide in form with compounds of the negative prefix *un-* (see 2d UN-); as in *un*done (from *un*do) meaning unfastened, ruined, and *un*done (from 2d *un-* and *done*) meaning not done, not finished. *Un-* sometimes merely intensifies a negative already expressed in a word, as in *un*loose.

☞ Usually unaccented or under secondary accent only, but the accent, or the emphasis, esp. in direct contrast, is often stronger than in 2d *un-*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 87.

un- (ŭn-; *see note below*). [ME. & AS. *un-;* akin to OFries. *un-*, D. *on-*, OS., OHG., & G. *un-*, Icel. *ō-*, *ū-*, Sw. *o-*, Dan. *u-*, W. *an-*, L. *in-*, Gr. ἀν-, ἀ-, Skr. *an-*, *a-*. Cf. A- not, IN- not, NO, *adv.*] An inseparable prefix, signifying *not; in-; non-. Un-* may be attached to almost any adjective or adverb, and (though less freely) to nouns, from which it may be desired to form a corresponding negative. No attempt is here made to enter all the compounds of *un-* in the *Vocabulary.* Of those entered such as are merely negations of the word (which may be coined from another root word and some simple suffix such as *-able*) are in general referred here, as being sufficiently explained by prefixing *not* to the latter. Definitions are given for: **a** Such as have acquired an opposing or contrary meaning, instead of a merely negative one; as, *unfriendly, ungraceful, unpalatable, unquiet, unbelief, unrest*, etc.; or else a special intensive sense; as, *unending, unparalleled, undisciplined, undoubted, unsafe*, etc. **b** Such as have the value of independent words, the simple words being used either not at all, or relatively little; as, *unconscionable, undeniable, unspeakable, unprecedented, unruly*, etc.; or the compound being used in a different sense from the usual meaning of the primitive, or esp. in one of the significations of the latter; as, *unaccountable, unalloyed, unbelieving, unpretending, unreserved*, etc.; or the compound being so frequently and familiarly used that it is hardly felt to be of negative origin; as, *uncertain, uneven*, etc. **c** Such as need a definition for some special reason, as because of being anomalous or provincial, etc.; as, *unpure* for *impure, unsatisfaction* for *dissatisfaction*, etc.

☞ The reference "See UN-, not" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *un-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

☞ The accent in compounds of *un-* often varies with the position of the word, as an *un'born'* child, a child *un'born'*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 87.

un-a'ble (ŭn-ā'b'l), *a.* Not able; incapable; also, *Rare or Poetic*, impotent; helpless; as, *unable* to bear fatigue.

> Sapless age and weak *unable* limbs. *Shak.*

Syn. — See INCAPABLE.

U'na boat (ū'nȧ). *Naut.* A catboat; — so called in English usage because *Una* was the name of the first boat of this kind taken to England.

un'ab-sorb'a-ble (ŭn'ăb-sôr'bȧ-b'l), *a.* Not absorbable; specif., *Physiol.*, not capable of absorption; unable to pass by osmosis into the circulating blood.

un'ac-cept'a-ble (-ăk-sĕp'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; unpleasant. — **un'ac-cept'a-bleness,** *n.* — **un'ac-cept'a-bly,** *adv.*

un'ac-count'a-bil'i-ty (ŭn'ă-koun'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being unaccountable; also, esp. in *pl.*, that which is unaccountable.

un'ac-count'a-ble (-koun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not accountable or responsible; free from control. *South.*

2. Not to be accounted for; inexplicable; not consonant with reason or rule; strange; mysterious.

3. Specif.: **a** Excessive. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Countless. *Obs.* — **un'ac-count'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'ac-count'a-bly,** *adv.*

un'ac-cus'tomed (ŭn'ă-kŭs'tŭmd), *a.* **1.** Not used; not habituated; unfamiliar; unused; — with *to.*

> Chastened as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jer.* xxxi. 18.

2. Not usual; uncommon; strange; new.

> What *unaccustomed* cause procures her hither? *Shak.*

‖ **u'na cor'da** (ōō'nä kôr'dä). [It.] *Music.* Lit., one string; — a direction in pianoforte music to use the soft pedal, which, in some early instruments, shifts the hammers so that they strike only one of the three strings for each tone. In modern grand pianos the shifted hammers strike two strings, but the old term is retained.

un'ac-quaint'ance (ŭn'ă-kwān'tăns), *n.* Quality or state of being unacquainted; want of acquaintance; ignorance.

un'ac-quaint'ed (-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Unusual; strange. *Obs.*

2. Not acquainted.

‖ **u'ña de ga'to** (ōō'nyä dā gä'tō). [Sp., lit., cat's claw.] Any of various shrubs or trees of the southwestern United States or the West Indies having sharp recurved prickles or thorns, as *Pithecolobium unguiscati, Acacia greggii*, etc.

un'ad-vised' (ŭn'ăd-vīzd'), *a.* **1.** Not prudent; indiscreet.

2. Done without due consideration; rash; inconsiderate.

3. Not having been advised.

— **un'ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un'ad-vis'ed-ness,** *n.*

un'af-fect'ed (ŭn'ă-fĕk'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not affected, influenced, or moved; specif., *Obs. or R.*, lacking in sensibility.

2. Free from affectation; plain; simple; natural; real; sincere; genuine; as, *unaffected* sorrow.

— **un'af-fect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un'af-fect'ed-ness,** *n.*

un'al-lied' (ŭn'ă-līd'), *a.* Not allied; having no connection or relation; as, *unallied* species or genera.

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umbrella bush. A small Australian acacia (*Acacia oswaldi*), used for hedges.

um-brel'laed (ŭm-brĕl'ȧd), *a.* Provided with, or sheltered by, an umbrella. *Colloq.* [brake.]

umbrel'a fern. The common

umbrella fir. The umbrella pine.

um-brel'la-wort' (ŭm-brĕl'ȧ-wŭrt'), *n.* Any species of *Alboma.*

um-brel'lo. † UMBRELLA.

umbludawe, *n.* Ember day. *Obs.*

Um'bri-el (ŭm'brĭ-ĕl), *n.* **1.** In Pope's "Rape of the Lock," a "dusky, melancholy sprite," to whom Spleen supplies a bag of "sighs, sobs, and cross words" and a vial of "soft sorrows, melting grief, and flowing tears."

2. *Astron.* See URANUS.

um-briere', † UMBRERE.

um'bril. † UMBREL.

um'brine (ŭm'brĭn; -brīn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ombrine.*] Umbra (fish).

um-bripb'i-lous (ŭm-brĭf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *umbra* shade + E. *-philous.*] Loving shade. *Obs.*

um-bro'sant, *a.* [See UMBROSE; -ANT.] Umbrose. *Obs.*

um-brose' (ŭm-brōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *umbrosus.*] Shady; umbrageous. — **um-brose'ness,** *n.* — **um-bros'i-ty** (-brŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. All Obs.*

um-bro'sous, *a.* Umbrose. *Obs.*

Um-bun'du (ŭm-bōōn'dōō), *n.* The language of the Bunda Bantus, used as the lingua franca of the southwest coast of Africa.

umby. † UMBE.

um-clap', *v. t.* = UMBECLAP. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

um-clip', *v. t.* = UMBECLIP.

um-close', *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*

u-meen' (ū-mēn'). Var. of AMEEN.

umest, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ufemest, yfemest*, or *ymest.*] Uppermost. *Obs.*

um-fold', *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*

umgang, *n.* Also **umganging.** [AS. *ymbgang.*] Circuit; circumference. *Obs.*

umgive, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *omgeven*, G. *umgeben.* See UMBE; GIVE.] To place around. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

um-gripe', *v. t.* = UMBEGRIP.

umhede, *v. i.* [See UMBE; HEED, *v.*] To look about. *Obs.*

umhild, *pret.* [Cf. UMBE; HILL to hide.] Covered up. *Obs.*

u'mi-ack. Var. of UMIAK.

um-lap', *v. t.* = UMBELAP. *Obs.*

um-lay', *v. t.*, **um-look',** *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*

umlouk, *v. t.* [AS. *lūcan* to close, conclude, lock. See UMBE; LOCK a fastening.] To inclose. *Obs.*

Um'mah (ŭm'ȧ). *Bib.*

umor, umour. † HUMOR.

umpeer. † EMPIRE.

umph (ŭmf), *interj.* = HUMPH.

um'pire-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

um'ple, *n.* [Cf. OF. *ample* sort of cloth.] Fine gauze or lawn. *Obs.*

umpra. † OMRAH.

um'press (ŭm'prĕs), *n.* A female umpire. *Obs.*

ump'tek-ase' (ōōm'tĕk-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

ump'tek-ite (ōōm'tĕk-īt), *n.* [From *Umptek*, mountain in the Kola Peninsula, Russ.] *Petrog.* A syenite chiefly of alkalic feldspars and arfvedsonite.

um-quhile' (ŭm-hwīl'; -hwĭl'), **um-quhill'** (-hwĭl'), **um-quile'** (-hwīl'; -hwĭl'). Obs. or Scot. vars. of UMWHILE.

um-see', *v. i.*, **um-siege',** *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*

um-shad'ow. *v. t.* To overshadow. *Obs.*

um-sought', *a.* [Cf. UMBE; SOUGHT, *p. p.*] Searched after. *Obs.*

um-stound', *adv.* = UMBESTOUND. *Obs.*

um-strid', *adv.* [Cf. UMSTRIDE, but also dial. *humpstridden* astride.] Astride. *Obs.*

um-stride', *v. t.* [*um, umbe* + *stride.*] To bestride. *Obs.*

umstroke, *n.* [*um, umbe* + *stroke.*] Edge; boundary. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

um-think', *v. i.* = UMBETHINK.

u'mu (ōō'mōō), *n.* [Maori.] A native oven. *Australia.*

umuest. † UMEST, uppermost.

umviron, *v. t.* For ENVIRON. *Obs.*

um-while' (ŭm-hwīl'), *adv. Obs. exc. Scot.* [Orig. two words. See UMBE; WHILE, *n.*] **1.** At times; sometimes. *Obs.*

2. At one time; once; formerly.

3. At some time; later. *Obs.*

um-while' (ŭm-hwĭl'), *a.* [See UMWHILE, *adv.*] *Obs. exc. Scot.*

1. Former; of old.

2. Late; deceased.

umwilles, *n.* [AS. *unwilles* unwillingly, gen. of *unwil(l)* dislike.] Unwillingness. *Obs.*

un (ŭn). Obs. or dial. Eng. of ON.

un. Colloq. & dial. var. of ONE.

un, *a.* Not any. *Obs. Scot.*

UN. *Abbr.* Unified (bonds, etc.); — on the tape of stock tickers.

U'na (ū'nȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *unus* one.] A lovely lady in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," intended as a personification of Truth. The name refers to the singleness of purpose characteristic of Truth, or to the unique excellence of the lady's character. See RED-CROSS KNIGHT.

un'a-ban'doned, *a.*, **un'a-based'** (-ă-bāst'), *a.*, **un'a-bashed',** *a.*, **un'a-bash'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un'a-bat'ed** (-ă-bā't'ĕd), *a.*, **un'a-bat'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un'a-bat'ing** (-bāt'Ĭng), *a.*, **un'ab-bre'vi-at'ed,** *a.*, **un'a-bet'ted,** *a.*, **un'a-bid'ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un'a-bid'ingness.** *n.* See UN-, not.

un'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Inability; also, formerly, disability. *Rare.*

un'ab-jured', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-a'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. 1st UN-.] To disable; to incapacitate. *Obs.*

un-a'ble-ness, *n.* Inability. *Obs.*

unablete, *n.* [See UNABLE; 1st -TY.] = UNABILITY. *Obs.*

un-a'bly, *adv.* Without ability.

un'a-bol'ish-a-ble, *a.*, **un'a-bol'ished,** *a.*, **un'ab-rad'ed** (ŭn'ăb-rād'ĕd), *a.*, **un'a-bridged'** (-ă-brĭjd'), *a.*, **un-ab'ro-gat'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ab-solv'a-ble, *a.* That one cannot be absolved from. *Obs.*

un'ab-so.ved' (-ăb-sŏlvd'), *a.*, **un'ab-sorbed'** (-sôrbd'), *a.*, **un'ab-sorb'ent,** *a.*, **un'ab-surd',** *a.* See UN-, not.

unabthyelt, *a.* [OF. *abillier* to dress, F. *habiller.* See UN- not.] Undressed. *Obs. Scot.*

un'a-bun'dant, *a.*, **un'a-bused'** (-ă-būzd'), *a.*, **un-ac'a-dem'ic,** *a.*, **un'ac-cel'er-at'ed,** *a.*, **un'ac-cent'ed,** *a.* **un'ac-cen'tu-at'ed,** *a.*, **un'ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*, **un'-ac-cept'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ac-cess'i-ble, *a.* Inaccessible. — **un'ac-cess'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'ac-cess'i-bly,** *adv.*

un'ac-cli'mat-ed, *a.*, **un'ac-cli'ma-tized,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ac-com'mo-dat'ed, *a.* Not accommodated or adapted; also, not having accommodations.

un'ac-com'mo-dat'ing, *a.*, **un'-ac-com'pa-nied,** *a.*, **un'ac-com'-plished,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ac-com'plish-ment, *n.* State of being unaccomplished. *Obs.*

un'ac-cord'ant, *a.*, **un'ac-cord'-ed,** *a.*, **un'ac-cord'ing,** *a.*, **un'-ac-count'ed,** *a.*, **un'ac-cred'it-ed,** *a.*, **un'ac-cu'mu-la-ble,** *a.*, **un'ac-cu'mu-lat'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-ac'cu-rate, *a.* Inaccurate. — **un-ac'cu-rate-ness,** *n.*

un'ac-cursed' (ŭn'ă-k ûr s t'; -kûr'sĕd), *a.*, **un'ac-cus'a-bly** (-kūz'ă-blĭ), *adv.*, **un'ac-cus'-tomed-ness,** *n.*, **un'a-chiev'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'a-chieved',** *a.*, **un-ach'-ing** (ŭn-ăk'Ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.

unachteled, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wiht, adv.*, valuation, estimation, and Icel. *etta* to think, guess.] Untold; innumerable. *Obs.*

un'ac-knowl'edged, *a.*, **un'ac-knowl'edg-ing,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ac-quaint', *a.* Unfamiliar; unacquainted. *Obs. Scot.*

un'ac-quaint'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un'ac-quir'a-ble (ŭn'ă-kwīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'ac-quir'a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'ac-quired'** (-kwīrd'), *a.*, **un'ac-quit'ted,** *a.*, **un-act'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-act'ed,** *a.*, **un'ac-tin'ic,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-ac'tive, *v. t.* To make inactive, or incapable. *Rare.*

un-ac'tive, *a.* Inactive. — **un-ac'tive-ly,** *adv.*, **un-ac'tive-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

un-ac'tu-at'ed (-ăk'tū-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ad-dict'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ad-di'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ă-dĭsh'-ŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Not worthy of being added. *Obs.*

un'ad-di'tioned (-dĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not having an addition, or title; untitled. *Obs.*

un'ad-he'sive, *a.*, **un-ad'jective,** *a.*, **un'ad-judged',** *a.*, **un'-ad-just'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'ad-just'ed,** *a.*, **un'ad-min'is-tered,** *a.*, **un-ad'mi-ra-ble,** *a.*, **un'ad-mire',** *v. t.*, **un'ad-mired',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ad-mis'si-ble, **un'ad-mit'ta-ble,** *a.* Inadmissible. *Rare.*

un'ad-mit'ted, *a.*, **un'ad-mon'-ished,** *a.*, **un'a-dopt'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'a-dopt'ed,** *a.*, **un'a-dored',** *a.*, **un'a-dorned',** *a.*, **un'a-dul'ter-ate,** **un'a-dul'ter-at'ed,** *a.*, **un'-a-dul'ter-ate-ly,** *adv.*, **un'a-dul'-ter-ous,** *a.*, **un'a-dul'ter-ous-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'ad-vanced', *a.* Not advanced; specif., unbeneficed.

un'ad-van'tage-a-ble, *a.* Disadvantageous. *Obs.*

un'ad-van'taged, *a.*, **un'ad-ven'tur-ous,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty (ŭn'ăd-vīz'-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inadvisability. *R.*

un'ad-vis'a-ble (-vīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Inadvisable. — **un'a-d-vis'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'ad-vis'a-bly,** *adv. All Rare.*

un-a'ër-at'ed (ŭn-ā'ĕr-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'æs-thet'ic,** **un'es-thet'ic,** *a.*, **un-af'fa-ble,** *a.*, **un'a-feared'** (-ă-fērd'), *a.*, **un'af-fect'ing,** *a.*, **un'af-fec'tion-ate,** *a.*, **un'af-fi'anced,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'af-fied' (ŭn'ă-fīd'), *a.* Not affianced or allied. *Rare.*

un'af-filed' (-fĭld'), *a.* [Cf. OF. *afiler* to sharpen, to prepare.] Untrained. *Obs.*

un'af-fil'i-at'ed (-fĭl'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'af-firmed'** (-fûrmd'), *a.*, **un'-af-flict'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

unaffrayit, *a.* [See UN- not; AFRAID.] Fearless. *Obs. Scot.*

un'af-fright'ed, *a.*, **un'a-fraid',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'a-gaist', *a.* [*un-* + *aghast.*] Unfrightened. *Obs. Scot.*

un-ag'gra-vat'ed (ŭ n-ăg'r ȧ-vāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-ag'ri-tat'ed** (-ăj'-ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

‖ **u'na go lon-dri'na no ha'ce ve-ra'no** (ōō'nä gō'lŏn-drē'nä nō ä'thā vā-rä'nō). [Sp.] One swallow does not make a summer.

un'a-gree'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Disagreeable. *Rare.*

2. Unsuitable.

— **un'a-gree'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'-a-gree'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-aid'a-ble, *a.*, **un-aid'ed,** *a.*, **un-aid'ing,** *a.*, **un-ail'ing,** *a.*, **un-aimed',** *a.*, **un-aim'ing,** *a.*, **un-aired',** *a.* See UN-, not.

unait. † UNRAIT.

un'a-kin', *a.*, **un'a-larmed',** *a.*, **un'a-larm'ing,** *a.*, **un'a-lert',** *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]

unalchemy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un-al'ien-a-ble (ŭn-āl'yĕn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Inalienable. — **un-al'ien-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-al'ien-a-bly,** *adv.* [1st & 2d UN-.]

un-al'ien-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* See

u'na-list, *n.* [L. *unus* one.] *Eccl.* A holder of but one benefice. *Obs.*

un'al-layed', *a.* Unalloyed; also, undiminished. *Obs.*

un'al-leged' (ŭn'ă-lĕjd'), *a.*, **un'al-le' vi-at'ed** (-lē' vĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'al-lī'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'al-lot'ted,** *a.*, **un'al-low'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'al-lowed',** *a.* See UN- not.

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un′al-loyed′ (ŭn′ă-loid′), *a.* Not alloyed; unmixed; unqualified ; pure ; as, *unalloyed* metals ; *unalloyed* happiness.
un′–A-mer′i-can, *a.* Not American ; not characteristic of, or consistent with, American customs, principles, etc.
‖ **U′nam Sanc′tam** (ū′năm săŋk′tăm). [L.] Lit., one holy [church] ; hence, a bull (named from its opening words) issued by Pope Boniface VIII. in 1302, during his quarrel with Philip IV. of France, asserting that the Pope is the sole head of the church and that the temporal power of the monarch is borne only at his will and by his permission.
un′a-neled′ (ŭn′ȧ-nēld′), *a.* Not aneled ; not having received extreme unction. *Archaic.* *Shak.*
u′na-nim′i-ty (ū′nȧ-nĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *unanimitas:* cf. F. *unanimité.*] State or quality of being unanimous.
u-nan′i-mous (ū-năn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *unanimus, unanimis; unus* one + *animus* mind. See UNIT ; ANIMATE.] **1.** Being of one mind ; agreeing in opinion, design, or determination ; consentient ; as, the assembly was *unanimous;* the members of the council were *unanimous.*
2. Formed with or indicating unanimity ; having the agreement and consent of all ; as, a *unanimous* opinion, vote.
— **u-nan′i-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **u-nan′i-mous-ness,** *n.*
un-an′swer-a-ble (ŭn-ȧn′sẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not answerable ; irrefutable ; conclusive ; decisive. — **un-an′swer-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-an′swer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-an′swer-a-bly,** *adv.*
un-an′swered (-sẽrd), *a.* **1.** Not answered ; not replied to ; as, an *unanswered* letter or request. *Gower.*
2. Not refuted ; as, an *unanswered* argument.
3. Not responded to in kind, as affection ; unrequited.
un′ap-peal′a-ble (ŭn′ă-pēl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not appealable ; that cannot be carried to a higher tribunal by appeal.
2. Not to be appealed from, as a judge or a judgment that cannot be overruled.
We submitted to a galling yet *unappealable* necessity. *Shelley.*
— **un′ap-peal′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un′ap-peal′a-bly,** *adv.*
un′ap-pro′pri-ate (ŭn′ă-prō′prĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *appropriate,* v. t.] To take from private possession ; to restore to the possession or right of all, as a monopoly. *Rare.*
un′ap-pro′pri-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *appropriated.*] **1.** Not specially appropriate ; of no special application.
2. Not appropriated. Specif. : **a** Not granted to any one to the exclusion of others, as lands. **b** Not granted for, or applied to, any specific purpose, as moneys.
un′ap-proved′ (ŭn′ă-pro͞ovd′), *a.* **1.** Not approved.
2. Not proved. *Obs.*
un-apt′ (ŭn-ăpt′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Inapt; slow; dull. *Bacon.*
2. Unsuitable ; inappropriate ; as, an *unapt* citation.
3. Not accustomed and not likely ; not disposed.
I am a soldier and *unapt* to weep. *Shak.*
— **un-apt′ly,** *adv.* — **un-apt′ness,** *n.*
un-ar′gued (ŭn-är′gūd), *a.* **1.** Not argued or debated.
2. Not argued against ; undisputed. *Milton.*
3. Not censured ; — a Latinism. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
un-arm′ (ŭn-ärm′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *arm.*] To disarm.
un-armed′ (ŭn-ärmd′; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *armed.*] **1.** Not armed or armored ; having no arms or weapons.
2. *Nat. Hist.* Having no hard and sharp projections, as spines, prickles, spurs, claws, etc.
unarmed tapeworm. See TAPEWORM.
un-art′ful (ŭn-ärt′fo͝ol), *a.* Lacking art or craft ; artless ; also, lacking skill ; inartistic. — **un-art′ful-ly,** *adv.*

un-as′pi-rat′ed (ŭn-ăs′pĭ-rāt′ĕd), *a.* Having no aspirate.
un′as-sent′ed (ŭn′ă-sĕn′tĕd), *a.* Not assented ; — said specif. of stocks or bonds the holders of which refuse to deposit them by way of assent to an agreement altering their status, as in a readjustment.
un′as-sum′ing (-sūm′ĭng), *a.* Not assuming ; not bold or forward ; not arrogant or presuming ; modest ; retiring.
un′as-sured′ (ŭn′ă-sho͞ord′), *a.* **1.** Not to be trusted. *Obs.*
2. Not assured ; not bold or confident.
3. Not insured against loss ; as, *unassured* goods.
un′at-tached′ (ŭn′ă-tăcht′), *a.* **1.** Not attached ; not adhering ; having no engagement ; free.
2. Specif. : **a** *Mil.* Not assigned to any specific duty; awaiting orders. **b** *Law.* Not attached ; not taken or arrested.
un-au′thor-ized (ŭn-ô′thŏr-īzd), *a.* Not authorized.
unauthorized clerk, *London Stock Exchange,* an attendant to a member on the floor of the exchange, to check bargains, etc., having no power to represent the member.
un′a-void′a-ble (ŭn′ȧ-void′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not avoidable ; incapable of being shunned or prevented ; inevitable.
2. Not voidable ; incapable of being made null or void.
Syn. — See INEVITABLE.
unavoidable casualty *or* **accident.** = INEVITABLE ACCIDENT. — **u. hemorrhage,** *Med.,* hemorrhage produced by the afterbirth, or placenta, being over the mouth of the womb so as to require detachment before the child can be born.
— **un′a-void′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un′a-void′a-bly,** *adv.*
un′a-ware′ (ŭn′ȧ-wâr′), *a.* Not aware ; not noticing ; giving no heed ; thoughtless ; inattentive.
Whom, like Actæon, *unaware* I found. *Dryden.*
un′a-wares′ (-wârz′), } *adv.* Without design or prepara-
un′a-ware′ (-wâr′) } tion ; without premeditation ; unexpectedly. "Mercies lighting *unawares.*" *J. H. Newman.*
at unawares, *or* **at unaware,** unexpectedly ; by surprise.
un-backed′ (ŭn-băkt′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Never mounted by a rider ; unbroken. "*Unbacked* colts." *Shak.*
2. Not supported or encouraged ; unaided. *Daniel.*
3. Not moved back.
un-bag′ (ŭn-băg′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bag.*] To pour, or take, or let go, out of a bag or bags.
un-baked′ (-bākt′; 87), *a.* Not baked ; hence, immature.
un-bal′anced (ŭn-băl′ănst), *a.* [In senses 1 and 2, *un-* not + *balanced;* in sense 3, 1st *un-* + *balance.*] **1.** Not balanced ; specif., not in equipoise ; having no counterpoise, or having insufficient counterpoise. Also fig. ; as, an *unbalanced* character.
2. *Com.* Not adjusted or brought to an equality of debt and credit ; as, an *unbalanced* account ; *unbalanced* books.
3. Being, or being thrown, out of equilibrium ; hence, disordered or deranged in sense ; as, an *unbalanced* mind.
un-bal′last (ŭn-băl′ȧst), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *ballast.*] To free from ballast ; to discharge ballast from.
un-bal′last-ed, *a.* [P. p. of *unballast.*] Freed from ballast ; having discharged ballast.
un-bal′last-ed, *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not steadied by ballast ; unsteady ; as, *unballasted* vessels, wits.
Unballasted by any sufficient weight of plan. *De Quincey.*
un-bank′ (ŭn-băŋk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bank.*] **1.** To remove a bank from, as to permit a stream to overflow.
2. To remove ashes banked over (a fire).
un-bar′ (ŭn-bär′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bar.*] To remove a bar or bars from ; to unbolt ; to open. — **un-bar′,** *v. i.*

un-bark′ (ŭn-bärk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bark* rind.] To deprive of the bark ; to decorticate ; to strip ; as, to *unbark* a tree.
un-bar′ri-cade′ (ŭn-băr′ĭ-kād′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *barricade.*] To unbolt ; unbar ; open.
un-bat′ed (ŭn-bāt′ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *a.* Not bated or lessened ; also, not blunted, as a sword without a button. *Shak.*
un-bear′ (ŭn-bâr′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bear* to support.] To remove or loose the bearing rein of (a horse).
un′be-com′ing (ŭn′bē-kŭm′ĭng), *a.* [*un-* not + *becoming.*] Not becoming ; unsuitable ; unfit ; indecorous ; improper.
Syn. — See IMPROPER.
— **un′be-com′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un′be-com′ing-ness,** *n.*
un′be-got′ (-gŏt′) } *a.* Not begot or generated ; also,
un′be-got′ten (-'n) } having never been generated ; self-existent ; eternal.
un′be-gun′ (-gŭn′), *a.* Not yet begun ; also, existing without a beginning.
un′be-lief′ (-lēf′), *n.* [*un-* not + *belief:* cf. AS. *ungeléafa.*] **1.** Withholding of belief ; incredulity ; skepticism.
2. Disbelief ; esp., disbelief of divine revelation, or of the truths of religion.
Syn. — UNBELIEF, DISBELIEF, INCREDULITY. UNBELIEF may suggest a mere withholding of belief ; DISBELIEF implies a positive rejection of what is stated or asserted ; as, an attitude of general *unbelief,* with reference to a given rumor, may be changed by evidence to one of absolute *disbelief.* In Biblical usage, however, *unbelief* has the stronger sense of disbelief in divine revelation , as, "He upbraided them with their *unbelief*" (*Mark* xvi. 14) ; "They could not enter in because of *unbelief*" (*Heb.* iii. 19). INCREDULITY implies indisposition to believe, or (often) a skeptical frame of mind ; as, "the stare of petulant *incredulity*" (*Johnson*). See BELIEF, CREDENCE, INFIDEL.
un′be-liev′er (-lēv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who does not believe ; an incredulous person ; a doubter ; a skeptic.
2. A disbeliever ; esp., one who does not believe in some given divine revelation; an infidel.
Syn. — See INFIDEL.
un′be-liev′ing, *a.* **1.** Not believing ; incredulous ; doubting ; distrusting ; skeptical.
2. Believing some given alleged thing not to be true ; disbelieving; esp., disbelieving some given divine revelation.
— **un′be-liev′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un′be-liev′ing-ness,** *n.*
un-belt′ (ŭn-bĕlt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *belt.*] To remove or loose the belt of ; to ungird ; also, to remove, by loosing the belt, as a sword. — **un-belt′,** *v. i.*
un-bend′ (ŭn-bĕnd′), *v. t.;* UN-BENT′ (-bĕnt′) ; UN-BEND′ING. [1st *un-* + *bend.*] **1.** To free from flexure ; to make, or allow to become, straight ; to loosen ; as, to *unbend* a bow.
2. To remit from a strain or from exertion ; to set at ease for a time ; to relax ; as, to *unbend* the mind from study.
You do *unbend* your noble strength. *Shak.*
3. *Naut.* **a** To unfasten, as sails, from the spars or stays. **b** To cast loose or untie, as a rope.
un-bend′, *v. i.* **1.** To cease to be bent ; to become straight or relaxed, as a bow.
2. To relax in severity, stiffness, austerity, or the like ; hence, to give one's self to affability, mirth, or amusement.
un-bend′ing, *a.* [*un-* not + *bending.*] Not bending ; unyielding ; specif., unyielding in will ; not subject to persuasion or influence ; inflexible ; resolute. — **un-bend′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-bend′ing-ness,** *n.*

un′al-lured′ (ŭn′ă-lūrd′), *a.*, **un-al-lur′ing** (-lūr′ĭng), *a.*, **un′al-lur′ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un-al′ter-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*, **un-al′ter-a-ble,** *a.*, **un-al′ter-a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un-al′ter-a-bly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
unalmsed, *a.* Not having received alms. *Obs. & R.* [*Obs.*]
un-al′ter-ate, *a.* Unalterable.
un-al′tered (ŭn-ôl′tẽrd), *a.* 1. Not altered or changed. 2. Not alterable. *Obs.*
un-al′ter-ing, *a.*, **un′a-mal′gam-a-ble,** *a.*, **un′a-mal′ga-mat′ed,** *a.*, **un′a-mazed′** (ŭn′ȧ-māzd′), *a.*, **un-am′bi-gu′i-ty,** *n.*, **un′am-big′u-ous,** *a.*, **un′am-big′u-ous-ly,** *adv.*, **un′am-big′u-ous-ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
un′am-bi′tion (ŭn′ăm-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Lack of ambition. *Rare.*
un′am-bi′tious (-ŭs), *a.*, **un′am-bi′tious-ly,** *adv.*, **un′am-bi′tious-ness,** *n.*, **un′a-me′na-ble,** *a.*, **un′a-mend′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′a-mend′ed,** *a.*, **un′a-merced′** (ŭn′ȧ-mûrst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′-A-mer′i-can-ize, *v. t.* To render un-American.
un-a′mi-a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-a′mi-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **un-a′mi-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-a′mi-a-bly,** *adv.*
un′a-mus′a-ble (ŭn′ȧ-mūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′a-mused′** (-mūzd′), *a.*, **un′a-mus′ing** (-mūz′ĭng), *a.*, **un′a-mus′ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not. [*a.* Not amusing. *Rare.*]
un′a-mu′sive (-mū′zĭv; -sĭv).
un-an′a-log′i-cal (-ăn′ȧ-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un′a-nal′o-gous** (ŭn′ȧ-năl′ō-gŭs), *a.*, **un-an′a-lyt′ic,** *a.*, **un-an′a-lyt′i-cal,** *a.*, **un-an′a-lyz′a-ble** (ŭn-ăn′ȧ-līz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-an′a-lyzed** (-līzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-an′ces-tried (-ăn′sĕs-trĭd), *a.* Having no notable ancestry.
un-an′chor, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *anchor.*] To loosen from the anchor or anchorage. *Rare.*
un-An′gli-cized, *a.*, **un-an′gu-lar,** *a.*, **un-an′i-mal-ized,** *a.* See UN-, not.
u-nan′i-mate (ū-năn′ĭ-māt), *a.* Unanimous. *Obs.* — **u-nan′i-mate-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
un-an′i-mate, *a.* Inanimate.
un-an′i-mat′ed, *a.* Inanimate ; also, not enlivened ; dull.
un-an′i-mat′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
unanime, *a.* [F.] Unanimous. *Obs.*
‖ **u′na-ni′mi-ter** (ū′nȧ-nĭm′ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* *Law.* Unanimously.
un′an-nealed′, *a.*, **un′an-nexed′,** *a.*, **un′an-ni′hi-la-ble,** *a.*, **un′an-nounced′,** *a.*, **un′an-noyed′,** *a.*, **un′an-nulled′,** *a.*, **un′a-noint′ed,** *a.*, **un′an-tic′i-pat′ed** (ŭn′ăn-tĭs′ĭ-pāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′a-poc′ry-phal,** *a.*, **un-ap′os-tol′ic,** *a.*, **un-ap′os-tol′i-cal,** *a.*, **un′ap-palled′,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ap-par′el, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *apparel.*] To undress. *Obs.*
un′ap-par′eled (ŭn′ă-păr′ĕld), *a.* 1. *p. a.* of UNAPPAREL. 2. See UN-, not.
un′ap-par′ent, *a.*, **un′ap-peal′ing,** *a.*, **un′ap-peas′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′ap-peas′a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un′ap-peased′,** *a.*, **un′ap-pend′aged,** *a.*, **un-ap′per-ceived′,** *a.*, **un-ap′pe-tiz′ing,** *a.*, **un′ap-plaud′ed,** *a.*, **un′ap-plaud′ing,** *a.*, **un′ap-plau′sive,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ap-pli′a-ble, *a.*, *or* **un-ap′pli-ca-ble,** *a.* Inapplicable. *Rare.*
un′ap-plied′, *a.*, **un′ap-point′ed,** *a.*, **un′ap-por′tioned,** *a.*, **un-ap′po-site,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ap-pre′ci-a-ble, *a.* Inappreciable. — **un′ap-pre′ci-a-bly,** *adv.*
un′ap-pre′ci-at′ed, *a.*, **un′ap-pre′ci-at′ing,** *a.*, **un′ap-pre′ci-a-tive,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ap′pre-hend′a-ble, *a.* That cannot be apprehended. *Obs.*
un-ap′pre-hend′ed, *a.*, **un-ap′pre-hen′si-ble,** *a.*, **un-ap′pre-hen′si-ble-ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
un-ap′pre-hen′sive, *a.* Not apprehensive or fearful; not ready at apprehending or understanding; not cognizant. — **un-ap′pre-hen′sive-ness,** *n.*
un′ap-prised′ (ŭn′ă-prīzd′), *a.*, **un′ap-proach′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′ap-proach′a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un′ap-proach′a-bly,** *adv.*, **un′ap-proached′,** *a.*, **un′ap-pro′pri-a-ble,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ap-pro′pri-ate, *a.* [*un-* not + *appropriate,* a.] *Rare.* 1. Inappropriate ; unsuitable. 2. Not appropriated.
un′ap-prov′ing (ŭn′ă-pro͞ov′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′ap-prov′ing-ly,** *adv.*
un′a-quit′, *a.* [*un-* not + ME. *aquit,* p. p., requited. Cf. ACQUIT.] Unrequited. *Obs.*
unaraced, *a.* [See ARACE to tear up.] Not torn away. *Obs.*
un-ar′chi-tec′tur-al, *a.*, **un-ar′gu-men′ta-tive,** *a.*, **un′a-ris′en** (ŭn′ȧ-rĭz′'n), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ark′, *v. t.* To disembark from the ark. *Obs.*
un-ar′mored, *or* **-ar′moured,** *a.* Not armored ; specif. : *Naval.* Not protected against gun fire by metal armor plates.
un′ar-raigned′ (ŭn′ȧ-rānd′), *a.*, **un′ar-ranged′** (-rānjd′), *a.*, **un′ar-rayed′,** *a.*, **un′ar-rest′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′ar-rest′ed,** *a.*, **un′ar-rived′,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-art′ed, *a.* *Obs.* 1. Ignorant or destitute of the arts. 2. Not artificial ; plain. [not.]
un′ar-tic′u-lat′ed, *a.* See UN-,
un-ar′ti-fi′cial (ŭn-är′tĭ-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* Inartificial. — **un-ar′ti-fi′cial-ly,** *adv.* [*a.* Inartistic.]
un′ar-tis′tic, un′ar-tis′ti-cal,
un′as-cend′a-ble, *a.*, **un′as-cend′ed,** *a.*, **un-as′cer-tain′a-ble,** *a.*, **un-as′cer-tained′,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′a-scried′ (ŭn′ȧ-skrīd′), *a.* [Cf. ASCRY.] Not descried. *Obs.*
un′a-served′ (-sûrvd′), *a.* [Cf. ASSERVE.] Not served; also, undeserved. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.]
un′a-shamed′, *a*, **un-asked′,** *a.*
un′as-pec′tive, *a.* [L. *aspicere, aspectum,* to look at.] Oblivious ; inattentive. *Obs.*
un′as-pir′ing (ŭn′ăs-pīr′ĭng), *a.*, **un′as-pir′ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un′as-sail′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′as-sail′a-bly,** *adv.*, **un′as-sailed′,** *a.*, **un′as-sault′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′as-sault′ed,** *a.*, **un′as-sayed′,** *a.*, **un′as-sem′bled,** *a.*, **un′as-sert′ed,** *a.*, **un′as-ser′tive,** *a.*, **un′as-sess′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′as-sessed′,** *a.*, **un′as-sib′i-lat′ed,** *a.*, **un′as-sign′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′as-sign′a-bly,** *adv.*, **un′as-signed′,** *a.*, **un′as-sim′i-la-ble,** *a.*, **un′as-sim′i-lat′ed,** *a.*, **un′as-sim′i-lat′ing,** *a.*, **un′as-sist′ed,** *a.*, **un′as-sist′ing,** *a.*, **un′as-so′ci-at′ed,** *a.*, **un′as-sort′ed,** *a.*, **un′as-suaged′** (ŭn′ȧ-swājd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-as′sue-tude (ŭn-ăs′wē-tūd), *n.* Unaccustomedness.
un′as-sumed′, *a.*, **un′as-ton′ished,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unastrenyet, *a* [F. *astreindre* to oblige.] Unforced. *Obs.*
un′a-ton′a-ble (ŭn′ȧ-tōn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* 1. Inexpiable. 2. Not to be brought into harmony ; irreconcilable. *Obs.*
un′a-toned′, *a.*, **un′at-tack′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′at-tacked′,** *a.*, **un′at-tain′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*, **un′at-tain′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′at-tain′a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un′at-tain′a-bly,** *adv.*, **un′at-tained′,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′at-taint′ed, *a.* Not attainted ; hence, impartial.
un′at-tem′pered, *a.*, **un′at-tempt′ed,** *a.*, **un′at-tempt′ing,** *a.*, **un′at-tend′ed,** *a.*, **un′at-tend′ing,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′at-ten′tive, *a.* Inattentive.
un′at-ten′u-at′ed, *a.*, **un′at-test′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′at-tire′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *attire.*] To undress. *Rare.*
un′at-tired′ (-ȧ-tīrd′), *p. a.* of UNATTIRE.
un′at-tired′, *a.*, **un′at-tract′ed,** *a.*, **un′at-trac′tive,** *a.*, **un′at-trac′tive-ly,** *adv.*, **un′at-trac′tive-ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
u-nau′ (ū-nô′; o͞o-nou′), *n.* [From the name used on the Marañón River, Omagua *apeyohne.*] The two-toed sloth (*Cholœpus didactylus.* See SLOTH, 3.
un-au′di-enced (ŭn-ô′dĭ-ĕnst), *a.* Not given an audience ; not received or heard. *Rare.*
un-au′dit-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-Au′du-boned (ŭn-ô′dŭ-bōnd), *a.* [*un-* not + J. J. *Audubon,* American ornithologist.] Unclassified ; unnamed ; — said of a bird. *Nonce Word.*
un′aug-ment′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′aus-pi′cious (ŭn′ôs-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Inauspicious. *Rowe.*
un′au-ten′ti-cal, *a.* Unauthentic. *Obs.*
un′au-then′tic, un′au-then′ti-cal, *a.*, **un′au-then′ti-cat′ed,** *a.*, **un-au′then-tic′i-ty,** *n.*, **un′au-thor′i-ta-tive,** *a.*, **un′au-thor′i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′au-thor′i-ted, *a.* Unauthorized. *Obs.*
un-au′thor-ize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *authorize.*] To disown the authority of ; repudiate. [ized. *Obs.*]
un′au-tor′i-tied, *a.* Unauthor-
un′a-vail′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*, **un′a-vail′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′a-vail′a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un′a-vail′a-bly,** *adv.*, **un′a-vailed′,** *a.*, **un′a-vail′ing,** *a.*, **un′a-vail′ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′a-val′u-a-ble, *a.* [OF. *avaluer* to value.] Beyond estimation. *Obs.*
unavanced, *a.* [See ADVANCE, *v.*] Unpromoted *Obs.*
un′a-venged′, *a.*, **un-av′er-aged,** *a.*, **un′a-vert′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unavesy, *a.* [Cf. F. *avisé* advised.] Unadvised. *Obs.*
un′a-vised′, *a.* Unadvised. *Obs.*
un′a-vise′ly, *adv.* Unadvisedly. *Obs.* [voice: unanimously.]
‖ **u′na vo′ce.** [L.] With one
un′a-void′ed, *a.* 1. Not avoided. 2. Unavoidable; inevitable. *Obs.*
un′a-vouched′ (ŭn′ȧ-voucht′), *a.*, **un′a-vowed′,** *a.*, **un′a-vow′ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un′a-wak′ened** (ŭn′ȧ-wāk′ĕnd), *a.*, **un′a-wak′ened-ness,** *n.*, **un′a-ward′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not. [ly. *Obs.*]
unawarnistly, *adv.* Unwarned-
un-awed′, *a.*, **un-awned′,** *a.*, **un-baf′fled,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bagged′ (ŭn-băgd′; *see* UN-), *p. a.* of UNBAG.
un-bagged′, *a.*, **un-bail′a-ble,** *a.*, **un-bailed′,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bain′ (*dial.* o͞on-bān′), *a.* [*un-* not + *bain* willing, ready.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. Disobedient ; unready. *Obs.* 2. Uncivil. [way.] 3. Inconvenient ; out of the
un-bait′ed, *a.* 1. Not baited. 2. Unopposed. *Obs. Scot.*
un-baized′ (ŭn-bāzd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not covered with baize.
un-bal′ance, *n.* Want of balance ; derangement. — *v. t.* To put out of balance.
unbald. † UNBOLD.
unbalden, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; BOLD.] To discourage. *Obs.*
un-bal′last, *a.* Not ballasted. *Obs.*
un-band′aged (ŭn-băn′dājd), *a.*, **un-band′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-band′ed [1st *un-* + *band* + *-ed*], *a* Unfastened. *Obs.*
un-bane′. Var. of UNBAIN.
un-bank′a-ble, *a.*, **un-ban′nered,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′bap-tized′, *a.* Not baptized; heathenish; profane.
un-bar′ba-rized, *a.* Civilized. *Obs.*
un-barbed′ (ŭn-bärbd′; *see* UN-), *a.* 1. Unsheared; not shorn. *Obs.* 2. Not having a barb or barbs.
un-bar′bered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bare′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bare,* v.] To strip; uncover.
un-bark′, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *bark* the vessel.] To disembark. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-barred′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bar′rel, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *barrel.*] To remove or release from a barrel or barrels.
un-bar′rel-a-ble, *a.*, **un-bar′ri-ca′doed** (ŭn-băr′ĭ-kā′dōd), *a.*, **un-base′,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bashed′, *a.* Unabashed. *Obs.*
un-bash′ful, *a.* (*Rare*), **un-bathed′** (ŭn-bāthd′), *a.*, **un-bat′tered,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bay′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bay* to dam.] To free of restraint. *Obs.*
unbd. *Abbr.* Unbound.
un-be′, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *be.*] To make not to be; cease to be. *Obs.*
un-bear′a-ble, *a.*, **un-bear′a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un-bear′a-bly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-beard′ed, *a.* [Cf. AS *ungebyrd.*] Having no beard.
un-bear′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-beast′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *beast.*] To deliver from the form or nature of a beast. *Obs. or R.*
unbeast, *n.* [*un-*, intensive + *beast;* cf. D. *ondier;* G. *unt(h)ier.*] Wild beast ; monster. *Obs.*
un-beat′a-ble, *a.*, **un-beat′en,** *a.*, **un-beau′te-ous,** *a.*, **un-beau′te-ous-ly,** *adv.*, **un-beau′ti-fied,** *a.*, **un-beau′ti-ful,** *a.*, **un-beau′ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-bea′vered (ŭn-bē′vẽrd), *a.* Without a beaver or hat ; with the helmet beaver open. *Hist.*
un′be-cloud′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-come′, *v. t.* To not become; to misbecome. *Obs.*
un′be-com′ing, *n.* A passing from existence into nonexistence ; dissolution. *Rare.*
un-bed′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bed.*] To raise or rouse from bed. *R.*
un′be-daubed′ (ŭn′bē-dôbd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bed′ded, *a.* Not bedded; as : **a** Not brought to the marriage bed, as a bride. **b** Not being in beds or layers.
un′be-decked′ (ŭn′bē-dĕkt′), *a.*, **un′be-dewed′** (-dūd′), *a.*, **un′be-dinned′** (-dĭnd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-beened′, *p. a.* [1st *un-* + *been,* p. p.] Made to cease to be. *Obs.*
un′be-fit′ting, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-fool′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *befool.*] To deliver from fatuity; to awaken the mind of; undeceive. *Rare.*
un′be-friend′, *v. t.* To fail to befriend. *Rare.*
un′be-friend′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-get′, *v. t.* To undo the begetting of. *Obs.*
un′be-gilt′, *a.* Not gilded ; hence, not rewarded with gold. *Rare.* [beginning. *Obs.*]
un′be-gin′ning, *a.* Having no
un′be-girt′, *a.* See UN-, not.
unbegrippe. † UMBEGRIP.
un′be-guile′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *beguile.*] To set free from the influence of guile; to undeceive. *Rare.* [See UN-, not.]
un′be-guiled′ (ŭn′bē-gīld′), *a.*
un′be-held′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-hold′en, *a.* Not seen.
un′be-hoof′, *n.* Disadvantage. *Obs.*
un′be-hov′a-ble (ŭn′bē-ho͞ov′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not needful ; not profitable. *Obs.*
un′be-hove′ly (-ho͞ov′lĭ), *a.* Unprofitable ; unseemly. *Obs.*
un′be-hov′ing (-ho͞ov′ĭng), *n.* State or quality of not deserving.
unbein. † UNBAIN.
un-be′ing, *a.* Not existing. *Obs.*
unbeing, *n.* Death. *Obs.*
unbeist. † UNBEAST, *n.*
un′be-jug′gled (ŭn′bē-jŭg′'ld), *a.* Not deceived by trickery.
un′be-known′ (-nōn′), *a.*, **un′be-knownst′** (-nōnst′), *a. & adv.* Unknown. *Dial.*
unbelappe. † UMBELAP.
unbelde, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; BOLD.] To discourage. *Obs.* — *a.* [AS. *unbeald.* See UN- not; BOLD.] Timid. *Obs.*
un′be-lief′ful, *a.* Unbelieving. — **un′be-lief′ful-ness,** *n.* *Both Obs.*
un′be-liev′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′be-liev′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*
un′bel-lig′er-ent (ŭn′bē-lĭj′ẽr-ĕnt), *a.*, **un′be-loved′** (ŭn′bē-lŭvd′), *a.*, **un′be-moaned′** (-mōnd′), *a.*, **un-bend′a-ble,** *a.*, **un-bend′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bend′ed, *a.* Unbent ; relaxed. *Obs.* [bends. *Obs.*]
un-bend′er, *n.* One that un-
un-bend′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of UNBEND. — Hence, *a.* Devoted to relaxation or amusement. *R.*
unbene, *a.* [Cf. UNBAIN.] Unpleasant ; disagreeable *Obs.*
un-ben′e-ficed (ŭn-bĕn′ē-fĭst), *a.*, **un-ben′e-fi′cial** (fĭsh′ăl), *a.*, **un-ben′e-fit′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-nev′o-lence, *n.* Absence or want of benevolence; ill will.
un′be-nev′o-lent, *a.*, **un′be-nev′o-lent-ly,** *adv.*, **un′be-night′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un/be-seem′ (ŭn′bē-sēm′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *beseem.*] To be unbecoming or not befitting to ; to misbecome.

un′be-seem′ing, *a.* Not beseeming; not befitting. — **un′-be-seem′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un′be-seem′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-bi′as (ŭn-bī′*ă*s), *v. t.* ; -BI′ASED (-*ă*st) or -BI′ASSED; -BI′AS-ING or -BI′AS-SING. [1st *un-* + *bias.*] To free from bias or prejudice.

un-bi′ased, un-bi′assed (-*ă*st), *a.* [*un-* not + *biased.*] Free from bias; esp., unprejudiced; impartial.
Syn. — See FAIR.
— **un-bi′ased-ly, un-bi′assed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bi′ased-ness, un-bi′assed-ness**, *n.*

un-bid′ (ŭn-bĭd′) } *a.* [Cf. AS. *unbeden* unasked.] **1.** Not
un-bid′den (-′n) } bidden ; not commanded.
2. Uninvited ; as, *unbidden* guests. *Shak.*
3. Without having prayed. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

un-bind′ (ŭn-bīnd′), *v. t.* ; UN-BOUND′ (-bound′); UN-BIND′-ING. [AS. *unbindan.* See 1st UN- ; BIND.] To remove a band from ; to free from shackles or fastenings ; to untie ; unfasten ; loose ; as, *unbind* your fillets ; to *unbind* a load.

un-bish′op (ŭn-bĭsh′*ŭ*p), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bishop.*] To deprive, as a city, of a bishop ; to deprive, as a clergyman, of episcopal dignity or rights.

un-bitt′ (ŭn-bĭt′), *v. t.* ; UN-BITT′ED ; UN-BITT′ING. [1st *un-* + *bitt.*] *Naut.* To remove the turns of (a rope or cable) from the bitts.

un-blem′ished (-blĕm′ĭsht), *a.* Not blemished ; pure ; spotless ; as, an *unblemished* reputation or life.

un-blessed′ } (ŭn-blĕst′; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *blessed,*
un-blest′ } *blest.*] Not blest ; excluded from benediction ; hence, accursed ; wretched. — **un-bless′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-blood′y (-blŭd′ĭ), *a.* Not bloody. — **un-blood′i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **unbloody sacrifice. a** A sacrifice in which no victim is slain. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The Mass.

un-blush′ing (ŭn-blŭsh′ĭng), *a.* Not blushing ; shameless. — **un-blush′ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-bod′y (ŭn-bŏd′ĭ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *body.*] To free from the body ; to disembody.
Her soul *unbodied* of the burdenous corse. *Spenser.*

un-bod′y, *v. i.* To leave the body ; to become disembodied ; — said of the soul or spirit. *Rare.*

un-bolt′ (ŭn-bōlt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bolt.*] To withdraw a bolt from ; to unfasten ; to unbar ; to open. *Shak.*

un-bolt′, *v. i.* To draw a bolt ; to open ; fig., to explain.

un-bone′ (ŭn-bōn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bone.*] **1.** To deprive of bones, as meat ; to bone.
2. To twist about, as if boneless. *Rare.* *Milton.*

un-bon′net (ŭn-bŏn′ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st UN-.] To take a bonnet from; to take off one's bonnet; to uncover.

un-bon′net-ed, *a.* Having no bonnet (or cap, etc.) on ; uncovered; bareheaded. In Shakespeare's "Othello," I. ii. 23, it would in this sense mean *with courtesy and humility.* But it is sometimes explained as *without the bonnet* (which was the badge of aristocratic rank at Venice).

un-booked′ (ŭn-bŏŏkt′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not written in a book ; unrecorded. "*Unbooked* English life." *Masson.*
2. Unbookish. *Rare.*

un-born′ (ŭn-bôrn′ ; *see* UN-), *a.* Not born ; not yet brought into life ; still to appear ; future ; as, *unborn* generations.
Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb. *Shak.*

un-bos′om (ŭn-bŏŏz′*ŭ*m ; *cf.* BOSOM), *v. t.* ; UN-BOS′OMED (-*ŭ*md) ; UN-BOS′OM-ING. [1st *un-* + *bosom.*] To disclose, as thoughts or secrets; to confess ; — often reflexively; as, to *unbosom* one's self. — *v. i.* To make a disclosure.

un-bound′ed, *a.* Having no bound or limit ; as, *unbounded* space ; an *unbounded* ambition ; hence, unrestrained. — **un-bound′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bound′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-bowed′ (ŭn-boud′ ; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *bowed.*] Not bent or arched ; not bowed down ; hence, unsubdued.

un-brace′ (ŭn-brās′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To free from tension ; to relax ; loose ; as, to *unbrace* a drum, the nerves.
2. Specif. : **a** To carve ; disjoint. *Obs.* **b** To free from concealment ; to set forth. *Obs.*

un-braid′ (-brād′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *braid.*] To separate the strands of ; to undo, as a braid ; to unravel.

un-breathed′ (ŭn-brĕthd′ ; 87), *a.* **1.** Not breathed, as air.
2. Not exercised ; unpracticed. "Their *unbreathed* memories." *Shak.*

un-bred′ (ŭn-brĕd′ ; 87), *a.* **1.** Not begotten; unborn. *Obs.*
2. Not taught or trained ; — with *to.* *Rare.*
3. Not well-bred ; ill-bred. *Obs.* *Locke.*

un-breech′ (ŭn-brēch′; *cf.* BREECH), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *breech.*]
1. To remove the breeches of; to divest or strip of breeches.
2. To free the breech of, as a cannon, from fastenings. *R.*

un-bri′dle (ŭn-brī′d'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bridle.*] To free or loose from the bridle ; to set loose.

un-bri′dled (-d'ld), *a.* [*un-* not + *bridled.*] Not confined by the bridle; hence, unrestrained; licentious; violent; as, *unbridled* passions, speech. "*Unbridled* floods." *Wordsworth.*
— **un-bri′dled-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bri′dled-ness**, *n.*

un-bro′ken (-brō′k'n), *a.* Not broken ; specif. : **a** Whole ; intact **b** Unsubdued ; as, an *unbroken* colt. **c** Not interrupted. — **un-bro′ken-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bro′ken-ness**, *n.*

un-buck′le (ŭn-bŭk′'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *buckle.*] To loose the buckles of ; to unfasten ; as, to *unbuckle* a shoe.

un-buck′le, *v. i.* To loosen buckles ; hence, to relax.

un-build′ (ŭn-bĭld′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *build.*] **1.** To demolish ; to raze. "To *unbuild* the city." *Shak.*
2. To decrease ; — said of magnetization.

un-build′ing, *n.* *Elec.* Loss of magnetization by a dynamo.

un-bun′dle (ŭn-bŭn′d'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bundle.*] To release, as from a bundle ; to disclose.

un-bur′den (ŭn-bûr′d'n), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To relieve from a burden ; also, to throw off, as a burden ; unload.

un-bur′row (ŭn-bŭr′ō), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *burrow.*] To force from a burrow ; to unearth. *Rare.*

un-bur′y (ŭn-bĕr′ĭ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bury.*] To disinter ; to exhume ; fig., to disclose.

un-but′ton (ŭn-bŭt′'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *button.*] To loose the buttons of ; to unfasten by loosing the buttons.

un-but′toned (-'nd), *p. p.* of UNBUTTON. Hence : *a.* Not under constraint ; free and easy. *G. Meredith.*

un-cage′ (ŭn-kāj′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cage.*] To loose, or release, from or as from a cage.

un-called′-for′, *a.* Not called for or needed ; gratuitous ; wanton ; as, an *uncalled-for* rebuff.
Syn. — See GRATUITOUS.

un-camp′ (ŭn-kămp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *camp.*] To break up the camp of ; to dislodge from camp. *Rare.* *Milton.*

un-can′dor, *or* **-can′dour** (ŭn-kăn′dẽr), *n.* Want of candor.

un-can′ny (ŭn-kăn′ĭ), *a.* Not canny ; hence : unearthly; ghostly; mysterious ; eery ; weird. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See WEIRD.
— **un-can′ni-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-can′ni-ness**, *n.*

un-can′on-ize (ŭn-kăn′*ŭ*n-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *canonize.*]
1. To deprive of canonical authority.
2. To reduce from the rank of a canonized saint.

un-cap′ (ŭn-kăp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cap.*] **1.** To remove a cap or cover from.
2. Specif. : *Beekeeping.* To remove the covering of (a honeycomb or its cells) preparatory to extracting the honey.

un-cap′, *v. i.* To remove the cap or hat, as in salutation.

un-cape′ (-kāp′), *v. t. & i.* To remove the cape or hood (from), as in hawking. In Shakespeare's "Merry Wives," *uncape* has been variously explained : (1) by Warburton, *dig out the fox when earthed* ; (2) by Capell, *turn the dogs off* ; (3) by Steevens, *turn the fox out of the bag* ; (4) by Nares, *throw off the dogs*, i. e., begin the hunt. *Dyce.*

un-cared′-for′ (-kârd′fôr′), *a.* Not cared for ; unheeded.

un-car′nate (ŭn-kär′nāt), *a.* Not fleshly ; specif., not made flesh ; not incarnate. *Rare.*

un-case′ (ŭn-kās′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *case.*] **1.** To take out of, or free from, a case or covering ; to uncover ; disclose.
2. To strip ; flay. *Obs.*
3. *Mil.* To display, or spread to view, as the colors.

un-cas′tle (ŭn-kȧs′'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *castle.*] **1.** To take a castle from ; to turn out of a castle.
2. To render not a castle. *Rare.*

un-caused′ (ŭn-kôzd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Having no antecedent cause ; uncreated ; self-existent ; eternal. *A. Baxter.*

un-cau′tious (ŭn-kô′sh*ŭ*s), *a.* Incautious. — **un-cau′-tious-ly**, *adv.*

un-ceas′ing (-sēs′ĭng), *a.* Not ceasing ; unintermittent ; incessant. — **un-ceas′ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-cer′tain (ŭn-sûr′tĭn), *a.* [*un-* not + *certain.* Cf. INCERTAIN.] Not certain ; specif. : **1.** Not having certain knowledge ; not assured ; as, *uncertain* of the truth.
Man, without the protection of a superior Being, . . . is *uncertain* of everything that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*
2. Not known ; indefinite ; problematical. *Milton.*
From certain dangers to *uncertain* praise. *Dryden.*
3. Not sure ; liable to fail or err ; fallible ; insecure.
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim. *Dryden.*
4. Irresolute ; inconstant ; untrustworthy; unsteady ; variable ; fitful ; as, an *uncertain* person ; an *uncertain* breeze.
Syn. — See PRECARIOUS.
— **un-cer′tain-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cer′tain-ness**, *n.*

un-cer′tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being uncertain ; lack of certainty.
2. That which is uncertain ; something unknown.

un-chain′ (ŭn-chān′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *chain.*] To free from chains or slavery ; to let loose. *Prior.*

un-chanc′y (ŭn-chȧn′sĭ), *a.* [*un-* not + Scot. *chancy* fortunate, safe.] *Chiefly Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Happening at a bad time ; unseasonable ; inconvenient.
2. Ill-fated ; unlucky.
3. Unsafe to meddle with ; dangerous.

un-charge′ (ŭn-chärj′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *charge.*] **1.** To free from a charge or load ; to unload. *Wycliffe.*
2. To free from accusation or charge ; to acquit. *Shak.*

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un′be-nign′ (ŭn′bē-nīn′), *a.*, **un′be-nig′nant-ly** (-nĭg′n*ă*nt-lĭ), *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′be-numb′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *benumb.*] To relieve of numbness. *R.*
un′be-queathed′ (-bē-kwēthd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [bereft. *Rare.*]
un′be-reav′en (-rēv′'n), *a.* Un-
un′be-reft′, *a.* Not bereft.
un′be-rev′en (ŭn′bē-rēv′'n). Var. of UNBEREAVEN.
un′be-seen′, *a.* [See BESEE to provide.] Devoid. *Obs.*
un′be-set′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-sieged′ (ŭn′bē-sējd′), *a.*, **un′be-sought′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-speak′, *v. t.* To revoke or annul. *Rare.*
un′be-spo′ken, *a.*, **un′be-starred′** (-stärd′), *a.*, **un′be-stowed′**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-bet′, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *beten* to improve, mend, make amends, AS. *bētan.*] Unbettered ; unatoned. *Obs.*
un′be-think′. Dial. Eng. var. of UMBETHINK.
un′be-think′, *v. i.* To forget ; — used reflexively. *Dial. Eng.*
un′be-tide′, *v. i.* To fail to betide or happen.
un′be-trayed′, *a.*, **un′be-trothed′** (-trŏtht ; -trōthd′), *a.*, **un-bet′ter-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-bet′-tered**, *a.*, **un′be-wailed′**, *a.*, **un′be-wail′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-wares′, *adv.* Unawares. *Obs.*
un′be-wil′dered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-willed′ (ŭn′bē-wĭld′), *a.* Not calling the will into play.
un′be-witch′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bewitch.*] To free from a spell ; to disenchant. *Rare.*
un-bib′li-cal, *a.* See UN-, not.
unbicomelich, *a.* [ME. *bicumelich* suitable, proper. Cf. BECOME, *v.*] Uncomely. *Obs.*
un-bid′da-ble (ŭn-bĭd′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Intractable. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
unbide. † ONBIDE. [stay. *Obs.*]
un-bide′, *v. i.* Not to bide or
‖ **un bien′fait′ n'est ja′mais′ per′du′** (ŭN byăN′fĕ′ nĕ zhȧ-mĕ′ pĕr′dü′). [F.] A kindness is never lost, a good action always has its reward.
un-big′ot-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unbileave, unbi′eve. † UNBELIEF. [not.]
un-bi′o-graph′i-cal, *a.* See UN-,
un-bird′ly, *a.* Unlike or unworthy of a bird. *Obs. or R.*
unbiseiness, *n.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *besee* + *-ness.*] Heedlessness ; inattention. *Obs.*
un-bish′oped (ŭn-bĭsh′*ŭ*pt), *a.* Unconfirmed; deprived of bishopship. *Obs.*
un-bit′, *a.* Unbitten.
un-bit′ted, *a.* Not bitted or bridled ; uncontrolled.
un-bit′ten, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-blade′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To cause to cease to be a "blade," or roaring boy. *Obs.*
un-blam′a-ble (ŭn-blăm′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.*, **un-blam′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-blam′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-blamed′** (-blāmd′), *a.*, **un-blast′ed**, *a.*, **un-bla′zoned** (ŭn-blā′z'nd), *a.*, **un-bleached′** (-blēcht′), *a.*, **un-bleach′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unblecked, *a.* [ME. *blecken* to blacken.] Unstained. *Obs.*
un-bleed′ing, *a.*, **un-blem′ish-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-blem′ish-ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-blenched′ (-blĕncht′; 140), *a.* Not disconcerted ; undaunted.
un-blench′ing, *a.*, **un-blend′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bless′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bless.*] To deprive of happiness. *Obs.*
un-blest′, *a.* [See BLESS to wound.] Unwounded. *Obs.*
un-blest′ful, *a.* Unhappy. *Obs.*
un-blight′ed, *a.*, **un-blind′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-blind′ (ŭn-blīnd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *blind.*] To free from blindness. *Rare.*
unblindfelle, *v. t.* [See 1st UN- ; BLINDFOLD, *v.*] To strip off a bandage from (the eyes). *Obs.*
un-blind′fold′, *v. t.* [See UN-.] To set free from blindfolding.
un-blink′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bliss′ful, *a.* Unhappy.
un-blithe′ (ŭn-blīth′), *a.* Sad ; joyless. — **un-blithe′ly**, *adv.*
un-block′, *v. i.* *Card Playing.* To play a needlessly high card in one's partner's suit so as to retain one that he can take later.
un′block-ad′ed (ŭn′blŏk-ād′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-blood′ed, *a.* Not blooded ; specif., not thoroughbred
un-blood′ied, *a.*, **un-blos′soming**, *a.*, **un-blot′ted**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-blown′, *a.* Not blown ; specif. : **a** Not blown, inflated, etc., by wind. **b** Not sounded, as a wind instrument. [som.]
un-blown′, *a.* Not yet in blos-
un-blunt′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unboand, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *bow* bend.] = UNBOWSOME. *Obs.* — **unboandness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un-boast′ed, *a.*, **un-boast′ful**, *a.*, **un-boast′ful-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unbocle. † UNBUCKLE.
un-bod′ied (ŭn-bŏd′ĭd), *a.* Having no body, as: **a** Incorporeal. **b** Disembodied. [UN-, not.]
un-bod′ing (-bōd′ĭng), *a.* See
un-bod′kined (ŭn-bŏd′kĭnd), *a.* Not fastened by a bodkin.
unboght. † UNBOUGHT.
un-boiled′, *a.* See UN-, not.
unbokel. † UNBUCKLE.
un-bold′, *a.* [AS. *unbeald.*] Timid; cowardly; humble. *Obs. or R.*
un-bolt′ed, *a.* Not fastened by bolts ; freed from fastening by bolts.
un-bolt′ed, *a.* Not bolted or sifted ; hence, *Obs. or R.*, unrefined ; coarse ; gross.
‖ **un bon′ chien′ n'at′trape′ ja′mais′ un bon′ os′** (ŭN bôN′ shyăN′ nȧ′trȧp′ zhȧ′mĕ′ ŭN bôN′-nōs′). [F.] A good dog never gets a good bone.
un-boned′ (ŭn-bōnd′), *a.* [See 1st UN-.] Having the bones removed. [*Scot.*]
un-bon′ny, *a.* Ugly ; unhealthy.
un-book′ish, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-book′learned′ (ŭn-bŏŏk′-lûrnd′; -lûr′nĕd), *a.* Illiterate. *R.*
un-boot′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *boot.*] To take off the boots from.
un-boot′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-boot′ly, *a.* Irremediable. *Obs.*
un-bor′dered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bor′dered, *p. a.* See 1st UN-.
unbore, unboren. † UNBORN.
un-bor′rowed (ŭn-bŏr′ōd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bos′om-er (-bŏŏz′*ŭ*m-ẽr ; *cf.* BOSOM), *n.* One who unbosoms, or discloses.
un-bot′tomed (-bŏt′*ŭ*md), *a.* [See 1st UN-.] Deprived of a bottom.
un-bot′tomed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bought′ (-bôt′ ; *see* UN-), *a.* [AS. *unboht.*] Not bought : **a** Unsold. **b** Unbribed.
unboun, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *boun*, v.] To undress. *Obs.*
un-bound′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bound′, *pret. & p. p.* of UNBIND. [ly. *Obs.*]
un-bound′a-bly, *adv.* Infinite-
un-bound′en, *p. a.* Unbound or set free; hence, unwedded. *Obs.*
un-boun′te-ous, *a.* Illiberal.
un-bow′ (ŭn-bō′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bow.*] To unbend. *Rare.*
un-bow′a-ble (-bō′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Not to be bowed or bent. *Rare.*
un-bow′el (ŭn-bou′ĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bowel.*] To disembowel. *R.* — **un-bow′eled, -elled**, *p. a.*
un-bow′ered (-bou′ẽrd), Not shaded. *Rare.*
un-bow′some, *a.* [See UN-, not; BUXOM.] Unbending; inflexible. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **un-bow′some-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un-box′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *box.*] To remove from a box or boxes.
unboxome. † UNBUXOM.
un-boy′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *boy.*] To divest of the traits of a boy. *R.*
un-boy′ish, *a.*, **un-boy′like**, *a.*, **un-braced′** (ŭn-brāst′), *a.*, **un-braced′ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-brained′ (ŭn-brānd′), *a.* [See UN-, not.] Not having brains ; deprived of brains. *R.*
un-brained′, *a.* [See UN-, not ; BRAIN, *v.*] Not brained : not having the brains dashed out.
un-branched′ (ŭn-brȧncht′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-branch′ing, *a.*, **un-brand′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [Not burst. *Obs.*]
unbrasten, *a.* [See UNBROSTEN.]
un-break′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-breast′, *v. t.* To unbosom. *R.*
un-breath′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-breeched′ (ŭn-brēcht′; -brĭcht′), *p. a.* of UNBREECH.
un-breeched′ (-brēcht′), *a.* See UN-, not. [burnt.]
un-brent′ (-brĕnt′), *a.* Un-
un-brewed′ (ŭn-brōōd′), *a.* Not brewed; unmixed ; genuine. *R.*
un-brib′a-ble (-brīb′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.*, **un-bribed′** (-brībd′), *a.*, **un-bridge′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-bridged′**, *a.*, **un-bright′ened**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unbrizzed, *a.* [Cf. BRUISE, *v.*] Unbruised. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.]
un-broached′ (ŭn-brōcht′), *a.*
un-broi′den, *a.* [*un-* not + *broiden*, old p. p. of *braid.*] Unbraided. *Obs.* [*chaic.*]
un-broke′, *a.* Unbroken. *Ar-*
unbrosten, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of *breste* burst.] Unburst. *Obs.*
un-broth′er-like′, **un-broth′er-ly**, *a.*, **un-broth′er-li-ness**, *n.*, **un-bruised′** (-brōōzd′), *a.*, **un-brushed′** (-brŭsht′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-brute′, *v. t.* To dispossess of, or free from, the character of a brute. *R.* [Profitless. *Obs.*]
unbryche, *n.* [AS. *unbryce.*]
un-buck′ramed (ŭn-bŭk′r*ȧ*md), *a.* Not lined with buckram ; hence, not stiff.
un-bud′ded, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-built′ (87), *a.* Not built ; not yet constructed. [UNBIND.]
unbun. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
un-bung′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bung.*] To remove the bung from.
un-buoyed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bur′dened, *a.* Not burdened; also, relieved of burden. [not.]
un-bur′den-some, *a.* See UN-,
unburely, *a.* [Cf. BURLY.] Unhandsome ; rough. *Obs.*
un-bur′i-a-ble (ŭn-bĕr′ĭ-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Not ready or not proper to be buried.
un-bur′ied (-ĭd), *a.*, **un-burn′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-burned′**, **un-burnt′**, *a.*, **un-burn′ing**, *a.*, **un-bur′nished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bur′then (ŭn-bûr′th'n). Var. of UNBURDEN.
un-bus′ied (-bĭz′ĭd), *a.* Unemployed ; not busy. *Rare.*
un-busi′ness-like′ (-bĭz′nĕs-līk′), *a.*, **un-bus′kined** (-bŭs′-kĭnd), *a.*, **un-bus′y** (-bĭz′ĭ), *a.*, **un-but′tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bux′om, *a.* Disobedient — **un-bux′om-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bux′om-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
unbuxumhede, *n.* = UNBUXOMNESS. *Obs.*
unc, *pron.* [AS., dat. & acc. dual.] Us two. *Obs.*
‖ **un ca-bel′lo ha′ce su som′bra en el sue′lo** (ōōn kä-bĕl′yō ä′-thā sōō sōm′brä ĕn ĕl swā′lō). [Sp.] One hair makes its shadow on the ground ; — var. of CADA CABELLO, etc.
un-ca′bled (ŭn-kā′b'ld), *a.* Not secured by a cable.
un-ca′denced (-dĕnst), *a.*, **un-cal′ci-fied**, *a.*, **un′cal-cined′** (ŭn′kăl-sīnd′; ŭn-kăl′sĭnd), *a.*, **un-cal′cu-lat′ed** (ŭn-kăl′kū-lāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-cal′cu-lat′ing**, *a.*, **un-cal′en-dered**, *a.*, **un-called′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-calk′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-. *Obs.*
un-cal′low, *n.* = CALLOW, *n.*, 2. — *v. i.* To remove the callow. *Both Dial. Eng.*
un-calm′ (ŭn-käm′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To disturb; disquiet. *R.*
un′ca-lum′ni-at′ed (ŭn′k*ȧ*-lŭm′nĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-can′cel-a-ble**, **un-can′cel-la-ble**, *a.*, **un-can′celed**, **un-can′celled**, *a.*, **un-can′did**, *a.*, **un-can′did-ly**, *adv.*, **un-can′did-ness**, *n.*, **un′ca-non′ic**, *a.*, **un′ca-non′i-cal**, *a.*, **un′ca-non′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un′ca-non′i-cal-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-can′on-ized (-kăn′*ŭ*n-īzd), *p. a.* of UNCANONIZE. [ized.]
un-can′on-ized, *a.* Not canon-
un-can′o-pied (-ō-pĭd), *a.*, **un-can′vassed** (-kăn′v*ȧ*st), *a.* See UN-, not. [**un-ca′pa-ble-ness**, *n.*]
un-ca′pa-ble, *a.* Incapable. —
un′ca-pac′i-tate, *v. t.* To incapacitate. *Obs.*
un-capped′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cap′per (ŭn-kăp′ẽr), *n.* An instrument for removing a cap from a cartridge shell.
un′cap-siz′a-ble (ŭn′kăp-sīz′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.*, **un-cap′tious**, *a.*, **un-cap′ti-vat′ed**, *a.*, **un-cap′ti-vat′ing**, *a.*, **un-card′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-car′di-nal, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To degrade from the cardinalship. *Rare.*
un-care′ful, *a.* **1.** Having no care. **2.** Not producing care. *Obs.*
un′ca-ressed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
Un-ca′ri-a (ŭŋ-kā′rĭ-*ȧ* ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uncus* hook.] *Bot.* Syn. of OUROUPARIA.
un-car′nate, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *carnate.*] To unflesh. *Rare.*
un′car-niv′o-rous, *a.*, **un-car′pet-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cart′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To take or discharge from a cart ; unload. *Rare.*
un-cart′a-ble, *a.* Unfit for the passage of a cart. *Obs.*
un-carved′, *a.* See UN-, not.
Un′cas (ŭŋ′kȧs), *n.* The "Last of the Mohicans" in Cooper's novel of that name, a young Delaware chief of great courage and nobility, called by the French "Le Cerf agile" (i. e., the agile deer). See CHINGACHGOOK.
un-case′, *v. i.* To remove the case or cases; undress. *Obs. or R.*
un-cast′, *v. t.* To cast or throw open ; to undo. *Obs.*
un-cast′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cas′tled (ŭn-kȧs′'ld), *p. a.* of UNCASTLE.
un-cas′tled, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cas′trat-ed (-kăs′trāt-ĕd), *a.*, **un-cat′a-logued**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-catch′, *v. t.* To let loose ; relax. *Obs.*
un′cate (ŭŋ′kāt), *a.* [L. *uncatus* hooked.] Hooked ; uncinate.
un-cat′e-chized, -chised (-kăt′ē-kīzd), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-cat′e-chiz′ed-ness, -chis′ed-ness** (ŭn-kăt′ē-kīz′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* *Obs.*
un′ca-the′draled, un′ca-the′-dralled (ŭn′k*ȧ*-thē′dr*ă*ld), *a.* Lacking cathedrals. *Rare.*
un-cath′o-lic, *a.*, **un-caught′**, *a.* See UN-, not. [unwary. *Obs.*]
un-cau′te-lous, *a.* Incautious;
un-cau′ter-ized, *a.* See UN-, not.
uncciourn. † UNCTION.
unce, *n.* † OUNCE a weight.
unce, *n.* [L. *uncus* hook.] A claw. *Obs.*
un-ceas′a-ble (ŭn-sēs′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being ended ; unceasing. *Rare.*
un-ced′ed (-sēd′ĕd), *a.*, **un-cel′e-brat′ed**, *a.*, **un′ce-les′tial**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ce-ment′, *v. t.* To dissever (something cemented, or so thought of). — **un′ce-ment′ed**, *a.*
un-cen′sured, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cen′ter, un-cen′tre, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To throw from its center.
un-cen′tu-ry, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove from its century. *R.*
un-cer′e-mo′ni-al, *a.*, **un-cer′e-mo′ni-ous**, *a.*, **un-cer′e-mo′ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-cer′e-mo′ni-ous-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
uncersabile. † UNSEARCHABLE.
un-cert′, *a.* [Cf. OF. *cert* certain, L. *certus.*] Uncertain. *Obs.*
un-cer′tain, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *certain* ; or fr. *uncertain*, a.] To make uncertain. *Obs.*
un′cer-tif′i-cat′ed, *a.*, **un-cer′ti-fied**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ces′sant, *a.* Incessant. — **un-ces′sant-ly**, *adv.* — **un-ces′sant-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
unch. † INCH. [UN-, not.]
un-chafed′ (ŭn-chāft′), *a.* See
un-chained′, *p. a.* of UNCHAIN.
un-chained′, *a.*, **un-chalked′**, *a.*, **un-chal′lenge-a-ble**, *a.* **un-chal′lenge-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-chal′lenged**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′chance′, *n.* [See UN-, not.] Mischance. *Obs.*
un-change′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*, **un-change′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-change′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-change′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-changed′** (-chānjd′), *a.*, **un-chang′ed-ness** (-chān′jĕd-nĕs), *n.*, **un-chang′ing** (-chān′jĭng), *a.*, **un-chang′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-chan′neled, un-chan′nelled**, *a.*, **un-chant′ed**, *a.*, **un-chap′er-oned** (ŭn-shăp′ẽr-ōnd ; -ōnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-chap′lain, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove from a chaplaincy. *R.*
un-char′ac-ter-is′tic, *a.*, **un-char′ac-ter-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-char′ac-ter-ized**, *a.* See UN-, not.

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un-charged' (ŭn-chärjd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not charged: **a** Not loaded. **b** Unassaulted. *Rare.*

un-char'i-ot (ŭn-chăr'ĭ-ŏt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *chariot.*] To throw out of a chariot.

un-char'i-ta-ble (-ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious. — **un-char'i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-char'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

un-char'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Uncharitableness. *Rare.*

un-char'nel (ŭn-chär'nĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *charnel.*] To remove from a charnel house or the grave; exhume. *R.*

un-char'tered (-tĕrd), *a.* Not chartered; unrestricted.

un-char'y (-chär'ĭ; -chā'rĭ), *a.* Not chary or frugal; incautious.

un-chaste' (ŭn-chāst'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not chaste; specif.: **a** Not continent; lewd. **b** Not chaste in style or taste. — **un-chaste'ly,** *adv.* — **un-chaste'ness,** *n.*

un-chas'ti-ty (ŭn-chăs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being unchaste; lewdness; incontinence.

un-chris'ten (-krĭs''n), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To annul the baptism of; hence, to profane, or deprive of Christian sanctity. *Obs.*

un-chris'tened (-'nd), *a.* [*un-* not + *christened.*] Not christened; as, an *unchristened* child.

un-chris'tian (-chăn), *a.* [*un-* not + *Christian:* cf. AS. *uncristen.*] Not Christian; specif.: **a** Not of the Christian faith; heathen; pagan. **b** Contrary to Christianity or the Christian spirit or character; not like or becoming to a Christian; as, *unchristian* conduct. **c** Not according with Christian civilization; uncivilized; barbarous; — often, *Colloq.*, applied hyperbolically; as, an *unchristian* price.

un-chris'tian-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *Christianize.*] To make unchristian; to turn from Christianity.

un-church' (ŭn-chûrch'), *v.t.* [1st *un-* + *church.*] **1.** To expel, or cause to separate, from a church; to excommunicate. **2.** To deprive of the character, privileges, and authority of a church; to deny the name or character of church to.

un-churched' (-chûrcht'; *see* UN-), *a.* [UN- not + *churched.*] Not belonging to or connected with any church.

un'ci-a (ŭn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* UNCIÆ (ē). [L. See OUNCE a measure of weight.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A twelfth part; specif.: **a** A twelfth of the libra; an ounce. See WEIGHT. **b** A twelfth of the pes; an inch. **c** A twelfth of the jugerum. See MEASURE, *Table.*

2. *Alg.* A numerical coefficient of any particular term of the binomial expansion. *Obs.*

un'ci-al (ŭn'shĭ-ăl; -shăl; 7), *a.* [L. *uncialis* amounting to the twelfth part of a pound or a foot, from *uncia* the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot, an ounce, an inch: cf. F. *oncial.* See INCH a measure.] Of, pert. to, or designating, a certain style of letters used in ancient manuscripts, a form of majuscule script, disting. from capital majuscules and opposed to the later minuscule or cursive script. They are somewhat rounded, usually with a slight inclination. They were used as early as the 1st century B. C., seldom after the 10th century A. D., being superseded by the minuscule or cursive.

NON habemus regem
NISI caesarem
Uncial Letters from a Latin Bible.

The term *uncial* . . . arose out of a misconception, *uncial* letters not being necessarily so very large, and rarely an inch in height, as the name implies. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet)*

un'ci-al, *n.* **1.** An uncial letter, or uncial writing.

2. A manuscript written in the uncial style.

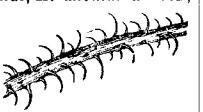
un'ci-form (ŭn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uncus* a hook + E. *-form.*] Hook-shaped; in *Anat. & Zoöl.*, designating specif. a bone (called also *os hamatum*) of the ulnar side of the distal row of the carpus of mammals. It represents the fourth and fifth distal carpal bones fused together. — **uniform process.** *Anat.* **a** A process of the palmar surface of the unciform bone. **b** The uncinate process of the ethmoid bone.

un'ci-form, *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* The uniform bone.

un'ci-nal (ŭn'sĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *uncinus* a hook + E. *-al.*] Uncinate; hooklike.

Un'ci-na'ta (-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See UNCINATE.] *Zoöl.* A division of marine chætopod annelids furnished with uncini, as the serpulids and sabellids.

un'ci-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *uncinatus,* fr. *uncinus* a hool., *uncus* a hook.] Hooked; bent at the tip like a hook.


Uncinate Prickles of Smilax.

uncinate convolution, *Anat.*, the hippocampal convolution, or its curved anterior end. — **u. process. a** *Zoöl.* A backwardly directed, often somewhat curved, process on many ribs of birds, in such a position that it crosses or overlaps one or more other ribs, serving to stiffen the walls of the thorax. Called also *epipleura.* **b** *Anat.* An irregular downwardly and backwardly directed process of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. It articulates with the inferior turbinated bones.

Un-cin'u-la (ŭn-sĭn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *uncinus* hook.] *Bot.* A genus of mildew fungi (Erysibaceæ) having the appendages of the perithecia hooked or coiled at the apex. The common powdery grape mildew is *U. spiralis.*

un-ci'nus (ŭn-sī'nŭs), *n.; pl.* UNCINI (-nī). [L., a hook.] *Zoöl.* A small hooklike structure or process; specif.: **a** One of the minute chitinous hooks found in large numbers in the tori of certain tubicolous annelids. **b** One of the hooklike lateral teeth of the radula of a gastropod. **c** A hooked cilium of certain infusorians.

Uncinus of Annelid (*Amphitrite*).

un-cir'cum-cised (-sûr'kŭm-sīzd), *n.* Not circumcised; hence, not of the Israelites. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 26.

un-cir'cum-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Absence or want of circumcision; uncircumcised condition.

2. *Bib.* People not circumcised; the Gentiles.

un-cir'cum-stan'tial (-stăn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Not circumstantial; not entering into minute particulars.

2. Not important; not pertinent; trivial. *Obs.*

un-civ'il (ŭn-sĭv'ĭl), *a.* Not civil; specif.: **a** Not civilized; savage; barbarous; uncivilized.

Men cannot enjoy the rights of an *uncivil* and of a civil state together. *Burke.*

b Not civil, or courteous; ill-mannered; impolite; rude; as, *uncivil* treatment. **c** Unsuitable; unusual.

un-civ'i-lized (ŭn-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *a.* **1.** Not civilized or characteristic of civilization; not reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage; as, *uncivilized* tribes, manners.

2. Not civil; coarse; clownish. *Obs. or R.* *Addison.*

un-clasp' (ŭn-klăsp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clasp.*] To loose the clasp of; to open, as something fastened with or as with a clasp; as, to *unclasp* a book, the hands, one's heart.

un'cle (ŭŋ'k'l), *n.* [ME. *uncle,* OF. *oncle, uncle,* F. *oncle,* fr. L. *avunculus* a maternal uncle, dim. of *avus* a grandfather; akin to Lith. *avynas* uncle, Goth. *awō* grandmother, Icel. *āi* great-grandfather; cf. also AS. *ēam* uncle, G. *oheim, ohm.* Cf. AVUNCULAR, EME.] **1.** The brother of one's father or mother; also, one's aunt's husband; — the correlative of *aunt* in sex, and of *nephew* and *niece* in relationship. *Uncle* is sometimes used as a kindly or familiar title for an elderly man, and, esp. in the southern United States, for a worthy old negro; as, "*Uncle* Remus." Cf. AUNT, 1, and AUNTIE.

Plain old *uncle* as he [Socrates] was, with his great ears, — an immense talker. *Emerson.*

2. A pawnbroker: — so called as jokingly likened to a rich uncle, as a source of financial aid. *Slang.*

un-clean' (ŭn-klēn'; *see* UN-), *a.* [AS. *unclǣne.* See UN-, not; CLEAN.] **1.** Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.

2. Ceremonially impure; needing ritual cleansing.

3. Morally impure. "*Unclean* affections." *Perkins.*

unclean animals, *Bib.*, animals which the Israelites were forbidden to use for food. See *Lev.* xi. and *Deut.* xiv. 4-20. — **u. spirit,** *Bib.*, a wicked spirit; a demon. *Mark* i. 27.

un-clean'ly (ŭn-klĕn'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *unclǣnlīc.*] Not cleanly; filthy; also, unchaste. — **un-clean'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-clinch' (-klĭnch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clinch.*] To cause to be no longer clinched; to open; as, to *unclinch* the fist.

un-cloak' (ŭn-klōk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cloak.*] To remove a cloak or cover from; hence, to unmask; reveal.

un-cloak', *v. i.* To remove, or take off, one's cloak.

un-clog' (ŭn-klŏg'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clog.*] To disencumber of a clog, or of difficulties and obstructions.

un-clois'ter (ŭn-kloĭs'tĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cloister.*] To release from a cloister or confinement; to set free.

un-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *close.*] **1.** To open.

2. To disclose; to lay open; to reveal.

un-close', *v. i.* To open; expand; to be laid open.

un-closed' (ŭn-klōzd'; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *closed.*] Not closed; specif.: **a** Not separated by inclosures; open. **b** Not finished; not concluded; not settled. **c** Not sealed.

un-clothe' (ŭn-klōth', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clothe.*] To strip of clothes; fig., to divest or strip of anything.

un-cloud' (ŭn-kloud'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cloud.*] To free from clouds; to unveil; to clear from obscurity, gloom, sorrow, or the like.

un-clutch' (-klŭch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clutch.*] **1.** To unclinch.

2. *Mech.* To disengage, as a clutch.

un-cock' (ŭn-kŏk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cock.*] To remove the hammer of (a firearm) from the position of *cock,* as to prevent accidental discharge.

un-cock', *v. t.* To let down the brim of (a cocked hat).

un-cock', *v. t.* To spread from a cock, or heap, as hay.

un-coil' (ŭn-koil'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *coil.*] To unwind or open the coils (of), as hair, a rope, etc.

un-coined' (-koind'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not coined, or minted.

2. Not fabricated; not artificial or counterfeit; natural.

un-come'ly (ŭn-kŭm'lĭ), *a.* Not comely; also, unbecoming; unsuitable; indecent. — **un-come'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-com'fort-a-ble (ŭn-kŭm'fĕr-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not comfortable; specif.: **a** Feeling discomfort; uneasy; ill at ease, bodily or mentally. **b** Affording no comfort; causing discomfort; unpleasant; as, an *uncomfortable* seat, season, position, predicament. — **un-com'fort-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-com'fort-a-bly,** *adv.*

un'com-mer'cial (ŭn'kŏ-mûr'shăl), *a.* Not commercial; specif.: **a** Not engaged in, or related to, commerce. **b** Not conformable to commercial principles.

un-com'mon (ŭn-kŏm'ŭn), *a.* Not common; unusual; infrequent; rare; hence, remarkable; strange; as, an *uncommon* degree of cold or heat; *uncommon* courage.

Syn. — Rare, scarce, infrequent, unwonted.

— **un-com'mon-ly,** *adv.* — **un-com'mon-ness,** *n.*

un'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (ŭn'kŏ-mū'nĭ-kȧ-bl), *a.* **1.** Not to be told; incommunicable.

2. Not talkative; uncommunicative. *Rare.*

un'com-mu'ni-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** **a** Not told, as a secret. **b** Not imparted, as a disease.

2. Not having partaken of the Communion.

un'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Illiberal. *Obs.*

2. Not disposed to talk or to impart information; reserved. — **un'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **un'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

un'com-pound'ed (-kŏm-poun'dĕd), *a.* Not united in, or not being, a compound; unmixed; also, not involved or adorned; simple. — **un'com-pound'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un'com-pound'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-com'pre-hen'sive (ŭn-kŏm'prē-hĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Not comprehensive; not including much.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Unable to comprehend. **b** Incomprehensible.

un-com'pro-mis'ing (ŭn-kŏm'prŏ-mīz'ĭng), *a.* Not making or admitting of compromise; making no truce or concessions; unyielding; inflexible. — **un-com'pro-mis'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-com'pro-mis'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-charm', *v. t.* To disenchant. *R.*

un-charm'a-ble, *a.*, **un-charm'ing,** *a.*, **un-charmed'** (-chärd'), *a.*, **un-chart'ed,** *a.*, **un-chas'tened** (ŭn-chās''nd), *a.*, **un'chastis'a-ble** (ŭn'chăs-tīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'chas-tised'** (-tīzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

unchauk, *v. t.* To uncalk. *Obs.*

unche. ✝ INCH.

un-cheat'ed, *a.*, **un-check'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-hecked',** *a.*, **un-check'ered,** *a.*, **un-cheered',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cheer'ful, *a.* Not cheerful; grudging. — **un-cheer'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un-cheer'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-cheer'y, *a.*, **un-cher'ished,** *a.*, **un-chewed',** *a.*, **un-chid'** (ŭn-chĭd'), *a.*, **un-chid'den** (-'n), *a.*, **un-chid'ed** (-chĭd'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-child' (ŭn-chīld'), *v. t. R.* **1.** To bereave of children.

2. To divest of childlike characteristics. [ish.]

un-child'ish, *a.* **1.** Not child-

2. Not fit for children. *Obs.*

un-chil'ed' (-chĭld'), *a.*, **un-chipped'** (-chĭpt'), *a.*, **un-chis'eled.** **un-chis'elled** (-chĭz''ld), *a.*, **un-chiv'al-ric** (ŭn-shĭv'ăl-rĭk; ŭn'shĭ-văl'rĭk), *a.*, **un-chiv'al-rous** (ŭn-shĭv'ăl-rŭs), *a.*, **un-chol'er-ic,** *a.*, **un-chopped'** (-chŏpt'), *a.*, **un-cho'sen** (-chō'z'n), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-chris'tian, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To make unchristian. *Obs.* [not.]

un-chris'tian-like', *a.* See UN-,

un-chris'tian-ly, *a.* Unchristian. *Obs.* [CHRISTIAN.]

un-chris'tian-ly, *adv.* of UN-

un-chris'tian-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un-chris'ti-ness (ŭn-krĭs'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Unchristianness. *Obs.*

unchut. ✝ UNCOUTH.

un'ci (ŭn'sĭ), *n., pl.* of UNCUS.

un'ci-al-ize, *v. t.* To make uncial in form. *Rare.*

‖ **un'ci-a'tim** (ŭn'shĭ-ā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] Ounce by ounce.

un-cif'er-ous (ŭn-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uncus* hook + E. *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing a hook or hooklike structure.

un-cil'i-at'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

Un'ci-na'ri-a (ŭn'sĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uncinus* hook, barb.] A genus of nematode worms. See AOCHYLOSTOMA.

un'ci-na-ri'a-sis (-nȧ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See UNCINARIA; -IASIS.] Anæmia due to loss of blood caused by parasitic worms (*Uncinaria*) in the intestines.

un'ci-nat'ed (ŭn'sĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Uncinate. [*a.* See UN-, not.]

un-cinc'tured (ŭn-sĭŋk'tŭrd), *a.*

uncioun. ✝ UNCTION. [*Obs.*]

un-ci'pher, *v. t.* To decipher.

un-cir'cu-lar, *a.*, **un-cir'cu-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un-cir'cum-scribed'** (un-sûr'kŭm-skrĭbd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [cumscribed. *Obs. or R.*]

un-cir'cum-script, *a.* Not cir-

un-cir'cum-spect, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-cir cum-spect'ly,** *adv.*

un'ci-ros'trate (ŭn'sĭ-rŏs'trāt), *a.* [L. *uncus* a hook + E. *rostrate.*] Having a hooked bill. *Rare.* [UN-, not.]

un-cit'ed (ŭn-sīt'ĕd), *a.* See

un-cit'y (ŭn-sĭt'ĭ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *city.*] To deprive of the status of a city. *Obs.*

un-civ'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ci-vil'i-ty, *n.* Incivility. *Obs.*

un-civ'i-li-za'tion (ŭn-sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* State of being uncivilized; savagery or barbarism. *Rare.* [civil.]

un-civ'i-lize, *v. t.* To render un-

un-civ'il-ly, *adv.* of UNCIVIL.

un-civ'il-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un'cl. Uncle. *Ref. Sp.*

un-clad', *a.* Unclothed.

un-claimed', *a.* See UN-, not.

unclainte. Obs. pret. UNCLENCH.

un-clamp', *v. t.* To loosen the clamp of; to free from a clamp.

un-clar'i-fied, *a.*, **un-classed',** *a.*, **un-class'i-ble,** *a.*, **un-clas'sic,** *a.*, **un-clas'si-cal,** *a.*, **un-clas'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*, **un-clas'si-fi'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-clas'si-fied,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-clean'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un-cleans'a-ble (-klĕn'zȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-cleansed'** (-klĕnzd'), *a.*, **un-clear',** *a.*, **un-cleared',** *a.*, **un-clear'ness,** *n.*, **un-cleav'a-ble,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cleft', *a.* Not cleft.

un-clench' (ŭn-klĕnch'; 140). ✝ UNCLINCH.

Un'cle Re'mus (rē'mŭs). The pretended narrator of popular tales by Joel Chandler Harris (1848-1908). He is represented as an old plantation darky with a great store of stories and songs illustrative of negro folklore and dealing mainly with "Brer [i. e., Brother] Rabbit," "Brer Fox," and other animal characters.

un-cler'gy-a-ble (ŭn-klûr'jĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-cler'i-cal,** *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]

un-clerk'like', *a.* Unclerical.

Uncle Sam. The United States government. *Colloq.*

☞ According to a story which lacks proof, the name arose from the circumstance that the initials U. S. (United States) marked on certain casks of provisions at Troy, N. Y., purchased for the American army in the war of 1812, were facetiously interpreted as "Uncle Sam," the nickname of Mr. Samuel Wilson, a government inspector.

un'cle-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

uncleth, account, ✝ UNCLOTHE.

Un'cle To'by (tō'bĭ). The real hero of Sterne's novel "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent.," — represented as a retired captain, wounded at the siege of Namur. He is celebrated for kindness, courage, gallantry, and simplicity, no less than extreme modesty, his love passages with the Widow Wadman, and his military tastes, habits, and discussions. Cf. TRUNNION, COMMODORE HAWSER.

Uncle Tom. The hero of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a negro slave, of unaffected piety and fidelity. See LITTLE EVA.

un-clew', *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *clew.*] To unwind; fig., *Obs.*, undo.

un-climb'a-ble (ŭn-klīm'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-climbed'** (-klīmd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cling', *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *cling.*] To cease from clinging. *Obs.*

un-clipped', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-close' (ŭn-klōs'), *a.* Unreserved. *Obs.*

un-clothed' (ŭn-klōth'd'; 87), *p. a.* of UNCLOTHE. — **un-clothed',** *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-cloth'ed-ly** (-klōth'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* *Obs.*

un-clot'ted, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cloud'ed, *p. a.* of UNCLOUD. — **un-cloud'ed,** *a.*, **un-cloud'ed-ness,** *n.*, **un-cloud'y,** *a.*, **un-clo'ven,** *a.* See UN- not.

un-cloyed', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-club'ba-ble, **un-club'a-ble,** *a.* Not clubbable; unsocial.

un-clue', Var. of UNCLEW.

uncnut. ✝ UNKNIT.

un'co (ŭŋ'kō), *a.* [Scot. The same word as E. *uncouth.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Strange; specif.: **a** Unknown; foreign. **b** Uncanny; weird. **c** Shy; awkward **d** Uncommon; extraordinary. — *adv.* Remarkably; uncommonly; extremely. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Anything strange, wonderful, or new; hence: **a** Excitement; wonder. *Scot.* **b** A stranger *Obs. Scot.* **c** *pl.* Tidings; news *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un-coach', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coach.*] To remove from a coach. *Obs.*

un-coached' (-kōcht'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'co-act'ed, *a.* [*un-* not + L. *coactus,* p. p. of *cogere* to compel.] Voluntary. *Obs.*

un'co-ag'u-la-ble, *a.*, **un'co-ag'u-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un-coat'ed,** *a.*, **un'co-erced'** (ŭn-kō-ûrst'), *a.*, **un-cof'fined** (ŭn-kŏf'ĭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cof'fer, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coffer.*] To remove from a coffer. *R.*

un-cof'fle (-kŏf'l'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To release from a coffle.

un-coft' (ŭn-kŏft'), *a.* [D. *gecoft,* p. p. of *copen* to buy, D. *koopen.*] Unbought. *Obs. Scot.*

un-co'gent, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cog'i-ta-ble (ŭn-kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Unthinkable. *Obs. or R.*

un'cog-nos'ci-ble (ŭn'kŏg-nŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un'co-he'sive,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-coif', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coif.*] To deprive of the coif or cap. —

un-coifed' (ŭn-koift'; 87), *p. a.*

un-coifed', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-coin', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coin.*] To deprive (metallic money) of its character as coin. *Rare.*

un'co-like', *a.* Strange. *Scot.*

un'col-laps'i-ble, *a.*, **un-col'lared,** *a.*, **un'col-lat'ed** (ŭn-kŏ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'col-lect'ed, *a.* Not collected; specif.: **a** Not gathered into one place or body. **b** Not yet collected; payable, but not paid. **c** Not self-composed; disconcerted. — **un'col-lect'ed-ness,** *n.*

un'col-lect'i-ble (ŭn'kŏ-lĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be collected.

un-col'o-nized, *a.*, **un-col'ored** *or* **-col'oured,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-colt', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *colt.*] To unhorse. *Obs. or R.*

un'co-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* [*unco* + *-ly.*] = UNCO. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un-combed' (ŭn-kōmd'), *a.* Not combed; unkempt.

uncomber. ✝ UNCUMBER.

un'com-bin'a-ble (ŭn'kŭm-bīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un'com-bin'a-bly,** *adv.*

un'com-bine', *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *combine.*] To separate. *Rare.*

un'com-bined' (ŭn'kŏm-bīnd'), *p. a.* of UNCOMBINE.

un'com-bined', *a.* See UN-, not.

un'com-plete', *a.* Incomplete. *R.*

un'com-plet'ed (ŭn'kŏm-plēt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'com-pli'a-ble, *a.* Not complying readily. *R.* [*Obs. or R.*]

un'com-pli'ant, *a.* Intractable;

un-com'pli-cat'ed, *a.*, **un-com'pli-men'ta-ry,** *a.*, **un-com'pli-ment'ed,** *a.*, **un'com-ply'ing,** *a.*, **un'com-pos'a-ble,** **un'com-pose'a-ble,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'com-posed' (ŭn'kŏm-pōzd'), *a.* Not composed; formerly also, simple; not elaborated.

un-com'pre-hend', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To fail to comprehend. *Obs.*

un-com'pre-hend'ed, *a.*, **un-com'pre-hend'ing,** *a.*, **un-com'pre-hen'si-ble,** *a.*, **un'com-pressed'** (ŭn'kŏm-prĕst'), *a.*, **un'com'pro-mised** (ŭn-k ŏm'prŏ-mīzd), *a.*, **un'com-put'ed** (ŭn'kŏm-pūt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

unconand, *a.* = UNCUNNING. *Obs.* — **unconandly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

unconanscipe. A form for *uncunningship,* ignorance. *Obs.*

un'con-ceal'a-ble, *a.*, **un'con-cealed',** *a.*, **un'con-ceal'ing,** *a.*, **un'con-ced'ed** (ŭn'kŏn-sēd'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'con-ceiv'a-ble, *a.* Inconceiv-

Un'com-pah'gre (ŭn'kŏm-pä'grē), *n.* An Indian of Ute tribe, formerly on the Uncompahgre River, now on the Uncompahgre Reservation in Utah.

un-com'pa-nied (ŭn-k ŭm'pȧ-nĭd), *a.* **1.** Unaccompanied.

2. Having no fellow or match.

un'com-pan'ion-a-ble, *a.*, **un'com-pan'ioned,** *a.*, **un-com'passed,** *a.*, **un'com-pas'sion-ate,** *a.*, **un'com-pas'sioned,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'com-pat'i-bly, *adv.* Incompatibly. *Obs.*

un'com-pel'la-ble, *a.*, **un'compelled',** *a.*, **un-com'pen-sat'ed,** *a.*, **un'com-pet'i-tive,** *a.*, **un'com-plain'ing,** *a.*, **un'com-plain'ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un'com-plaint',** *n.*, **un-com'plai-sant',** *a.*, **un-com'plai-sant'ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

uncomple, *v. t.* [For UNCOUPLE.] To set loose, as hounds. *Obs.*

un'com-plete', *a.* Incomplete. *R.*

un'com-plet'ed (ŭn'kŏm-plēt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'com-pli'a-ble, *a.* Not complying readily. *R.* [*Obs. or R.*]

un'com-pli'ant, *a.* Intractable;

un-com'pli-cat'ed, *a.*, **un-com'pli-men'ta-ry.** *a.*, **un-com'pli-ment'ed,** *a.*, **un'com-ply'ing,** *a.*, **un'com-pos'a-ble,** **un'com-pose'a-ble,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'com-posed' (ŭn'kŏm-pōzd'), *a.* Not composed; formerly also, simple; not elaborated.

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unconand, *a.* = UNCUNNING. *Obs.* — **unconandly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

unconanscipe. A form for *uncunningship,* ignorance. *Obs.*

un'con-ceal'a-ble, *a.*, **un'con-cealed',** *a.*, **un'con-ceal'ing,** *a.*, **un'con-ced'ed** (ŭn'kŏn-sēd'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'con-ceiv'a-ble, *a.* Inconceiv-

un′con-cern′ (ŭn′kŏn-sûrn′), *n.* Want of concern; absence of interest; freedom from solicitude; indifference.
Syn. — See INDIFFERENCE.

un′con-cerned′ (-sûrnd′), *a.* Not concerned; not anxious or solicitous; easy in mind; indifferent; as, to be *unconcerned* about the future. — **un′con-cern′ed-ly** (-sûr′nĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un′con-cern′ed-ness**, *n.*

un′con-di′tion-al (-dĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Not conditional, limited, or conditioned; made without conditions; absolute; unreserved; as, an *unconditional* surrender, offer.
unconditional right. *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b**. *Cit.* — **U. Surrender Grant**, General U. S. Grant (1822–85), eighteenth President of the United States; — so called from his demand for "unconditional surrender" at the fall of Fort Donelson (1862).
— **un′con-di′tion-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un′con-di′tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **un′con-di′tion-al-ness**, *n.*

un′con-di′tioned (-dĭsh′ŭnd), *a.* Not conditioned or subject to conditions; unconditional. Specif.: *Metaph.* Not subject to limitations; infinite; absolute; hence, inconceivable; incogitable. — *n. Philos.* With *the*, that which is inconceivable and beyond the realm of reason; whatever is inconceivable under logical forms or relations; specif., in Sir Wm. Hamilton's philosophy, the Absolute, conceived as the unconditionally limited, and the Infinite, conceived as the unconditionally unlimited. Cf. CONDITIONED, *n.*

un′con-form′a-bil′i-ty (ŭn′kŏn-fôr′mȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being unconformable; unconformableness. **2.** *Geol.* = UNCONFORMITY, 2.

un′con-form′a-ble (-fôr′mȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conformable; not agreeable; not conforming; specif., *Geol.*, exhibiting unconformity. — **un′con-form′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′con-form′a-bly**, *adv.*

un′con-form′i-ty (-fôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Want of conformity; incongruity; inconsistency. *South.* **2.** *Geol.* **a** Want of continuity between strata in contact, corresponding to a gap in the geological record. It is often, but not always, marked by want of parallelism of the strata of the two series. **b** The surface of contact between unconformable strata. In general, the surface below the unconformity was exposed and suffered erosion before the deposition of the formations above.

Unconformity. *ef ab* Horizontal Strata resting upon the Inclined Strata beneath; *cd* are also Unconformable to these Strata, both above and beneath.

un′con-gen′ial (ŭn′kŏn-jēn′yăl), *a.* Not congenial. — **un′con-ge′ni-al′i-ty** (-jē′nĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ; -jēn-yăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un′con-gen′ial-ly** (-jēn′yăl-ĭ), *adv.*

un′con-nect′ed (-kŏ-nĕk′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Not connected; specif.: **a** Not joined or linked together; separate. **b** Having no family or other personal ties or connections. **c** Not coherent; disconnected; rambling; desultory. **d** *Math.* Having no common element; without connection; — said of aggregates, or assemblages. — **un′con-nect′ed-ly**, *adv.*

un-con′quer-a-ble (ŭn-kŏŋ′kẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conquerable; indomitable. — **un-con′quer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-con′quer-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-con′scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn′shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not conscionable; unreasonable; inordinate; extravagant; as, an *unconscionable* demand or bargain.
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides. *Milton.*
2. Not guided or controlled by conscience.
Ungenerous as well as *unconscionable* practices. *South.*
— **un-con′scion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-con′scion-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-con′scious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not conscious; in a state unaccompanied by conscious experience; as, a person in a swoon is *unconscious*. Also, with *of*, not realizing or appreciating; not aware of; as, an ox *unconscious* of the yoke; *unconscious* of his error. **2.** Not known or apprehended by consciousness, esp. by self-consciousness; as: **a** Not present in attention; pertaining to liminal consciousness or to subconsciousness; as, *unconscious* inference. **b** Not realized; not brought home to the intelligence; as, an *unconscious* mistake. **c** Not directly affecting consciousness; — said of stimulations or processes which fail of their normal effect on consciousness. **3.** Nonconscious; not possessed of mind or consciousness; as, metals are *unconscious* substances. **4.** *Philos.* Having mental traits or effects, yet lacking memory, intelligence, and awareness of self; as, conscious ideas are connected by *unconscious* mental excitations.
the Unconscious, in the philosophy of E. von Hartmann, the absolute principle of the universe. Cf. PANPNEUMATISM.
— **un-con′scious-ly**, *adv.* — **un-con′scious-ness**, *n.*

un-con′so-nant (ŭn-kŏn′sō-nănt), *a.* Incongruous; inconsistent. "A thing *unconsonant*." *Hooker.*

un-con′sti-tu′tion-al (-stĭ-tū′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Not constitutional; not according to, or consistent with, the terms of a constitution of government; contrary to the constitution; as, an *unconstitutional* law. — **un-con′sti-tu′tion-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-con′sti-tu′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

un′con-strain′a-ble (ŭn′kŏn-strān′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not constrainable. — **unconstrainable coördinate**, *Math.*, a generalized coördinate. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.

un′con-straint′ (-strānt′), *n.* Freedom from constraint.

un′con-trol′la-ble (-trōl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being controlled; ungovernable; as, an *uncontrollable* temper. **2.** Indisputable; as, an *uncontrollable* title. *Obs.*
— **un′con-trol′la-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **un′con-trol′la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′con-trol′la-bly**, *adv.*

un′con-trolled′ (-trōld′), *a.* Not controlled; specif.: **a** Not governed; free. **b** Unrestrained; uncontrollable. **c** Not disproved or refuted. *Obs.*

un′con-ven′tion-al (-vĕn′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Not bound by, or accordant with, convention; free from conventionality. — **un′con-ven′tion-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un′con-ven′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

un′con-vert′ed (-vûr′tĕd), *a.* Not converted; specif.: **a** Not exchanged. **b** Not changed, esp. in opinion or action; specif., not having been led to accept a religious faith; esp., *Theol.*, not having yet accepted Christianity or abandoned a state of sin; impenitent; unregenerate.

un-cork′ (ŭn-kôrk′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To draw a cork from.

un-cou′ple (ŭn-kŭp′'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *couple*.] To loose, as dogs, from their couples; also, to disconnect (something coupled); as, to *uncouple* railroad cars.

un-coursed′ (-kōrst′; 201), *a.* Not laid or placed in courses; — said esp. of masonry.

un-couth′ (-kōōth′; 87), *a.* [ME. *uncouth*, AS. *uncūð* unknown, strange; *un-* (see UN- not) + *cūð* known, old p. p. of *cunnan* to know. See CAN to be able; cf. UNCO, UNKID.] **1.** Unknown. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **2.** Unacquainted; also, unknowing; ignorant. *Obs.* **3.** *Obs.* Unfamiliar or strange; uncommon. Specif.: **a** Rare; wonderful; exquisite. "Harness . . . so *uncouth* and so rich." *Chaucer.* **b** Foreign; hence, mysterious; uncanny; dreadful. "An *uncouth* fear." *Shak.* **4.** Awkwardly strange; awkward; clumsy; boorish; as, *uncouth* ways. "*Uncouth* in guise and gesture." *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — See AWKWARD.
— **un-couth′ly**, *adv.* — **un-couth′ness**, *n.*

un-cov′e-nant-ed (-kŭv′ē-năn-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not covenanted; not granted or entered into under a covenant. **2.** Not having joined in a league, or assented to a covenant or agreement, as the Solemn League and Covenant of the Scottish people in the times of the Stuarts.
Grudged their allegiance to an *uncovenanted* king. *Sir T. E. May.*
3. *Theol.* Not having entered into relationship with God through the appointed means; also, not assured by the divine promises or conditions; as, *uncovenanted* mercies. **4.** Designating, or pert. to, the East Indian civil service of employees (chiefly natives) not subject to statutory restrictions as to examination, leaving the service, etc., and not pensioned on retirement; — opposed to *covenanted*. This service is now mostly replaced by the *provincial service*.

un-cov′er (ŭn-kŭv′ẽr), *v. t.*; UN-COV′ERED (-ẽrd); UN-COV′ER-ING. [1st *un-* + *cover*.] **1.** To take the cover from; to divest of covering; as, to *uncover* a box, bed, shed. **2.** Specif.: To divest of the hat or cap; to bare the head of; as, to *uncover* one's head; to *uncover* one's self. **3.** To show openly; to disclose; reveal. *Milton.* **4.** *Mil.* To expose successively (lines of troops when deploying) by the moving to right or left of the leading lines.

un-cov′er, *v. i.* To remove a cover or covering. Specif.: **1.** To take off the hat or cap in token of respect. **2.** To remove the covers from dishes, or the like. *Shak.*

un-cov′ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Not covered; specif.: **a** Devoid of covering; bare. **b** Not covered by collateral, as a note.

un-cowl′ (ŭn-koul′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cowl*.] **1.** To divest or deprive of a cowl; hence, to deprive (a monk) of his membership in a religious order. *Pope.* **2.** To remove the cowl, or the like, from, as the face.

un′cre-ate′ (ŭn′krē-āt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *create*.] To deprive of existence; to annihilate. *Milton.*

un′cre-ate′, *a.* [*un-* not + *create*, a.] Uncreated.

un′cre-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *created*.] **1.** Not yet created or existent; as, misery *uncreated*. *Milton.* **2.** Not existing by creation; self-existent; eternal. *Locke.*

un-crown′ (ŭn-kroun′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *crown*.] To deprive of a crown; hence, to discrown; dethrone, lit. or fig.

unc′tion (ŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *unccioun*, *uncioun*, OF. *oncion*, *onction*, *unccion*, F. *onction*, fr. L. *unctio*, fr. *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint. See UNGUENT.] **1.** Act of anointing, as with oil or ointment, esp. for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration; as, king by sacred *unction*. **2.** That which is used for anointing; an unguent; an ointment; hence, anything soothing or lenitive.
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul. *Shak.*
3. That quality in language, address, or the like, which expresses or excites sober and fervent emotion; esp., religious fervor and tenderness; sometimes, a simulated or factitious fervor or emotional gush; unctuousness.

unc′tu-os′i-ty (ŭŋk′tū-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *onctuosité*.] Quality or state of being unctuous.

unc′tu-ous (ŭŋk′tū-ŭs), *a.* [F. *onctueux*, OF. *onctueus*, *unctueus*, or LL. *unctuosus*, fr. L. *unctus* an ointment, fr. *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint. See UNGUENT.] **1.** Of the nature or quality of an unguent or ointment; fatty; oily; greasy. "The *unctuous* cheese." *Longfellow.* **2.** Having a smooth, greasy feel, as certain minerals. **3.** Bland; suave; also, fervid; as, an *unctuous* speech; esp., insincerely suave or gushing.
Syn. — See SUAVE.
— **unc′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **unc′tu-ous-ness**, *n.*
What we call unction would undoubtedly seem to him [a Frenchman] *unctuousness* — especially should he listen to some of our professional elocutionists, who bear on so hard as to make the tenderer sentiments fairly squeak. *W. C. Brownell.*

un-curl′ (ŭn-kûrl′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *curl*.] To straighten out, as anything curled.

un-cur′rent (ŭn-kŭr′ĕnt), *a.* Not current; specif., not

able. — **un′con-ceiv′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′con-ceiv′a-bly**, *adv.* *All Rare.* [*a.* See UN-, not.
un′con-ceived′ (ŭn′kŏn-sēvd′),
un′con-ceiv′ing, *a.* Not conceiving; *Obs.*, thoughtless.
un′con-cern′ing, *a.* Not concerning or belonging; uninteresting. *Obs.* [cernedness. *Obs.*
un′con-cern′ment, *n.* Uncon-
un′con-cert′ed *a.*, **un′con-cert′ed-ly** *adv.*, **un′con-cil′i-a-to-ry**, *a.*, **un′con-clud′ed** (ŭn′kŏn-klōōd′ĕd), *a.*, **un′con-clud′i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′con-clud′ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Inconclusive. *Obs.*
un′con-clud′ing (-ĭng), *a.* Inconclusive. — **un′con-clud′ing-ness**, *n.* *Both R.* [sive. *R.*
un′con-clu′sive, *a.* Inconclu-
un′con-coct′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′con-cur′rent, *a.* Not concurrent or agreeing. *Obs. or R.*
un′con-dem′na-ble, *a.*, **un′con-demned′**, *a.*, **un′con-den′sa-ble**, *a.*, **un′con-den′sa-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′con-dit′ed (ŭn′kŏn-dĭt′ĕd), *a.* [See CONDITE, *a.*] Unseasoned. *Obs.* [ditional. *Obs.*
un′con-di′tion-ate, *a.* Uncon-
un′con-duc′ing (ŭn′kŏn-dūs′ĭng), *a.* Not conducive. *Rare.*
un′con-duct′ed, *a.*, **un′con-duc′tive**, *a.*, **un′con-fed′er-at′ed**, *a.*, **un′con-ferred′**, *a.*, **un′con-fessed′**, *a.*, **un′con-fess′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [confidence. *R.*
un-con′fi-dence, *n.* Want of
un′con-fin′a-ble (ŭn′kŏn-fīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′con-fined′** (ŭn′kŏn-fīnd′), *a.*, **un′con-fin′ed-ly** (-fīn′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un′con-fin′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un′con-firmed′**, *a.*, **un′con-fis′ca-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′con-form′, *a.* Unlike. *Obs.*
un′con-formed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′con-form′ist, *n.* A nonconformist. *Obs.*
un′con-found′, *v. t.* To prevent or free from being confounded. *Obs.* — **un′con-found′ed**, *p. a.*
un′con-found′ed, *a.* [*un-* not + *confounded*.] Not confounded.
un′con-fused′ (ŭn′kŏn-fūzd′), *a.*, **un′con-fus′ed-ly** (-fūz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un′con-fut′a-ble** (-fūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′con-fut′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [To thaw; melt.
un′con-geal′, *v. i.* [See 1st UN-.]
un′con-geal′a-ble, *a.*, **un′con-gealed′**, *a.*, **un′con-grat′u-lat′ed**, *a.* **un′con-jec′tured**, *a.*, **un′con-joined′**, *a.*, **un-con′ju-gal**, *a.*, **un-con′ju-gat′ed**, *a.*, **un′con-junc′tive**, *a.*, **un-conned′** (ŭn-kŏnd′), *a.*, **un′con-niv′ing** (ŭn′kŏ-nīv′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
unconnyng. † UNCUNNING.
un-con′quered, *a.* Not conquered; also, *Obs.*, unconquerable.
un-con′sci-en′tious, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-con′sci-en′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-tious-ness**, *n.*
un-con′se-crate, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of consecration; desecrate. *Obs.* [ed. *Obs.*
un-con′se-crate, *a.* Unconsecrat-
un-con′se-crat′ed, *a.*, **un-con′se-crat′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un-con′se-cra′tion**, *n.*, **un′con-sec′u-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not. [consent. *Obs.*
un′con-sent′, *v. i.* To withhold
un′con-sent′ed, *a.*, **un′con-sent′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-con′se-quen′tial (ŭn-kŏn′sē-kwĕn′shăl), *a.* Inconsequential. *Obs. or R.* [not.
un′con-serv′a-tive, *a.* See UN-,
un′con-sid′er-ate, *a.* Inconsiderate. *Obs.* — **un′con-sid′er-ate-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un′con-sid′ered, *a.* Not considered, thought of, or attended to.
un′con-sid′er-ing, *a.*, **un′con-signed′** (ŭn′kŏn-sīnd′), *a.*, **un′con-soled′** (-sōld′), *a.*, **un′con-sol′i-dat′ed** (-sŏl′ĭ-dāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′con-sol′ing** (-sōl′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′con-spic′u-ous (-spĭk′ū-ŭs), *a.* Inconspicuous. *Rare.*
un′con-spir′ing (-spīr′ĭng), *a.*, **un′con-spir′ing-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not [*Obs.*
un-con′stan-cy, *n.* Inconstancy.
un-con′stant, *a.* Inconstant. — **un-con′stant-ly**, *adv.* — **un-con′stant-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un′con-strained′, *a.*, **un′con-strain′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un′con-strict′ed**, *a.*, **un′con-struct′ed**, *a.*, **un′con-struc′tive**, *a.* See UN-, not. [consult. *Obs.*
un′con-sult′, *v. i.* To neglect to
un′con-sult′ed, *a.*, **un′con-sult′ing**, *a.*, **un′con-sum′a-ble** (-sūm′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′con-sumed′** (-sūmd′), *a.*, **un′con-sum′ing** (-sūm′ĭng), *a.*, **un′con-sum′mate** (-sŭm′ăt), *a.*, **un-con′sum-mat′ed** (ŭn′kŏn′sŭ-māt′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′con-tain′a-ble, *a.* That cannot be contained or repressed.
un′con-tam′i-nate, *a.* Not contaminated. *Obs. or Archaic.*
un′con-tam′i-nat′ed, *a.*, **un′con-temned′** (ŭn′kŏn-tĕmd′), *a.*, **un-con′tem-plat′ed**, *a.*, **un′con-tem′po-ra′ne-ous**, *a.*, **un′con-tend′ed**, *a.*, **un′con-tend′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′con-tent′ed, *a.* Discontented. — **un′con-tent′ed-ness**, *n.*
un′con-tent′ing-ness, *n.* Quality or state of not contenting. *Obs.*
un′con-test′a-ble, *a.* Incontestable *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*
un-con′ti-nent, *a.* Incontinent.
un′con-test′ed, *a.*, **un′con-tract′ed**, *a.*, **un-con′tra-dict′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-con′tra-dict′ed**, *a.*, **un′con-trast′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-con′trast′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-con′trite (*for pron. see* CONTRITE), *a.* Impenitent. *Obs.*
un′con-triv′ing (ŭn′kŏn-trīv′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′con-trol′led-ly (ŭn′kŏn-trōl′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of UNCONTROLLED. [not.
un-con′tro-ver′sial, *a.* See UN-,
un-con′tro-ver′so-ry, *a.* Not involving controversy. *Obs.*
un-con′tro-vert′a-bly, *adv.* Incontrovertibly. *Obs.*
un-con′tro-vert′ed, *a.*, **un-con′tro-vert′ed-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-con′tro-vert′i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Incontrovertible. — **un-con′tro-vert′i-bly**, *adv.* [*Obs*
un-con′ve-na-ble, *a.* Unsuitable.
un′con-ven′a-ble (ŭn′kŏn-vēn′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′con-vened′** (-vēnd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′con-ven′ient (ŭn′kŏn-vēn′yĕnt), *a.* Unseemly; inconvenient. — **un′con-ven′ient-ly**, *adv.* *Both Rare or Dial. Eng.*
un′con-vers′a-ble (-vûr′sȧ-b'l; *cf.* CONVERSABLE), *a.* Not helpful to, inclined to, or suited to, conversation or sociability. *R.*
un-con′ver-sant, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′con-vers′ing, *a.* Uncompanionable. *Obs.*
un′con-ver′sion (ŭn′kŏn-vûr′shŭn), *n.* State of being unconverted; impenitence. *Rare.*
un′con-vert′i-ble, *a.*, **un′con-veyed′** (-vād′), *a.*, **un′con-vict′ed**, *a.*, **un′con-vinced′** (-vĭnst′), *a.*, **un′con-vinc′ing** (-vĭn′sĭng), *a.*, **un′con-vinc′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′con-vulsed′** (-vŭlst′), *a.*, **un-cooked′** (ŭn-kōōkt′), *a.*, **un′co-ör′di-nat′ed**, *a.*, **un-cop′i-a-ble** (ŭn-kŏp′ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-cop′ied**, *a.*, **un′co-quet′tish**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cord′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cord*.] To release from cords; to loosen the cord or cords of. — **un-cord′ed**, *p. a.*
un-cor′dial, *a.* See UN-, not.
uncordual, *a.* [Cf. ACCORD; perh. confused with *cordial*.] Incongruous. *Obs. Scot.*
uncore. † UNCOVER.
un-cored′ (ŭn-kōrd′; 201), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-corked′, *p. a.* of UNCORK.
un-corked′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′corn′, *n.* [*un-* not + *corn* grain.] Wild oats. *Obs. Scot.*
un′cor-rect′, *a.* Incorrect. *Rare.*
un-cor′o-net′ed, *a.*, **un-cor′pu-lent**, *a.*, **un′cor-rect′ed**, *a.*, **un-cor′re-lat′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cor′re-spond′en-cy, *n.* State of being not correspondent. *Obs. or R.* — **un-cor′re-spond′ent**, *a.*
un-cor′ri-gi-ble (ŭn-kŏr′ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Incorrigible. *R.* [not.
un′cor-rob′o-rat′ed, *a.* See UN-,
uncorrumped, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of *corrumpe*.] Uncorrupted. *Obs.*
un′cor-rupt′, *a.* Incorrupt. *R.*
un′cor-rupt′ed, *a.*, **un′cor-rupt′ed-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′cor-rupt′i-ble, *a* Incorruptible. *Rare.* — **un′cor-rupt′i-bil′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
un′cor-rup′tion, *n.* Incorruption. *Obs.*
un′cor-rup′tive, *a.*, **un′cor-rupt′ly**, *adv.*, **un′cor-rupt′ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
uncorsaid, *a.* [Cf. UN- not; COURSE, *v.* & *n.*] Unridden. *Obs.*
un-cor′set-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
uncortoyse. † UNCOURTEOUS.
uncorven, *a.* [*un-* + ME. *corven*, p. p., AS. *corfen*, p. p. of *ceorfan*. See CARVE.] Not cut or trimmed. *Obs.*
uncost, *n.* [*un-* not + *cost* manner.] Vice. *Obs.*
un-cost′ly, *a.* See UN-, not. *Rare.* — **un-cost′li-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
un-coth′ (ŭn-kŏth′). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UNCOUTH.
un-coun′sel-a-ble, **un-coun′sel-la-ble**, *a.* Inadvisable. *Rare.*
un-coun′seled, **un-coun′selled**, *a.* See UN-, not. [able. *Obs.*
un-count′a-ble, *a.* Unaccount-
un-count′a-ble, *a.* Innumerable.
un-count′ed, *a.* Not counted; also, innumerable.
un-coun′te-nanced, *a.*, **un-coun′ter-act′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*R.*
un-coun′ter-feit, *a.* Unfeigned.
un-coun′ter-mand′a-ble, *a.*, **un-coun′ter-mand′ed**, *a.*, **un-coun′ter-vailed′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cou′ple, *v. i.* To have free course, as a hound released from couplings. *Obs.* [of UNCOUPLE.
un-cou′pled (ŭn-kŭp′'ld), *p. a.*
un-cou′pled, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-court′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cour′te-ous (ŭn-kûr′tē-ŭs; -kōrt′yŭs), *a.* Discourteous. — **un-cour′te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cour′te-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
un-cour′te-sy, *n.* Lack of courtesy; discourtesy. *Obs.*
un-court′ier-like′ (-kōrt′yẽr-līk′), *a.*, **un-court′li-ness**, *n.*, **un-court′ly**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′cous (ŭŋ′kŭs), *a.* [L. *uncus*.] Hooklike; hooked. *Obs.*
un-cous′in-ly, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-couth′ (*dial.* ŭn-kōōth′; -kōōth′), *n.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A stranger. [event.
2. A wonder; an unfamiliar
un-couth′some, *a.* Uncouth. *Obs.*
un-couth′y, *a.* Afraid; frightened; also, fearsome; uncanny; hence, rarely, unseemly; disagreeable. *Obs. or R. Scot.*
un-cov′e-na-ble (ŭn-kŭv′ē-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Unsuitable; inconvenient; also, uncivil. *Obs.*
un-cov′ert, *a.* Not covert. *Obs.*
un-cov′et-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′cow (*dial.* ŭŋ′kō; -kŭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UNCO.
un-cracked′ (ŭn-krăkt′), *a.* See UN-, not. [cradle. *Obs.*
un-cra′dle, *v. i.* To outgrow the
un-craft′y, *a.* **1.** Not crafty. **2.** Disingenuous. *Obs.*
un-cramped′ (-krămpt′), *a.*, **un-cran′nied**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-crazed′ (-krāzd′), *a.* Sound.
un′cre-at′a-ble (ŭn′krē-āt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cred′i-ble, *a.* Incredible; incredulous. *Obs.* — **un-cred′i-bil′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.* [Discredit. *Obs.*
un-cred′it, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.]
un-cred′it-a-ble, *a.* Discreditable. *Obs.* — **un-cred′it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un-cred′it-ed, *a.*, **un-crest′ed**, *a.*, **un-cried′**, *a.*, **un-crip′pled**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cris′ten, *a.* [AS. See UN-, not; CHRISTENDOM.] Unchristian. *Obs.* — **un-cris′ten-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-crit′i-cal, *a.*, **un-crit′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-crit′i-ciz′a-ble**, **un-crit′i-cis′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-crit′i-cized**, **un-crit′i-cised**, *a.* See UN-, not. [open.
un-crook′, *v. t.* To unbend;
un-crooked′ (ŭn-krōōkt′), *p. a.* of UNCROOK.
un-crook′ed (ŭn-krōōkt′; -krōōk′ĕd), *a.*, **un-cropped′** (-krŏpt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cross′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cross*.] To change so as no longer to be crossed.
un-cross′a-ble, *a.*, **un-crossed′** (-krŏst′), *a.*, **un-crowd′ed**, *a.*
un-crowned′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-crowned′, *p. a.* of UNCROWN.
un-crud′ded, *a.* [See UN-, not; CURD.] Not curdled. *Obs.*
un-crush′a-ble, *a.*, **un-crushed′**, *a.*, **un-crust′ed**, *a.*, **un-crys′tal-line**, *a.*, **un-crys′tal-liz′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unct, *v. t.* [L. *unctus*, p. p. of *ungere*.] To anoint. *Obs. Scot.*
unc′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
unc′tious (ŭŋk′shŭs), *a.* Unctuous. — **unc′tious-ness**, *n.* *Both R.*
unc-to′ri-an (ŭŋk-tō′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *unctor* an anointer.] Pertaining to anointing. *Obs.*
unc-to′ri-um (ŭŋk-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), **unc′tu-a′ri-um** (ŭŋk′tū-ā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *unctorium*.] = ELÆOTHESIUM.
unc′ture (ŭŋk′tūr), *n.* [L. *unctura* unction.] Unguent. *Obs.*
un-cuck′old-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′cu-lar (ŭŋ′kū-lȧr), *a.* Avuncular. *Rare.* [UN-, not.
un-culled′ (ŭn-kŭld′), *a.* See
un-cul′pa-ble (-kŭl′pȧ-b'l), *a.* Inculpable *Obs. or R.*
un-cult′, *a.* [*un-* not + L. *cultus*, p. p. cultivated.] Not cultivated; rude; illiterate. *Obs.*
un-cul′ti-va-ble, *a.*, **un-cul′ti-vat′ed**, *a.*, **un-cul′ti-va′tion**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-cul′ture, *n.* Want of culture. *Rare.*
un-cul′tured, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cum′ber, *v. t.* To cease to cumber. *Obs.* [bered.
un-cum′bered, *a.* Unencum-
un-cum′ly. † UNCOMELY.
uncunnand, *a.* = UNCUNNING. *Obs.* — **uncunnandly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-cun′ning *a.* Ignorant; stupid. — **un-cun′ning-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cun′ning-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-cun′ning, **un-cun′ning-ship**, *n.* Ignorance. *Obs.*
un-cur′a-ble (ŭn-kūr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incurable. — **un-cur′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-cur′a-bly**, *adv.* [curb.
un-curb′, *v. t.* To free from a
un-curb′a-ble, *a.*, **un-curbed′**, *a.*, **un-cur′dled**, *a.*, **un-cured′**, *a.*, **un-cu′ri-ous**, *a.*, **un-cu′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-curled′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-curled′, *p. a.* of UNCURL.
un-cur′ried, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-curse′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *curse*.] To free from a curse. *Rare.*
un-cursed′, **un-curst′**, *a.*, **un′cur-tailed′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cur′tain, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cur-*

passing in common payment; not receivable at par or full value; as, *uncurrent* notes. *Shak.*
un'cus (ŭŋ'kŭs), *n.; pl.* UNCI (ŭn'sī). [L.] *Zoöl. & Anat.* A hook or claw; specif.: **a** *Anat.* The anterior curved end of the hippocampal convolution. **b** *Zoöl.* In rotifers, the head of the malleus of the mastax, which is often hooked, or bears one or more teeth. **c** *Zoöl.* A median beaklike plate or process dorsal to the copulatory apparatus of male Lepidoptera.
un-cus'tomed (ŭn-kŭs'tŭmd), *a.* **1.** Not subject to, or not having paid, customs duties. *Smollett.*
2. Unaccustomed; unwonted. *Obs. & R.*
un-cut' (ŭn-kŭt'; 87), *a.* **1.** Not cut; not separated by cutting or otherwise; specif., *Binding*, of books, periodicals, etc., not having the leaves separated by trimming. Among booksellers, librarians, etc., such a book is said to be *uncut* even if the leaves have been separated.
2. Not ground, or otherwise cut, into a certain shape; as, an *uncut* diamond.
uncut velvet, a fabric woven like velvet, but with the loops of the warp threads uncut.
un-damped' (ŭn-dămpt'), *a.* *Elec.* Not damped; — said esp. of an oscillation. See OSCILLATION, 3.
un-dat'ed (ŭn-dāt'ĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *dated.*] Not dated; having no date; as, an *undated* letter.
un-daunt'a-ble (ŭn-dän'tȧ-b'l; ŭn-dôn'-), *a.* Incapable of being daunted; intrepid; fearless; indomitable.
un-daunt'ed (ŭn-dän'tĕd; -dôn'tĕd), *a.* Not daunted; specif., *Obs.*, not subdued; untamed.
Syn. — Bold, fearless, brave, courageous, intrepid.
— **un-daunt'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-daunt'ed-ness**, *n.*
un'dé, un'dée (ŭn'dā), *a.* [F. *ondé.*] *Her.* Waving or wavy; — applied to ordinaries, or division lines.
un-dec'a-gon (ŭn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven + Gr. γωνία an angle.] *Geom.* A figure having eleven angles and eleven sides.
un'de-ceive' (ŭn'dē-sēv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deceive.*] To free from deception, fraud, fallacy, or mistake.
un'de-cen'na-ry (ŭn'dē-sĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *undecim* eleven (*unus* one + *decem* ten) + *-ennary*, as in *decennary.* Cf. UNDECENNIAL.] Undecennial. *E. Stiles.*
un'de-cen'ni-al (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See UNDECENNARY; cf. DECENNIAL.] Occurring or observed every eleventh year; belonging to, or continuing, a period of eleven years; undecennary; as, an *undecennial* festival.
un'de-cid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not yet determined.
2. Wavering; inconstant; unsettled.
— **un'de-cid'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un'de-cid'ed-ness**, *n.*
un'de-ci'pher-a-ble (-sī'fẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Indecipherable. — **un'de-ci'pher-a-bly**, *adv.*
un'de-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* Indecisive. — **un'de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.*
un-decked' (ŭn-dĕkt'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not decked; unadorned.
2. Not having a deck; as, an *undecked* vessel.
un'de-col'ic (ŭn'dē-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*undec*ylenic + propi*olic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_2$, of the propiolic acid series, obtained indirectly from undecylenic acid as a white crystalline substance.
un'de-creed' (-krēd'), *a.* [*un-* not + *decreed.*] Not decreed.
un'de-creed', *a.* [1st *un-* + *decree.*] Reversed or nullified by decree, as something previously decreed. *Obs. or R.*
un'de-cyl (ŭn'dē-sĭl), *n.* [*undec*ane + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** Hendecyl. **b** The radical $C_{11}H_{21}O$, of undecylic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.
un-dec'y-len'ic (ŭn-dĕs'ĭ-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{20}O_2$, homologous with acrylic acid, obtained by distilling castor oil.
un'de-cyl'ic (ŭn'dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Related to, derived from, or containing, undecyl; specif., designating a member of the fatty acid series, $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$, prepared artificially as a white crystalline substance.
un-deed'ed (ŭn-dēd'ĕd), *a.* Not famed for great deeds. *Obs.*
un-deed'ed, *a.* Not deeded or transferred by deed.
un'de-fin'a-ble (ŭn'dē-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Indefinable. — **un'de-fin'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'de-fin'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

un-de'i-fy (ŭn-dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deify.*] To degrade from the state of deity.
un'de-mon'stra-tive (ŭn'dē-mŏn'strȧ-tĭv), *a.* Restrained or reserved as to expression of feeling; not effusive. — **un'de-mon'stra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **un'de-mon'stra-tive-ness**, *n.*
un'de-ni'a-ble (ŭn'dē-nī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of denial; palpably true; indisputable; as, *undeniable* evidence.
2. Unquestionably excellent; as, a person of *undeniable* connections. *Colloq.* *G. Eliot.*
— **un'de-ni'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'de-ni'a-bly**, *adv.*
un'de-nom'i-na'tion-al (-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Without restriction to a denomination; unsectarian. — **un'de-nom'i-na'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
un'der (ŭn'dẽr), *prep.* [AS. *under*, prep. & adv.; akin to OFries. *under*, OS. *undar*, D. *onder*, G. *unter*, OHG. *untar*, Icel. *undir*, Sw. & Dan. *under*, Goth. *undar*, L. *infra* below, *inferior* lower, Skr. *adhas* below. Cf. INFERIOR.]
1. Below or beneath, with the idea of being covered; at a point or position lower (esp. vertically lower) than; — opposed to *over;* as, he stood *under* a tree; the carriage is *under* cover; a cellar *under* the house; land *under* water.
2. Hence, denoting various analogous relations; as: **a** Weighed upon, oppressed, or controlled by, either (1) physically; as, to travel *under* a heavy load; or (2) as by affliction, subjection, government, authority, obligation, liability, or the like; as, brave *under* trials; England *under* the Tudors; *under* the penalties of the law; the condition *under* which one enters office; *under* a vow.
Both Jews and Gentiles . . . are all *under* sin. *Rom.* iii. 9.
b Hence, beneath simply as sustaining, receiving, or undergoing, as treatment, authorization, influence, or the like; as, a bill *under* discussion; *under* an operation; *under* leave or favor; *under* a charge. **c** Inferior or subordinate to, or exceeded by, in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, age, or the like; falling short of; hence, at, with, or for, less than; as, to sell a horse *under* sixty dollars; a son *under* age. Specif.: *London Stock Exchange.* One thirty-second less than; as, *under* $\frac{1}{2}$ means $\frac{15}{32}$.
It was too great an honor for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*
d Beneath, with reference to category, division, class, etc.; as, items *under* this head. **e** Beneath, with reference to cover, pretext, guise, etc.; as, *under* an incognito.
Syn. — See BELOW.
under metal, *Gun.*, having the muzzle depressed below the line of a level axis. *Rare.* — **u. sail.** See under SAIL, *n.*
un'der (ŭn'dẽr), *adv.* In a lower position, or in a subject or subordinate condition; — used chiefly in a few idiomatic phrases; as, to *bring under*, to reduce to subjection; to subdue; to *keep under*, to keep in subjection; to control; *to go under*, to be unsuccessful; to fail.
un'der, *a.* Lower in position, intensity, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate; — used esp. in comp. See UNDER-.
under bevel. See BEVEL, 1. — **u. color** *or* **colour**, the color of basal parts of the hair or feathers of mammals or birds.
un'der- (ŭn'dẽr-; *see note below*). The preposition, adverb, or adjective *under* used in composition. Thus: **a** The preposition (with any of its various senses); as in, *under*body, *n.; under*ground, *adv. & a.; under*hand, *adv. & a.*, etc. **b** The adverb, esp. with the specif. senses: (1) *from below; on the lower* part; as, to *under*mine, *under*prop, *under*line; (2) *below the normal; insufficiently;* as, *under*bred; to *under*state. **c** The adjective, meaning: (1) *lower in position;* as in *under*tow; (2) *lower in degree* or *rank; subordinate;* as in *under*sheriff; (3) *lower in intensity;* as in *under*tone; *lesser* (in amount); as in an *under*load; sometimes, *of insufficient intensity*, etc.; as in *under*dose.
☞ The accentuation in compounds of *under-*, esp. the adjectives, often varies somewhat with the sense and the position of the word: as, *un'der-done'* meat, the meat is *un'der-done'*; *un'der-hand'ed* acts, the act was *un'der-hand'ed.* Corresponding adverbs, and nouns in *-ness*, usually have slightly stronger accent on the second element; as, *un'der-hand'ed-ly*, *un'der-hand'ed-ness.* Cf. OVER-, *Note*, and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 87.
☞ The reference "See UNDER-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *under-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.
un'der-ac'tion (ŭn'dẽr-ăk'shŭn; ŭn'dẽr-ăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Subordinate action; a minor action incidental or subsidiary to the main story; an episode.
2. Subnormal or insufficient action.
un'der-arm' (ŭn'dẽr-ärm'), *a.* **1.** Placed under, or on the under side of, the arm; as, *underarm* seams.
2. *Cricket.* Underhand; — sometimes used adverbially.
un'der-back' (ŭn'dẽr-băk'), *n.* *Brewing.* A vessel which receives the wort as it flows from the mashing tub.
un'der-bear' (ŭn'dẽr-bâr'), *v. t.* [AS. *underberan.* See UNDER; BEAR to support.] *Obs.* **1.** To support; endure.
2. To line; guard; face.
un'der-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid less than, when a contract or service is offered to the lowest bidder; to offer to contract, sell, or do for a less price than.
un'der-bite' (-bīt'), *v. t.* *Etching.* **a** To etch insufficiently. **b** To eat under, so as to leave without proper support; — said of the action of acid on the lines, etc., of the printing surface. — **un'der-bit'ten** (ŭn'dẽr-bĭt''n), *a.*
un'der-brace' (-brās'), *v. t.* To brace, fasten, or bind underneath or below.
un'der-braced' (ŭn'dẽr-brāst'), *a.* Not sufficiently braced; specif., designating a truss that depends upon some of its joints for its rigidity, as a simple queen-post truss.
un'der-bred' (ŭn'dẽr-brĕd'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1.** Not of pure breed; as, an *underbred* dog.
2. Not of, or marked by, good breeding; ill-bred.
un'der-bright' (ŭn'dẽr-brīt'), *n.* A streak of very bright light occasionally seen below clouds near the horizon.
un'der-brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* Shrubs, bushes, small trees, etc., growing beneath large trees in a wood or forest; brush.
un'der-burn' (ŭn'dẽr-bûrn'), *v. t.* **a** To burn up. *Obs.* **b** To burn insufficiently. **c** To burn, as clay, at a less than normal temperature.
un'der-buy' (-bī'), *v. t.* **1.** To buy at less than the real value or worth.
2. To buy cheaper than; as, to *underbuy* a rival.
un'der-cast' (ŭn'dẽr-kȧst'), *n.* *Mining.* A passage for air carried under a road or floor.
un'der-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* **1.** To charge less than is usual or suitable for; as, to *undercharge* goods or services; also, to charge (a person) too little for something.
2. To load with too small a charge, as a gun.
un'der-charge' (ŭn'dẽr-chärj'), *n.* A charge that is less than is usual or suitable.
un'der-clay' (-klā'), *n.* A stratum of clay beneath a coal bed, often containing roots of coal plants, esp. *Stigmaria.*
un'der-cliff' (-klĭf'), *n.* A terrace or subordinate cliff on a shore, consisting of material fallen from the cliff above.
un'der-clothed' (ŭn'dẽr-klōthd'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Insufficiently clothed.
un'der-clothes' (-klōthz'; *colloq.* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others, esp. those worn next the skin.
un'der-coat' (-kōt'), *n.* **1.** A coat worn under another.
2. A growth of short hair or fur partly concealed by a longer growth; as, a dog's *undercoat.*
un'der-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured** (-kŭl'ẽrd; *see* UNDER-), *a.*
1. Having less color than needed or proper.
2. (*pron.* ŭn'dẽr-kŭl'ẽrd) Having, or pertaining to, under color.
un'der-cool' (-kōōl'), *v. t. & i.* *Phys. Chem.* To supercool.
un'der-croft' (ŭn'dẽr-krŏft'; 205), *n.* [*under* + *croft* a vault.] *Arch.* A subterranean room of any kind; esp., a vaulted chamber under a church (see CRYPT), or one used as a chapel or for any sacred purpose.
un'der-cur'rent (-kŭr'ĕnt), *n.* **1.** A current below the upper currents or surface of water, air, etc.
2. Hence, fig., a tendency of feeling, opinion, or the like, more or less hidden, and often contrary to that publicly shown; as, an *undercurrent* of sentiment in favor of one.
3. *pl.* In placer mining, broad branch sluices, set at small-

tain.] To remove a curtain from; reveal; unveil. — **un-cur'tained**, *p. a.*
un-cur'tained, *a.* See UN-, not.
uncurtass. † UNCOURTEOUS.
uncurtese. † UNCOURTEOUS.
un-cush'ioned (ŭn-kŏŏsh'ŭnd), *a.*, **un-cus'tom-a-ble** (-kŭs'tŭm-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-cus'tom-a-ri-ly**, *adv.*, **un-cus'tom-a-ri-ness**, *n.*, **un-cus'tom-a-ry**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cut'ed, *a.* Not mixed with euit. *Obs.*
un-cuth' (*dial.* -kŭth'; -kŏŏth'). Obs. or dial. Eng. of UNCOUTH.
uncweme. † UNQUEME.
undaftiness, *n.* Ineptness. *Obs.*
undalline, *a.* [Cf. UN- not, and AS. *dolfen*, p. p. of *delfan* dig, whence ME. *delven* dig, bury, E. *delve.*] Unburied. *Obs. Scot.*
un-dam', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dam.*] To free from a dam, mound, or the like. [See UN-, not.]
un-dam'aged (ŭn-dăm'ājd), *a.*
un-dam'ni-fied, *a.* [See DAMNIFY.] Uninjured. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
un-damp'ned, *a.* Uncondemned.
un-dan'gered (ŭn-dān'jẽrd), *a.* Not endangered. *Obs.*
un-dan'ger-ous, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-dan'ger-ous-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
un-dark', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dark.*] To dispel the darkness of. *Obs.*
un-dark'ened, *a.* See UN-, not.
undarn. † UNDERN.
un-dashed', *a.* Not dashed; specif., *Obs.*, undaunted.
un'date (ŭn'dāt), **un'dat-ed** (-dāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *undatus*, fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE.] *Bot.* Wavy; undulate. *Rare.*
un-da'tion (ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* A flowing or rising of waves. *Obs.*
un-daugh'ter-ly, *a.* Unbecoming a daughter.
un-dawn'ing, *a.*, **un-dazed'** (-dāzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-daz'zle, *v. i.* [See 1st UN-.] To recover from a daze. *R.*
un-daz'zled, *p. a.* of UNDAZZLE.
un-daz'zled, *a.*, **un-daz'zling**, *a.* See UN-, not. [wave. *Obs.*]
unde, *n.* [F. *onde*, L. *unda.*] A
un-dead', *a.* See UN-, not. *Rare.*
un-dead'ly, *a.* Immortal. *Obs.*
— **un-dead'li-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un-deaf', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deaf.*] To free from deafness. *Obs.*
un-dealt', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-dean', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dean.*] To deprive of deanship.
un-dear', *a.* [AS. *undēore.*] Not dear; disesteemed. *Obs.*
un'de-barred' (ŭn'dē-bärd'), *a.*, **un'de-based'** (-bāst'), *a.*, **un-de-bat'a-ble** (-bāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'de-bat'ed** (-ĕd), *a.*, **un'de-bauched'** (-bôcht'), *a.*, **un'de-bil'i-tat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-cane (ŭn'dē-kān), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven.] *Chem.* = HENDECANE. [*a.* See UN-, not.]
un'de-cayed', *a.*, **un'de-cay'ing**,
un'de-ceiv'a-ble, *a.* **1.** That cannot be deceived.
2. Not deceitful. *Obs.* [CEIVE.]
un'de-ceived', *p. a.* of UNDE-
un'de-ceived', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-de'cen-cy, *n.* Indecency. *Obs.*
un-de'cent, *a.* Indecent. — **un-de'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **un-de'cent-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un'de-cep'tive, *a.*, **un'de-cid'a-ble** (ŭn'dē-sīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-cide', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *decide.*] To reverse or recant, as a previous decision. *Obs. or R.*
un'de-cid'u-ous, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-dec'i-mole (ŭn-dĕs'ĭ-mōl), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven, or *undecimus* eleventh Cf. SESTOLE.] *Music.* A group of eleven notes to be given the time of eight.
un'de-ci'phered (ŭn'dē-sī'fẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not. [nament. *R.*]
un-deck', *v. t.* To divest of or-
un'de-clar'a-ble (ŭn'dē-klâr'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'de-clared'** (-klârd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-clin'a-ble (-klīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* 1. Indeclinable. [rejected.]
2. That cannot be refused or
un'de-clined' (-klīnd'), *a.*, **un'de-clin'ing** (-klīn'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Chem.* Undecylic.]
un'de-co'ic (ŭn'dē-kō'ĭk), *a.*
un-de'com-pos'a-ble (ŭn-dē'kŏm-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-de'com-posed'** (-pōzd'), *a.*, **un-dec'o-rat'ed** (-dĕk'ō-rāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'de-cor'ti-cat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
undede. † UNDEAD.
undede. † *undid*, pret. of UNDO.
un-ded'i-cate (*Poetic*), **un-ded'i-cat'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-duc'i-ble** (ŭn'dē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-deemed', *a.* [See DEEM, *v.*] Unjudged; uncensured. *Obs.*
un-deem'ous, *a.* [*un-* not + dial. form of *doom* + *-ous.*] Incalculable; excessive; extraordinary. *Scot.* — **un-deem'ous-ly**, *adv.* *Scot.*
un'deep', *n.* A shallow. *Obs.*
un'de-face'a-ble, *a.*, **un'de-faced'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-fat'i-ga-ble, *n.* Indefatigable. *Obs.* [ble. *Obs.*]
un'de-fea'si-ble, *a.* Indefeasi-
un'de-feat'a-ble, *a.*, **un'de-feat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-def'e-cat'ed (ŭn-dĕf'ĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Unpurged. *Obs. or R.*
un'de-fend'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-fen'sa-ble, *a.* Indefensible. *Rare.* [*a.* See UN-, not.]
un'de-fensed', *a.*, **un'de-ferred'**,
undefesit, *a.* Without acquittance. *Obs. Scot.*
un'de-fied' (ŭn'dē-fīd'), *a.*, **un'de-filed'** (-fīld'), *a.*, **un'de-fil'ed-ly** (-fīl'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* See UN-, not.
un'de-fine', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To make indefinite. *Rare.*
un'de-fined' (-fīnd'), *p. a.* of UNDEFINE. [*a.* See UN-, not.]
un'de-fined', *a.*, **un'de-flect'ed**,
undefloir, *a.* [Cf. F. *déflorée* deflowered.] Virgin. *Obs.*
un'de-flow'ered (ŭn'dē-flou'ẽrd), *a.*, **un'de-formed'** (-fôrmd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-fouled', *a.* [See DEFOUL, DEFILE to make foul.] Undefiled; also, undefeated. *Obs.*
un'de-fraud'ed, *a.*, **un'de-frayed'** (-frād'), *a.*, **un-deft'**, *a.*, **un'de-gen'er-ate**, **un'de-gen'er-at'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
undegest. † UNDIGEST.
un'de-grad'ed (ŭn'dē-grād'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
undegraid, *a.* [See DEGREE.] Without degrees or limits. *Obs.*
undeid. † UNDEAD.
un-de'i-fied (ŭn-dē'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* of UNDEIFY.
un-de'i-fied, *a.*, **un'de-ject'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-lay'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'de-layed'**, *a.*, **un'de-lay'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [delay. *Rare.*]
un'de-lay'ed-ly, *adv.* Without
un'de-lec'ta-ble, *a.*, **un-del'e-gat'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-lib'er-ate**, *a.*, **un'de-lib'er-at'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-lib'er-ate-ness**, *n.*, **un'de-lib'er-at'ing**, *a.*, **un'de-lib'er-a-tive**, *a.*, **un'de-lib'er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*, **un'de-li'cious** (ŭn'dē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-light', *n.* Want of delight; unhappiness. *Rare.*
un'de-light'ed, *a.*, **un'de-light'ful**, *a.*, **un'de-light'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un'de-lim'it-ed**, *a.*, **un'de-lin'e-at'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-liv'er-a-ble**, *a.*, **un'de-liv'ered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
undelt † UNDEALT.
un'de-lud'ed (ŭn'dē-lūd'ĕd), *a.*, **un-del'uged** (ŭn-dĕl'ūjd), *a.*, **un'de-lu'sive**, *a.*, **un'de-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.*, **un-delved'**, *a.*, **un'de-mand'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-mised'** (ŭn'dē-mīzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
undemit. † UNDEEMED.
un-dem'o-crat'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-moc'ra-tize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *democratize.*] To cause to cease to be democratic. *Rare.*
un'de-mol'ished, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-mon'stra-ble, *a.* Indemonstrable. — **un'de-mon'stra-bly**, *adv.* [not.]
un-dem'on-strat'ed, *a.* See UN-,
undenayed, *p. p.* [OF. *dencier* to deny. See DENY, *v.*] Undenied. *Obs.* [UN-, not.]
un'de-nied' (ŭn'dē-nīd'), *a.* See
‖**un' de ni'hil ha'bet.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., whence she has nothing: — the name of an old writ (so beginning) open to a widow to whom dower had not been assigned.
un'de-not'ed (ŭn'dē-nōt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'de-nounced'** (-nounst'), *a.* See UN-, not.
undeore. † UNDEAR. [ble. *Obs.*]
un'de-part'a-ble, *a.* Insepara-
un'de-pend'a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un'de-pend'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un'de-pend'ing, *a.* Not depending; specif., independent.
un'de-phleg'mat-ed, *a.*, **un'de-plored'**, *a.*, **un'de-pos'a-ble** (ŭn'dē-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'de-posed'**, *a.*, **un'de-praved'**, *a.*, **un'de-pre'ci-at'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-pressed'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-priv'a-ble (ŭn'dē-prīv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That cannot be deprived; not deposable. [of.]
2. That one cannot be deprived
un'de-prived', *a.*, **un'de-put'ed** (ŭn'dē-pūt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
under. † UNDERN.
un'der-act', *v. t.* To act feebly, as a dramatic part. *R.* [actor.]
un'der-ac'tor, *n.* A subordinate
un'der-age', *a.* Immature. *Obs.*
un'der-a'gent, *n.* A subordinate agent. [destinely. *Obs.*]
un'der-aid', *v. t.* To aid clan-
un'de-ranged' (ŭn'dē-rānjd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [b (1).]
un'der-arch', *v. t.* See UNDER-
un'der-bear'er, *n.* One who supports or sustains; esp., a pallbearer. *Obs.*
un'der-bill', *v. t.* *Com.* To bill at less than the real amount.
un'der-bind', *v. t.* To bind beneath. *Rare.*
un'der-bit', *n.* A semicircular cut in an animal's ear, serving as a mark of ownership. *U. S.*
un'der-board', *adv.* Under the board, or table; hence, clandestinely; underhand. *Obs.* [a.]
un'der-bod'y, *n.* 1. See UNDER-
2. A corset cover. *Dial. U. S.*
un'der-borne', *p. a.*, **un'der-bought'**, *p. a.* See UNDER- b.
un'der-bowed' (ŭn'dẽr-bōd'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* *Archery.* Using a bow that is too weak.
un'der-branch', *n.* A lower branch. *Obs.* [utterance. *R.*]
un'der-breath', *n.* Suppressed
un'der-breed'ing, *n.* Condition or quality of being underbred.
un'der-bridge', *n.* See UNDER- c.
un'der-brush', *v. t. & i.* To clear of underbrush; to cut or clear away underbrush. *Colloq.*
un'der-build'er, *n.* A subordinate or assistant builder.
un'der-build'ing, *n.* = SUBSTRUCTION.
un'der-burned', **un'der-burnt'**, *p. a.* See UNDER- b(2). [BRUSH.]
un'der-bush', *n. & v.* = UNDER-
un'der-but'ter, *n.* Butter of second skimmings. *Dial. Eng.*
un'der-cap'tain, *n.* See UNDER- c (2).
un'der-car'riage, *n.* The supporting framework under the body of a carriage or wagon.
un'der-car'ried, *p. a.* See UNDER- b (1). [low *Obs. or R.*]
un'der-carved', *a.* Carved be-
un'der-cas'ing, *n.* See UNDER- c. [b (1).]
un'der-cast', *v. t.* See UNDER-
un'der-cel'lar-er, **un'der-cham'ber-lain.** See UNDER- c (2).
un'der-chant'er, *n.* = SUBCHANTER. [chaps or jaw.]
un'der-chaps', *n. pl.* The lower
un'der-charged' (-chärjd'), *p. a.* of UNDERCHARGE. *Mil.* Containing less than the proper explosive charge. — **undercharged mine**, *Mil.*, a mine whose crater is not so wide at top as it is deep.
un'der-clear'er, *n.* See UNDER-.
un'der-clerk', *n.* See UNDER- c. — **un'der-clerk'ship**, *n.*
un'der-cloth'ing (-klōth'ĭng), *n.* = UNDERCLOTHES. [DER-.]
un'der-clutch', *n. & v.* See UN-
un'der-coat', *v. t. & i.* To fester under (a superficially healed scurf); — of a sore. *Obs. Scot.*
un'der-col'or, *or* **-col'our.** = *under color*, under UNDER, *a.*
un'der-con'duct, *n.* A lower or subterranean conduit. *Obs.*
un'der-con'sta-ble, *n.* See UNDER- c (2).
un'der-con-sump'tion, *n.* Consumption of less than is produced; consumption of less than the usual amount. *F. A. Walker.*
un'der-cook', *v. t.* See UNDER- b (2). [DER-.]
un'der-cov'er, *n. & v.* See UN-
un'der-craft', *n.* A sly trick. *Obs.*
un'der-creep', *v. i.* [AS. *undercrēopan.*] To creep secretly. *Obs.*
un'der-crest', *v. t.* To support or bear as a crest. *Obs.*
un'der-crust', *n.* See UNDER- c.
un'der-cry', *v. i.* To cry aloud. *Obs.* [DER- b.]
un'der-curled', *p. a.* See UN-
un'der-cur'rent, *a.* Running under the surface; hidden. *R.*

er inclination, into which water carrying fine gold is diverted from the main sluice to lessen the velocity of flow in order to promote the settling. See SLUICE, *Illust.*

un′der-cut′ (ŭn′dẽr-kŭt′), *v. t. & i.* To cut away or shape, as the under part of the side of an object, so as to leave an overhanging portion, as in carving and sculpture.

un′der-cut′ (ŭn′dẽr-kŭt′), *p. a.* Cut away below.

un′der-cut′ (-kŭt′), *n.* **1**. The lower or under side of a sirloin of beef; the fillet; the tenderloin.
2. A part that is cut away below; as, the *undercut* of a vehicle; specif., in felling trees, the notch cut in the base of the tree to determine the direction of falling.

un′der-ditch′ (-dĭch′), *v. t.* To dig an underground ditch or ditches in (a field or farm), so as to drain the surface.

un′der-do′ (-dōō′), *v. t.* **1**. To put under. *Obs.*
2. To do less thoroughly than one can, or less than is requisite; specif., to cook insufficiently, as meat.

un′der-done′ (ŭn′dẽr-dŭn′; ŭn′dẽr-dŭn′; *see* UNDER-), *p. a.* of UNDERDO. Specif.: Cooked for a comparatively short or an insufficient time; rare.

un′der-dose′ (ŭn′dẽr-dōs′), *n.* A dose less than is required; an insufficient dose.

un′der-dose′ (-dōs′), *v. t. & i.* To give an underdose or underdoses; to practice giving insufficient doses.

un′der-drain′ (ŭn′dẽr-drān′), *n.* A concealed drain, as in wet soils, with openings through which the water may percolate from above. — **un′der-drain′age** (-āj), *n.*

un′der-drain′ (-drān′), *v. t.* To drain by forming an underdrain or underdrains in; as, to *underdrain* land.

un′der-drawn′ (ŭn′dẽr-drôn′), *p. a.* of UNDERDRAW. Specif.: *Arch.* **a** Covered beneath, as by plasterwork; — said of a previously exposed floor. **b** Designating a floor or set of beams so placed beneath the roof as to form a garret.

un′der-es′ti-mate (-ĕs′tĭ-māt), *v. t. & i.* To set too low a value on; to estimate below the truth.

un′der-es′ti-mate (-māt), **un′der-es′ti-ma′tion** (-mā′shŭn), *n.* Act of underestimating; too low an estimate.

un′der-ex-pose′ (-ĕks-pōz′), *v. t.* To expose, as in photography, less than is needed. — **un′der-ex-po′sure** (-pō′zhŭr), *n.*

un′der-feed′ (-fēd′), *v. t.* To feed with too little food.

un′der-feed′ (ŭn′dẽr-fēd′), *a.* *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, a machine or device, as a mechanical stoker, in which the feed is undermost or from below upwards.

un′der-foot′ (-fŏŏt′), *adv.* Under the feet; underneath.

un′der-frame′ (ŭn′dẽr-frām′), *n.* The lower or lowermost of two or more superimposed frames; a frame supporting a superstructure, esp. the body of an automobile, railroad car, or the like; the frame of a chassis or truck. — **un′der-fram′ing** (-frām′ĭng), *n.*

un′der-fringe′ (-frĭnj′), *n.* A fringe underneath something, as of beard beneath the chin. *Tennyson.*

un′der-fur′ (-fûr′), *n.* The thick soft fur lying beneath the longer and coarser hair of an animal, esp. of a furbearing animal, as a beaver. Cf. UNDERCOAT, 2.

un′der-fur′row (-fŭr′ō), *v. t.* To cover as under a furrow; to plow in; as, to *underfurrow* seed or manure.

un′der-gar′ment (ŭn′dẽr-gär′mĕnt), *n.* A garment to be worn under another, esp. under the outer clothing.

un′der-gird′ (-gûrd′), *v. t.* To gird below or round the bottom. "*Undergirding* the ship." *Acts* xxvii. 17.

un′der-glaze′ (ŭn′dẽr-glāz′), *a.* *Ceram.* Applied under the glaze, that is, before the glaze is put on; fitted to be so applied; — said of colors in porcelain painting.

un′der-go′ (-gō′), *v. t.; pret.* UN′DER-WENT′ (-wĕnt′); *p. p.* -GONE′ (-gŏn′; 205); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GO′ING. [Cf. AS. *undergān* to undermine, ruin, *undergangan* to undergo (cf. GANG go). See UNDER; GO.] **1**. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To go or move below or under. **b** To be the bearer of; partake of. **c** To undertake; to engage in. "To *undergo* with me an enterprise." *Shak.* **d** To be subject to; to underlie. *Shak.*
2. To be subjected to; to bear up against; to pass through; to endure; suffer; sustain; as, to *undergo* fatigue, pain, grief, an operation; food *undergoes* digestion.

un′der-gown′ (ŭn′dẽr-goun′), *n.* A gown worn under another, or under some other article of dress.

un′der-grad′u-ate (-grăd′ū-āt), *n.* A member of a university or a college who has not taken his first degree; a student in any school who has not completed his course.

un′der-grad′u-ate (ŭn′dẽr-grăd′ū-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to an undergraduate or the body of undergraduates.

un′der-ground′ (ŭn′dẽr-ground′), *n.* The place or space beneath the surface of the ground; subterranean space.

un′der-ground′, *a.* **1**. Being below the surface of the ground; as, an *underground* story or apartment.
2. Fig.: Done or occurring out of sight; secret. *Colloq.*
underground insurance, wildcat insurance. — **u. railroad** *or* **railway**. **a** A railroad or railway running through a tunnel, as beneath the streets of a city. **b** Formerly, a system of coöperation among certain active antislavery people in the United States, by which fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach Canada. [In the latter sense *railroad* only was used.] Often abbrev., humorously, to *U. G. R. R.*

un′der-ground′, *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

un′der-grown′ (ŭn′dẽr-grōn′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Of small stature; not grown to full height or size.

un′der-growth′ (ŭn′dẽr-grōth′), *n.* That which grows under trees; specif., underbrush.

un′der-hand′ (ŭn′dẽr-hănd′), *a.* **1**. Secret; sly; clandestine; hence, mean; unfair; fraudulent.
2. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* Done, as pitching, with the hand lower than the shoulder, or, as bowling, with the whole movement of the arm approximately in a vertical plane below the shoulder, the ball being delivered after the hand has passed the lowest point of its swing.
Syn. — See SECRET.
underhand stope. *Mining.* See STOPE, *n.*, **a**, *Cit.*; MINE, *Illust.*

un′der-hand′ (-hănd′), *adv.* **1**. In hand; in subjection. *Obs.*
2. By secret means; in a clandestine manner; slyly; hence, by fraud; unfairly. *Dryden.*
3. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* In an underhand manner; — said of pitching or bowling.

un′der-hand′ed (87), *a.* **1**. Underhand; clandestine.
2. Insufficiently provided with hands or workers; shorthanded; *Obs. or R.*, sparsely populated. *Coleridge.*
— **un′der-hand′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un′der-hand′ed-ness**, *n.*

un′der-hang′man (ŭn′dẽr-hăng′măn), *n.* An assistant or deputy hangman.

un′der-hew′ (-hū′), *v. t.* To hew less than usual or proper; specif., to hew (a piece of timber which should be square) so that it appears to contain more cubic feet.

un′der-hung′ (ŭn′dẽr-hŭng′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1**. *Carp.* Resting on a track at the bottom, instead of being suspended; — said of a sliding door.
2. Projecting beyond the upper jaw; — said of the lower jaw. Also, having the lower jaw projecting; undershot.

un′der-laid′ (-lād′), *a.* Laid or placed underneath; also, having something laid or lying underneath.

un′der-lap′ (-lăp′), *v. i. & t.* To project under the edge or end of something; as, the forward end of each plank *underlaps* the overlapping rear end of the next.

un′der-lay′ (-lā′), *v. t.* [AS. *underlecgan.* See UNDER; LAY, *v. t.*] **1**. To lay beneath; to put under.
2. Specif.: **a** To raise or support by something laid under; as, to *underlay* a cut, plate, or the like, for printing. **b** To put a tap on (a shoe). *Obs.*
3. To lie beneath. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

un′der-lay′, *v. i.* *Mining.* To incline from the vertical; to hade; — said of a vein, fault, or lode.

un′der-lay′ (ŭn′dẽr-lā′), *n.* **1**. *Mining.* The inclination of a vein, fault, or lode from the vertical; hade.
2. *Print.* A thickness of paper or the like, placed under type, etc., to bring it to the height for printing.

un′der-lay′er (-lā′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that underlays.
2. *Mining.* A perpendicular shaft sunk to cut the lode at any required depth.

un′der-lease′ (ŭn′dẽr-lēs′), *n.* *Law.* A lease by a tenant or lessee; esp., one for only a part of his term or, sometimes, for only a part of the premises: a sublease.

un′der-let′ (-lĕt′), *v. t.* **1**. To let below the real value.
2. To grant an underlease of; to sublet.

un′der-lie′ (-lī′), *v. t.* [AS. *underlicgan.* See UNDER; LIE to be prostrate.] **1**. To lie or be situated under; as, a stratum of clay *underlies* the surface gravel.
2. To be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; to support; as, a doctrine *underlying* a theory.
3. To be subject or amenable to. *Obs. or R.*

The knight of Ivanhoe . . . *underlies* the challenge of Brian de Bois Guilbert. *Scott*

4. *Finance.* To exist as a claim or security anterior and prior to another; as, a first mortgage *underlies* a second.

un′der-line′ (ŭn′dẽr-līn′), *v. t.* **1**. To mark with a line below, as words in a manuscript; to underscore.
2. To announce in advance by or as if by an underline; as, his book is *underlined* for publication next month.
3. To influence secretly. *Obs.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

un′der-line′ (ŭn′dẽr-līn′), *n.* A line underneath; specif.: **a** *Theat.* A line announcing a performance shortly to follow, under the notice of a current performance. **b** The lower border of the flank of a domestic animal, as a sheep.

un′der-ling (-lĭng), *n.* [AS. See UNDER; 1st -LING.] An inferior person; one who is under another's orders; a subordinate; — used esp. with implication of meanness or servility; hence, a mean, sorry fellow.

un′der-load′ (-lōd′), *n.* A too small load.

underload starter. *Elec.* A motor starter provided with an underload switch.

underload switch. *Elec.* A switch which opens a circuit when the current falls below a certain predetermined value, used to protect certain types of motors from running at excessive speed upon decrease of load.

un′der-ly′ing (-lī′ĭng; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1**. Lying under or beneath; fundamental; as, *underlying* strata; *underlying* principles.
2. *Finance.* Anterior and prior in claim; as, an *underlying* mortgage.

un′der-man′ (-măn′), *v. t.* *Chiefly Naut.* To furnish with an inadequate force of men, so as to leave short-handed; as, it should be a felony to *underman* a ship.

un′der-mast′ed (ŭn′dẽr-mȧs′tĕd; -tĭd; *see* UNDER-), *a.* *Naut.* Having masts too small for the proper sails.

un′der-mine′ (-mīn′), *v. t.* **1**. To excavate the earth beneath, or the under part of, esp. for the purpose of causing to fall or be overthrown; to form a mine under; to sap; as, to *undermine* a wall.
2. Fig.: To subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly; as, to *undermine* one's health; to remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means; to ruin in an underhand way; as, to *undermine* reputation.

un′der-most (ŭn′dẽr-mōst), *a.* [From UNDER; cf. AFTERMOST.] Lowest, as in place, rank, or condition.

un′dern (ŭn′dẽrn; *dial. also* ŏŏn′-), *n.* [AS. *undern* the third hour of the day; akin to OS. *undorn*, OHG. *untarn*, *untorn*, Icel. *undorn* mid afternoon, mid forenoon, Goth. *undaúrnimats* the midday meal; perh. orig. the time when it is not dark; cf. AS. *undierne, undyrne*, not hidden, manifest, fr. *un-* not + *dierne*, secret, hidden, evil. Cf. UNDERMEAL, UNDERTIME.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
1. Nine in the morning; morning, esp. the latter part of the forenoon; also, midday; noon. *Obs.*
2. Afternoon; the time from noon to sundown.
3. A lunch in the middle of the morning or afternoon.

un′der-neath′ (ŭn′dẽr-nēth′; -nē*th*′), *adv.* [ME. *underneth*e. See UNDER; BENEATH.] Beneath; below; in a lower place.

Or sullen mole, that runneth *underneath.* *Milton*

un′der-neath′, *prep.* Under; beneath; below.

un′dern-song′ (ŭn′dẽrn-sŏng′; 205), *n.* *Eccl.* An office sung at the third hour of the day; — an old name for tierce.

un′der-part′ (ŭn′dẽr-pärt′), *n.* A subordinate part. *Rare.*

un′der-pass′ (-pȧs′), *n.* A passage beneath, as where a road goes under a railroad.

un′der-pay′ (-pā′), *v. t.* To pay inadequately. — **un′der-pay′ment** (-pā′mĕnt), *n.*

un′der-pick′ (ŭn′dẽr-pĭk′), *a.* Of a loom or picking motion, having the picking arm, or shuttle-driving device, under the shuttle boxes. Cf. OVERPICK, *a.*

un′der-pick′, *n.* An underpick loom or picking motion; also, the mode of picking used in one.

un′der-pin′ (-pĭn′), *v. t.;* UN′DER-PINNED′ (-pĭnd′); UN′DER-PIN′NING. **1**. To lay stones, masonry, etc., under, as the sills of a building, on which it is to rest.
2. To support by a foundation; to place struts, props, or the like, underneath for support, as when foundations are temporarily removed. Hence, fig., to prop; support.

un′der-pin′ning (ŭn′dẽr-pĭn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of UNDERPIN. Hence: *n.* (*pron.* ŭn′dẽr-pĭn′ĭng). **a** *Arch.* (1) That by which a building is underpinned; the material and construction used for support, introduced beneath a wall

un′der-curved′ (-kûrvd′), *p. a.* See UNDER- **b**
un′der-cut′ter, *n.* One that undercuts or makes undercuts.
un′der-daub′er, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.
un′der-deal′ing, *n.* Underhanded dealing. *Obs.*
un′der-deck′ ton′nage. See TONNAGE, 2. [rior degree. *Obs.*
un′der-de-greed′, *a.* Of infe-
un′der-delve′, *v. t.* [AS. *underdelfan*] = UNDERDIG. *Obs.*
un′der-dig′, *v. t.* To undermine. *Obs.*
un′der-do′ (-dōō′), *v. i.* To do less than one can, or than is requisite or proper. — **un′der-do′er** (-dōō′ẽr), *n.* [DELVE. *Obs.*
un′der-dolv′en, *p. p.* of UNDER-
un′der-draw′, *v. t.* **1**. To draw under. [quately.
2. To draw or depict inade-
un′der-draw′ers, *n. pl.* = DRAWER, 2 **b**.
un′der-dress′, *v. t.* To dress less well or fully than is fit. —
un′der-dressed′ (-drĕst′), *p. a.*
un′der-drive′, *v. t.* To drive from beneath.
un′der-driv′en, *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERDRIVE. Specif.: *a. Mach.* See OVERDRIVEN.
undere. † UNDEAR.
underearth, *a.* Also **underearthly**. Subterranean. *Obs.*
un′der-eat′en, *a.* Eaten or worn away from beneath.
un′der-ex′er-cise, *v. i. & t.* To exercise too little. — *n.* Too little exercise.
un′der-eye′, *n.* See UNDER- **a**.
un′der-fac′tion, *n.* A subordinate or inferior faction. *Obs.*
un′der-fac′ul-ty, *n.* A subordinate faculty. *Obs. or R.*
un′der-fall′, *n.* A lower mountain slope; — usually in *pl.*
un′der-fang′ (-făng′), *v. t.* [AS. *underfangen*, p. p. of *underfōn* to receive, undertake; *under* under + *fōn* to take. See FANG to seize.] *Obs.* **1**. To undertake.
2. To take; accept; receive.
3. To admit; conceive; understand. [trap.
4. To insnare; circumvent; en-
5. To sustain; support; guard.
un′der-farm′er, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.
un′der-fel′low, *n.* A low fellow. *Obs.* [DERFANG.
underfenge. Obs. pret. of UN-
un′der-fill′ing, *n.* The filling below or beneath; the under part of a building.
un′der-find′, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *ondervinden* to find out.] Find out; understand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un′der-fire′, *v. t.* **1**. *Ceram.* To fire insufficiently.
2. To fire from beneath. [DER-.
un′der-fit′tings, *n. pl.* See UN-
un′der-flame′, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.
un′der-fleece′, *n.* The short thick fleece under the outer fleece of any woolly animal.
un′der-floor′, *n. & v.*, **un′der-floor′ing**, *vb. n.* See UNDER-.
un′der-flow′, *n.* A flowing under, or that which flows under.
underfo, *v. t.* = UNDERFANG, to undertake; to receive. *Obs.*
un′der-fol′low, *v. t.* To follow closely after. *Obs.*
underfong. † UNDERFANG.
un′der-foot′, *a.* Low; base; abject; downtrodden.
un′der-foot′, *v. t.* To support beneath; to prop; underpin.
un′der-fur′nish, *v. t.* To furnish insufficiently.
un′der-gang′, *v. t.* [AS. *undergangan.*] To undergo; to endure. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un′der-gang′ing, *n.* Humiliation. *Obs.*
un′der-gear′, *n.* **1**. Gear placed below, or under something else
2. Undergarments. *Colloq.*
un′der-get′, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *undergitan* to understand. See GET.] To understand; perceive. *Obs.*
un′der-gird′er, *n.* See UNDER-.
un′der-girth′, *n.* The band or rope used in undergirding.
un′der-go′, *v. i.* To endure. *R.*
un′der-god′, *n.* A lower or inferior god; a demigod.
un′der-go′ing, *a.* Enduring; patient. *Obs.* [derneath.
un′der-gore′, *v. t.* To gore un-
un′der-grade′, *a.* *Railroads.* **a** Below the grade of the track. **b** Designating a (deck) bridge.
un′der-grad′u-ate-ship, *n* See -SHIP. [beneath. *Obs.*
un′der-groan′, *v. t.* To groan
un′der-grope′, *v. t.* To conceive; understand. *Obs.*
un′der-ground′, *v. t.* To lay underground, as wires. *Colloq.*
un′der-grove′, *n.* A grove of shrubs or low trees under taller ones. [*Obs.*
un′der-grow′, *a.* Undergrown.
un′der-grow′, *v. i.* To grow to an inferior, or less than the usual, size or height. *Rare.*
un′der-growl′, *n.* A subdued growl or grumbling. *Rare.*
un′der-grub′, *v. t.* To undermine. *Dial. Eng.* [pend. *R.*
un′der-hang′, *v. t. & i.* To sus-
un′der-head′, *n.* **1**. A stupid person. *Obs.*
2. See UNDER- **c**.
un′der-heave′, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *underhebban.*] To heave or lift from below. *Obs.*
underhile, *v. t.* To spread forth; suffuse. *Obs.*
un′der-hived′ (-hīvd′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* See UNDER- **b** (2).
un′der-hold′, *n.* *Wrestling.* A hold in which the opponent is grasped under his arms.
un′der-hole′, *v. t. & i.* *Mining.* To cut away the lower portion of, or to cut under (a coal seam). *Local, U. S.*
un′der-hon′est (-ŏn′ĕst), *a.* Not entirely honest. *Rare.*
un′der-horsed′ (-hôrst′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* See UNDER- **b**. [DER- **c**.
un′der-house′maid′, *n.* See UN-
un′de-rived′ (ŭn′dē-rīvd′), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′de-riv′ed-ness** (-rīv′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*
un′der-jack′et, *n.*, **un′der-jaw′**, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.
un′der-jawed′ (-jôd′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Having the under jaw prominent. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
un′der-join′, *v. t.* To subjoin.
un′der-keep′, *v. t.* To keep under; suppress. *Obs.* [DER- **c**.
un′der-keep′er, *n.* See UN-
un′der-kind′ (-kīnd′), *n.* An inferior kind. *Rare.*
un′der-king′, *n.* A subordinate king; formerly also, a viceroy. — **un′der-king′dom**, *n.*
un′der-la′bor-er, -la′bour-er, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.
un′der-lain′, *p. p.* of UNDERLIE.
un′der-laugh′, *v. i.* To laugh secretly. *Obs.* [ple. *Obs.*
un′der-leaf′, *n.* A kind of ap-
un′der-lease′, *v. t. & i.* To underlet.
un′der-let′, *n.* *Brewing.* A pipe for introducing liquid into the mash tun from beneath.
un′der-let′ter (-ẽr), *n.* A tenant who underlets property to another (the **un′der-les-see′**).
un′der-lie′. = UNDERLAY, *n.*, 1.
un′der-lie′, *v. i.* To lie below or under.
un′der-life′, *n.* Life beneath the surface, or concealed from common knowledge. *Rare.*
un′der-line′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
un′der-lin′en, *n.* Linen underclothes; loosely, any underwear, esp. of cotton.
un′der-lip′, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.
un′der-live′ (-lĭv′), *v. t.* To live at a lower cost than. *Rare.*
un′der-load′, *v. t.* To load too lightly or under a proper or usual amount.
un′der-lock′, *n.* A lock of wool hanging from a sheep's belly.
un′der-look′er, *n.* An underviewer.
un′der-lout′, *a.* [AS. *underlūtan*, v. i., submit, p. p. *underloten.*] *Obs.* Subjected; vanquished; also, obedient; submissive. [ject; servant. *Obs.*
un′der-lout′, *n.* Underling; sub-
un′der-ly (ŭn′dẽr-lĭ), *a.* Poor; inferior. *Dial. Eng. or U. S.*
un′der-lye′, *n.* *Soap Making.* The lye beneath the layer of soap in the kettle. [DER- **c** (1).
un′der-mark′ing, *n.* See UN-
un′der-mas′ter (-mȧs′tẽr; *see* MASTER), *n.* See UNDER- **c** (2)
un′der-match′, *n.* One who falls short of being a match. *Obs.*
un′der-meal′, *n.* [ME. *undermel*, AS. *undernmǣl, undermǣl*, morning time. See UNDERN; MEAL a repast.] The afternoon, or undern; also, afternoon meal or nap. *Obs.*
un′der-men′tioned (ŭn′dẽr-mĕn′shŭnd), *a.* Mentioned below or hereafter.
un′der-mind′ (-mīnd′), *v. t.* [See UNDERMINE.] To undermine. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
un′der-mind′ed, *a.* Underhand; deceitful; mean. *Dial. Eng.*
un′der-mine′, *n.* *Obs.* **a** A military mine. **b** A cave.
un′der-min′er (-mīn′ẽr), *n.* One who undermines.
un′der-min′is-ter, *v. t.* To serve as a subordinate. *Obs.* — **un′der-min′is-try**, *n.* *Obs.* [mirth. *Obs.*
un′der-mirth′, *n.* Concealed
un′der-mon′ied, *a.* Bribed. *Obs.*
un′der-mow′, *v. t.* [See MOW, *v. & n.*, grimace.] To mock with a grimace; sneer at. *Obs.*
un′der-mus′lin (ŭn′dẽr-mŭz′lĭn), *n.* Muslin underwear.
un′der-named′ (-nāmd′), *a.* Named below. [bell. *Obs.*
un′dern-bell′, *n.* The dinner
underne, *a.* [AS *undierne, undyrne.*] Not secret. *Obs.*
un′der-nean′ (ŭn′dẽr-nēn′), *adv. & prep.* Underneath. *Dial. Eng.*
undernemer. † UNDERNIMER.
undernethe † UNDERNEATH.
un′der-nice′ness, *n.* A want of niceness; indelicacy.
un′der-nim′, *v. t.; pret.* UN′DER-NAM′, *pl.* -NO′MEN; *p. p.* -NUMEN, -NOMEN. [ME. *undernimen*, AS. *underniman.* See NIM.] *Obs.*
1. To take; seize; capture.
2. To perceive; to understand.
3. To take upon one's self; to undertake; examine.
4 To blame; rebuke; reprove
— **undernimer**, *n.* *Obs.*
undernmel, *n.* [See UNDERMEAL.] A morning rest; a siesta. *Obs.*
un′der-note′, *n.* Low or subdued note; undertone. [ed below.
un′der-not′ed (-nōt′ĕd), *a.* Not-
un′dern-tide′, *n.* Also **un′dern-time′**. [AS. *underntīd.*] = UNDERN. *Obs.* [c (2).
un′der-of′fi-cer, *n.* See UNDER-
un-der′o-gat′ing (ŭn-dĕr′ō-gāt′ĭng), *a.*, **un′de-rog′a-to-ry**, *a.* See UN-, not.
underon. † UNDERN.
un′der-part′, *v. t.* To make into smaller parts. *Obs. or R.*
un′der-peep′, *v. t.* To peep under. *Rare.* [der. *Rare.*
un′der-peer′, *v. t.* To peer un-
un′der-peo′pled (-pē′p′ld; *see* UNDER-), *a.* See UNDER- **b** (2).
un′der-pet′ti-coat, *n.* See UNDER- **c** (2).
underpicchen. † UNDERPITCH
un′der-picked′ (ŭn′dẽr-pĭkt′), *a.* Underpick; — of a loom.
un′der-pier′, *v. t.* See UNDER- **b** (1). [of UNDERPITCH.
un′der-pight′. Obs. pret. & p. p.

already constructed. (2) The foundation, esp. of a frame house. *Local, U. S.* **b** A method of lining a shaft by supporting the upper section of brickwork on a curb by shores or props, excavating below and building up to this curb from another curb inserted lower down, and so on.

un′der-pitch′ (ŭn′dẽr-pĭch′), *a.* *Arch.* Designating a groining or vault formed by the incomplete intersection of unequal, usually cylindrical, vaults. See VAULT, *Illust.*

un′der-plant′ (-plănt′), *v. t.;* UN′DER-PLANT′ED; UN′DER-PLANT′ING. To plant under; specif., *Forestry,* to plant (young trees) under an existing stand.

un′der-play′ (-plā′), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To play in an inferior manner; to underact a part.
2. *Card Playing.* To play a losing card when holding a winning one, in the hope of a future advantage.

un′der-play′ (ŭn′dẽr-plā′), *n.* Act of underplaying.

un′der-plot′ (-plŏt′), *n.* **1.** A series of events in a play, collateral with the main story but subservient.
2. A clandestine scheme; a trick. *Addison.*

un′der-pro-duc′tion (-prō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* *Pol. Econ.* The production of less than is demanded, or of less than the usual supply.

un′der-proof′ (ŭn′dẽr-prōōf′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Containing less alcohol than proof spirit (which see).

un′der-prop′ (-prŏp′), *v. t.* To prop up from below; underpin; fig., to uphold; support.

un′der-pro-por′tioned (-prō-pōr′shŭnd; 201), *a.* Of inadequate or inferior proportions; small; poor.

un′der-quote′ (-kwōt′), *v. t.* To quote at a lower price than another; to quote a lower price than.

un′der-rate′ (-rāt′), *v. t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue.

un′der-ream′er (ŭn′dẽr-rēm′ẽr), *n.* A reamer for operating under the tube or standpipe of a borehole, as for a well, to enlarge the hole for the reception of the tube, and contrived so as to be readily retracted.

un′der-run′ (-rŭn′), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *underirnan.* See RUN.] To run or pass under; esp., *Naut.,* to pass along and under, as in a boat under a cable or net, for the purpose of taking it in, or of examining it. — **to underrun a hose,** *Naut.,* to lift it up at one end, then walk along shifting one hand after another so that the water will run out. — **to u. a tackle,** *Naut.,* to separate its parts and put them in order.

un′der-score′ (-skōr′; 201), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under; to underline. — *n.* An underscored line.

un′der-sec′re-ta-ry (-sĕk′rē-tā-rĭ), *n.* A subordinate or assistant secretary. — **un′der-sec′re-ta-ry-ship′,** *n.*

un′der-sell′ (-sĕl′), *v. t.* To sell articles at a lower price than; to sell cheaper than.

un′der-set′ (-sĕt′), *v. t.* **1.** To put under subjection. *Obs.*
2. To prop or support. *Bacon.*
3. To underlet; sublet. *Eng.*

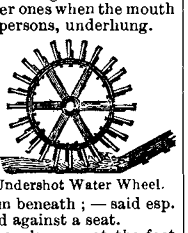
un′der-set′ter (ŭn′dẽr-sĕt′ẽr), *n.* One that undersets; specif.: **a** A prop; support; pedestal. *Obs. or R.* **b** One who sublets. *Eng.*

un′der-sher′iff (-shĕr′ĭf), *n.* A sheriff's deputy; specif., one on whom the sheriff's powers devolve in case of the latter's incapacity or a vacancy in the office.

un′der-shirt′ (-shûrt′), *n.* A shirt worn next the skin, under another shirt.

un′der-shoot′ (-shōōt′), *v. t.* To shoot short of (a mark).

un′der-shot′ (ŭn′dẽr-shŏt′), *a.* **1.** Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones when the mouth is closed, as in a bulldog; also, of persons, underhung.
2. Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water wheel (**undershot wheel**).


Undershot Water Wheel.

un′der-shriev′al-ty (-shrēv′ăl-tĭ), *n.* The office or position of an undersheriff.

un′der-shrub′ (-shrŭb′), *n.* A low shrub; a low woody plant, whether growing beneath trees or in open ground; a subshrub.

un′der-shut′ (-shŭt′), *a.* Shut from beneath; — said esp. of a valve that shuts by being lifted against a seat.

un′der-sign′ (-sīn′), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or any legal instrument.
the un′der-signed′ (-sīnd′), the person whose name is signed, or the persons whose names are signed, at the end of a document; the subscriber or subscribers.

un′der-sized′ (ŭn′dẽr-sīzd′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1.** Of a size less than is common or proper.
2. *Paper Making.* Not sufficiently sized; — said of paper.

un′der-skirt′ (-skûrt′), *n.* A petticoat; the skirt worn under a dress or outside skirt.

un′der-sky′ (-skī′), *n.* The lower region of the sky. *Rare.*

un′der-sleeve′ (-slēv′), *n.* A sleeve worn under another.

un′der-soil′ (-soil′), *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

un′der-song′ (-sŏng′; 205), *n.* **1.** The burden of a song; an accompanying strain; a refrain.
2. Hence, fig., underlying meaning; undertone.
In the very best [poetry] there is often an *undersong* of sense which none beside the poetic mind . . . can comprehend. *Landor.*

un′der-sparred′ (ŭn′dẽr-spärd′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* *Naut.* Having spars too small to spread the proper amount of canvas.

un′der-sphere′ (-sfēr′), *n.* **1.** A sphere smaller than, and in its movements subject to, another; a satellite.
2. An inferior sphere, or field of action. *Rare.*

un′der-stand′ (ŭn′dẽr-stănd′), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* UN′DER-STOOD′ (-stŏŏd′), and *Archaic* UN′DER-STAND′ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UN′DER-STAND′ING. [ME. *understanden,* AS. *understandan* to understand, lit., to stand under; cf. AS. for*standan* to understand, G. ver*stehen.* The development of sense is not clear. See UNDER; STAND.] **1.** To apprehend the meaning of; to grasp the idea of; to comprehend; as, to *understand* a problem in Euclid; to *understand* a proposition; the jury *understands* the witness; to *understand* a wink.
A tongue not *understanded* of the people. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
2. To be apprised of; to learn; to be informed of; to hear; as, I *understand* that the bill has passed.
3. To recognize or hold as being or signifying; to suppose to mean; to interpret; explain.
The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*
4. To imply tacitly; to take for granted; to assume; as, conditions expressed or *understood;* to take as meant, though not expressed; as, in "measures, not men" a verb is *understood.*
5. To stand under; to support. *Jocose & Rare.* *Shak.*
to give one to understand, to cause one to know.

un′der-stand′, *v. i.* **1.** To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent being.
2. To be informed; to have or receive knowledge.
I came to Jerusalem, and *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did for Tobiah. *Neh.* xiii 7
3. To give heed. *Obs.*

un′der-stand′ing, *p. pr.* of UNDERSTAND. Hence: *a.* Knowing; intelligent; skillful; as, he is an *understanding* man.

un′der-stand′ing, *n.* [AS.] **1.** Act of one who understands a thing, in any sense of the verb; knowledge, discernment, comprehension, interpretation, or explanation.
2. An agreement of opinion or feeling; adjustment of differences; anything mutually understood or agreed upon; as, to come to an *understanding* with another.
He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people *Clarendon.*
3. Power to understand; the intelligence; the rational powers taken collectively; the power to distinguish truth from falsehood, and to adapt means to ends.
There is a spirit in man: and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them *understanding.* *Job* xxxii. 8.
The power of perception is that which we call the *understanding.* Perception, which we make the act of the *understanding,* is of three sorts: 1. The perception of ideas in our mind; 2. The perception of the signification of signs; 3. The perception of the connection or repugnancy, agreement or disagreement, that there is between any of our ideas. All these are attributed to the *understanding,* or perceptive power, though it be the two latter only that use allows us to say we understand. *Locke.*
In its wider acceptation, *understanding* is the entire power of perceiving and conceiving, exclusive of the sensibility; the power of dealing with the impressions of sense, and composing them into wholes . . . ; and in its most comprehensive meaning it includes even simple apprehension. *Coleridge*
4. Specifically, the discursive faculty; the faculty of knowing by the medium or use of general conceptions or relations. The distinction between *understanding* and *reason* is essentially that between *discursive* or *applied reasoning,* in which the mind passes from relation to relation or from thought to thought, and *insight,* or direct apprehension of the total rationality of a system of thought. The distinction was drawn by Plato under the terms νόησις (reason) and διάνοια (understanding), the model of the latter being mathematical deduction. Aristotle, with empirical or practical applications in view, substituted for the latter term τέχνη, empirical rationality, though he also uses διάνοια. The Schoolmen preserved the distinction under the terms *intellectus* (reason) and *ratio* (understanding). This use of *ratio* is responsible for the use of *reason* in English in both senses. In Germany, Kant and Hegel emphasized the distinction, employing *Vernunft* (reason) and *Verstand* (understanding). (See REASON, 6; VERNUNFT; VERSTAND.)
The point of view which we have been considering — that of reflection and relativity — is the point of view which has been distinguished by Kant and Hegel as the standpoint of the *understanding.* It is not separable in kind from the mode of consideration which the same thinkers have designated by the term reason *B. Bosanquet.*
I use the term *understanding,* not for the noëtic faculty, intellect proper, or place of principles, but for the dianoetic or discursive faculty in its widest signification, for the faculty of relations or comparisons; and thus in the meaning in which "Verstand" is now employed by the Germans. *Sir W. Hamilton*
Syn. — Sense, intelligence, perception. See REASON.
— **un′der-stand′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un′der-stand′ing-ness,** *n.*

un′der-state′ (-stāt′), *v. t. & i.* To state or represent as less, or less strongly, than may be done truthfully.

un′der-state′ment (ŭn′dẽr-stāt′mĕnt), *n.* Act of understating, or a statement below the truth.

un′der–stim′u-lus, *n.* A stimulus which fails to produce its proper effect upon consciousness because of lack of sufficient intensity.

un′der-stock′ (-stŏk′), *v. t.* To supply insufficiently with stock of any kind, as a farm or store.

un′der-strap′per (ŭn′dẽr-străp′ẽr), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent; an underling.

un′der-stra′tum (ŭn′dẽr-strā′tŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -TA (-tȧ), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). A substratum; esp., the stratum or layer of earth on which the mold, or soil, rests; subsoil.

un′der-stud′y (-stŭd′ĭ), *v. t. & i.* *Theater.* To study another actor's part, in order to be his substitute in an emergency. — *n.* One who is prepared to act another's part.

un′der-suit′ (-sūt′), *n.* A suit worn under another suit; a suit of underclothes.

un′der-take′ (-tāk′), *v. t.; pret.* UN′DER-TOOK′ (-tŏŏk′); *p. p.* UN′DER-TAK′EN (-tāk′′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UN′DER-TAK′ING (-tāk′ĭng). [*under* + *take.*] **1.** To take upon one's self; to engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; set about; attempt; as, to *undertake* a task, a journey.
2. Specif., to take upon one's self solemnly or expressly; to lay one's self under obligation, or to enter into stipulations, to perform or to execute; to covenant; contract.
I 'll *undertake* to land them on our coast. *Shak.*
3. Hence, to guarantee; be surety for; promise.
And he was not right fat, I *undertake.* *Chaucer.*
4. To engage with, as in a duel or combat. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. To take or have the charge of. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. In various *Obs.* senses: **a** To reprove; chide. **b** To have knowledge of; hear. **c** To assume, as a character.

un′der-take′, *v. i.* **1.** To take upon one's self, or assume, any business, duty, or province. *Now Rare.*
O Lord, I am oppressed; *undertake* for me. *Is.* xxxviii. 14.
2. To venture; hazard. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To give a promise or guarantee; to be surety.

un′der-tak′er (-tāk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business; one who takes the risk and management of business; an entrepreneur.
2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another; a contractor. *Now Rare.* *Evelyn.*
3. (*pron.* ŭn′dẽr-tāk′ẽr; ŭn′dẽr-tāk′ẽr.) Specif.: One whose business is to prepare the dead for burial and to take the charge and management of funerals.
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** One who reproves; a rebuker. **b** One who is surety for another; a sponsor.
5. [*Usually cap.*] **a** *Irish Hist.* One of those English settlers, as Raleigh and Spenser, to whom were transferred the lands (declared forfeited in 1586) of the Earl of Desmond. Although no part of the lands was to be conveyed to the native Irish, they, proving to be the more profitable tenants, ultimately reoccupied nearly all. **b** *Scot. Hist.* One of a body of gentlemen, chiefly proprietors in Fife, who by the authority of James VI. undertook to colonize and civilize some of the Hebrides **c** *Eng. Hist.* One of those leaders of the Parliament of 1614, as Bacon and Sir Henry Neville, who undertook to secure the return of candidates favorable to James I., and to induce the Commons to grant liberal supplies by offering some small concessions on the king's part.

un′der-tak′ing (-tāk′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who undertakes, or engages in, any project or business; specif., the business of an undertaker (in sense 3), or the management of funerals.
2. Anything undertaken; any business, work, or project which one engages in, or attempts; an enterprise.
3. A promise or pledge; a guarantee; specif., any promise or security required by law, as in judicial proceedings.

un′der-ten′ant (ŭn′dẽr-tĕn′ănt), *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements by an underlease or sublease. — **un′der-ten′an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

un′der-time′, *n.* [AS. *underntīma.*] **1.** Undern. *Obs.*
2. The latter part (of the year). *Rare.* *Spenser.*

un′der-timed′ (ŭn′dẽr-tīmd′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* *Phot.* Allowed too little time, as an exposure; underexposed.

un′der-tone′ (-tōn′), *n.* **1.** A low or subdued tone or utterance; a tone less loud than usual.
2. A subdued color; specif.: **a** The color of a pigment thinly laid on a white or light-colored ground. **b** A color seen through and modifying another or other colors.

un′der-toned′ (-tōnd′), *a.* **1.** Low or subdued in sound.
2. Low in physical tone or vigor.

un′der-tow′ (-tō′), *n.* The current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach when waves are breaking upon the shore.

un′der-trump′ (-trŭmp′), *v. t. & i.* *Card Playing.* To play (on a trick already trumped) a trump lower than one previously played on that trick.

un′der-type′ (ŭn′dẽr-tīp′). *a.* *Elec.* Designating, or pert. to, a dynamo having the armature under the field magnets.

un′der-val′u-a′tion (-văl′ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of undervaluing; also, a rate or value not equal to the real worth.

un′der-val′ue (-văl′ū), *v. t.* **1.** To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth; to depreciate.
2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

un′der-val′ue (ŭn′dẽr-văl′ū; ŭn′dẽr-văl′ū), *n.* **a** A rate or price less than the real worth. **b** Undervaluation.

un′der-vest′ (ŭn′dẽr-vĕst′), *n.* An undershirt.

un′der-view′er (ŭn′dẽr-vū′ẽr), *n.* *Coal Mining.* A subordinate viewer or overseer.

un′der-waist′ (-wāst′), *n.* A waist for wear under another.

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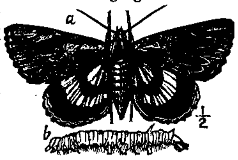
un′der-pitch′, *v. t.* [ME. *underpicchen.* See UNDER; PITCH to throw, fix.] To fill underneath; to stuff. *Obs.* [c (1).
uu′der-plain′, *n.* See UNDER-
un′der-plate′, *n.* See UNDER-c (2).
un′der-poise′, *v. t.* To rate below what is due. *Obs.*
un′der-pole′, *v. t.* *Metal.* To pole insufficiently. *Underpoled* copper contains more oxide than is desirable. See POLING, 3.
un′der-pop′u-lat′ed (-pŏp′ū-lāt′ĕd), *a.* See UNDER-b (2).
un′der-pos-ses′sor, *n.* See UNDER-c (2). *Obs. or R.*
un′der-pow′ered (-pou′ẽrd), *a.,* **un′der-praise′,** *v. t.* See UNDER-b (2). [c (2).
un′der-pre′fect, *n.* See UNDER-
un′der-priced′ (-prīst′; *see* UNDER-), *a.,* **un′der-prize′,** *v. t.* See UNDER-b (2).
un′der-prop′per, *n.* One that underprops; a support for a ruff.
un′der-pull′, *v. i.* To exert one's influence secretly. *Obs.* — **un′der-pull′er,** *n.* *Obs.*
un′der-put′, *n.* A leman. *Obs.*
un′der-put′, *v. t.* To put or set under; to subjugate. *Obs.*
un′der-rate′, *a.* Inferior. *Obs.*
un′der-rate′, *n.* A price less than the value. *R.* [ravish. *Obs.*
un′der-rav′ish, *v. t.* To steal;
un′der-reach′, *v. t.* To reach under; to clear under (a log, etc.), as to pass a chain.
un′der-reach′, *n.* A pole used to lever up a bogged log, etc.
un′der-reck′on, *v. t.* Underrate.
un′der-rec′om-pensed, *a.* See UNDER-b (2). [c (1).
un′der-re′gion, *n.* See UNDER-
under-rere, *v. t.* [See REAR to lift.] To lift from beneath. *Obs.*
un′der-ripe′ (ŭn′dẽr-rīp′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Not fully ripe.
un′der-roof′, *n.* A roof under or below another roof. *Rare.*
un′der-round′, *v. t.* *Phon.* To pronounce (a vowel) with less lip rounding than is usual or to be expected.
un′der-run′ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of UNDERRUN. Hence: *n.* A method of trawling in which the hooks are cleared of the fish and baited in one operation.
un′der-sail′, *v. i.* To sail under the lee of the shore. *Obs.*
un′der-sailed′, *a.* Equipped with too small or too few sails.
un′der-sat′u-rat′ed (-săt′ū-rāt′ĕd), *a.* See UNDER-b (2).
un′der-say′, *v. t.* To say in derogation or contradiction. *Obs.*
un′der-search′ing, *a.* Looking under. *Rare.*
un′der-seek′, *v. t.* [AS. *undersēcan.* See SEEK.] To examine *Obs.* [undersells.
un′der-sell′er, *n.* One who
un′der-sense′, *n.* A subconsciousness; an inner awareness.
un′der-serv′ant, *n.,* **un′der-serv′ice,** *n.* See UNDER-c (2).
un′der-set′, *n.* *Naut.* = UNDERCURRENT.
un′der-set′ting, *n.* Something set or built under as a support.
un′der-set′tle, *n.* [Cf. AS. *setla* (in comp.) a dweller.] *O. Eng. Hist.* One of a class of hired laborers under the peasant holders. *F. W. Maitland*
un′der-shap′en (-shāp′′n; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Under the usual shape or size; dwarfish. *Rare.*
un′der-sher′iff-ry, *n.* Under-shrievalty. *Obs.*
un′der-shore′, *v. t.* To shore up.
un′der-shrieve′, *n.* An under-sheriff. *Obs.* [shrievalty. *Obs.*
un′der-shriev′er-y, *n.* Under-
undershrife. † UNDERSHERIFF
un′der-shrub′, *a* Partly shrublike.
un′der-side′, *n.* See UNDER-c (1).
un′der-sing′ing, *n.* The singing of a second part. *Obs.*
un′der-size′, *n.* See UNDER-c (3).
un′der-skink′er, *n* An undertapster *Obs* [b (2).
un′der-sleep′, *v. i.* See UNDER-
un′der-sluice′, *n.* See UNDER-c (1).
un′der-slung′, *a.* See UNDER-b.
un′der-spend′, *v. t.* To spend less than. *Obs.*
un′der-spin′, *n.* A backward spin, as of a golf ball.
un′der-spore′, *v. t.* To raise as with a spar. *Obs.*
un′der-spread′ (ŭn′dẽr-sprĕd′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Spread under.
un′der-stairs′, *n.* The basement or cellar. [*Obs.*
understand, *n.* Understanding.
understand, *a.* Persuaded or minded. *Obs.*
un′der-stand′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
understandandly, *adv.* Understandingly; advisedly. *Obs.*
un′der-stand′ant. *a.* Understanding. *Obs.* — *n.* A man of understanding. *Obs.*
un′der-stand′ed. Obs. or archaic pret. & p. p. of UNDERSTAND [understands. *Rare*
un′der-stand′er, *n.* One who
understipren. *v. t.* Also **understipen.** [AS. *stīpan* to raise, build up; cf. AS *stīpere* a support, prop.] To underprop. *Obs.*
un′der-stood′, *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERSTAND.
un′der-strap′ping, *a.* Becoming an understrapper; subservient
un′der-stroke′, *v. t.* To underline or underscore.
un′der-stum′ble, *v.* To understand *Obs.* [c (1).
un′der-sur′face, *n.* See UNDER-
un′der-tak′a-ble (ŭn′dẽr-tāk′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE. [c (2).
un′der-tap′ster, *n.* See UNDER-
un′der-taxed′ (ŭn′dẽr-tăkst′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* See UNDER-b (2).
un′der-teach′er, *n.* See UNDER-c (2).
un′der-teamed′ (ŭn′dẽr-tēmd′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Not sufficiently supplied with plow teams.
un′der-thew′, *v. t.* [AS. *þeow(i)an, þȳw(i)an,* to press, oppress.] To subject. *Obs.*
un′der-thing′, *n.* Something inferior or of little worth. *Obs*
un′der-throat′ing. *n.* *Arch.* The cove of an outside cornice used as a drip. [Undern. *Obs.*
un′der-tide′, *n.* [AS. *underntīd.*]
un′der-tint′, *n.* A subdued tint.
undertoc. † *undertook,* pret.
un′der-took′ (-tŏŏk′), *pret.* of UNDERTAKE [b (2).
un′der-trained′, *a.* See UNDER-
un′der-treas′ur-er (-trĕzh′ūr-ẽr), *n.* See UNDER-c (2).
un′der-treat′ed, *a.* Slightingly treated. *Rare.*
un′der-trick′ (-trĭk′), *n.* *Solo Whist.* A trick needed to make the number declared, but not taken. [wear under another.
un′der-tu′nic, *n.* A tunic for
un′der-turn′, *v. t.* To turn upside down; subvert. *Obs.* [c (2).
un′der-tu′tor, *n.* See UNDER-
un′der-twig′, *n.* Lit., underwood: fig., an undercurrent. *Obs.*
un′der-val′ue-ment, *n.* Undervaluation. *Rare.*
un′der-val′u-er, *n.* One who undervalues. [FANG.
underveng. Obs. pret. of UNDER-
un′der-verse′, *n.* A verse following another. *Obs.* [c (2).
un′der-war′den, *n.* See UNDER-

un'der-wear' (ŭn'dẽr-wâr'), *n.* That worn under the outside clothing; underclothes.

un'der-wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the posterior wings of an insect.
2. Any of numerous noctuid moths belonging to *Catocala* and allied genera, in which the hind wings are banded with red and black or other conspicuous colors.



Red Underwing (*Catocala ultronia*). *a* Adult; *b* Larva.

un'der-wit'ted (-wĭt'ĕd; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Weak in intellect; half-witted.

un'der-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Undergrowth; underbrush; — formerly used in *pl.*

un'der-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* UN'DER-WORKED' (-wûrkt') or UN'DER-WROUGHT' (-rôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UN'DER-WORK'ING. **1.** To injure, destroy, or overthrow by clandestine measures; to undermine. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
2. **a** To expend too little work upon; as, to *underwork* a painting. **b** To exact too little work from.
3. To do like work at a less price than; as, one mason may *underwork* another.

un'der-work', *v. i.* **1.** To work or operate in secret or clandestinely. *Obs. or R.*
2. To do less work than is proper or suitable.
3. To do work for a less price than current rates.

un'der-work' (ŭn'dẽr-wûrk'), *n.* Inferior or subordinate work; petty business.

un'der-world' (-wûrld'), *n.* **1.** This lower or inferior world; the world which is under the heavens; the earth.
2. The place of departed souls; Hades.
3. The side of the globe opposite to one, or the regions below one's horizon; as, a friend from the *underworld.*
4. The lower, debased, or criminal portion of humanity.

un'der-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.; pret.* UN'DER-WROTE' (-rōt'), *Obs.* UN'DER-WRIT' (-rĭt'); *p. p.* UN'DER-WRIT'TEN (-rĭt''n), *Obs.* UN'DER-WRIT'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UN'DER-WRIT'ING (-wrīt'ĭng). [Cf. AS. *underwrītan* to sign.] **1.** To underscore. *Obs.*
2. To write under something else; to subscribe.

What addition and change I have made I have here *underwritten.* *Bp. Sanderson.*

3. To write one's name under, or set one's name to (a slip or policy of insurance, orig. marine insurance), for the purpose of thereby becoming answerable for a designated loss or damage, on consideration of receiving a certain premium per cent; hence, to insure on life or property; also, to assume (a certain sum or risk) by way of insurance.
4. To submit to. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
5. **a** To agree to purchase on a fixed date at a fixed price (normally the entire amount, but in exceptional instances a portion, of an issue to be made of bonds, capital stock, or the like). **b** Sometimes, loosely, to guarantee, or subscribe to (any large business enterprise).

un'der-write', *v. i.* To do the business of an underwriter.

un'der-writ'er (ŭn'dẽr-rīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who underwrites a slip or policy of insurance; an insurer.
2. *Finance.* One who underwrites or shares in underwriting a loan, stock issue, or the like.
underwriter's door, floor, etc., a style of door, floor, etc., indorsed by insurance companies as effective against fire.

un'der-writ'ing (-ĭng), *n.* The business of an underwriter.

un'de-sign'ing (ŭn'dē-zīn'ĭng), *a.* Having no artful, ulterior, or fraudulent purpose; sincere; artless; simple.

un'de-ter'mined (-tûr'mĭnd), *a.* Not yet determined or settled; also, indeterminate.

un-dine' (ŭn-dēn'; ŭn'dēn), *n.* A glass vessel used by physicians for nasal douches.

Undine.

un-dine' (ŭn-dēn'; ŭn'dēn), *n.* [G. *undine,* or F. *ondine,* fr. L. *unda* a wave, water.] **1.** One of a class of fabled female water spirits who might receive human souls by intermarrying with mortals; — so called by Paracelsus, who conceived them as the elementary beings of water. Cf. 1st GNOME; SYLPH, 1; NIX; SALAMANDER, 2.
2. (*G. pron.* ŏŏn-dē'nĕ.) [*cap.*] Such a being, the heroine of a romance of this name by De la Motte Fouqué. She was a changeling in the hut of a fisherman, where Sir Huldbrand fell in love with her and married her. But he soon neglected his wife for the lady Bertalda, and Undine was carried away by her sisters into the sea. She returned on the day of her husband's wedding with Bertalda, and gave him a fatal kiss.

un'di-rect'ed (ŭn'dĭ-rĕk'tĕd), *a.* [In senses 1 and 2, *un-* not + *directed;* in sense 3 properly p. p. of *undirect.*]
1. Not directed; not guided; left without direction.
2. Not addressed; not superscribed, as a letter.
3. Misdirected; misled; led astray. *Rare.*

un'dis-pensed' (ŭn'dĭs-pĕnst'), *a.* **1.** Not dispensed.
2. Not freed by dispensation. *Rare.* *Tooker.*

un'dis-posed' (-pōzd'), *a.* Not disposed; specif.: **a** Disinclined. **b** Indisposed as to health; poorly. *Rare.* **c** Not disposed (of); not distributed, placed, sold, or otherwise assigned to a use. — **un'dis-pos'ed-ness** (-pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

un'dis-tinc'tive (-tĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* Not distinctive; also, making no distinctions; not discriminating; impartial.

un'dis-tin'guished (-tĭŋ'gwĭsht), *a.* Not distinguished; esp.: **a** Not recognized as distinct. *Shak.* **b** Receiving no special respect. **c** Having no special fame, honor, or the like. **d** Not distinguished in appearance.

un'dis-trib'ut-ed (-trĭb'ū-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not distributed.
2. *Logic.* Not having the logical quantity or denotation properly indicated. The *fallacy of the undistributed middle* is a fallacy of the syllogism in which the quantity of the middle term differs in the major and minor premises, thus rendering the conclusion doubtful or false. Thus, if it be agreed: All monarchists are conservatives, X is a conservative, therefore X is a monarchist: the conclusion is not necessarily true, the middle term, "monarchist," not being legitimately distributed in the major premise. If this premise were, None but monarchists are conservatives, the syllogism would be valid.
undistributed cost. See 3d COST, 6.

un'di-vid'ed (ŭn'dĭ-vīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; continuous; whole.
2. Not set off or made actually separate by division, as the share of a partner in a continuing business or the share of a tenant in common of real estate; as, an *undivided* interest.
3. Not directed or given to more than one object; as, *undivided* attention or affection. *Shak.*
4. *Bot.* Not lobed, cleft, or branched; entire.
5. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, property held by two or more persons by the same title, whether their rights be equal or unequal in quantity or value.
6. *Hindu Law.* Of or pertaining to, or not separated from, a joint family; as, an *undivided* brother, sister, etc.
— **un'di-vid'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un'di-vid'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-do' (ŭn-dōō'), *v. t.* [AS. *undōn, ondōn.* See 1st UN-; DO to perform.] **1.** To reverse, as what has been done; to annul; to bring to naught.

What's done cannot be *undone.* *Shak.*

2. To unfasten; to take to pieces; to loose; untie; hence, to unravel; solve; as, to *undo* a knot, a riddle; hence, *Obs.,* to explain, describe, or reveal. *Chaucer.*

Pray you, *undo* this button. *Shak.*

3. To cut up (game); to break; — a hunting term. *Obs.*
4. To bring to ruin, disaster, or destruction; to ruin, as in property, reputation, morals, hopes, or the like.

That quaffing and drinking will *undo* you. *Shak.*

5. To render futile; to baffle. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. *London Stock Exchange.* To cover (a transaction) by a purchase or sale with another; — said esp. of a jobber.

un-do'er (ŭn-dōō'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An interpreter. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. One who undoes anything; esp., one who ruins another.

un-dog' (-dŏg'; 205), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dog.*] To loose from a fastening dog, or catch; as, to *undog* a door.

un-do'ing (-dōō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The reversal of what is done.
2. Ruin. "The utter *undoing* of some." *Hooker.*

un'do-mes'ti-cate (ŭn'dō-mĕs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *domesticate.*] To deprive of, or turn from, domestic life or habits; to make wild.

un-doubt'ed (ŭn-dout'ĕd), *a.* Not doubted or called in question; indubitable; as, *undoubted* proof; an *undoubted* hero. — **un-doubt'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un-doubt'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-drape' (-drāp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *drape.*] To strip of drapery; to uncover or unveil.

un-draw' (-drô'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *draw.*] To draw aside or open; to draw back, as a curtain.

un-dreamed' (ŭn-drēmd') } *a.* Not dreamed, or dreamed
un-dreamt' (ŭn-drĕmt'; 87) } of; not thought of; not imagined; — often with *of.* "*Undreamed* shores" *Shak.*

un-dress' (ŭn-drĕs'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dress.*] **1.** To divest of clothes; to strip.
2. To divest of ornaments or formal garments; to disrobe.
3. *Med.* To take the dressing or covering from; as, to *undress* a wound.

un-dress', *v. i.* To take off one's clothes; to strip.

un'dress' (ŭn'drĕs'; ŭn-drĕs'), *n.* **1.** A loose, informal dress, as for resting or lounging.
2. Ordinary dress, as distinguished from *full dress;* specif., *Mil. & Nav.,* an authorized uniform of officers and soldiers, but not full-dress uniform. The term is no longer officially used in the United States army.

un-dressed' (ŭn-drĕst'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not dressed.
undressed kid, kid leather in the preparation of which the dressing of flour and the yolk of eggs, usually employed to impart a smooth finish, is omitted.

undress parade. *Mil.* A substitute for dress parade, allowed in bad weather, the companies forming without arms, and the ceremony being shortened.

un-due' (ŭn-dū'; ŭn'dū; 87), *a.* **1.** Not due; not yet owing; as, an *undue* debt, note, or bond.
2. Not right; not lawful or legal; violating legal or equitable rights; improper; as, an *undue* proceeding. *Bacon.*
3. Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; excessive; immoderate; inordinate; as, an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigor in the execution of law.
undue influence, *Law,* such influence over another as destroys his free agency in the eye of the law; such influence as prevents a person from exercising his own will and substitutes in its place the will of another, as by constraint, machination, urgency of persuasion, or otherwise.

What is known in English law as *undue influence* . . . consists in acts which, though not [necessarily] fraudulent, amount to an abuse of the power which circumstances have given to the will of one individual over that of another. *T. E. Holland.*

un'du-lant (ŭn'dụ̄-lănt), *a.* Undulating.

un'du-late (ŭn'dụ̄-lāt), *a.* [L. *undulatus* undulated, wavy, a dim. a. fr. *unda* a wave; cf. AS. *ȳð,* Icel. *unnr;* perh. akin to E. *water.* Cf. ABOUND, INUNDATE, REDOUND, SURROUND.] Undulated; wavy; bending in gradual curves, as the margin of a leaf. Cf. REPAND, SINUATE.

un'du-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* UN'DU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); UN'DU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To cause to move backward and forward, or up and down, in undulations or waves.

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un'der-wa'ter, *n.* **a** Underground water. **b** = UNDERTOW. *R.*
un'der-wa'ter, *a.* That is below the surface of the water. [*Obs.*]
un'der-weave', *v. t.* To subjoin.
un'der-ween', *v. t.* To undervalue. *Obs.* [(1).]
un'der-weft', *n.* See UNDER- c
un'der-went', *pret.* of UNDERGO.
un'der-wit', *v. t.* [Cf AS. *witan* to see to, akin to E *wit.*] Perceive; understand *Obs.*
un'der-witch', *n.* An inferior witch. *Obs.* [underworks.]
un'der-work'er, *n.* **1.** One who
2. An inferior or subordinate workman. [DER- c (2).]
un'der-work'man, *n.* See UN-
un'der-wrought', *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERWORK. [gate *Obs.*]
un'der-yoke', *v. t.* To subju-
un'de-scend'i-ble, un'de-scend'a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-scrib'a-ble (ŭn'dē-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Indescribable. *Rare.*
un'de-scribed' (-skrībd'), *a.*, **un'de-scried'** (-skrīd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-serve', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deserve.*] To fail to deserve *Obs.* — **un'de-serv'er,** *n.* *Obs.*
un'de-served' (-zûrvd'), *a.*, **un'de-serv'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un'de-serv'ed-ness,** *n.*, **un'de-serv'ing,** *a.*, **un'de-serv'ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not. [undissevered. *Obs.*]
un'de-sev'ered, *a.* Unseparated;
un-des'ig-nat'ed (ŭn-dĕs'ĭg-nāt'ĕd; -dĕz'-), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-signed' (ŭn'dē-zīnd'), *a.* Not designed. — **un'de-sign'ed-ly** (-zīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un'de-sign'ed-ness,** *n.*
un'de-sir'a-ble (-zīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not desirable. — **un'de-sir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un'de-sir'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'de-sir'a-bly,** *adv.*
un'de-sired' (-zīrd'), *a.*, **un'de-sir'ed-ly** (-zīr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un'de-sir'ing** (-zīr'ĭng), *a.*, **un'de-sir'ous** (-zīr'ŭs), *a.*, **un'de-sist'ing** (-zĭs'tĭng; -sĭs'tĭng), *a.* See UN-, not
un'des-kant'ed, *a.* [See UN- not; DESCANT.] Untalked of. *Obs.*
un'de-spair'ing, *a.*, **un'de-spair'ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un'de-spatched',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'des-pit'e-ous (ŭn'dĕs-pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* Not without feeling. *Obs.*
un'de-spoiled', *a.*, **un'de-spond'ent,** *a.*, **un'de-spond'ent-ly,** *adv.*, **un'des-pot'ic,** *a.*, **un-des'tined,** *a.* See UN-, not. [structible.]
un'de-stroy'a-ble, *a.* Inde-
un'de-stroyed', *a.*, **un'de-tach'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'de-tached',** *a.*, **un'de-tailed',** *a.*, **un'de-tect'ed,** *a* See UN-, not.
un'de-ter'mi-na-ble (ŭn'dē-tûr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Indeterminable.
un'de-ter'mi-nate, *a.* Indeterminate. — **un'de-ter'mi-nate-ness,** *n.* Both *Rare*
un'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Indetermination. *Rare.*
un'de-terred' (-tûrd'), *a.*, **un'de-test'ing,** *a.*, **un'de-throned',** *a.*, **un'de-vel'op-a-ble,** *a.*, **un'de-vel'oped,** *a.* See UN-, not.
‖ **un'de vi'** (ŭn'dē vī'). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Lit., whence by force; — applied to an interdict for protecting a person illegally ejected by force from property occupied by him.
un-de'vi-at'ed (ŭn-dē'vĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-de'vi-at'ing,** *a.*, **un-de'vi-at'ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-dev'il, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *devil.*] To free from diabolical possession. *Obs.*
un-de'vi-ous, *a.*, **un'de-vised'** (ŭn'dē-vīzd'), *a.*, **un'de-vot'ed** (-vōt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'de-vo'tion, *n.* Want of devotion. *Rare.*
un'de-vo'tion-al, *a.*, **un'de-voured',** *a.*, **un'de-vout',** *a.*, **un'de-vout'ly,** *adv.*, **un'de-vout'ness,** *n.*, **un-dex'ter-ous, -dex'trous,** *a.*, **un-di'a-demed** (ŭn-dī'ȧ-dĕmd), *a.*, **un'di-aph'a-nous** (ŭn'dī-ăf'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-did', *pret.* of UNDO.
un-dif'fer-enced (ŭn-dĭf'ẽr-ĕnst), *a.* Undifferentiated. *Rare.*
un-dif'fer-enc-ing (-ĕn-sĭng), *a.* Not marking any difference; impartial. *Obs.*
un-dif'fer-ent, *a.*, **un-dif'fer-en'ti-at'ed** (ŭn-dĭf'ẽr-ĕn'shĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'dif-fused'** (ŭn'dĭ-fūzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-dig'e-nous (ŭn-dĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unda* a wave + E. *-genous.*] Generated by water. *Rare*
un'di-gest'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'di-gest'i-ble (ŭn'dĭ-jĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Indigestible. *R.* [*Obs.*]
un'di-ges'tion, *n.* Indigestion.
un-dight', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dight.*] To put off; to lay aside. *Obs.*
un-digne', *a.* Unworthy *Obs.*
un-dig'ni-fied, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-dig'ni-fy, *v. t.* To take dignity from. *Rare.*
un-diked' (ŭn-dīkt'), *a.*, **un'di-lat'ed** (ŭn'dĭ-lāt'ĕd; ŭn'dī-), *a.*, **un-dil'i-gent,** *a.*, **un-dil'i-gent-ly,** *adv.*, **un'di-lut'ed** (ŭn'dĭ-lūt'ĕd; ŭn'dī-), *a.*, **un'di-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.* See UN-, not.
un'di-mid'i-at'ed (-mĭd'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* [See UN-, not; DIMIDIATE, *a.*] Unhalved. *Obs. or R.*
un'di-min'ish-a-ble, *a.*, **un'di-min'ish-a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'di-min'ish-a-bly,** *adv.*, **un'di-min'ished,** *a.*, **un'di-min'ish-ing,** *a.*, **un-dimmed',** *a.* See UN-, not.
undinge. † UNDIGNE.
un-dint'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-di'o-cesed (ŭn-dī'ō-sēst; -sĕst), *a.* Unprovided with a diocese; having no diocese. *Rare.*
un-dip'lo-mat'ic, *a.*, **un-dipped',** **un-dipt',** *a.* See UN-, not.
undir. † UNDER
un'di-rect', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *direct,* v. t.] To misdirect *Obs.*
un'di-rect', *a* Indirect. *Rare.*
un'di-rect'ly, *adv* Indirectly. *Rare.*
undirfang. † UNDERFANG.
undirn. † UNDERN.
undirta † UNDERTAKE.
un-dis'ap-point'a-ble, *a.*, **un-dis'ap-point'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-band'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-cerned'** (ŭn'dĭ-zûrnd'), *a.*, **un'dis-cern'ed-ly** (-zûr'nĕd-lĭ), *adv.* See UN-, not.
un'dis-cern'i-ble, un'dis-cern'a-ble, *a.* Indiscernible — **un'dis-cern'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'dis-cern'i-bly,** *adv.* [cernment. *R.*]
un'dis-cern'ing, *n.* Want of dis-
un'dis-cern'ing, *a.*, **un'dis-cern'ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un'dis-charged',** *a.*, **un'dis-ci'pled** (ŭn'dĭ-sī'p'ld), *a.*, **un-dis'ci-plin-a-ble** (ŭn-dĭs'ĭ-plĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-dis'ci-plined** (-plĭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'dis-close', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To keep close or secret *Obs*
un'dis-closed', *a.*, **un'dis-col'ored, -col'oured,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'dis-com'fit, *a.* Undismayed; fearless. *Obs.*
un'dis-com'fit-ed, *a.*, **un-dis'con-cert'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-cord'ant,** *a.*, **un'dis-cord'ing,** *a*, **un'dis-cour'aged,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'dis-coursed' (ŭn'dĭs-kōrst'; 201), *a.* Not subjected to or making discourse or talk. *Rare.*
un'dis-cov'er-a-ble, *a.*, **un'dis-cov'ered,** *a.*, **un'dis-cred'it-ed,** *a* See UN-, not.
un'dis-creet', *a.* Indiscreet. — **un'dis-creet'ly,** *adv.* — **un'dis-creet'ness,** *n.* All *Rare.*
un'dis-cre'tion (ŭn'dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Indiscretion. *Rare.*
un'dis-crim'i-nat'ed, *a.*, **un'dis-crim'i-nat'ing,** *a.*, **un'dis-crim'i-na-tive,** *a.*, **un'dis-cussed',** *a.*, **un'dis-eased'** (ŭn'dĭ-zēzd'), *a.*, **un'dis-fig'ured,** *a.*, **un'dis-gorged'** (ŭn'dĭs-gôrjd'), *a.*, **un'dis-graced'** (-grāst'), *a*, **un'dis-guis'a-ble** (-gīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'dis-guised'** (-gīzd'), *a.*, **un'dis-guis'ed-ly** (-gīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un'dis-heart'ened,** *a.*, **un'dis-hon'ored, -hon'oured,** *a.*, **un-dis'il-lu'sioned** (ŭn-dĭs'ĭ-lū'zhŭnd), *a.*, **un'dis-in'te-grat'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-joined',** *a.*, **un'dis-mayed',** *a.*, **un'dis-mem'bered,** *a.*, **un'dis-missed',** *a.*, **un-dis'o-blig'ing** (ŭn-dĭs'ō-blīj'ĭng), *a* See UN-, not.
un-dis'o-nant (ŭn-dĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* [L *unda* wave + *sonans, -antis,* sounding.] Making a noise like waves *Obs.* [not.]
un'dis-or'dered, *a.* See UN-,
un'dis-paired', *a.* Unimpaired. *Obs.*
un'dis-par'aged, *a.*, **un'dis-patched',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'dis-pen'sa-ble, *a.* *Obs.* **a** Indispensable. **b** Unavoidable; inevitable. **c** Not to be freed by dispensation. [pensing.]
un'dis-pens'ing, *a.* **1.** Not dis-
2. Indispensable. *Obs*
un'dis-persed' (ŭn'dĭs-pûrst'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'dis-played', *a.*, **un'dis-pleased',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'dis-pose', *v. t.* Indispose. *R.*
un'dis-pri'va-cied (ŭn'dĭs-prī'vȧ-sĭd), *a.* Not deprived of privacy. [Unexpunged. *Obs.*]
un'dis-punged' (-pŭnjd'), *a.*
un-dis'pu-ta-ble (ŭn-dĭs'pū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Indisputable. — **un-dis'pu-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-dis'pu-ta-bly,** *adv.*
un'dis-put'ed (ŭn'dĭs-pūt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'dis-put'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un'dis-qui'et-ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-sect'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-sem'bled,** *a.*, **un'dis-sem'bling,** *a.*, **un'dis-sem'i-nat'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-sev'ered,** *a.*, **un-dis'si-pat'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-solv'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'dis-solved',** *a.*, **un'dis-solv'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not. [NANT.]
un-dis'so-nant. † UNDISO-
un'dis-tained', *a.* Unstained *Obs.*
un'dis-tem'pered, *a.*, **un'dis-tend'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-tilled',** *a.* See UN-, not. [tinctly. *Rare.*]
un'dis-tinct'ly, *adv.* Indis-
un'dis-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Indistinguishable. — **un'dis-tin'guish-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'dis-tin'guish-a-bly,** *adv.*
un'dis-tin'guish-ing, *a.*, **un'dis-tort'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-tract'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-tract'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un'dis-tract'ed-ness,** *n.*, **un'dis-tract'ing,** *a.*, **un'dis-traught',** *a* See UN-, not.
un'dis-treined', *a.* [See UN- not; DISTRAIN.] Uncompelled. *Obs.*
un'dis-tressed', *a.* See UN-, not. [ABLE.]
undistriable. † UNDESTROY-
un'dis-turb'a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'dis-turb'ance, *n.* State of being free from disturbance.
un'dis-turbed', *a.*, **un'dis-turb'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un'dis-turb'ed-ness,** *n.*, **un'dis-turb'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not. [turbed. *Obs.*]
un'dis-tur'bled, *a.* Undis-
undit, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dit* to close.] To unfasten; open. *Obs.*
un-ditched', *a.* See UN-, not.
un'di-ver'si-fi-cat'ed (ŭn'dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Undiversified. *Obs.*
un'di-ver'si-fied (-fīd), *a.*, **un'di-vert'ed,** *a.*, **un'di-vert'i-ble,** *a.*, **un'di-vest'ed,** *a.*, **un'di-vest'ed-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un'di-vid'a-ble (ŭn'dĭ-vīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Indivisible.
un'di-vid'u-al (-vĭd'ụ̄-ăl), *a.* Indivisible *Obs.*
un'di-vin'a-ble (-vīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'di-vine',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'di-vis'i-ble (ŭn'dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Indivisible.
un'di-vorced' (-vōrst'; 201), *a.*, **un'di-vulged'** (-vŭljd'), *a.*, **un-diz'zied** (ŭn-dĭz'ĭd), *a.* See UN-, not. [not done. *Rare.*]
un-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.* To leave
undocht, *n.* [*un-* not + Scot. *docht,* p. p. of *dow* to be valiant.] A worthless cowardly fellow. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un-doc'il, *a.* Not docile. *Obs.*
un-dock', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dock.*] *Naut.* To take out of dock
un-doc'tor, *v. t.* To make unlike a doctor. *Rare.*
un'dog-mat'ic, *a.*, **un'do-mes'tic,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'do-mes'ti-cat'ed (ŭn'dō-mĕs'tĭ-kāt'ĕd), *p. a* of UNDOMESTICATE. [UN-, not.]
un'do-mes'ti-cat'ed, *a.* See
un'do-mes'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A making, or state of being, undomesticated *R.*
un-done' (ŭn-dŭn'), *p. a.* of UNDO.
un-done', *a.* [*un-* not + *done.*] Not performed; neglected.
un-doomed', *a.* See UN-, not.
undorne. † UNDERN.
un'dose (ŭn'dōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *undosus* wavy.] Undulate; undulated *Rare.*
un-dou'ble (ŭn-dŭb''l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *double.*] To unfold, or render single.
un-doubt'a-ble, *a.* Indubitable. — **un-doubt'a-bly,** *adv.* [ly. *Obs.*]
un-doubt'ed, *adv.* Undoubted-
un-doubt'ful, *a.*, **un-doubt'ful-ly,** *adv.*, **un-doubt'ing,** *a.*, **un-doubt'ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-doubt'ly, *adv.* Undoubtedly. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
un-doubt'ous, *a.* Undoubting.
undought. † UNDOCHT.
un-dow'ered, *a.*, **un-drain'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-drained',** *a.*, **un'dra-mat'ic,** *a.*, **un'dra-mat'i-cal,** *a.*, **un-dram'a-tized** (ŭn-drăm'ȧ-tīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-draped' (-drāpt'), *p. a.* of UNDRAPE.
un-draped', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-drawn', *p. a.* of UNDRAW.
un-drawn', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-dread'ed, *a.*, **un-dread'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not. [Impatient. *Obs.*]
undreghe, *a.* [See DREE, *a. & v.*]
undren. † UNDERN.
un-drenched', *a.* See UN-, not.
undreset. † UNDERSET.
undrestonde. † UNDERSTAND.
un-dressed', *p. a* of UNDRESS.
un-dried', *a.*, **un-drill'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-drilled',** *a.*, **un-drink'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-driv'en,** *a.* [Cf. AS. *undrifen.*] See UN-, not.
undrone, undroune. † UNDERN.
un-droop'ing, *a.*, **un-dross'y,** *a.*, **un-drowned',** *a.*, **un-drugged',** *a.*, **un-drunk'en,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-dry', *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *dry.*] To become wet. *Obs.*
‖ **und so wei'ter** (ŏŏnt zō vī'tẽr). [G.] And so forth or on; et cetera; — abbr. *u. s. w.*
un-dubbed', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-du'bi-ta-ble (ŭn-dū'bĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Indubitable. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
un-du'bi-tate, *a.* Undoubted.
unduchtie. † UNDUGHTY.
un-due'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
undughty, *a.* [Cf. UN- not; DOUGHTY.] Unprofitable; cowardly; unworthy. *Obs.*
un-duke', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *duke.*] To deprive of dukedom. *Rare*
un'du-la-ry (ŭn'dụ̄-lā-rĭ), *a.* [See UNDULATE.] Moving like waves; undulatory. *Obs.*

un'du-late (ŭn'dū-lāt), *v. i.* To move in, or have, undulations or waves; to wave; as, *undulating* air.
Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.
un'du-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Resembling, or in the nature of, waves; having a wavy surface; undulatory.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Undulate.
un'du-lat'ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* Rising and falling like waves; resembling wave form or motion; undulatory; rolling; wavy; as, *undulating* ground. — **un'du-lat'ing-ly**, *adv.*
undulating current, *Elec.*, an undulatory current.
un'du-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ondulation.*] **1.** Act of undulating; a waving motion.
2. A wavy appearance or outline; waviness.
3. *Music.* **a** The tremulous tone produced by a peculiar pressure of the finger on a string; a vibrato or tremolo. **b** The pulsation caused by the vibrating together of two tones not quite in unison; — called also *beat.*
4. *Physics.* A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid or elastic medium, propagated continuously among its particles, but with little or no permanent translation of the particles themselves in the direction of the propagation; a vibration; a wave.
5. *Geom.* Coincidence of four (or any higher even number of) consecutive points, and therefore of three (or any higher odd number of) consecutive tangents, of a plain curve, so that the one tangent does not cross the curve.
un'du-la'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of the undulatory theory.
un'du-la-tive (ŭn'dū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Consisting in, or accompanied by, undulations; undulatory.
un'du-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rĭ; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *ondulatoire.*] Of or pert. to undulation; moving in the manner of undulations; resembling the motion or appearance of waves.
undulatory current, *Elec.*, a current of undulating or gradually changing strength, whether continuous or alternating. — **u. theory.** See LIGHT, *n.*, 1 **c** (2). — **u. winding**, *Elec.*, a method of winding alternator armatures in which the convolutions zigzag forward instead of lapping over as in lap winding; — called also *wave winding, continuous winding.*
un'du-lous (ŭn'dū-lŭs), *a.* Undulating; undulatory.
un-dy'ing (ŭn-dī'ĭng), *a.* Not dying; unending; immortal. — **un-dy'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-dy'ing-ness**, *n.*
un-earned' (ŭn-ûrnd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not earned; not gained by labor or service.
unearned increment, *Econ.*, an increase in the value of land or other property subject to a natural monopoly due to no labor or expenditure on the part of the owner, but to natural causes making an increased demand for it, such as the increase of population or the general progress of society. Some hold that this should belong to the state.
un-earth' (ŭn-ûrth'), *v. t.;* UN-EARTHED' (-ûrthĭt'); UN-EARTH'ING. [1st *un-* + *earth.*] To drive or draw from the earth or from underground; to exhume; hence, to bring from concealment; to bring to light, as a secret.
un-earthed' (-ûrthĭt'), *a.* **1.** *p. a.* of UNEARTH.
2. *Elec.* Not earthed or grounded, as a circuit, etc.
un-earth'ly, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural; hence, weird; appalling; terrific; as, an *unearthly* sight or sound. — **un-earth'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*
un-eas'y (ŭn-ēz'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Not easy; difficult. *Now Rare.*
Things . . . so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood. *Boyle.*
2. Restless or disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like; disquieted; perturbed; as, *uneasy* about one's health.
Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shak.*
3. Not easy in manner; constrained; stiff; awkward; not graceful; as, an *uneasy* bearing.
4. Occasioning want of ease; constraining; cramping; disagreeable. "His *uneasy* station." *Milton.*
A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Addison.*
un-eath' (ŭn-ēth'; -ĕth'), *a.* [AS. *unéaðe; un-* not + *éaðe* easily, easy; akin to OS. *ôði* easy, OHG. *ôdi.*] Not easy; difficult; hard. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
un-eath', *adv.* [AS. *unéaðe.*] Not easily; with difficulty; hardly; scarcely. *Obs.* *Shak.*
un'em-bar'rassed (ŭn'ĕm-băr'ăst), *a.* Not embarrassed; specif., free from perplexity or mental confusion, from pecuniary difficulties, or from perplexing connection. — **un'em-bar'rass-ment** (-ăs-mĕnt), *n.*
un'em-bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* [See 1st UN-.] Disembodied. *R.*
un'em-bod'ied, *a.* Not embodied; not collected into a body; not yet organized; as, *unembodied* militia.
un'e-mo'tion-al (-ē-mō'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Not showing, or, sometimes, not inducing, emotion. — **un'e-mo'tion-al-ism** (-Iz'ĭm), *n.* — **un'e-mo'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
un'em-ployed' (-ĕm-ploid'), *a.* **1.** Not accompanied with employment; as, his lazy, *unemployed* existence.
2. Not employed in manual or other labor; having no regular work; specif., not employed at any paid labor.
3. Not invested or used; as, *unemployed* capital.
un'em-ploy'ment (-ploi'mĕnt), *n.* Quality or state of being not employed; — used esp. in economics, of the condition of various social classes when temporarily thrown out of employment, as those engaged for short periods, those whose trade is decaying, and those least competent.
un'en-cum'bered (ŭn'ĕn-kŭm'bĕrd), *a.* Not encumbered; specif., *Law*, free from any temporary estate or interest, as a mortgage, lien, or dower right, in the nature of a lien, burden, or charge; free from any encumbrance.
un-e'qual (ŭn-ē'kwăl), *a.* [Cf. INEQUAL.] **1.** Not equal; not matched; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, or the like; as, the fingers are of *unequal* length; peers and commoners are *unequal* in rank.
2. Ill balanced or matched; uneven; as, an *unequal* fight; hence, *Now Rare*, not equitable; partial; unfair.
Jerome, a very *unequal* relator of the opinion of his adversaries. *John Worthington.*
To punish me for what you make me do
Seems much *unequal.* *Shak.*
3. Not uniform; not equable; irregular; uneven; as, *unequal* pulsations; an *unequal* poem.
4. Not adequate or sufficient; — with *to;* as, the man was *unequal* to the task; timber *unequal* to the strain.
5. *Bot.* Asymmetrical.
unequal counterpoint, *Music*, counterpoint in which the voice parts differ in value or duration of their component notes. — **u. temperament.** *Music.* See TEMPERAMENT, 5. — **u. voices**, *Music*, voices differing in quality or compass; also, mixed voices.
un-e'qualed } (-kwăld), *a.* Not equaled; unmatched;
un-e'qualled } unparalleled; unrivaled; surpassing.
un-e'qual-ly (-kwăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an unequal manner.
unequally pinnate, *Bot.*, odd-pinnate.
un'e-quiv'o-cal (ŭn'ē-kwĭv'ō-kăl), *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; not ambiguous; clear; sincere; plain; as, *unequivocal* evidence; *unequivocal* words. — **un'e-quiv'o-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **un'e-quiv'o-cal-ness**, *n.*
un-err'ing (ŭn-ûr'ĭng; -ĕr'ĭng), *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error or failure; certain; sure; unfailing; as, his *unerring* insight. — **un-err'ing-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See INFALLIBLE.

un'es-sen'tial (ŭn'ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Not essential; not indispensable; unimportant; also, *Rare*, void of essence, or real being. — *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not indispensable or, loosely, important.
un-e'ven (ŭn-ē'vn), *a.* [AS. *unefen.* See UN- not; EVEN, *a.*] **1.** Not even; not level; not uniform; rough; as, an *uneven* road or way; *uneven* ground.
2. Not equal; not of equal length.
Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*
3. Not divisible by two without a remainder; odd; — said of numbers; as, 3, 7, and 11 are *uneven* numbers.
4. Full of difficulties; perplexing. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. Not matching well; unsuitable; badly assorted. *Obs.*
— **un-e'ven-ly**, *adv.* — **un-e'ven-ness**, *n.*
un'ex-act' (ŭn'ĕg-zăkt'), *a.* Inexact.
un'ex-am'pled (-zăm'p'ld; -zăm'p'ld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; unprecedented; unparalleled.
un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; beyond reproach; as, an *unexceptionable* character, witness. — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*
un'ex-cep'tive (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Not exceptive; not including, admitting, or being, an exception.
un'ex-pect'ed (ŭn'ĕks-pĕk'tĕd), *a.* Not expected; coming without warning; sudden. — **un'ex-pect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un'ex-pect'ed-ness**, *n.*
un'ex-pe'ri-enced (-pē'rĭ-ĕnst), *a.* **1.** Not experienced; being without experience; inexperienced.
2. Untried; — applied to things. *Cheyne.*
un'ex-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Not expressive; not having the power of utterance: inexpressive.
2. Inexpressible; ineffable. *Obs.*
The fair, the chaste and *unexpressive* she. *Shak.*
un-fail'ing (ŭn-fāl'ĭng), *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; inexhaustible; certain; sure. *Dryden.* — **un-fail'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-fail'ing-ness**, *n.*
un-fair' (-fâr'; 87), *a.* [AS. *unfæger* unlovely. See UN-, not; FAIR, *a.*] **1.** Not comely; unseemly. *Obs. or R.*
2. Not fair in act or character; disingenuous; using or involving trick or artifice; dishonest; unjust; inequitable.
3. *Mech.* Causing undue distortion, or exceeding the elastic limit, as a stress; causing such a stress, as a load; caused by such a stress, as a strain.
unfair competition, *Law*, competition effected by acts which violate the legal or equitable rights of the competitor or the public, such as acts in effect a fraud on the public.
— **un-fair'ly**, *adv.* — **un-fair'ness**, *n.*
un-faith' (ŭn-fāth'), *n.* Absence or want of faith; faithlessness; distrust; unbelief.
un-faith'ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; not performing a function or duty; as, an *unfaithful* subject, agent, or servant.
2. Not possessing faith; infidel. *Rare.* *Milton.*
3. Inaccurate; untrustworthy; as, an *unfaithful* copy.
— **un-faith'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-faith'ful-ness**, *n.*
un-fal'cat-ed (ŭn-făl'kăt-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not falcated.
2. Having no deductions; not curtailed. *Obs.* *Swift.*
un'fa-mil'iar (ŭn'fă-mĭl'yăr), *a.* Not familiar; not well known or not knowing well; as, the place is *unfamiliar* to me; I am *unfamiliar* with the place. — **un'fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty** (-I-ăr'ĭ-tĭ; -yăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un'fa-mil'iar-ly**, *adv.*
un-fash'ion-a-ble (-făsh'ŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** That cannot be fashioned. **b** Unshapely; distorted.
2. Not in accord with current fashion.
— **un-fash'ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

un'du-late-ly, *adv.* of UNDULATE.
un'dule (ŭn'dūl), *n.* [Dim. of *unda.* Cf. UNDULATE.] A wave-like marking. *Obs.*
un-dull', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dull.*] To remove the dullness of. *Obs.*
un-dull', *a.* Not dull. *Obs.*
un'du-lose (ŭn'dū-lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* Undulous. *R.* [UNDUE.]
un-du'ly (ŭn-dū'lĭ), *adv.* of
un-dumped', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-dump'ish, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To relieve from the dumps. *Obs.*
undur. † UNDER, UNDERN.
un-dur'a-ble (-dūr'ă-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-dur'a-bly**, *adv.*
undure, *a.* [See DURE hard.] Soft; crumbled. *Obs.*
undurne. † UNDERN.
undurstonde. † UNDERSTAND.
un-dust', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dust.*] To free from dust. *Obs.*
undut, *p. p.* of UNDIT. *Obs.*
un-du'te-ous, *a.*, **un-du'ti-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-du'ti-ful**, *a.*, **un-du'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-du'ti-ful-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
undutte, *pret.* of UNDIT. *Obs.*
un-dwell'a-ble, *a.* Uninhabitable. *Obs.* [— with *in.*]
un-dwelt', *a.* Not lived (in);
un'dy (ŭn'dĭ), *a.* *Her.* Undé.
un-dyed', *a.* See UN-, not.
une (ūn; ōōn). Scot. var. of OVEN.
une, *adv.* Even; quite; completely. *Obs.*
un-el'e-vate, *a.* Inelegant. — **un-el'e-gant-ly**, *adv.*
un-el'e-vat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not
un-el'i-gi-ble (ŭn-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Ineligible.
un'e-lim'i-nat'ed, *a.*, **un'e-lu'cidat'ed**, *a.*, **un'e-lud'ed** (ŭn'ē-lūd'ĕd), *a.*, **un'e-lu'sive**, *a.*, **un'e-ma'ci-at'ed**, *a.*, **un'e-man'cipat'ed**, *a.*, **un'e-mas'cu-lat'ed**, *a.*, **un'em-balmed'**, *a.*, **un'em-bel'lished**, *a.*, **un'em-bit'tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'em-bod'i-ment, *n.* Absence of embodiment *Rare.*
un'em-bow'ered, *a.*, **un'em-braced'**, *a.*, **un'e-mend'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Rare.*]
un'e-mo'tioned, *a.* Impassive.
un'em-phat'ic, *a.*, **un'em-phat'i-cal**, *a.*, **un'em-phat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un'em-pir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un'em-ploy'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'em-pow'ered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-empt', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *empt.*] To empty. *Dial. Eng.*
un-emp'ti-a-ble, *a.*, **un-emp'tied**, *a.*, **un'en-a'bled**, *a.*, **un'en-am'ored**, **-am'oured**, *a.* See UN-, not. [not be told. *Obs.*]
un'e-nar'ra-ble, *a.* That may
un'en-chant'ed, *a.*, **un'en-closed'**, *a.*, **un'en-com'passed**, *a.*, **un'en-coun'tered**, *a.*, **un'en-cour'aged**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'en-cum'ber, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *encumber.*] To disencumber.
un'en-cum'bered, *p. a.* of UNENCUMBER.
un'en-cum'bered, *a.*, **un'e-ndan'gered**, *a.*, **un'en-deared'**, *a.* See UN-, not [less.]
un-end'ed, *a.* Not ended; end-
un-end'ing, *a.* See UN-, not. —
un-end'ing-ly, *adv.* — **un-end'ing-ness**, *n.*
un-end'ly, *a.* [*un-* not + *end* + *-ly.*] Unending; endless. *Obs.*
un-end'ly, *adv.* Infinitely. *Obs.*
un'en-dorsed' (ŭn'ĕn-dôrst'), *a.*, **un'en-dowed'** (-doud'), *a.*, **un'en-dur'a-ble** (-dūr'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'en-dur'ing**, *a.*, **un'en-fee'bled**, *a.*, **un'en-force'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'en-forced'**, *a.*, **un'en-fran'chised** (-frăn'chĭzd; -chīzd), *a.*, **un'en-gaged'** (-gājd'), *a.*, **un'en-gaging** (-gā'ĭng), *a.*, **un-Eng'lish**, *a.*, **un-Eng'lished**, *a.*, **un'en-grossed'** (ŭn'ĕn-grōst'), *a.*, **un'en-joy'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'en-joyed'**, *a.*, **un'en-joy'ing**, *a.*, **un'en-larged'**, *a.*, **un'en-light'ened**, *a.*, **un'en-liv'ened** (ŭn'ĕn-lĭv'nd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unenpeched, *p. a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *impeach.*] Unhindered. *Obs.*
un'en-riched' (ŭn'ĕn-rĭcht'), *a.*, **un'en-rolled'** (-rōld'), *a.*, **un'en-slaved'** (-slāvd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'en-tan'gle (-tăŋ'g'l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] Disentangle. *R.*
un'en-tan'gled (-g'ld), *p. a.* of UNENTANGLE. [*a.* See UN-, not.
un'en-tan'gled, *a.*, **un-en'tered**, **un-en'ter-ing**, *a.* Not entering; making no impression. *Obs.*
un-en'ter-pris'ing, *a.*, **un-en'ter-pris'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-en'ter-tain'ing**, *a.*, **un-en'ter-tain'ing-ness**, *n.*
un'en-thralled' (ŭn'ĕn-thrôld'), *a.*, **un'en-thu'si-as'tic**, *a.*, **un'e-n-tir'e'**, *a.*, **un'e-ntombed'** (ŭn'ĕn-tōōmd'), *a.*, **un'en-tranced'** (-trănst'), *a.* See UN-, not. [tranced. *Obs.* or *R.*]
un'en-tranced', *p. a.* Disen-
un'e-nu'mer-at'ed, *a.*, **un-en'vi-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-en'vi-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-en'vied**, *a.*, **un-en'vi-ous**, *a.*, **un-en'vy-ing**, *a.*, **un-ep'i-logued** (ŭn-ĕp'ĭ-lôgd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'e-pis'co-pal, *a.* Not episcopal; without bishops. [UN-, not.
un-ep'i-taphed (-tăft), *a.* See
un-e'qua-ble, *a.* Inequable. —
un-e'qua-bly, *adv.* [not. *R.*
un-e'qual-a-ble, *a.* See UN-,
un-e'qual-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-e'qui-axed (ŭn-ē'kwĭ-ăkst), *a.* Not having equal axes; oblong. *Rare.* [See UN-, not.
un'e-quipped' (ŭn'ĕ-kwĭpt'), *a.*
un-eq'ui-ta-ble (ŭn-ĕ k'w ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Inequitable. — **un-eq'ui-ta-bly**, *adv.*
un-eq'ui-ty, *n.* Inequity. *Obs.*
un'e-rad'i-ca-ble, *a.*, **un'e-rad'i-cat'ed**, *a.*, **un'e-rased'** (ŭ n'ē-rāst'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unerdit, *a.* [*un-* not + dial. form of *earth* to bury.] Unburied. *Obs.* *Scot.*
unerely, *adv.* [See UN- not; ERIE, EERILY.] Without dismay. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un'er'ra-ble (ŭn-ûr'ă-b'l; ŭn-ûr'-), *a.* Infallible. — **un-er'ra-ble-ness**, *n.* *Both Obs.*
un-er'ran-cy, *n.* Inerrancy.
un'es-cap'a-ble (ŭ n'ĕ-s-k ă p'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'es-chew'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'es-chew'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un'es-cutch'eoned** (ŭn'ĕs-kŭch'ŭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unese. † UNEASIES.
unesiliche. † UNEASILY.
un'es-pied', *a.*, **un'es-poused'**, *a.*, **un'es-sayed'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-es'sence, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *essence.*] To take essential character from. *Rare.*
un'es-tab'lish, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *establish.*] To disestablish. *Obs.*
un-es'ti-mat'ed, *a.*, **un-etched'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
uneth, unethe. † UNEATH.
unethes. † UNEATHS.
un-eth'i-cal, *a.*, **un-eu'cha-ris'ti-cal**, *a.*, **un'e-vad'a-ble** (ŭn'ē-văd'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'e-van-gel'ical**, *a.*, **un'e-van'gel-ized**, *a.*, **un'e-vap'o-rat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-e'ven, *adv.* Unevenly; unjustly. *Obs.* or *Illit.*
un-e'ven, *v. t.* To make uneven.
un-e'ven-ly, *a.* a Uneven; unequal. *Obs.* **b** Unsuitable; unjust. **c** Out of sorts. *Scot.*
un'e-vent'ful, *a.* See UN-, not.
— **un'e-vent'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un'e-vent'ful-ness**, *n.*
un-ev'i-dent, *a.* Not evident, specif., obscure. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
un-ev'i-ta-ble, *a.* Inevitable.
un'e-volved', *a.*, **un'ex-act'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-act'ing**, *a.*, **un'ex-act'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un'ex-ag'gerate**, *a.*, **un'ex-ag'ger-at'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-am'in-a-ble**, *a.*, **un'ex-am'ined**, *a.*, **un-ex'ca-vat'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-celled'**, *a.*, **un-ex'cel-lent**, *a.*, **un'ex-cept'ed**, *a.*, **un'e x-cep'tion-al**, *a.*, **un'ex-cep'tional-ly**, *adv.*, **un'ex-change'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'ex-changed'**, *a.*, **un'ex-cised'** (ŭn'ĕk-sīzd'), *a.*, **un'ex-cit'ed** (-sīt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-cit'ing** (-sīt'ĭng), *a.*, **un'ex-clud'ed** (-klōōd'ĕd; 243), *a.*, **un'ex-clu'sive**, *a.*, **un'ex-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*, **un'ex-cog'i-ta-ble** (ŭn'ĕks-kŏj'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.*, **un'ex-com-mu'nicat'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-cul'pat-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-cus'a-ble (ŭn'ĕks-kūz'ă-b'l), *a.* Inexcusable — **un'ex-cus'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un'ex-cused', *a.*, **un-ex'e-cut'able**, *a.*, **un-ex'e-cut'ed**, *a.*, **un-ex'em-pla-ry**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-em'pli-fied, *a.* a See UN-, not. **b** Unexampled. *Obs.*
un'ex-empt', *a.*, **un'ex-empt'ed**, *a.*, **un-ex'er-cised**, *a.*, **un'e x-ert'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-haled'** (ŭn'ĕks-hālď; -ĕgz-hālď), *a.*, **un'ex-haust'ed** (-ĕg-zôs'tĕd), *a.* See UN-, not. [Inexhaustible.
un'ex-haust'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.*
un'ex-hib'it-ed (-zĭb'ĭ-tĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-hil'a-rat'ed** (-zĭl'ă-răt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-ist'ent** (-zĭs'tĕnt), *a.*, **un'ex-ist'ing**, *a.*, **un'ex-on'er-at'ed** (-zŏn'ĕr-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-ex'or-cised** (ŭn-ĕk'sôr-sīzd; ŭn'ĕg-zôr'-), *a.*, **un'ex-pand'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-pan'sive**, *a.*, **un'ex-pect'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'ex-pect'ant**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ex'pec-ta'tion, *n.* Want of forethought. *Obs.* [edly. *Obs.*
un'ex-pect'ly, *adv.* Unexpect-
un'ex-pe'di ent, *a.* Inexpedient.
un'ex-ped'i-tat'ed (ŭn'ĕks-pĕd'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-pelled'**, *a.*, *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* — **un-fain'ly**, *adv.* **Obs.**
un-faint'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fair', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fair.*] To deprive of fairness or beauty. *R.*
un-fair', *adv.* [AS. *unfægere* unpleasantly, terribly.] *Obs.*
1. Extremely; beyond measure.
2. Fiercely; terribly; horribly.
unfaken. *a.* [AS *unfǣcne.*] Not deceitful. *Obs.*
unfalde. † UNFOLD.
un-fall'en. *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fal'li-ble, *a.* Infallible. —
un-fal'li-bly, *adv.* *Both Obs.*
un-fal'lowed, *a.*, **un-fal'si-fied**, *a.*, **un-fal'ter-ing**, *a.*, **un-fal'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-famed'**, *a.* See UN-, not. [infamous. *Obs.* or *R.*]
un-fa'mous, *a.* Not famous;
un-fan'cied, *a.*, **un-fanned'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-far'dle (ŭn-fär'd'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fardel.*] To unpack. *Obs.*
un-far'rowed, *a.* Without a farrow. [not.]
un-fas'ci-nat'ed, *a.* See UN-,
un-fash'ion, *v. t.* To undo the fashioning of; to discompose.
un-fash'ion, *n.* Want of fashion. *Obs.* *Scot.* [not.]
un-fash'ioned, *a.* **1.** See UN-,
2. Unfashionable. *Obs.*
un-fast', *v. t.* To unfasten. *Obs.*
un-fast', *a.* [Cf. AS. *unfæst.*] See UN-, not.

un-fas′ten (ŭn-fȧs′'n), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To make weak. *Obs.*
2. To loose ; unfix ; unbind ; untie.
un-fas′ten, *v. i.* To become loosened or untied.
un-fa′thered (ŭn-fä′thẽrd), *a.* **1**. Having no father ; fatherless ; hence, born contrary to nature.
2. Having no acknowledged father ; hence, illegitimate ; spurious ; bastard.
un-fa′vor-a-ble, -fa′vour-a-ble (ŭn-fā′vẽr-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1**. Not favorable ; not propitious ; adverse ; contrary.
2. Repulsive in looks ; ugly. *Obs.*
— **un-fa′vor-a-ble-ness, -fa′vour-a-ble-ness**, *n* — **un-fa′vor-a-bly, -fa′vour-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-feel′ing (ŭn-fēl′ĭng), *a.* **1**. Destitute of feeling ; void of sensibility ; insensible ; insensate.
2. Without kind feelings ; cruel ; hard-hearted.
— **un-feel′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-feel′ing-ness**, *n.*
un-feigned′ (-fānd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not feigned ; not counterfeit ; not hypocritical ; real ; sincere ; genuine. — **un-feign′ed-ly** (-fān′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-feign′ed-ness**, *n.*
un-fel′low (ŭn-fĕl′ō), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fellow.*] To separate from one's fellows ; to dissociate. *Mrs. Browning.*
un-fence′ (ŭn-fĕns′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fence.*] **1**. To strip of fence, or defense. *Obs.*
2. To remove a fence from.
un-fet′ter (ŭn-fĕt′ẽr), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loose from fetters or from restraint ; to unchain ; unshackle ; liberate.
un-fil′ial (ŭn-fĭl′yăl ; -fĭl′ĭ-ăl ; 7), *a.* Not observing, or according to, the obligations of a son or a daughter ; undutiful ; as, an *unfilial* child, act. — **un-fil′ial-ly**, *adv.*
un-fin′ished (-fĭn′ĭsht), *a.* Not finished ; not brought to an end ; imperfect ; incomplete ; as, an *unfinished* poem.
un-fit′ (ŭn-fĭt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fit.*] To make unsuitable or incompetent ; to disable ; incapacitate ; disqualify.
un-fit′ (87), *a.* [*un-* not + *fit.*] Not fit ; unsuitable.
Syn. — UNFIT, INCOMPETENT are sometimes interchangeable. UNFIT commonly implies inherent or natural want of suitability for something ; INCOMPETENT suggests rather lack of the requisite qualifications for performing a given act, service, etc. ; as, " Constitutionally *unfit* for violent exercise " (*J. A. Symonds*) ; " An Englishman is the *unfittest* person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery " (*Burke*) ; *incompetent* to manage a business ; an *incompetent* teacher. See ABLE, FIT.
— **un-fit′ly**, *adv.* — **un-fit′ness**, *n.*
un-fix′ (ŭn-fĭks′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fix.*] **1**. To loosen from a fastening ; to detach from anything that holds ; to unsettle ; as, to *unfix* a bayonet ; to *unfix* the mind or affections.
2. To make fluid ; to dissolve. *Rare.* *Dryden.*
un-fledged′ (ŭn-flĕjd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not fledged ; not feathered ; hence, not fully developed ; immature.
un-flesh′ly (ŭn-flĕsh′lĭ), *a.* Not of the flesh ; spiritual.
un-flinch′ing (ŭn-flĭnch′ĭng ; 140), *a.* Not flinching or shrinking ; unyielding. — **un-flinch′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-flinch′ing-ness**, *n.*
un-fold′ (ŭn-fōld′), *v. t.* [AS. *unfealdan.* See 1st UN- ; 1st FOLD.] **1**. To open the folds of ; to expand ; to spread out ; as, to *unfold* a tablecloth.
Unfold thy forehead gathered into frowns. *Herbert.*
2. To open, as anything covered or close ; to lay open to view or contemplation ; to bring out in the details, or by successive development ; to display ; disclose ; reveal ; as, to *unfold* one's designs ; to *unfold* the principles of a science.
Unfold the passion of my love. *Shak.*
un-fold′, *v. i.* **1**. To open ; expand ; to become disclosed or developed ; as, buds *unfold* in the sun.
2. *Philol.* To develop a parasitic vowel by anaptyxis, or unfolding.
un-fold′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of unfolding, or state of being unfolded.
un′for-get′ta-ble (ŭn′fŏr-gĕt′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Not forgettable ; enduring in memory. " *Unforgettable* truths." *Emerson.*
un-formed′ (ŭn-fôrmd′ ; 87), *a.* Not formed ; not arranged in regular shape, order, or relations ; shapeless ; amorphous ; specif., *Biol.*, inorganized ; as, an *unformed* ferment.
unformed stars, *Astron.*, sparsile stars.
un-for′tu-nate (ŭn-fôr′tū-nât), *a.* Not fortunate ; unsuccessful , not prosperous ; unlucky ; attended with misfortune ; as, an *unfortunate* venture ; an *unfortunate* man. — *n.* An unfortunate person.
unfortunate signs. *Astrol.* = NOCTURNAL SIGNS.
— **un-for′tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **un-for′tu-nate-ness**, *n.*
un-found′ed (ŭn-foun′dĕd ; -dĭd ; 151), *a.* **1**. Unstable ; untried. *Obs.*
2. Not founded ; not built or established. *Milton.*
3. Having no foundation ; baseless ; vain ; idle ; as, *unfounded* expectations.
un-frame′ (ŭn-frām′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *frame.*] **1**. To take apart, or destroy the frame of. *Obs.*
2. To take out of a frame, as a picture.
un-free′ (ŭn-frē′ ; 87), *a.* Not free (in any sense of *free*).
The tenure [in early English feudal law] is *unfree* not because the tenant " holds at the will of the lord," in the sense of being removable at a moment's notice, but because his services, though in many respects minutely defined by custom, cannot be altogether defined without frequent reference to the lord's will . . . If the labor services are " uncertain," the tenure is *unfree* ; and it is a test which condemns as *unfree* the great bulk of the tenures which obliged men to perform any considerable amount of agricultural labor for their lord. *Pollock & Mait.*
un-free′dom (-dŭm), *n.* Quality, state, or status of being unfree.
un′fre-quent′ed (ŭn′frē-kwĕn′tĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *frequented.*] Rarely visited ; seldom or never resorted to by human beings ; as, an *unfrequented* place, forest.
un-friend′ed (ŭn-frĕn′dĕd ; -dĭd ; 151), *a.* Having no friends ; not befriended. — **un-friend′ed-ness**, *n.*
un-friend′ly (ŭn-frĕnd′lĭ), *a.* **1**. Not friendly ; not kind or benevolent ; hostile ; as, an *unfriendly* nation.
2. Not favorable ; not adapted to promote or support any object ; as, weather *unfriendly* to health.
— **un-friend′li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **un-friend′ly**, *adv.*
un-frock′ (ŭn-frŏk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *frock.*] To deprive or divest of a frock ; specif., to deprive of priestly character or privilege ; as, to *unfrock* a priest.
un-fruit′ful (ŭn-frōōt′fōōl), *a.* Not producing fruit or offspring, or, fig., result ; infertile ; barren ; as, an *unfruitful* tree or animal ; *unfruitful* soil ; an *unfruitful* effort.
— **un-fruit′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-fruit′ful-ness**, *n.*
un-fumed′ (ŭn-fūmd′ ; 87), *a.* Not exposed to fumes ; not fumigated ; also, not distilled.
un-fund′ed (ŭn-fŭn′dĕd ; -dĭd ; 151), *a.* Not funded ; floating ; as, an *unfunded* debt.
un-furl′ (ŭn-fûrl′), *v. t. & i* [1st *un-* + *furl.*] To loose from a furled state ; to unfold ; to expand ; to open or spread ; as, to *unfurl* sails ; to *unfurl* a flag.
un-fur′nish (ŭn-fûr′nĭsh), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *furnish.*] To strip of furniture ; to divest ; to strip.
un-gain′ly (-gān′lĭ), *a.* [ME. *ungeinliche*, adv., fr. *ungein* inconvenient. See UN- not ; GAIN, *a.* ; AGAIN.] **1**. Not gainly ; clumsy ; awkward ; uncouth ; as, an *ungainly* walk.
2. Unsuitable ; unprofitable. *Obs.* *Hammond.*
Syn. — See AWKWARD.
un-gain′ly, *adv.* In an ungainly manner.
un-gear′ (ŭn-gēr′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gear.*] To strip of gear ; to unharness ; to throw out of gear.
un-gen′er-ous (ŭn-jĕn′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Not generous ; illiberal ; exacting, harsh, mean, or the like.
The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. *Addison*
— **un-gen′er-ous-ly**, *adv.*
un-gen′tle (ŭn-jĕn′t'l), *a.* **1**. Not of gentle birth. *Archaic.*
2. Not gentle ; rude ; rough ; harsh.
Vicious, *ungentle*, foolish, blunt, unkind. *Shak.*
That *ungentle* flavor which distinguishes nearly all our native and uncultivated grapes. *Hawthorne.*
— **un-gen′tle-ness**, *n.* — **un-gen′tly** (-tlĭ), *adv.*
un-gift′ed (ŭn-gĭf′tĕd ; -tĭd ; 151), *a.* Being without gifts, esp. native gifts or endowments.
un-gird′ (ŭn-gûrd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gird* : cf. AS. *ungyrdan.*] To loose the girdle or band of ; to unbind.
un-glaze′ (-glāz′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glaze.*] To remove the glass from, as a window.
un-glue′ (ŭn-glōō′ ; 243), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glue.*] To part or open (anything fastened with or as with glue).
She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes *Swift.*
un-god′ly (-gŏd′lĭ), *a.* **1**. Not godly ; not having regard for God ; disobedient to God ; wicked ; impious ; sinful.
2. Marked by wickedness. " This *ungodly* day." *Shak.*
— **un-god′li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-god′li-ness**, *n.*

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un-fas′tened (ŭn-fȧs′'nd), *p. a.* of UNFASTEN.
un-fas′tened, *a.*, **un-fas′ten-er** (ŭn-fȧs′'n-ẽr), *n.*, **un-fast′ing**, *a* See UN-, not.
un-fast′ness, *n.* Porousness. *Obs*
un-fa′ther-ly, *a*, **un-fath′om-a-ble** (ŭn-făth′ŭm-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.*, **un-fath′om-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-fath′om-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-fath′omed** (-ŭmd), *a.*, **un′fa-tigue′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′fa-tigued′** (-tȧ-tēgd′), *a.*, **un-fault′y**, *a.*, **un-fa′vored**, **-fa′voured**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fay′, *a.* [AS. *unfǣge* not fey.] Unharmed. *Obs.*
unfeale. ✝ UNFELE.
un-feared′, *a.*, **un-fear′ful**, *a.*, **un-fear′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-fear′ing**, *a.*, **un-fear′ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-fear′y, *a.* [Cf. FEERIE, UNFERE.] Lacking spirit ; infirm. *Scot.* [See UN-, not.
un-fea′si-ble (ŭn-fē′zĭ-b'l), *a.*
un-feast′lich, *a.* [Cf. FEASTLY, FEAST, *n.*] Wanting cheer ; jaded. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-feat′, *a.* Not feat ; not good.
un-feath′er (ŭn-fĕth′ẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *feather.*] To deprive of feathers ; to strip. *Rare.*
un-feath′ered (-ẽrd), *p. a.* of UNFEATHER.
un-feath′ered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-feat′ly, *a.* Unskillfully. *Obs.*
un-fea′tured (ŭn-fē′tūrd), *a.* Having ill-formed features. *Obs.*
un-feat′y, *a.* [*un-* not + *feat*, a.] Unskillful ; clumsy. *Obs.*
un-fec′un-dat′ed (ŭn-fĕk′ŭn dāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-fed′**, *a.*, **un-fed′er-al**, *a.*, **un-feed′**, *a.*, **un-feed′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not. [UNFELE.
un-feel′. Scot. & dial. Eng. of
un-feign′ing (-fān′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-feign′ing-ly**, *adv.*
un-fele′, **un-feel′** (ŭn-fēl′), *a.* [AS. *unfǣle* evil.] *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. Evil ; improper ; ungracious ; uncivil *Obs.*
2. Rough ; rude ; coarse ; also, unpleasant ; uncomfortable.
un′fe-lic′i-tat′ing (ŭn′fē-lĭs′ĭ-tāt′ĭng), *a.*, **un′fe-lic′i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*, **un-felled′** (-fĕld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fel′lowed, *a.* [See UN-, not ; FELLOW, *v.*] Being without a fellow ; unmatched ; unmated.
un-fel′lowed, *p. a.* of UNFELLOW.
un-fel′on, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-felt′, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un-felt′ly, *adv.* Imperceptibly.
un-fem′i-nine, *a.*, **un-fenced′** (-fĕnst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fenced′, *p. a.* of UNFENCE.
un-fere′, *a.* [AS. *unfēre.*] Infirm ; feeble ; frail. — *n.* Infirmity ; sickness. — **un-fere′ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un′fer-ment′a-ble, *a.*, **un′fer-ment′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unfers. ✝ UNFIERCE.
un-fer′tile (ŭn-fûr′tĭl ; -tĭl), *a.* Infertile. — **un-fer′tile-ness**, **un′fer-til′i-ty** (ŭn′fẽr-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*a.* See UN-, not.
un-fer′ti-lized (ŭn-fûr′tĭ-līzd),
un-fest′. ✝ UNFAST.
un-fes′ti-val, *a.* Not in accord with a festival or festivals. *Rare.*
un-fes′tive, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fest′lich, *a* [See FEAST.] Unfit for a feast ; hence, jaded ; worn. *Obs* [UN-, not.
un-fetched′ (ŭn-fĕcht′), *a.* See
un-fete′. ✝ UNFEAT. [TER.
un-fet′tered, *p. a.* of UNFET-
un-fet′tered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-feu′dal-ize (ŭn-fū′dăl-īz), *v. t.* To defeudalize.
un-fe′vered, *a.*, **un-fe′ver-ish**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-few′, *a.* Not few. *Obs.*
un-fierce′, *a.* Not fierce ; tame. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-fight′ing, *a.*, **un-fig′ured**, *a.*
un-file′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *file.*] To take from a file or record. *Rare*
un-filed′ (ŭn-fīld′), *p. a.* of UNFILE.
un-filed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-filed′, *a.* [*un-* not + *filed* rubbed.] Unpolished. *Obs.*
un-filed′, *a.* [*un-* not + *filed*, p. p. of *file* to defile.] Undefiled ; pure. *Obs.*
un-fill′a-ble, *a.* That cannot be filled ; insatiable. *Obs.*
un-fill′and-like′, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. pr. of *fill* + adj. suffix. See -LY. 1.] Insatiable. *Obs.* [not.
un-filled′ (ŭn-fĭld′), *a.* See UN-,
un-fil′let-ed, *a.* Not tied together. *Obs.*
un-filmed′ (ŭn-fĭlmd′), *a.*, **un-fil′tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′fi-nan′cial (ŭn′fĭ-năn′shăl), *a.* *Trade-unions.* Of a member, not financially in good standing, by reason of being in arrears of dues, fines, or liabilities to the union. Cf. FINANCIAL, 2.
un-fine′, *a.* Shabby. *Obs*
un-fin′gered (ŭn-fĭŋ′gẽrd), *a.* Having no fingers. *Obs. or R.*
un-fin′ish, *n.* Lack of finish.
un-fin′ish-a-ble, *a.*, **un-fired′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-firm′ (ŭn-fûrm′), *a.* Infirm
un-fir′ma-ment′ed (ŭn-fûr′mȧ-mĕn′tĕd), *a.* Having no bounding firmament ; unbounded.
un-firm′ness, *n.* Infirmness.
un-fist′, *v. t.* To unhand ; to release. *Obs.*
un-fit′ted, *a.*, **un-fit′ting**, *a.*, **un-fit′ting-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-fixed′ (-fĭkst′), *p. a.* of UNFIX.
un-fixed′, *a.*, **un-fix′ed-ness** (-fĭk′sĕd-nĕs), *n.*, **un-fix′i-ty** (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* See UN-, not.
un-flag′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *flag.*] To remove flagging from.
un-flag′ging (-flăg′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-flag′ging-ly**, *adv.*
un-flame′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *flame.*] To take the flame from. *Obs.*
un-flanked′ (-flăŋkt′), *a.*, **un-flat′ed** (-flāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-flat′tered**, *a.*, **un-flat′ter-ing**, *a.*, **un-flat′ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-fla′vored**, **-fla′voured**, *a.*, **un-flawed** (-flôd′), *a.*, **un-flead′** (-flēd′), *a.*, **un-flecked′** (-flĕkt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-flesh′ (ŭn-flĕsh′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of flesh ; reduce to a skeleton. *Rare.*
un-fleshed′ (-flĕsht′), *p. a.* of UNFLESH.
un-fleshed′, *a.* Not fleshed ; specif., not seasoned to blood ; untried ; as, an *unfleshed* hound.
un-flesh′y, *a.* Fleshless. *R.*
un-flex′i-ble (ŭn-flĕk′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Inflexible.
un-flick′er-ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-flow′er (ŭn-flou′ẽr), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To strip of flowers. *R.*
un-fluc′tu-at′ing (-flŭk′tū-āt′ĭng), *a.*, **un-flu′ent**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-flush′, *v. i.* To lose its flush
un-flut′ed (ŭn-flōōt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-fo′cused**, **un-fo′cussed** (ŭn-fō′kŭst), *a.*, **un-foiled′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fold′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fold* an inclosure.] To release from a fold, or pen.
un-fold′ed, *a.* Not confined in a fold. *Obs.*
un-fold′ed, *p. a.* of UNFOLD.
un-fold′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fold′er, *n.* One that unfolds.
un-fold′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of UNFOLD. Specif. : *n.* *Phon.* Anaptyxis. [unfolds. *Obs.*
un-fold′ress, *n.* A female who
un-fo′li-at′ed, *a.*, **un-fol′lowed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fool′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fool.*] To restore from folly, or from being a fool. *Obs.*
un-foot′ed, *a.* Untrodden. *Obs.*
un′for-bear′ing, *a.*, **un′for-bid′**, *a.*, **un′for-bid′den**, *a.*, **un′for-bid′den-ness**, *n.*, **un-forced′** (ŭn-fōrst′ : 201), *a.*, **un-forc′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un-for′ci-ble** (ŭn-fōr′sĭ-b'l ; 201), *a.*, **un-ford′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-ford′ed**, *a.*, **un′fore-bod′ing** (ŭn′fōr-bōd′ĭng), *a.*, **un′fore-know′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′fore-known′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′fore-see′, *v. t.* [From UNFORESEEN.] To fail to foresee. *R.*
un′fore-see′a-ble, *a.*, **un′fore-see′ing**, *a.*, **un′fore-seen′**, *a.*, **un′fore-short′ened**, *a* See UN-, not
un-fore′skinned (ŭn-fōr′skĭnd), *a.* [1st *un-* + *foreskin* + *-ed.*] Circumcised. *Obs*
un′fore-thought′, *a.*, **un′fore-told′**, *a.*, **un′fore-warned′**, *a.*, **un-for′feit-ed** (ŭn-fôr′fĭt-ĕd), *a.*, **un-forge′a-bil′i-ty** (ŭn-fōr′j*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ ; ŭn-fôr′-), *n.*, **un-forge′a-ble** (-j*ȧ*-b'l), *a.*, **un-forged′** (-fōrjd′ ; -fôrjd′), *a.*, **un′for-get′ful**, *a.*, **un′for-get′ting**, *a.*, **un′for-giv′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′for-giv′en**, *a* [cf. AS. *unforgifen*]. See UN-, not.
un′for-giv′er, *n.* One who does not forgive. *Obs. or R.*
un′for-giv′ing, *a.*, **un′for-giv′ing-ness**, *n.*, **un′for-got′**, **un′for-got′ten**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unforgult, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *forgulten* to make guilty.] Innocent. *Obs.* [UN-, not.
un-forked′ (ŭn-fôrkt′), *a.* See
unforlatit, *p. a.* [Cf UN- not ; FOR- ; LATE, *a.*] Fresh ; new-drawn. *Obs.* *Scot.*
unforleyt, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *forleten* to forsake, AS. *forlǣtan*, p. p. *forlæten.*] Not forsaken. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un-form′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *form.*] To destroy the form of ; to unmake. *Rare.*
un-for′mal, *a.* Informal. [not.
un-for′mal-ized, *a.* See UN-,
un-formed′, *a.* Uninformed. *Obs.*
un-for′mu-la-ble (ŭn-fôr′mū-l*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* That cannot be formulated.
un-for′mu-lat′ed (ŭn-fôr′mū-lāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′for-sak′en** (ŭn′fŏr-săk′'n), *a.*, **un-for′ti-fied** (-fôr′tĭ-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-for′ti-fy, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fortify.*] To remove the fortifications of. *R.* [nate. *Obs.*
un-for′tun-a-ble, *a.* Unfortu-
un-for′tu-na-cy (ŭn-fôr′tū-n*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.* Misfortune. *Obs.*
un-for′tune, *n.* Misfortune. *Obs*
un-for′tuned, *a.* Unfortunate *Obs.*
un-fos′sil-if′er-ous (ŭn-fŏs′ĭl-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.*, **un-fos′sil-ized** (-fŏs′ĭl-īzd), *a.*, **un-fos′tered** (ŭn-fŏs′tẽrd), *a.*, **un-fought′**, *a.*, **un-fouled′** (-fould′), *a.* See UN-, not. [lish. *Obs.*
un-found′, *v. t.* To disestab-
un-found′ed-ly, *adv.* of UNFOUNDED. See -LY.
un-frac′tured (ŭn-frăk′tūrd), *a.*, **un-fra′grant**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unfraisted, *a.* Untried. *Obs.*
un-fram′a-ble (ŭn-frām′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-fram′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un-frame′, *n.* [*un-* not + ME. *frame* advantage ; cf. Icel. *fram* advancement, akin to AS. *fremu* advantage, E. *from*, *frame.*] Evil ; disadvantage. *Obs.*
un-framed′ (-frāmd′), *p. a.* of UNFRAME.
un-framed′, *a.*, **un-fran′chised** (-frăn′chīzd ; -chĭzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fran′gi-ble (ŭn-frăn′jĭ-b'l), *a.* Infrangible. *Obs.*
un-frank′a-ble, *a.*, **un-franked′** (-frăŋkt′), *a.*, **un′fra-ter′nal**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fraught′ (-frôt′), *a.* **1**. [*un-* not + *fraught.*] Not fraught ; not burdened.
un-fraught′, *a.* [See 1st UN-.] Removed, as a burden ; unloaded. *Rare*
un-free′dom, *n.* Slavery. *Obs*
un-free′ly, *a.* Ignoble ; ungentle ; ugly. *Obs.*
un-freez′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-freeze′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To thaw. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-freight′ed (ŭn-frāt′ĕd), *a.*
unfreind. ✝ UNFRIEND.
unfreme, *n.* [AS *unfremu.* Cf. UNFRAME evil.] Injury. *Obs.*
un-French′, *v. t* [See 1st UN-.] To translate from French. *Obs.*
un-French′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fre′quen-cy (ŭn-frē′kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* Infrequency. *Rare.*
un′fre-quent′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To cease to frequent. *Obs.*
un-fre′quent, *a.* Infrequent — **un-fre′quent-ly**, *adv.*
un-fret′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fret.*] To smooth. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-fret′ted, *a.*, **un-fri′a-ble**, *a.*
un-friend′, *n.* An enemy. — **un-friend′ship**, *n.* *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-fright′, **un-fright′ed**, *a.* Unfrightened ; fearless. *Obs.*
un-fright′ful, *a.*, **un-frilled′** (ŭn-frĭld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′frith, *n.* [AS. *unfriþ.*] Hostility ; discord. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-frock′i-fy, *v. t.* To unfrock.
un-frost′ed, *a.*, **un-fro′ward-ly**, *adv.*, **un-fro′zen**, *a.*, **un-fruc′ted**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un-fruct′ful, *a.* Unfruitful.
un-fruc′tu-ous, *a.* Also **un-fruc′tous**. Unfruitful. *Obs.*
un-fru′gal, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fruit′and, *a.* Unfruitful. *Obs.*
un-fruit′ous, *a.* Unfruitful. *Obs.*
un-frus′tra-ble, *a.*, **un-fu′eled**, **un-fu′elled** (ŭn-fū′ĕld), *a.*, **un′ful-filled′**, *a.*, **un-full′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unfulmaking, *n.* [See UN- not ; FULL, *a.* ; MAKE, *v.*] Imperfection. *Obs.*
unfulyeit. ✝ UNFOULED. [NISH.
un-fur′nished, *p. a.* of UNFUR-
un-fur′nished, *a.*, **un-fur′ni-tured**, *a.*, **un-fur′row-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-fur′rowed**, *a.*, **un-fused′** (ŭn-fūzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fu′si-ble (ŭn-fū′zĭ-b'l), *a* Infusible. *Rare.*
un-gain′ (ŭn-gān′), *a.* [ME *ungein.* See UNGAINLY ; cf. GAIN, *a.*] *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
1. Perilous ; dreadful
2. Inconvenient of access.
3. Unsuitable or unfavorable.
4. Clumsy ; inexperienced.
5. Intractable ; disagreeable.
un′gain′, *n.* In phrase *at ungain*, at an inconvenient time.
un-gain′a-ble, *a.*, **un-gained′**, *a.*
un-gain′ful, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gain′and, *a.* Inconvenient ; awkward. *Obs.* [*n.* See -NESS.
un-gain′li-ness (ŭn-gān′lĭ-nĕs),
un-gain′ness, *n.* Awkwardness *Obs.*
un′gain-said′ (ŭn′gān-sĕd′ ; -gān′sĕd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′gain-say′a-bly, *adv.* Incontrovertibly. *Obs. or R.*
un′gain-stand′a-bly, *adv.* Irresistibly. *Obs.*
un-gal′lant (ŭn-găl′*ă*nt ; ŭn′g*ă*-lănt′ ; *see* GALLANT, *a.*), *a.*, **un-gal′lant-ly**, *adv.*, **un-galled′** (ŭn-gôld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
unganand, *a.* Unfit. *Obs. Scot.*
un-gar′bled (ŭn-gär′b'ld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gar′ment, *v. t.* To unclothe. *Rare.* — **un-gar′ment-ed**, *p. a.*,
un-gar′ment-ed, *a.*, **un-gar′nered** (-nẽrd), *a.*, **un-gar′nished** (ŭn-gär′nĭsht), *a.*, **un-gar′ri-soned** (ŭn-găr′ĭ-s'nd), *a.*, **un-gar′tered** (-gär′tẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gast′ly. ✝ UNGHOSTLY.
un-gath′ered (ŭn-găth′ẽrd), *a.*, **un-gauged′** (-gājd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [UNGAINLY.
ungein, **ungeinliche.** ✝ UNGAIN,
un′ge-lat′i-nized (ŭn′jē-lăt′ĭ-nīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-geld′ (ŭn-gĕld′), *n.* [AS. *ungilde*, *ungylde*, not entitled to wergild. See UN- not ; GELD payment.] *A.-S. Law.* A person, as an outlaw, for a wrong to whom no wergild was payable.
un-gen′dered (ŭn-jĕn′dẽrd), *a.* Not engendered. *Obs.*
un-gen′er-aled, **un-gen′er-alled** (-ẽr-*ă*ld), *a.*, **un-gen′er-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-gen′er-a-tive**, *a.*, **un-ge′ni-al** (ŭn-jē′nĭ-*ă*l ; -jēn′y*ă*l), *a.* See UN-, not
un-gen′i-tured (-jĕn′ĭ-tūrd), *a.* [*un-* not + *geniture.*] Without genitals ; impotent. *Obs. or R.*
un′gen-teel′, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′gen-teel′ly**, *adv.* — **un′gen-teel′ness**, *n.*
un-gen′tle-man, *n.* One not a gentleman. *Obs.* — *v. t.* = UNGENTLEMANIZE. *Obs.*
un-gen′tle-man-ize, *v. t.* To render not a gentleman. *Rare.*
un-gen′tle-man-like′, *a.*, **un-gen′tle-man-li-ness**, *n.*, **un-gen′tle-man-ly**, *a.*, **un-gen′u-ine** (ŭn-jĕn′ū-ĭn), *a.*, **un-gen′u-ine-ness**, *n.*, **un-ge′o-graph′ic** (-jē′ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*, **un-ge′o-met′ri-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unger. ✝ HUNGER
un-Ger′man, *a.*, **un-ger′mi-nat′ed** (ŭn-jûr′mĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not [UNBEGET. *Obs.*
un-get′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *get.*] =
un-ghost′ly, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′gi-cule, *n.* = UNGUICULE. *Obs.*
un-gild′, *v. t.* To remove gilding from. — **un-gild′ed**, *p. a.*
un-gild′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gill′ (ŭn-gĭl′), *v. t.* To remove from a gill net, as fish.
un-gilt′, *v. t* = UNGILD. *Obs.*
un-gilt′, *a.* See UN-, not.
ungiltif. ✝ UNGUILTY. [UN-, not.
un-ginned′ (ŭn-jĭnd′), *a.* See
un-gird′ed, *p. a.* of UNGIRD.
un-gird′ed, *a.*, **un-girt′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-give′ (ŭn-gĭv′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *give.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. To yield ; relax.
2. To melt ; to thaw.
un-giv′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
ung′ka, **ung′ka pu′ti** (ōōng′k*ȧ* pōō′tĭ), *n.* [Malay (in Sumatra) *ungko-pūtih*, lit., white gibbon.] A gibbon ; esp., the siamang.
un-gla′ci-at′ed (ŭn-glā′shĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-glad′**, *a.* [AS. *unglæd*]. **un-glad′dened** (-glăd′'nd), *a.*, **un-glad′ly**, *adv.*, **un-glad′ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-glazed′ (-glāzd′), *p. a.* of UNGLAZE.
un-glazed′, *a.*, **un-gleaned′** (-glēnd′), *a.*, **un-gloomed′** (-glōōmd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-glo′ri-fied (-glō′rĭ-fīd ; 201), *p. a.* of UNGLORIFY.
un-glo′ri-fied, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-glo′ri-fy (ŭn-glō′rĭ-fī : 201), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glorify.*] To deprive of glory. *Rare.*
un-glo′ri-ous, *a.* Inglorious. *Obs.*
un-glosed′ (-glōzd′), *a.* Var. of UNGLOZED. [See UN-, not.
un-glossed′ (ŭn-glŏst′ ; 205), *a.*
un-glove′ (ŭn-glŭv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glove.*] To take off the glove or gloves of, as the hand.
un-gloved′ (-glŭvd′), *p. a.* of UNGLOVE.
un-gloved′, *a.*, **un-glozed′**, *a.*, **un-glut′ted**, *a* See UN-, not.
ungnede, *adv.* [See UN- not ; GNEDE.] Not sparingly ; richly ; fairly. *Obs.*
ungnement. ✝ OINTMENT.
un-goad′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-goard′. ✝ UNGORED.
ungod. ✝ UNGOOD.
un-god′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *god.*] *Obs.* **1**. = UNDEIFY.
2. To make godless or atheistic.
ungoderly, *a.* [Cf. UN- not ; GOOD.] Bad ; wicked. *Obs.*
un-god′like′, *a.* See UN-, not.
ungome, *v. t.* [See 1st UN- ; GOME a man.] To clear of men. *Obs.*
un-gone′, *a.* Not yet gone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

un-got' (ŭn-gŏt') } *a.* **1.** Not gotten; not acquired.
un-got'ten (-'n) } **2.** Not begotten.

un-gov'ern-a-ble (ŭn-gŭv'ĕr-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Not governable; not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled; as, *ungovernable* passions. — **un-gov'ern-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-gov'ern-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-gown' (ŭn-goun'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gown.*] To strip of a gown; to unfrock, as a priest.

un-grace'ful (ŭn-grās'fo͝ol), *a.* Not graceful; inelegant; awkward; clumsy; as, *ungraceful* manners or speech. — **un-grace'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un-grace'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-gra'cious (ŭn-grā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not gracious; not courteous; rude; as, an *ungracious* speech or act.
2. Having no grace; graceless; wicked. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Not well received; offensive; unpleasing.

Anything of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

— **un-gra'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **un-gra'cious-ness,** *n.*

un-grad'ed (ŭn-grād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Not graded.—**ungraded school,** a school in which pupils are not classified by grades, usually because of too great differences in attainments.

un-grate'ful (ŭn-grāt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not grateful; not thankful for favors; making no returns, or making ill return for kindness, attention, etc.; ingrateful.
2. Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable; as, harsh sounds are *ungrateful* to the ear.
— **un-grate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un-grate'ful-ness,** *n.*

un'gual (ŭŋ'gwăl), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail, claw, hoof.] Pertaining to, resembling, or bearing, a nail, claw, or hoof.

un-guard'ed (ŭn-gär'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* Not guarded; specif.: **a** Unprotected. **b** Incautious; careless. — **un-guard'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un-guard'ed-ness,** *n.*

un'guent (ŭŋ'gwĕnt), *n.* [L. *unguentum,* fr. *unguere, ungere,* to anoint: cf. F. *onguent.* See OINTMENT; cf. UNCTION, UNCTUOUS.] A lubricant or salve for sores, burns, or the like; an ointment. An *unguent* is stiffer than a *liniment,* but softer than a *cerate.*

un'guen-ta'ri-um (ŭŋ'gwĕn-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [From L. *unguentarius* pertaining to ointment. See UNGUENT.] *Class. Antiq.* A vessel used to hold unguents. Cf. ALABASTRUM, 1; AMPULLA, 1; ARYBALLUS; LECYTHUS.

un'guen-ta-ry (ŭŋ'gwĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *unguentarius.*] Like an unguent, or partaking of its qualities.

un-guen'tous (ŭŋ-gwĕn'tŭs), *a.* Unguentary.

Un-guic'u-la'ta (-gwĭk'ū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *unguiculus* finger nail.] *Zoöl.* The Mammalia having claws or nails, as disting. from hoofed animals (Ungulata) and cetaceans. It is no longer considered a natural group, though in use as a convenient collective designation.

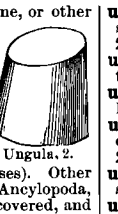
un-guic'u-late (-gwĭk'ū-lăt) } *a.* **1.** Furnished with nails,
un-guic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } claws, or hooks; clawed; specif., *Zoöl.,* pertaining to the Unguiculata.
2. *Bot.* Tapering below into a claw or a stalklike base; — said of certain petals, as those of the pink, wallflower, etc.

un-guif'er-ous (ŭŋ-gwĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *unguis* nail or claw + E. *-ferous.*] Bearing a nail or claw; clawed.

un'gui-nous (ŭŋ'gwĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unguinosus,* fr. *unguen, -inis,* fat, ointment.] Consisting of, or resembling, fat or oil; oily; unctuous; oleaginous.

un'guis (ŭŋ'gwĭs), *n.; pl.* UNGUES (-gwēz). [L., nail, claw, or hoof.] A nail, claw, or hoof; hence: **a** That on a digit of a vertebrate. **b** One of the terminal chitinous hooks on the foot of an insect. **c** *Anat.* (1) Short for *os unguis* (the lachrymal bone). (2) The hippocampus minor. **d** *Bot.* A clawlike base of a petal.

un'gu-la (ŭŋ'gū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a claw, hoof, fr. *unguis* nail, claw, hoof.] **1.** A hoof; also, a claw, or nail.
2. *Geom.* A section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base; — so called from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.
3. *Bot.* = UNGUIS **d.**


Ungula, 2.

Un'gu-la'ta (ŭŋ'gū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ungula* hoof.] *Zoöl.* An extensive group consisting of the hoofed mammals, formerly ranked as an order and including only the suborders Artiodactyla (ruminants, swine, etc.) and Perissodactyla (horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses). Other extinct groups, — Condylarthra, Amblypoda, Ancylopoda, Typotheria, and Toxodonta, — have been discovered, and these connect the Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla so completely with the Proboscidea (elephants) and with the Hyracoidea (conies) that all these groups, living and extinct, are now included in the order Ungulata as suborders, or are treated as orders, Ungulata being made a superorder or abandoned as a group of classification, though kept as a convenient collective name. The Ungulata are mostly large or rather large; nearly all are exclusively herbivorous, and many have horns, being the only mammals so provided.

un'gu-late (ŭŋ'gū-lăt), *a.* [L. *ungulatus.* See UNGULA.] **1.** Shaped like a hoof. *Rare.*
2. Furnished with hoofs; of or pertaining to the Ungulata.

un'gu-late, *n.* Any hoofed quadruped; one of the Ungulata.

un'guled (ŭŋ'gūld), *a.* [L. *ungula* a claw.] *Her.* Having hoofs of a specified tincture.

un-gyve' (ŭn-jīv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gyve.*] To free from gyves or fetters; to liberate.

un-hair' (-hâr'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hair.*] To deprive (hides, etc.) of hair, as by scraping with a blunt two-handled knife, or by passing between drums rotating at different speeds, one of which is armed with spiral scrapers.

un-hal'low (-hăl'ō), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hallow.*] To profane; desecrate. "Vanity *unhallows* the virtue." *L'Estrange.*

un-hal'lowed (-ōd), *a.* [*un-* not + *hallowed:* cf. AS. *unhālgod.*] Not consecrated; hence, profane; unholy.

un-hand' (-hănd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hand.*] To loose from the hand or grasp; to let go. *Coleridge.*

un-hand'some (ŭn-hăn'sŭm; *cf.* HANDSOME, 277), *a.* **1.** Not handsome; not beautiful; not comely; plain; homely.
2. Wanting noble or amiable qualities; mean; indecorous; as, *unhandsome* treatment or imputations.
3. Unhandy; clumsy; awkward; inconvenient. *Obs.*
— **un-hand'some-ly,** *adv.* — **un-hand'some-ness,** *n.*

un-hand'y (-hăn'dĭ), *a.* Clumsy; awkward; inconvenient; as, an *unhandy* man or implement.

un-hang' (-hăŋg'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hang.*] **1.** To divest or strip of hangings, as a room.
2. To remove (something hanging or swinging) from that which supports it; as, to *unhang* a gate.

un-hap' (ŭn-hap'), *n.* Ill luck; mishap. *Obs.*

un-hap'py (ŭn-hăp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Not happy or fortunate; unfortunate; unlucky; as, an *unhappy* event.
2. Not cheerful or glad; sad; sorrowful.
3. Marked by infelicity; specif.: **a** Inauspicious; calamitous. "This *unhappy* morn." *Milton.* **b** Not felicitous or apt; inappropriate.
4. Mischievous; wanton; waggish. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **un-hap'pi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-hap'pi-ness,** *n.*

un-har'bored, -har'boured (-här'bĕrd), *a.* [*un-* not + *harbored.*] **1.** Having no harbor or shelter; unprotected.
2. Affording no harbor or shelter. *Obs.* *Milton.*

un'har-mo'ni-ous (ŭn'här-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Inharmonious.
— **un'har-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*

un-har'ness (ŭn-här'nĕs), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *harness.*] **1.** To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear.
2. To disarm; to divest of armor.

un-hasp' (ŭn-hăsp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hasp.*] To unloose the hasp of; to unclose.

un-hat' (-hăt'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *hat.*] To take off the hat of; to remove one's hat, esp. as a mark of respect.

un-head' (ŭn-hĕd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *head.*] **1.** To take out the head of; as, to *unhead* a cask.
2. To decapitate; to behead. *Obs.*

un-health' (ŭn-hĕlth'), *n.* [AS. *unhælp.*] Ill health; unsoundness; disease; sickness.

un-health'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Not healthful; causing ill health; insalubrious. — **un-health'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un-health'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-health'y (-hĕl'thĭ), *a.* Not healthy; specif.: **a** Not in a state of health; unwell. **b** Not evincing health; as, an *unhealthy* complexion. **c** Not conducive to health; unwholesome; as, *unhealthy* locations, foods, habits. **d** Morally or spiritually unsound; as, *unhealthy* ideas, fiction. — **un-health'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-health'i-ness,** *n.*

un-heard' (ŭn-hûrd'), *a.* **1.** Not heard; not perceived by the ear; as, words *unheard* by those present.
2. Not granted a hearing; not allowed to speak; not having made a defense, or stated one's side of a question; disregarded; unheeded; as, to condemn a man *unheard.*
3. Not known to fame; not celebrated. *Rare.*

un-heard'-of', *a.* Not heard of; unprecedented.

un-helm' (ŭn-hĕlm'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *helm.*] To deprive or relieve of the helm or helmet.

un-hes'i-tat'ing (-hĕz'ĭ-tāt'ĭng), *a.* Acting or done without hesitation. — **un-hes'i-tat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-hinge' (ŭn-hĭnj'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hinge.*] **1.** To take from the hinges; as, to *unhinge* a door.
2. To displace; to unfix by violence.
3. To render unstable or wavering; to unsettle; as, to *unhinge* one's mind or opinions; to *unhinge* the nerves.

un-hitch' (ŭn-hĭch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hitch.*] To free from being hitched, or as if from being hitched; to unfasten; loose; as, to *unhitch* a horse, or a trace.

un-hive' (ŭn-hīv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hive.*] **1.** To drive or remove from a hive.
2. To deprive of habitation or shelter, as a crowd.

un-hoard' (ŭn-hōrd'; 201), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hoard.*] To take or steal from a hoard; to pilfer.

un-ho'ly (ŭn-hō'lĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *unhālig.*] Not holy; unhallowed; not consecrated; hence, profane; wicked; impious. — **un-ho'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-ho'li-ness,** *n.*

un-hood' (ŭn-ho͝od'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hood.*] To remove a hood or disguise from.

un-hook' (ŭn-ho͝ok'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *hook.*] To loose, or to become loosed, from a hook; to loosen the hooks of.

un-hoop' (ŭn-ho͝op'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hoop.*] To strip of or deprive of hoops.

un-hoped' (ŭn-hōpt'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not hoped or expected.

un-hopped' (-hŏpt'), *a.* Made without hops, as wort.

un-horse' (ŭn-hôrs'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *horse.*] To throw from a horse; also, to take a horse or horses from; as, to *unhorse* a rider; to *unhorse* a carriage.

un-house' (ŭn-houz'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To drive from a house or habitation; dislodge; to deprive of shelter.
2. To dismantle, as a tent. *Obs.*

un-hu'man-ize (-hū'mȧn-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *humanize.*]
1. To render inhuman or barbarous.
2. To deprive of the study of the humanities, as a school.

un-husk' (-hŭsk'), *v. t.* To take the husk from; to husk.

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un'good', *n.* Evil; wickedness. *Obs.*

un-good', *a.* [AS. *ungōd.*] Not good; bad. — **un-good'li-ness,** *n.* — **un-good'ly,** *a. & adv.* *All Obs.*

un-gored' (ŭn-gōrd'; 201), *a.*, **un-gorged'** (-gôrjd'), *a.*, **un-gor'geous** (-gôr'jŭs), *a.*, **un-gov'erned** (-gŭv'ĕrnd), *a.* See UN-, not. [UNCOWN.]

un-gowned' (-gound'), *p. a.* of **un-gowned',** *a.*, **un-graced'** (-grāst'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-grade'ly, *adv.* [*un-* not + *gradely.*] Needlessly; uselessly; also, unsuitably. *Obs.*

un-grad'u-at'ed (ŭn-grăd'ū-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-graft'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not. [grain of.]

un-grain', *v. t.* To remove the

un-grained', *a.*, **un'gram-mat'ic, un'gram-mat'i-cal,** *a.*, **un'gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*, **un-grant'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-grant'ed,** *a.*, **un-grasp'a-ble** (ŭn-grăs'pȧ-bl), *a.*, **un-grasped',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-grate', *n.* An ingrate. *Obs.*

un-grate', *a.* Displeasing; ungrateful. — **un-grate'ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs* [See UN-, not.]

un-grat'i-fied (ŭn-grăt'ĭ-fīd), *a.*

un-grave', *p. a.* [See UN-, not; 4th GRAVE.] Not engraved. *Obs.*

un-grave', *a.* [*un-* not + *grave,* a.] Not serious; light; quick. *Obs. or R.*

un-grave', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + 4th *grave,* v.] To disinter. *Obs.* —

un-graved' (ŭn-grāvd'), *p. a.*

un-graved', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-grave'ly, *adv.* Not gravely; indecently. *Rare.* [UN-, not.]

un-grav'en (-grāv'n), *a.* See

un-great', *n.* [Cf. AS. *grȳto* greatness. See UN- not; GREAT, *a.*] Smallness. *Obs.*

un-Gre'cian (-grē'shăn), *a.*, **un-Greek',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-gree'a-ble, *a.* Disagreeable. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

un-green', *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungrēne* not green.] Sere; withered. *Obs.*

un-green'a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **ungreenable black.** See ANILINE BLACK.

un-greened' (ŭn-grēnd'), *a.*, **un-greet'ed,** *a.*, **un'gre-ga'ri-ous** (ŭn'grē-gā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-greith', *a.* Also **ungreithed.** [Cf. Icel. *ugreiðr* unexpeditious.] Unready. *Obs.*

ungright, *adv.* [Cf. GRUTCH, GRUDGE.] Ungrudgingly. *Obs.*

un-gripe', *v. t.* To loosen. *R.*

un-groan'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.

ungrobbed, *a.* [See UN- not; GRUB.] Not dug round; — of plant roots. *Obs.*

un-grooved' (ŭn-grōōvd'), *a.*, **un-ground',** *a.*, **un-ground'ed,** *a.*, **un-ground'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un-ground'ed-ness,** *n.*, **un-grown',** *a.*, **un-grudged'** (-grŭjd'), *a.*, **un-grudg'ing** (-grŭj'ĭng), *a.*, **un-grudg'ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un-grudg'ing-ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un-guard', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *guard.*] To remove the guard from. *R.*

un'gue-al (ŭŋ'gwĕ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *onguéal.* See UNGUAL.] Ungual. *Rare.*

un'guen-ta'ri-an (ŭŋ'gwĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* = UNGUENTARY. *Obs*

un'guen-ta-ry (ŭŋ'gwĕn-tā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *unguentarius.*] A dealer in unguents. *Obs.*

un-guen'to (ŭŋ-gwĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] An unguent. *Obs.*

un-guen'tum (ŭŋ-gwĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* An unguent.

un-guer'doned (ŭn-gûr'dŭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.

ungues, *n., pl.* of UNGUIS.

un-guess'a-ble, *a.*, **un-guessed'** (-gĕst'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-guest'like', *adv.* In a manner not becoming a guest. *Rare.*

‖ **un'gui-bus et ros'tro.** [L.] With claws and beak.

un'gui-cal (ŭŋ'gwĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail or claw. Cf. UNGUAL.] Ungual. *Rare.*

un'gui-corn (ŭŋ'gwĭ-kôrn), *n.* [L. *unguis* nail, claw + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* The Certrotheca.

un-guic'u-lar (ŭŋ-gwĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *unguiculus,* dim. of *unguis* a nail.] Ungual.

un-guic'u-late (-lăt), *n.* One of the Unguiculata.

un'gui-cule, *n.* [F. (Rabelais), fr. L. *unguiculus.*] Finger nail. *Obs.*

un-guid'a-ble (ŭn-gīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-guid'a-bly,** *adv.*, **un-guid'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'gui-form (ŭŋ'gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail or claw + E. *-form.*] Like a claw or nail.

un-guiled' (ŭn-gīld'), *a.* Unbeguiled. *Dial. Eng.*

un-guil'lo-tined' (ŭ n-gĭ l'ō-tēnd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-guilt'less, *a.* Innocent. *Obs.*

un-guilt'y, *a.* [AS. *ungultig.*] See UN-, not. — **un-guilt'i-ly,** *adv.* — **un-guilt'i-ness,** *n.* [gual.]

un'gul-nal (ŭŋ'gwĭ-năl), *a.* Un-

un'gui-ros'tral (-rŏs'trăl), *a.* [L. *unguis* nail, claw + E. *rostral.*] Having a horny nail at the end of the bill, as ducks.

‖ **un'guis in ul'ce-re.** [L.] A claw in the sore.

un'gu-lar (ŭŋ'gū-lăr), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a hoof; ungual.

un'gu-li-grade' (-lĭ-grād'), *a.* [L. *ungula* hoof + *gradi* to walk.] Having, or walking on, hoofs.

un'gu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [See UNGULA.] Ungulate; like, or pertaining to, a hoof. *Rare*

un-gum', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gum.*] = STRIP, 4 f.

ungument. † OINTMENT.

ungurd † UNGIRT. [UNGYVE.]

un-gyved' (ŭn-jīvd'), *p. a.* of

un-gyved', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-hab'ile, *a.* [*un-* not + *habile.*] Unfit; incapable; disabled; disqualified. *Obs.*

un-hab'it-a-ble, *a.*, **un-hab'it-a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un-hab'it-ed,** *a.*

un'ha-bit-u-al, *a.*, **un-hacked'** (ŭn-hăkt'), *a.*, **un-hack'neyed** (-hăk'nĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-had', *p. p.* Unobtained. *Rare.*

unhadien. † UNHOOD.

un-hailed' (ŭn-hāld'), *a.* Not saluted. *Obs.*

un-hailed', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-haired' (-hârd'), *a.* Void of hair; beardless. *Obs.* [not.]

un-hair'y (-hâr'ĭ), *a.* See UN-,

‖ **un'hale',** † UNWHOLE.

un-hale', Var. of UNHELE, *v. t.*

un-hale', *a.* [AS. *unhāl.*] Unhealthy; unsound. *Obs. or R.*

un-hale'some † UNWHOLESOME.

un-hals'ed, un-hals'it, *p. a.* Not saluted. *Obs. Scot.* [halter of.]

un-hal'ter, *v. t.* To loosen the

un-hal'tered, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-halved' (ŭn-hăvd'), *a.*, **un-ham'pered,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-hand'i-ly (ŭ n-hă n'd ĭ-l ĭ), *adv.* of UNHANDY. See -LY.

un-hand'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un-han'dled (-hăn'd'ld), *a.*, **un-hand'seled** (ŭn-hănd'sĕld; ŭn-hăn'-), *a.*, **un-hanged',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-hap'ly, *adv.* By ill chance. *Obs.* [bad. *Obs.*]

un-hap'pen, *a.* Unfortunate;

un-hap'py, *v. t.* To make unhappy. *Obs.* [UN-, not.]

un-har'assed (-hăr'ȧst), *a.* See

un-har'bor, -har'bour, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *harbor.*] To drive from harbor or shelter. [*Obs.*]

un-hard', *a.* Not hard; easy.

unhardel. *v. t.* [OF. *hardelle* herd. troop. See 1st UN-.] To disperse. *Obs.*

un-hard'ened (-här'd'nd), *a.*,

un-har'dy (-h ä r'd ĭ), *a.*, **un-harmed',** *a.*, **un-harm'ful,** *a.*, **un-harm'ful-ly,** *adv.*, **un-harm'ing,** *a.*, **un-har'rowed,** *a.*, **un-har'vest-ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-hasp', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hasp.*] To disclose. *Obs.*

un-haste', *n.* Want of haste.

un-hast'ing (-hās'tĭng), *a.*, **un-hast'y** (-t ĭ), *a.*, **un-hatched',** *a.*, **un-hatch'eled,** *or* **-elled** (-hăch'ĕld), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-haunst', *a.* [See UN- not; HANCE, *v.*] Not exalted. *Obs.*

un-haunt'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

unhaunty. † UNHANDY.

un-haz'ard-ed, *a.*, **un-haz'ard-ous,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-head', *v. t.* To decapitate. *Obs.* — **un-head'ed,** *p. a.*

un-head'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-heat', Var. of UNHELE, *v. t.*

unheal, *n.* [AS. *unhælu.*] Sickness; infirmity; misfortune. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.]

un-heal'a-ble, *a.*, **un-healed',** *a.*

un-hearse', *v. t.* To take from the hearse (in sense 1). *Obs.*

un-heart', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *heart.*] To dishearten. *Obs.*

un-heart'some (-sŭm), *a.* Also

un-heart'y. Without cheer; sad; also, unpleasant. *Scot.*

un-heat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-heav'en, *v. t. & i.* To remove from heaven. *Obs.*

un-heav'en-ly, *a.*, **un-He'brew,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-heck'led, *a.* [Cf. HACKLE to dress, HACKLE a covering.] Untidy in dress. *Dial. Eng.*

un-hedged' (-hĕjd'), *a.*, **un-heed'ed,** *a.*, **un-heed'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un-heed'ful,** *a.*, **un-heed'ful-ly,** *adv.*, **un-heed'ful-ness,** *n.*, **un-heed'ing,** *a.*, **un-heed'ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un-heed'y, *a.* Heedless. — **un-heed'i-ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*

un-heft'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

unheind. † UNHENDE. [no heir.]

un-heired' (ŭn-ârd'), *a.* Having

unhele. † UNHEAL, *n.*

un-hele', **un-heal',** *v. t.* [AS. *unhelian.* See 1st UN- : HELE to cover.] To uncover. — **un-hel'er,** *n.* *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

un-helmed' (ŭn-hĕlmd'), *p. a.* of UNHELM.

un-helmed', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-hel'met, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *helmet.*] To deprive of the helmet.

un helped', *a.*, **un-help'ful,** *a.*, **un-help'ful-ly,** *adv.*, **un-help'ful-ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

unhelthe. † UNHEALTH.

unhemed, *a.* [See UN-, not; HEM, *v. t. & n.*] Unrestrained. *Obs.*

un-hemmed' (-hĕmd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

unhende. *a.* [*un-* not + *hend,* a.] Discourteous; rude. — **un-hend'ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*

un-hent', *a.* [See UN-, not; HENT, *v.*] Uncaught. *Obs*

unhep. † UNHAP.

un-hep'pen (ŭn-ĕp'ĕn), *a.* [*un-* not + *heppen.*] Ungainly; awkward; unskillful. *Dial. Eng.*

un-her'ald-ed, *a.*, **un'he-ral'dic,** *a.*, **un-her'it-a-ble,** *a.* See UN-, not.

unherly, *a.* [AS. *unhierlīc, unhīrlic.*] Dreadful; monstrous. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.]

un'he-ro'ic, un'he-ro'i-cal, *a.*

un-her'o-ism (ŭn-hĕr'ō-īz'ĭm), *n.* Unheroic character or conduct; an unheroic act.

unhersomeness, *n.* [AS. *unhersumness.*] Disobedience. *Obs.*

unhese. † UNEASE.

un-hewed' (-h ū d'), *a.*, **un-hewn',** *a.*, **un-hid',** *a.*, **un-hid'at-ed** (ŭn-hīd'ăt-ĕd), *a.*, **un-hid'den,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-hide', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hide.*] To disclose; discover. *Obs.*

un-hid'a-ble (-hīd'ȧ-b'l), **un-hide'a-ble,** *a.* That cannot be hidden.

un-hide' bound', *a.*, **un-high',** *a.* [Cf. AS. *unhéah.*] See UN-, not.

un-hight'ed, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of *hight* to adorn.] Not beautified. *Obs.*

unhi'le. † UNHELE, UNHILL.

un-hill', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; HILL to hide.] To uncover; disclose; reveal. *Obs.*

unhind. † UNHENDE.

un-hin'dered, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-hinge'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

un-hired' (-hīrd'), *a.*, **un'his-tor'ic, un'his-tor'i-cal,** *a.*, **un'his-tor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not. [i. e. unnamed. *Obs.*]

un-hit' A form for *unhight,*

un-hit', *a.* See UN-, not.

unhol. † UNWHOLE.

un-hold', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hold.*] To cease to hold; release. *Obs.*

unhold, *a.* [AS.] Unfriendly; unfaithful; hostile. *Obs.*

unhold, *n.* An enemy. *Obs.*

unhole. † UNWHOLE.

unholpe, un-holp'en, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *help.*] Unhelped. *Obs.*

unholsom. † UNWHOLESOME.

un-home'like', *a.*, **un-home'ly,** *a.*, **un'-Ho-mer'ic,** *a.*, **un-ho'mo-ge'ne-ous,** *a.*, **un-ho'mo-ge'ne-ous-ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un-hon'est (*dial.* ŭn-ŏn'ĭst), *a.* Dishonest; dishonorable; disreputable. *O's. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **un-hon'est-ly,** *adv*

un-hon'es-ty, *n.* Dishonesty; improper behavior. *Obs. or Scot.*

un-hon'or, un-hon'our, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *honor.*] To dishonor. *Obs.*

un-hon'or-a-ble, un-hon'our-a-ble, *a.* Dishonorable. *R.*

un-hon'ored, un-hon'oured, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-hood'ed, *p. a.* of UNHOOD.

un-hood'ed, *a.*, **un-hooked',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-hood'wink', *v. t.* See 1st UN-

un-hooked' (-ho͝okt'), *p. a.* of UNHOOK.

un-hoop'a-ble, *a.* Not to be confined: unlimited. *Obs.*

unhope, *n.* Despair. *Obs.*

un-hoped'-for', *a.* Unhoped.

un-hope'ful, *a.*, **un-hope'ful-ly,** *adv.*, **un-hop'ing** (ŭn-hōp'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-horned', *a.* 1. Not horned. 2. = UNCUCKOLDED. *Obs.*

un-hosed' (-hōzd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [b'l). Inhospitable.]

un-hos'pi-ta-ble (ŭn-hŏs'pĭ-tȧ-

un-hos'tile, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-housed' (ŭn-houzd'), *p. a.* of UNHOUSE.

un-housed', *a.*, **un-hou'seled** (ŭn-hou'zĕld), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-hov'a-ble, *a.* [Cf. D. *onhoffelijk,* G. *unhöflich,* discourteous, D. & G. *hof* court, AS. *hof* house.] Discourteous. *Obs.*

unhow. *n.* [Cf. AS *unhoga* unwise.] Discourtesy. *Obs.*

unhowine. *a.* Unbaptized. *Obs.*

unhuhtlic, *a.* [AS. *hyht* hope, joy. See UN-, not; -LY.] Wanting joy. *Obs.*

unhule. † UNHILL. [not.]

un-hulled' (-hŭld'), *a.* See UN-,

un-hu'man, *a.* 1. Not human. 2. Inhuman. *Rare.*

un-hum'bled (ŭn-hŭm'b'ld; *cf.* HUMBLE, *a.*), *a.*, **un-hu'mored,** **un-hu'moured,** *a.*, **un-hung',** *a.*, **un-hunt'ed,** *a.*, **un-hur'ried,** *a.*, **un-hurt',** *a.*, **un-hurt'ful,** *a.*, **un-hurt'ful-ly,** *adv.*, **un-hurt'ful-ness,** *n.*, **un-hurt'ing,** *a.*, **un-hus'band-ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-hus'band-ing, *n.* Neglect or want of husbanding. *Obs.*

un-hushed' (-hŭsht'), *a.*, **un-husked'** (-hŭskt'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-husked', *p. a.* of UNHUSK.

unhwate, *n.* [*un-* not + ME.

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

u'ni- (ū'nĭ-). [L. *unus* one. See ONE.] A prefix signifying *one, once;* as in *uni*axial, *uni*cellular. *Uni-* forms many adjective compounds denoting *consisting of, or having, but one* (of the thing implied by the second element); as, *uniarticulate*, single-jointed; *unicolorate*, of one color. ☞ The reference "See UNI-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *uni-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

u'ni-at (ū'nĭ-ăt) } *n.* [Russ. & Pol. *uniat*, fr. Russ. *uniya*
u'ni-ate (-āt) } (Pol. *unija*) union.] *Eccl.* One of the United Greeks.

u'ni-ax'i-al (ū'nĭ-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* [*uni-* + *axial.*] **1.** *Cryst.* Having but one optic axis, or line of no double refraction. In *uniaxial* crystals, the optic axis has the direction of the vertical crystallographic axis. All tetragonal and hexagonal crystals are *uniaxial.* **2.** *Biol.* Having but one axis; developing along a single line.

u'ni-cam'er-al (-kăm'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*uni-* + LL. *camera* chamber. See CHAMBER.] Having, or consisting of, a single chamber; — said of a legislative assembly.

u'ni-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Biol.* Having, or consisting of, a single cell. — **unicellular animals**, the Protozoa.

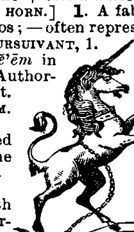
u-nic'i-ty (ū-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *unicus* single. See UNIQUE.] State of being solitary in its kind; unity of singularity.

Not unity, but what the schoolmen call *unicity*. *De Quincey.*

u'ni-col'or, -col'our (-kŭl'ẽr), *a.* Of a uniform color.

u'ni-con'stant (-kŏn'stănt), *a.* Having, or characterized by, one constant; as, the *uniconstant* theory of isotropy, in which elastic structure is defined by Young's modulus.

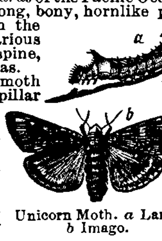
u'ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* [ME. *unicorne*, F. *unicorne*, L. *unicornis*, lit., one-horned; *unus* one + *cornu* a horn; cf. L. *unicornuus* a unicorn. See ONE; HORN.] **1.** A fabulous animal with one horn; the monoceros; — often represented in heraldry as a supporter. See PURSUIVANT, 1. **2.** A two-horned animal called *rĕ'ēm* in Hebrew; — the rendering of the Authorized Version of the Bible in Deut. xxxiii. 17 and elsewhere. See REEM. **3.** Short for UNICORN BIRD, etc. **4.** A team of three horses harnessed with one as leader to a pair; also, the whole equipage; a "spike" team. **5.** *Mil.* A howitzer. *Obs.* **6.** A Scottish gold coin of the 15th and 16th centuries, which was current at 23s. Scotch; — so called from the figure of a unicorn on the obverse. **7.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = MONOCEROS, 3.



Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.

unicorn fish. **a** The narwhal. **b** Any of several squamipinnate fishes of the genus *Acanthurus* of the Pacific Ocean, related to the tangs, having a long, bony, hornlike projection extending forward from the skull above the eye. **c** Any of various filefishes having a long dorsal spine, esp. *Alutera scripta* of tropical seas.

unicorn moth. A notodontian moth (*Schizura unicornis*) whose caterpillar has a horn on its back.



Unicorn Moth. *a* Larva; *b* Imago.

unicorn plant. An annual American martyniaceous plant (*Martynia louisiana*) having large whitish or yellowish flowers mottled with purple or yellow within, and a capsule with a long curving beak.

unicorn root. **a** = COLICROOT **a.** **b** The blazing star *Chamælirium luteum.*

unicorn shell. Any of several marine gastropods having a prominent spine on the lip of the shell. Most of them belong to the genera *Monoceros* and *Latirus.*

u'ni-cos'tate (ū'nĭ-kŏs'tāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having a single rib; — applied to leaves having a prominent midrib, as disting. from those with two or more primary veins or ribs.

u'ni-cur'sal (-kûr'săl), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *cursus* a running, a course.] *Math.* Of a curve, having its coördinates expressible rationally through a single parameter, by letting which range in value from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$ we obtain all the points of the curve (each only once) in one continuous series, the coördinates being always real; a rational curve. Opposed to *bicursal.*

Unicorn Shell (*Latirus*, or *Leucozonia*, *cingulatus*).

u'ni-cy'cle (ū'nĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* A vehicle with only one wheel.

un'i-de'aed (ŭn'ī-dē'ȧd), *a.* Having no ideas; senseless.

un'i-de'al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Not ideal; unimaginative; material. **2.** Unideaed. *Rare.*

u'ni-di-men'sion-al (ū'nĭ-dĭ-mĕn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* *Math.* Having but one dimension.

u'ni-di-rect' (-dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* *Elec.* To cause to go in a single direction; to commutate.

u'ni-di-rec'tion-al (-rĕk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Having, or flowing only in, one direction. — **unidirectional current.** *Elec.* = CONTINUOUS CURRENT.

u'ni-face (ū'nĭ-fās), *a.* Having but one face; having a design on one side only; — said of coins.

u'ni-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [*uni-* + *-farious*, as in *bifarious.*] *Bot.* Being in a single rank or series; uniserial.

u'ni-fi'a-ble (ū'nĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being unified.

u-nif'ic (ū-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*uni-* + *-fic.*] Making one or unity; unifying.

u'ni-fi-ca'tion (ū'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See UNIFY.] Act of unifying, or state of being unified.

u'ni-fied (ū'nĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Made one; specif., *Finance*, consolidated; issued to take up and replace by a common debt previous issues; — said of stock or bonds.

u'ni-fi'lar (ū'nĭ-fī'lȧr), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *filum* a thread.] Having, or involving the use of, only one thread, wire, or fiber; as, *unifilar* suspension. — **unifilar magnetometer**, *Physics*, a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended at its center of gravity by a single thread.

u'ni-flag'el-late (-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a.* *Bacteriol. & Zoöl.* Bearing a single flagellum, as certain bacteria and infusoria.

u'ni-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [*uni-* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Bearing one flower only; as, a *uniflorous* peduncle.

u'ni-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having only one leaf; — often used incorrectly for *unifoliolate.*

u'ni-fo'li-o-late (-fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Compound with but a single leaflet, as the leaf of the orange, barberry, etc. Such leaves are distinguishable from simple leaves by the basal joint.

Unifoliolate Leaf of Orange.

U'ni-fo'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *unus* one + *folium* leaf; — because the first-named species, *U. bifolium*, has apparently but one leaf.] *Bot.* A small genus of convallariaceous plants including one Asiatic species and one (*U. canadense*) of eastern North America. See BEAD-RUBY.

u'ni-form (ū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uniformis*; *unus* one + *forma* form: cf. F. *uniforme.*] **1.** Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying or variable; unchanging; homogeneous; as, the dress of Asiatics has been very *uniform*; the temperature is *uniform*; a stratum of *uniform* clay.

The *uniform* order of phenomena, . . . what we have termed the routine of perceptions. *Karl Pearson.*

2. Of the same form with others; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode; consonant.

The only doubt is . . . how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See EQUABLE.

uniform convergence, *Math.*, the property (of certain series whose sums are continuous functions of the variable of which their terms are continuous functions) that the number *n* of initial terms (which only need be taken out in order that the sum of any number of remaining terms be less than a preassigned arbitrary positive ε) is *uniform* for all values of the variable in the interval of such convergence. Called also *equable convergence.* — **u. function**, *Math.*, one that has only one value for any one value of its argument, no matter how the argument attains that value. — **u. magnetic field**, a field in which the magnetic force has everywhere the same value and direction and in which the lines of force are therefore straight and parallel. — **u. motion** *or* **velocity**, the motion or velocity of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal times. — **u. system**, *Photog.*, a system of diaphragm or stop marking, the numbers of which are proportional to the intensities of the light permitted to pass and hence to the times required for exposure. In it No. 1 corresponds to *f*/4, No. 2 to *f*/5.6, No. 4 to *f*/8, No. 64 to *f*/32, etc. Abbr. *U. S.* — **u. twist**, *Firearms*, a twist of which the spiral course has an equal pitch throughout. — **u. velocity.** See *uniform motion*, above.

u'ni-form, *n.* [F. *uniforme.* See UNIFORM, *a.*] A dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service, order, or the like, by means of which they have a distinctive appearance; as, the *uniform* of the artillery, of the police, of Knights Templars; a showy *uniform.*

u'ni-form, *v. t.* **1.** To make conformable. *Obs. Sir P. Sidney.* **2.** To clothe with a uniform; as, to *uniform* soldiers.

u'ni-form'ism (-fôr'mĭz'm), *n.* [From UNIFORM.] *Geol.* The uniformitarian doctrine.

u'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an (-fôr'mĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the view or doctrine that existing causes, acting in the same manner and with essentially the same intensity as at present, are sufficient to account for all geological changes. Cf. CATASTROPHISM.

u'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-fôr'mĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* *Geol.* One who accepts uniformitarianism or its doctrine.

u'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Uniformism. **2.** The theory that the world as a whole, in its mental and moral as well as in its physical aspects, is the result or embodiment of a single principle, or of a set of forces, or laws, of uniform operation.

u'ni-form'i-ty (ū'nĭ-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *uniformitas*: cf. F. *uniformité.*] Quality or state of being uniform, or unvarying, consistent, conformed to one pattern, etc.

uniformity of, *or* **in the course of, nature**, a phrase originating in the theory of J. S. Mill that the assumption of objective regularity or invariability is necessary to all inductive reasoning. The theory has been widely criticized, and the modern tendency is to regard natural uniformity as determined by the uniformities of our interests and needs, and as objectively real in the sense that the world is so constituted that it responds unfailingly to these interests and needs.

In the contemplation of that *uniformity in the course of nature* which is assumed in every inference from experience, one of the first observations . . . is, that the uniformity in question is not properly uniformity, but uniformities. *J. S. Mill.*

The *uniformity of nature* stands to induction as the axioms of syllogism do to syllogism; they are not premises, but conditions of inference, which . . . men use spontaneously. *Encyc. Brit.*

u'ni-fy (ū'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; U'NI-FIED (-fīd); U'NI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *unifier.* See UNI-; -FY.] To cause to be one or uniform; to make into a unit; to unite; to view as one.

Perception is thus a *unifying* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

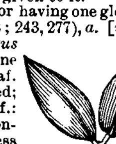
u'ni-gen'i-tal (ū'nĭ-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *unigenitus* only-begotten.] Only-begotten.

u'ni-gen'i-ture (-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *unigenitus* only-begotten. See UNI-; GENITURE.] State of being the only-begotten.

U'ni-gen'i-tus (-jĕn'ĭ-tŭs). *Eccl. Hist.* A famous bull issued by Pope Clement XI., in 1713, against the "Moral Reflections on the New Testament" of Pasquier Quesnel, priest of the Oratory, and a celebrated Jansenist. It began with the Latin words "*Unigenitus Dei Filius*" (Only-begotten Son of God), hence the name given to it.

u'ni-glob'u-lar (-glŏb'ū-lȧr), *a.* Being or having one globe.

u-nij'u-gate (ū-nĭj'o͝o-gāt; ū'nĭ-jōō'gāt; 243, 277), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *jugum* yoke, pair: cf. L. *unijugus* having one yoke.] *Bot.* Having but one pair of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf.



Unijugate Leaf.

u'ni-lat'er-al (ū'nĭ-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* One-sided; being on, or affecting, but one side. Specif.: **1.** *Law.* Designating, or pert. to, a contract or engagement by which an express obligation to do or forbear is imposed on but one party, as in a deed poll. **2.** *Math.* Having only one side; — said of a surface (**unilateral surface**) on which a continuous path may be drawn from any point to any other point, even to the exactly opposite point through the surface, without piercing the surface or crossing its border, as in *Möbius's sheet* (which see). **3.** *Phon.* Pronounced with the oral passage open on one side of the tongue only, as *l* in the pronunciation of some persons. Cf. DIVIDED, 2 **b**. — **u'ni-lat'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **u'ni-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

u'ni-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Consisting of one letter only.

u'ni-lobed (ū'nĭ-lōbd), *a.* Having, or being of, a single lobe.

u'ni-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Having one cell or cavity only.

u'ni-mod'u-lar (-mŏd'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Math.* Having only one modulus. — **unimodular transformation**, *Math.*, a linear transformation whose determinant (modulus) is equal to 1.

un'im-pas'sioned (ŭn'ĭm-păsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not impassioned.

Syn. — See DISPASSIONATE.

un'im-peach'a-ble (-pēch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not impeachable; not to be called in question; exempt from liability to accusation; irreproachable; blameless; as, an *unimpeachable* reputation, *unimpeachable* testimony. *Burke.* — **un'im-peach'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un'im-peach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'im-peach'a-bly**, *adv.*

un'im-ped'ed (-pēd'ĕd), *a.* Not impeded; specif.: *Phon.* Uttered, as a vowel, without audible friction in the oral passage. *R. J. Lloyd.*

un'im-por'tance (-pôr'tăns), *n.* Want of importance; triviality. — **un'im-por'tant** (-tănt), *a.*

un'im-pris'on (-prĭz''n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *imprison.*] To release from or as if from prison.

un'im-proved' (-prōōvd'), *a.* **1.** Not improved. **2.** Not used; not employed; esp., not used or employed for a valuable purpose; as, *unimproved* opportunities. **3.** Not tilled, cultivated, or built upon, as land. **4.** Untested; unproved. *Obs.* *Shak.*

un'in-cum'bered (ŭn'ĭn-kŭm'bẽrd), *a.* Not incumbered; not burdened; specif., *Law*, free from any temporary lien, burden, or other charge. = UNENCUMBERED.

hwate omen, fortune, AS. *hwæt* augury, divination.] Misfortune. *Obs.*
un-hy'gi-en'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-ar-tic'u-late, *a.* See UNI-.
u'ni-ax'al, *a.* Uniaxial. — **u'ni-ax'al-ly**, *adv.* [AL.]
u'ni-ax'i-al-ly, *adv.* of UNIAXI-
u'ni-ble (ū'nĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *unire* unite.] That may be unified. *R.*
u'ni-bran'chi-ate (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* See UNI-.
u-nic', *n.* [L. *unicus* sole, single.] = UNIQUE. *Obs.*
u'ni-cal (ū'nĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *unicus.* Cf. UNIQUE.] Unique. *Obs.*
u'ni-cam'er-ate, *a.*, **u'ni-cap'su-lar**, *a.* *Zoöl.* See UNI-.
u'ni-car'i-nate (-kăr'ĭ-nāt), *or* **u'ni-car'i-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Having one ridge or keel.
u'ni-cel'late (ū'nĭ-sĕl'āt), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *cella* cell.] *Zoöl.* Having a single prong, as a simple sponge spicule formed in a single mesoderm cell. [See UNI-.]
u'ni-celled' (ū'nĭ-sĕld'), *a.* *Biol.*
u'ni-cen'tral, *a.* *Biol.* Having a single center of growth.
u'ni-chord (ū'nĭ-kôrd), *n.* *Music.* A monochord.
u'ni-cil'i-ate, *a.* Uniflagellate.
u'ni-cli'nal (ū'nĭ-klī'năl), *a.* [*uni-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Geol.* Monoclinal.
u'ni-col'or-ate, *a.* See UNI-.
u'ni-col'ored, -col'oured, u'ni-col'or-ous (ū'nĭ-kŭl'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Unicolor.
unicorn beetle. Any of various large beetles having a hornlike prominence on the head or prothorax, as some Scarabæidæ.
unicorn bird. The horned screamer. See SCREAMER, 1 **a**.
u'ni-cor'ne-al (ū'nĭ-kôr'nē-ăl), *a.* Having but one cornea.
u'ni-cor'nous (-kôr'nŭs), *a.* [See UNICORN.] Having a single horn. *Obs. or R.* [CORN ROOT.]
u'ni-corn's-horn', *n.* = UNI-
u'ni-cor-nut'ed (-kôr-nŭt'ĕd), *a.* Having only one horn.
unicorn whale. The narwhal.
u'ni-cot'y-le'don-ous (ū'nĭ-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Monocotyledonous.
unicunde, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungecynde* unnatural.] Alien. *Obs.*
u'ni-cus'pid, u'ni-cus'pid-ate (ū'nĭ-kŭs'pĭd, -āt), *a.* [*uni-* + *cusp.*] Having but one cusp, as a tooth. — *n.* A unicuspid tooth.
u'ni-dac'tyl, u'ni-dac'tyle, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having but one digit.
u'ni-dac'ty-lous, *a.* See UNI-.
un'i-de'al-ism (ŭn'ī-dē'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
u'ni-den'tate (ū'nĭ-dĕn'tāt), *a.*, **u'ni-den-tic'u-late**, *a.* See UNI-.
un'i-den'ti-fi'a-ble (ŭn'ī-dĕn'tĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'i-den'ti-fied** (-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-dig'i-tate (ū'nĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* See UNI-.
un-id'i-o-mat'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-di-rect'ed, *a.* Directed in only one way; unidirectional.
un-i'dle, *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-em'bry-o-nate, *a.* *Bot.* Having a single embryo.
uniemete. † UNIMETE.
u'ni-fa'cial (-fā'shăl), *a.* [*uni-* + *facial.*] **1.** Having one face or principal surface, as corals with polyps on only one surface. **2.** *Math.* Having only one face. See UNILATERAL.
unifele, *a.* [AS. *ungefēge.*] Unsuitable. *Obs.*
u'ni-fi-ca'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
u'ni-fi'er (ū'nĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that unifies.
u'ni-flo'ral, *a.* *Bot.* Uniflorous.
unifoh, *a.* [AS. *ungefōg.*] Immense; enormous. *Obs.*
u'ni-foil, *a.* [L. *unus* one + E. *foil* a leaf.] *Her.* Unifoliate. — *n.* A unifoliate leaf.
u'ni-fo'li-ar (ū'nĭ-fō'lĭ-ȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Unifoliate.
u'ni-fo'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *uni-* + L. *folium* leaf.] *Geom.* An oval quartic curve with only one depression.
u'ni-for'ma-ble, *a.* [See UNIFORM, *v.*] Uniform. *Obs.*
u'ni-for'mal, *a.* Uniform. *Obs.*
u'ni-form-ize, *v. t.* To make uniform. *Rare.*
u'ni-form'ly, *adv.* of UNIFORM.
u'ni-form'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
unigeneit. † UNIGENIT.
u'ni-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*uni-* + *genesis.*] Asexual reproduction. — **u'ni-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*
u-nig'e-nist (ū-nĭj'ē-nĭst), *n.* = MONOGENIST. — **u'ni-ge-nis'tic** (ū'nĭ-jē-nĭs'tĭk), *a.*
unigenit, *a.* [L. *unigenitus.*] Only-begotten. *Obs.*
u-nig'e-nous (ū-nĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unigena*; *unus* one + *genere*, *gignere*, to beget.] *Biol.* Being of one and the same kind.
un'ig-nit'i-ble (ŭn'ĭg-nĭt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
unihoded, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *hoden* to hood, provide with a hood.] Not ordained. *Obs.*
u-nij'u-gous (ū-nĭj'o͝o-gŭs; 243), *a.* *Bot.* Unijugate.
u'ni-la'bi-ate, *a.* Having one lip only; as, a *unilabiate* corolla.
u'ni-lam'el-late (-lăm'ĕ-lāt; -lȧ-mĕl'ĭt), *a.*, **u'ni-lam'i-nar**, *a.*, **u'ni-lam'i-nate**, *a.* See UNI-.
uniliche, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *ungelīce* differently, diversely.] Uniquely; solely. *Obs.* [fortune. *Obs.*]
unilimp, *n.* [AS. *ungelimp.*] Mis-
un'il-lumed' (ŭn'ĭ-lūmd'), *a.*, **un'il-lu'mi-nat'ed** (-lū'mĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'il-lu'mined** (-mĭnd), *a.*, **un'il-lu'so-ry**, *a.*, **un'il-lus'trat-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-lo'bar, *a.* See UNI-.
u'ni-lobe (ū'nĭ-lōb), *n.* *Mach.* A unilobed gear wheel.
u'ni-loc'u-late (-lŏk'ū-lāt), *a.* Unilocular. *Rare.*
un'im-ag'i-na-ble (ŭn'ĭ-măj'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-bly**, *adv.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv), *a.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-tive-ness**, *n.*, **un'im-ag'ined** (-ĭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unimake, *n.* [AS. *ungemaca.*] One not an equal. *Obs.*
un'im-bat'tled, *a.* Without battlements. *Obs.*
un'im-bit'tered (ŭn'ĭm-bĭt'ẽrd), *a.*, **un'im-brued'** (-brōōd'), *a.*, **un'im-bued'** (-būd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [cess. *Obs.*]
unimet, *n.* [AS. *ungemet.*] Ex-
unimete, *a.* [AS. *ungemǣte.*] Immense; immoderate. — *adv.* Immoderately. — **unimetely**, *adv.* *All Obs.*
un-im'i-ta-ble (ŭn-ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Inimitable. — **un-im'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* Both *Obs. or R.*
un-im'i-tat'ed, *a.*, **un'im-mersed'**, *a.*, **un'im-mor'tal**, *a.*, **un'im-mor'tal-ized**, *a.*, **un'im-mured'**, *a.*, **un'im-pair'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'im-paired'**, *a.*, **un'im-part'ed**, *a.*, **un'im-pas'sion-ate**, *a.*, **un'im-pa'tient**, *a.*, **un'im-peached'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-im'pli-cate (ŭn-ĭm'plĭ-kāt), *a.* Not implicated.
un-im'pli-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'im-plic'it** (ŭn'ĭm-plĭs'ĭt), *a.*, **un'im-plored'** (-plōrd'; 201), *a.*, **un'im-port'ing**, *a.*, **un-im'por-tuned'** (ŭn-ĭm'pôr-tūnd'), *a.*, **un'im-posed'** (ŭn'ĭm-pōzd'), *a.*, **un'im-pos'ing** (-pōz'ĭng), *a.*, **un'im-preg'na-ble**, *a.*, **un'im-preg'nat-ed**, *a.*, **un'im-pressed'** (-prĕst'), *a.*, **un'im-press'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*, **un'im-press'i-ble**, *a.*, **un'im-press'i-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un'im-pres'sion-a-ble**, *a.*, **un'im-pres'sive**, *a.*, **un'im-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.*, **un'im-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*, **un'im-prov'a-ble** (ŭn'ĭm-prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'im-prov'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un'im-prov'ing** (-prōōv'ĭng), *a.*, **un'im-pugn'a-ble** (-pūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'im-pugned'** (-pūnd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-mu'cro-nate, *a.* [*uni-* + *mucronate.*] *Bot.* Having a single point or tip.
u'ni-mus'cu-lar, *a.* [*uni-* + *muscular.*] *Zoöl.* Monomyarian.
un'in-car'cer-at'ed, *a.*, **un'in-car'nate**, *a.*, **un'in-censed'**, *a.*, **un-in'ci-den'tal**, *a.*, **un'in-cit'ed** (ŭn'ĭn-sīt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-closed'** (-klōzd'), *a.*, **un'in-cor'po-rat'ed**, *a.*, **un'in-creas'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'in-creased'**, *a.*, **un'in-cul'cat-ed**, *a.*, **un'in-dem'ni-fied**, *a.*, **un'in-dent'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'in-dent'ed**, *a.*, **un-in'dexed**, *a.*, **un-in'di-cat'ed**, *a.*, **un'in-dict'a-ble** (ŭn'ĭn-dīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-in-dif'fer-ent**, *a.*, **un-in'di-vid'u-al-ized**, *a.*, **un'in-dorsed'** (ŭn'ĭn-dôrst'), *a.*, **un'in-duced'** (ŭn'ĭn-dūst'), *a.*, **un'in-dulged'** (-dŭljd'), *a.*, **un'in-dul'gent** (-dŭl'jĕnt), *a.*, **un-in'du-rat'ed**, *a.*, **un'in-dus'tri-ous**, *a.*, **un'in-dus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [itable. *Obs.*]
un'in-dwell'a-ble, *a.* Uninhab-
un'in-e'bri-at'ing, *a.* See UN-, not. [*a.* See UNI-.]
u'ni-nerv'ate, *a.*, **u'ni-nerved**,
un'in-fat'u-at'ed, *a.*, **un'in-fect'ed**, *a.*, **un'in-fec'tious**, *a.*, **un'in-feft'**, *a.*, **un'in-fest'ed**, *a.*, **un'in-flamed'** (ŭn'ĭn-flāmd'), *a.*, **un'in-flam'ma-bil'i-ty**, *n.*, **un'in-flam'ma-ble**, *a.*, **un'in-flat'ed** (ŭn'ĭn-flāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-flect'ed**, *a.*, **un-in'flu-enced**, *a.*, **un-in'flu-en'tial**, *a.*, **un'in-formed'**, *a.*, **un'in-fringed'** (ŭn'ĭn-frĭnjd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'in-frin'gi-ble (-frĭn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* That may not be infringed.
un'in-gen'ious (ŭn'ĭn-jēn'yŭs), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'in-gen'u-ous (-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Disingenuous. — **un'in-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*
un'in-hab'it-a-bil'i-ty, *n.*, **un'in-hab'it-a-ble**, *a.*, **un'in-hab'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un'in-hab'it-ed**,

u'ni-nod'al (ū′nĭ-nōd′ăl), *a.* [*uni-* + *nodal.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a single node.

u'ni-nom'i-nal (-nŏm′ĭ-năl), *a.* [*uni-* + *nominal.*] **1.** Consisting of, or pert. to, a single name or term; specif., noting a nomenclature in which objects have single names. **2.** Containing but one name, as a ballot.

un'in-tel'li-gence (ŭn′ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĕns), *n.* Absence or lack of intelligence; unwisdom; ignorance.

un-in'ter-est-ed (ŭn-ĭn′tĕr-ĕs-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not interested; not having any interest or property (in something); having nothing at stake; as, to be *uninterested* in any business. **2.** Not having the mind or feelings engaged; as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or play.

U'ni-o (ū′nĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *unio* unity, union, a single large pearl. See UNION.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A large genus of fresh-water mussels having a rather heavy, oblong shell pearly within, usually sculptured with coarse ridges, and covered with a greenish or blackish epidermis. It is very widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere, but its greatest development is in the central and southern United States. It formerly included many species now put in *Lampsilis, Obovaria, Plagiola, Pleurobema,* and other genera.
2. [*l. c.*] Any mussel of *Unio* or a related genus.

U-ni'o-la (ū-nĭ′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., fr. L., a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of handsome North American grasses having ample panicles of 2-edged spikelets, the lowermost glumes of which are empty. Several species are sand binders.

un'ion (ūn′yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *unio* oneness, union, a single large pearl, a kind of onion (in this sense perh. a different word), fr. *unus* one. See ONE; cf. ONION, UNIT.] **1.** Act of uniting or joining two or more things into one; state of being so united; junction; coalition; combination.
2. Specif.: Any of various political changes effecting the political union of the different parts of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; as: that of 1835-36, uniting Wales to England; that of 1706, uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1, 1707; or that of 1800, uniting the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on and after Jan. 1, 1801.
3. That which is united, or made one; something formed by a combination or coalition of parts or members; a confederation; a consolidated body; a league; as, the United States of America are often called "the *Union.*"
4. Specif.: **a** *Eng.* A union of local administration for rating, poor relief, etc., formed by uniting two or more parishes under the government of a body called the board of guardians. Their formation and government are now chiefly regulated by the Local Government Act of 1894. Called also *poor-law union.* Hence, also, a workhouse maintained by such a union. **b** = TRADE-UNION, 1. **c** A device emblematic of union, used on a national flag or ensign, sometimes, as in the military standard of Great Britain, covering the whole field; sometimes, as in the flag of the United States, and the British naval reserve and merchant flags, occupying the upper inner corner; also, by extension, the upper inner corner or canton of a flag, occupied by the union. The *union* of the United States ensign is a cluster of white stars, denoting the union of the States, and equal in number to that of the States, on a blue field. The *union* of the United States Revenue Marine ensign is the eagle of the national coat of arms and thirteen stars in blue on a white field. The *union* of the United States yacht ensign is a fouled anchor surrounded by thirteen stars in white on a blue field. See *Plate I.* The *union* of the British ensign is the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, in combination, denoting the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland, displayed on a blue field. See *Plate V.*
5. A large, fine pearl. *Obs. Shak.*
6. A textile fabric woven of two or more materials, as cotton, silk, wool, etc.
7. *Mach.* Any of various devices for connecting machine parts, or the like, as the elastic pipe connecting a tender with the locomotive feed pipe; esp., a coupling for pipes, or pipes and fittings, facilitating connection or disconnection.
8. *Brewing.* A trunnioned cask for fermentation.

Pipe Union, partly cut away to show construction.

Syn. — UNION, UNITY. UNION suggests either the act of bringing two or more things together, or the resulting state; UNITY denotes state of being one, or property of oneness; it may be predicated either of what is simple, or of a close and intimate union in a complex whole; as, a *union* of interests resulting in a *unity* of aim; "Such harmony alone could hold all heaven and earth in happier *union*" (*Milton*); "How good . . . it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!*" (*Ps.* cxxxiii. 1); "Many a bard . . . has linked our names together . . . and our knights . . . have pledged us in this *union*" (*Tennyson*); "It was but *unity* of place that made me dream I ranked with him" (*id.*). See COMBINATION, JOIN.

Union American Methodist Episcopal Church. See METHODIST, *n.*, *Table.* — **u. by the first,** *or* **second, intention.** *Surg.* See *to heal by the first, or second, intention,* under INTENTION, 6. — **u. down,** *Naut.*, with the flag reversed, thus turning its union downward, a signal of distress at sea. — **u. jet burner,** gas burner in which two jets unite to produce a single flat flame. — **Union Labor party,** *U. S. Politics,* a party formed in 1887, which in 1888 nominated national candidates. — **U. of Kal'mar** *or* **Cal'mar** (käl′mär), *Hist.*, a union of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway into a single monarchy in 1397 under the Danish queen Margaret, dissolved in 1523.

un'ion-ism (ūn′yŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The principle of union, or the sentiment of attachment to a union; specif. [*cap.*], attachment to the federal union of the United States.
2. The principles, or the system, of combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade.

un'ion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who advocates or promotes union.
2. Specif.: **a** A member or supporter of a trade-union. **b** [*usually cap.*] An adherent or supporter of the federal union of the United States, esp. at the time of the Civil War. **c** [*usually cap.*] In British politics, one who advocates maintaining the present union between Great Britain and Ireland, as opposed to an advocate of home rule.

un'ion-ist (ūn′yŭn-ĭst) } *a.* Of or pert. to union or unionists;
un'ion-is'tic (-ĭs′tĭk) } promoting or preserving union.

un'ion-ize (-iz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz′ĭng). [*union* + *-ize.*] To cause to become a member of, or subject to the rules of, a trade-union; to organize in a trade-union or trade-unions; as, to *unionize* employees or a shop.

union jack. *Nav.* A jack consisting of the union of the national ensign. See JACK, *n.*, 11.

u-nip'a-rous (ū-nĭp′ä-rŭs), *a.* [*uni-* + *-parous.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Producing but one egg or young at a time.
2. *Bot.* Producing but one axis at each branching; — said of certain cymose inflorescences.

u'ni-par'tite (ū′nĭ-pär′tīt), *a.* **1.** Not divided into parts.
2. *Math.* a Enumerating a single set of objects all of the same kind. **b** Having all its real points comprised in one series through finity or infinity; — said of curves.

u'ni-pe'ri-od'ic (-pē′rĭ-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* [*uni-* + *periodic.*] Having a single period; specif., *Elec.*, pertaining to or designating an alternating current having a frequency of one, or completing a cycle in one second.

u'ni-per'son-al (-pûr′sŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Existing as one, and only one, person; as, a *unipersonal* God.
2. *Gram.* Used in only one person, esp. only in the third person singular, as some verbs; impersonal.

u'ni-per'son-al-ist, *n.* *Theol.* One who believes that the Deity is unipersonal.

u'ni-per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Unipersonal character.

u'ni-pet'al-ous (-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having only one petal.

u'ni-pla'nar (-plā′när), *a.* [*uni-* + *planar.*] *Mech.* Lying or occurring in one plane; as, *uniplanar* motion.
uniplanar point (of a surface), *Math.*, a double point at which the proper cone of tangent lines degenerates into two coincident planes or one doubly laid plane.

u-nip'li-cate (ū-nĭp′lĭ-kāt), *a.* [*uni-* + *plicate.*] Having, or consisting of, but one fold.

u'ni-po'lar (ū′nĭ-pō′lär), *a.* [*uni-* + *polar.*] Having but one pole. Specif.: **a** *Physics.* Having, produced by, or acting by, one pole only. **b** *Anat.* Designating nerve cells supposed to have but one process.
unipolar armature. *Elec.*, an armature which does not reverse its polarity during a complete revolution. — **u. dynamo.** See HOMOPOLAR DYNAMO. — **u. induction,** *Elec.*, induction, as in a conducting circuit, by only one pole of a magnet. — **u. stimulation,** *Physiol.*, the stimulation sometimes produced when one electrode of an induction apparatus is applied to a nerve; — called also *unipolar induction action.*

u-nique' (ū-nēk′), *a.* [F. *unique;* cf. It. *unico;* from L. *unicus,* fr. *unus* one. See ONE.] **1.** Being without a like or equal; single in kind or excellence; sole.
2. *Math.* Single-valued; admitting only one value for any one set of argument values, as a function.
Syn. — See SINGLE.
— **u-nique'ly,** *adv.* — **u-nique'ness,** *n.*

u'ni-sep'tate (ū′nĭ-sĕp′tāt), *a.* [*uni-* + *septate.*] *Bot.* Having but one septum, or partition, as a silicle.

u'ni-sex'u-al (-sĕk′shŭ-ăl; 250), *a.* [*uni-* + *sexual.*] Of one sex; esp., *Zoöl.*, either male or female; not hermaphrodite; specif., *Bot.*, diclinous. — **u'ni-sex'u-al'i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **u'ni-sex'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

u'ni-son (ū′nĭ-sŭn; -zŭn; 277), *n.* [LL. *unisonus* having the same sound; L. *unus* one + *sonus* a sound: cf. F. *unisson,* It. *unisono.* See ONE; SOUND a noise.] **1.** Harmony; agreement; concord; union.
2. *Music.* **a** Identity in pitch; the interval of a perfect prime, represented by the vibration ratio 1 : 1. **b** State of being so tuned or sounded. Parts played or sung in octaves are also loosely said to be in *unison,* esp. when in octaves between male and female voices, or between high-toned and low-toned instruments of the same class. A piece or passage is said to be sung or played in *unison* when all the voices or instruments perform the same part, as distinguished from performing in *harmony.* **c** A unison string.
3. A single unvaried tone. *Rare.* *Pope.*

u'ni-son, *a.* [Cf. It. *unisono.*] **1.** Sounding alone. *Obs.*
2. *Music.* Sounded alike in pitch; unisonant; unisonous.
unison string. *Music,* in pianos, any one of two or three strings that are tuned to the same pitch and are struck by one hammer.

u-nis'o-nal (ū-nĭs′ō-năl; 277), *a.* Being in unison; unisonant. — **u-nis'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

u-nis'o-nance (-năns), *n.* [See UNISONANT.] Accordance of sounds; unison.

u-nis'o-nant (-nănt), *a.* [*uni-* + *sonant.* See UNISON.] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness; sounded alike in pitch.

u-nis'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [See UNISON.] Being in unison; unisonant; also, sounding alone.

u'nit (ū′nĭt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *unity.*] **1.** A single thing or person, or a group regarded as an individual member of a number of groups; as, the *units* of a military force; a system of government which makes the township the *unit.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Arith.* The least whole number; one. **b** *Math.* A single thing, as a magnitude or number, regarded as an undivided whole. **c** Any determinate amount or quantity (as of length, time, heat, value) adopted as a standard of measurement for other amounts or quantities of the same kind. See *List of Units,* below.
3. That which contains or produces a unit; as, an electric power station of three *units;* one *unit* was idle.
4. An English gold coin first issued by James I., which was current at 20 shillings; — so called in reference to the union of England and Scotland. A variety on which the monarch's head appears, crowned with laurel, was called a *laurel.* Also called *unite.*
unit of value, the value of something taken as a standard by comparison with which to reckon the value of other things. — **u. of work,** *Physics,* the amount of work done by a unit force acting through a unit distance, or the amount required to lift a unit weight through a unit distance against gravitation. See ERG, FOOT POUND, KILOGRAMMETER. In *Physics,* units are; **fundamental units,** or those of mass, length, and time; and **derived units,** such as those of area, velocity, acceleration, etc., which are determined by reference to the fundamental ones. In electricity and magnetism, there are certain **absolute units,** and **practical units** derived from such of the former as are unsuitable for practical use.

LIST OF UNITS.

PHYSICAL UNITS.

A **physical unit** is a value or magnitude conventionally adopted as a unit or standard in physical measurement.
An **absolute unit** is one which has an unchanging value at all times and places.
An **absolute system of units** is one based on certain absolute units (specifically, the centimeter, gram, and second) arbitrarily taken as fundamental, and from which other units are derived.
A system is *consistent* when the units in it have such values that the formulæ expressing physical laws are correct without proportionality factors; thus, force *equals* mass times acceleration. In physics the units generally taken as fundamental are the units of *length, mass,* and *time;* that is, L, M, and T. The **centimeter-gram-second system,** known as the **C. G. S. system,** is a consistent system based on the centimeter as the unit of length, the gram as the unit of mass, and the second as the unit of time, these three units being taken as fundamental. (See CENTIMETER; 2d GRAM; 4th SECOND.)
The dimensions of a quantity in any system are found by expressing the quantity algebraically in terms of the fundamental units of that system; thus velocity is a length divided by a time, and in a length-mass-time system has the dimensions $L\,T^{-1}$.
The dimensions of a quantity indicate how its unit will be changed by any change in the fundamental units: thus, if the unit of length is changed from the centimeter to the meter, the unit of velocity is increased one hundred fold; if the unit of time is changed from the second to the minute, the unit of velocity is decreased as 1 : 60. Since quantities of like kind have the same dimensions, an equation containing physical quantities will be correct only when each term has the same dimensions.

MECHANICAL UNITS.

The derived mechanical units of the C. G. S. system are as follows. The dimensions of the physical quantity are given in parentheses. — **unit acceleration,** $a = v \div T$, an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second ($L\,T^{-2}$). — **u. angle,** $\alpha = \text{arc} \div \text{radius}$, an angle which subtends an arc equal to its radius. This unit is called a *radian.* Since an angle is a number expressing a ratio, independent of fundamental units, it has no dimensions. See RADIAN. — **u. angular velocity,** $\omega = \alpha \div T$, an angular velocity of one radian per second (T^{-1}). — **u. force,** $F = M \times a$, a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gram, increases its velocity at the rate of one centimeter per second ($L\,M\,T^{-2}$); the C. G. S. unit of force is called a *dyne.* (In engineering mechanics *force* is commonly considered as a fundamental quantity and *mass* as a quantity which is derived according to the relation $M = F \div a$. **u. mass** is then defined as a mass which when acted on by unit force for one second has its velocity changed at the rate of one centimeter per second.) — **u. kinetic energy,** $W = \frac{1}{2}Mv^2$, the energy of a mass of one gram moving with a velocity of one centimeter per second ($L^2\,M\,T^{-2}$); the C. G. S. unit is called an *erg.* See ERG. — **u. moment of inertia,** $M \times L^2$, the moment of inertia of one gram at a distance of one centimeter from the point with reference to which the moment is computed (L^2M). — **u. momentum,** $M \times v$, the momentum of one gram moving with a velocity of one centimeter per second ($L\,M\,T^{-1}$). — **u. power,** $P = W \div T$, the power when work is done at the rate of one erg per second ($L^2\,M\,T^{-3}$). — **u. pressure,** $F \div S$, a pressure of one dyne per square centimeter ($L^{-1}\,M\,T^{-2}$). — **u. surface,** $S = L \times L$, the area of a square centimeter (L^2). — **u. torque** *or* **moment,** $F \times L$, a torque or moment produced by a force of one dyne acting on a lever arm or radius of one centimeter ($L^2\,M\,T^{-2}$). — **u. velocity,** $v = L \div T$, a velocity of one centimeter per second ($L\,T^{-1}$). — **u. volume,** $V = L \times L \times L$, the volume of a cubic centimeter (L^3). — **u. work,** $W = F \times L$, the work done by a force of one

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a., **un'in-her'it-a-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-hib'it-ed,** *a.*, **un'in-i'ti-at-ed** (ŭn′ĭ-nĭsh′ĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-in'-jured,** *a.*, **un'in-ju'ri-ous,** *a.*, **un'-in-oc'u-lat-ed,** *a.*, **un'in-quired'** (-ĭn-kwīrd′), *a.*, **un'in-quir'ing** (-kwīr′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'in-quis'i-tive, *a.* Not curious or inquisitive.

un'in-scrib'ed' (ŭn′ĭn-skrībd′), *a.* **un'in-sist'ent,** *a.*, **un'in-spired'** (ŭn′ĭn-spīrd′), *a.*, **un'-in-spir'ing** (-spīr′ĭng), *a.*, **un'-in-spir'it-ed** (-spĭr′ĭ-tĕd), *a.*, **un'in-stalled'** (-stôld′), *a.*, **un'-in'sti-gat'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'sti-tut'-ed,** *a.*, **un'in-struct'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-struc'ti-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-struc'tive,** *a.*, **un-in'su-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-sult'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-sur'a-ble** (ŭn′-ĭn-shōr′ä-b'l), *a.*, **un'in-sured',** *a.*, **un-in'te-grat'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'-tel-lec'tu-al,** *a.*, **un'in-tel'li-gent,** *a.*, **un'in-tel'li-gent-ly,** *adv.*, **un'in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.*, **un'in-tel'li-gi-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-tel'-li-gi-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'in-tel'li-gi-bly,** *adv.*, **un'in-tend'ed,** *a.*, **un'-in-ten'tion-al,** *a.*, **un'in-ten'-tion-al'i-ty,** *n.*, **un'in-ten'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*, **un'in-ter'ca-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-cept'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'-ter-change'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-dict'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-in'ter-essed' (ŭn-ĭn′tĕr-ĕst′), *a.* Uninterested. *Obs.*

un-in'ter-est-ing, *a.*, **un-in'ter-est-ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un-in'ter-est-ing-ness,** *n.*, **un-in'ter-fered'-with',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-in'ter-mis'sion, *n.* Want or failure of intermission. *Rare.*

un-in'ter-mis'sive, *a.*, **un-in'ter-mit'ted,** *a.*, **un-in ter-mit'ted-ly,** *adv.*, **un-in'ter-mit'tent,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-mit'ting,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-mit'ting-ly,** *adv.*, **u n-i n'te r-mixed',** *a.*, **un'in-ter'po-lat'ed** (ŭn′ĭn-tûr′pō-lāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-in'-ter'pret-a-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-ter'-pret-ed,** *a.*, **un'in-terred'** (ŭn′ĭn-tûrd′), *a.*, **un-in'ter-rupt'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-rupt'ed-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'in-t h r a l l e d', *a.* Not enthralled. *Obs.*

un-in'ti-mat'ed, *a.*, **un'in-tim'-i-dat'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-tombed'** (ŭn′-ĭn-tōōmd′), *a.*, **un'in-tox'i-cat'-ed,** *a.*, **un'in-tox'i-cat'ing,** *a.*, **u n'i n-t r e n c h e d'** (ŭn′ĭn-trĕnchť), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-in'tri-cat'ed (ŭn-ĭn′trĭ-kāt′ĕd), *a.* Not involved or intricate. *Obs. or R.*

un-in'tro-duced', *a.*, **un-in'tro-spec'tive,** *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-nu'cle-ar, *a.* Uninucleate; mononuclear.

u'ni-nu'cle-ate, **u'ni-nu'cle-at'-ed,** *a.* Having but one nucleus.

un-iz'un-dut'ed, *a.*, **un'in-ured'** (ŭn′ĭn-ūrd′), *a.*, **un'in-vad'ed** (-vād′ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-vent'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-vent'i-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'in-ven'tive,** *a.*, **un'in-ven'tive-ly,** *adv.*, **un'in-vert'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-vest'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-ves'ti-ga-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-ves'ti-gat'ed,** *a.*, **un'-in-ves'ti-ga-tive,** *a.*, **un'in-vid'-i-ous,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'in-vite', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To annul an invitation of. *Rare.*

—un'in-vit'ed (ŭn′ĭn-vīt′ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-vit'ed,** *p. a.*

un'in-vit'ed, *a.*, **un'in-vit'ing** (-ĭng), *a.*, **un-in-voked'** (-vōkt′), *a.*, **un'in-volved'** (-vŏlvd′), *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-oc'u-lar, *a.* See UNI-.

union bow. See 6th BOW, 2.

union cord. A strong white cord made of cotton and linen, and used for stay laces.

un'ioned (ūn′yŭnd), *a.* [*union* + *-ed.*] United. *Rare.*

union grass. Any grass of the genus *Uniola.*

u'ni-on'i-dæ (ū′nĭ-ŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *unio* mussel, fr. L. *unio* a single large pearl + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A very large family of fresh-water mussels having a nacreous, often roughly sculptured shell with a thick epidermis. Their larvæ pass through a glochidium stage. The family is represented in nearly all parts of the world, but chiefly in North America. — **u'ni-on'id** (-ŏn′ĭd), *n.* — **u'ni-on'i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See UN-, not.

un-i'on-ized (ŭn-ĭ′ŏn-īzd), *a.*

union joint. *Mech.* **a** A joint formed by means of a union. **b** A piece of pipe made in the form of the letter **T**.

un'ion-nut', *n.* An Australian rutaceous tree (*Bosistoa sapindiformis*) yielding a useful cabinet wood.

union shop. A shop run according to the requirements of a trade-union.

union station. A station used jointly by two or more railroad companies. *U. S. & Canada.*

union suit. An undergarment combining undershirt and drawers in one piece. *Cant.*

union valve. A valve with a union on one side. [egg.]

u'ni-o'val, *a.* Having but one

u'ni-o'vu-lar, **u'ni-o'vu-late,** *a.* *Bot.* Having or bearing but one ovule.

u-nip'a-ra (ū-nĭp′ä-rä), *n.* [NL. See UNIPAROUS.] A woman who has borne one child.

u'ni-ped (ū′nĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*uni-* + *-ped.*] Having only one foot.

u'ni-phase, *a.* [*uni-* + *phase*], **u'ni-phas'er** (-fāz′ĕr), *n.* *Elec.* = SINGLE-PHASE, SINGLE-PHASER.

u-niph'o-nous (ū-nĭf′ō-nŭs), *a.* [*uni-* + Gr. φωνή sound.] Having but one sound, as the drum.

u'ni-po-lar'i-ty (ū′nĭ-pō-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being unipolar.

u-nip'o-tent (ū-nĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* Having power in one way only. — **u-nip'o-tence** (-tĕns), *n.* [R.]

u-nique'. *n.* A unique thing.

uniqueme. *a.* [AS. *ungecwēme.*] Displeasing; inconvenient. *Obs.*

u-niq'ui-ty (ū-nĭk′wĭ-tĭ; ū-nē′-kwĭ-), *n.* Uniqueness. *R.*

u'ni-ra'di-al, *a.*, **u'ni-ra'di-ate,** *a.*, **u'ni-ra'mose,** **u'ni-ra'mous,** *a.* See UNI-.

u'ni-reme (ū′nĭ-rēm), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *venus* oar.] *Class. Antiq.* Having but one bank, or tier, of oars, as a galley; single-banked.

unirimed, *a.* [AS. *ungerīmed,* fr. *rīm* number.] Innumerable. *Obs.*

un-irk'et, *a.* [*un-* not + dial. p. p. of *irk.*] Unwearied. *Obs. Scot.*

un-ir'ri-gat'ed, *a.*, **un-ir'ri-ta-ble,** *a.*, **un-ir'ri-tat'ed,** *a.*, **un-ir'ri-tat'ing** *a.* See UN-, not.

unis. *Arbr.* Unison.

unisele. *a.* = UNISELI. *Obs.*

uniseli. *a.* [AS. *ungesēlig.*] Unhappy: unfortunate. *Obs.*

uniselthe. *n.* [AS. *ungesēælþ.*] Unhappiness. *Obs.*

u'ni-sep'al-ous, *a.* See UNI-.

u'ni-se'ri-al, *a.*, **u'ni-se'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*, **u'ni-se'ri-ate.** *a.*, **u'ni-se'-ri-ate-ly.** *adv.* See UNI-.

u'ni-ser'rate. *a.* *Bot.* Having only one row of serrations.

u'ni ser'ru-late. *a.* *Bot.* Having one row of small serrations.

unisibbe. *n.* [AS. *ungesibb* not related, strange, not at peace. See SIB, *a.* & *n.*] Enmity. *Obs.*

u'ni-sil'i-ate. *n.* See SILICATE.

un-i'so-lat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

unisome. *a.* [AS. *ungesōm.*] Disunited; unreconciled. *Obs.*

u'ni-spi'ral (ū′nĭ-spī′răl), *a.* [*uni-* + *spiral.*] *Bot.* Having a single coil, as the elaters in some liverworts.

un-is'sued (ŭn-ĭsh′ŭd), *a.* See [UN-, *not.*]

un'is-styl'ist (ū′nĭ-stīl′ĭst), *n.* A person having but one style. *R.*

u'ni-sul'cate, *a.* [*uni-* + *sulcate.*] Having a single groove.

unisunde. *n.* = UNSUNDE. *Obs.*

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dyne acting through a distance of one centimeter (L^2MT^{-2}); the C. G. S. unit of work is called an *erg*.

MAGNETIC AND ELECTRICAL UNITS.

There are primarily two systems founded on the C. G. S. units of length, mass, and time. They are: (1) **electromagnetic system**, based on the force exerted between two magnetic poles; (2) **electrostatic system**, based upon the force exerted between two quantities of electricity. In addition there is the **practical system**, the units of which are multiples or submultiples of the units in the electromagnetic and electrostatic systems. The principal units of these systems are given below; dimensions and defining equations are given in *Table I.* and *Table II.*

unit flux density, a unit flux per unit area; one line of force or one *maxwell* per square centimeter: the C. G. S. unit is called a *gauss*. See GAUSS. — **u. intensity of magnetic field (magnetic force** *or* **magnetizing force)**, an intensity which acts on unit pole with the force of one dyne; a magnetizing force produced by unit magnetomotive force (one *gilbert*) per centimeter; the C. G. S. unit is called a *gauss*. — **u. intensity of magnetization**, the intensity of magnetization of a magnet with unit magnetic moment per unit volume (see note below under *susceptibility*). — **u. magnetic flux**, the flux produced by unit magnetomotive force through unit reluctance; one line of force; the C. G. S. unit is called a *maxwell*. See MAXWELL. — **u. magnetic moment**, the magnet moment of two unlike unit poles at a distance apart of one centimeter. — **u. magnetic pole**, a pole which in a nonmagnetic medium will repel with a force of one dyne another equal and like pole at a distance of one centimeter. — **u. magnetomotive force** (*or* **magnetic potential**), a magnetomotive force which will produce unit flux (one maxwell) through unit reluctance (one oersted); the magnetomotive force of $1 \div 4\pi$ C. G. S. units of current in one turn (0.7958 ampere turn); the C. G. S. unit is commonly called a *gilbert*, a name not yet authorized by any international electrical congress. See GILBERT. — **u. permeability**, the permeability of a nonmagnetic material (as air) in which a unit flux density is produced by unit magnetizing force. — **u. reluctance**, the reluctance of a cubic centimeter of a material with unit permeability; a reluctance in which unit magnetomotive force produces unit magnetic flux; the C. G. S. unit is commonly called an *oersted*, a name not yet authorized by any international electrical congress. See OERSTED. — **u. reluctivity**, the reluctivity of a material with unit permeability. — **u. susceptibility**, the susceptibility of a substance which has unit intensity of magnetization. (The usage, common in early writing, of stating magnetic properties in terms of susceptibility and intensity of magnetization, has been largely abandoned. With the development of electrical engineering, it has become more usual to express such properties in terms of permeability and flux density.)

ELECTROMAGNETIC UNITS.

unit capacity, a capacity which is charged to unit potential by unit quantity. — **u. current**, a current which in passing through a conductor one centimeter in length bent in the arc of a circle one centimeter in radius creates at the center a unit magnetic field. — **u. electromotive force**, the electromotive force generated in a conductor cutting unit magnetic flux per second. This is also the unit of difference of potential. — **u. energy**, the energy expended in a circuit in which an unvarying unit electromotive force causes an unvarying unit current to flow for one second; the C. G. S. unit is called an *erg*. — **u. inductance**, an inductance such that unit electromotive force is induced by a current varying at the rate of one unit per second. — **u. power**, the power corresponding to an expenditure of unit energy per second. — **u quantity**, the quantity conveyed by unit current in one second. — **u. resistance**, a resistance through which unit electromotive force will cause unit current to flow.

ELECTROSTATIC UNITS.

unit capacity, a capacity charged to unit potential by unit quantity; a sphere one centimeter in radius has unit capacity. — **u. current**, a current conveying unit quantity in unit time (1 second) — **u. difference of potential**, a difference requiring expenditure of an erg of work to move a unit quantity from one point to another. This is also the unit of electromotive force. — **u. intensity of field**, the intensity of a field in which unit quantity is acted on by unit force. — **u. quantity**, a quantity which in a medium of unit specific inductive capacity (air) repels with a force of one dyne another equal and like quantity at a distance of one centimeter. — **u. resistance**, a resistance between the ends of which there will be unit difference of potential when unit current flows — **u. specific inductive capacity**, the inductive capacity of air.

☞ It has been proposed to name certain electromagnetic and electrostatic units by prefixing *ab* and *abstat*, respectively, before the name of the corresponding practical unit; thus *abvolt* is the C. G. S. electromagnetic, and *abstatvolt* the C. G. S. electrostatic, unit of electromotive force

PRACTICAL UNITS.

The units of the **practical system** are multiples of the C. G. S. units, established for convenience in practical use by the International Electrical Congress of 1881 (and later), and so related as to form a *consistent system* (see above); the *ohm* and the *ampere* were the practical units first established, the volt and other practical units being defined in terms of these two; and for definiteness the system might be designated the **ohm-ampere system**. Electrical formulæ are correct when units of any *one* system are used consistently throughout: thus, Ohm's law (current = electromotive force ÷ resistance), which is true in C. G. S. electromagnetic or electrostatic units, is also true in practical units, — the values of current, electromotive force, and resistance being expressed in amperes, volts, and ohms, — but it would not be true if, for example, the value of resistance were given in *megohms*. (*Practical unit* is often, less properly, used for *any* unit practically used, whether a unit of the practical system or not. By this usage, a *megohm* would be *called* a practical unit.)

The fundamental units on which the practical system is based are: the *earth's quadrant* (10^9 centimeters) as unit of length, 10^{-11} *grams* as unit of mass, and the *second* as unit of time.

The *only* units of the practical system which have names and are used are given below; for other quantities the units of the C. G. S. system are more convenient.

1 ampere = 10^{-1} C. G. S. electromagnetic units of current.
= $10^{-1} \times (3 \times 10^{10}) = 3 \times 10^9$ C. G. S. electrostatic units
1 coulomb = 10^{-1} C. G. S. electromagnetic units of quantity.
= $10^{-1} \times (3 \times 10^{10}) = 3 \times 10^9$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.
1 farad = 10^{-9} C. G. S. electromagnetic units of capacity.
= $10^{-9} \times (9 \times 10^{20}) = 9 \times 10^{11}$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.
1 henry = 10^9 C. G. S electromagnetic units of inductance.
= $10^9 \div (9 \times 10^{20}) = \frac{1}{9} \times 10^{-11}$ C. G. S. electrostatic units
1 joule = 10^7 C. G. S. electromagnetic units of energy.
= 10^7 C. G. S. electrostatic units.
1 ohm = 10^9 C. G. S. electromagnetic units of resistance.
= $10^9 \div (9 \times 10^{20}) = \frac{1}{9} \times 10^{-11}$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.
1 volt = 10^8 C. G. S. electromagnetic units of potential.
= $10^8 \div (3 \times 10^{10}) = \frac{1}{300}$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.
1 watt = 10^7 C. G. S. electromagnetic units of power.
= 10^7 C. G. S. electrostatic units.

magnetic units of the practical system are not used. The International Electrical Congress of 1900 gave the name *maxwell* to the C. G. S. (electromagnetic) unit of magnetic flux and the name *gauss* to the C. G. S. unit of flux density. The C. G. S. unit of reluctance is commonly called *oersted*; the C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force, *gilbert*, — recommendations of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers which have not yet been adopted by an International Electrical Congress. See above. See GAUSS, GILBERT, OERSTED, MAXWELL.

MISCELLANEOUS UNITS.

units of light and illumination. See CANDLE POWER, BOUGIE DECIMALE, HEFNER, LUMEN, LUX, FOOT CANDLE

units of heat, *or* **thermal units**. See CALORIE & BRITISH THERMAL UNIT.

Board of Trade unit (B. O. T. unit, B. T. U. or simply a *unit*), a name used in England for one kilowatt hour.

rational units are a system of magnetic and electrical units, first suggested by O. Heaviside, in which unit magnetic pole is defined as a pole from which emanates unit magnetic flux.

MAGNETIC UNITS.* — TABLE I.

NAME OF QUANTITY.	SYMBOL AND EQUATION.	DIMENSIONS. Electromagnetic.	DIMENSIONS. Electrostatic.
Pole strength[a]	$m = \sqrt{FL^2\mu}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Magnetic moment[a]	$\mathfrak{M} = mL$	$L^{5/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Intensity of magnetization[a]	$\mathfrak{J} = \frac{\mathfrak{M}}{V}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Field intensity *or* magnetizing force[b]	$\mathcal{H} = \frac{F}{m}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$
Susceptibility[c]	$\kappa = \frac{\mathfrak{J}}{\mathcal{H}}$	μ	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}$
Permeability[c]	$\mu \begin{cases} = \frac{m^2}{FL^2} = \frac{\mathcal{B}}{\mathcal{H}} \\ = 1 + 4\pi\kappa \end{cases}$	μ	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}$
Reluctivity[d]	$\nu = \frac{1}{\mu}$	μ^{-1}	$L^2T^{-2}k$
Reluctance[d]	$\mathcal{R} = \frac{L}{S\mu}$	$L^{-1}\mu^{-1}$	$LT^{-2}k$
Magnetic flux[a]	$\phi = \mu\mathcal{H}S$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Flux density[a]	$\mathcal{B} = \frac{\phi}{S} = \mu\mathcal{H}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Magnetomotive force[b]	$\mathcal{F} \begin{cases} = \phi\mathcal{R} \\ = 4\pi N\dagger I \\ = \mathcal{H}L \end{cases}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$

* For magnetic quantities, the C. G. S. *electromagnetic* units are universal; the use of electrostatic units is rare (see note ** following *Table II.*). There are no magnetic units in the practical system.
† N = number of turns.

ELECTRIC UNITS.** — TABLE II.

NAME OF QUANTITY.	SYMBOL AND EQUATION.	DIMENSIONS. Electromagnetic.	DIMENSIONS. Electrostatic.
Electromotive force[a]	$E = \frac{\Phi}{T}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{-1/2}$
Current[b]	$I = \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{E}{R}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$
Resistance[c]	$R = \frac{E}{I}$	$LT^{-1}\mu$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1}$
Quantity[b]	$Q \begin{cases} = \sqrt{FL^2k} \\ = IT \end{cases}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$
Capacity[d]	$C = \frac{Q}{E}$	$L^{-1}T^2\mu^{-1}$	Lk
Inductance[c]	$L = E\frac{T}{I} = \frac{\Phi}{I}$	$L\mu$	$L^{-1}T^2k^{-1}$
Capacity reactance[c]	$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$	$LT^{-1}\mu$	$L^{-1}T^2k^{-1}$
Inductive reactance[c]	$X_l = -2\pi f\ddagger L$	$LT^{-1}\mu$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1}$
Electric work *or* energy[e]	$W = EIT$	L^2MT^{-2}	L^2MT^{-2}
Electric power[e]	$P = EI$	L^2MT^{-3}	L^2MT^{-3}
Intensity of electric field (electric force)[a]	$e = \frac{F}{Q} = \frac{E}{L}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{-1/2}$
Surface density[b]	$\sigma = \frac{Q}{S}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$
Current density[b]	$\frac{I}{S}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$
Conductance	$G = \frac{1}{R}$	$L^{-1}T\mu^{-1}$	$LT^{-1}k$
Resistivity (specific resistance)[c]	$\rho = \frac{S}{L}R$	$L^2T^{-1}\mu$	Tk^{-1}
Conductivity (specific conductance)[d]	$\gamma = \frac{1}{\rho}$	$L^{-2}T^{-1}\mu$	$T^{-1}k$
Specific inductive capacity[d]	$k = \frac{Q^2}{FL^2}$	$L^{-2}T^2\mu^{-1}$	k
Displacement[b]	$D = \frac{k}{4\pi}e$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$

** The dimensions of μ and of k alone are not known, but the product μk is known to have the dimensions of the reciprocal of the square of a velocity, $L^{-2}T^2$. Commonly μ and k are *suppressed* from the dimensional formulæ, it being assumed in the *electromagnetic* system that μ is a number without dimensions and that k has accordingly the dimensions $L^{-2}T^2$, and in the *electrostatic* system that k is a number without dimensions and that μ has the dimensions $L^{-2}T^2$. The velocity appearing in the ratio between the electrostatic and electromagnetic units has been found to be approximately 3×10^{10}, the velocity of light.

[a] The C.G.S electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit multiplied by 3×10^{10}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L^{-1}T\mu^{-1/2}k^{-1/2}$.

[b] The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S electromagnetic unit divided by 3×10^{10}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $LT^{-1}\mu^{1/2}k^{1/2}$.

[c] The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit multiplied by 9×10^{20}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L^{-2}T^2\mu^{-1}k^{-1}$

[d] The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit divided by 9×10^{20}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L^2T^{-2}\mu k$.

[e] The C.G.S. electrostatic unit equals the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit. Electrostatic and electromagnetic dimensions are alike.

‡ f = frequency.

u-nit'a-ble (ū-nīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Also **u-nite'a-ble**. Capable of union, by growth or otherwise.

u'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [Cf. F. *unitaire*. See UNITARY, UNITY.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Theol. & Eccl.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person; a unipersonalist; also, one of a denomination of Christians holding this belief. The churches of the Unitarian denomination are congregational in polity, except in Hungary, where they are organized under a bishop. They have never issued any authoritative confession of faith, one of their most distinctive principles being the right of private judgment in theological matters. They formerly differed widely among themselves, the conservatives holding a belief in supernaturalism and in various doctrines modified from those of the orthodox Trinitarian bodies; the radical school rejected supernaturalism. Now there is virtual unity on the broad basis of the doctrines of "the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the leadership of Jesus, salvation by character, and the progress of mankind onward and upward forever." Unitarian views are held by the Hicksite Friends, by many Universalists, and some others. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* **2.** One who rejects the principle of dualism; a monist. **3.** A monotheist. *Rare.* *Fleming.* **4.** An advocate of unity or a unitary system; specif., one who advocates centralization in government. *Rare in U. S.*

u'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* **1.** Unitary. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines. **3.** *Polit. Sci.* Designating, or pertaining to, a form of government in which the general governmental powers are vested in one sovereign body; — opposed to *federal*.

In a *unitarian* or consolidated constitution, like that of Great Britain, organic changes may be effected with greater facility and safety than in a federal constitution such as that of the United States. *Quick & Garran.*

u'ni-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *unitairianisme.*] **1.** [*cap.*] The doctrines of Unitarians. **2.** Any unitarian or unitary system, as of government.

u'ni-ta-rism (ū'nĭ-tȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* State of being unitary; a unitary theory or system.

u'ni-ta-ry (ū'nĭ-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *unitaire*. See UNITY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a unit or units; relating to, or characterized by, unity; as, the *unitary* method in arithmetic; a *unitary* or monistic tendency. **2.** Of the nature of a unit; not divided; as, a *unitary* government.

unitary theory, *Chem.*, the modern theory which regards molecules as units whose parts are bound together in definite structure, with mutual and reciprocal influence on each other. Cf. BINARY THEORY, DUALISTIC SYSTEM OF THEORY.

u-nite' (ū-nīt'), *v. t.*; U-NIT'ED (-nīt'ĕd); U-NIT'ING (-nīt'ĭng). [L. *unitus*, p. p. of *unire* to unite, fr. *unus* one. See ONE.] **1.** To put together so as to make one; to join, as two or more constituents, to form a single whole; to combine; connect; to cause to adhere; as, to *unite* bricks by mortar; to *unite* bars by welding; to *unite* two armies. **2.** Hence, to join by a legal or moral bond, as families by intermarriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions; to join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like.

Syn. — Combine, consolidate, amalgamate. See JOIN.

u-nite', *v. i.* **1.** To become one; to be cemented or consolidated or incorporated together; to combine, as by adhesion or mixture; to coalesce; to grow together. **2.** To join in an act; to act in concert; as, all parties *united* in signing the petition.

u-nit'ed (ū-nīt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Combined; joined; made one. **2.** In agreement; harmonious; as, a *united* family. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various bodies of Oriental Christians acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope and in communion with the Church of Rome. Such bodies retain many local customs and rites.

United Armenians, *R. C. Ch.*, Armenian Christians who are in union with the Church of Rome. There have been such since the 14th century. They are found in various countries, and are under a patriarch whose residence is in Constantinople. — **U. Baptists.** *Eccl.* See BAPTIST, *n.*, 2. — **U. Brethren.** *Eccl.* See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2. — **U. Brethren in Christ**, *Eccl.*, an evangelical denomination resembling the Methodists in doctrine and polity, founded by Philip William Otterbein and Martin Boehm in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1800. It is now divided into the United Brethren in Christ, and the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution), differing as to the constitutionality of the act of the General Conference of 1885 creating a commission to revise the confession of faith and the constitution.

The *United Brethren in Christ* are sometimes confounded with the Unitas Fratrum or Moravian Brethren. *H. K. Carroll.*

— **U. Free Church of Scotland.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **U. Greeks**, *Eccl.*, those Greek and other Eastern Christians who, in consequence of their acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Pope, are united to the Roman Catholic Church, but are allowed to use their own liturgies and to retain some of their ancient usages, such as the marriage of the lower clergy, Communion in both kinds, etc.; the Uniats. They include the Melchites, the Ruthenian Catholics, the Maronites, the Roumanian Catholics, etc., and are usually called Catholics of the Greek or Oriental Rite. — **U. Irishmen, Society of**, a society formed in Ireland in 1791 by Theobald Wolfe Tone, aiming to unite Protestants and Roman Catholics for the purpose of securing a repeal of the penal laws, an extension of the suffrage, etc. It failed of its object and was proclaimed. About 1795 it was reorganized as a secret society with the avowed aim of separating Ireland from the British empire, and was influential in bringing about the rebellion of 1798. — **U. Kingdom, the.** Great Britain and Ireland; — so named since January 1, 1801, when the Legislative Union went into operation. — **U. Methodist Free Churches.** See METHODIST, *n.*, 5. — **U. Norwegian Lutheran Church.** See LUTHERAN, *n.* — **U. Original Secession Church.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **U. Presbyterian Church.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **U. Provinces**, the seven provinces, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overÿssel, and Gelderland, which formed a union under the treaty of Utrecht in 1579, that led to the Netherland republic. — **U. Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing.** See SHAKER, 4. — **U. Synod in the South.** See LUTHERAN, *n.* — **U. Zion's Children.** See RIVER BRETHREN.

United States Christian Commission. An organization in the North, during the American Civil War, which supplied material comforts, reading matter, etc., to the Union soldiers, and performed services of a religious character in the field and in hospitals.

United States magazine rifle (model of 1903). *Mil.* A .30-inch caliber combined rifle and carbine adopted for all branches of the service by the United States government; — officially so designated. It is a magazine rifle of the general Mauser type, the magazine holding five cartridges and being loaded from a clip, but it has various modifications making it distinctive.

unit. † UNITE, *a.*
Unit. *Abbr.* Unitarian; Unitarianism.
u'nit-al (ū'nĭt-ăl), *a.* Unitary. *R.*
U'ni-ta'ri-an-ize. *v. t. & i.* To convert to Unitarian views.
‖ **U'ni-tas Fra'trum** (ū'nĭ-tăs frā'trŭm). [L.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., Unity of Brethren; — the official Latin title of the Moravian Church. See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2.
u'ni-ta'tion (ū'nĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*unit* + *-ation*.] Uniting. *Obs.*
unite. † UNIT, UNITY.
unite. Var. of UNIT, *n.*, 4.
u-nite', *a.* [L. *unitus*, p. p. See UNITE, *v. t.*] United; joint.
u-nite'a-ble. Var. of UNITABLE.
u-nit'ed-ly (ū-nīt'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of UNITED. See LY.
United States note. One of the legal-tender obligations of the United States commonly called greenbacks. *Official Name.*
unitee. † UNITY.
u-nit'er (ū-nīt'ẽr), *n.* One that unites.
un-it'er-a-ble (ŭn-ĭt'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not iterable.
u-ni'tion (ū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *unitio*, fr. L. *unire*. See UNITE, *v. t.*] Uniting; junction. *Obs.*

tinctively an American arm, including a cut-off and an extra strong bolt mechanism to provide for the increased velocity of 2,700 feet per second. The total weight is 9.69 pounds, including the bayonet. The length of barrel is 24 inches, and the knife bayonet with sharpened edge is 16 inches in length. It is provided with a wind-gauge sight graduated to 2,850 yards.

u'ni-tive (ū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *unitivus:* cf. F. *unitif.*] Having the power of uniting; causing, or tending to produce, union. — **u'ni-tive-ly**, *adv.*

unit rule. *U. S. Politics.* The rule, adopted by some delegations, that the entire vote of the delegation shall be cast as a unit for the person or side preferred by a majority vote.

u'ni-ty (ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *unitee*, F. *unité*, L. *unitas*, fr. *unus* one. See ONE; cf. UNIT.] **1.** State of being one; oneness; individuality.

Whatever we can consider as one thing suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity.* *Locke.*

2. *Concord*; harmony; conjunction; agreement; uniformity; as, a *unity* of sentiment, proofs, doctrine.

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!* *Ps.* CXXXIII. 1.

3. *Math.* **a** Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation; thus, in a table of natural sines, the radius of the circle is regarded as *unity.* **b** That multiplier in any system multiplication by which leaves the multiplicand unchanged. It is not the same as *unit*, which enters into addition. In any system there may be many units, as 1 and *i* in complex numbers, yet only one if any unity. But the unit 1, when it is not applied to any particular thing, is generally called *unity.*

4. A totality of related parts; a complex or systematic whole.

5. Selfsameness; identity. **Æsthetic unity** is the single and harmonious effect of a direct presentation, as an image or sense impression. **Formal unity** is the unity which pertains to an individual in abstraction from the **material unity** which is what constitutes the individual substance; as, for example, the particular Gothic architecture of Notre Dame is its *formal unity*, the particular space it occupies and the material of which it is made constitute its *material unity.* **Functional unity** is the unity of that which operates to a single end or system of ends; it is teleological unity. **Logical unity** is the unity of mutually relevant propositions in reasoning. **Metaphysical unity** is that of a self-identical subject, the unity of an absolute individual. It is opposed to **numerical unity**, which is external rather than inherent, and, constituting a distinction of like from like, is relative and not absolute. **Moral unity** is the functional unity of a moral subject; it is unity of intention and conduct. **Negative unity**, in *Hegelianism*, is an including unity which annuls and absorbs the individuality or separate subsistence of the parts within it, as the ocean swallows up its waves; — applied to the deity of pantheism, or the ultimate force of Spencerianism. **Organic unity** is the unity of an organism (which see).

6. In literary and art criticism, a combination or ordering of parts such as to constitute a whole, or promote an undivided total effect; the reference of the elements of a composition to a single main idea or point of view; also, conformity to this principle, or the singleness of effect or symmetry and consistency of style and character secured by it. The *unities* of place, time, and action were principles governing the structure of drama derived by writers of the French classical school from Aristotle's "Poetics." As rigidly formulated they required that the action of a play should be represented as occurring in one place, within one day, and with nothing irrelevant to the plot.

7. *Law.* Any of the peculiar characteristics of any estate held by several in joint tenancy. They are fourfold: unity of *interest*, unity of *title*, unity of *time*, and unity of *possession;* in other words, joint tenants have one and the same interest, accruing by one and the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held by one and the same undivided possession. **Unity of possession** is also a joint possession of two rights in the same thing by several titles, as when a man, having a lease of land, afterward buys the fee simple, or, having an easement in the land of another, buys the servient estate.

Syn. — Oneness, junction; concord, harmony. See UNION. **at unity**, at one; in harmony. — **u. in variety**, *Æsthetics*, the principle that æsthetic values involve a variety of elements sufficient to avoid lack of interest, and a unity of the object such that its effect may be single and impressive; that character which avoids monotony on the one hand, and chaos on the other. — **U. of Brethren.** See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2. — **u. of consciousness**, the self-identity joining together the successive experiences which form the life history of a mind. — **u. of God**, the doctrine that the distinctions, as of person or attribute, in the divine nature do not preclude its substantial unity.

u'ni-va'lent (ū'nĭ-vā'lĕnt; ū-nĭv'ā-lĕnt), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of one; monovalent. See VALENCE. — **u'ni-va'lence** (-lĕns), **u'ni-va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

u'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv), *n.* [*uni-* + *valve.*] *Zoöl.* A mollusk shell consisting of one piece; also, any mollusk with a univalve shell; specif., any gastropod. Cf. BIVALVE, *n.*

u'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv) } *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having one valve
u'ni-valved (-vălvd) } only; as, a *univalve* shell.

u'ni-va'ri-ant (ū'nĭ-vā'rĭ-ănt; 115), *a.* [*uni-* + *variant.*] *Phys. Chem.* Having one degree of freedom or variability.

u'ni-ver'sal (-vûr'săl), *a.* [L. *universalis:* cf. F. *universel*, OF. also *universal.* See UNIVERSE.] **1.** Of or pert. to the universe; pert. to the whole or to all, either collectively or distributively; unlimited; general; all-reaching; all-pervading; as, *universal* ruin, suffrage, benevolence, indignation. "Anointed *universal* King." *Milton.*

The *universal* cause
Acts not by partial, but by general laws. *Pope.*

2. Constituting, or considered as, a whole; total; entire; whole; as, the *universal* world. *Shak.*

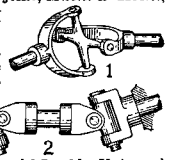
3. *Logic.* Forming the whole of a genus; relatively unlimited in extension; affirmed or denied of the whole of a class; as, a *universal* proposition; — opposed to *particular;* e. g., (*universal* affirmative) All men are animals; (*universal* negative) No men are omniscient.

4. *Mech. & Elec.* Adapted or adaptable to all or to various uses, shapes, sizes, etc.; as, a *universal* bevel, bevel protractor, bridge (for electrical measurements), drafting machine (replacing the T square and various instruments on the drawing board), driving shaft, gear cutter, grinder, milling machine, ratchet, (tilting) table (for machine tools), turner, switch, vise, etc.

5. *Roman & Civil Law.* Of or pert. to, or being, a universitas juris, or the totality of a person's rights and liabilities; as, a *universal* partnership. Cf. UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION.

Syn. — All, whole, total. See GENERAL.

universal affirmative. *Logic.* See def. 3, above, and MODE, 3 **b**, first figure. — **u. algebra.** *Math.* **a** The study of symbols and their combinations in accordance with laws derived by pure logic from a set of fundamental assumptions, entirely apart from any special interpretation of the symbols or the results of their combinations. **b** The theory of the multiplication of bilinear forms or matrices. — **u. arithmetic**, algebra. *Sir I. Newton.* — **U. Bishop**, a title first assumed in the Roman Church by Pope Boniface III. (Feb. 15–Nov. 12, 606). — **u. cause**, a cause which with one and the same efficiency concurs with others in producing different effects as God produces all sorts of results in one and the same manner. *Dict. of Philos.* — **u. chuck.** See 5th CHUCK, 4. — **u. church**, the whole body of Christian believers in the world; the catholic church (see CATHOLIC, *a.*, 3). — **u. compass.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **u. conversion**, *Logic*, conversion of a proposition into a universal proposition. — **u. coupling.** = UNIVERSAL JOINT. — **u. dial**, a sundial with an adjustable gnomon, by which the hour may be found in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole. — **U. Doctor.** [L. *Doctor Universalis.*] **a** Albertus Magnus (1193 ?–1280). **b** Thomas Aquinas (1225 ?–74 ?). **c** Alain de Lille (1114–1203 ?). — **u. geometry**, *Math.*, geometry in its most general aspects, as the doctrine of *n*-dimensional spaces or continua. — **u. glut.** See 5th GLUT, 2, *Cil.* — **u. grammar.** See GRAMMAR, 1. — **u. instrument**, *Astron.*, a species of altazimuth. The object end of the telescope is sometimes placed at right angles to the eye end, with a mirror, or totally reflecting prism, at the angle between the two, and the eye end constitutes a portion of the horizontal axis. — **u. joint**, *Mach. & Mech.*, any of various joints or couplings permitting swiveling or turning at any angle within defined limits, as in the ball-and-socket joint (see under 1st BALL). For power transmission the single or double form of **Hooke's joint** is widely used, the former transforming a uniform into a variable motion, and the latter transmitting the motion unchanged. The single variety consists, in its simplest form, of a cross pivoted at its ends to the forked ends of the two shafts, the axes of which must, in every case, intersect. — **u. language**, any of various artificial languages designed for universal use, as by merchants, travelers, etc. They are characterized in common by phonetic spelling and simplicity of grammar and derivation. The most important are: **Esperanto** (which see); **Kosmos**, devised by Eugene A. Lauda, published at Berlin, 1894; **La Lingvo internacia** = ESPERANTO; **Lingua international** = MONDOLINGUE; **Mondolingue**, by J. Scott, Vienna, 1890; **Myrana**, by J. Stempfl Kempten, Germany, 1889; **Novilatiin**, by E. Beerman, Leipzig, 1895; **Spelin**, by G. Bauer, Agram, Hungary, 1888; **Universala**, by Eugene Heintzeler, Stuttgart, Germany, 1893; and **Volapük** (which see). — **u. lay** = LANG-LAY. — **u. legacy**, *Civil Law*, a legacy by which the testator gives to one or more persons (**u. legatees**) all his estate. — **u. mill**, a rolling mill in which the metal is acted upon by two sets of rollers, commonly horizontal and vertical, at each pass; — used in rolling girder and channel-bar sections, etc. — **u. negative.** *Logic.* See def. 3, above, & MODE, 3 **b**, first figure. — **u. partnership**, *Roman & Civil Law*, a partnership which includes all the property, present and future, of the partners and all burdens or losses which without fraud are incurred by either partner, whether by negligence or otherwise. Such a partnership includes profits, inheritances, legacies, gifts, etc., and it is liable for alimony, keeping up public offices, dowries of children, etc. It is exemplified by the community of property between husband and wife in Roman Dutch law and the Civil law. — **U. Postal Union.** See POSTAL UNION. — **u. postulate**, the criterion of truth proposed by Herbert Spencer, namely, that that must be true the negative of which is inconceivable. — **u. proposition.** *Logic.* See def. 3, above. — **u. right.** See RIGHT, *n.*, 2, 2d *Cil.* — **u. solvent.** *Alchemy.* = ALKAHEST. — **u. succession**, *Roman & Civil Law*, succession to the totality of a man's estate, including both his rights and liabilities, according to the principle that *heres est eadem persona cum defuncto*, "the heir is the same person as the deceased." The most important of the six modes of universal succession mentioned by Justinian are: *hereditas* (see HERES) and *bonorum possessio* (which see). Hence: **u. successor.** — **u. suffrage**, *Polit. Science*, suffrage of all; usually, specif., manhood suffrage. — **u. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a universal proposition. — **u. theorem**, *Math.*, a theorem that extends to any quantity without restriction. — **u. umbel**, *Bot.*, a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel; — opposed to *partial umbel.* It is often subtended by a **universal involucre.** — **u. whole.** See WHOLE.



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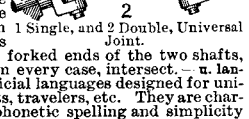

2

1 Single, and 2 Double, Universal Joint.

u'ni-ver'sal (ū'nĭ-vûr'săl), *n.* **1.** The whole; the general system of the universe; the universe. *Obs.*

2. *Logic.* **a** A universal proposition. See UNIVERSAL, *a.*, 3.

In all induction the *universal* is the conclusion, in none a major premise, and in none the ground of either the being or the knowing of the particulars. *Thos. Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

b One of the five predicables, namely, genus, species, difference, property, accident, named collectively *the universals.* **c** A general concept or that in reality to which it corresponds; an abstraction or an abstract and general term, whether conceived as a mere word or name (the nominalist view), as a truth, or predicate which may be truly thought or affirmed of reality (the conceptualist view), or as an actual character of reality (the realist view). The medieval controversy on the nature of *universals* derived its chief impetus from the importance of the problem in discussions of the nature of the Trinity. Extreme nominalists (as Roscelin), holding that only particular things can exist in nature, inferred the particularity and denied the unity of the persons of the Godhead; realists, recognizing universals as realities, maintained the essential unity of the divine nature. As a logical problem nominalistically treated, the controversy centered about the question of the reality of similarities or identities, classes being regarded as the only universals. The *universal* is that element of things which remains when all differences are abstracted — universals as classes being therefore mere factitious unities. Is it, then, an independent reality common to all the individuals of a given class? The nominalistic solution of this problem in Scholasticism was that there is no physical unity corresponding to the universal, although there are physical similarities, but that the *universal* has a conceptual reality, though by itself this cannot furnish a sufficient account of actuality, or concrete being. That Plato's Ideas and Aristotle's Entelechies, regarded as self-activities, suggested originally the standpoint of realism is assumed in Hegel's philosophy, who regards the universal as the self-determined in the phase of determiner, while the particular is the self-determined in the phase of result from the action of the universal upon itself, forming an antithesis or contrast of activity and its result. Cf. REALISM, 1 **a**. *W. T. Harris.*

3. *Metaph.* Any metaphysical being which preserves or evinces an identity of nature through a series of changes or as embodying different relations, as the ego or self.

Self-consciousness, wherein the *universal*, or self, is the organic total of the facts of consciousness. *Josiah Royce.*

u'ni-ver'sal-ism (ū'nĭ-vûr'săl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *universalisme.*] **1.** [*cap.*] *Theol.* The doctrine or belief that all men will eventually be saved, or restored to holiness and happiness.

2. The quality or state of being universal; universality.

u'ni-ver'sal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *universaliste.*] **1.** One who affects to understand all the particulars in statements or propositions. *Obs. & R.* *Bentley.*

2. [*cap.*] *Theol.* One who believes in Universalism; specif., one of a denomination of Christians holding this doctrine as their distinctive article of belief. The denomination is chiefly confined to America, its polity is a modified Presbyterianism, at the head of which is a general convention, and its conditions of fellowship are the acceptance of certain general principles, viz.: the universal fatherhood of God, the spiritual authority and leadership of Jesus Christ, the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God, the certainty of just retribution for sin, and the final harmony of all souls with God; also, the acknowledgment of the authority of the general convention and assent to its laws.

U'ni-ver'sal-ist, *a.* Of or pertaining to Universalism or its adherents.

u'ni-ver'sal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the whole; universal.

2. Of or pertaining to universalism or the universal; like, or tending toward, universalism.

3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Universalist church or doctrine; Universalist.

universalistic hedonism, the doctrine that the supreme good is the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

u'ni-ver-sal'i-ty (-vĕr-săl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *universalité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being universal.

But *universality* — concrete *universality* — is not, we must understand, antagonistic to individuality. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. Unrestricted versatility or power of adaptation or comprehension; as, the *universality* of Shakespeare's insight.

3. The universe. *Obs.*

u'ni-ver'sal-ize (-vûr'săl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). [Cf. F. *universaliser.*] To make universal. — **u'ni-ver'sal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

u'ni-verse (ū'nĭ-vûrs), *n.* [L. *universum*, fr. *universus* universal; *unus* one + *vertere, versum*, to turn, that is, turned into one, combined into one whole: cf. F. *univers.* See ONE; VERSION.] **1.** All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the whole body of things, or of phenomena; the τὸ πᾶν of the Greeks, the *mundus* of the Latins; the world; creation; in a loose sense, all mankind or the world of human experience in general.

Our general conclusion as to the structure of the *universe* may be summed up in these four propositions: 1. The general form of the *universe* of stars to which our sun belongs is that of a flattened cylinder, or extreme oblate spheroid, as was supposed by Herschel and Struve. 2. The phenomenon of the Milky Way is not due alone to the fact that we see more stars in the equatorial regions of this spheroid, but to the fact that this region is occupied through its entire extent by a series of agglomerations of stars, within which space is richer in stars than in the interior where we are situated. 3. Our sun is situated near the central plane of the spheroid, but eccentrically so as to be nearer the boundary in a direction of perhaps 18 hours in right ascension, between the equator and 50° of south declination. 4. It is possible, but not yet certain, that we are so near the galactic stars in this region that we may soon be enabled to discover a proper motion among them. *Simon Newcomb.*

2. Any distinct field or province of thought or reality conceived as forming a closed system or self-inclusive and independent organization; often, specif. in logic, a universe of discourse (see below).

I regard the *universe* as made up of the sum of possibilities introduced into the question, whether these comprise combinations of the truth and falsity of what are called eternal, or only temporary propositions. *John Venn.*

universe of discourse, *Logic*, that collection of facts or ideas which is tacitly implied and understood in a given statement or discussion; thus, a proposition concerning "Americans" may be intended to apply only to American aborigines, or to citizens of the United States, it may include all North Americans, or be extended to South Americans as well, the *universe of discourse* in each case being determined by the sense in which the word is taken.

u'ni-ver'si-ty (-vûr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *universite*, F. *université*, L. *universitas* all together, the whole, the universe, a number of persons associated into one body, a society, corporation, fr. *universus* all together, universal. See UNIVERSE.] **1.** The universe; the whole. *Obs.*

2. A body or group, esp. of persons, treated as a unit in the law, as a corporation, guild, association, or the like, as in ancient Rome; a universitas. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. An institution organized for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and empowered to confer degrees in special departments, as theology, law, medicine, and the arts. The universities of Europe in the Middle Ages were in greater part the outgrowth of church schools. The most famous were those of Bologna and Paris, established in the 12th century, the former being devoted chiefly to law, the latter to theology. These and other great schools that had won general prestige were called *studia generalia* (L., general studies), as being resorts of scholars from all parts, the word *universitas* being originally used only of the scholastic guild or guilds within the *studium.* The teaching in the medieval universities was organized under four faculties, from which are descended the modern faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy. Matters of student organization and discipline were in the hands either of bodies known as "nations," or of endowed colleges for student residence. The former system was predominant in continental Europe, the latter in England. The two English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, are each made up of a number of colleges, which are each complete in its own organization, and providing lodging

u'nit-ism (ū'nĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* = MOXISM.
u'nit-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To unify.
u'ni-tooth', *n. Elec.* Having one slot per pole per phase: — said of an alternator armature.
unit prism. See PRISM, 3.
unit pyramid. See PYRAMID, 5.
u'ni-tude (ū'nĭ-tūd), *n.* Unity; oneness. *Rare.*
u'ni-type', *n.* Kind of type-setting machine for one operator.
Univ., *or* **univ.** *Abbr.* Universalist; universality; university.
u'ni-val'id, *a.* Univalent. *Rare.*
u'ni-valv'ate, *a.* Univalve. *R.*
U'ni-val'vi-a (ū'nĭ-văl'vĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of GASTROPODA.
u'ni-val'vu-lar, *a.* Univalve.
U'ni-ver-sa'la (ōō'nĭ-vĕr-sä'lä), *n.* See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.
u'ni-ver-sa'li-a (ū'nĭ-vĕr-sā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Logic.* Universals.
U'ni-ver-sa'li-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Universalism; Universalist. *Rare.* [VERSAL.]
u'ni-ver'sal-ly, *adv.* of UNIVERSAL.
u'ni-ver'sal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
u'ni-ver-san'i-mous (ū'nĭ-vĕr-săn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *universus* universal + *animus* mind.] Being of one mind; unanimous. *R.*
universe vine. = BEARBERRY **a.**
universiel. ✝ UNIVERSAL.
‖ **u'ni-ver'si-tas** (ū'nĭ-vûr'sĭ-tăs), *n.* [L. See UNIVERSITY.] *Law.* **a** *Roman & Civil Law.* Anything (whether composed of one or of more units) treated as an indivisible totality or whole by the law; as in: **u'ni-ver'si-tas ju'ris** (jōō'rĭs; 243), the totality of the rights and liabilities of a person. — **u'ni-ver'si-tas per-so-na'rum** (pûr'sō-nä'rŭm; 115), a number of persons treated as an individual entity at law, as a college or corporation, the state, etc. — **u'ni-ver'si-tas re'rum** (rē'rŭm), a totality of objects treated (in one or more respects) as a whole in law. **b** Short for *universitas personarum.*
universite. ✝ UNIVERSITY.

and instruction for its students, but federated into a corporation which holds examinations and confers degrees. In the United States a university typically comprises a college besides one or more graduate or professional schools, although the name of *university* has suffered from inaccurate application to institutions of no more, sometimes even of less, scope and equipment than a college.
University Tests Act, an act of Parliament of 1871 abolishing subscriptions to the Thirty-nine Articles, all declarations and oaths respecting religious belief, and all compulsory attendance at public worship in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham.
university extension. Extension of university instruction by means of lectures and classes at various centers.
u-niv'o-cal (ū-nĭv'ō-kăl), *a.* [L. *univocus; unus* one + *vocare* to call, akin to L. *vox* voice. See ONE; VOICE.] **1**. Having one meaning only; — contrasted with *equivocal*. Hence, indubitable; unmistakable. See also *Citation*.
Those things are synonymous or *univocal* which bear the same name in the same sense (or with the same definition); while those are homonymous or equivocal which bear the same name in a different sense (or with different definition). Thus, a dog and a cat are *univocal* as coming under the term "animal" in the same sense; the constellation Ursa and a certain animal in the Zoölogical Gardens are equivocal, as both being called bear, but in a different sense. *J. Martineau.*
2. Unisonous in sound, as the octave in music. See UNISON, *n.*, 2 **b**.
3. Producing something of the same nature; as, *univocal* action; *univocal* generation. *Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*
u-niv'o-cal, *n.* **1**. *Aristotelian Logic.* A generic term; a term applicable in the same sense to all the species it embraces.
2. A word having but one meaning.
un-just' (ŭn-jŭst'), *a.* **1**. Characterized by injustice; contrary to justice and right; wrongful; as, an *unjust* judge; an *unjust* sentence; an *unjust* demand or accusation.
2. Dishonest. *Obs.* *Shak.*
unjust enrichment, *Law*, acquisition of property under such circumstances that one is legally or equitably bound to make return of or for it, as in mistake of fact, injury by tortious act where the tort is waived, and default on a contract.
— **un-just'ly**, *adv.* — **un-just'ness**, *n.*
un-kempt' (ŭn-kĕmpt'), *a.* [*un-* not + *kempt*, p. p. of *kemb.*] **1**. Not combed; disheveled; as, *unkempt* hair.
2. Fig.: Not smoothed; unpolished; rough. *Spenser.*
— **un-kempt'ness**, *n.*
un-ken'nel (ŭn-kĕn'ĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *kennel.*] **1**. To drive or take from a kennel or hole; as, to *unkennel* a fox.
2. Fig.: To discover; disclose.
un-kind' (ŭn-kīnd'), *a.* [AS. *uncynde* unnatural. See KIND, *a.*] Not kind; specif.: **1**. Contrary to nature, or the law of kind or kindred; unnatural. *Obs.* "Such *unkind* abominations." *Chaucer.*
2. Wanting in kindness, sympathy, or the like; hence, cruel; harsh. "The most *unkindest* cut of all." *Shak.*
3. Ungrateful. *Obs. or R.* *Sir T. Elyot.*
— **un-kind'ly**, *adv.* — **un-kind'ness**, *n.*
un-kind'ly, *a.* **1**. Not kindly; ungracious; harsh.
2. Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. Unfavorable; uncongenial; malignant. *Obs. or R.*
un-knit' (ŭn-nĭt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *knit*: cf. AS. *uncnyttan* to unknot, untie.] To undo or unravel (what is knitted together). "*Unknit* that threatening unkind brow." *Shak.*
un-know'a-ble (-nō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not knowable; — in *Philos.* sometimes used substantively, esp. in the form *the Unknowable*, denoting that which it is beyond any human capacity to apprehend, and applied, sometimes, to a conceptual limit of attainment by knowledge, sometimes to presumed real or possible existence beyond the bourn of human intelligence. — **un-know'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un-know'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-know'a-bly**, *adv.*
un-know'ing, *a.* **1**. Not knowing; ignorant.
2. Unmindful. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
— **un-know'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-know'ing-ness**, *n.*
un-known' (ŭn-nōn'), *n.* One that is unknown.

un-known' (ŭn-nōn'), *a.* Not known; as: **1**. **a** Not apprehended; not ascertained. **b** Incalculable; inexpressible.
2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Not knowing. **b** Not having had sexual intercourse. **c** Not disclosed. *Shak.*
Unknown Philosopher. See MARTINIST **c**. — **u. quantities**, *Alg.*, etc., quantities whose values are sought. They are usually denoted by the letters at the end of the alphabet, as *x*, *y*, *z*.
— **un-known'ly**, *adv. Rare.* — **un-known'ness**, *n. Rare.*
un-la'bored, -la'boured (ŭn-lā'bẽrd), *a.* **1**. Not produced by labor or toil. "*Unlabored* harvests." *Dryden.*
2. Not cultivated; untilled; as, an *unlabored* field.
3. Not laboriously produced, or not seeming so; natural; spontaneous; as, an *unlabored* style or work.
un-lace' (ŭn-lās'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lace.*] **1**. To loose by undoing a lacing; as, to *unlace* a shoe.
2. To loose the dress of; to undress; hence, *Obs.*, to expose to disgrace; as, to *unlace* one's reputation. *Shak.*
3. *Naut.* To loose and take off (a bonnet from a sail), or to cast off or untie (any lacing in the rigging).
4. To carve. *Obs.*
un-lade' (ŭn-lād'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lade.*] **1**. To take the load from; to take out the cargo of; as, to *unlade* a ship.
2. To unload; to remove, or to have removed, as a load or a burden; to discharge.
There the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts* xxi. 3.
un-laid' (-lād'), *a.* **1**. Not laid or placed; not fixed.
2. Not allayed; not pacified; not laid finally to rest. *Rare.* "Stubborn, *unlaid* ghost." *Milton.*
3. Not laid out, as a corpse. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*
4. *Naut.* Not twisted; — said of a rope, or its strands.
un-lash' (-lăsh'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lash.*] To loose, as that which is lashed or tied down.
un-latch' (-lăch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *latch.*] To open or loose by lifting the latch. — *v. i.* To become so loosed or opened.
un-law' (ŭn-lô'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *law.*] **1**. *Obs. or Hist.* **a** To outlaw. **b** To deprive of the character of a law.
2. *Scots Law.* To impose a fine upon; to fine.
un-law' (ŭn-lô'), *n.* [AS. *unlagu* violation of law. See UN- not; LAW.] Violation of law; disregard of the restraints of law; lawlessness; illegality; also, a fine or amercement for a violation of law.
Times of "*unlaw*" alternate with times of law. *Pollock & Mait*
un-law'ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1**. Not lawful; contrary to law.
2. Born of an unlawful union; illegitimate.
unlawful assembly, *Law*, a meeting of three or more persons in pursuance of a common plan and in such a way as to cause a reasonable apprehension that they will disturb the peace tumultuously.
— **un-law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-law'ful-ness**, *n.*
un-lay' (ŭn-lā'), *v. t. & i.*; UN-LAYED' (-lād'); UN-LAY'ING. [1st *un-* + *lay.*] *Naut.* To untwist, as a rope.
un-learn' (ŭn-lûrn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *learn.*] **1**. To put out of memory (what has been learned); also, to learn the contrary of. "I had to *unlearn* everything." *Milner.*
2. To fail to learn. *Obs.* *Dr. H. More.*
un-learn'ed (-lûr'nĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *learned.*] **1**. Not learned; untaught; uneducated; ignorant; illiterate.
2. (*pron.* -lûrnd') Not gained by study; not known.
3. Not exhibiting learning; as, *unlearned* verses.
Unlearned Parliament, *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliament of 1404, under Henry IV., to which no lawyers were admitted.
— **un-learn'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-learn'ed-ness**, *n.*
un-leash' (ŭn-lēsh'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *leash.*] To free from a leash, or as from a leash; to release, as dogs.
un-leav'ened (-lĕv''nd), *a.* Not leavened; containing no leaven; as, *unleavened* bread, which is usually mixed with water and salt only.
un-less' (ŭn-lĕs'), *conj.* [Formerly, *onles*, *onlesse*, *onlesse that*, that is, in less, in a less case than. See ON; LESS.] Upon any less condition than (the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows); if not; supposing that not; if it be not; were it not that; as, we shall fail *unless* we are industrious.

☞ By omission of a verb *unless* was once often, and sometimes is still, used prepositionally in the sense of *except*.
Here nothing breeds *unless* the nightly owl *Shak.*
un-let'tered (ŭn-lĕt'ẽrd), *a.* Not lettered; also, illiterate.
Syn. — See IGNORANT.
— **un-let'tered-ness**, *n.*
un-licked' (ŭn-lĭkt'), *a.* Not licked; hence, not properly formed; ungainly. Cf. *to lick into shape*.
un-like' (ŭn-līk'; 87), *a.* **1**. Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance; as, the cases are *unlike*. *Unlike* may be used adverbially with the sense of *in a dissimilar manner;* as in "to behave *unlike* a soldier," where, by omission of *to*, it is sometimes construed as a preposition.
2. Not likely; improbable; unlikely. *Obsoles. or Dial.*
unlike charges, *Elec.*, charges of unlike nature, one being positive and the other negative. — **u. quantities**, *Math.*, quantities expressed by letters or combinations of letters that are different or of different powers, as a, b, ab, bc, a^2, a^3, x^n, and the like.
un-like'li-hood (-lĭ-hōōd), *n.* Improbability.
un-like'li-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being unlikely.
un-like'ly, *a.* **1**. Not likely; improbable; not to be reasonably expected; as, an *unlikely* event.
2. Not holding out a prospect of success; likely to fail; unpromising; as, *unlikely* means; an *unlikely* venture.
3. Not such as to inspire liking; unattractive; disagreeable. *Obs. or Dial.* "The *unlikely* eld of me." *Chaucer.*
4. Not resembling; not like. *Obs. or R.*
un-like'ly, *adv.* In an unlikely manner.
un-lim'ber (ŭn-lĭm'bẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *limber.*] *Mil.* To detach the limber from and so make ready; as, to *unlimber* a gun for action. — **un-lim'ber**, *v. i.*
un-lime' (ŭn-līm'), *v. t.* **1**. To disunite; unfasten. *Obs.*
2. To remove lime from, as hides.
un-lim'it-ed (ŭn-lĭm'ĭ-tĕd), *a.* **1**. Not limited; having no bounds; boundless; as, an *unlimited* expanse of ocean.
2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions; as, *unlimited* terms; *unlimited* generalities.
3. Unconfined; unrestricted; as, *unlimited* power.
Ascribe not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*
unlimited function, *Math.*, one that within every interval of argument value has values greater and less (algebraically) than any preassigned finite values. — **u. problem**, *Math.*, a problem that admits of an infinite number of solutions. — **u. pump**, a kind of deep-well pump placed at water level and operated from above. — **u. quantity**, *Math.*, a system of quantity without absolute maximum or minimum, but such that for $A<B$ there are always $C<A$ and $D>B$.
— **un-lim'it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-lim'it-ed-ness**, *n.*
un-line' (ŭn-līn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *line.*] To take the lining out of; hence, to empty; as, to *unline* one's purse.
un-link' (ŭn-lĭŋk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *link.*] To separate or undo, as links; to uncoil; unfasten.
un-liq'ui-dat'ed (-lĭk'wĭ-dāt'ĕd), *a.* Not liquidated.
un-liq'uored (ŭn-lĭk'ẽrd), *a.* *Rare.* **a** Not moistened or lubricated with liquor; dry. **b** Not in liquor; sober.
Like an *unliquored* Silenus. *Milton.*
un-list'ed (ŭn-lĭs'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Not listed; specif., *New York Stock Exchange*, admitted to quotation in the unlisted department, that is, admitted to be dealt in on the floor, but not to the "regular list." See *to list a stock*, under 3d LIST.
un-live' (ŭn-lĭv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *live.*] To live in a contrary manner, as a life; to live in a manner contrary to.
un-load' (ŭn-lōd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *load.*] **1**. To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; to disburden; as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a beast.
2. Hence, to relieve from anything onerous.
3. To discharge or remove, as a load or a burden; as, to *unload* the cargo of a vessel.
4. To draw the charge from; as, to *unload* a gun.
5. To sell in large quantities, as stock; to get rid of. *Brokers' Cant, U. S.*
un-load', *v. i.* To perform the act of unloading anything.

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u'ni-ver'si-ty-less. *a.* See -LESS.
university settlement. A social settlement conducted by university men and women.
u'ni-ver'so-log'i-cal (ū'nĭ-vûr'-sō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to universology.
u'ni-ver-sol'o-gist (-vẽr-sŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* See -IST.
u'ni-ver-sol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*universe* + *-logy.*] Science of the universe.
u-niv'o-ca-cy (ū-nĭv'ō-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. UNIVOCAL: ADVOCACY.] Quality or state of being univocal. *Obs. or R.*
u-niv'o-cal-ly, *adv.* of UNIVOCAL.
u-niv'o-ca'tion (ū-nĭv'ō-kā'-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *univocation.*] Agreement of name and meaning. *Obs.*
u'ni-vol'tine (ū'nĭ-vŏl'tĭn), *a.* [*uni-* + It. *volta* turn, time.] Producing one brood a year; — said of certain silkworms.
uniwar, *adv.* [Cf. UN- not; AWARE.] Unawares. *Obs.*
uniweald, *n.* [AS. *ungeweald.*] Impotence. *Obs.* — *a.* Impotent. *Obs*
uniwouh. † UNIFOH.
uni-wrench, *n.* [Cf. UN- not; Y-; WRENCH, *n.*] An evil trick. *Obs.*
un-jack'et-ed, *a.*, **un-jad'ed** (ŭn-jād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.*, **un-jarred'** (-järd'), *a.*, **un-jar'ring**, *a.*, **un-jaun'diced** (ŭn-jän'dĭst; jôn'-), *a.*, **un-jeal'ous**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-join', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *join.*] To disjoin. [To disjoint.]
un-joint', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *joint.*]
un-joint'ed, *a.* Disjointed; incoherent; — *p. a.* of UNJOINT.
un-joint'ed, *a.*, **un-jolt'ed**, *a.*, **un-joy'ful**, *a.*, **un-joy'ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-joy'ous**, *a.*, **un-joy'ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-judged'** (-jŭjd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ju-di'cious (ŭn'jōō-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Injudicious. *Obs.*
un-jus'tice, *n.* Injustice. *Rare.*
un-jus'ti-fi'a-ble (ŭn-jŭs'tĭ-fī'-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-jus'ti-fi'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-jus'ti-fi'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-jus'ti-fied** (-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not. [var. of UNKEMBED.]
un-kamed' (ŭn-kāmd'). Scot.
un'kard, **un'ked** (ŭŋ'kĕd; ōōŋ'-). Dial. Eng. of UNKID.
un-keeled' (ŭn-kēld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-kembed' (-kĕmd'), *a.* [See UNKEMPT.] Uncombed; unkempt. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-ken', *v. t. & i.* [Cf. UNKENT.] Not to know. *Scot.*
unkende. † UNKIND.
un-kenned', **un-kend'** (-kĕnd' or, *Scot.*, -kĕnt'), *a.* Unknown; strange. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-ken'some (-kĕn'sŭm), *a.* [Cf. UNKEN; -SOME.] Unknown. *Scot.*
un-kent' (-kĕnt'), *a.* = UNKENNED. *Obs. or Scot.*
un-kept', *a.*, **un-ker'chiefed** (-kûr'chĭft), *a.* See UN-, not.
unker, *pron.* [Cf. AS. *uncer* of us two, *incer* of you two. Cf. INKER.] Of you two. Cf. INKER. *Obs.*
un'kert (ŭŋ'kĕt; ōōŋ'-) Dial. Eng. var. of UNKID.
unkest. † UNKISSED. [UNKED.]
un'ket (ŭŋ'kĕt; ōōŋ'-). Var. of
un-keth'. † UNCOUTH.
un-kev'el, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; KEVEL a gag.] To remove a gag from. *Obs.*
unkevere. † UNCOVER.
un-key', *v. t.* See 1st UN-. — **un-keyed'** (ŭn-kēd'), *p. a.* [not.]
un-keyed' (-kēd'), *a* See UN-,
un'kid (ŭŋ'kĭd; ōōŋ'kĭd), **un'-ked** (-kĕd), *a.* [ME. *unkid; un-* not + AS. *gecȳdd*, *gecȳðed*, p. p. of *cȳðan* to make known, fr. *cūð* known. See UNCOUTH.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. Unknown; strange; odd.
2. Uncouth: awkward; — of persons. Also, uncomfortable; inconvenient.
3. Desolate; lonely.
4. Uncanny; weird; ghastly; ill-boding.
un-killed' (-kĭld'), *a.*, **un-kin'-dled** (-kĭn'd'ld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-kind'li-ness (-kīnd'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS
un-kin'dred, *a.* Not of the same kin. *Obs.* — **un-kin'dred-ly**, *a.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
un-kind'ship, *n.* Unkindness.
un-king', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *king.*] To cause to cease to be a king.
un-king'like', *a.*, **un-king'ly**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-king'ship, *n.* Quality or state of being unkinged; abolition of monarchy. *Obs.*
un-kink', *v.* See UN-, not.
un-kiss', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *kiss.*] To cancel by a kiss (what was sealed by a kiss). *Obs.* [UN-, not.]
un-kissed', **un-kist'**, *a.* See
un'kit (ŭŋ'kĭt; ōōŋ'-). Dial. Eng. var. of UNKID.
unkithe, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *cȳðan* to make known, *uncūð* unknown.] To be hidden. *Obs.*
un'kle. † UNCLE [KNOWN.]
unknann, **unknawen**. † UN-
un-knead'ed, *a.*, **un-knelled'** (ŭn-nĕld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unknet. Obs. p. p. of UNKNIT.
un-knew', *pret.* of UNKNOW.
un-knight', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *knight.*] To deprive of knighthood.
un-knight'ly, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-knight'li-ness**, *n*
un-knit' (-nĭt'), *v. i.* To become unraveled or undone. *R.*
un-knot' (-nŏt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *knot.*] To free from knots; to untie. [See UN-, not.]
un-knot'ted, *a.*, **un-knot'ty**, *a.*
un-know', *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *know.*] To be or become ignorant (of). *Obs* [Unknown. *Obs.*]
un-know', *a* [See UNKNOWN.]
un-know'ing, *n.* Ignorance. *R.*
un-knowl'edged, *a.* Not acknowledged or recognized. *Obs.*
un-knownst' (ŭn-nōnst)', *a.* Unknown. *Dial. Eng.*
unkonnynge. † UNCUNNING
un-kouth'. † UNCOUTH.
unkuinde † UNKIND.
unkundede. *n.* Unkindness. *Obs.*
unkunnynge. † UNCUNNING.
unkuthe. † UNCOUTH.
unkyll. † UNCLE.
un-la'beled, **-la'belled**, *a.*, **un-la'bi-al-ize**, *v. t.*, **un-la'bor-ing**, **-la'bour-ing**, *a.*, **un'la-bo'ri-ous**, *a.*, **un'la-bo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-laced'** (ŭn-lāst'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-laced' (ŭn-lāst'), *p. a.* of UNLACE. [*Obs.*]
un-lack'a-ble, *a.* Indispensable.
un-lack'eyed (-lăk'ĭd), *a.*, **un-lad'en** (-lād''n), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lad'en, *p. a.* of UNLADE.
un-la'di-fied (-lā'dĭ-fīd), *a.* Having lost the status of a lady. *Rare.*
un-la'dy-like', *a.*, **un'la-ment'-ed**, *a.*, **un'lam-pooned'**, *a.* See UN-, not. [To deprive of lands.]
un-land', *v. t* [1st *un-* + *land.*]
un-lan'guaged (-lăŋ'gwājd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lap', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lap.*] To unfold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-lard'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unlast. † UNLACED.
un-Lat'in, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lat'ined. *a.* Uninstructed in Latin *Obs.*
un-laugh', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *laugh.*] To recall (what one has said in laughter). *Obs.*
un-launched' (ŭn-länch t'; -lôncht'), *a.*, **un-laun'dered** (ŭn-län'dẽrd; -lôn'-), *a.*, **un-lau'-reled**, **-lau'relled**, *a.*, **un-lav'ing** (ŭn-lāv'ĭng), *a.*, **un-lav'ished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-law', *a.* Lawless. *Obs.*
un-lawed' (ŭn-lôd'), *a.* Not lawed or expeditated; — said of dogs. See EXPEDITATE.
un-law'like', *a.* Unlawful.
un-law'ly, *adv.* [AS. *unlagu* illegality. See UN-, not; LAW, *n.*; -LY.] Unlawfully. *Obs.*
unlawty, *a.* [*un-* not + AF. *lauté* loyalty, OF *leauté*, *leaute*, *loiauté*, F. *loyauté.*] Disloyalty. *Obs.* *Scot*
unlead. † UNLEDE.
un-lead' (ŭn-lĕd'), *v. t.* *Print* To remove leads from between the lines of (type).
un-lead'ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a* Stripped of lead. [not.]
un-leafed' (-lēft'), *a.* See UN-,
un-leal', *a.* See UN-, not *R.*
un-lean', *n.* Fat. *Obs. or R.*
un-learn'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Inability to learn. *Obs.* [UN-, not.]
un-leased' (ŭn-lēst'), *a.* See
un-leave', *v. t.* To strip of leaves. — *v. i.* To grow bare of leaves. *Rare.* [UNLEAVE.]
un-leaved' (-lēvd'), *p. a.* of
un-leaved', *a.*, **un-lec'tured**, *a.*, **un-led'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unlede. *a.* [AS. *unlǣde.*] Wretched: wicked. *Obs.*
unlede, **unlead**, *n.* [AS *lēod* people, country, *lēod* a man. See UN-, not.] Aliens; an outlaw; a wicked person. *Obs.*
un-lee'ful, *a.* [*un-* not + *leeful.*] Unlawful; wrong; bad. *Obs.* — **un-lee'ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un-leek'. Obs. pret. of UNLOCK.
un-leel' † UNLEAL.
un-lee'some. *a.* [*un-* not + *leesome.*] Unlawful. *Obs* *Scot.*
unlefe † UNLIEF.
unlefe, *a.* [Cf LEAVE permission, and AS. *unliefed* not allowed.] Improper. *Obs*
unlefful † UNLEEFUL.
unleflich, *a* [Cf. AS. *ungelēaflīc.*] Incredible. *Obs.*
un-left', *a.*, **un-leg'a-cied** (-lĕg'-ȧ-sĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unleill † UNLEAL.
un-lei'sum (ŭn-lē'sŭm) Var. of UNLEESOME.
un-lei'sured (ŭn-lē'zhŭrd), *a.* Having no leisure. — **un-lei'-sured-ness**, *n.* *Both Rare.*
unlek. Obs. pret of UNLOCK.
unlel. † UNLEAL. [ity. *Obs.*]
un-length', *n.* Shortness; brev-
un-lent', *a.* See UN-, not.
unleode. † UNLEDE, *n.*
unlep † UNLAP.
unlered, *a.* [*un-* not + *lered.*] Unlearned; untaught. *Obs.*
un-less'ened, *a.*, **un-les'soned**, *a.*, **un-let'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-let'ted, *a.* [See LET to hinder.] Unhindered. *Obs.*
unleute. † UNLEWTY.
unlevand, *a.* [*un-* not + *levand*, old p. pr. See LEVE to believe.] Infidel. *Obs.*
unleveful. † UNLEEFUL.
un-lev'el. *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lev'el, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *level.*] To render not level. *Rare.* —
un-lev'eled, **un-lev'elled**, *p. a.*
un-lev'eled. **un-lev'elled**, *a.*,
un-lev'ied, *a.* See UN-, not.
unlewty. *n.* [*un-* not + *lewty.*] Disloyalty. *Obs.*
un-li'a-bil'i-ty, *n.*, **un-li'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'li-bid'i-nous**, *a.*, **un-li'-censed** (ŭn-lī'sĕnst), *a.* See UN-, not.
unlich. † UNLIKE.
un-lid', *v. t.* [AS. *onhlīdan* to open, unclose.] To uncover.
un-lid'ded, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lief', *a* [AS *unlēof* not dear, odious.] Not dear; unpleasant; loathsome *Obs.*
un-lief'some-ly, *adv.* [Cf. UNLEESOME, LEAVE permission.] Unlawfully; unwarrantably. *Obs.* *Scot.*
unliered. † UNLERED
un-life'like', *a.*, **un-lift'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-light', *adv.* Not lightly *Obs.*
un-light'ed. *a.* See UN-, not.
un-light'some, *a.* Wanting light; gloomy. *Obs.*
un-lik'a-ble, **un-like'a-ble** (ŭn-lĭk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lik'en (ŭn-lĭk''n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *liken.*] To make unlike; to dissimilate *Obs.*
un-like'ness. *n.* See -NESS.
un-lik'ing, *a.* [See UN- not; LIKE, *v.*] Unfit; improper; scurvy. *Obs* [*Obs.*]
un-limb', *v. t.* To dismember.
un-lim'ber. *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lim'it-a-ble. *a.* Illimitable.
unlimp, *n.* [AS *ungelimp.*] Evil; misfortune. *Obs.*
un-lin'e-al, *a.*, **un-lined'** (ŭn-līnd'), *a.*, **un-lin'ger-ing** (-lĭŋ'-gẽr-ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. [LINE.]
un-lined' (-līnd'), *p. a.* of UN-
un-linked' (-lĭŋkt'), *p. a.* of UNLINK.
un-linked', *a.*, **un-liq'ue-fi'a-ble** (-lĭk'wē-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-liq'ue-fied** (-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unlisible, *a.* [*un-* not + *lisible.*] Unlawful. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.]
un-lis'ten-ing (ŭn-lĭs''n-ĭng), *a.*
un-list'y, *a.* [Cf. LIST desire, LIST to please.] Listless. *Obs.*
un-lit', *a.*, **un-lit'er-a-ry**, *a.*, **un-lit'tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lit'tle, *a.* [AS. *unlytel.*] Not little; considerable. *Obs.*
un'li-tur'gi-cal, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lit'ur-gize (ŭn-lĭt'ŭr-jīz), *v. t.* To deprive of a liturgy. *Rare.*
un-liv'a-ble, **un-live'a-ble** (ŭn-lĭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-live' (-lĭv'), *v. t.* To deprive of life. *Obs.*
un-live'ly, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-live'li-ness**, *n.*
un-load'ed, *p. a.* of UNLOAD.
un-load'ed. *a.* See UN-, not.
un-load'er, *n.* One that unloads.

un-lo′cat-ed (ŭn-lō′kāt-ĕd), *a.* **1**. Not located or placed. **2** Not surveyed, or designated by marks, limits, or boundaries, as appropriated; as, *unlocated* lands.

un-lock′ (ŭn-lŏk′), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *unlūcan.* See 1st UN-; LOCK a fastening.] **1**. To unfasten, as what is locked; as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.
2. To open, in general; to lay open; to undo.
[Lord] *unlock* the spell of sin. *J. H. Newman*
3. Hence, to disclose; reveal.
4. To spread out. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

un-lodge′ (ŭn-lŏj′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lodge.*] To dislodge; to deprive of lodgment.

un-looked′ (ŭn-lŏŏkt′), *a.* [*un-* not + *looked.*] Not observed or foreseen; unexpected; — generally with *for*, and when used attributively written **un-looked′-for′**; as, an *unlooked-for* guest. "*Unlooked* success." *Denham.*
She comes *unlooked* for, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

un-loose′ (ŭn-lōōs′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *loose.*] To make or become loose; loosen; to set, or become, free.

un-loos′en (-lōōs′'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *loosen.*] To loosen; to unloose.

un-lord′ly (-lôrd′lĭ), *a.* Not lordly; specif., not arbitrary.

un-love′ly (ŭn-lŭv′lĭ), *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable; displeasing; unpleasant. — **un-love′li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-luck′y (ŭn-lŭk′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Not lucky; not successful; unfortunate; ill-fated; — implying that the failure or unhappiness results from chance, rather than lack or feebleness of effort; as, an *unlucky* man; an *unlucky* adventure.
2. Bringing bad luck; ill-omened; inauspicious.
3. Mischievous; as, an *unlucky* wag. *Dial. or Archaic.*

un-lute′ (ŭn-lūt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lute.*] To separate, as things cemented or luted; to take the lute or the clay from.

un′made-up′, *a.* **1**. Not made, worked up, or manufactured into final form; as, an *unmade-up* satin.
2. Not made up, as with cosmetics, wigs, and the like.

un-make′ (ŭn-māk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *make.*] **1**. To destroy the form and qualities of; to deprive of being; to uncreate. "God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments." *T. Burnet.*
2. To unfasten or unlock, as a door. *Dial. Eng.*

un-man′ (ŭn-măn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *man.*] **1**. To deprive of the distinctive qualities of man, as reason, or the like. *R.*
2. To emasculate; to deprive of virility. *Rare.*
3. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or subdue the manly spirit in; to dishearten; to make womanish. "Let's not *unman* each other." *Byron.*
4. To deprive of men; as, to *unman* a ship.

un-man′ly (-lĭ), *a.* Not manly; specif.: **a** Not having a man's character or qualities. **b** Unbecoming a man. — **un-man′li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-manned′ (-mănd′; *see* UN-), *pret. & p. p.* of UNMAN. Hence: *a.* Deprived of masculinity, virility, or manhood.

un-manned′ (ŭn-mănd′), *a.* [*un-* not + *man* + *-ed.*] *Falconry.* Not tamed; not made familiar with, or subject to, man. *Obs.*
Hood my *unmanned* blood bating in my cheeks *Shak.*

un-manned′, *a.* Not manned. See UN-, not.

un-man′ner-ly (ŭn-măn′ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Not mannerly; rude. — *adv.* Uncivilly. — **un-man′ner-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-man′tle (-t'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mantle.*] To divest of a mantle; to uncover. *Scott.*

un-mask′ (ŭn-måsk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mask.*] To strip of a mask or disguise; to lay open; to expose.

un-mask′, *v. i.* To put off a mask or disguise, specif. at a certain stage in a masquerade party.

un-mean′ing (ŭn-mēn′ĭng), *a.* **1**. Having no meaning or signification; as, *unmeaning* words.
2. Not indicating intelligence or sense; senseless; expressionless; as, an *unmeaning* face.
— **un-mean′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-mean′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-meant′ (-mĕnt′), *a.* Not meant; unintentional.

un-meet′ (ŭn-mēt′), *a.* [AS. *unmǣte* immoderate, immense. See MEET, *a.*] **1**. Unmeasured; immense. *Obs.*
2. Not meet or fit; unbecoming; unsuitable; — usually followed by *for.* "*Unmeet* for a wife." *Tennyson.*
— **un-meet′ly**, *adv.* — **un-meet′ness**, *n.*

un-men′tion-a-bles (ŭn-mĕn′shŭn-ȧ-b'lz), *n. pl.* Breeches; trousers. *Jocose.*

un-mer′chant-a-ble (ŭn-mûr′chăn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* *Com.* Not merchantable; not fit for market; unsalable.

un-mer′ci-ful (-sĭ-fŏŏl), *a.* Not merciful; indisposed to mercy or grace; cruel; inhuman; merciless; unkind.
Unmerciful Parliament. = WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.
— **un-mer′ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-mer′ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

un-mew′ (ŭn-mū′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mew* to confine.] To release from confinement or restraint.

un-mil′i-ta-ry (-mĭl′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Not military in character; not in accordance with military standards.

un′mis-tak′a-ble (ŭn′mĭs-tāk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; plain; obvious; evident. — **un′mis-tak′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-mi′ter, **un-mi′tre** (ŭn-mī′tẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *miter.*] To deprive of a miter; to depose or degrade from the rank of a bishop.

un-mit′i-gat′ed (-mĭt′ĭ-gāt′ĕd), *a.* Not mitigated; not softened or lessened. — **un-mit′i-gat′ed-ly**, *adv.*

un-mold′, **un-mould′** (ŭn-mōld′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mold.*] To change the form of; to reduce from any form. *Milton.*

un-moor′ (ŭn-mōōr′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *moor.*] *Naut.* **a** To cause (a vessel) to ride with one anchor after having been moored by two or more anchors. **b** To loose (a vessel) from moorings or anchorage. See MOOR, *v. t.*, 2.

un-mor′al (ŭn-mŏr′ăl), *a.* Having no moral perception, quality, or relation; not involving morality; — disting from *moral* and *immoral.* — **un′mo-ral′i-ty** (ŭn′mō-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

un-mor′al-ized (ŭn-mŏr′ăl-īzd), *a.* **1**. Not restrained or tutored by morality. *Norris.*
2. Not having undergone moralizing.

un-mor′tise (ŭn-môr′tĭs), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loosen, unfix, or separate, as a mortise, or things mortised together.

un-mo′tived (ŭn-mō′tĭvd), *a.* Having no motive; not connected with, or contributing to, the motive or main action or purpose; as, an *unmotived* part of a work of art.

un-mount′ed (ŭn-moun′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Not mounted; specif.: **a** Not on horseback. **b** Not affixed to a mount, backing, or setting; as, an *unmounted* photograph.

un-moved′ (ŭn-mōōvd′; 87), *a.* Not moved; firm; unshaken; calm; apathetic. — **un-mov′ed-ly** (-mōōv′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

un-muf′fle (ŭn-mŭf′'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *muffle.*] **1**. To take a covering from, as the face; to uncover.
2. To remove the muffling of, as a drum.

un-muz′zle (ŭn-mŭz′'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *muzzle.*] To loose from a muzzle; to remove a muzzle from.

un-nail′ (ŭn-nāl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nail.*] To remove the nails from; to unfasten by removing nails.

un-napped′, **un-napt′** (ŭn-năpt′), *a.* Not having a nap.

un-nat′u-ral (ŭn-năt′ū-răl), *a.* Not natural; specif.: **a** Contrary, or not conforming, to the order of nature; as, an *unnatural* picture. **b** Without, or acting contrary to, natural traits or instincts; as, an *unnatural* parent or child
Syn. — See FACTITIOUS.
— **un-nat′u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **un-nat′u-ral-ness**, *n.*

un-nec′es-sa-ry (ŭn-nĕs′ĕ-sā-rĭ), *a.* Not necessary; not required under the circumstances; useless; needless; as, *unnecessary* labor, care, or rigor. — **un-nec′es-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-nec′es-sa-ri-ness**, *n.*

un-neigh′bored, **-neigh′boured** (ŭn-nā′bẽrd), *a.* Being without neighbors.

un-neigh′bor-ly, **-neigh′bour-ly** (-bẽr-lĭ), *a.* Not neighborly; not friendly and courteous to a neighbor. — **un-neigh′bor-li-ness**, **-neigh′bour-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-nerve′ (ŭn-nûrv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nerve.*] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; as, to *unnerve* the arm.
The *unnerved* father falls. *Shak.*
Syn. — UNNERVE, ENERVATE. To UNNERVE is to deprive of strength or to unman, esp. as by some calamity or sudden shock; ENERVATE implies relaxation of (esp. moral) fiber, under the influence of luxury, indolence, effeminacy, and the like; as, "Government was *unnerved*, confounded, and in a manner suspended" (*Burke*); "That beloved name *unnerved* my arm" (*M. Arnold*); he was completely *unnerved* by the accident; "those unhappy people whose tender minds a long course of felicity has *enervated*" (*Bolingbroke*); "The people sink into sloth, and luxury, and prostitution. [The kingdom] is *enervated* at home — becomes contemptible abroad" (*Fielding*); "The Reviews have *enervated* and made indolent men's minds" (*Keats*).

un-nest′ (ŭn-nĕst′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nest.*] To eject from or as from a nest.

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un-lobed′ (ŭn-lōbd′), *a.*, **un-lo′cal-ized**, *a.*, **un-locked′** (-lŏkt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lo ked′, *p. a.* of UNLOCK.
unlofsom. † UNLOVESOME.
un-logged′ (ŭn-lŏgd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]
un-log′ic, *n.* Want of logic.
un-log′i-cal (ŭn-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Illogical. *Rare.*
unlokke. † UNLOCK.
unlondisshe, *a.* [*un-* not + *lond*, old var. of *land.*] Foreign *Obs.*
un-look′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *look.*] To recall or retract, as a look.
un-looped′ (ŭn-lōōpt′), *a.*, **un-lopped′** (-lŏpt′), **un-lopt′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lord′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lord.*] To deprive of the rank or position of a lord.
un-lord′ed, *p. a.* of UNLORD.
un-lord′ed, *a.* [*un-* not + *lorded.*] Not raised to the rank of a lord
un-los′a-ble (-lōōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-lost′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unlose † UNLOOSE.
unlothness. *n* [*un-* not; *loath*, *a.*; *-ness*] Innocence. *Obs*
unlouken. † UNLOCK.
un-lov′a-ble, **un-love′a-ble** (-lŭv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-love′ (ŭn-lŭv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *love.*] To cease to love; to put out love for. *Rare.*
un′love (ŭn′lŭv), *n.* Absence of love; hate. [UN-, not.]
un-loved′ (ŭn-lŭvd′), *a.* See
un-lov′er-like′, *a.* Unlike a lover. [ugly; hateful. *Obs.*]
un-love′some, *a.* Unlovely;
un-lov′ing (ŭn-lŭv′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not — **un-lov′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-lov′ing-ness**, *n.*, [*Scot.*]
unlowable, *a.* See UN-. *Obs.*
unlowis. † UNLOOSE.
un-lu′bri-cat′ed, *a.*, **un-lu′cent**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-luck′ful, *a.* [*un-* not + *luck* + *-ful.*] Untoward; mischievous. *Obs.* [UNLUCKY.]
un-luck′i-ly (-lŭk′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
un-luck′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
unluded. *Obs.* pret of UNLID.
un-lu′mi-nous, *a.*, **un-lu′nar**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lust′, *n.* [AS. See LUST] *Obs.* **1**. Listlessness; disinclination; displeasure; sorrow. **2**. *pl.* Idle persons. [*Obs.*]
un-lust′i-ly, *adv.* Slothfully.
un-lus′trous, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lust′y, *a.* [*un-* not + *lusty.*] *Obs.* **1**. Idle; slothful. **2**. Dull; listless; unhappy. **3**. Weak; delicate; unmanly **4**. Disagreeable [SOME.]
unlusum, **unlussum.** † UNLOVE-
un′lux u′ri-ous, *a.* See UN-, not
un′ly can′thro-pize (ŭn′lĭ-kăn′thrō-pīz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lycanthrope* + *-ize.*] To change back from the form or character of a wolf into that of a man. *Rare.*
un-lyr′i-cal, *a.*, **un-lyr′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un′mac-ad′am-ized** (ŭn′măk-ăd′ăm-īzd), *a.*, **un′ma-chin′a-ble** (ŭn′mȧ-shēn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mack′ly (ŭn-măk′lĭ), *a.* [Cf Scot. *makly* seemly, well-proportioned, AS. *macalīc* fit, suitable, and Icel. *makligr* meet. proper, becoming, E. *make* an equal, a mate.] Unshapely; deformed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-mad′dened, *a.*, **un-made′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-made′, *p. a.* of UNMAKE.
unmagh, *n.* [AS *unmaga.*] A needy person; dependent. *Obs.*
un-mag′is-te′ri-al, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mag′is-trate, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *magistrate.*] To divest of magistracy. *Obs.*
un′mag-net′ic, *a.*, **un-mag′ni-fied**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unmaht, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unmeaht* impossible. See UN- not; MIGHT power.] Impotent. *Obs.*
un-maid′en, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *maiden.*] To ravish; deflower. *Obs.*
unmaiden, *n.* One who has been married *Obs.*
un-maid′en-ly, *a.*, **un-mail′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mailed′, *a.* Dismailed. *Obs.*
un-maimed′ (ŭn-māmd′), *a.*, **un′main-tain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-mak′a-ble** (-māk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
unmaite. † UNMEET.
un-mak′er, *n.* A destroyer. *Obs.*
un′ma-li′cious (ŭn′mȧ-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.*, **un-mal′le-a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-mal′le-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-malt′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-man′a-cle, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To free from manacles.
un-man′age-a-ble, *a.*, **un-man′age-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-man′age-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-man′aged**, *a.*, **un-man′ful**, *a.*, **un-man′gled**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]
unmanhede. *n.* Unmanhood.
un-man′hood, *n.* Absence or lack of manhood. *Obs*
un-man′i-fest′ed, *a.*, **un′ma-nip′u-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un-man′like′**, *a.*, **un-man′nered**, *a.*, **un-man′u-fac′tured**, *a.*, **un-man′u-mit′ted**, *a.*, **un′ma-nured′** (ŭn′mȧ-nūrd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-man′u-mis′si-ble, *a.* Unredeemable. *Rare.*
unmanyeit, *a.* [Cf. MAIM, *v.*] Unmaimed. *Obs.*
un-mapped′ (ŭn-măpt′), *a.*, **un-marked′** (-märkt′), *a.*, **un-mar′ket-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-marred′** (-märd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mar′ri-a-ble (ŭn-măr′ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Unmarriageable. *R.*
un-mar′riage-a-ble (-ĭj-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-mar′riage-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-mar′ried**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mar′ry, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *marry.*] To divorce. *Obs.*
un-mar′shaled, **un-mar′shalled**, *a.*, **un-mar′tial**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mar′tyr, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *martyr.*] To degrade from the status of a martyr. *Obs. or R.*
un-mar′vel-ous, **un-mar′vel-lous**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mas′cu-late, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *masculate.*] To emasculate. *Obs.*
un-mas′cu-line, *a.*, **un-masked′** (ŭn-måskt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-masked′, *p. a.* of UNMASK.
un-mas′ter-a-ble, *a.*, **un-mas′tered**, *a.*, **un-mas′ti-ca-ble**, *a.*, **un-mas′ti-cat′ed**, *a.*, **un-match′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-match′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-match′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-matched′** (ŭn-măcht′), *a.*, **un-matched′ness** (-măcht′nĕs; -măch′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*, **un-mat′ed** (-māt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.*, **un′ma-te′ri-al**, *a.*, **un′ma-te′ri-ate**, *a.*, **un′ma-ter′nal**, *a.*, **un′ma-tric′u-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un-ma′tron-like**, *a.*, **un-mat′ted**, *a.*, **un′ma-tured′** (ŭn′mȧ-tūrd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-maze′, *v. t.* To disentangle or relieve, as from a maze. *Obs.*
un-meas′ur-a-ble, *adv.* Unmeasurably *Obs.*
un-meas′ur-a-ble, *a.* Immeasurable. — **un-meas′ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-meas′ur-a-bly**, *adv.*
unmeasure, *n.* [*un-* not + *measure.*] Excess. *Obs.*
unmeasure. *adv.* Immeasurably; immoderately. *Obs*
un-meas′ured (ŭn-mĕzh′ūrd), *a.* **1**. Not measured. **2**. Immeasurable. *Obs*
un-meas′ure-ly, *adv.* Immoderately. *Obs.*
unmeble. † UNMEEBLE
un′me-chan′i-cal, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′me-chan′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
un-mech′a-nize (ŭn-mĕk′ȧ-nīz), *v. t.* To undo or put out of gear the mechanism of. *Rare.*
un-mech′a-nized (-nīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-med′dle, *v. t.* To repair or undo the effect of meddling *R.*
un-med′dling, *a.*, **un-med′dling-ness**, *n.*, **un-me′di-at′ed**, *a.*, **un-med′i-cat′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′me-dic′i-na-ble (ŭn′mē-dĭs′ĭ-nȧ-b'l; -mĕd′sĭn-ȧ-b'l; *cf* MEDICINABLE), *a.* **1**. Not able to cure *Obs. or R.* **2**. That cannot be cured.
un-med′i-tat′ed, *a.* See UN-, not
unmeeble, **unmeble** *a. & n.* [*un-* not + ME. *meble*, *moeble*, movable, OF. *mueble* movable, movable property.] (Designating) unmovable or real property. *Obs*
un-meed′ful, *a.* Not deserving reward. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
un-meed′y, *a.* Without reward.
un-meek′, *a.* Not meek; fierce; cruel; unkind *Obs. or R.*
un-meet′, *adv.* Unmeetly. *Obs.*
un-meet′ly, *a.* Unfitting; unseemly. *Obs.* — **un-meet′ness**, *n.*
unmeik, **unmeke** † UNMEEK.
un-mel′an-chol-y, *a.*, **un-mel′lo-rat′ed** (ŭn-mēl′yō-rāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-mel′lowed**, *a.*, **un′me-lo′di-ous**, *a.*, **un′me-lo′di-ous-ness**, *n.*, **un-mel′o-dized** (ŭn-mĕl′ō-dīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-melt′, *a.* Unmelted. *Obs.*
un-melt′a-ble, *a.*, **un-melt′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mem′ber, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *member.*] To deprive of membership, as in a church.
un-mem′o-ried (ŭn-mĕm′ō-rĭd), *a.*, **un-men′aced** (ŭn-mĕn′ăst), *a.*, **un-men′ac-ing** (-ā-sĭng), *a.*, **un-mend′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-mend′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs. or Dial.*]
un-mense′ful, *a.* See UN-, not.
unmensk. *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; MENSK, *n.*] To disgrace. *Obs.*
un-men′su-ra-ble (ŭn-mĕn′shŏŏ-rȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-men′tion-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-men′tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-men′tioned**, *a.*, **un-mer′ce-na-ry**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mer′ci-a-ble, *a.* [*un-* not + *merciable.*] Unmerciful *Obs* — **un-mer′ci-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-mer′cied (ŭn-mûr′sĭd), *a.* Unmerciful. *Obs.*
un-mer′ci-less, *a.* [*un-* not (intensive) + *merciless.*] Merciless. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
un-mer′cy, *n.* Mercilessness.
un-mer′it-a-ble, *a.* Unmeritorious. *Obs. or R.*
un-mer′it-ed, *a.*, **un-mer′it-ed-ness**, *n.*, **un-mer′it-ing**, *a.*, **un-mer′i-to′ri-ous**, *a.*, **un-mer′ry**, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unmyrge* unpleasant.] See UN-, not.
unmesur. † UNMEASURE.
unmesurli. † UNMEASURELY.
un-met′, *a.*, **un-met′aled**, **un-met′alled** (ŭn-mĕt′ăld), *a.*, **un′me-tal′lic**, *a.*, **un-met′a-phor′i-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unmete. † UNMEET.
un-met′ed (ŭn-mēt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-me′tered**, **-me′tred** (-mē′tẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-meth′, *a.* [See UNMETH, *n.*] Immense; immoderate. — **un-meth′ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs.*
un-meth′, *n.* [*un-* not + *methe*; cf. AS. *unmǣþ* transgression.] Want of moderation. *Obs*
un′me-thod′i-cal, *a.*, **un-meth′od-ized**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-meth′ship, *n.* [*unmeth* + *ship.*] Immoderateness *Obs*
un-met′ri-cal, *a.*, **un-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unmevable. † UNMOVABLE.
un′might, *n.* [AS. *unmiht*, *unmeaht.*] Impotence; infirmity — **un-might′ful**, *a.* *Both Obs*
un-might′y, *a.* [AS *unmihtig*, *unmehtig.*] See UN-, not.
un-mild′, *a.* [AS. *unmilde.*] Not mild; cruel; fierce; rough; severe. *Obs. or R.* — **un-mild′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un-milked′ (ŭn-mĭlkt′), *a.*, **un-milled′** (-mĭld′), *a.* See UN-, not
un-mind′, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungemyndig.*] Unmindful. *Obs*
un-mind′ed, *a.*, **un-mind′ful**, *a.*, **un-mind′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-mind′ful-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-min′gle (ŭn-mĭŋ′g'l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To separate, as things mixed. — **un-min′gled**, *p. a.*, **un-min′gle-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-min′gled** (-g'ld), *a.*
un-min′is-te′ri-al, *a.*, **un-min′is-te′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*, **un-mint′ed**, *a.*, **un′mi-rac′u-lous**, *a.*, **un′mi-rac′u-lous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-mirth′ful**, *a.*, **un-mir′y** (ŭn-mīr′ĭ), *a.*, **un′mis-led′**, *a.*, **un-missed′** (ŭn-mĭst′), *a.*, **un′mis-tak′en** (ŭn′mĭs-tāk′'n), *a.*, **un′mis-tak′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′mis-trust′ed**, *a.*, **un′mis-trust′ing** *a.* See UN-, not.
unmithe. *n.* [Cf. AS *unmǣþ* transgression, wrong.] Anger *Obs.*
un-mit′i-ga-ble, *a.*, **un-mit′i-ga-bly**, *adv.*, **un-mixed′**, **un-mixt′**, *a.*, **un-mix′ed-ly** (ŭn-mĭk′sĕd-lĭ; -mĭkst′lĭ), *adv.*, **un-moaned′** (-mōnd′), *a.*, **un-mocked′** (-mŏkt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mod′ern-ize, *v. t.* To render not modern; to make antique.
un-mod′ern-ized, *a.*, **un-mod′i-fi′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-mod′i-fi′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-mod′i-fied**, *a.*, **un-mod′ish** (ŭn-mŏd′ĭsh), *a.*, **un-mod′u-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un-moist′**, *a.*, **un-mois′tened** (-mois′'nd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-moist′y, *a.* Unmoist *Obs.*
un-mold′ed, **un-mould′ed**, *p. a.* of UNMOLD.
un-mold′ed, **un-mould′ed**, *a.*, **un-mold′er-ing**, **-mould′er-ing**, *a.*, **un′mo-lest′ed**, *a.*, **un-mol′li-fi′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-mol′ten** (-mōl′t'n), *a.*, **un-mo′men-ta-ry**, *a.*, **un′mo-men′tous**, *a.*, **un′mo-nas′tic**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mon′eyed, **un-mon′ied** (ŭn-mŭn′ĭd), *a.* Moneyless.
un-monk′ish, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′mo-nop′o-lize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *monopolize.*] To recover or release from the state of being monopolized. *Rare.* [not.]
un′mo-nop′o-liz′ing, *a.* See UN-,
un-mor′al-iz′ing, *a.* **1**. See UN-, not. **2**. Demoralizing *R.* [not.]
un-mor′dant-ed, *a.* See UN-,
un-mor′rised (ŭn-mŏr′ĭst), *a.*, Not arrayed in the dress of a morris dancer. *Obs.*
un-mor′tared (ŭn-môr′tȧrd), *a.*, **un-mort′gaged** (ŭn-môr′gājd), *a.*, **un-mor′ti-fied**, *a.*, **un′-Mo-sa′ic**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-moth′ered (ŭn-mŭth′ẽrd), *a.* [1st *un-* + *mother.*] **1** Deprived of a mother; motherless. **2**. Deprived of a mother's character or feelings *Obs. or R.*
un-moth′er-ly, *a* See UN-, not
unmoulded, **unmouldering**. Vars of UNMOLDED, UNMOLDERING.
un-mound′ed, *a.*, **un-mourned′**, *a* See UN-, not.
un-mov′a-ble (ŭn-mōōv′ȧ-b'l), *a* Immovable. — **un-mov′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.* — **un-mov′a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
un-mov′ing (-mōōv′ĭng), *a.*, **un-mown′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mud′dle, *v. t.* To straighten out from a muddle.
un-muf′fle, *v. i.* To take off a muffler. [not.]
un-mulled′ (-mŭld′), *a* See UN-,
un-mul′ti-ply, *v. t.* *Math.* To resolve into factors
un-mum′mied, *a.*, **un′mu-ni′tioned** (ŭn′mū-nĭsh′ŭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unmurie. † UNMERRY.
un-mur′mured, *a.*, **un-mur′mur-ing**, *a.*, **un-mur′mur-ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-mus′cled, *a.* Flaccid. *Obs*
un-mus′cu-lar, *a.*, **un-mu′si-cal**, *a.*, **un-mu′si-cal′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-mu′si-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-mu′si-cal-ness**, *n.*, **un-mus′tered**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs. or R.*]
un-mu′ta-ble, *a.* Immutable.
un-mu′tate *v. t.*, **un-mu′ti-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un′mys-te′ri-ous**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mys′ter-y, *v. t.* To divest of mystery. *R.* [thing. *Obs.*]
un-nait′, *n.* A useless or idle
un-nait′, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *ūneytr.*] Vain; useless. — **un-nait′ly**, *adv.* — **un-nait′ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un-nait′ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs*
un-nam′a-ble, **un-name′a-ble** (ŭn-nām′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-named′**, (-nāmd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-nap′kined (ŭn-năp′kĭnd), *a.* Without a napkin. *Obs*
un-na′tion-al (ŭn-năsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.*, **un-na′tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-nat′u-ral-ism, *n.* Unnaturalness *Rare.*
un-nat′u-ral′i-ty (ŭn-năt′ū-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Unnaturalness. *R.* **2**. Imbecility. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un-nat′u-ral-ize, *v. t.* To make unnatural. *Rare.* [not.]
un-nat′u-ral-ized, *a.* See UN-,
un-na′ture, *v. t* [See 1st UN-.] To divest of its nature. *Obs.*
un-na′ture, *n.* [*un-* not + *nature.*] The contrary of nature; that which is unnatural. *Rare.*
un-nav′i-ga-bil′i-ty, *n.*, **un-nav′i-ga-ble**, *a.*, **un-nav′i-gat′ed**, *a* See UN-, not
unne, *v. t.* [AS. *unnan.*] To grant; give; favor. *Obs.*
un-near′, *prep.* Not near. *Obs*
unneathe † UNEATH [not.]
un′ne-ces′si-tat′ed, *a.* See UN-,
un′ne-ces′si-ty, *n.* State of being unnecessary; also, something unnecessary *Obs.*
un-need′ed, *a.*, **un-need′ful**, *a.*, **un-need′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un′ne-go′ti-a-ble** (ŭn-nē-gō′shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a* See UN-, not.
un-neigh′bor-ly, *adv* In an unneighborly manner. *Obs.*
unneite † UNNAIT.
un-nerv′ate, *a.* Enervate. *Obs*
unnes. † UNEATHS.
un-nest′, *v. i.* To go forth as from a nest. *Obs.*
un-nes′tle, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nestle.*] To turn from a nest. *Obs*
unnet, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *neden* to compel, AS. *nīedan.*] Unconstrained. *Obs.*
unnet. *a.* [AS. *unnytt.*] Useless; unprofitable. *Obs.*
unneth, **unnethe** † UNEATH.
unnethes unnethis. † UNEATHS
un-net′ted, *a.*, **un-neu′tral**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unnevened. *a* [See NEVEN.] Unnamed. *Obs* [with news. *Obs.*]
un-newsed′, *a.* Unprovided
Un′ni (ŭn′ĭ). *Bib.*
un-nicked′ (ŭn-nĭkt′), *a.*, **un-nig′gard**, *a.*, **un-nig′gard-ly**, *a* See UN-, not.
un-nim′bed′ (-nĭmbd′). *a* Not having a nimbus. *Rare.*
un-no′ble, *v. t.* To deprive of nobility; to render ignoble. *R.*
un-no′ble, *a* Ignoble. — **un-no′ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-no′bly**, *adv.*
unnobley, *n.* [*un-* not + *nobley* nobility.] Ignobleness. *Obs.*
un-nock′, *v. t.* To free (an arrow) from the bowstring. *Obs.*
un-nom′i-nat′ed, *a* See UN-, not.
un-nooked′ (-nŏŏkt′), *a.* Without nooks; hence, guileless. *Obs.*
un-notched′ (-nŏcht′), *a.*, **un-not′ed** (-nōt′ĕd), *a* See UN-, not.
un-note′ful, *a.* Useless. *Obs.*
un-no′tice-a-ble, *a.*, **un-no′tice-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-no′ticed**, *a.* See UN-, NOT.
un-no′ti-fy, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *notify.*] To withdraw a notice of.
un-nour′ished, *a.*, **un-nu′cle-at′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [able.]
un-num′ber-a-ble, *a.* Innumer-

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, åsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

un-num'bered (ŭn-nŭm'bẽrd), *a.* Not numbered; not counted or estimated; innumerable.
un'ob-serv'ance (ŭn'ŏb-zûr'văns), *n.* Want or neglect of observance; inobservance; inattention.
un'ob-tru'sive (-tro͞o'sĭv), *a.* Not obtrusive; modest. — **un'ob-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **un'ob-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*
u'node (ū'nōd), *n.* *Math.* A conical point of a surface, where the tangent cone flattens down into a doubly laid plane and the surface sharpens to an infinitely fine edge; a uniplanar point.
un'of-fen'sive (ŭn'ŏ-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* Inoffensive.
un-oil' (ŭn-oil'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *oil.*] To remove the oil from.
U-no'na (ū-nō'nȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr *Uvaria*, its old name + *Annona*, name of a related genus.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African annonaceous trees or shrubs having flowers with flat spreading petals succeeded by moniliform fruits. The aromatic bark and fruit of several species are used medicinally; the unripe fruit of *U. discolor* yields a purple dye.
un-or'gan-ized (ŭn-ôr'găn-īzd), *a.* Not organized; without organic structure; specif., *Biol.*, not having the characteristics of a living organism.
unorganized ferment. See FERMENT, *n.*, 1 (2); ENZYME, 1.
un'o-rig'i-nal (ŭn'ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Not original.
2. Having no origin. *Rare.* *Milton.*
un'o-rig'i-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not originated; existing from all eternity; uncreated.
2. Not yet caused to be, or to be made.
un-owed' (ŭn-ōd'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Ownerless. *Obs.*
2. Not owed; as, to pay money *unowed.*
un-owned' (ŭn-ōnd'), *a.* [*un-* not + (sense **a**) *owned* possessed, and (sense **b**) *owned* acknowledged.] Not owned; as: **a** Having no owner; as, an *unowned* dog. **b** Not acknowledged; not avowed; as, an *unowned* act.
un-pack' (ŭn-păk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pack.*] **1.** To separate and remove, as things packed; to open and remove the contents of; as, to *unpack* a trunk.
2. To relieve of a pack or burden. *Rare.*
un-paid' (ŭn-pād'; 87), *a.* **1.** Not paid; serving without pay.
2. Unrevenged. *Obs.*
un-paired' (ŭn-pârd'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not paired; specif., not matched. "Minds *unpaired.*" *Crabbe.*
2. *Zoöl.* Situated in the median plane of the body; having no mate on the opposite side.
unpaired fins, *Zoöl.*, the median (dorsal, anal, and caudal) fins of a fish.
un-par'a-goned (-păr'ȧ-gŏnd), *a.* Having no paragon or equal; matchless; peerless. *Rare.* *Shak.*

un-par'al-leled (ŭn-păr'ă-lĕld), *a.* Having no parallel, or equal; unequaled; unmatched.
The *unparalleled* perseverance of the armies of the United States, under every suffering and discouragement. *Washington.*
un-par'don-a-ble (ŭn-pär'd'n-ȧ-b'l), *n.* Not admitting of pardon or forgiveness; inexcusable.
unpardonable sin, *Bib.*, the sin against the Holy Spirit. See *Matt.* xii. 31, 32, and 1 *John* v. 16.
— **un-par'don-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-par'don-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-par'ent-ed (ŭn-pâr'ĕn-tĕd), *a.* Having no parent, or no acknowledged parent.
un-par'lia-men'ta-ry (ŭn-pär'lĭ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Not parliamentary; contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies.— **un-par'lia-men'ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-par'lia-men'ta-ri-ness**, *n.*
un-pass'a-ble (ŭn-pȧs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Impassable; also, not passable or current. — **un-pass'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un-pas'sion-ate (ŭn-păsh'ŭn-āt), *a.* Not passionate; dispassionate. — **un-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.*
un-paved' (ŭn-pāvd'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not paved; not furnished with a pavement.
2. Castrated. *Obs.* "*Unpaved* eunuch." *Shak.*
un-ped'i-greed (ŭn-pĕd'ĭ-grēd), *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree.
un-peg' (ŭn-pĕg'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *peg.*] To remove a peg or pegs from; to unfasten; open.
un-pen' (ŭn-pĕn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pen:* cf. AS. *onpennian.*] To release from a pen or from confinement. "If a man *unpens* another's water." *Blackstone.*
un-peo'ple (ŭn-pē'p'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *people.*] To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.
un-per'fect (-pûr'fĕkt), *a.* Not perfect or completed; imperfect.—**un-per'fect-ly**, *adv. R.*—**un-per'fect-ness**, *n. R.*
un-per'fo-rat'ed (-fō-rāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Not perforated. Specif.: *Philately.* = IMPERFORATE, 3.
un-pick' (ŭn-pĭk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *pick.*] To pick out; to undo by picking; also, to open with a pick.
un-pin' (ŭn-pĭn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pin.*] To loose from pins; to remove the pin or pins from; to unfasten; as, to *unpin* a frock; to *unpin* a frame; specif., to unbolt.
un-pin'ion (ŭn-pĭn'yŭn), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pinion.*] To loose from pinions or manacles; to free from restraint.
un-pit'ied (ŭn-pĭt'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Not pitied.
2. Pitiless; merciless. *Obs.* *Shak.*
un-placed' (ŭn-plāst'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not placed; specif., *Horse Racing*, not winning one of the first three places.
un-plait' (ŭn-plāt'; *cf.* PLAIT, *n.*), *v. t.* **1.** To unfold. *Obs.*
2. To undo the plaits of.

un-plant' (ŭn-plănt'; *cf.* PLANT, *n.*), *v. t.* To remove or uproot (a plant); to strip or deprive of plants.
un-plant'ed, *a.* **1.** Not planted; specif., uncultivated; characterized by native or spontaneous growth.
2. *p. a.* of UNPLANT.
un-plat' (ŭn-plăt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plat.*] To take out the folds or twists of, as something previously platted; to unfold; to unwreathe.
un-pleas'ant (ŭn-plĕz'ănt), *a.* Not pleasant; not amiable or agreeable; displeasing; disagreeable; offensive. — **un-pleas'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **un-pleas'ant-ness**, *n.*
un-pleas'ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Want of pleasantry. *Rare.*
2. A state of disagreement; a falling out. *Thackeray.*
3. Want of pleasantness; discomfort. *Rare.*
un-plume' (ŭn-plo͞om'; 243), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plume.*] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to humiliate.
un-poised' (-poizd'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not poised or balanced.
2. Not poised or weighed; hence, regardless of consequences; unhesitating. *Obs.* *Marston.*
un-pol'i-cied (ŭn-pŏl'ĭ-sĭd), *a.* **1.** Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government.
2. Impolitic; imprudent. *Obs.* *Shak.*
un'po-lite' (ŭn'pō-līt'), *a.* Not polite; impolite; rude. — **un'po-lite'ly**, *adv.* — **un'po-lite'ness**, *n.*
un-polled' (ŭn-pōld'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not polled. Specif.: **a** Not enumerated or registered; as, an *unpolled* vote or voter. **b** Not plundered. *Obs.* *Fanshawe.*
un-pope' (-pōp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pope.*] **1.** To divest of the character, office, or authority of a pope.
2. To deprive of a pope. *Obs. or R.* *Fuller.*
un-prac'ti-ca-ble (ŭn-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Impracticable.
un-prac'ti-cal (-kăl), *a.* Not practical: impractical. — **un-prac'ti-cal'i-ty** (-tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-prac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
un-preach' (ŭn-prēch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *preach.*] To undo by preaching; also, to retract in preaching. *Rare.*
un-prec'e-dent-ed (ŭn-prĕs'ē-dĕn-tĕd), *a.* Having no precedent or example; novel; new; unexampled. — **un-prec'e-dent-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-prec'e-dent-ed-ness**, *n.*
un-prej'u-diced (-prĕj'o͝o-dĭst; 243), *a.* **1.** Not prejudiced; free from undue bias, warp, or prepossession; impartial; as, an *unprejudiced* judge; an *unprejudiced* judgment.
2. Not prejudiced or impaired.
— **un-prej'u-diced-ly**, *adv.* — **un-prej'u-diced-ness**, *n.*
un'pre-med'i-tat'ed (ŭn'prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *a.* Not premeditated. — **un'pre-med'i-tat'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un'pre-med'i-tat'ed-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See EXTEMPORE.

un-nu'mer-a-ble, *a.* Innumerable. *Obs. & R.*
un-nun', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nun.*] To remove from the condition of being a nun. *Obs. or R.*
unnung, *vb. n.* of UNNE. *Obs.*
un-nur'tured, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'nu-tri'tious (ŭn'nū-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Innutritious. *Rare.*
‖ u'no a'ni-mo (ŭn'ĭ-mō). [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
‖ u'no a u'no (o͞o'nō ä o͞o'nō). [It.] *Music.* One by one.
un'o-be'di-ence, *n.* Disobedience. *R.* — un'o-be'di-ent, *a. R.*
un'o-beyed' (ŭn'ō-bād'), *a.*, un'ob-ject'ed, *a.*, un'ob-jec'tion-a-ble, *a.*, un'ob-jec'tion-a-bly, *adv.*, un'ob-jec'tion-al, *a.*, un'o-bliged' (ŭn'ō-blījd'), *a.*, un'o-blig'ing (-blīj'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. [not be obliterated.
un'ob-lit'er-a-ble, *a.* That can-
un'ob-nox'ious, *a.*, un'ob-scured' (ŭn'ŏb-skūrd'), *a.*, un'ob-se'qui-ous, *a.*, un'ob-se'qui-ous-ness, *n.*, un'ob-serv'a-ble, *a.*, un'ob-serv'ant, *a.*, un'ob-served', *a.*, un'ob-serv'ed-ly, *adv.*, un'ob-serv'ing, *a.*, un'ob-struct'ed, *a.*, un'ob-struc'tive, *a.*, un'ob-tain'a-ble, *a.*, un'ob-tained', *a.*, un'ob-trud'ed (ŭn'ŏb-tro͞od'ĕd; 243), *a.*, un'ob-trud'ing (-ĭng), *a.*, un-ob'vi-ous, *a.*, un'oc-ca'sioned, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-oc'cu-pied, *a.* Not occupied; specif., not busy; unemployed.
un'of-fend'ed, *a.*, un'of-fend'ing, *a.*, un-of'fered, *a.*, un'of-fi'cial (ŭn'ō-fĭsh'ăl), *a.*, un'of-fi'cial-ly, *adv.*, un'of-fi'cious (-shŭs), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un'of-served', *a.* Undeserved.
un-of'ten (ŭn-ŏf''n; 205), *adv.* Not often.
un-oiled', *p. a.* of UNOIL.
un-oiled', *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un-old', *v. t.* To rejuvenate.
un-old', *a.* Young
un-o'pened, *a.*, un-o'pen-ing, *a.*, un-op'er-at'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-op'er-a-tive, *a.* Inoperative. *Obs.*
un'o-per'cu-late, un'o-per'cu-lat'ed, *a.* Inoperculate.
un'op-posed' (ŭn'ŏ-pōzd'), *a.*, un'op-pressed' (-prĕst'), *a.*, un'op-pres'sive, *a.* See UN-, not.
u'no-rail', *n.* [L. *unus* one + E. *rail.*] = MONORAIL. *Obs.*
un'or-dained', *a.* **a** Not ordained. **b** Inordinate. *Obs.*
un-or'der, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *order.*] To countermand an order for. *R.*
un-or'dered, *a.* Not ordered; specif.: **a** Disordered. **b** Uncommanded. **c** *Rare.* Not belonging to an order. [*or R.*
un-or'der-ly, *a.* Disorderly. *Obs.*
un-or'di-nal, *a.* Inordinate. *Obs.*
un-or'di-na-ry, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-or'di-nate, *a.* Inordinate. *R.* — un-or'di-nate-ly, *adv. R.*
un-or'ganed (ŭn-ôr'gănd), *a.* Taken from the organism. *Obs.*
un-or'gan-iz'a-ble, *a.*, un-o'ri-en'tal, *a.*, un-o'ri-ent-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'o-rig'i-nate (ŭn'ō-rĭj'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Unoriginated. — un'o-rig'i-nate-ly, *adv.* [-NESS.
un'o-rig'i-nat'ed-ness, *n.* See
un-orn', *a.* [AS *unorne.*] *Obs.* **1.** Plain; poor; rude; coarse. **2.** Feeble; decrepit.
un-or'na-men'tal, *a.*, un-or'na-ment'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-orn'ly, *adv.* Rudely. *Obs.*
un-or'tho-dox, *a.*, un-or'tho-dox-y, *n.*, un-os'si-fied, *a.*, un-os'ten-ta'tious (ŭn-ŏs'tĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.*, un-os'ten-ta'tious-ly, *adv.*, un-os'ten-ta'tious-ness, *n.* See UN-, not.
unothes. † UNEATHS.
unourne. † UNORN.
un'out-speak'a-ble, *a.* Inexpressible. *Obs.*
un-o'ver-come', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-o'ver-come'a-ble, *a.* Invincible. *Obs.* [perable. *Obs.*
un-o'ver-pass'a-ble, *a.* Insu-
un-o'ver-ruled' (ŭn-ō'vẽr-ro͞old'), *a.*, un-o'ver-tak'en (-tāk''n), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-o'ver-trow'a-ble, *a.* [Cf. ME. *ovtrowien* to suspect, AS. *ortrūwian* to despair, *ortréowe* despairing, faithless.] Not to be suspected. *Obs.*
un-own', *v. t.* To disown.
un-ox'i-da-ble (ŭn-ŏk'sĭ-dȧ-b'l), *a.*, un-ox'i-dat'ed (-dāt'ĕd), *a.*, un-ox'i-diz'a-ble (-dīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, un-ox'i-dized (-dīzd) *a.*, un-ox'y-gen-at'ed (-ŏk'sĭ-jĕn-āt'ĕd), *a.*, un-ox'y-gen-ized (-īzd), *a.*, un-pac'i-fi'a-ble (-păs'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, un'pa-cif'ic, *a.*, un-pac'i-fied, *a.*, un-packed', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-packed', *p. a.* of UNPACK.
un-pack'er, *n.* One that unpacks.
un-pa'gan, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pa'gan-ize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *paganize.*] To divest of pagan character. *Rare.* [See UN-, not.
un-pained', *a.*, un-pain'ful, *a.*
un-paint', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *paint.*] To remove the paint from; to efface, as a painting. — un-paint'ed, *p. a.*
un-paint'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpais. † UNPEACE.
un-pal'at-a-ble, *a.*, un-pal'at-a-bly, *adv.*, un'pa-la'tial (ŭn'pȧ-lā'shăl), *a.*, un-palled' (-pôld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-palped' (-pălpt'), *a.* Destitute of a palp (see PALPUS).
un-pam'pered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pan'el, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *panel.*] To remove a panel from; specif., to unsaddle. [UN-, not.
un-panged' (-păngd'), *a.* See
un-pan'nel, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pannel.*] To unsaddle. *Obs.*
un-pan'o-plied (ŭn-păn'ō-plĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-par'a-dise, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *paradise.*] To deprive of paradise, or of happiness as of paradise; to render unhappy. *Rare.*
un-par'al-lel, *a.*, un-par'al-lel-a-ble, *a.*, un-par'a-lyzed, *a.*, un-par'a-phrased, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-parch', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To render not parched. *Rare.*
un-parched' (ŭn-pärcht'), *a.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *parched.*] Dried up; withered. *Obs.*
un-par'doned, *a.*, un-par'don-ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
unparegal, *a.* [*un-* not + *paregal.*] Unequal *Obs.*
un-par'fit. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UNPERFECT.
un-par'rel, *v. t.* *Naut.* To remove a parrel or parrels from.
un-par'ri-a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-par'rot-ed, *a.* Not uttered by rote, as if by a parrot. *Rare.*
un-part'a-ble, *a.*, un-part'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-par'tial, *a.* Impartial. — un-par'ti-al'i-ty, *n.* — un-par'tial-ly, *adv.* — un-par'tial-ness, *n.* All *Obs. or R.*
un'par-tic'i-pant (ŭn'pär-tĭs'ĭ-pănt; ŭn'pȧr-), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'par-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *a.* Not taking part. *Obs. or R.*
un'par-tic'i-pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd), *a.*, un'par-tic'i-pat'ing, *a.*, un'par-tic'u-lar, *a.*, un-par'ti-san, un-par'ti-zan, *a.*, un'par-ti'tioned, (ŭn'pär-tĭsh'ŭnd; -pȧr-), *a.*, un-part'nered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pas'sage-a-ble, *a.* Impassible. *Obs.* [sionate. *Obs. or R.*
un-pas'sion-at'ed, *a.* Dispas-
un-pas'sioned, *a.*, un-pas'teur-ized, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pas'tor, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pastor.*] To deprive of pastorship. *R.*
un-pas'tor-al, *a.*, un-pas'tured, *a.*, un-patched' (ŭn-păcht'), *a.*, un-pat'ent-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pathed' (ŭn-päthd'), *a.* Not having a path.
un'pa-thet'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-path'wayed' (ŭn-päth'wād'), *a.* Pathless. *R.* [*Obs.*
un-pa'tience, *n.* Impatience.
un-pa'tient, *a.* Impatient. *Obs*
un-pa'tri-ot'ic, *a.*, un-pa'tri-ot'i-cal-ly, *adv.*, un-pa'tri-ot-ism, *n.*, un-pat'ron-iz'a-ble, *a.*, un-pat'ron-ized, *a.*, un-pat'terned, *a.*, un'pa-vil'ioned, *a.*, un-pawned', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pay', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + 2d *pay.*] To make undone. *Obs.*
un-pay'a-ble, *a.*, un-pay'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-peace', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *peace.*] To disquiet. *Obs.*
un-peace', *n.* Lack of peace. *Obs*
un-peace'a-ble, *a.*, un-peace'a-ble-ness, *n.*, un-peace'ful, *a.*, un-peace'ful-ly, *adv.*, un-pecked' (-pĕkt'), *a.*, un-ped'a-gog'i-cal (ŭn-pĕd'ȧ-gŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*, un'pe-dan'tic, *a.*, un-peeled' (-pēld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-peeled', *a.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *peel.*] Thoroughly stripped: pillaged. *Obs.*
un-peer'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of having a peer, or equal.
un-peered' (ŭn-pērd'), *a.* Having no peer; unparalleled.
unpees. † UNPEACE.
un-pelt'ed, *a.* See UN-, not
un-pen', *v. t.* [Cf. PEN.] Prob., to deprive of plumage. *Obs.*
un-pen'ciled, un-pen'cilled (ŭn-pĕn'sĭld), *a.*, un-pen'e-tra-ble, *a.*, un-pen'e-trat'ed, *a.*, un-pen'sioned, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pen'i-tent, *a.* Impenitent. *R.*
un-peo'pled (-pē'p'ld), *p. a.* of UNPEOPLE.
un-peo'pled, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pep'pered, *a.*, un-pep'to-nized, *a.*, un'per-ceiv'a-ble, *a.*, un'per-ceiv'a-bly, *adv.*, un'per-ceived', *a.*, un'per-ceiv'ed-ly, *adv.*, un'per-ceiv'ing, *a.* See UN-, not. [tible. *Rare.*
un'per-cep'ti-ble, *a.* Impercep-
un-perch', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *perch.*] To remove from a perch. *Obs. or R.* [*a.* See UN-, not.
un'per-cussed' (ŭn'pẽr-kŭst'),
unperegal. † UNPAREGAL.
un-per'fect, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *perfect.*] To mar or destroy the perfection of. *Obs.*
un-per'fect-ed, *a.* See UN-, not. — un'per-fect'ed-ness, *n.*
un'per-fec'tion (ŭn'pẽr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Imperfection. *Obs.*
unperfite. † UNPERFECT.
un'per-formed' (ŭn'pẽr-fôrmd'), *a.*, un'per-form'ing, *a.*, un'per-fumed' (-fūmd'), *a.*
un-per'il-ous, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-per'ish-a-ble, *a.* Imperishable. *R.*— un-per'ish-a-bly, *adv.*
un-per'ished, *a.*, un-per'ish-ing, *a.*, un-per'jured (ŭn-pûr'jûrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unperisshit, *a.* [Cf. L. *peritia* experience.] Untried. *Obs.*
un-per'ma-nent, *a.* Impermanent.
un'per-mis'si-ble, *a.*, un'per-mis'sive, *a.*, un'per-mit'ted, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'per-plex', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To free from perplexity. *Rare.*
un'per-plexed', un'per-plext', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-per'se-cut'ed (ŭn-pûr'sē-kūt'ĕd), *a.*, un-per'son-a-ble, *a.*, un-per'son-a-ble-ness, *n.*, un-per'son-al, *a.*, un-per'son-al'i-ty, *n.*, un'per-spir'a-ble (ŭn'pẽr-spīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, un'per-suad'a-ble (ŭn'pẽr-swād'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, un'per-suad'a-ble-ness, *n.*, un'per-suad'ed (-ĕd), *a.*, un'per-sua'si-ble-ness, *n.* See UN-, not.
un'per-sua'sion (ŭn'pẽr-swā'zhŭn), *n.* The state of not being persuaded; doubt. *Rare.*
un'per-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.*, un'per-sua'sive-ness, *n.*, un'per-turbed' (-tûrbd'), *a.*, un'per-turb'ed-ness, *n.*, un'pe-rused' (ŭn'pē-ro͞ozd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'per-vert', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pervert.*] To free from perversion; to reconvert. *Obs.*
un'per-vert'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpes. † UNPEACE.
unpetous. † UNPITEOUS.
un-pet'ri-fied, *a.* See UN-, not.
‖ un peu' (ŭN pû'). [F.] A little; somewhat.
un-phil'an-throp'ic, *a.*, un-phil'o-log'i-cal, *a.*, un-phil'o-soph'ic, un-phil'o-soph'i-cal, *a.*, un-phil'o-soph'i-cal-ly, *adv.*, un-phil'o-soph'i-cal-ness, *n.* See UN-, not.
un'phi-los'o-phize (ŭn'fĭ-lŏs'ō-fīz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *philosophize.*] To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *R.*
un'pho-net'ic, *a.*, un'pho-net'ic-ness, *n.*, un-phren'o-log'i-cal, *a.*, un-phys'i-cal, *a.*, un-phys'icked, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pick', *v. i.* To pick out stitches.
un-pick'a-ble, *a.*, un-picked' (-pĭkt'), *a.* See UN-, not
un'pic-to'ri-al, *a.*, un-pic'tur-esque' (ŭn-pĭk'tūr-ĕsk'), *a.*, un-pic'tur-esque'ness, *n.*, un-pieced' (-pēst'), *a.*, un-pierce'a-ble, *a.*, un-pierced' (-pērst'), *a.*, un-pig'ment-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpiked, *a.* Not fully or carefully arrayed. *Obs.*
un-piled' (ŭn-pīld'), *a.*, un-pil'laged (-pĭl'ājd), *a.*, un-pil'lared (-ărd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pilled' (ŭn-pĭld'), *a.* [See PILL.] Not pillaged. *Obs.*
un-pil'lowed, *a.*, un-pi'lot-ed, *a.* See UN-, not. [pained. *Obs.*
unpined, *a.* [See PINE, *v.*] Not
un-pin'ioned (ŭn-pĭn'yŭnd), *p. a.* of UNPINION.
un-pin'ioned, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pinked' (-pĭŋkt'), *a.* Not pinked; specif., not pierced with eyelet holes. *Obs. or R.*
un-pinned' (-pĭnd'), *a.* Loosed from pins or bolts.

un-pit'e-ous (ŭn-pĭt'ē-ŭs), unpitous, *a.* **a** Impious; wicked. **b** Destitute of pity — un-pit'e-ous-ly, *adv.* — un-pit'e-ous-ness, *n.* All *Obs.*
un-pit'i-a-ble, *a.*, un-pit'i-a-bly, *adv.*, un-pit'i-ful, *a.*, un-pit'i-ful-ly, *adv.*, un-pit'i-ful-ness, *n.* See UN-, not. [EOUS, etc.
unpitous, unpitously. † UNPIT-
unpitousty, *n.* Impiety. *Obs.*
unpity, *n.* Want of piety. *Obs.*
un-pit'y-ing, *a.* See UN-, not. — un-pit'y-ing-ly, *adv.* [*Obs.*
un-pla'ca-ble, *a.* Implacable.
un-place', *v. t.* To displace.
un-plagued' (ŭn-plāgd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [deprive of a plaid.
un-plaid', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To
un-plain', *a.* Not plain; dishonest. *Obs.* [lamented. *Obs.*
un-plained' (ŭn-plānd'), *a.* Un-
un-plane', *a.* [L. *planus* even, plane, plain: cf. F. *planer* to make level.] Disguised; deceitful *Obs.*
un-planned' (-plănd'), *a.*, un-plas'tered, *a.*, un-plas'tic, *a.*, un-plat'ed (ŭn-plāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.*, un-plau'si-ble, *a.*, un-plau'si-bly, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-plau'sive (ŭn-plô'sĭv), *a.* Not approving. *Obs.*
un-play'a-ble, *a.*, un-played', *a.*, un-plead'a-ble (-plēd'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, un-plead'ed (-ĕd), *a.*, un-pleas'a-ble (-plēz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pleas'ance (-plĕz'ăns), *n.* [*un-* not + *pleasance.*] Displeasure; lack of pleasure. *Obs. or R*
un-pleas'ant, *v. t.* To make unpleasant *R.*
un-pleas'ant-ish, *a.* Somewhat unpleasant.
un-pleased', *a.* **1.** Not pleased. 2. Implacable. *Obs.*
un-pleas'ing, *a.* See UN-, not — un-pleas'ing-ly, *adv.* — un-pleas'ing-ness, *n.*
un-plea'sive (ŭn-plē'zĭv), *a.* Unpleasant. *Obs.*
un-pleas'ur-a-ble (ŭn-plĕzh'ûr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — un-pleas'ur-a-bly, *adv.*
un-pleat', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove the plaits of. [UN-, not.
un-pledged' (-plĕjd'), *a.* See
unplein. † UNPLAIN.
un-plen'ished, *a.*, un-pli'a-ble, *a.*, un-pli'a-ble-ness, *n.*, un-pli'a-bly, *adv.*, un-pli'ant, *a.*, un-pli'ant-ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unplight, *n.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *plight* danger.] Peril. *Obs*
un-plight' (ŭn-plīt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plight* fold.] To unfold; explain. *Obs.*
un-pli'ta-ble, *a.* Intricate; complicated. *Obs.* [PLOWED.
un-ploughed'. Var. of UN-
un-plowed' (ŭn-ploud'), *a.*, un-plucked' (-plŭkt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-plug', *v.t.* To take out a plug from. — un-plugged' (-plŭgd'), *p. a.*
un-plugged', *a.*, un-plumb', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-plumb', *v. t* [1st *un-* + *plumb.*] To deprive of lead. *R* — un-plumbed', *p. a.*
un-plumbed' (ŭn-plŭmd'), *a.*, un-plun'dered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ply', *v. t.* To unfold. *Obs.*
un'po-et'ic, un'po-et'i-cal, *a.*, un'po-et'i-cal-ly, *adv.*, un'po-et'i-cal-ness, *n.*, un-point'ed, *a.*, un-po'lar-ized, *a.*, un'po-lem'i-cal-ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-poi'son, *v. t.* To rid of poison. *Rare.*
un-pol'ish, *v. t* [1st *un-* + *polish.*] To deprive of polish; specif., to make impolite.
un-pol'ished, *a.*, un-pol'ished-ness, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-pol'i-tic, *a.* Impolitic. — un-pol'i-tic-ly, *adv.* Both *Rare.*
un'po-lit'i-cal, *a.*, un'pol-lut'ed (ŭn'pō-lūt'ĕd), *a.*, un-pon'dered, *a.*, un-pop'u-lar, *a.*, un-pop'u-lar'i-ty, *n.*, un-pop'u-lar-ly, *adv.*, un-pop'u-lat'ed, *a.*, un-pop'u-lous, *a.*, un-pop'u-lous-ness, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-port'a-ble, *a.* Not portable; specif., insupportable. *Obs.*
un-por'tioned, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-por'tu-nate (ŭn-pôr'tū-nāt), *a.* Importunate. *Obs.*
un-por'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having no ports. *Obs.*
un-pos'i-tive, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'pos-sess', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To resign possession of. *Obs.*
un'pos-sessed', *a.*, un'pos-sess'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pos'si-ble, *a.* Impossible. — un-pos'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Both *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* [See UN-, not.
un-post'ed, *a.*, un-po'ta-ble, *a.*
unpouled. † UNPOLLED.
un-pow'dered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pow'er, *n.* Want of power. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [ful.
un-pow'er-ful, *a.* Not power-
un-prac'ticed (ŭn-prăk'tĭst), *a.* See UN-, not. — un-prac'ticed-ness, *n.*
un-prais'a-ble, *a.* Inestimable.
un-praise', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *praise.*] **1.** To withhold praise from; to deprive of praise. *R.*
2. To dispraise. *Obs.*
un-praised' (ŭn-prāzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pray', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pray.*] To recall or revoke by prayer. *R.*
un-pray'a-ble, *a.* Not to be influenced by prayers. *Rare.*
un-prayed', *a.* Not prayed for; unsolicited: — with *for.* *Rare.*
un-preach'ing, *a.* Not preaching; specif., *Obs.*, not accustomed to preach.
un'pre-ca'ri-ous, *a.*, un'pre-ced'ed (ŭn'prē-sēd'ĕd), *a.*, un-prec'e-den'tial (ŭn-prĕs'ē-dĕn'shăl), *a.*, un'pre-cise', *a.*, un'pre-des'ti-nat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not. [a prediction. *Obs.*
un'pre-dict', *v. t.* To retract
un'pre-dict'a-ble, *a.*, un-pref'aced (ŭn-prĕf'ăst), *a.*, un'pre-ferred' (ŭn'prē-fûrd'), *a.*, un-preg'nant, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpreiable, *a.* [See UN- not; PRAY, *v.*] Inexorable. *Obs.*
un'pre-ju'di-cate, *a.* Unprejudiced. — un'pre-ju'di-cate-ness, *n.* Both *Obs.* [judging. *Obs.*
un'pre-ju'di-cat'ing, *a.* Not pre-
un-prej'u-dice, *n.* Freedom from prejudice
un-prel'ate, *v. t.* To deprive of status as prelate. *Obs. or R.*
un'pre-lat'i-cal, *a.*, un'pre-med'i-ta-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'pre-med'i-tate, *a.* Unpremeditated. *Obs.*
un'pre-med'i-ta'tion, *n.* Want of premeditation.
unprenable, *a.* [After OF. & F. *imprenable.*] Impregnable. *Obs.*
un'pre-oc'cu-pied, *a.* See UN-, not. [preparation.
un-prep'a-ra'tion, *n.* Want of

un′pre-vent′ed (ŭn′prē-vĕn′tĕd), *a.* **1**. Not prevented or hindered; as, *unprevented* sorrows.
2. Not preceded by anything. *Obs.*
un-priced′ (ŭn-prīst′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not priced; being without a fixed or certain value; also, rarely, priceless.
un-prin′ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn′sĭ-p'ld), *a.* [*un-* not + *principled.*] Being without principles; esp., being without right moral principles; also, characterized by absence of principle. — **un-prin′ci-pled-ness**, *n.*
un-pris′on (ŭn-prĭz′'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *prison.*] To take or deliver from prison.
un′pro-duc′tive (ŭn′prō-dŭk′tĭv), *a.* Not productive. See PRODUCTIVE. — **un′pro-duc′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **un′pro-duc′tive-ness**, **un-pro′duc-tiv′i-ty** (ŭn-prō′dŭk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
un-prof′it-a-ble (ŭn-prŏf′ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not profitable; useless. — **un-prof′it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-prof′it-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-prom′is-ing (ŭn-prŏm′ĭ-sĭng), *a.* Not promising; not giving favorable promise.
un-prop′ (ŭn-prŏp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *prop.*] To remove a prop or props from; to deprive of support.
un′pro-pi′tious (ŭn′prō-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Not propitious. — **un′pro-pi′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **un′pro-pi′tious-ness**, *n.*
unpropitious signs. *Astrol.* See NOCTURNAL SIGNS.
un′pro-tect′ed (ŭn′prō-tĕk′tĕd), *a.* Without protection or defense. — **un′pro-tect′ed-ness**, *n.*
unprotected cruiser. See CRUISER.
un-prot′es-tant-ize (ŭn-prŏt′ĕs-tănt-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *Protestantize.*] To render other than Protestant; to cause to change from Protestantism to some other form of religion; to deprive of some Protestant characteristic.
The attempt to *unprotestantize* the Church of England. *Froude.*
un′pro-vide′ (ŭn′prō-vīd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *provide.*] To deprive of necessary provision; to unfurnish. *R. Shak.*
un′pro-vid′ed (-vīd′ĕd), *a.* **1**. Not provided; unprepared.
2. Not foreseen. *Obs.* *De Imit. Chr.*
un-puck′er (ŭn-pŭk′ẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pucker.*] To smooth away the puckers or wrinkles of.
un-pursed′ (ŭn-pûrst′; 87), *a.* [1st *un-* + *purse* + *-ed.*] **1**. Robbed of a purse, or of money. *Rare.*
2. Taken from the purse; expended. *Obs.*
un-puz′zle (-pŭz′'l), *v. t.* To puzzle out; to decipher.
un-qual′i-fied (ŭn-kwŏl′ĭ-fīd), *a.* Not qualified; specif.: **a** Not fit; not having requisite qualifications. **b** Not modified or restricted by reservations; as, an *unqualified* denial. — **un-qual′i-fied-ly**, *adv.* — **un-qual′i-fied-ness**, *n.*
un-quan′ti-fied (ŭn-kwŏn′tĭ-fīd), *a.* Not quantified.
unquantified proposition, *Logic*, an indefinite proposition.
un-ques′tion-a-ble (ŭn-kwĕs′chŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Not questionable; as, an *unquestionable* title.
2. Averse to questions or conversation. *Rare.*
—**un-ques′tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-ques′tion-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-ques′tioned (ŭn-kwĕs′chŭnd), *a.* **1**. Not called in question; not doubted.
2. Not interrogated; not examined or examined into.
3. Not to be opposed or disputed.
Their *unquestioned* pleasures must be served. *B. Jonson.*
un-qui′et (ŭn-kwī′ĕt), *a.* [*un-* not + *quiet.*] Not quiet; restless; uneasy; agitated; disturbed; also, disturbing. — **un-qui′et-ly**, *adv.* — **un-qui′et-ness**, *n.*
un-rat′ed (ŭn-rāt′ĕd), *a.* Not rated.
unrated bimetallism, a proposed system of so-called bimetallism in which there is free coinage and circulation of gold and silver without a fixed ratio.
un-rav′el (ŭn-răv′'l), *v. t.*; UN-RAV′ELED or UN-RAV′ELLED (-'ld); UN-RAV′EL-ING or UN-RAV′EL-LING. [1st *un-* (intensive) + *ravel.*] **1**. To disentangle; to disengage or separate the threads of; as, to *unravel* a stocking.
2. Hence, to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; solve; as, to *unravel* a plot.
3. To separate the connected or united parts of; to disorder; confuse. "Nature all *unraveled.*" *Dryden.*
—**un-rav′el-a-ble, un-rav′el-la-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* —**un-rav′el-er, un-rav′el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.* — **un-rav′el-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
un-rav′el, *v. i.* To become unraveled, in any sense.
un-read′ (ŭn-rĕd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1**. Not read, as a book.
2. Not versed in literature; illiterate.
un-read′y (ŭn-rĕd′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Awkward; clumsy. *Obs. or R.*
2. Not ready or prepared; not prompt; slow.
3. Not dressed; undressed. *Obs.*
4. Lacking rede or counsel; — sometimes so explained as the epithet of Ethelred II. of England. *Freeman.*
— **un-read′i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-read′i-ness**, *n.*
un-re′al (ŭn-rē′ăl), *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; fanciful; ideal; visionary.
un-re′al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The contrary of realism.
If I have called the world to which he [Spenser] transports us a world of unreality, I have wronged him. It is only a world of *unrealism.* *Lowell*
un′re-al′i-ty (ŭn′rē-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. The quality or state of being unreal; want of reality.
2. Specif., visionariness.
un-re′al-ize (ŭn-rē′ăl-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *realize.*] To make unreal; to idealize.
His fancy . . . *unrealizes* everything at a touch. *Lowell.*
un-rea′son (ŭn-rē′z'n), *n.* [*un-* not + *reason.*] Want of reason; unreasonableness; irrationality; absurdity.
un-rea′son-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reasonable; specif.: **a** Not conformable to reason; irrational; also, not governed or influenced by reason. **b** Beyond the bounds of reason or moderation, immoderate; exorbitant.
Syn. — See IRRATIONAL.
— **un-rea′son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-rea′son-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-rea′soned (ŭn-rē′z'nd), *a.* Not founded on reason or reasoning; unreasonable. "*Unreasoned* habits." *Burke.*
un′re-buk′a-ble, un′re-buke′a-ble (ŭn′rē-būk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not deserving rebuke or censure; blameless.
un-re′con-struct′ed (ŭn-rē′kŏn-strŭk′tĕd), *a.* Not reconstructed; specif.: *U. S. Hist.* Not yet having undergone reconstruction (which see); also, *Colloq.*, of a secessionist, not reconciled to the political results of the Civil War.
un-reel′ (ŭn-rēl′), *v. t. & i.* To unwind from a reel; — often fig.; as, to *unreel* a long story.
un-reeve′ (ŭn-rēv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *reeve*, v. t.] *Naut.* To withdraw, or take out, (a rope) from a block, thimble, or the like. — *v. i.* To become unrove; — said of a rope.
un′re-gen′er-a-cy (ŭn′rē-jĕn′ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being unregenerate.
un′re-gen′er-ate (-āt) } *a.* Not regenerated; not re-
un′re-gen′er-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) } newed in heart; remaining or being at enmity with God. — **un′re-gen′er-ate-ly**, *adv.*
un-rein′ (ŭn-rān′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rein.*] To loosen the reins of; to remove restraint from.
un′re-lent′ing (ŭn′rē-lĕn′tĭng), *a.* Not relenting; unyielding; inexorable; rigorous; hard; stern; severe. — **un′re-lent′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un′re-lent′ing-ness**, *n.*
un′re-li′a-ble (-lī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reliable; untrustworthy. — **un′re-li′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′re-li′a-bly**, *adv.*
Alcibiades . . . was too unsteady, and (according to Mr. Coleridge's coinage) "*unreliable;*" or perhaps, in more correct English, too "unrelyuponable." *De Quincey.*
un′re-li′gious (-lĭj′ŭs), *a.* **1**. Irreligious.
2. Having no connection with, or relation to, religion; involving no religious import or idea; nonreligious; as, *unreligious* education.
un′re-mit′ting (-mĭt′ĭng), *a.* Not remitting; incessant; persevering; as, *unremitting* exertions. — **un′re-mit′ting-ly**, *adv.* — **un′re-mit′ting-ness**, *n.*
un′re-port′ed (ŭn′rē-pŏr′tĕd; 201), *a.* Not reported.
Unreported Parliament, *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliament that sat from 1768 to 1774; — so called with reference to a struggle with the press concerning the printing of reports of debates, surreptitiously obtained. The privilege, although forbidden, was tacitly conceded after 1771.
un′re-proved′ (-proovd′), *a.* **1**. Not reproved.
2. In *Obs.* uses: **a** Blameless. **b** Not disproved.
— **un′re-prov′ed-ly** (-proov′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un′re-prov′ed-ness**, *n.*

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un′pre-pared′ (ŭn′prē-pârd′), *a.*, **un′pre-par′ed-ly** (-pâr′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un′pre-par′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un-pre′pos-sessed′**, *a.*, **un-pre′pos-sess′ing**, *a.*, **un-pre′sci-ent** (ŭn-prē′shĭ-ĕnt; -prĕsh′ĭ-), *a.*, **un′pre-scribed′** (ŭn′prē-skrībd′), *a.*, **un′pre-sent′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′pre-sent′ed**, *a.*, **un′pre-serv′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′pre-served′**, *a.*, **un-pressed′**, *a.*, **un′pre-sum′ing** (ŭn′prē-zūm′ĭng), *a.*, **un′pre-sump′tu-ous**, *a.*, **un′pre-tend′ing**, *a.*, **un′pre-tend′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′pre-ten′tious**, *a.*, **un′pre-ten′tious-ly**, *adv.*, **un′pre-ten′tious-ness**, *n.*, **un-pret′ti-ness**, *n.*, **un-pret′ty**, *a.*, **un′pre-vail′ing**, *a.*, **un-prev′a-lent**, *a.*, **un′pre-var′i-cat′ing**, *a.*, **un′pre-vent′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′pre-vent′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′pre-vent′a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [pride. *Obs.*]
un-pride′, *v. t.* To divest of
un-priest′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *priest.*] To deprive of priesthood; to unfrock.
un-priest′ly, *a.*, **un-primed′** (ŭn-prīmd′), *a.*, **un-prim′i-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-prince′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *prince.*] To deprive of the status of a prince. *Obs. or R.*
un-prince′ly, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-prin′ci-ple, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *principle.*] To destroy the moral principles of. *Obs. or R.*
un-print′a-ble, *a.*, **un-print′ed**, *a.*, **un-priv′i-leged**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-priz′a-ble (ŭn-prīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Obs.* **a** Not prized, or without value. **b** Invaluable. [UN-, not.]
un-prized′ (-prīzd′), *a.* See
un-prob′a-bly, *adv.* [*un-* not + *probably.*] Improbably.
un-prob′a-bly, *adv.* [*un-* not + L. *probabilis* approvable, fr. *probare* to approve. Cf. PROBABLE.] In a manner not to be approved. *Obs. & R.*
un-probed′ (ŭn-prōbd′), *a.*, **un′pro-claimed′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pro′cre-ate, *a.* Not procreated. *Obs.*
un′pro-cur′a-ble (ŭn′prō-kūr′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′pro-cur′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′pro-cured′** (-kūrd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′pro-duc′a-ble (ŭn′prō-dūs′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. = UNPRODUCIBLE.
2. Unproductive. *Obs. or R.*
un′pro-duced′ (-dūst′), *a.*, **un′pro-duc′i-ble** (-dūs′ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un′pro-faned′** (-fānd′), *a.*, **un′pro-fessed′** (-fĕst′), *a.*, **un′pro-fess′ing**, *a.*, **un′pro-fes′sion-al**, *a.*, **un′pro-fes′sion-al-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′pro-fi′cien-cy (ŭn′prō-fĭsh′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Want of proficiency.
un-prof′it, *n.* Want of profit; unprofitableness. *Obs.*
un-prof′it-ed, *a.* Profitless. *Rare.* [*Obs. or R.*]
un-prof′it-ing, *a.* Unprofitable.
un′pro-gres′sive, *a.*, **un′pro-gres′sive-ness**, *n.*, **un′pro-hib′it-ed**, *a.*, **un′pro-ject′ed**, *a.*, **un′pro-lif′ic**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-prom′ise, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *promise.*] To revoke or annul, as a promise.
un-prom′ised, *a.*, **un-prompt′ed**, *a.*, **un′pro-mul′gat-ed**, *a.*, **un′pro-nounce′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′pro-nounced′**, *a.*, **un-prop′a-gat′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-prop′er, *a.* Not proper: **a** Not peculiar **b** Improper.— **un-prop′er-ly**, *adv.* *Both R.*
un-proph′et-a-ble. † UNPROFITABLE.
un-proph′e-sied, *a.*, **un′pro-phet′ic, un′pro-phet′i-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpropice, *a.* [See UN- not; PROPICE.] Unpropitious. *Obs.*
un′pro-pi′ti-a-ble (ŭn′prō-pĭsh′ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′pro-pi′ti-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′pro-por′tion-a-ble**, *a.*, **un′pro-por′tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′pro-por′tion-al**, *a.*, **un′pro-por′tion-ate**, *a.*, **un′pro-por′tioned**, *a.*, **un′pro-posed′** (-pōzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-propped′, *p. a.* of UNPROP.
un-propped′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′pro-pri′e-ty, *n.* Impropriety. *Rare.*
un-pros′e-lyte, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To convert or recover from being proselyte. [prosperity.]
un′pros-per′i-ty, *n.* Want of
un-pros′per-ous, *a.*, **un-pros′per-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-pros′per-ous-ness**, *n.*, **un-pros′trat-ed**, *a.*, **un′pro-test′ed**, *a.*, **un′pro-trud′ed** (ŭn′prō-trood′ĕd), *a.*, **un-prov′a-ble** (ŭn-proov′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-proved′** (-proovd′), *a.*, **un-prov′ed-ness** (-proov′ĕd-nĕs; -proovd′-), *n.*, **un-prov′en** (-proov′'n), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-prov′i-dent, *a.* Improvident *R.* — **un-prov′i-dent-ly**, *adv.* *R*
un′pro-vin′cial, *a.*, **un-prov′ing** (-proov′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′pro-vised′, *a.* [Cf. IMPROVISE.] Sudden; unlooked for *Obs.* *Scot.*
un′pro-vis′ed-ly (ŭn′prō-vīz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Unadvisedly. *Obs.*
un′pro-voked′ (-vōkt′), *a.*, **un′pro-vok′ed-ly** (-vōk′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un′pro-vok′ing** (-ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
unprow, *n.* [*un-* not + *prow* benefit.] Disadvantage; overthrow. *Obs.*
un-pru′dence, *n.* Imprudence. *Obs.* — **un-pru′dent**, *a.* *Obs.*
un′pru-den′tial (ŭn′proo-dĕn′shăl), *a.* Imprudent. *Obs.*
un-pruned′ (ŭn-proond′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-psy′cho-log′i-cal (ŭn-sī′kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Not psychological; disregarding psychology; — applied by J. Martineau to studies of morals based on metaphysical or other prepossessions, not taking proper account of psychological factors.
un-pub′lic, *a.*, **un-pub′lish-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pub′lished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-puff′, *v. t.* To humble. *Obs.*
un-pulled′ (ŭn-poold′), *a.* Not pulled; specif., *Obs.*, not plucked; not shredded.
un-pulped′ (-pŭlpt′), *a.*, **un-pul′ver-ized**, *a.*, **un-pum′meled**, **un-pum′melled**, *a.*, **un′punc-til′i-ous**, *a.*, **un-punc′tu-al**, *a.*, **un-punc′tu-al′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-punc′tu-al-ly**, *adv.*, **un-punc′tu-at′ed**, *a.*, **un-pun′ish-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pun′ish-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-pun′ished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pun′ish-ing, *n.* Impunity. *Obs.* [not.]
un-pur′chas-a-ble, *a.* See UN-,
un-pure′, *a.* Not pure; impure. — **un-pure′ly**, *adv.* — **un-pure′ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
un-purged′ (ŭn-pûrjd′), *a.*, **un-pu′ri-fied**, *a.*, **un-pur′posed**, *a.*, **un′pur-sued′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′pur-veyed′, *a.* Unprovided. *R*
unpussible. † UNPOSSIBLE.
un-put′, *a.*, **un-pu′tre-fi′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pu′tre-fied**, *a.*, **un-quaffed′** (ŭn-kwăft′), *a.* See UN-, not.
unpynyoun. † OPINION. [*Obs.*]
un-quailed′, *a.* Undaunted.
un-quail′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-quak′er-like′ (ŭn-kwāk′ẽr-līk′), *a.* Unlike a Quaker.
un-quak′ing (-ĭng), *a.*, **un-qual′i-fi′a-ble** (ŭn-kwŏl′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-qual′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *qualify.*] To disqualify. *R.*
un-qual′i-fied, *a.* [1st *un-* + *quality.*] Deprived of the usual faculties. *Obs.*
un-quar′rel-a-ble, *a.* Unimpugnable. *Obs.*
un-quart′, *v. t.* [Cf. QUART health, healthy.] To distress; harass. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.]
un-quar′tered (-kwôr′tẽrd), *a.*
un-queen′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *queen.*] To divest of the rank or authority of queen.
un-quell′a-ble, *a.*, **un-quelled′** (-kwĕld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
unqueme. *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *queme*, v.] To unsettle; to stir up. *Obs.*
un-queme′, *a.* [*un-* not + *queme*, a.] Unpleasant. — **un-queme′ly**, *or* **un-queme′ful-ly**, *adv.* Unpleasantly. *All Obs.*
un-quench′a-ble, *a.*, **un-quench′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-quench′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-quenched′** (ŭn-kwĕncht′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-quert′, *a.* [*un-* not + ME *quert* healthy.] Hurtful; hostile *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
unquert, *n.* Distress; harm.
un-ques′tion-a-bil′i-ty, *n.* **a** Character of being unquestionable. **b** A thing not to be questioned. *Rare.*
un-ques′tion-ate, *a.* Unquestioned. *Obs.*
un-ques′tion-ing, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-ques′tion-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-ques′tion-ing-ness**, *n.*
un-ques′tion-less, *a.* Unquestionable. *Obs.*
unqueynte. † UNQUENCHED.
un-quick′, *a.*, **un-quick′ened**, *a.*, **un′qui-es′cence** (ŭn′kwī-ĕs′ĕns), *n.* See UN-, not.
un-qui′et, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *quiet.*] To disquiet. *Obs*
un-qui′e-tude (ŭn-kwī′ē-tūd), *n.* Uneasiness; inquietude. *R.*
un-quilt′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-quit′, *a.* **a** Not discharged *Obs.* **b** Unrequited; unpaid. *Obs or Scot*
un-quiz′za-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
unquod, *a.* [Cf. UN- not; QUOTH.] Untold. *Obs.*
un-quot′a-ble (-kwōt′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-quot′ed** (-ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not
unraced, *a.* [Prob. *un-* not + *race* to scratch.] Unbroken. *Obs.*
un-racked′ (-răkt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
unrad, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungerād* stupid, *unrǣd* evil counsel, folly.] Imprudent. *Obs.*
un-ra′di-at′ed (ŭn-rā′dĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-raised′** (-rāzd′), *a.*, **un-raked′** (-rākt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rake′, *a.* Unraked. *Obs.*
un-ram′, *v. t.* To undo the ramming of. *Rare.*
un-rammed′ (ŭn-rămd′), *a.*, **un-ranged′** (-rānjd′), *a.*, **un-ran′sacked**, *a.*, **un-ran′somed**, *a.*, **un-rap′tured**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rased′ (ŭn-rāzd′), *a.* Not rased; unshorn *Obs.*
un-rat′i-fied, *a.*, **un-ra′tion-al** (ŭn-răsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.*, **un-rav′aged**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rav′eled, un-rav′elled, *p. a.* of UNRAVEL. [See UN-, not.]
un-rav′eled, un-rav′elled, *a.*
un-ray′, *v. t. & i.* To undress. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-razed′ (ŭn-rāzd′), *a.*, **un-ra′zored** (-rā′zẽrd), *a.*, **un-reached′** (-rēcht′), *a.*, **un-read′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-read′a-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-read′y, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *ready.*] To undress. *Obs.*
un-re′al-iz′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-re′al-ized, *p. a.* of UNREALIZE.
un-re′al-ized, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-re′al-ly, *adv.* of UNREAL.
un-reaped′ (ŭn-rēpt′), *a.*, **un-reared′** (-rērd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rea′son, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *reason.*] To reason away or prove to be unreasonable. *Obs.*
un-rea′son-ing, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-rea′son-ing-ly**, *adv.*
un-reave′ (ŭn-rēv′), *v. t.* [Cf. 1st UN-; REAVE to tear, break.] To unwind; disentangle; loose. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-reaved′ (-rēvd′), *a.* [*un-* not + *reave* to break.] Not torn to pieces. *Obs.*
un′re-bat′ed (ŭn′rē-bāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′re-buked′** (-būkt′), *a.*, **un′re-call′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-called′** (-kôld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-call′ing, *a.* **a** Not recalling **b** Not recallable. *Obs.*
un′re-cant′ed, *a.*, **un′re-ced′ing** (ŭn′rē-sēd′ĭng), *a.*, **un′re-ceipt′ed** (-sēt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′re-ceiv′a-ble** (-sēv′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-ceived′** (-sēvd′), *a.*, **un′re-cep′tive**, *a.*, **un′re-cip′ro-cat′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-cit′ed** (ŭn′rē-sīt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-recked′** (ŭn-rĕkt′), *a.*, **un-reck′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-reck′less, *a.* Heedless. *Obs.*
un-reck′on-a-ble, *a.*, **un-reck′oned**, *a.*, **un′re-claim′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-claim′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′re-claimed′**, *a.*, **un′re-claim′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-clin′ing** (ŭn′rē-klīn′ĭng), *a.*, **un-rec′og-niz′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-rec′og-niz′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-rec′og-nized**, *a.*, **un-rec′om-mend′ed**, *a.*, **un-rec′om-pensed** (-ĕk′ŏm-pĕnst), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-compt′less, *a.* [See UN-, not; RECOUNT, *v.*] Indescribable. *Obs.*
un-rec′on-cil′a-ble (ŭn-rĕk′ŏn-sīl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Irreconcilable. — **un-rec′on-cil′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-rec′on-cil′a-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs or R.* [UN-, not.]
un-rec′on-ciled (-sīld), *a.* See
un-rec′on-cil′i-a-ble, *a.* Unreconcilable. *Obs.*
un′re-cord′ed, *a.*, **un′re-count′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-cov′er-a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-cov′er-a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [covered.]
un′re-cov′ered, *a.* **1**. Not re-
2. Irrecoverable. *Obs.*
un′re-cruit′a-ble, *a.*, **un′re-cruit′ed**, *a.*, **un-rec′ti-fied**, *a.*, **un′re-cum′bent**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*a.* Incurable. *Obs.*]
un′re-cur′ing (ŭn′rē-kūr′ĭng),
un′re-cur′ring, *a.*, **un-red′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-red′, *a.* [*un-* not + *red* for *read*, p. p. of *read*, v., taken in the sense of to count, tell.] Untold of. *Obs.*
unrede, *n.* [AS. *unrǣd.*] Evil counsel; folly; sin. *Obs.*
un′re-deem′a-ble, *a.*, **un′re-deemed′**, *a.*, **un′re-dressed′** (ŭn′rē-drĕst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-drest′, *a.* Unsuccored; past help. *Obs.*
un′re-duced′, *a.*, **un′re-duc′i-ble** (ŭn′rē-dūs′ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-duc′i-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′re-duct′. † UNREDUCED.
unredy. † UNREADY.
un-reel′a-ble, *a.*, **un-reeled′**, *a.*, **un′re-fer′ring**, *a.*, **un′re-fined′**, *a.*, **un′re-flect′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-flect′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-flect′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-flect′ing-ness**, *n.*, **un′re-flec′tive**, *a.*, **un′re-flec′tive-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-form′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ref′or-ma′tion, *n.* State of being unreformed. *Obs.*
un′re-formed′, *a.*, **un′re-form′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un′re-fract′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-freshed′**, *a.*, **un′re-fund′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-fund′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-fus′a-ble** (ŭn′rē-fūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-fused′** (-fūzd′), *a.*, **un′re-fus′ing** (-fūz′ĭng), *a.*, **un′re-fut′ed** (-fūt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′re-gain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-re′gal**, *a.*, **un′re-gard′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-gard′ant**, *a.*, **un′re-gard′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-gard′ful**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-gen′er-a′tion, *n.* Unregeneracy. *Rare.*
un-reg′is-tered (ŭn-rĕj′ĭs-tẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-grat′ed, *a.* Not lamented or complained of. *Obs* *Scot.*
un′re-gret′ful, *a.*, **un′re-gret′ful-ness**, *n.*, **un′re-gret′ted**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*& Dial.*]
un-reg′u-lar, *a.* Irregular. *Scot.*
un-reg′u-lat′ed, *a.*, **un′re-ha-bil′i-tat′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-hearsed′** (ŭn′rē-hûrst′), *a.* See UN-, not
un-reign′, *v. i.* To be without sway. *Obs.*
un-reined′ (ŭn-rānd′), *p. a.* of UNREIN.
un-reined′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-ject′ed, *a.*, **un′re-joiced′** (ŭn′rē-joist′), *a.*, **un′re-joic′ing** (-jois′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
unreken, *a.* [Cf. AS. *recen* ready, prompt, swift. See UN- not.] Perh., unnumbered. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
unrekenly *adv.* Very quickly.
un′re-lat′ed (ŭn′rē-lāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′re-lat′ed-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*, **un-rel′a-tive**, *a.*, **un-rel′a-tive-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-laxed′** (ŭn′rē-lăkst′), *a.*, **un′re-lax′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-leased′** (ŭn′rē-lēst′), *a.*, **un′re-leas′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]
un′re-lent′a-ble, *a.* Unrelenting.
un′re-lent′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-li′a-bil′i-ty, *n.* Untrustworthiness.
un′re-liev′a-ble, *a.*, **un′re-lieved′**, *a.*, **un′re-liev′ed-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [Irreligion. *R.*]
un′re-li′gion (ŭn′rē-lĭj′ŭn), *n.*
un′re-lin′quish-a-ble (-lĭn′kwĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-lin′quish-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′re-lin′quished** (-kwĭsht), *a.*, **un-rel′ish-a-ble**, **un-rel′ished**, *a.*, **un-rel′ish-ing**, *a.*, **un′re-luc′tant**, *a.*, **un′re-luc′tant-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-mark′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-marked′**, *a.* See UN-, not. [able. *Rare.*]
un′re-me′di-a-ble, *a.* Irremedi-
un-rem′e-died (ŭn-rĕm′ē-dĭd), *a.*, **un′re-mem′ber-a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-mem′bered**, *a.*, **un′re-mem′ber-ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-mem′brance, *n.* Want of remembrance; forgetfulness.
un′re-mind′ed, *a.*, **un′re-mit′ta-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-mit′ted**, *a.*, **un′re-mit′ted-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-mit′tent**, *a.*, **un′re-morse′ful**, *a.*, **un′re-morse′ful-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not
un′re-morse′less, *a.* Remorseless. *Obs.*
un′re-mote′ly, *adv.*, **un′re-mov′a-ble** (ŭn′rē-moov′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-mov′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′re-mov′a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′re-moved′ (-moovd′), *a.* **a** Not removed. **b** Irremovable *Obs.*
un′re-mu′ner-at′ed (-mū′nẽr-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′re-mu′ner-a-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-nav′i-ga-ble, *a.* That one cannot navigate in returning. *Obs. & R.*
un-ren′dered, *a.*, **un′re-newed′** (ŭn′rē-nūd′), *a.*, **un′re-nounce′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-nounced′** (-nounst′), *a.*, **un-ren′o-vat′ed** (ŭn-rĕn′ō-vāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′re-nowned′** (ŭn′rē-nound′), *a.*, **un-rent′**, *a.*, **un-rent′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-paid′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-pair′, *n.* Want of repair
un′re-pair′a-ble, *a.* Irreparable. *Rare.*
un′re-paired′, *a.*, **un′re-peal′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-pealed′** (ŭn′rē-pēld′), *a.*, **un′re-peat′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-pelled′** (-pĕld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-pent′a-ble, *a.* That cannot repent or be repented of. *Rare.* [tence. *Rare.*]
un′re-pent′ance, *n.* Impeni-
un′re-pent′ant, *a.*, **un′re-pent′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-pent′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-pent′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-pined′** (ŭn′rē-pīnd′), *a.*, **un′re-pin′ing** (-pīn′ĭng), *a.*, **un′re-pin′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-placed′** (-plāst′), *a.*, **un′re-plen′ished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-pli′a-ble, *a.* That cannot be replied to. *Obs* — **un′re-pli′a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un′re-port′a-ble, *a.*, **un′re-pose′**, *n.*, **un′re-posed′** (ŭn′rē-pōzd′), *a.*, **un′re-pos′ing** (-pōz′ĭng), *a.*, **un-rep′re-sent′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-rep′re-sen′ta-tive**, *a.*, **un-rep′re-sent′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-pressed′** (ŭn′rē-prĕst′), *a.*, **un′re-press′i-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-priev′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-prieved′** (-prēvd′), *a.*, **un-rep′ri-mand′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-proach′a-ble, *a.* Irreproachable. — **un′re-proach′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′re-proach′a-bly**, *adv.*
un′re-proached′, *a.*, **un′re-proach′ful**, *a.*, **un′re-proach′ing**, *a.*, **un-re′pro-duc′i-ble** (ŭn-rē′prō-dūs′ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-prov′a-ble** (-proov′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-prov′ing** (-ĭng), *a.*, **un′re-pub′li-can**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-pug′na-ble (ŭn′rē-pŭg′nȧ-b'l, -pūn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incontrovertible. *Obs.*
un′re-pug′nant, *a.*, **un′re-puls′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-puls′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [ble. *Rare.*]
un-rep′u-ta-ble, *a.* Disreputa-
un′re-put′ed (ŭn′rē-pūt′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not. [(a request). *Obs.*]
un′re-quest′, *v. t.* To withdraw
un′re-quest′ed, *a.*, **un′re-quired′** (ŭn′rē-kwīrd′), *a.*, **un-req′ui-site** (ŭn-rĕk′wĭ-zĭt), *a.*, **un′re-quit′a-ble** (ŭn′rē-kwīt′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-quit′ed** (-ĕd), *a.*,

un're-serve' (ŭn'rē-zûrv'), n. Absence of reserve; frankness, communicativeness.
un're-served' (-zûrvd'), a. Not reserved; as: a Not kept back, or withheld in part; unrestricted, as in devotion. b Not reserved in manner or speech; frank; open. — **un're-serv'ed-ly** (-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), adv. — **un're-serv'ed-ness**, n.
un're-sist'ed (-zĭs'tĕd), a. 1. Not resisted; unopposed.
2. Resistless; as, *unresisted* fate. *Obs.*
un-rest' (ŭn-rĕst'), n. Want of rest or repose; uneasiness; disquietude. "The cause of your *unrest.*" *Chaucer.*
un-rev'er-end (ŭn-rĕv'ẽr-ĕnd), a. 1. Not reverend.
2. Disrespectful; irreverent. *Obs.* *Shak.*
un-rid'dle (ŭn-rĭd''l), v. t. [1st *un-* + *riddle.*] 1. To read the riddle of; to solve or explain; as, to *unriddle* a mystery.
2. To explain a riddle to. *Rare.*
un-rig' (ŭn-rĭg'), v. t. [1st *un-* + *rig.*] *Chiefly Naut.* To strip of rigging; as, to *unrig* a ship.
un-right'eous (ŭn-rī'chŭs), a. [ME. *unrightwis*, AS. *unrihtwīs.* See UN- not; RIGHTEOUS.] 1. Not righteous; evil; wicked; sinful; as, an *unrighteous* man, act.
2. Specif., contrary to equity; unjust; as, an *unrighteous* decree or sentence.
— **un-right'eous-ly**, adv. — **un-right'eous-ness**, n.
un-ringed' (ŭn-rĭngd'; 87), a. Not having or wearing a ring.
un-rip' (ŭn-rĭp'), v. t. [See 1st UN-.] To rip; to cut open.
un-ripe' (ŭn-rīp'), a. [AS. *unrīpe.*] 1. Not ripe; not yet mature; as, *unripe* fruit.
2. Precocious; premature; also, unseasonable. *Obs. or R.*
un-ri'valed, un-ri'valled (-rī'văld), a. Having no rival; without a competitor; peerless.
un-riv'et (ŭn-rĭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), v. t. [1st *un-* + *rivet.*] To take out, or loose, the rivets of, as of boiler plates.
un-robe' (ŭn-rōb'), v. t. & i. [1st *un-* + *robe.*] To disrobe; to undress; to take off one's robes.
un-roll' (ŭn-rōl'), v. t. [1st *un-* + *roll.*] 1. To open, as what is rolled, as cloth.
2. Fig., to display; reveal.
3. To remove from a roll or register, as a name. *Now R.*
un-roll', v. i. To become unrolled; to unfold.
un-Ro'man-ized (ŭn-rō'măn-īzd), a. a Not subjected to Roman arms or customs. b *Eccl.* Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman Catholic Church.
un-roof' (ŭn-rōōf'), v. t. [1st *un-* + *roof.*] To strip off the roof or covering of, as a house.
un-root' (ŭn-rōōt'), v. t. [1st *un-* + *root.*] To tear up by the roots; to eradicate; uproot.

un-round' (ŭn-round'), v. t. *Phon.* To pronounce (a naturally rounded vowel) without lip rounding, or with less than normal rounding.
un-ruf'fle (ŭn-rŭf''l), v. i. [1st *un-* + *ruffle.*] To cease from being ruffled or agitated.
un-ruf'fled (-'ld), a. [*un-* not + *ruffled.*] Not ruffled or agitated; calm; tranquil; as, an *unruffled* mind.
Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea. *Addison.*
un-ruled' (ŭn-rōōld'), a. 1. Not governed or controlled.
2. Unruly. *Obs.*
3. Not ruled or marked with lines; as, *unruled* paper.
un-rul'y (ŭn-rōōl'ĭ), a. [*un-* not + *rule.* Cf. RULY.] Not submissive to rule or restraint; turbulent; ungovernable; refractory; as, an *unruly* boy; *unruly* conduct.
Syn. — See OBSTINATE.
— **un-rul'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), adv. — **un-rul'i-ness**, n.
un-rum'ple (ŭn-rŭm'p'l), v. t. [1st *un-* + *rumple.*] To free from rumples; to spread or lay even.
un-sad'dle (-săd''l), v. t. [1st *un-* + *saddle.*] 1. To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from, as a horse.
2. To throw from the saddle; to unhorse.
un-sal'a-ble, un-sale'a-ble (ŭn-sāl'ȧ-b'l), a. Not salable; unmerchantable. — n. That which cannot be sold. — **un-sal'a-bil'i-ty, un-sale'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un-sal'a-ble-ness, un-sale'a-ble-ness**, n.
un-sat'u-rat'ed (ŭn-săt'ū-rāt'ĕd), a. Not saturated; as: a Capable of absorbing or dissolving to a greater degree; as, an *unsaturated* solution. b *Chem.* Capable of taking up, or of uniting with, certain other elements or compounds, without the elimination of any side product; thus, aldehyde, ethylene, and ammonia are *unsaturated.*
unsaturated vapor *or* **vapour**, superheated vapor, which can be further compressed or cooled without condensation.
un-sat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), n. Quality or state of being unsaturated.
un-sa'vor-y, un-sa'vour-y (ŭn-sā'vẽr-ĭ), a. 1. Foolish. *Obs.*
2. Not savory; insipid; tasteless.
3. Unpleasant to taste or smell; fig., morally offensive.
— **un-sa'vor-i-ly, un-sa'vour-i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), adv. — **un-sa'vor-i-ness, un-sa'vour-i-ness**, n.
un-say' (ŭn-sā'), v. t. [1st *un-* + *say:* cf. AS. *onsecgan* to renounce, abjure.] To make as if not said; to recant, recall, or retract. *Goldsmith.*
un-scale' (ŭn-skāl'), v. t. [1st *un-* + *scale.*] To divest of scales; to remove scales from. *Milton.*
un-screw' (ŭn-skrōō'), v. t. [1st *un-* + *screw.*] To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; also, to loosen or withdraw (anything, as a screw) by turning it.
un-scru'pu-lous (ŭn-skrōō'pū-lŭs), a. Not scrupulous; unprincipled. — **un-scru'pu-lous-ly**, adv. — **un-scru'pu-lous-ness**, n.
un-seal' (ŭn-sēl'), v. t. [1st *un-* + *seal.*] 1. To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed, as a letter.
2. To disclose, as a secret. *Obs.* *The Coronation.*
un-seam' (ŭn-sēm'), v. t. [1st *un-* + *seam.*] To open the seam or seams of; to rip; to cut open.
un-search'a-ble (ŭn-sûr'chȧ-b'l), a. Not searchable or explorable; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. — **un-search'a-ble-ness**, n. — **un-search'a-bly**, adv.
un-sea'son (ŭn-sē'z'n), v. t. [1st *un-* + *season.*] To deprive of seasoning; to impair the seasoned fitness of.
Why do I send this rustic madrigal,
That may thy tuneful ear *unseason* quite? *Spenser.*
un-sea'son-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), a. Not seasonable; being, done, or occurring, out of the proper season; ill-timed; untimely; too early or too late; as, *unseasonable* advice, cold, food. — **un-sea'son-a-ble-ness**, n. — **un-sea'son-a-bly**, adv.
un-sea'soned (-z'nd), a. 1. Not seasoned.
2. Not in season; formerly also, specif., untimely.
3. Intemperate. *Obs.*
un-seat' (ŭn-sēt'), v. t. [1st *un-* + *seat.*] 1. To throw from one's seat; to deprive of, or remove from, a seat.
2. Specif., to deprive of the right to sit in a legislative or like body, as for fraud in election. *Macaulay.*
un-sec'ond-ed (ŭn-sĕk'ŭn-dĕd), a. 1. Not seconded; not supported, aided, or assisted; as, the motion was *unseconded;* the attempt was *unseconded.*
2. Not exemplified a second time. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
un-seem'ly (ŭn-sēm'lĭ) a. Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent. "An *unseemly* outbreak of temper." *Hawthorne.*
Syn. — See IMPROPER.
un-seen' (ŭn-sēn'; *see* UN-), a. 1. Not seen or discovered; sometimes, specif., invisible.
2. Unskilled; inexperienced. *Obs.* *Clarendon.*
un-sep'tate (ŭn-sĕp'tāt), a. Not septate or partitioned.
un-set'ting (ŭn-sĕt'ĭng), n. *Civil Engin.* A method of supporting, by buttresses resting on inverts, the opposite masonry walls of a cutting through loose strata.
un-set'tle (ŭn-sĕt''l), v. t. [1st *un-* + *settle.*] To move or loosen from a settled position or state; to make unstable; to unfix; displace; disorder.
un-set'tle, v. i. To become unsettled or unfixed; to be disordered. "His wits begin to *unsettle.*" *Shak.*

un're-quit'ed-ly (-kwĭt'ĕd-lĭ), adv., un're-quit'ing, a., un're-scind'ed, a., un-res'cued, a. See UN-, not. [searchable. Obs.
un're-search'a-ble. a. Un-
un're-sem'blant, a., un're-sent'ed (ŭn'rē-zĕn'tĕd), a., un're-sent'ing, a., un're-signed' (-zīnd'), a. See UN-, not.
un're-sist'a-ble (-zĭs'tȧ-b'l), a. Irresistible. R. [resistance.
un're-sist'ance (-tăns), n. Non-
un're-sist'ed-ly, adv. of UNRESISTED. See -LY.
un're-sist'i-ble, a. Irresistible.
un're-sist'ing, a. See UN-, not. — un're-sist'ing-ly, adv. — un're-sist'ing-ness, n.
un-res'o-lute, a. Irresolute. Obs.
un're-solv'a-ble (ŭn'rē-zŏl'vȧ-b'l), a. See UN-, not.
un're-solve', v. i. [See 1st UN-.] To revoke a resolution. Obs.
un're-solved' (-zŏlvd'), a., un're-solv'ed-ness, n., un're-solv'ing, a. See UN-, not.
unresonable + UNREASONABLE.
un're-sound'ing (ŭn'rē-zoun'dĭng), a. See UN-, not. [or R.
un're-spect', n. Disrespect. Obs.
un're-spect'a-ble, a., un're-spect'ed, a., un're-spect'ful, a., un're-spect'ing, a. See UN-, not.
un're-spec'tive, a. Inconsiderate; also, unheeded: common Obs. [thoughtless. Obs.
un're-spect'less, a. Careless:
un're-spir'a-ble (ŭn'rē-spīr'ȧ-b'l; ŭn-rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-b'l), a., un-res'pit-ed, a. See UN-, not
un're-spon'sal, a. Irresponsible. Obs.
un're-spon'si-ble, a. Irresponsible. — un're-spon'si-ble-ness. n.
un're-spon'sive, a., un're-spon'sive-ly, adv., un're-spon'sive-ness. n. See UN-, not.
un-rest', v. t. To disturb. Obs.
un-rest'ed, a. 1. Not rested.
2. Out of the rest. Obs.
un-rest'ful, a., un-rest'ful-ness, n., un-rest'ing, a., un-rest'ing-ly, adv., un-rest'ing-ness, n., un're-stored', a., un're-strain'a-ble, a., un're-strain'a-bly, adv., un're-strained', a., un're-strain'ed-ly, adv., un're-strain'ed-ness, n. See UN-, not.
un're-straint', n. Freedom from restraint; license.
un're-strict'a-ble, a., un're-strict'ed, a., un're-strict'ed-ly, adv. See UN-, not.
un-rest'y, a. Restless. Obs.
unresun. + UNREASON.
un're-tard'ed, a., un're-ten'tive, a., un-ret'i-cent, a., un're-tract'a-ble, a., un're-tract'ed, a., un're-trieved', a., un're-triev'ing-ly, adv., un're-turn'a-ble, a., un're-turned', a., un're-turn'ing, a. See UN-, not.
unreulfull. + UNRULEFUL.
un're-vealed', a., un're-veal'ed-ness, n., un're-veal'ing, a., un're-venged' (ŭn'rē-vĕnjd'), a., un're-venge'ful, a. See UN-, not.
un-rev'e-nued (ŭn-rĕv'ē-nūd), a. Not having a revenue. Rare.
un're-vered' (ŭn'rē-vērd'), a., un-rev'er-enced (ŭn-rĕv'ẽr-ĕnst), a. See UN-, not. [Obs.
un-rev'er-ence, n. Irreverence.
un-rev'er-ent, a. Irreverent. — un-rev'er-ent-ly, adv. Both R.
un're-versed' (ŭn'rē-vûrst'), a., un're-vers'i-ble, a., un're-vert'ed, a., un're-viewed' (ŭn'rē-vūd'), a., un're-vised' (-vīzd'), a. See UN-, not. [Obs.
un-rev'o-ca-ble, a Irrevocable.
un're-voked' (ŭn'rē-vōkt'), a., un're-ward'ed, a., un're-ward'ing, a., un'rhe-tor'i-cal (ŭn'rē-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), a. See UN-, not.
un-rhymed' (ŭn-rīmd'). Var. of UNRIMED.
un-rhyth'mic (ŭn-rĭth'mĭk; -rĭth'mĭk), un-rhyth'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl), a. See UN-, not.
un-richt' (ŭn-rĭKt'). Scot. var. of UNRIGHT.
un-rid'a-ble (-rīd'ȧ-b'l) a., un-rid'a-bly, adv., un-rid'den (-rĭd''n), a. See UN-, not.
un-rid'dle-a-ble (ŭn-rĭd''l-ȧ-b'l), a. Inexplicable. Rare.
un-rid'dler (-lẽr), n. One who unriddles
unride, a. [Cf. AS. ungerȳde rough, violent.] Obs. 1. Immense; enormous; hence, cumbersome; unwieldy; numerous.
2. Cruel; harsh; sharp; rough. — unridely, adv. Obs.
un-ride'a-ble, a., un-ride'a-bly, adv., un'ri-dic'u-lous, a., un-ri'fled (ŭn-rī'f'ld), a. See UN-, not.
un-rigged' (-rĭgd'), a. See UN-, not.
un-right', a. [AS. unriht. See UN- not; RIGHT.] Not right; wrong; unjust. Obs. or Scot.
un-right', adv. Wrongly. Obs.
un-right', v. t. [1st un- + right.] To make wrong. Obs.
un-right', n. [Cf. AS. unriht.] 1. Wrong; injustice. Obs.
2. A wrong. Obs or R.
un-right'ed, a. See UN-, not.
unrightes, n. Unrighteousness. Obs.
un-right'ful, a. See UN-, not. — un-right'ful-ly, adv. — un-right'ful-ness, n. [Obs.
un-right'ly, a. Wrong; false.
unrightwis + UNRIGHTEOUS.
un-right'wise', a. Unrighteous. — un-right'wise'ly, adv. — un-right'wise'ness, n. All Obs.
un-rimed' (ŭn-rīmd'), a See UN-, not. [rind from Obs.
un-rind', v. t. To remove the
un-ring', v. t. To deprive of a ring or rings. [UN-, not.
un-rinsed' (ŭn-rĭnst'), a. See
un-ri'ot-ed, a. Free from rioting. Obs. [See UN-, not.
un-rip'ened (ŭn-rīp''nd), a.
un-ripe'ness, n. See -NESS.
un-rip'pled, a., un-ris'en (ŭn-rĭz''n), a. See UN-, not.
unristi. + UNRESTY.
unrith. + UNRIGHT.
un-ri'val-a-ble, a., un-riv'en (ŭn-rĭv''n), a. See UN-, not.
unro, n. [Cf Icel. ūrō; or AS. un- not, rōw rest, quiet] Want of rest: disquiet; trouble. Obs.
un-roast'ed, a., un-robbed' (ŭn-rŏbd'), a., un-robed' (-rōbd'), a. See UN-, not.
un-rock'it, a. Reckless. — adv. Recklessly. Both Obs. Scot.
unroful, a. Restless; turbulent. Obs. [UN-, not.
un-rolled' (ŭn-rōld'), a. See
un-roll'ment, n. See -MENT.
un'ro-man'tic. a. See UN-, not. — un'ro-man'ti-cal-ly, adv.
unroned, a. [ME. ronen to console; orig. uncert.] Desolate. Obs. [Obs.
un-ron'ing-ness, n. Desolation.
un-roofed' (ŭn-rōōft'), a. See UN-, not.
un-roost', v. t. [1st un- + roost.] To drive from the roost.
un-root', v. i. To be uprooted.
un-rope', v. t. To remove a rope or ropes from.
un-ro'tat-ed (-rō'tāt-ĕd; cf. ROTATE, v.), a., un-rot'ted, a See UN-, not.
un-rough' (ŭn-rŭf'), a a Not rough. b Specif., smooth-faced; unbearded. Obs. Shak.
un-round'ed, a. See UN-, not.
un-roused' (-rouzd'), a., un-rout'a-ble (-rout'ȧ-b'l), a., un-rout'ed, a. See UN-, not.
un-row' (ŭn-rō'), v. i Naut. To cease rowing and lay the oars out of the rowlocks. Rare.
un-roy'al, a. See UN-, not.
un-roy'al-ist, n. A person not of royal blood. Rare.
un-roy'al-ly, adv of UNROYAL.
un-rubbed' (-rŭbd'), a. See UN-, not. [Not rude; polished.
un-rude', a. [un- not + rude].
un-rude', a. [1st un-(intensive)+ rude.] 1. Excessively rude. Obs
2. Monstrous; vile. Obs. Scot
un-rue'ful-ly, adv. a Not ruefully. b Without mercy. Obs
unrufe, n. [Cf AS rōw quiet, rest.] Trouble; toil. Obs Scot.
un-ru'in-a-ble, a. See UN-, not.
un-ru'in-ate (ŭn-rōō'ĭ-nāt), a Unruinated. Obs.
un-ru'in-at'ed (-nāt'ĕd), a. Not ruined or destroyed. Obs. [not.
un-ru'ined (-ĭnd), a. See UN-,
unrule, n. Misrule. Obs.
un-rule'ful, a. Ungovernable. Scot. [n. Unruliness. Obs.
un-rul'i-ment (ŭn-rōōl'ĭ-mĕnt),
un-rul'y (-ĭ), adv. In unruly or irregular manner. Obs.
un-rup'tured (ŭn-rŭp'tūrd), a., un-sac'er-do'tal (-săs'ẽr-dō'tăl), a., un-sacked' (-săkt'), a. See UN-, not.
un-sac'ra-ment, v. t [1st un- + sacrament.] To deprive of status as a sacrament. Obs.
un-sa'cred, a., un-sac'ri-fi'cial (-săk'rĭ-fĭsh'ăl), a. See UN-, not.
un-sad', v. t. [1st un- + sad.] To divest of sadness Obs.
un-sad', a. [AS. unsæd unsated. See UN- not; SAD.] Unsteady; unsettled; fickle. Obs.
un-sad'den, v. t. [1st un- + sadden.] To free from sadness. R.
un-sad'dle, v. i. To remove the saddle from a horse or horses.
un-sad'ness, n. [From UNSAD.] Infirmity; weakness Obs.
un-safe', a. See UN-, not. — un-safe'ly, adv. — un-safe'ness, n.
un-safe'ty, n. Want of safety; insecurity.
un sa-ga'cious (ŭn'sȧ-gā'shŭs), a., un-sage', a. See UN-, not.
unsaght, unsahte. + UNSAUGHT
un-said' (-sĕd'), a., un-sail'a-ble, a See UN-, not.
un-saint', v. t. To deprive of status as a saint. Obs. [a saint.
un-saint'ly, a. Unbecoming to
unsaked, a. [Cf. AS. unsac free from any charge, sacan to contend, to accuse. Cf. SAKE.] Guiltless. Obs. [recklessly. Obs.
unsakrely, adv. Heedlessly;
un-sal'a-ried. a. See UN-, not.
unsale, unsall. + UNSEL.
un-sale'a-ble, etc. Vars. of UNSALABLE, etc.
un-salt'ed. a., un'sa-lut'ed (ŭn'sȧ-lūt'ĕd), a., un'sa-lut'ing, a., un-sal'va-ble (ŭn-săl'vȧ-b'l), a., un-salved' (ŭn-sălvd'), a. See UN-, not. [To alter. Obs.
un-same', v. t. [See 1st UN-.]
un-samen, adv. [Cf. UN- not, and AS. somen, tōsamne together.] Not together; apart. Obs.
un-sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion, n. Absence or lack of sanctification.
un-sanc'ti-fied (ŭn-săŋk'tĭ-fīd), a., un-sanc'ti-fy'ing, a., un-sanc'tioned (-shŭnd), a., un-san'daled, a., un-sane', a., un-san'guine, a., un-san'i-ta-ry, a., un-san'i-tat'ed, a., un-san'i-ty, n., un'sa-pon'i-fi'a-ble, a., un'sa-pon'i-fied, a., un-sapped' (ŭn-săpt'), a. See UN-, not.
unsarkonly, adv. Fiercely: unsparingly. Obs. [UN-, not.
un sat'ed (ŭn-sāt'ĕd), a. See
un-sa'ti-a-ble (-sā'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), a. Insatiable. — un-sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), n. — un-sa'ti-a-ble-ness, n. — un-sa'ti-a-bly, adv. All Obs. or R.
un-sa'ti-ate (-āt), a. Unsatiated; insatiate. Obs. or R.
un-sa'ti-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), a., un-sa'ti-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), a., un-sat'ing (-sāt'ĭng), a. See UN-, not. [faction. Obs. or R.
un-sat'is-fac'tion, n. Dissatis-
un-sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly, adv., un-sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness, n., un-sat'is-fac'to-ry, a., un-sat'is-fi'a-ble, a, un-sat'is-fied (ŭn-săt'ĭs-fīd), a., un-sat'is-fied-ness, n., un-sat'is-fy'ing, a., un-sat'is-fy'ing-ness, n. See UN-, not.
un-sat'u-ra-ble (-săt'ū-rȧ-b'l), a 1. Not saturable.
2. Insatiate. Obs. Scot
unsau. + ONSAW.
unsaught, n [Cf. Icel. ūsātt disagreement. Cf. UN- not; SAUGHT, n.] Discord Obs.
unsaught, a. [Cf. Icel. ūsāttr. Cf. UN- not: SAUGHT, a.] At strife or out of accord. Obs — unsaughtly, adv. Obs.
unsaughte. + UNSOUGHT.
un-saved', a. See UN-, not.
un-sa'vor-ly, adv. With an ill taste; unpleasantly. Obs.
un-sa'vour-y. Var of UNSAVORY [UN-, not.
un-sawed', a., un-sawn', a. See
unsawin. + UNSOWN.
un-say'a-ble, a. See UN-, not.
unsayne. + UNSEEN.
un-scal'a-ble (ŭn-skāl'ȧ-b'l), un-scale'a-ble, a., un-scaled' (-skāld'), a., un-scal'ing (-skāl'ĭng), a., un-scalped', a., un-scal'y (-skāl'ĭ), a., un-scan'na-ble (-b'l), a., un-scanned', a., un-scant'ed, a. See UN-, not.
un-scap'a-ble (ŭn-skāp'ȧ-b'l), a. Not to be escaped. Obs.
un-scared' (-skârd'), a., un-scarred' (-skärd'), a., un-scathed' (-skāthd'; -skătht'), a. See UN-, not.
un-scathe'ful, a. Harmless. Obs.
un-scat'tered, a. See UN-, not
un-scent', v. t. To deprive of scent.
un-scent'ed, a. See UN-, not
un-scep'tered, un-scep'tred (ŭn-sĕp'tẽrd), a. See UN-, not
un-scep'tered, un-scep'tred, p. a. [1st un- + scepter.] Deprived of a scepter [TICAL.
un-scep'ti-cal. Var. of UNSKEP-
un-sched'uled (-skĕd'ūld; cf SCHEDULE, n.), a See UN-, not
unschet, unschette. + UNSHUT.
un-schol'ar, n. One not a scholar. Obs.
un-schol'ar-like', a., un-schol'ar-ly, a., un'scho-las'tic (ŭn'skō-lăs'tĭk), a., un-schooled' (ŭn-skōōld'), a See UN-, not
un-sci'ence (ŭn-sī'ĕns), n. Ignorance Obs.
unscil. + UNSKILL.
un-sci'en-tif'ic (ŭn-sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), a., un-scin'til-lat'ing (-sĭn'tĭ-lāt'ĭng), a., un-scis'sored (-sĭz'ẽrd), a. See UN-, not.
unscod. + UNSHOD.
unscomed. a Not scummed. Obs.
un-sconced' (ŭn-skŏnst'), a., un-scorched' (-skôrcht'), a., un-sco'ri-fied. a., un-scorned', a., un-scorn'ful, a See UN-, not.
un-scotch', v. t. To take a scotch from under, as a wheel.
un-scot'ti-fy (ŭn-skŏt'ĭ-fī), v. t. To render not Scotch.
un-scoured' (-skourd'), a., un-scourged' (-skûrjd'), a., un-scratched' (-skrăcht'), a See UN-, not.
un-screen', v. t. To remove the screen from; unveil. Obs. or R
un-screened' (-skrēnd'), a., un-scrib'bled (-skrĭb''ld), a. See UN-, not. [scrip Obs.
un-scrip', v. t. To deprive of a
un-scrip'tur-al (-skrĭp'tūr-ăl), a., un-scrip'tur-al-ly, adv., un-scrip'ture-ly (-tūr-lĭ), adv See UN-, not. [Rare.
un-scru'ta-ble, a. Inscrutable.
un-scru'ti-nized (ŭn-skrōō'tĭ-nīzd), a., un-scru'ti-niz'ing, a., un-sculp'tur-al, a, un-sculp'tured, a. See UN-, not.
un-scutch'eoned (-skŭch'ŭnd), a. Lacking an escutcheon. Rare
un-sealed' (-sēld'), p. a. of UNSEAL.
un sealed', a. See UN-, not.
un-seal'er, n. One that unseals.
un-search'a-ble, n An unsearchable thing.
un-searched' (ŭn-sûrcht'), a., un-search'ing, a., un-seared' (-sērd'), a., un-sea'son, n See UN-, not
un-sea'soned, p. a. of UNSEASON.
unseaulich, a. [Cf. AS. un(ge)sewenlīc invisible, ungesewen unseen.] Unsightly; unseemly. Obs
un-sea'wor'thy, a. See UN-, not — un-sea'wor'thi-ness, n
un-se'cret, v. t. [1st un- + secret.] To disclose. Obs.
un-se'cret, a., un'sec-ta'ri-an, a., un'sec-ta'ri-an-ism, n., un-sec'u-lar, a. See UN-, not.
un-sec'u-lar-ize, v. t [See 1st UN-.] To cause to become not secular.
un'se-cure', a Insecure. Rare.
un'se-cured' (-kūrd'), a., un-sed'en-ta-ry, a., un'se-duced' (ŭn'sē-dūst'), a., un'se-duc'tive, a., un-see'a-ble, a., un-seed'ed, a., un-see'ing, a. See UN-, not.
un-seel', v. t. [1st un- + seel.] To open, as the seeled eyes of a hawk; hence, to enlighten. Obs.
un-see'ly. + UNSELY.
un-seem', v. i. [1st un- + seem.] Not to seem. Obs. [seemly. Obs.
un-seem'ing, a. Unfitting; un-
un-seem'li-ness, n. See -NESS.
un-seem'ly, adv. Not seemly.
unseethe + UNSITH.
un seg'ment-ed, a., un-seg're-gat'ed, a. See UN-, not.
unsehelich, a. [Cf UNSEAULICH.] Invisible. Obs.
unsein, unseiene. + UNSEEN.
unseinede. + UNSIGNED.
un-seiz'a-ble, a., un-seized', a. See UN-, not. [Obs or R.
un-seize', v. t. To let go of.
unsekernes. + UNSICKERNESS.
un'sel, a. [Cf. AS unsǣle wicked, unsǣl unhappiness, unsǣlig unhappy.] Unhappy; worthless; wicked. Obs.
un'sel, n. Obs a Unhappiness; wretchedness b A bad, unhappy, or useless person
un-sel'dom, adv., un'se-lect', a., un'se-lect'ed, a., un'se-lect'ing, a See UN-, not.
unseled. + UNSEELED.
un-self', v. t. To do away with selfhood or selfishness in.
un'self-con'scious, a., un'self-con'scious-ness, n. See UN-, not.
un-self-delicious, a. Not self-indulgent. Obs
un-self'ish, a., un-self'ish-ly, adv., un-self'ish-ness, n. See UN-, not.
un-selfly, adv. Not as self-existent. Obs. [Rare.
un-self'ness, n. Unselfishness.
unselth, n. [AS. unsælþ.] Misfortune; disadvantage. Obs.
un-se'ly, a. [AS. unsǣlig. See UN- not; SILLY.] Not blessed or happy; wretched; miserable. Obs. — un-se'li-ness, n. Obs.
unselyeable, a. [See UN- not; ASSAIL; -ABLE.] Unassailable. Obs. Scot.
un-sem'i-nared (ŭn-sĕm'ĭ-nârd), a. [See 1st UN-; SEMEN.] Deprived of seminal energy. Obs
unsen, unsene. + UNSEEN. [not.
un'sen-sa'tion-al, a. See UN-,
un-sense', v. t To render insensible. Rare or Dial. Eng.
un-sensed' (ŭn-sĕnst'), a. Wanting a distinct meaning. Rare.
un-sen'si-ble, a. 1. Not sensible; insensible; senseless; nonsensical. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng
2. Imperceptible Obs
un-sen'si-ble-ness, n. See -NESS.
un-sen'su-al-ize, v. t. [See 1st UN-.] To elevate from the domain of the senses; to purify.
un-sent', a. See UN-, not
un-sen'tenced (ŭn-sĕn'tĕnst), a. 1. Not sentenced.
2. Not pronounced, as a sentence or judgment.
un-sent'-for', a Not sent for.
un'sen-ten'tious (ŭn'sĕn-tĕn'shŭs), a., un-sen'ti-ent (ŭn-sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), a., un-sen'ti-men'tal, a., un-sen'ti-neled, un-sen'ti-nelled (-tĭ-nĕld), a. See UN-, not.
un-sep'a-ra-ble, a. Inseparable. Obs. — un-sep'a-ra-ble-ness, n. — un-sep'a-ra-bly, adv. Obs.
un-sep'a-rat'ed, a. See UN-, not
un-sep'tat ed, a. Unseptate
un-sep'ul-chered, un-sep'ul-chred (ŭn-sĕp'ŭl-kẽrd), a., un-se'quenced (-sē'kwĕnst), a., un'se-ques'tered (ŭn'sē-kwĕs'tẽrd), a. See UN-, not.
‖ Un'ser Fritz' (ōōn'zẽr frĭts'). [G.] Lit., Our Fritz; — a nickname of Prussian soldiers for Crown Prince Frederick William (1831-88), afterwards Frederick III., of Germany
un-served' (ŭn-sûrvd'), a. See UN-, not. [of service. Obs.
un-serv'ice, n Want or neglect
un-serv'ice-a-ble. a. See UN-, not. — un-serv'ice-a-ble-ness, n. — un-serv'ice-a-bly, adv
un-serv'ice-like', a Unlike those who would render service. Obs.
unsese. + UNSEIZE.
unseson. + UNSEASON.
unset. + ONSET. [ting of.
un-set', v. t To undo the set-
un-set', a. See UN-, not.
unsete, a. [un- not + sete.] Not proper or suitable Obs.
un-set'ting, p a of UNSET.
un-set'ting, a. See UN-, not.
un-set'tled. a., un-set'tled-ly, adv., un-set'tled-ness, n. See UN-, not.
un-set'tle-ment, n. See -MENT.
un-sev'en, v. t. [1st un- + seven.] To render other than seven. Obs.

un-sew' (ŭn-sō'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sew.*] To undo, as something sewn, or something inclosed by sewing ; to rip apart ; to take out the stitches of.
un-sex' (ŭn-sĕks'), *v. t.;* UN-SEXED' (-sĕkst') ; UN-SEX'ING. [1st *un-* + *sex.*] To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming one's sex ; esp., to make unfeminine in character, manners, occupation, or the like ; as, to *unsex* a woman.
un-shack'le (ŭn-shăk''l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shackle.*] To loose from shackles or bonds ; to set free from restraint.
un-shape' (ŭn-shāp'), *v t.* [1st *un-* + *shape.*] To deprive of shape, or of proper shape ; to disorder ; derange. *R.*
un-shaped' (ŭn-shāpt' ; 87) } *a.* [See UN- not.] Not shaped;
un-shap'en (ŭn-shāp''n) } shapeless ; misshapen.
un-sheathe' (ŭn-shēth'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sheath.*] To draw or remove from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword.
un-shed' (ŭn-shĕd' ; 87), *a.* **1.** Not parted or divided, as the hair. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. Not given off, let fall, thrown off, etc.; as, *unshed* tears.
un-shell' (ŭn-shĕl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shell.*] To strip the shell from ; to take out of the shell ; specif., to hatch.
un-ship' (ŭn-shĭp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *ship.*] **1.** To take out of a ship or vessel ; as, to *unship* goods.
2. *Naut.* To remove or detach, as an oar, tiller, etc., from its proper position or connection when in use.
un-shroud' (ŭn-shroud'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shroud.*] To remove the shroud from ; to uncover.
un-shut'ter (ŭn-shŭt'ẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shutter.*] To open or remove the shutters of.
un-sight' (ŭn-sīt'), *a.* [Cf. UNSIGHTED.] Not sighted or seen ; not seeing or examining. *Obs.*, exc. in the colloquial phrase **unsight, unseen** ; as, to buy a thing *unsight, unseen*, that is, without seeing it.
un-sight'ed, *a.* **1.** Not sighted, or seen.
2. Not aimed by means of a sight ; as, an *unsighted* shot ; also, not furnished with a sight ; as, an *unsighted* cannon.
un-skilled' (ŭn-skĭld'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not skilled ; not having, displaying, or embodying skill.
unskilled labor *or* **labour**, labor which (as regards any specific state of facts) is not dependent upon training and experience for its efficacy. See SKILLED, *a.*, 2.
un-skill'ful, un-skil'ful (ŭn-skĭl'fōōl), *a.* **1.** Not skillful ; inexperienced ; awkward ; as, an *unskillful* surgeon.
2. Lacking discernment ; injudicious. *Archaic.* "Though it make the *unskillful* laugh." *Shak.*
3. Unreasonable ; unseemly. *Obs.* *Langland.*
— **un-skill'ful-ly, un-skil'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-skill'ful-ness, un-skil'ful-ness**, *n.*
un-slaked' (ŭn-slākt'; *cf.* SLAKE, *v.t.*),**un-slacked'**(-slăkt'), *a.* Not slaked or slacked ; as, *unslacked* lime.

un-sling' (ŭn-slĭng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sling.*] **a** To take (a thing) from where it has been slung ; as, to *unsling* a rifle. **b** *Naut.* To take off the slings of, as a yard, a cask, or the like ; to release from slings.
un-sluice' (ŭn-slōōs' ; 243 : *cf.* SLUICE), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To sluice ; to open the sluice or sluices of ; to let flow.
un-so'cia-ble (ŭn-sō'shȧ-b'l), *a.* Not sociable ; not inclined to society or conversation; solitary ; reserved ; as, an *unsociable* person or temper. — **un-so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un-so'cia-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-so'cia-bly**, *adv.*
un-sol'der (ŭn-sŏd'ẽr ; *cf.* SOLDER, *n.*), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *solder.*] To separate or disunite (what has been soldered); hence, to divide ; sunder.
un-sol'dier-like' (-sōl'jẽr-līk') } *a.* Not characteristic of,
un-sol'dier-ly (ŭn-sōl'jẽr-lĭ) } or befitting, a soldier.
un-sol'emn (ŭn-sŏl'ĕm), *a.* **1.** Not solemn ; not solemnized by formalities.

Solemn admissions, or admissions in judicio . . . ; and *unsolemn* admissions, extra judicium *Greenleaf.*

An *unsolemn* war is when two nations slip into a war without any solemnity. *Charles Molloy.*

2. Not celebrated ; obscure. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
un'so-phis'ti-cat'ed (ŭn'sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Not sophisticated ; pure ; innocent ; genuine. — **un'so-phis'ti-cat'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un'so-phis'ti-cat'ed-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See SIMPLE.
un-sor'rowed (ŭn-sŏr'ōd),*a.* Not sorrowed for ; unlamented.
un-sort'ed (ŭn-sôr'tĕd ; -tĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Not sorted ; not classified ; as, a lot of *unsorted* goods.
2. Not well selected ; ill-chosen. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
un-sound' (ŭn-sound' ; 87), *a.* Not sound; not healthy or whole ; not valid or true ; not solid or firm. — **un-sound'ly**, *adv.* — **un-sound'ness**, *n.*
un-spar'ing (ŭn-spâr'ĭng), *a.* [*un-* not + *sparing*, p. pr.]
1. Not sparing; liberal ; profuse ; as, *unsparing* praise.
2. Not merciful or forgiving ; hard. *Rare.* *Milton.*
— **un-spar'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-spar'ing-ness**, *n.*
un-speak' (ŭn-spēk'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unsay.
un-speak'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See UN- not.] Not speakable ; inexpressible ; unutterable ; ineffable ; as, *unspeakable* grief or rage ; sometimes, specif. : unspeakably bad ; as, the *unspeakable* Turk.

Ye rejoice with joy *unspeakable* and full of glory. 1 *Pet.* i. 8.

Syn. – See INEFFABLE.
— **un-speak'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-speak'a-bly**, *adv.*
un-spe'cial-ized (ŭn-spĕsh'ăl-īzd), *a.* Not specialized ; esp., *Biol.*, not adapted, or modified, for any particular purpose or function.
un-sphere' (ŭn-sfēr'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sphere.*] To remove, as a planet, from its sphere. *Shak.*

un-spin' (ŭn-spĭn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spin.*] To untwist, as something spun.
un-spleened' (ŭn-splēnd'; *see* UN-), *a.* [1st *un-* + *spleen.*] Deprived or devoid of a spleen.
un-spot'ted (ŭn-spŏt'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *a.* Not spotted; free from spot or stain ; esp., free from moral stain ; immaculate; as, an *unspotted* reputation. — **un-spot'ted-ness**, *n.*
un-sta'ble (ŭn-stā'b'l), *a.* [Cf. INSTABLE.] Not stable; not firm, fixed, or constant ; subject to change or overthrow. — **un-sta'ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-sta'bly**, *adv.*
unstable equilibrium. See EQUILIBRIUM, 1.
un-stack' (ŭn-stăk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stack.*] To remove from a stack ; to undo the stacked condition of.
un-stalked' (ŭn-stôkt' ; 87), *a.* Not having a stalk or stalks.
unstalked hydatid. *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI **b**.
un-starch' (ŭn-stärch'), *v. t.* [*un-* + *starch.*] To free from starch ; to make limp or pliable.
un-state' (ŭn-stāt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *state.*] **1.** To deprive of state or dignity. " Cæsar will *unstate* his happiness." *Shak.*
2. To deprive of statehood. *Rare.*
un-steel' (ŭn-stēl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *steel.*] To render not steel-like ; to disarm ; soften.
un-step' (ŭn-stĕp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *step.*] *Naut.* To remove, as a mast, from its step.
un-sting' (ŭn-stĭng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sting.*] To disarm of a sting ; to remove the sting of. *Rare.* *J. M. Mason.*
un-stitch' (ŭn-stĭch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stitch.*] To open by picking out stitches ; to take out, or undo, the stitches of.
un-stock' (ŭn-stŏk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stock.*] To deprive of a stock , to remove the stock from, or to remove from a stock or stocks.
un-stop' (-stŏp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stop.*] **1.** To take the stopple or stopper from ; as, to *unstop* a bottle or a cask.
2. To free from any obstruction ; to open.
3. To draw out the stops of (an organ).
un-stopped' (ŭn-stŏpt' ; *see* UN-), *a.* Not stopped ; specif., *Phon.*, of consonants, open ; continuant.
un-stow' (ŭn-stō'), *v. t.* *Chiefly Naut.* To empty of cargo or contents , to unload.
un-stowed' (ŭn-stōd' ; *see* UN-), *a.* Not stowed ; specif.: *Naut.* **a** Not stowed carefully, but lying loose on deck or in the hold ; as, *unstowed* cargo. **b** Unloaded ; not filled with stowed cargo. **c** Emptied of cargo or contents.
un-strained' (ŭn-strānd' ; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *strain*, for senses 1 & 2.] Not strained. Specif. : **1.** Not cleared or purified by straining ; as, *unstrained* oil or milk.
2. Not forced ; natural ; as, an *unstrained* deduction.
un-strat'i-fied (ŭn-străt'ĭ-fīd), *a.* *Geol.* Not stratified ; —

un'se-vere', *a.*, **un-sev'ered** (ŭn-sĕv'ẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sewed' (-sōd'), *p.a.* of UNSEW
un-sewed', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sew'ered (-sū'ẽrd), *a.* Not provided with a sewer, or drain.
un-sewn (-sōn'), *p. a.* of UNSEW.
un-sewn', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sex'u-al, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shack'led (-shăk''ld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shad'ed (-shād'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *a.*, **un-shad'ow-a-ble** (-shăd'ō-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-shad'owed** (-ōd), *a.*, **un-shad'y** (-shād'ĭ), *a.*, **un-shak'a-ble**, **un-shake'a-ble** (-shāk'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-shak'a-bly**, **un-shake'a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-shaked' (ŭn-shākt'),*a.* Unshaken. *Obs.*
un-shak'en (-shāk''n), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-shak'en-ly**, *adv.*
un-shale', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shale*.] To strip the shale from. *Obs.*
un-sham'a-ble, **un-shame'a-ble** (ŭn-shām'ȧ-b'l),*a.*, **un-shamed'** (-shāmd'), *a.*, **un-shame'faced'** (-shām'fāst'), *a.*, **un-shame'faced'ness** (-fāst'nĕs ; -fās'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See UN-, not.
un-shame'fast, *a.* [AS. *unsceamfæst.*] Shameless ; immodest. — **un-shame'fast-ly**, *adv.* — **un-shame'fast-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un-shame'ful, *a.* Without shame: immodest. — **un-shame'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-shame'ful-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un-shap'a-ble, **un-shape'a-ble** (ŭn-shāp'ȧ-b'l),*a.*, **un-shape'ly**, *a.*, **un-shared'**, *a.*, **un-sharp'ened**, *a.*, **un-shat'tered**, *a.*, **un-shav'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unshave, *a.* Unshaven. *Obs.*
un-shave'a-ble, *a.*, **un-shaved'**, **un-shav'en** (ŭn-shāv''n), *a.*, **un-sheet'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shel'ter-a-ble, *a.* Not shelterable; also, not to be sheltered from.
un-shel'tered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shelve', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove from or as from a shelf.
un-shent', *a.* See UN-, not
un-sher'iff, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sheriff.*] To depose from the office of sheriff. *Rare.*
un-shet'. † UNSHUT.
un-shield'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shift'a-ble, *a.* **a** That may not be shifted. **b** Shiftless ; helpless. *Obs.*
un-shift'ed, *a.*, **un-shift'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shift'i-ness (ŭn-shĭf'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Shiftlessness
un-ship'ment, *n.* Act of unshipping, or state of being unshipped; displacement. *Rare.*
un-shipped' (-shĭpt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ship'wrecked', *a.*, **un-shirt'ed**, *a.*, **un-shiv'ered** (-shĭv'ẽrd), *a.*, **un-shiv'er-ing**, *a.*, **un-shocked'** (-shŏkt'), *a.*, **un-shod'**, *a.* [AS. *unscōd.*] See UN-, not.
un-shoe' (ŭn-shōō'), *v. t.* To remove a shoe or shoes from.
un-shook', *a.* Unshaken. *Obs.*
un-shop', *v. t.* To deprive of a shop : to put out of employment.
un-shore', *a.* Unshorn. *Obs.*
un-shored' (ŭn-shōrd' ; 201), *a.*, **un-shorn'** (-shōrn' ; 201), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-short'ed, *a.* Unabridged. *Obs.*
un-short'ened, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-shot', *a.* [*un-* not + *shot.*] Not hit by a shot ; also, not discharged or fired off.
un-shot', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shot.*] To remove the shot from, as from a shotted gun ; to unload.
un-shout', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shout.*] To recall (a shout). *Obs.*
un-show'ered (ŭn-shou'ẽrd), *a.*, **un-shown'**, *a.*, **un-shrined'** (-shrīnd'), *a.*, **un-shrink'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-shrink'ing**, *a.*, **un-shrink'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-shrived'** (ŭn-shrīvd'), *a.*, **un-shriv'eled**, **un-shriv'elled** (-shrĭv''ld), *a.*, **un-shriv'en** (-'n),*a.*, **un-shroud'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shrubbed' (ŭn-shrŭbd'), *a* Being without shrubs.
un-shrunk', *a.*, **un-shun'na-ble**, *a.*, **un-shunned'** (ŭn-shŭnd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shun'ning, *a.* Inevitable. *Obs.*
un-shunt'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shut', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shut.*] **1.** To open ; disclose. *Obs.*
2. To unyoke or unharness (a team). *Dial. Eng.*
un-shut', *a.*, **un-shy'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unsib, *n.* [AS.] Enmity ; disagreement. *Obs.*
unsib, *a.* Not akin *Obs.*
un-sick', *a* See UN-, not.
un-sick'er, *a.* [*un-* not + *sicker*, *a.*] Unsure ; deceptive. — **un-sick'er-ly**, *adv.* — **un-sick'er-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot.*
un-sick'led (ŭn-sĭk''ld), *a.* Uncut by the sickle
un-sift'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sighed' (ŭn-sīd'), *a.* See UN-, not ; — with *for*.
unsight, *n.* The want of seeing (what is not present). *Obs.*
un-sight'a-ble, *a.* Invisible *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-sight'ful-ly, *adv.* Invisibly. *Obs*
un-sight'li-ness, *n.*, **un-sight'ly**, *a.*, **un'sig-mat'ic**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-sign'a-ble (ŭn-sīn'ȧ-b'l), *a* **a** Not signable. **b** That cannot be brought to sign. *Obs.*
un-sig'nal-ized (-sĭg'năl-īzd),*a.*, **un-signed'** (-sīnd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'sig-nif'i-cant, *a.* Insignificant. — **un'sig-nif'i-cant-ly**, *adv*
un-sig'ni-fy'ing, *a.* See UN-, not
unsiker. † UNSICKER.
un-si'lenced, *a.* **1.** Not silenced. **2.** Not to be silenced. *Obs.*
un-sil'ly. † UNSELY.
un-sil'vered (-sĭl'vẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un sim'i-lar, *a* Dissimilar.
un-sim'ple, *a.* See UN-, not
un sim-plic'i-ty (ŭn'sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lack of simplicity ; artfulness.
un-sim'u-lat'ed (ŭn-sĭm'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not
un-sin', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sin.*] To recall or undo (a sin).
un'sin-cere', *a.* Insincere. — **un'sin-cere'ness**, *n.* — **un'sin-cer'i-ty** (ŭn'sĭn-sẽr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *All Rare.*
un-sin'ew (ŭn-sĭn'ū), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sinew.*] To deprive of sinews or of strength. *Rare.*
un-sin'ew-y (-ĭ) *a.*, **un-sin'ful**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sing', *v. t.* To recant (what has been sung). *Obs or R.*
un-sing'a-ble (ŭn-sĭng'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-singed'** (-sĭnjd'),*a.*, **un-sin'gled** (-sĭŋ'g'ld), *a.*, **un-sink'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-sink'ing**, *a.*, **un-sin'ning**, *a.*, **un-sin'ning-ness**, *n* See UN-, not.
un-sis'ter, *v t.* [1st *un-* + *sister.*] To separate, as sisters *Rare.*
un-sis'tered (ŭn-sĭs'tẽrd), *a.*, **un-sis'ter-li-ness**, *n.*, **un-sis'ter-ly**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sist'ing, *a.* Prob., unresisting. *Obs.*
unsith, *n.* [AS. *unsīþ.*] Mishap ; misfortune. *Obs.*
un-sit'ting, *a.* Unsuitable. *Obs* — **un-sit'ting-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-siz'a-ble, **un-size'a-ble** (-sīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-sized'** (-sīzd'), *a* See UN-, not.
un-skaith'd' (ŭn-skātht'), *a.* Unscathed ; unhurt. *Scot.*
unskard. † UNSCARED.
un-skep'ti-cal, **un-scep'ti-cal**, *a* See UN-, not.
un-skil'ful, **un-skil'ful-ly**, **un-skil'ful-ness**. Vars. of UNSKILLFUL, etc.
un-skill', *n.* Want of skill or reason : ignorance ; folly. *Obs*
unskilwise, *a.* Unreasonable ; irrational : inordinate ; foolish *Obs.* — **unskilwisely**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-skimmed' (ŭn-skĭmd'), *a.* See UN-, not. Specif.: *Plastering.* Not covered with a skim coat.
un-skinned' (-skĭnd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-skir'mished, *a.* Unengaged in skirmishing. *Obs.*
un-skirt'ed, *a.*, **un-slack'ened** *a.*, **un-slain'**, *a.*, **un-slak'a-ble**, **un-slake'a-ble** (ŭn-slāk'ȧ-b'l *cf.* SLAKE, *v. t.*), *a.*, **un-slan'dered**, *a.*, **un-slaugh'tered** (ŭn-slô'tẽrd), *a.*, **un-sleek'**, *a.*, **un-sleep'ing**, *a.*, **un-sleep'y**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unslei. † UNSLY.
un-slept', *a.* Having been without sleep.
un-sliced' (ŭn-slīst'), *a.*, **un-slip'ping**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-slit', *a.* Not slit.
unslogh, *a.* Perh., horrible. *Obs.*
unslokened, *a.* Unslaked. *Obs.*
un-slow', *a.*, **un-slum'ber-ing**, *a.*, **un-slum'ber-ous**, **un-slum'brous**, *a.*, **un-slurred'** (ŭn-slûrd'), *a.* See UN-, not
un-sly', *a.* Not sly ; specif., unskillful ; unwary ; careless — **un-sly'ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or R.*
un-smart', *a* **1.** Not smart. **2.** Slack ; limp. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un-smelt'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unsmethe † UNSMOOTH.
un-smil'ing (ŭn-smīl'ĭng), *a.*, **un-smil'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-smirched'** (ŭn-smûrcht'), *a.*, **un-smirk'ing** (-smûr'kĭng), *a.*, **un-smit'ten**, *a.*, **un-smoked'** (ŭn-smōkt'), *a.*, **un-smooth'** (-smōōth'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-smote', *a.* Unsmitten. *Rare.*
un-smoth'er-a-ble (ŭn-smŭth'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-smug'gled**, *a.*, **un-smut'ty**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-snare', *v. t.* To release from a snare or snares.
un-snared' (ŭn-snârd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-snarl', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *snarl.*] To undo the entanglement of.
un-sneck', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sneck.*] To unlatch *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
un-sned', *a.*, **un-snubbed'** (ŭn-snŭbd'), *a.*, **un-soaked'** (-sōkt'), *a.*, **un-soaped'** (-sōpt'), *a.*, **un-so'ber**, *a.*, **un-so'ber-ly**, *adv.*, **un-so'cial** (ŭn-sō'shăl), *a.*, **un-so'cial-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*, **un-so'cial-is'tic**, *a.*, **un-so'ci-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n* See UN-, not.

un-sock'et, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loose or take from a socket.
un'-So-crat'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sod', *a.* Not seethed. *Obs.*
un-sod'den, *a.* [AS. *unsoden.*] See UN-, not.
unsoder. † UNSOLDER.
un-soft', *a.* Not soft. *Rare.*
un-soft', *adv.* [AS. *unsōfte* See UN- not: SOFT.] Not softly. *Obs.*
un-sof'tened (ŭn-sôf''nd ; 205), *a.* See UN-, not.
unsoght. † UNSAUGHT, UNSOUGHT.
un-soil', *v. t.* To strip the top layer of soil or mold from.
un-soil', *v. t.* To remove the soil, as in opening a deposit of clay for brickmaking.
un-soil'a-ble, *a.* [From *soil* to absolve, refute, prop., to solve (a question), for *assol* See ASSOIL.] Unanswerable. *Obs.*
un-soiled' (ŭn-soild'), *a.*, **un-sold'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sol'dered (ŭn-sŏd'ẽrd ; *cf* SOLDER, *n.*), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sol'diered (ŭn-sōl'jẽrd), *a* Unsoldierly. *Obs.*
un-sol'em-nize, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To divest of solemnity.
un'so-lic'it-ed (ŭn'sō-lĭs'ĭ-tĕd), *a.*, **un'so-lic'it-ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un'so-lic'it-ous** (-tŭs), *a.*, **un'so-lic'it-ous-ness**, *n.*, **un-sol'id**, *a.*, **un'so-lid'i-fied**, *a.*, **un'so-lid'i-ty**, *n.*, **un-sol'id-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-sol'u-ble (ŭn-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* Insoluble. *Rare.*
un-solv'a-ble, **un-solv'i-ble**, *a.*, **un-solved'**, *a.* See UN-, not
unsome, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungesōm* at variance, *unsōm* disagreement.] Unfriendly ; at variance. *Obs.*
un-son', *v. t.* To render not a son. *Rare.*
un-so'na-ble, *a.* [*un-* not + L. *sonabilis* sounding.] That cannot be sounded. *Obs.*
un-son'cy, **un-son'sie**. Vars. of UNSONSY.
un-son'sy (ŭn-sŏn'sĭ), *a.* [*un-* not + *sonsy.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng* **a** Boding or causing misfortune; fatal. **b** Mischievous **c** Ill-favored : also, slovenly.
unsoote. † UNSWEET.
un-soothed' (ŭn-sōōthd'), *a.*, **un-sooth'fast'**, *a.*, **un'so-phis'ti-cal** (ŭn'sō-fĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* See UN-, not
un'so-phis'ti-cate (-kāt), *a.* Unsophisticated. *Obs. or Archaic*
un'so-phis'ti-ca'tion (-tĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Lack of, or freedom from, sophistication.
‖ **un sot' à tri'ple é'tage'** (ŭN sō'tȧ trē'pl' ā'tȧzh'). [F.] Lit., a fool to the third degree ; i. e., a great blockhead.
un-sought' (ŭn-sôt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-soul', *v. t.* To deprive of soul or spirit. *Obs. or R.*
un-sound', *a.* Sorrowful *Obs.* — *adv.* Sorrowfully. *Obs.*
un-sound'a-ble, *a.*, **un-sound'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sound'y, *a.* Unsound. *Obs.*
un-soured' (ŭn-sourd'), *a.*, **un-sowed'** (ŭn-sōd'), *a.*, **un-sown'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unsowmyd † UNSUMMED.
unspaned, **unspaynd**, *a.* [*un-* not + *spane.*] Unweaned. *Obs.*
un-span'gled, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spar', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spar.*] To take the spars, stakes, or bars from. *Obs. or R.*
un-spar'a-ble (ŭn-spâr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be spared. *Obs.*
un-spared' (-spârd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spare'ly, *adv* Unsparingly. *Obs.*
un-spar'kling, *a.*, **un-sparred'** (ŭn-spärd'), *a.*, **un-spa'tial** (ŭn-spā'shăl), *a.*, **un-spa'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un-speak'ing**, *a.*, **un'spe-cif'ic** (ŭn'spē-sĭf'ĭk), *a.*, **un-spec'i-fied** (ŭn-spĕs'ĭ-fīd), *a.*, **un-spe'cious** (ŭn-spē'shŭs), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-specked', *a.* **1.** Not specked. **2.** Unblemished. *Obs.*
un-speck'led, *a.*, **un-spec'ta-cled** (ŭn-spĕk'tȧ-k'ld), *a.*, **un-spec'u-la-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-sped', *a.* *Obs* **1.** Unsuccessful. **2.** Not performed
unspede. † UNSPED, UNSPEED
unspeed, *n.* [AS. *unspēd* want, penury.] *Obs.* **1** Misfortune; unsuccessfulness. **2.** Hindrance ; disadvantage.
un-speed'ful, *a.* Unsuccessful ; inefficacious *Obs.*
un-speed'y, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spell', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spell.*] To break the power of, or release from, a spell
un-spell'a-ble, *a.*, **un-spelled'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unspenne, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spenne*, v.] To unyoke. *Obs.*
unspere, **unsperre**, *v t.* [See 1st UN ; SPAR to bolt.] To unbolt ; to open. *Obs.*
unsperre. † UNSPAR.
un-spi'a-ble (ŭn-spī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be espied. *Obs*
un-spied', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spike', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spike.*] To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.
un-spill'a-ble, *a.*, **un-spilled'** (ŭn-spĭld'), **un-spilt'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spir'it, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spirit.*] To dispirit. *Obs.*
un-spir'it-u-al (ŭn-spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-spir'it-u-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-spir'it-u-al-ly**, *adv.*
un-spir'it-u-al-ize, *v t.* [1st *un-* + *spiritualize.*] To deprive of spirituality.
un-splashed' (ŭn-splăsht'), *a.*, **un-splayed'** (-splād'), *a.*, **un-spliced'** (-splīst'), *a.*, **un-split'**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-spoil', *v. t.* **1.** To despoil ; to undress. *Obs* **2.** To restore from being spoiled.
un-spoil'a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-spoil'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un-spoiled' (-spoild'), **un-spoilt'** (-spoilt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spo'ken (ŭn-spō'k'n), *a.*, **un'spon-ta'ne-ous** (ŭn'spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.*, **un-sport'ful**, *a.*, **un-sports'man-like'**, *a.*, **un-spread'**, *a.*, **un-spright'ly** (ŭn-sprīt'lĭ), *a.*, **un-sprin'kled** (ŭn-sprĭŋ'k'ld), *a.*, **un-sprung'**, *a.*, **un-spun'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spured, *a.* [See UN- not ; SPERE to ask.] Unasked. *Obs.*
un-spurn', *v. t.* To kick open. *Obs.*
un-squan'dered (ŭn-skwŏn'dẽrd), *a.*, **un-squared'** (-skwârd'), *a.*, **un-squeezed'** (-skwēzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-squire', *v. t.* To deprive of status as squire. *Obs. or R.*
un'sta-bil'i-ty (ŭn'stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Instability. *Rare.*

un-sta'bled (ŭn-stā'b'ld), *a.*, **un-stab'lished** (ŭn-stăb'lĭsht), *a.*, **un-staid'**, *a.*, **un-staid'ness**, *n.*, **un-stain'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-stained'** (-stānd'), *a.*, **un-stamped'** (ŭn-stămpt'), *a.*, **un-stanch'**, **un-staunch'** (ŭn-stánch' ; -stänch' ; 140), *a.*, **un-stanch'a-ble**, **un-staunch'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-stanched'**, **un-staunched'** (-stáncht' ; -stäncht'), *a.*, **un-stand'ard-ized**, *a.*, **un-starched'** (-stärcht'), *a.*, **un-starred'** (ŭn-stärd'), *a.*, **un-star'tled**, *a.*, **un-stat'ed** (ŭn-stāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-states'man-like'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unstathelfast, *a.* [AS. *unstaþolfæst.*] Unsettled ; unstable. *Obs.*
un-sta'tioned (ŭn-stā'shŭnd), *a.*, **un-stat'u-ta-ble** (-stăt'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-stat'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*, **un-stayed'**, *a.*, **un-stead'fast**, *a.*, **un-stead'fast-ly**, *adv.*, **un-stead'fast-ness**, *n.*, **un-stead'ied** (ŭn-stĕd'ĭd), *a.*, **un-stead'i-ly**, *adv.*, **un-stead'i-ness**, *n.*, **un-stead'y**, *a* See UN-, not.
un-steck', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *steck.*] To unfasten *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
un-steeped' (-stēpt'), *a.*, **un-steered'** (-stērd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unsteke. † UNSTECK.
un-stemmed' (-stĕmd'), *a.*, **un-ster'co-rat'ed** (ŭn-stûr'kō-rāt'ĕd), *a* , **un-ster'i-lized** (-stĕr'ĭ-līzed), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-stern', *a.* [*un-* not (intensive) + *stern.*] Stern ; fierce *Obs.* — **un-stern'ly**, *adv.* *Obs*
un-stick', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stick.*] To release, as something stuck.
un-sti'fled (ŭn-stī'f'ld), *a.*, **un-stig'ma-tized**, *a* See UN-, not
un-still', *a.* [AS *unstille* See UN- not ; STILL, *a.*] Not still. *R*
un-sti't'ed, *a.*, **un-stim'u-lat'ed** (ŭn-stĭm'ū-lāt'ĕd),*a.*, **un-stint'ed**, *a.*, **un-stint'ing**, *a.*, **un-stint'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-stir'ra-ble** (ŭn-stûr'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un stirred'** (-stûrd'), *a.*, **un-stir'ring**, *a.*, **un-stitched'** (-stĭcht'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-stith', *a.* [*un-* not + *stith*, *a.*] Unsteady ; unsafe. *Obs.*
un-stock'inged (ŭn-stŏk'ĭngd), *a.* **a** [*un-* not + *stocking*.] Lacking stockings **b** [1st *un-* + *stocking.*] Deprived of stockings.
un-sto'i-cize (ŭn-stō'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To deprive of stoic character.
un-sto'ken, *p. a.* [*un-* not + ME. *stoken*, p. p. of *steken* to fix, fasten, close. Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] Unstecked ; unbarred ; opened. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-sto'len (ŭn-stō'l'n), *a.*, **un-stoop'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-stop'per, *v. t.* To remove the stopper from.
un-stop'ple, *v. t.* To remove a stopple from.
un-sto'ried (ŭn-stō'rĭd : 201), *a.*, **un-stormed'** (-stôrmd'), *a.*, **un-storm'y**, *a.*, **un-stout'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-strain', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *strain.*] To relieve from a strain.
un-strait'ened, *a.*, **un-strange'**, *a.*, **un-stran'gu-la-ble** (ŭn-străŋ'gū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-strap', *v. t.* To remove or loose a strap from, as a box. — **un-strapped'** (-străpt'), *a.*

applied to massive rocks, as granite, porphyry, etc., and also to deposits of loose material, as the glacial till, which occur in masses without layers or strata.

un-stressed′ (ŭn-strĕst′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not stressed; specif., not pronounced with stress; unaccented.

un-string′ (ŭn-strĭng′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *string.*] **1.** To deprive of a string or strings; also, to take from a string; as, to *unstring* beads.
2. To loosen the string or strings of; as, to *unstring* a harp.
3. To relax the tension of; to loosen. "His garland they *unstring.*" *Dryden.* Also fig.; as, nerves *unstrung* by fear.

un-striped′ (ŭn-strīpt′; strīp′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Not striped or striated. — **unstriped muscle**, *Anat.*, nonstriated muscle.

un-stud′ied (ŭn-stŭd′ĭd), *a.* **1.** Not studied; not acquired by study; unlabored; natural.
2. Not skilled; unversed; — followed by *in.*
3. Not spent in study. *Obs.* *Milton.*

un′sub-stan′tial (ŭn′sŭb-stăn′shăl), *a.* Wanting matter or substance; visionary; flimsy. — **un′sub-stan′ti-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un′sub-stan′tial-ly**, *adv.*

un′sub-stan′tial-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *substantialize.*] To make unsubstantial. *Rare.*

un′sub-stan′ti-a′tion (-shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [1st *un-* + *substantiation.*] A divesting of substantiality.

un′suc-cess′ (ŭn′sŭk-sĕs′), *n.* Want of success; failure.

un′suc-cess′ful (-fŏŏl), *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; meeting with, or resulting in, failure. — **un′suc-cess′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un′suc-cess′ful-ness**, *n.*

un-swad′dle (ŭn-swŏd′′l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *swaddle.*] To take a swaddle from; to unswathe.

un-swathe′ (ŭn-swāth′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *swathe.*] To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.

un-swear′ (ŭn-swâr′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *swear.*] To recant or recall (an oath), esp. by a second oath; to abjure.

un′sym-met′ric (ŭn′sĭ-mĕt′rĭk), **un′sym-met′ri-cal** (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.* Wanting in symmetry; asymmetric.
unsymmetrical carbon atom, an asymmetric carbon atom.

un-tack′ (ŭn-tăk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tack.*] To separate (what is tacked); to disjoin; release, as from care.

un-tack′le (-tăk′′l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unhitch; unharness.

un-tan′gle (ŭn-tăŋ′g′l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tangle.*] To loose from tangles or intricacy; to disentangle; fig., to resolve.

un-teach′ (ŭn-tēch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *teach.*] To cause to disbelieve, or to believe the opposite of (what one has been taught); to teach the contrary of (something specified or understood); — taking either the person or thing taught as object. "Experience will *unteach* us." *Sir T. Browne.*

un-tem′per (ŭn-tĕm′pẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *temper.*] To deprive of temper, or of the proper temper; to make soft.

un-tent′ed (ŭn-tĕn′tĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *tented*, p. p. of *tent* to probe.] Not tented. See 2d TENT, 2.
The *untented* woundings of a father's curse. *Shak.*

un-think′ (ŭn-thĭŋk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *think.*] To retract in the mind, as a thought; to change the mind about.

un-think′ing, *a.* **1.** Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; as, *unthinking* youth.
2. Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.
With earnest eyes, and round *unthinking* face. *Pope.*
— **un-think′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-think′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-thought′-of′ (ŭn-thôt′ŏv′), *a.* Not thought of; not considered; not imagined; also, now less commonly, unthought-on; unremembered.

un-thread′ (-thrĕd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *thread.*] **1.** To draw or take out a thread from, as a needle.
2. To deprive of ligaments; to loose the ligaments of.
He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints. *Milton.*
3. To make one's way through; to traverse, as a trail.

un-thrift′i-ly (ŭn-thrĭf′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Not thriftily.
2. Poorly. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

un-thrift′y (-tĭ), *a.* Not thrifty; as: **a** Profuse; prodigal. **b** Profitless; foolish. *Now Rare.* **c** Not thriving or prospering. *Now Rare.* **d** Characterized by unthrift; as, *unthrifty* destruction *Spenser.*

un-throne′ (ŭn-thrōn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *throne.*] To remove from or as from a throne; to dethrone.

un-ti′dy (ŭn-tī′dĭ), *a.* **1.** Unseasonable; untimely.
2. Not tidy or neat; careless; slovenly.
— **un-ti′di-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-ti′di-ness**, *n.*

un-tie′ (ŭn-tī′), *v. t.* [AS. *untīgan.* See 1st UN-; TIE, *v. t.*] **1.** To loosen, as something interlaced or knotted; to disengage the parts of; as, to *untie* a knot.
2. To free from fastening or restraint; to let loose; unbind.
The evils of an *untied* tongue. *Jer. Taylor*
3. To resolve; to unfold; to clear.

un-tie′, *v. i.* To become untied or loosed.

un-tied′ (-tīd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not tied; also, fig., unrestrained; dissolute.

un-til′ (ŭn-tĭl′), *prep.* [ME. *until*, *ontil*; *un-* (as in *unto*) + *til* till; cf. Dan. *indtil*, Sw. *intill.* See UNTO, TILL, *prep.*]
1. To; unto; also, towards. *Obs.*
Taverners *until* them told the same. *Piers Plowman.*
2. To; up to; till; — used in reference to time; as, to remain *until* evening or *until* the end of the month.
He and his sons were priests to the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity *Judg.* xviii. 30.
☞ In ordinary use as well as in contracts and other legal documents the question as to whether *until* is inclusive or exclusive of the date mentioned generally depends upon the connection or circumstances in which the word is used. The weight of judicial decisions is that *until* is prima facie exclusive (111 N. Y. 621; 120 Mass. 94; 66 Kan. 512; 10 Neb. 524; 64 Vt. 566; 44 Fed. 369; 119 Ind. 72; 82 Ind. 498).

un-til′ (ŭn-tĭl′), *conj.* As far as; to the place or degree that; esp., to the time that; till.
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems joined unto the sky. *Dryden.*
But the rest of the dead lived not again *until* the thousand years were finished. *Rev* xx. 5.

un-time′ly (ŭn-tīm′lĭ), *a.* Not timely; done or happening at an unnatural, unusual, or improper time; unseasonable; premature; inopportune; as, *untimely* frosts; *untimely* remarks; an *untimely* death.

un-time′ly, *adv.* Out of the natural or usual time; inopportunely; prematurely; unseasonably. *Shak.*

un-ti′tled (ŭn-tī′t′ld), *a.* **1.** Not titled; having no title, or appellation of dignity or distinction.
2. Being without title or right; not entitled.

un′to (ŭn′tōō), *prep.* [ME. *unto*; *un-* (only in *unto, until*) unto, as far as + *to* to; this *un-* is akin to AS. *ōð* until, OFries. *und*, OS. *und* until, conj. (cf. OS. *untō* unto, OHG. *unzi*), Goth. *und* unto, until. See TO; cf. UNTIL.] **1.** To; — now used only in antiquated or formal style.
2. Until; till; — sometimes as a conjunction. *Obs.* "*Unto* the death of the high priest." *Num.* xxxv. 25.

un-told′ (ŭn-tōld′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not told; not related; not revealed; as, *untold* secrets.
2. Not numbered or counted; hence, too great for computation; vast; as, *untold* wealth.

un-tomb′ (ŭn-tōōm′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tomb.*] To take from the tomb; to exhume; to disinter.

un-to′ward (ŭn-tō′ẽrd; -tôrd′), *a.* [*un-* not + *toward.*] **1.** Froward; perverse. "Save yourselves from this *untoward* generation." *Acts* ii. 40.
2. Awkward; ungraceful. "*Untoward* manner." *Swift.*
3. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unlucky; unfortunate; as, an *untoward* wind or accident.
— **un-to′ward-ly**, *adv.* — **un-to′ward-ness**, *n.*

un-to′ward-ly, *a.* Perverse; froward; untoward. *Locke.* — **un-to′ward-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-trace′ (ŭn-trās′), *v. t.* To loose from a trace or traces.

un-trad′ed (ŭn-trăd′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Not dealt with in trade; not visited for purposes of trade. *Obs.* *Hakluyt.*
2. Unpracticed; inexperienced. *Obs.* *Udall.*
3. Not traded in or bartered; hence, formerly, not hackneyed; unusual; not common.

un-trained′ (ŭn-trānd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not trained.
2. Not trainable; indocile. *Obs.* *Herbert.*

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un-streng′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *streng*, v.] To weaken. *Obs.*
un-strength′, *n.* Want of strength; weakness. *Obs.*
un-strength′ened (ŭn-strĕng′th′nd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-stretch′, *v. t. & i.* To relax.
un-strewed′ (ŭn-strōōd′; -strōd′; cf. STREW, *v. t.*), *a.*, **un-stri′at-ed** (-strī′āt-ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-stride′, *v. t.* To dismount from (a horse or the like). *Obs.*
un-strike′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unstring (a hawk's hood). *Obs* [See UN-, not.
un-stringed′ (ŭn-strĭngd′), *a.*
un-stripped′ (-strĭpt′), **un-stript′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-strong′, *v. t.* To enfeeble *Obs.*
un-strong′, *a.* [AS. *unstrang.*] Infirm; feeble. *Obs. or R.*
un-struck′, *a.*, **un-struc′tur-al** (-strŭk′tūr-ăl), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-strung′, *p. a.* of UNSTRING
un-strung′, *a.*, **un-stud′ded**, *a.*, **un-stu′di-ous**, *a.*, **un-stuffed′** (-stŭft′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-stuff′, *v. t.* To empty. *Obs*
un-stum′bled (-stŭm′b′ld), *a.* Not stumbling; firm. *Obs.*
un-stunned′ (-stŭnd′), *a.*, **un-stunt′ed**, *a.*, **un-styl′ish-ness**, *n.*, **un′sub-du′a-ble** (ŭn′sŭb-dū′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un′sub-dued′** (-dūd′), *a.*, **un-sub′ject**, *a.*, **un′sub-ject′ed**, *a.*, **un-sub′ju-gate**, **un-sub′ju-gat′ed**, *a.*, **un′sub-limed′** (ŭn′sŭb-līmd′), *a.*, **un′sub-merge′a-ble**, **un′sub-merg′i-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′sub-mis′sion, *n.* Want of submission. *Rare.*
un′sub-mis′sive, *a.*, **un′sub-mis′sive-ly**, *adv.*, **un′sub-mis′sive-ness**, *n.*, **un′sub-mit′ting**, *a.*, **un′sub-or′di-nate** (ŭn′sŭb-ôr′dĭ-nāt), **un′sub-or′di-nat′ed** (-nāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′sub-orned′** (-sŭb-ôrnd′), *a.*, **un′sub-scribed′** (-sŭb-skrībd′), *a.*, **un′sub-scrib′ing** (-skrīb′ĭng), *a.*, **un-sub′si-dized** (ŭn-sŭb′sĭ-dīzd), *a.*, **un′sub-stan′ti-at′ed** (ŭn′sŭb-stăn′shĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′sub-vert′ed**, *a.*, **un′sub-vert′i-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′suc-ceed′a-ble, *a.* Not able or likely to succeed. *Obs. or R.*
un′suc-ceed′ed, *a.*, **un′suc-ces′sive**, *a.*, **un-suc′cor-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-suc′cored**, *a.*, **un-suc′cu-lent**, *a.*, **un-sucked′** (ŭn-sŭkt′), *a.*, **un-suck′led** (-sŭk′′ld), *a.*, **un-sued′** (-sūd′), *a.* See UN-, not
un-suf′fer-a-ble, *a.* Insufferable — **un-suf′fer-a-bly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*
un-suf′fered, *a.* Insufferable
un-suf′fer-ing, *n.* Insufferableness. *Obs.*
un′suf-fi′cience (ŭn′sŭ-fĭsh′ĕns), **un′suf-fi′cien-cy** (-fĭsh′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Insufficiency. — **un′suf-fi′cient** (-ĕnt), *a.* — **un′suf-fi′cient-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs. or R.*
un′suf-fic′ing (-fĭs′ĭng; -fīz′-), *a.*, **un′suf-fic′ing-ness**, *n.*, **un-suf′fo-cat′ed**, *a.*, **un-sug′ared** (ŭn-shŏŏg′ẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unsuget, unsugettid. † UNSUBJECT, UNSUBJECTED.
un′sug-ges′tive, *a.* See UN-, not
un-suit′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *suit.*] Not to suit; to be unfit for. *Obs.*
un-suit′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*, **un-suit′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-suit′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-suit′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-suit′ed**, *a.*, **un-suit′ing**, *a.*, **un-sul′lied** (ŭn-sŭl′ĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-summed′ (-sŭmd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Uncounted; unnumbered. *Obs. or R*
un-sum′mered, *a.* Deprived of, or wanting the character of, summer. *Rare.* [*a.* See UN-, not.
un-sum′moned (ŭn-sŭm′ŭnd),
unsunde, *n.* [Cf. UNSOUND.] Death; destruction. *Obs.*
un-sung′, *a.*, **un-sunk′**, **un-sunk′en**, *a.*, **un-sunned′** (ŭn-sŭnd′), *a.*, **un-sun′ny**, *a.*, **un′su-per′flu-ous**, *a.*, **un′su-per-scribed′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-supped′ (ŭn-sŭpt′), *a.* Supperless. *Rare.*
un′sup-plant′ed, *a.*, **un-sup′ple**, *a.*, **un′sup-pli′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′sup-plied′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′sup-port′a-ble, *a.* Insupportable. — **un′sup-port′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′sup-port′a-bly**, *adv*
un′sup-port′ed, *a.*, **un′sup-port′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un′sup-port′ing**, *a.*, **un′sup-pressed′**, *a.*, **un-sup′pu-ra-tive**, *a.*, **un-sure′**, *a.*, **un-sure′ly**, *adv.*, **un-sure′ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un-sured′, *a.* Not made sure.
un-sure′ty, *n.* Want of surety; uncertainty; insecurity. *Obs.*
un-sur′feit-ed, *a.*, **un-sur′gi-cal** (ŭn-sûr′jĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un-surg′ing** (-sûr′jĭng), *a.*, **un′sur-mised′** (ŭn′sẽr-mīzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′sur-mount′a-ble, *a.* Insurmountable.
un′sur-mount′ed, *a.*, **un′sur-pass′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′sur-pass′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′sur-passed′**, *a.*, **un′sur-ren′dered**, *a.*, **un′sur-ren′der-ing**, *a.*, **un′sur-round′ed**, *a.*, **un′sur-veyed′** (ŭn′sẽr-vād′), *a.*, **un′sus-cep′ti-bil′i-ty** (ŭn′sŭ-sĕp′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un′sus-cep′ti-ble** (-sĕp′tĭ-b′l), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un′sus-pect′, *a.* Unsuspected
un′sus-pect′a-ble, *a.* Not to be suspected. *Obs. or R.*
un′sus-pect′ed, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′sus-pect′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un′sus-pect′ed-ness**, *n.*
un′sus-pect′ing, *a.* Not suspecting. — **un′sus-pect′ing-ly**, *adv* — **un′sus-pect′ing-ness**, *n.*
un′sus-pend′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′sus-pi′cion (ŭn′sŭs-pĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Want of suspicion.
un′sus-pi′cious (-ŭs), *a.*, **un′sus-pi′cious-ly**, *adv.*, **un′sus-pi′cious-ness**, *n.*, **un′sus-tain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′sus-tained′**, *a.*, **un′sus-tain′ing**, *a.*, **un-swal′lowed** (ŭn-swŏl′ōd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unsware. † ANSWER.
un-sway′a-ble, *a.*, **un-swayed′** (ŭn-swād′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-swayed′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-sway′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sweat′ (ŭn-swĕt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sweat.*] To relieve from perspiration; to ease or cool after exercise or toil. *Rare.*
un-sweat′ing, *a.*, **un-sweep′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-sweet′**, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unswēte.*] See UN-, not.
un-sweet′en, *v. t.* To render not sweet.
un-sweet′ened, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-swell′, *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *swell.*] To subside. *Obs.*
un-swept′, *a.* See UN-, not.
unswere. † ANSWER.
unswere, *a.* [See UN- not; SWEER, *a.*] Diligent. *Obs.*
un-swerved′ (ŭn-swûrvd′), *a.*, **un-swerv′ing**, *a.*, **un-swerv′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-swilled′** (-swĭld′), *a.*, **un-switched′** (-swĭcht′), *a.*, **un-sworn′** (-swōrn′; 201), *a.*, **un-swung′**, *a.*, **un-syl′la-bled** (-sĭl′ȧ-b′ld), *a.*, **un-syl′lo-gis′ti-cal** (-ō-jĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un′sym-bol′ic** (ŭn′sĭm-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′sym-met′ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of UNSYMMETRICAL. [metry
un-sym′me-try, *n.* Want of symmetry.
un-sym′pa-thet′ic, *a.*, **un-sym′pa-thiz′a-bil′i-ty** (ŭn-sĭm′pȧ-thīz′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un-sym′pa-thiz′a-ble** (-ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un-sym′pa-thiz′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sym′pa-thy, *n.* Absence or lack of sympathy.
un-sys′tem-at′ic (ŭn-sĭs′tĕm-ăt′ĭk), **un-sys′tem-at′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un-sys′tem-at′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-sys′tem-a-tized** (-sĭs′tĕm-ȧ-tīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
untache, *v. t.* [Prob. 1st *un-* + *tach* to fasten.] To carve (a fowl). *Obs.*
un-tagged′ (ŭn-tăgd′), *a.*, **un-taint′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-taint′ed, *a.* **1.** Not tainted **2** Unattainted. *Obs.* — **un-taint′ed-ly**, *adv* — **un-taint′ed-ness**, *n.*
un-taint′ing, *a.*, **un-tak′en** (ŭn-tāk′′n), *a.* See UN-, not.
untald. † UNTOLD.
untalelich, *a.* [AS. *talian* to reckon, enumerate. Cf. UN- not; -LY.] Innumerable. *Obs*
un-talked′-of′ (ŭn-tôkt′ŏv′), *a.* Not talked about; not mentioned.
un-tal′ent-ed, *a.*, **un-talk′a-tive** (ŭn-tôk′ȧ-tĭv), *a.*, **un-talked′** (-tôkt′), *a.*, **un-tam′a-ble** (-tām′ȧ-b′l), **un-tame′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-tam′a-ble-ness**, **un-tame′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-tame′**, *a.*, **un-tamed′** (ŭn-tāmd′), *a.*, **un-tamed′ness**, *n.* See UN-, not
un-tan′gi-ble (ŭn-tăn′jĭ-b′l), *a* Intangible. *R.* — **un-tan′gi-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-tan′gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-tan′gi-bly**, *adv.*
un-tanned′ (-tănd′), *a.*, **un-tapped′** (-tăpt′), *a.* See UN-, not
un-tap′pice, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tappice.*] To drive (game) out of concealment — *v. i.* To come out of concealment *Both Obs.*
un-tar′, *v. t.* To extract tar from; to take a covering of tar from.
un-tar′nish-a-ble, *a.*, **un-tar′nished**, *a.*, **un-tasked′** (ŭn-tăskt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-taste′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *taste.*] To deprive of a taste. *Rare*
un-tast′ed (ŭn-tās′tĕd), *a.*, **un-taste′ful**, *a.*, **un-tast′ing**, *a.*, See UN-, not.
un-taught′, *p. a.* of UNTEACH.
un-taught′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-tax′, *v. t.* To take a tax or taxes from. [UN-, not.
un-taxed′ (ŭn-tăkst′), *a.* See
un-teach′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-teach′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un-team′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *team.*] To unyoke a team from. *Rare*
un-tear′a-ble (-târ′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un-tech′ni-cal** (-tĕk′nĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un-teem′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-teid′, **un-teld′.** † UNTIED, UNTOLD. [as if not told.
un-tell′, *v. t.* To render not or
un-tell′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-tell′ing, *a.* Innumerable; indescribable. *Obs or Scot.*
untement. † OINTMENT.
un-tem′per-ate, *a.* Intemperate — **un-tem′per-ate-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or R.*
un-tem′pered, *a.* See UN-, not
un-tem′per-ing, *a.*, **un-tempt′a-ble** (ŭn-tĕmp′tȧ-b′l), **un-tempt′i-ble**, *a.*, **un-tempt′a-bil′i-ty**, **-i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un-tempt′a-bly**, **-i-bly**, *adv.*, **un-tempt′ed**, *a.*, **un-tempt′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [a tempter. *Obs.*
un-tempt′er, *n.* One who is not
un-ten′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*, **un-ten′a-ble** (ŭn-tĕn′ȧ-b′l; *cf.* TENABLE), *a.*, **un-ten′a-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-ten′ant, *v. t* [1st *un-* + *tenant.*] To remove a tenant or tenants from *Rare.*
un-ten′ant-a-ble *a.*, **un-ten′ant-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-ten′ant-ed**, *a.*, **un-tend′ed**, *a.*, **un-ten′der**, *a.*, **un-ten′dered**, *a.*, **un-ten′der-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-tent′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tent.*] To bring out of a tent. *Rare.*
un-tent′ed, *a.* [*un-* not + *tent* a covering.] Having no tent or tents, as a soldier or a field.
un-tent′ie, **un-tent′y** (ŭn-tĕn′tĭ), *a.* [See UN- not; TENTY.] Inattentive; incautious. *Scot.*
un-termed′, *a.* Interminable. *Obs.*
un-ter′mi-nat′ed (ŭn-tûr′mĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′ter-res′tri-al**, *a.*, **un′ter-rif′ic**, *a.*, **un-ter′ri-fied**, *a.*, **un-test′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-test′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-tetche, *n.* [Cf UN- not; TECHY, TACHE a habit.] A disgraceful action. *Obs.*
un-teth′er (ŭn-tĕth′ẽr), *v. t.* To loose from a tether. — **un-teth′ered** (-ẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-tewed′, *a.* [Cf. TEW to taw.] Uncombed; undressed. *Obs*
un-thank′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To recall thanks given to. *Obs.*
un-thank′, *n.* [AS. *unþanc.* See UN- not; THANK.] Ingratitude; displeasure; also, a curse. *Obs.*
un-thanked′ (ŭn-thăŋkt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
unthankes, *adv.* [AS. *unþances* unwillingly, gen. case of *unþanc* displeasure.] Unwillingly *Obs.*
un-thank′ful, *a.* [cf AS. *unþancfull*]. **un-thank′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-thank′ful-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. [thatching of.
un-thatch′, *v. t.* To remove the
un-thatched′ (ŭn-thăcht′), *a.*, **un-thawed′** (-thôd′), *a.*, **un′the-at′ri-cal** (ŭn′thē-ăt′rĭ-kăl), *a* See UN-, not.
unthee, *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *thee* to thrive; or cf. UNTHENDE.] Not to thrive; to come to grief. *Obs*
un′the-mat′ic, *a.* See UN-, not.
unthende, *a* [*un-* not + old p pr. (AS. *þeonde*) of *thee* to thrive.] Not thriving or prosperous; poor; miserable *Obs.*
untheode, *n.* [AS. *un-* not + *þeod* people, country.] = UNLEDE, aliens, an outlaw. *Obs.*
un-the′o-log′i-cal, *a.*, **un-the′o-ret′ic**, **-ret′i-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unthew, *n.* [AS. *unþeaw.*] Fault; vice; bad manner. *Obs*
un-thewed′, *a.* Wrongly disposed; ill-behaved. *Obs.*
un-thew′ful, *a.* Vicious. *Obs.*
un-thick′ened, *a.*, **un-think′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-think′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-think′er, *n.* [*un-* not + *thinker.*] A person who does not think. *Rare.* [UN-, not.
un-thinned′ (ŭn-thĭnd′), *a.* See
un-thirl′a-ble, *a.* [*un-* not + *thirl* + *-able.*] Impenetrable. *Obs.*
un-thirst′y, *a.* See UN-, not
untholand, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. pr. of *thole* to endure; cf. AS. *unþoligendlīc* intolerable.] Intolerable. *Obs.* — **untholandlike**, *a* *Obs.*
un-thole′a-ble (ŭn-thōl′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Intolerable. *Scot.* — **un-thole′a-bly**, *adv* *Scot.*
untholemodness, *n.* [AS. *unþolemōdness.*] Unwillingness to endure. *Obs.*
unthonc. † UNTHANK.
un-thorn′y, *a.*, **un-thought′**, *a* See UN-, not.
un-thought′ed, *a* Unintended; unexpected. *Obs. or R.* — **un-thought′ed-ly**, *adv.* *Dial.*
un-thought′ful, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-thought′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-thought′ful-ness**, *n.*
un-thrashed′ (ŭn-thrăsht′), *a.*, **un-thread′a-ble** (ŭn-thrĕd′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un-threat′ened** (-thrĕt′′nd), *a.*, **un-threshed′** (-thrĕsht′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-thrift′, *n.* *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Extravagance; wastefulness; also, an extravagant person. **b** Worthlessness; folly. *O's* [extravagant. *Obs.*
un-thrift′, *a.* Unthrifty; lavish;
un-thrift′ful-ly, *adv.* Unthriftily. *Obs.* [ness. *Obs*
un-thrift′i-head, *n.* Unthrifti-
un-thrift′i-hood (ŭn-thrĭf′tĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* Unthriftiness *Rare.*
un-thrift′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-thrilled′ (ŭn-thrĭld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-thriv′and, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-thriv′and-ly**, *adv* *Both Obs*
un-thrive′, *v. i.* To be unsuccessful; to fail to thrive. *Obs.*
un-thriv′ing (ŭn-thrīv′ĭng), *a.*, **un-thrown′**, *a.*, **un-thumbed′** (-thŭmd′), *a.*, **un-thwart′ed**, *a* See UN-, not. [ble. *Obs.*
unthwyvond, *a.* Perh., invinci-
un-tick′led (ŭn-tĭk′′ld), *a.* See UN-, not.
‖ **un "tiens′" vaut mieux′ que deux′ "tu′ l′au′ras′"** (ŭN tyăN′ vō myû′ kĕ dû′ tü′ lō′rä′). [F.] One "possess" is better than two "thou shalt have it:" a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
untiffed, *a.* [*un-* not + p p. of *tiff* to deck.] Unadorned. *Obs.*
untight, *n.* [*un-* not + ME. *tiht* discipline, conduct, usage, AS *tyht.*] Vice. *Obs*
un-tight′en, *v t.* [1st *un-* + *tighten.*] To make less tight.
un-tild′, *a.* Uncovered. *Obs.*
un-tile′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tile.*] To take the tiles from
untiled. † UNTILLED.
un-tiled′ (ŭn-tīld′), *a.*, **un-till′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-tilled′** (ŭn-tĭld′), *a.*, **un-tilt′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-til′ward, *prep.* Unto. *Obs*
un-tim′bered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-time′, *n.* [AS. *untīma.* See UN- not; TIME.] An unseasonable time. *Obs.*
un-time′a-ble, *a.* Unseasonable; untimely. *Obs.*
un-time′less, *a.* Untimely. *Obs.*
un-time′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-time′ous, *a.* Also **un-tim′ous.** Untimely. — **un-time′ous-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or Scot.*
un-tin′, *v. t.* To deprive of tin; to remove tin from. [See UN-, not.
un-tinc′tured (ŭn-tĭŋk′tūrd), *a.*
un-tine′ (ŭn-tīn′), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *untȳnan.*] To unfasten; open *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
un-tinged′ (-tĭnjd′), *a.*, **un-tint′ed**, *a.*, **un-tir′a-ble** (ŭn-tīr′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un-tired′** (-tīrd′), *a.*, **un-tir′ing** (-tīr′ĭng), *a.*, **un-tir′ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-Ti′taned, *a.* Sunless. *Obs.*
un-tith′a-ble (-tīth′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un-tithed′** (-tīthd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
untment. † OINTMENT.
un′to, *conj.* Until; till. *Obs.*
un-tog′gle, *v. t.* *Chiefly Naut.* To unfasten, or loose, by removing a toggle from its loop.
un-toiled′, *a.* Unworked. *Rare.*
un-toil′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-tol′er-a-ble, *a.* Intolerable. *Obs.* [of UNTOMB.
un-tombed′ (ŭn-tōōmd′), *p. a.*
un-tombed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′to-nal′i-ty (ŭn′tō-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of tonality. *R.* [*Obs.*
un-toned′, *a.* Put out of tone.
un-tongue′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tongue.*] To deprive of a tongue, or of voice. *Obs.*
un-toom′ly, *adv.* [*un-* not + *toomly* leisurely.] Hurriedly. *Obs.*
un-tooth′ (ŭn-tōōth′), *v. t* [See 1st UN-.] To take out the teeth of.
un-tooth′some (ŭn-tōōth′sŭm), *a.*, **un-tooth′some-ness** *n.*, **un′tor-ment′ed**, *a*, **un-torn′** (ŭn-tōrn′; 201), *a.*, **un-tor′tured** (-tôr′tūrd), *a.*, **un-tossed′** (-tŏst′), *a.*, **un-touch′a-ble** (-tŭch′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un-touched′** (-tŭcht′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-to′ward, *prep.* [*unto* + *-ward.*] Toward. *Obs.*
untowe, untowen, *a.* [*un-* not + ME. *towen*, p. p., AS. *getogen*, p. p. of *tēon* to draw, bring up, educate; cf. AS. *ungetogen* uneducated.] Untrained. *Obs.* — **untowely**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-tow′ered (ŭn-tou′ẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
untoweship, *n.* [*untowe* + *-ship.*] Rudeness; impropriety. *Obs.*
un-trace′a-ble (ŭn-trās′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un-traced′** (-trāst′), *a.*, **un-tracked′** (-trăkt′), *a.*, **un-tract′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-tract′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-tract′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-tract′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-trad′ing** (ŭn-trăd′ĭng), *a.*, **un-trag′ic** (-trăj′ĭk), **un-trag′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a* See UN-, not.
un-traist′, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *treysta* to make trusty, to trust to.] Unexpected. *Obs. Scot.*
un-tram′meled, **un-tram′melled** (ŭn-trăm′ĕld), *a.*, **un-tram′pled**, *a.*, **un-tran′quil** (ŭn-trăŋ′kwĭl), *a.*, **un-tran′qui-lized** (-īzd), *a.*, **un′tran-scribed′** (ŭn′trăn-skrībd′), *a.*, **un′trans-fer′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′trans-ferred′** (-fûrd′), *a.*, **un′trans-formed′** (-fôrmd′), *a.*, **un′trans-gressed′** (-grĕst′), *a.*, **un′trans-lat′a-bil′i-ty** (-trăns-lāt′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un′trans-lat′a-ble** (-lāt′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un′trans-lat′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′trans-lat′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′trans-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-trans′mi-grat′ed** (ŭn-trăns′mĭ-grāt′ĕd),

un-trav′eled, un-trav′elled (ŭn-trăv′ĕld), *a.* **1.** Not traveled; not trodden by passengers; as, an *untraveled* forest. **2.** Not having traveled, esp. in foreign countries; not having gained breadth of view or culture by travel.

un-treas′ure (ŭn-trĕzh′ŭr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *treasure.*] **1.** To bring forth or exhibit, as treasures. "He *untreasured*, as by rote, the stores of his memory." *J. Mitford.* **2.** To rob or deprive of a treasure. *Rare. Shak.*

un-treat′a-ble (ŭn-trēt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being treated; specif., not practicable.

un-true′ (ŭn-trōō′; 87), *a.* [AS. *untréowe.*] Not true; as: **a** False; contrary to fact. **b** Not accordant with a standard of correctness; as, an *untrue* note in singing. **c** Not true to one's obligation; not faithful; disloyal.

untrue wool, wool fiber in which the diameter varies in thickness, as from poor feeding or sickness.

un-truss′ (ŭn-trŭs′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *truss.*] To loose from a truss, or as from a truss; to untie or unfasten; to let out; to undress; hence, rarely, to unload. *Gower.*

un-trust′ful (ŭn-trŭst′fōōl), *a.* **1.** Not trustful or trusting. **2.** Not to be trusted; not trusty. *Rare. Scott.*

un-truth′ (-trōōth′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *untréowþ* bad faith.] **1.** Quality of being untrue; falsehood; want of veracity; also, treachery; faithlessness; disloyalty. **2.** That which is untrue; a false assertion; a falsehood; a lie; also, an act of treachery or disloyalty.

Syn. — Lie, falsehood. See FALSITY.

un-truth′ful (-fōōl), *a.* Not truthful; unveracious; not in accord with the truth or the fact. — **un-truth′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-truth′ful-ness**, *n.*

un-tuck′ (ŭn-tŭk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tuck.*] To unfold or undo, as a tuck; to release from a tuck or fold.

un-tune′ (-tūn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tune.*] To put out of tune; to make incapable of harmony or harmonious action.

un-turn′ (ŭn-tûrn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *turn.*] To turn in a reverse way, esp. so as to open something, as a key.

un-tu′tored (ŭn-tū′tẽred), *a.* Not tutored; specif., not educated in schools or by an instructor.

Syn. — See IGNORANT.

un-twine′ (ŭn-twīn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *twine.*] To undo (that which is twined); to disentangle; untie; unwind; as, to *untwine* the ties of custom. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

un-twine′, *v. i.* To become untwined.

un-twist′ (ŭn-twĭst′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *twist.*] To separate and open, as twisted threads; to turn back, as that which is twisted; to untwine; disentangle.

un-used′ (ŭn-ūzd′; 87), *a.* **1.** Not used; as, an *unused* room. **2.** Not habituated; unaccustomed.

Unused to bend, impatient of control. *Thomson*

3. Not usual; unwonted. *Rare.*

un-u′su-al (ŭn-ū′zhū-ăl), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare; as, an *unusual* season; *unusual* learning. — **un-u′su-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-u′su-al-ly**, *adv.* — **un-u′su-al-ness**, *n.*

un-ut′ter-a-ble (ŭn-ŭt′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not utterable; inexpressible; ineffable; unspeakable; as, *unutterable* anguish.

Sighed and looked *unutterable* things. *Thomson.*

— **un-ut′ter-a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-ut′ter-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-ut′ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-val′ued (ŭn-văl′ūd), *a.* **1.** Not valued or appraised; also, not valued, or prized; hence, disregarded; as, an *unvalued* estate. "*Unvalued* persons." *Shak.* **2.** Having inestimable value; invaluable. *Obs. Spenser.*

un-var′nished (-vär′nĭsht), *a.* Not varnished; hence, not embellished; as, the *unvarnished* truth.

un-veil′ (ŭn-vāl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *veil.*] To remove a veil from; to divest of a veil; to uncover; to disclose to view; to reveal; as, she *unveiled* her face.

un-veil′, *v. i.* To remove a veil; to reveal one's self.

un-voice′ (ŭn-vois′), *v. t.* *Phon.* To deprive of voice, or vocal tone; — said of voiced sounds.

un-voice′, *v. i.* *Phon.* To lose voice, or vocal tone; to become voiceless; — said of voiced sounds.

un-voiced (-voist′; 87), *pret. & p. p.* of UNVOICE. Hence: *a.* Deprived of its vocal quality; — said of voiced sounds.

un-voiced′, *a.* *Phon.* Voiceless.

un-vow′eled, un-vow′elled (ŭn-vou′ĕld), *a.* Having no vowel sounds or signs.

un-vul′gar-ize (-vŭl′gȧr-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vulgarize.*] To divest of vulgarity; to make not vulgar.

un-war′rant-a-ble (ŭn-wŏr′ăn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible; not justifiable. — **un-war′rant-a-bil′i-ty** (-tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-war′rant-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-war′rant-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-war′rant-ed, *a.* Not warranted; being without warrant, authority, or guaranty. — **un-war′rant-ed-ly**, *adv.*

un-wa′ry (ŭn-wā′rĭ; 115), *a.* [Cf. UNWARE. See UN-, not; WARY.] **1.** Not vigilant against danger; not wary or cautious; unguarded; precipitate; heedless; careless. **2.** Unexpected. *Obs. Spenser.*

un-wash′en (ŭn-wŏsh′'n), *a.* Not washed. *Archaic.*

un-wa′ter (ŭn-wô′tẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *water.*] *Mining.* To free from water by draining, pumping, or hoisting.

un-wea′ried (ŭn-wē′rĭd), *a.* Not wearied; hence, indefatigable. — **un-wea′ried-ly**, *adv.* — **un-wea′ried-ness**, *n.*

un-weath′ered (ŭn-wĕth′ẽrd), *a.* Not weathered; not changed by exposure to air or weather, as rock dust.

un-weave′ (ŭn-wēv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *weave.*] To unfold; undo; ravel, as what has been woven.

un-well′ (ŭn-wĕl′; 87), *a.* **1.** Not well; indisposed; not in good health; somewhat ill; ailing. **2.** *Med.* Specif., ill from menstruation; menstruant. **3.** Evil; wicked. *Obs. King Alisaunder.*

un-whole′ (ŭn-hōl′; 87), *a.* [AS. *unhāl.* See UN- not; WHOLE.] Not whole; sick; imperfect; unsound. *Obs.*

un-wield′y (ŭn-wēl′dĭ), *a.* Not easily wielded or carried; unmanageably bulky or ponderous. — **un-wield′i-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-wield′i-ness**, *n.*

un-will′ (ŭn-wĭl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *will.*] To reverse the will in regard to.

un-willed′ (-wĭld′; 87), *a.* [1st *un-* + *will.*] Deprived of the faculty of will or volition.

un-willed′, *a.* Not willed.

un-will′ing (ŭn-wĭl′ĭng), *a.* Not willing; loath; reluctant; also, rarely, involuntary; as, *unwilling* ears. — **un-will′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-will′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-wind′ (ŭn-wīnd′), *v. t.*; UN-WOUND′ (-wound′); UN-WIND′ING. [AS. *unwindan.* See 1st UN-; WIND to coil.] To wind off; to loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved, as a ball of yarn; hence, *Rare*, to disentangle.

un-wind′, *v. i.* To be, become, or admit of being, unwound.

un-wis′dom (ŭn-wĭz′dŭm), *n.* [AS. *unwīsdōm.*] Want of wisdom; unwise conduct or action; folly.

We smile at the *unwisdom* which could expect to regulate private habits and manners by statute. *J. A. Froude.*

un-wise′ (ŭn-wīz′; *see* UN-), *a.* [AS. *unwīs.* See UN- not; WISE, *a.*] Not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious; foolish; as, an *unwise* man, king, measure.

un-wise′ly, *adv.* [AS. *unwīslīce.*] In an unwise manner, degree, etc.; injudiciously; foolishly.

un-wit′ting (ŭn-wĭt′ĭng), *a.* [Cf. AS. *unwitende.*] **1.** Unknown. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Not knowing; unconscious; ignorant.

un-wont′ed (ŭn-wŭn′tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice; as, a child *unwonted* to strangers; *unwonted* customs. **2.** Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare; as, *unwonted* changes. "*Unwonted* lights." *Byron.* — **un-wont′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-wont′ed-ness**, *n.*

a., un′trans-mis′si-ble, a., un′trans-mit′ted, a., un′trans-mut′a-ble (-mūt′ȧ-b'l), a., un′trans-mut′ed, a. See UN-, not.
un′trans-par′ent, a. Opaque.
un′trans-pass′a-ble, a., un′tran-spired′ (ŭn′trăn-spīrd′), a., un′trans-plant′ed, a., un′trans-port′a-ble, a., un′trans-port′ed, a., un′trans-posed′ (-pōzd′), a., un-tran′sub-stan′ti-at′ed (ŭn-trăn′sŭb-stăn′shĭ-āt′ĕd), a., un-trapped′ (-trăpt′), a., un-trav′ers-a-ble, a., un-trav′ersed, a. See UN-, not.
untrawthe. † UNTROTH.
un-tread′, v. t. [1st un- + tread.] To tread back; to retrace.
un-treas′ured, a. See UN-, not.
un-treat′a-ble, a. Inexorable. Obs.
un-treat′ed, a., un-treed′, a., un-trem′bling, a., un-trem′bling-ly, adv., un-trem′u-lous, a. See UN-, not.
un-trenched′ (ŭn-trĕncht′), a. a Not trenched. b Intact. Obs.
un-trend′, v. t. [1st un- + trend to turn.] To unroll. Obs.
un-trend′, a. [un- not + p. p. of trend turn.] Not rolled up. Obs.
un-tres′pass-ing, a. See UN-, not.
un-tressed′ (ŭn-trĕst′; 87), a. Not tied up in tresses, as the hair.
untrewe. † UNTRUE. [UN-, not.
un-tricked′ (ŭn-trĭkt′), a. See
un-tried′ (-trīd′; see UN-), a. 1. Not tried. 2. Not noted or examined. Obs.
un-tri′fling, a., un-trig′, a. See UN-, not.
un-trill′, v. t. See 1st UN-. — un-trilled′ (-trĭld′), a. See UN-, not
un-trim′, v. t. To strip of trimming; to put in disorder.
un-trimmed′ (-trĭmd′), a. See UN-, not. — un-trimmed′ness, n.
un-triped′ (-trīpt′), a. Disemboweled. Obs.
untrist, n. & v. = UNTRUST. Obs.
un-trist′y, a. = UNTRUSTY. Obs.
un-trit′u-rat′ed, a. See UN-, not. [ting no triumph. Obs.
un-tri′umph-a-ble, a. Admit-
un′tri-um′phant, a. See UN-, not. [ing triumphed.
un-tri′umphed, a. 1. Not hav- 2 Not triumphed over Obs.
un-trod′ (ŭn-trŏd′), un-trod′den (-'n), a., un-trolled′ (-trōld′), a. See UN-, not.
un-troth′, n. [See TROTH.] Untruth; unfaithfulness. Obs.
un-trou′ble, v. t. To free from trouble. Obs.
un-trou′bled (-trŭb′'ld), a. See UN-, not. — un-trou′bled-ness, n.
un-trow′a-ble, a. Incredible. Obs.
un-trowed′, a. [See UN- not; TROW.] Unbelieved; unheard of. Obs. [out truce. Obs.
un-truced′ (ŭn-trōōst′), a. With-
un-true′, adv. Untruly. (See FLAT, a., 12.)
un-true′ness, n. See -NESS.
un-tru′ism (ŭn-trōō′ĭz'm), n. Something obviously not true. Cf. TRUISM. Nonce Word.
un-tru′ly, adv. of UNTRUE.
un-trum′, a. [AS.] Infirm. Obs. — un-trum′ness, n. Obs. [Obs.
un-trum′, v. t. To enfeeble.
un-trump′et-ed, a. See UN-, not.
un-trunked′ (ŭn-trŭŋkt′), a. [1st un- + trunk.] Separated from its trunk. Obs. [Obs.
un-truss′, n. = UNTRUSSER.
un-trussed′ (ŭn-trŭst′), a. See UN-, not.
un-truss′er, n. One who untrusses in order to flog. Obs.

un-trust′, n. Distrust; diffidence. Obs. [dence. Obs.
un-trust′, v. t. To want confi-
un-trust′, a. Untrusty. Obs.
un-trust′ed, a. See UN-, not.
un-trust′i-ness, n. See -NESS.
un-trust′wor′thi-ly, adv., un-trust′wor′thi-ness, n., un-trust′wor′thy, a., un-trust′y, a. See UN-, not. [Having no tucker on.
un-tuck′ered (ŭn-tŭk′ẽrd), a.
untudery, a. [AS. tūd(d)or product, fruit.] Barren. Obs.
un-tuft′ed, a. See UN-, not.
untuled, untumbed. † UNTILLED, UNTOMBED. [UN-, not.
un-tum′bled (-tŭm′b'ld), a. See
un′tu-mul′tu-at′ed (ŭn′tū-mŭl′tū-āt′ĕd), a. Undisturbed. Obs.
un′tu-mul′tu-ous (-ŭs), a., un-tun′a-ble (ŭn-tūn′ȧ-b'l), un-tune′a-ble, a., un-tun′a-bly, un-tune′a-bly, adv., un-tun′a-ble-ness, un-tune′a-ble-ness, n., un-tuned′ (-tūnd′), a., un-tune′ful, a., un-tune′ful-ly, adv., un-tur′baned, a., un-tur′bid, a. See UN-, not. [from.
un-turf′, v. t. To take the turf
un-turn′a-ble, a., un-turned′, a. See UN-, not
un-twain′, adv. In twain. Obs.
un-twilled′ (ŭn-twĭld′), a., un-twin′kling, a. See UN-, not.
un-twirl′, v. t. [1st un- + twirl.] To untwist; to undo.
un-twist′ed, a. See UN-, not.
un-twit′ten, a. Not carped at. Obs.
un-ty′, v. t. † UNTIE.
un-typ′i-cal, a. See UN-, not.
U-nuk′ al Hay′ (ū-nŏŏk′ ăl hā′ or hī′) [Ar. 'unq al ḥayyah the neck of the snake], or Cor Ser-pen′tis. See STAR.
‖u′num quid. [L., lit., one thing.] A single thing, as various charges treated as a lump sum.
un-un′der-stand′a-ble, a., un-un′der-stood′, a. See UN-, not.
U-nun′gun (ōō-nŏŏŋ′gōōn), n. pl. See ALEUT.
un-u′ni-fi′a-ble (ŭn-ū′nĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), a., un-u′ni-form, a., un-u′ni-form′ness, n. See UN-, not.
un′u-nit′ed (ŭn′ū-nīt′ĕd), a. Disunited.
un-u′ni-ver′si-ty, v. t. To deprive of status as a university. Obs. or R.
un′up-braid′ed, a., un′up-braid′ing, a., un′up-held′, a., un′up-lift′ed, a., un-urged′ (ŭn-ûrjd′), a., un-urned′ (-ûrnd′), a., un-us′a-ble (ŭn-ūz′ȧ-b'l), a. See UN-, not. [usage. Obs.
un-us′age, n. Want or lack of
un-us′ed-ness (ŭn-ūz′ĕd-nĕs), n. See -NESS.
un-use′ful, a., un-use′ful-ly, adv., un-use′ful-ness, n., un-u′ti-liz′a-ble (ŭn-ū′tĭ-līz′ȧ-b'l), a., un-u′ti-lized (-līzd), a., un-ut′tered, a., un-va′cat-ed (-vā′kāt-ĕd), a., un-vac′ci-nat′ed (ŭn-văk′sĭ-nāt′ĕd), a., un-vac′il-lat′ing, a. See UN-, not.
un-vail′. † UNVEIL.
un-vain′, a., un-val′iant, a. See UN-, not. [able. Obs.
un-val′u-a-ble, a. 1. Invalu- 2. Not valuable. Rare.
un-vamped′ (-vămpt′), a., un-van′quish-a-ble, a., un-van′quished, a. See UN-, not.
un-van′taged (ŭn-văn′tājd), a. Having no advantage. Obs.
un-va′ri-a-ble, a. Invariable. — un-va′ri-a-bly, adv.
un-va′ri-ant, a., un-va′ried, a., un-va′ri-e-gat′ed (ŭn-vā′rĭ-ĕ-gāt′ĕd), a., un-va′ry-ing, a., un-va′ry-ing-ly, adv. See UN-, not.
unvarnystly. † UNWARNISTLY.
un-vas′sal, v. t. To set free from vassalage.
un-vault′ed, a., un-veiled′ (ŭn-vāld′), un-veil′ed-ly, adv. See UN-, not.
un-veil′er, n. One who unveils.
unvele. † UNFELE, UNWELL.
un-vend′i-ble, a., un-ven′er-a-ble, a., un-ven′er-at′ed (ŭn-vĕn′ẽr-āt′ĕd), a., un-ve′ni-al, a. See UN-, not.
unvenkusable, a. [See VANQUISH.] That cannot be vanquished. Obs.
un-ven′omed (ŭn-vĕn′ŭmd), a., un-ven′om-ous, a., un-vent′ed, a., un-ven′ti-lat′ed, a., un-ven′tured, a., un-ven′tur-ous, a., un′ve-ra′cious (-rā′shŭs), a. See UN-, not. [Want of veracity.
un′ve-rac′i-ty (-răs′ĭ-tĭ), n.
un-ver′dant, a., un-ver′i-fi′a-ble (ŭn-vĕr′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), a., un-ver′i-fied (-fīd), a., un-ver′i-ta-ble, a., un-versed′ (ŭn-vûrst′), a., un-ver′si-fied, a., un-ver′ti-cal, a. See UN-, not.
unvesten. † UNFASTEN.
unvette. † UNITE. [UN-, not.
un-vexed′ (ŭn-vĕkst′), a. See
un-vic′ar, v. t. [1st un- + vicar.] To deprive of the position or office of a vicar. Rare.
un-vi′cious (ŭn-vĭsh′ŭs), a., un′vic-to′ri ous, a., un-vict′ualed, un-vict′ualled (ŭn-vĭt′'ld), a., un-viewed′ (-vūd′), a., un-vig′i-lant (-vĭj′ĭ-lănt), a., un-vig′or-ous, a., un-vig′or-ous-ly, adv., un-vin′di-cat′ed, a., un′vin-dic′tive, a. See UN-, not
un-vi′o-la-ble, a. Inviolable. Rare. [UN-, not.
un-vi′o-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), a. See
un-vir′tue, n. Want of virtue.
un-vir′tu-ous, a., un-vir′tu-ous-ly, adv. See UN-, not.
unvised, a. Unintentional. Obs.
un-vis′i-ble, a. Invisible. — un-vis′i-bly. Both Obs. or R.
un-vi′sioned (ŭn-vĭzh′ŭnd), a., un-vis′it-ed, a., un-vis′ored, (ŭn-vĭz′ẽrd; -vī′zẽrd), a., un-vi′tal, a., un-vi′ti-at′ed (-vĭsh′ĭ-āt′ĕd), a., un-vit′ri-fi′a-ble, a., un-vit′ri-fied, a., un-viv′i-fied (ŭn-vĭv′ĭ-fīd), a. See UN-, not.
un-viz′ard, v. t. [1st un- + vizard.] To take the vizard, or mask, from; to unmask. Obs.
un-vo′cal, a., un-voice′ful, a., un-void′a-ble, a., un-vol′a-til-ized, a., un′vo-li′tioned (ŭn′vō-lĭsh′ŭnd), a., un′vo-lup′tu-ous, a. See UN-, not. [tary. Obs.
un-vol′un-ta-ry, a. Involun-
unvonded, a. [AS. fandian to try. See UN-, not.] Untried; untempted Obs
unvorgulde, a. [AS unforgolden. Cf. FORYELDE.] Unrewarded. Obs.
un-vote′, v. t. [1st un- + vote.] To reverse or annul by vote, as something previously voted.
un-vouched′ (ŭn-voucht′), a., un-vowed′ (ŭn-voud′), a., un-voy′age-a-ble, a., un-vul′can-ized, a., un-vul′gar, a., un-vul′gar-ly, adv., un-vul′ner-a-ble, a. (Obs.), un-wad′ded, a., un-waft′ed, a. See UN-, not.
un-waged′ (ŭn-wājd′; 87), a. Without wages. Obs.
un-walt′ed, a., un-waked′ (ŭn-wākt′), a., un-wake′ful, a., un-wake′ful-ness, n., un-wak′ened (-wāk′'nd), a. See UN-, not

unwaker, a. [un- not + ME. waker watchful, AS. wacor. Cf. WAKE, v.] Unwatchful. Obs.
un-walk′a-ble, a. Unfit for walking. R. [walking. R.
un-walk′ing, a. Not given to
un-walled′ (-wôld′), a. See UN-, not. [from a wallet.
un-wal′let, v. t. To remove
un-wan′der-ing, a., un-wan′ing (ŭn-wān′ĭng), a., un-want′ed, a. See UN-, not.
un-wap′pered, a. Not made tremulous. Obs.
un-ward′ed, a. Not warded; unguarded. Obs. or R. [Obs.
un-ware′, adv. = UNWARES.
un-ware′, a. [AS. unwær unwary. Cf. UNWARY.] Obs. 1. Unaware or unwary; unsuspicious. 2. Happening unexpectedly; unforeseen; unknown.
— un-ware′ly, adv. Obs. — un-ware′ness, n. Obs. [Obs.
un-wares′, adv. Unexpectedly.
un-wa′ri-ly (ŭn-wā′rĭ-lĭ; 115), adv. of UNWARY. See LY.
un-wa′ri-ness, n. See -NESS.
un-wa′ring-ly, adv. Unguardedly; unwittingly. Obs. or R.
un-war′like′, a. See UN-, not.
un-warm′, v. i. [1st un-.] To lose warmth. [UN-, not.
un-warmed′ (-wôrmd′), a. See
un-warned′ (-wôrnd′), a. [AS. unwarnod.] See UN-, not. — un-warn′ed-ly, adv.
un-war′nished, a. [un- not + p. p. of ME. warnischen to furnish, OF. warnir, var. of garnir, to furnish, warn. See GARNISH.] Unfurnished. Obs.
unwarnist, a. [Cf. UNWARNISHED.] Unwarned — unwarnistly, adv. Both Obs. Scot
un-warp′, v. t. [1st un- + warp.] To restore from a warped state.
un-warped′ (ŭn-wôrpt′), a See UN-, not.
un-war′rant, v. t. Not to warrant; to disallow. Rare.
unwarrayed, a. [OF. werreier, var. of guerreier to make war, to attack, F guerroyer.] Not attacked. Obs. [Obs.
un-warred′, a. Free from war.
un-war′ren, v. t. To divest of status as a warren. Obs.
unwaryit, a. [See WARY to curse.] Not cursed. Obs. Scot
un-washed′ (ŭn-wŏsht′), a., un-wash′ed-ness, n., un-wast′ed (ŭn-wās′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), a., un-waste′ful, a., un-waste′ful-ly, adv., un-wast′ing (-wās′tĭng), a., un-wast′ing-ly, adv., un-watch′a-ble, a., un-watched′, a., un-watch′ful, a., un-watch′ful-ly, adv., un-watch′ful-ness, n., un-wa′tered, a. See UN-, not.
un-wa′ter-y, a. [cf. AS unwæterig], un-wa′vered (-wā′vẽrd), a., un-wa′ver-ing, a., un-wa′ver-ing-ly, adv., un-wav′ing (ŭn-wāv′ĭng), a., un-waxed′ (-wăkst′), a. See UN-, not.
un-wayed′ (ŭn-wād′), a. Obs. 1. Not used to travel. 2. Having no ways or roads.
un-weak′ened, a., un-wealth′y, a., un-weaned′ (-wēnd′), a., un-weap′oned (-wĕp′ŭnd), a., un-wear′a-ble, a., un-wea′ri-a-ble, a., un-wea′ri-a-bly, adv. See UN-, not
un-wea′ry, v. t. [See 1st UN-.] To relieve of weariness. Obs.
un-wea′ry, a. [cf. AS. unwērig], un-wea′ry-ing, a., un-wea′ry-ing-ly, adv. See UN-, not.
unweather, unweder, n. Bad weather; storm. Obs.
un-weath′er-ly, a., un-weath′er-wise′, a. See UN-, not.
un-web′, v. t. To unravel the web of. Rare. — un-webbed′ (ŭn-wĕbd′), a., un-wed′, un-wed′ded, a. See UN-, not.
un-wedge′a-ble, a. Not to be split with wedges. Obs. or R.
un-weed′ed, a. See UN-, not.
un-weel′ (ŭn-wēl′), a. Unwell. — un-weel′ness, n. Both Scot.
un-weened′ (-wēnd′), a., un-weep′ing, a. See UN-, not.
un-weet′ing, a. [See UN- not; WEET, WIT.] Unwitting. Obs. — un-weet′ing-ly, adv. Obs.
un-weigh′a-ble (ŭn-wā′ȧ-b'l), a., un-weighed′ (-wād′), a., un-weigh′ing, a., un-weight′ed, a. See UN-, not.
unweirdit, a. [See UN- not; WEIRD fate.] Ill-fated. Obs. Scot. [cordially. Rare.
un-wel′come, v. t. To greet un-
un-wel′come, a. See UN-, not. — un-wel′come-ly, adv. — un-wel′come-ness, n.
unwelde, a. Impotent; unmanageable; helpless. Obs.
unwelde, n. [Cf. AS. geweald, geweold, gewild, power, strength.] Weakness. Obs.
un-weld′ed, a. See UN-, not.
un-weld′ed, a. Unwieldy. Obs.
unweldy. † UNWIELDY.
unwell, n. [Cf. AS. wel, adv., well, wela weal, prosperity.] Evil; hardship. Obs.
un-well′ness, n. See -NESS.
un-wel′some-ness, n. [Cf. UN- not; WELL, adv.; -SOME; -NESS.] Ill success. Obs.
unwelth, n. [See UN- not; WEALTH.] Impotency; misfortune. Obs
un-wemmed′ (ŭn-wĕmd′), a. [AS.] Not blemished. Obs.
unweote. † UNWIT, a fool.
unwepned. † UNWEAPONED.
un-wept′, a. See UN-, not.
unweried. † UNWEARIED.
unwerred, a. [Cf. UN- not; WAR.] Unassailed. Obs.
un-wet′, a., un-wet′ta-ble, a., un-wet′ted, a., un-whet′ted, a., un-whipped′, un-whipt′, a., un-whirled′ (ŭn-hwûrld′), a., un-whit′ened (ŭn-hwīt′'nd), a., un-white′washed′, a., un-whole′some, a., un-whole′some-ly, adv., un-whole′some-ness, n. See UN-, not.
un-wide′, adv. [AS. wīde widely, far, fr. wīd wide.] Not far off. Obs. [See UN-, not.
un-wid′ened (ŭn-wīd′'nd), a.
un-wield′some, a. Unwieldy. Obs. [See UN-, not.
un-wife′like′, a., un-wife′ly, a.
unwight, n. [See UN- not (intensive); WIGHT a being.] Fiend; wretch. Obs. — a. Monstrous; frightful. Obs. [not.
un-wild′ (ŭn-wīld′), a. See UN-,
un-wild′ (-wīld′), v. t. [1st un- + wild.] To tame; subdue. Obs.
un-wild′y, a. [See UN- not; WILD, a.] Docile; tractable. Obs.
un-wil′ful. Var. of UNWILLFUL.
unwill, n. Also unwille. [AS. unwil(l), unwilla.] Displeasure; disinclination. Obs.
unwille, a. Reluctant. Obs.
un-will′ful, a. See UN-, not.
un-will′y, a. [un- not + ME. willy willing.] Unwilling. Obs.
un-wil′y (ŭn-wīl′ĭ), a. See UN-, not. [Obs.
un-wim′ple, v. t. To unveil.
unwin, unwinne, n. [ME also unwunne; un- not + wunne, winne, delight, pleasure, AS. wynn. Cf. WINSOME.] Sorrow; sadness. Obs. [a. See UN-, not.
un-win′dowed (ŭn-wĭn′dōd),
unwine, n. [AS.; un- not + wine friend.] An enemy. Obs.
un-winged′ (ŭn-wĭngd′), a. See UN-, not.
un-wink′, v. i. [1st un- + wink, v.] To open (the eyes). Obs.
un-wink′ing, a. See UN-, not. — un-wink′ing-ly, adv.
unwinly, adv. [See UNWIN sorrow; -LY.] Sorrowfully; sadly; unpleasantly. Obs. [Obs. Scot.
un-win′na-ble, a. Impregnable.
unwinne, a. [Cf. AS. unwynsum unpleasant.] Unpleasant. Obs.
unwinne. † UNWIN.
un-win′ning, a., un-win′nowed (ŭn-wĭn′ōd), a., un-win′some, a., un-wiped′ (ŭn-wīpt′), a. See UN-, not. [wire from.
un-wire′, v. t. To remove the
un-wish′, v. t. [1st un- + wish.] To wish not to be; to destroy by wishing. Obs. [UN-, not.
un-wished′ (ŭn-wĭsht′), a. See
un-wist′ (ŭn-wĭst′), a. [See UN- not; cf. WISE to inform.] Obs. 1. Not known; unknown. 2. Not knowing; unwitting.
un-wit′, v. t [1st un- + wit.] To deprive of wit. Obs. [Obs.
un-wit′, v. i. To be ignorant.
un-wit′, n. [un- not + wit.] Want of wit or understanding. Obs.
un′wit′, n. [AS. unwita.] An ignoramus; a fool. Obs. [Obs.
un-wit′and-ness, n. Ignorance.
un-witch′, v. t. [1st un- + witch.] To free from enchantment.
unwiteness, n. [Cf. UNWIT, UNWITTER.] Want of judgment. Obs.
un′with-draw′ing, a., un′with-drawn′, a., un-with′ered (ŭn-wĭth′ẽrd), un-with′er-ing, a., un′with-held′, a., un′with-hold′ing, a., un′with-stand′ing, a., un′with-stood′, a., un-wit′less, a., un-wit′nessed, a. See UN-, not.
un-wit′ter, a. [Cf. Icel. ūvitr foolish, E. UNWIT fool.] Ignorant. — un-wit′ter-ly, adv. — un-wit′ter-ness, n. All Obs.
un-wit′ti-ly, adv. of UNWITTY.
un-wit′ting, n. [un- not + witing, n.] Ignorance. Obs. [TING.
un-wit′ting-ly, adv. of UNWIT-
un-wit′ty, a. [Cf. AS. unwittig without understanding.] See UN-, not.
un-wived′ (ŭn-wīvd′), a. Without, or bereaved of, a wife. Obs
un-woe′ful, a. See UN-, not.
unwode, a. [Cf. AS. ungewealden not under control.] Unwieldy; stiff in motion. Obs.
un-wom′an (ŭn-wŏŏm′ăn), v. t. [1st un- + woman.] To deprive of womanly qualities. Rare.
un-wom′an-like′, a., un-wom′an-li-ness, n., un-wom′an-ly, a. See UN-, not.
un-wom′an-ly, adv. In a manner unbecoming a woman. [not.
un-won′ (ŭn-wŭn′), a. See UN-,
unwon, a. [un- not + ME. wone accustomed, AS. gewun, gewuna.] Unwonted. Obs.
un-won′a-ble, a. Not to be won. Obs. [WIND.
un-wond′. Obs. pret. of UN-
un-won′der (ŭn-wŭn′dẽr), v. t. [1st un- + wonder.] To divest of the quality of wonder or mystery; to explain. Obs. or R.
un-won′der-ing, a. See UN-, not.
unwondid. † UNWOUNDED.
un-wont′ (ŭn-wŭnt′), a. Unwonted. Obs. or Archaic

un-work' (ŭn-wûrk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *work.*] To undo or destroy, as work previously done.

un-world'ly (ŭn-wûrld'lĭ), *a.* Not worldly; spiritual. — **un-world'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-wormed' (-wûrmd'; 87), *a.* Of a dog, not wormed; not having had the worm, or lytta, under the tongue cut out.

un-wor'thy (ŭn-wûr'thĭ), *a.* **1.** Not worthy. Specif.: **a** Wanting merit, value, or the like; — said of persons or things. **b** Not deserving something; — often with *of;* as, men *unworthy* of respect. **c** Not fit or suitable; unbecoming; — usually with *of;* as, an act *unworthy* of man.
2. Undeserved. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
— **un-wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

un-wrap' (ŭn-răp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wrap.*] To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded.

un-wrap', *v. i.* To become unwrapped or undone.

un-wreathe' (ŭn-rēth'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wreathe.*] To untwist, uncoil, or untwine, as anything wreathed.

un-wrin'kle (ŭn-rĭŋ'k'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wrinkle.*] To reduce from a wrinkled state; to smooth.

un-writ'ten (ŭn-rĭt'n), *a.* [AS. *unwriten.*] **1.** Not written; not reduced to writing; oral; traditional; as, *unwritten* agreements, knowledge, doctrines.
2. Containing no writing; blank; as, *unwritten* paper.
unwritten law. **a** *Law.* Law not committed to writing at its origin, but originated in custom or otherwise than as formally made and declared by the sovereign legislative power, as the common law of England or the United States. See WRITTEN LAW. **b** The assumed rule or custom that a measure of immunity shall be given to those guilty of certain criminal acts of revenge (cf. SELF-HELP), esp. in avenging injury to family honor arising from seduction or adultery, often referred to as existing in communities where persons guilty of such acts escape punishment by reason of a public sentiment justifying their acts.

un-yoke' (ŭn-yōk'), *v. t.* [AS. *ungeocian.* See 1st UN-; YOKE.] **1.** To loose or free from a yoke, as oxen.
2. To part; disjoin; disconnect.

un-yoked' (ŭn-yōkt'; 87), *a.* Not yet yoked; not having worn the yoke.

un-yoked', *p. a.* **1.** Freed or loosed from a yoke.
2. Licentious; unrestrained. *Obs.* *Shak.*

un-zoned' (ŭn-zōnd'; 87), *a.* **1.** Not zoned; not girdled.
2. Not confined to a zone; unrestricted. *Obs.*

up (ŭp), *adv.* [AS. *up, upp, ūp;* akin to OFries. *up, op,* D. *op,* OS. *ūp,* OHG. *ūf,* G. *auf,* Icel. & Sw. *upp,* Dan. *op,* Goth. *iup,* and prob. E. *over.* See OVER.] **1.** In or toward a higher position; above; aloft; in a direction contrary to that of gravity; — the opposite of *down.* That in respect to which *up* denotes the higher position is often to be understood from the context; thus, he gets *up,* that is, out of bed; the sun is *up,* that is, above the horizon.
But they presumed to go *up* unto the hilltop. *Num.* xiv. 44.
2. At, towards, or to any point thought of as higher; — often with a preposition; as, to go *up* to London; esp., indicating a higher point or degree of age, rank, amount, pitch, etc.; as, to train a child *up;* he was well *up* in his class; prices are *up;* to sing *up* to high C.
I am afflicted and ready to die from my youth *up.* *Ps.* lxxxviii. 15.
Those that were *up* themselves kept others low. *Spenser.*
3. Specif.: **a** In action; as, to set *up* vibrations; — often in the sense of *roused* (as, his blood was *up*) or of *in progress.* "The hunt is *up.*" *Shak.*
Let us, then, be *up* and doing. *Longfellow.*
b In prominence or consideration; in view; as, a missing trinket turns *up;* to bring *up* a matter for discussion.
His name was *up* through all the adjoining provinces. *Milton.*
c Before a magistrate on a criminal charge; as, to be *up* for assault. *Colloq.* **d** In gambling, at stake; as, money *up* on a game. *Colloq.* **e** *Baseball.* At bat; as, he had three hits in four times *up.* **f** *Naut.* Towards the point from which the wind blows; into the wind; as, to keep a ship *up.*
4. To or in a position of equal advance or equality; not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, or the like; — usually followed by *to* or *with;* as, to be *up* to the chin in water; to come *up* with the enemy; to live *up* to engagements; to bring an account *up* to date.
As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*
5. Hence, in the position of being prepared, informed, or competent; as, to be *up* in heraldry.
6. To or in a state of completion, often one resulting from, or involving, motion upwards; wholly; quite; as, to shrivel *up;* eat *up;* drink *up;* burn *up;* sum *up;* etc.; to sew *up* a rent. Also, to or at an end; as, his time is *up.*
☞ Some phrases of this kind are now obsolete or dialect; as, to spend *up* (*Prov.* xxi. 20); to kill *up* (*B. Jonson*).
7. Aside, so as not to be in use; by; as, to lay *up* riches; put *up* your weapons.
☞ *Up* is elliptical for *get up, rouse, lift up,* etc., and with *with* often has the force of a verb. "*Up,* and let us be going." *Judg.* xix. 28. In colloq., dial., or illit. speech *up* is sometimes inflected as a verb; as, he *ups* with his gun.
Up, up, my friend! and quit your books. *Wordsworth.*
to be up to. **a** To be equal or competent to, or prepared for; as, he *is up to* the business, or the emergency. *Colloq.* **b** To be engaged in; to purpose, or be on the point of, doing; — often with a bad sense; as, I don't know what mischief he *'s up to. Colloq.* **c** To be incumbent on; as, it *'s up to* you to prove it. *Slang.* — **up and coming,** alert; capable; smart. *Dial. U. S.* — **up and down.** **a** With rising and falling motion; to and fro; hither and thither from one state or position to another. "Let them wander *up and down.*" *Ps.* lix. 15. **b** Vertical in position or direction; specif., *Naut.,* perpendicular; — said of the cable when the anchor is under, or nearly under, the bow. **c** In every point or particular. *Obs.* **d** In blunt or downright fashion. *Colloq.* — **up oars,** *Naut.,* a command at which the oars, that have been lying in the boat, are raised smartly to a vertical position, in line, with blades fore and aft.

up (ŭp), *prep.* **1.** From a lower to a higher place on or along; at a higher place upon; toward, near, or at the top of.
In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary. *Bacon.*
2. From the coast towards the interior of, as a country; from the mouth towards the source of, as a stream; as, to journey *up* the country; to sail *up* the Hudson.
3. On or upon. *Obs.* "*Up* pain of death." *Chaucer.*
up guess, at a guess. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.* — **up one's sleeve,** held secretly in reserve; as, to have a political surprise *up one's sleeve;* — from the swindling gambler's trick of having an extra card in the sleeve.

up, *a.* **1.** Inclining up; tending or going up; upward; specif., being or going in the direction of a large city; as, an *up* look; an *up* grade; the *up* draft; *up* train; an *up* shoot (see CURVE, *n.,* 4).
2. *Golf.* **a** In advance of one's opponent; as, to be one *up;* — opposed to *down.* **b** On the green; as, the ball was well *up.*
3. In various games, necessary for winning; as, the game is 11 points *up.*

up, *n.* State of being up or above; a state of elevation, prosperity, or the like. *Colloq., & Rare,* exc. in: *ups and downs,* alternate states of prosperity and adversity.
They had their *ups and downs* of fortune. *Thackeray.*

up-. The adverb, adjective, or preposition *up* used in composition; as: **a** The adverb, esp. in the specific senses: (1) In or to an elevated position; aloft; on high; as, *up*bear; *up*raise. (2) Thoroughly; completely; wholly; — often used merely intensively; as, *up*bind; *up*tear. (3) At, towards, or to a higher point or degree of age, rank, education, amount, pitch, etc.; as, *up*breed. (4) Aside, so as not to be in use; as, to *up*lay riches, i. e., to hoard. **b** The adjective with the sense, locating, tending, or inclining up; upward; as, *up*blast, an upward blast. **c** The preposition, esp. in the specific senses: (1) From a lower to a higher place on, upon, or along; upward or aloft in or on; as, *up*hill; *up*street. (2) From the coast towards the interior of, or from the mouth towards the source of, or the like; as, *up*country; *up*stream.
☞ The reference "See UP-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *up-,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

up'-and-down', *a.* **1.** In an upward and a downward direction alternately; as, an *up-and-down* movement.
2. *Colloq.* **a** Downright; plain-spoken. **b** Alternately high and low in fortune, etc.

U-pan'i-shad (ōō-păn'ĭ-shăd), *n.* [Skr., lit., a sitting down (at the feet of another to listen to his words), esoteric doctrine.] One of a class of speculative treatises, concerned with the nature of man and the universe, forming a part of the Vedic literature. The fundamental doctrine of these treatises is pantheism involving transmigration and the emanation of creation from the universal ego, or world soul, which comprises in its being all individual souls. The earliest of the Upanishads, of which there are an indefinite number, dates probably from the 6th century B. C.

u'pas (ū'pȧs), *n.* [Malay *pūhn-ūpas; pūhn* a tree + *ūpas* poison.] **1.** **a** A tall Javanese moraceous tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*), yielding an intensely poisonous milky juice, which is used as an arrow poison. It was formerly reputed to destroy any living thing that approached it. Called also *bohun upas.* **b** A loganiaceous shrub or tree (*Strychnos tieuté*), of the same region, also yielding an arrow poison.
2. The sap or juice of either of these trees. That of *Antiaris* is **upas antiar**; that of *Strychnos,* **upas tieuté.**

up-braid' (ŭp-brād'), *v. t.;* UP-BRAID'ED; UP-BRAID'ING. [ME. *upbreiden;* AS. *upp,* ūp, up + *bregdan* to draw, twist, weave; perh. influenced in sense by a kindred Scand. word; cf. Icel. *bregða* to draw, brandish, braid, deviate from, change, break off, upbraid, also AS. *ūpgebrēdan* to upbraid. See UP; BRAID to weave.] **1.** To reproach with something wrong or disgraceful; to charge, accuse, or reprove, reproachfully; — followed by *with* or *for,* and formerly *of,* before the thing imputed.
And *upbraided* them with their unbelief. *Mark* xvi. 14.
2. To be, or to act as, a reproach to; to put to shame.
How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness. *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. To urge as a matter of reproach; to cast up; — with *to* before the person reproached. *Obs.*
Syn. — Reproach, blame, censure, condemn. See REPROVE.

up-braid', *v. i.* To utter upbraidings.

up-braid', *n.* Upbraiding; reproach; contumely. *Obs.*

up-braid'ing, *n.* Act or utterance of one who upbraids; a reproof or reproach.

up-break' (ŭp-brāk'), *v. i.* To break upwards; to force a way to the surface. — **up'break'**, *n.*

up-build' (ŭp-bĭld'), *v. t.* To build up, in any sense. *Rare.* — **up-build'ing**, *vb. n.* — **up-build'er**, *n.*

up'burst' (ŭp'bûrst'), *n.* Act of bursting upwards; a breaking through to the surface, as of molten matter.

up'cast' (ŭp'kȧst'; 87), *a.* Cast up; directed upward; as, with *upcast* eyes or glance.

up'cast' (ŭp'kȧst'), *n.* Act of casting upward, or state of being cast up; also, anything cast up. Specif.: **a** *Bowling.* A cast; throw. **b** *Chiefly Mining.* The ventilating shaft up which the air passes after circulation. Cf. DOWNCAST, 3. **c** An upset, as from a carriage. *Scot.* **d** A taunt; reproach; also, a jest or jesting; repartee. *Scot.*

up'coun'try (ŭp'kŭn'trĭ), *adv.* In an upcountry direction; as, to live *upcountry. Colloq.*

up'coun'try, *a.* Living or lying remote from the seacoast; being in the interior; as, an *upcountry* residence. *Colloq.* — *n.* The interior of the country. *Colloq.*

up-end' (ŭp-ĕnd'), *v. t.* To set on end, as a cask.

up'growth' (ŭp'grōth'), *n.* The process of growing up; progress; development; also, that which grows up.
The new and mighty *upgrowth* of poetry in Italy. *J. R. Green.*

up-heav'al (ŭp-hēv'ȧl), *n.* An upheaving; state of being upheaved; esp., an elevation of part of the earth's crust.

up-heave' (ŭp-hēv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath; to raise. — *v. i.* To rise.

u'pher (ū'fĕr), *n.* [D. *juffer,* prob. the same word as *juffer, juffrouw, jufvrouw,* young woman; *jong* young + *vrouw* woman. Cf. EUPHROE, YOUNG, 1st FROW.] A fir pole of from 4 to 7 inches diameter, and 20 to 40 feet long, sometimes roughly hewn, used for scaffoldings, etc. *Eng.*

up-hill' (ŭp-hĭl'), *adv.* Upwards on or as on a hillside.

up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'; 87), *a.* Ascending; going up; as, an *uphill* road; hence, laborious; difficult; as, *uphill* work.

up-hold' (ŭp-hōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold up; to raise.
2. To keep erect; to support; sustain; maintain.
Honor shall *uphold* the humble in spirit. *Prov.* xxix. 23.
3. To aid by approval or encouragement; to countenance.

up-hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* [*up* + *holder.* Cf. UPHOLSTERER.]
1. In *Obs.* senses: **a** One who holds things up for sale; a broker or auctioneer. **b** A tradesman; a retail dealer. **c** An undertaker, or provider for funerals. **d** An upholsterer.
2. One that upholds; a supporter; defender.

up-hol'ster (ŭp-hōl'stĕr), *v. t.* [See UPHOLSTERER.] To furnish (rooms, carriages, bedsteads, chairs, etc.) with hangings, coverings, cushions, etc.; to adorn with furnishings in cloth, silk, etc.; as, to *upholster* a couch.

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un-wooed' (ŭn-wōōd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [woof from.]

un-woof', *v. t.* To take the

un-word'a-ble (ŭn-wûr'dȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-word'a-bly**, *adv.* [also, not speaking.]

un-word'ed, *a.* Not worded;

un-word'y, un-word'i-ly. Scot. vars. of UNWORTHY, UNWORTHILY. [n.] A misdeed. *Obs.*

unwork, *n.* [See UN- not; WORK,

un-work'a-ble (ŭn-wûr'kȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-work'ing**, *a.*, **un-work'man-like'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-work'man-ly, *adv.* Unworkmanlike. *Obs. or R.*

un-world', *v. t.* To render not of, or of the nature of, the world. *Rare.* [bittered. *Obs.*

un-worm'wood'ed, *a.* Not em-

un-worn' (ŭn-wōrn'; 201), *a.*,

un-wor'ried (-wŭr'ĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-wor'ship (ŭn-wûr'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *unweorþscipe* dishonor. See UN- not; WORSHIP.] Lack of worship or honor; discredit. *Obs.*

un-wor'ship, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To dishonor; discredit. *Obs.*

un-wor'shiped, un-wor'shipped (-shĭpt), *a.*, **un-wor'ship-ful**, *a.*, **un-wor'ship-ing**, **un-wor'ship-ping**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-wor'ship-ly, *adv.* Disrespectfully. *Obs.* [*Obs. or R.*]

un-worth', *n.* Unworthiness.

un-worth', *a.* [AS. *unweorð.*] Worthless; valueless; unworthy. — **un-worth'ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **un-worth'ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

unworthhede, *n.* [*unworth,* a. + old form of *-head.*] Unworthiness. *Obs.* [worthy.]

un-wor'thy, *v. t.* To render not

un-wound' (ŭn-wound'), *p. a.* of UNWIND.

un-wound', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-wound'a-ble (-wōōn'dȧ-b'l; -woun'dȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-wound'ed**, *a.*, **un-wo'ven** (ŭn-wō'v'n), *a.* See UN-, not.

unwrast. + UNWREST.

un-wrath'ful, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-wrath'ful-ly**, *adv.*

un-wray', *v. t.* = UNWRY. *Obs.*

unwreah, *pret.* of UNWRY. *Obs.*

un-wreaked' (ŭn-rēkt'), *a.* Not wreaked or revenged. *Obs.*

un-wreak'en, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *wreak.*] Unrevenged. *Obs.*

un-wrecked' (-rĕkt'), *a.* See UN-, not. [trick. *Obs.*]

unwrench, *n.* [AS. *unwrenc.*] A

un-wrenched' (ŭn-rĕnch'; 140), *a.* See UN-, not.

unwrest, *a.* [AS. *unwrēst* weak, wretched; *un-* not + *wrēst* delicate, excellent.] *Obs.* **a** Feeble; worthless. **b** Deceitful; wicked.

un-wrest'ly, *adv.* [AS. *unwrǣstlice* weakly, absurdly.] Feebly; also, wickedly. *Obs*

un-wrest'ship, *n.* Feebleness; also, wickedness *Obs.*

unwrie. + UNWRY.

un-wrin'kled (ŭn-rĭŋ'k'ld), *a.*,

un-writ'a-ble (ŭn-rĭt'ȧ-b'l), **un-write'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-write', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *write.*] To cancel or erase, as writing. *R.*

un-writ'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-wro'gen, *p. p.* of UNWRY. *Obs*

unwroken, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *wreak;* cf. AS. *unwrecen.*] Unrevenged. *Obs.*

un-wronged' (ŭn-rŏngd'), *a.*,

un-wrought' (-rôt'), *a.*, **unwrung'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-wry', *v. t.* [AS. *unwreon.*] To uncover; discover. *Obs.*

unwry, *a.* [ME. *unwrien, unwreon,* to discover, p. p. *unwrien,* AS. *unwrēon* uncover.] Uncovered; disclosed. *Obs.*

unwunne. + UNWIN. [*Sp.*]

un-wunt'ed. Unwonted *Ref.*

unwurth. + UNWORTH.

uny, *v. t.* [F. *unir* (cf. p. p. *uni*), L. *unire.*] To unite; join. *Obs.*

un-yark', *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *gearcian* prepare.] To unfasten. *Obs.*

unyement. + OINTMENT.

unyeoun. + ONION.

un-yield'ed, *a.*, **un-yield'ing**, *a.*, **un-yield'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-yield'ing-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.

un-yoke', *v. i.* To become loosed from or as from a yoke.

unyolden, *a.* Not yielded, as to a foe; also, unreturned. *Obs.*

unyon. + ONION.

un-youth'ful, *a.* See UN-, not.

unyth. + UNEATH.

un-zeal'ous, *a.* See UN-, not.

uo-. For various words in *uo-,* see forms in UN-.

up, *v. t.* Cf. AS. *uppan* to rise, *uppan, uppan,* to bring up or forth, to disclose.] To raise up; to bring to notice. *Obs.*

up, *v. i.* To arise; to get up. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*

U. P. *or* **u. p.** *Abbr.* United Presbyterian; under proof (of spirits).

upalland. + UPLAND.

up'a-long', *adv.* Upward; esp., up the street. *Dial. Eng.*

u'pa-na'ya-na (ōōp'ȧ-nŭ'yȧ-nȧ), *n.* Also **u-pa'na-ya** (ōō-pŭn'ȧ-yȧ) and corruptly **u-pin'ia-ny** (ōō-p ĭ n' y ȧ-n ĭ). [Skr.] The ceremonial in which a Hindu of the "twice-born" castes is invested with the sacred thread. See CASTE, 2.

U'pa Pu-ra'na (ōōp'ȧ pōō-rä'-nȧ). [Skr. *upapurāṇa.*] See PURANA. [*Obs.*]

up'a-tis'ing, *n.* Resurrection.

upas tree. = UPAS, 1.

upaventure, *conj.* [See UP; ADVENTURE.] In case. *Obs.*

up-band', *v. t.* To band, or bind, up. *Obs*

up-bank' (87), *a. & adv.* Uphill. *Dial. Eng.* — **upbank thaw**, a thaw on hills while the frost is unbroken in the valley below.

up-bar', *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a bar. *Rare.*
2. To unbar, as a gate. *Obs.*

up-bear', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). — **up-bear'er**, *n.* [UP- **a** (2). *R.*]

up-bind' (ŭp-bĭnd'), *v. t.* See

up'blast', *n.* See UP- **b.**

up-blaze', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).

up-blow', *v. t.* To inflate. *Obs.*

up-blow', *v. i.* To blow up.

up-bolt', *v. t.* To shoot up; to rise. *Obs. Scot.*

up-borne', *a.* See UP- **b.**

up-botch', *v. t* To patch up; to put together *Obs.*

up-brace', *v. t.* To inclose; to pack up. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

up'braid', *n.* An upward stroke.

up-braid', *v. t.* [AS. *upp,* ūp, up + *bregdan* to draw.] To draw up, as a bridge. *Obs.*

up-braid', *v. i.* To rise up; to ascend, as a flame. *Obs.*

up-braid'er, *n.* One that upbraids. [*braiding,* p. pr.]

up-braid'ing-ly, *adv.* of *up-*

upbrast, *pret.* Burst open. *Obs.*

up-bray', *n. & v.* = UPBRAID. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

up-breathe', *v. t.* To breathe up or out; to exhale. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

up-breed', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (3).

upbreiden. + UPBRAID.

up-bring', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (3). *Obs or Poetic.* — **up'bring'ing**, *n. Colloq.*

up-brought', *pret. & p. p.* of UP-BRING. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

upbrud. *n.* = UPBRAID. *Obs.*

up-bulg'ing (ŭp-bŭl'jĭng), *n.* See UP- **b.**

up-bull'er, *v. t.* To cause to boil up. *Obs. Scot.* [*Rare.*]

up-buoy'ance, *n.* See UP- **a** (2).

up'by' (ŭp'bĭ'), **up'bye'**, *adv.* Up yonder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

U. P. C. *Abbr.* United Presbyterian Church.

up-cast', *v. t.* **1.** To cast or throw up; to turn upward. *Obs.*
2. To raise. *Obs or Scot.* [*Eng.*]
3. To reproach. *Scot. & Dial.*

up'caught' (ŭp'kôt'; 87), *a.* See UP- **a** (1). [perchance. *Obs.*]

upchance, *adv.* Peradventure;

up-cheer', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.* [UP- **a** (1).]

up-climb' (-klĭm'), *v. t. & i.* See

up-coil', *v. t. & i.* See UP- **a** (2).

up'come', *n.* **a** A coming up; ascent; also, growth. *Scot.* **b** Outcome; upshot. *Dial. Eng.*

up'com'ing (ŭp'kŭm'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of coming up. — *a.* Coming up

up-curl', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).

up'curve', *n.* See UP- **b.** — **up-curved'**, *a.*

up-dart', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).

updaw, *v. i.* [*up* + ME. *dawen, dagen,* to dawn, AS. *dagian.* See DAWN.] To dawn. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*]

up-delve', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).

up-dive', *v. i.* To spring upward; to rise. *Rare.*

updost, *a.* [D. *dossen* to dress, fr. *dos* dress, in OD. peltry; cf. It. *dossi* peltry, pl. of *dosso* back, L. *dorsum.*] Decked; dressed. *Obs. Scot.*

up-drag', *v. t.*, **up-draw'**, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).

up-dress', *v. t.* To set up. *Obs.*

up-dry', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).

upe. + UP, UPPEN.

u-pey'gan (ōō-pā'gȧn), *n.* [Native Mashona name.] The borele, or black rhinoceros.

upfeng, *v. t.* [See UP; FANG, *v.*] To take up *Obs.*

up-fill', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*

up-flare', *v. i.*, **up-flash'ing**, *a.*, **up-fling'**, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).

up-flood'ing, *a.* See UP- **a** (3).

up-flow', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (3). — **up'flow'**, *n.*

up-flung', *a.* See UP- **a** (1).

up-fold'ed, *a.* See UP- **a** (2).

up-fold'en, *a.* Upfolded. *Obs.*

up'gang', *n.* [AS., a going up.] Ascent; passage upwards. *Obs. Scot.* [**a** (2).]

up-gath'er, *v. t. & i.* See UP-

up-gaze', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).

up-gird', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).

up-give', *v. t.* To give or deliver up or out; to yield. *Obs.*

up-glean', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).

up'go'ing, *n.*, **up'go'ing**, *a.*, **up'grade'**, *n.*, **up'grade'**, *a. & adv.* See UP- **b.**

up-grow', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (3). *Rare.* [— **up'gush'**, *n.*]

up-gush', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).

up-haf'. Obs. pret. of UPHEAVE.

uphald. + UPHOLD.

up-hale', *v. t.*, **up-hance'**, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Both Obs.*

up'hand', *a.* **a** Marked by a raising of the hand; as, *uphand* emphasis. **b** Lifted by the hand, or by both hands. *Rare.*

uphang, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.*

up-hap', *conj.* [Prop. two words, *up happe* upon chance, perchance.] Perhaps. *Obs.*

u-phar'sin (ū-fär'sĭn). *Bib.* See MENE. [*Rare.*]

up-hasp', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).

up-haud' (ŭp-hôd'). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of UPHOLD.

U'phaz (ū'fȧz). *Bib.* [*Obs.*]

up-heap', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).

up-heav'en. Archaic p. p. of UPHEAVE. [HOLD.]

up-he'ld', *pret. & p. p.* of UP-

up-helm', *v. i. Naut.* To put the helm to windward.

uphent, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*

up-hie', *v. t.* [*up* + ME. *hien, hien,* to raise high, AS. *hēan* to raise, *hēah* high.] To raise; exalt. *Obs. Scot.* [& p. p.]

uphield, uphild. + *upheld,* pret.

up'hill', *n.* An ascent; rising ground. *Rare.* [the hilt. *Obs.*]

up-hilt', *v. t.* To plunge in to

uphint. + UPHENT. [*Obs.*]

up-hoard', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).

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up-hol′ster-er (ŭp-hōl′stẽr-ẽr), *n.* [From *upholster*, *upholdster* for older *upholder*, in ME. tradesman. See UPHOLDER, -STER.] One who provides upholstery; one who upholsters.
up-hol′ster-y (-ĭ), *n.* Furniture or interior fittings, as hangings, cushions, curtains, coverings, etc., covered or made with textile materials, leather, and the like; also, the art or business of an upholsterer.
up′keep′ (ŭp′kēp′), *n.* Act of keeping up, or maintaining; maintenance; also, state of being kept up; repair.
Small outlays for . . . *upkeep* of buildings. *A. R. Colquhoun*
up′land (ŭp′lănd), *n.* **1**. High land; ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers, near the sea, or between hills.
2. The country, as distinguished from populous districts, or the neighborhood of towns. *Obs.*
up′land, *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to uplands; being on upland.
2. Of or pert. to the country, as disting. from the neighborhood of towns; rustic; also, rude; unpolished. *Obs.*
upland boneset, a kind of thoroughwort (*Eupatorium sessilifolium*) closely related to the true boneset. — **u. cotton**, a variety of short-staple cotton derived chiefly from *Gossypium herbaceum*, and cultivated in some parts of the United States. — **u. cress**, any of several cresses of the genus *Barbarea*, esp. *B. barbarea* and *B. præcox*. — **u. goose**, a Patagonian wild goose (*Chloëphaga magellanica*). — **u. moccasin**. See MOCCASIN, 2. — **u. plover**, a large sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) of eastern North America, which frequents fields and uplands; — so called because it resembles a plover in its short bill and general appearance, and in habits. It is a fine game bird and has already been nearly exterminated in some States. — **u. sumac**, the smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*). — **u. willow oak**, a willow-leaved oak (*Quercus brevifolia*) of the southern United States.

1/8
Upland Plover.

up′land-er (ŭp′lăn-dẽr), *n.* **1**. One dwelling in the upland; hence: **a** A rustic. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** The upland plover. *Local, U. S.*
up-lift′ (ŭp-lĭft′), *v. t.*; *pret.* -LIFT′ED; *p. p.* -LIFT′ED, *Obs. or Poetic* -LIFT′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -LIFT′ING. **1**. To lift or raise aloft; to raise; elevate; as, to *uplift* the arm, the head; to *uplift* a rock.
Satan, talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave. *Milton.*
2. To collect; lift, as rents, bonds, etc. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
Rents not *uplifted* by the apparent heir belonged to his executors. *Erskine's Principles.*
up′lift′ (ŭp′lĭft′), *n.* An elevation; esp., *Geol.*, upheaval.
up′most (ŭp′mōst), *a.* [Cf. UPPERMOST.] Uppermost.
up-on′ (ŭ-pŏn′), *prep.* [AS. *uppan*, *uppon*; *upp* up + *on*, *an*, on. See UP; ON.] On; — in all its senses. See ON.
The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson. *Judg.* xvi. 9.
He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*
This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of firearms. *Addison.*
He had abandoned the frontiers, retiring *upon* Glasgow. *Scott.*
Philip swore *upon* the Evangelists. *Landor.*
☞ For phrases, as *upon the whole*, *to set upon*, etc., see under the nouns, verbs, etc.
Syn. — See ABOVE.
up-on′, *adv.* On; hereupon; thereon. *Obs.*
up′-o′ver, *a.* *Mining & Civil Eng.* Designating a method of shaft excavation by drifting to a point below, and then raising instead of sinking.
up′per (ŭp′ẽr), *a.*; *comp.* of UP. **1**. Being farther up, lit. or fig.; higher in place, position, rank, dignity, or the like; superior; as, the *upper* lip; the *upper* side of a thing; the *upper* house of a legislature.
2. Specif. [*cap.*]: *Geol.* Designating a later period or formation (of a specified period); — so called because the strata are normally above those of the earlier formations; as, *Upper* Cambrian, Cretaceous, Jurassic, Silurian, etc.
the upper hand, the advantage; as, to have, or get, *the upper hand* of another, i. e., to get the better of him. — **u. band**, *Firearms*, the band about a rifle nearest to the muzzle. — **U. Barren Coal Measures**, *Geol.*, a series of sandstones and shales overlying the Coal Measures proper and belonging to the Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **U. Bench**, *Eng. Hist.*, the highest court of common law (continuing the King's Bench) during the Commonwealth. — **u. case**, the top one of a pair of compositor's cases. See 2d CASE, *n.*, 4. — **U. Chalk**, *Geol.*, a subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous in Britain. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **upper deck**, *Naut.*, the topmost full-length deck of any vessel; — also sometimes applied to a partial deck above the main deck. — **u. leather**, leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes; also, vamps and quarters collectively. — **u. pharyngeal**. See PHARYNGOBRANCHIAL. — **u. platform**. See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **U. Sonoran**. See SONORAN **a**. — **u. ten thousand**, *or* (abbreviated) **upper ten**, the ten thousand, more or less, who are highest in position or wealth; the upper class; the aristocracy. *Colloq.* — **u. topsail**, *Naut.*, the upper sail of a double topsail. — **u. transit**, *Astron.*, the passage of a heavenly body across any part of the meridian above the visible pole. — **u. works**, *Naut.*, all those parts of the hull of a vessel that are above the load water line; — called also *deadworks*. — **u. world**, the surface of the earth, abode of the living, as distinguished from the lower, under, or nether world.
up′per (ŭp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. The upper leather for a shoe; a vamp.
2. *pl.* Gaiters of cloth buttoned over the ankle.
to be on one's uppers, lit., to have worn out one's shoe soles; hence, to be at the end of one's means or in hard luck.
up′per-cut′ (ŭp′ẽr-kŭt′), *n.* In boxing, a short-arm swinging blow directed upward. *Slang or Cant.*
up′per-cut′, *v. t. & i.* In boxing, to strike, or hit, with an uppercut. *Slang or Cant.*
up′per-most (ŭp′ẽr-mōst), *a.* [From UP, UPPER; formed like *aftermost*. Cf. UPMOST.] Highest in place, position, rank, power, or the like; upmost; topmost.
Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*. *Swift.*
up′pish (ŭp′ĭsh), *a.* [From UP.] **1**. Proud; arrogant; assuming; putting on airs of superiority. *Colloq.*
2. Drunk; intoxicated. *Obs. Slang.*
— **up′pish-ly**, *adv.* — **up′pish-ness**, *n.*
up′right′ (ŭp′rīt′; *formerly also* ŭp-rīt′; 87), *a.* [AS. *upriht*, *uppriht*. See UP; RIGHT, *a.*] **1**. Erect in position or posture; perpendicular; vertical, or nearly vertical; pointing upward; as, an *upright* tree.
With chattering teeth, and bristling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*
2. Morally erect; having rectitude; honest; just.
And that man [Job] was perfect and *upright*. *Job* i. 1.
3. Conformable to moral rectitude; right.
Conscience rewards *upright* conduct. *J. M. Mason.*
4. *Golf.* Designating a club in which the head is approximately at a right angle with the shaft.
upright drill, *Mach.*, a drilling machine with a vertical spindle. — **u. piano**. See under PIANO, 1. — **u. shave**, *Basketwork.* = UPRIGHT, *n.*, 3.
up′right′, *adv.* **1**. Vertically.
2. Flat on the back, face upward. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
up′right′ (ŭp′rīt′), *n.* **1**. State of being upright or vertical; as, a pillar out of *upright*.
2. Something standing upright, as a piece of timber in a building or the wall down the middle of a brick clamp.
3. *Basketwork.* A tool made from a flat strip of steel with chisel edges at both ends, bent into horseshoe shape, the opening between the cutting edges being adjustable, used for reducing splits to skeins. Called in full *upright shave*.
up′right′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being upright.
Syn. — See RECTITUDE.
up-rise′ (ŭp-rīz′), *v. i.* **1**. To rise, as from sleep; to get up; to appear by ascending above the horizon.
2. To swell up; to increase in size; to rise.
3. To have an upright direction or inclination.
Uprose the mystic mountain range. *Tennyson.*
4. To ascend; as, the smoke *uprose*.
up′rise′ (ŭp′rīz′; ŭp-rīz′), *n.* **1**. Act or process of rising; rising or ascent; a rise. "The sun's *uprise*." *Shak.*
2. An insurrection; uprising. *Obs.*
up-ris′ing (ŭp-rīz′ĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of rising; also, a steep place; ascent. "The steep *uprising* of the hill." *Shak.*
2. An insurrection; a revolt.
up′roar′ (ŭp′rōr′; 87, 201), *n.* [D. *oproer*; akin to G. *aufruhr*, Dan. *oprör*, Sw. *uppror*; D. *op* up + *roeren* to stir; akin to AS. *hrēran* to stir, *hrōr* stirring, active, G. *rühren* to stir, OHG. *ruoren*, Icel. *hræra*, Dan. *röre*, Sw. *röra*. Cf. REREMOUSE.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; noisy confusion; bustle and clamor.
But the Jews . . . set all the city on an *uproar*. *Acts* xvii. 5.
up-roar′ (ŭp-rōr′; 201), *v. t.* To throw into uproar or confusion. "I should *uproar* the universal peace." *Shak.*
— *v. i.* To make uproar. *Both Obs. or R.*
up-roar′i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Making, or accompanied by, uproar, or noise and tumult; as, *uproarious* merriment. — **up-roar′i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **up-roar′i-ous-ness**, *n.*
up-root′ (ŭp-rōōt′), *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by or as by the roots; hence, to remove utterly; to eradicate; extirpate. "Trees *uprooted* left their place." *Dryden.*
up-set′ (ŭp-sĕt′), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* UP-SET′ or (esp. in sense 6) UP-SET′TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UP-SET′TING. **1**. To set up or raise; to put upright. *Obs.* *R. of Brunne.*
2. To refund or repair, as a loss; also, to recover from, as from an injury. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. To overturn, overthrow, or overset; as, to *upset* a carriage; to *upset* an argument; to *upset* the situation.
4. Hence, to discompose; to disturb the self-possession of; as, the fright *upset* her. *Colloq.*
5. *Mech.* **a** To thicken and shorten, as a heated piece of iron, by hammering on the end; to jump; swage. **b** To shorten (a tire) in the process of resetting, as by cutting it and hammering on the ends or by treating in a special machine without cutting.
6. *Basketwork.* To turn upwards the outer ends of (stakes) so as to make a foundation for the side of a basket or the like; also, to form (the side) in this manner.
Syn. — See OVERTURN.
up-set′, *v. i.* **1**. To become upset or overturned.
2. *Basketwork.* To upset the stakes.
up′set′ (ŭp′sĕt′), *a.* Set up; fixed; determined; — used chiefly or only in the phrase **upset price**, i. e., the price fixed on as the minimum for property offered in a public sale, or, the price at which property is set up or started by an auctioneer, and the lowest price at which it will be sold.
up′set′, *n.* **1**. Act of upsetting, or state of being upset; an overturn; as, the wagon had an *upset*.
2. In technical uses: **a** *Basketwork.* The rods plaited or woven around the bottoms of the stakes immediately after upsetting, to keep them in position. See BASKET, *Illust.* **b** *Mech.* A swage used in upsetting; a jumper. See UPSET, *v. t.*, 5 **a**. **c** *Carp.* Buckling of wood fibers due to crushing.
up-set′ting (ŭp-sĕt′ĭng), *a.* **1**. That upsets or disconcerts, or that may be upset; as, an *upsetting* affair.
2. Conceited; assuming; as, an *upsetting* fellow. *Scot.*
upsetting thermometer, a thermometer by merely inverting which the temperature may be registered. The column of mercury is broken and, as it remains so until the instrument is reset, the reading may be made at leisure.
up′shot′ (ŭp′shŏt′), *n.* [*up* + *shot*, equivalent to *scot* share, reckoning. Cf. the phrase *to cast up an account*.] Final issue; conclusion; the sum and substance; the end, result, or consummation; as, the *upshot* of the matter.
We account it frailty that threescore years and ten make the *upshot* of man's pleasurable existence. *De Quincey.*
up′side′ (-sīd′), *n.* The upper side; the uppermost part.
upside down [a corruption of ME. *up so doun*, lit., up as down], with the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy. *Shak.*
These that have turned the world *upside down*. *Acts* xvii. 6.
up′si-lon (ūp′sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὒ ψιλόν bare, mere, simple *y*.] The 20th letter (Υ, υ) of the Greek alphabet, a vowel having originally the sound of ōō as in *room*, becoming before the 4th century B. C. that of French *u* or Ger. *ü*. Its equivalent in English is *u* or *y*.
up-stairs′ (ŭp-stârz′), *adv.* Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story; as, she is *upstairs*; go *upstairs*.
up′stairs′ (ŭp′stârz′; 87), *a.* Being above stairs; pertaining to the upper story; as, an *upstairs* room. — *n.* The portion of a building above the ground story.
up-stare′ (ŭp-stâr′), *v. i.* **1**. To stare upward.
2. To rise, or raise one's self, upward; hence, to be uplifted, erect, or conspicuous. "Rearing fiercely their *upstaring* crests." *Spenser.*
up′start′ (ŭp′stärt′), *n.* **1**. One who has risen suddenly, as from humble position to wealth, power, or honor, esp. such a one who presumes on his success; a parvenu.
2. The meadow saffron. *Dial. Eng.*
up′start′, *a.* Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence; characteristic of, or of the nature of, a parvenu. "A race of *upstart* creatures." *Milton.*
up′stroke′ (ŭp′strōk′), *n.* An upward stroke; esp., a stroke or line made by a pen, or the like, moving upward.
up′take′ (ŭp′tāk′), *n.* **1**. Act of taking up; a lifting.
2. Understanding; apprehension. *Scot.*
3. **a** *Steam Boilers.* The pipe leading upward from the smoke box of a steam boiler to the chimney, or smokestack; a flue leading upward. **b** A shaft or tube up which a current of air passes, esp. for ventilation; upcast.
4. A take-up, esp. for a loom.

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up-hol′ster, *n* *Obs.* **1**. A broker.
2. An upholsterer. [bee.
upholsterer bee. A leaf-cutting
up-howd′ (ŭp-ōd′; -oud′). Dial. Eng. of UPHOLD. [of EUPHROE.
u′phroe (ū′frō; ū′vrō) Var.
up′hung′ (ŭp′hŭng′; 87), *a.* See UP- **a** (1). [*Obs.*
up-hurl′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1)
U pin, *or* **U′-pin′**, *n.* See U, *a.*
u-pin′ia-ny. See UPANAYANA.
U′pis (ū′pĭs), *n.* [Gr. Οὖπις.] *Gr. Relig.* Artemis, so called in Lacedæmonia, Trœzen, Rhamnus, Ephesus, etc.: in early times, a goddess of childbirth; later, the goddess who watches over the deeds of men.
up′ish. ✝ UPPISH. [*Rare.*
up-jet′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-land′ish (ŭp-lăn′dĭsh; ŭp′-lăn-dĭsh), *a.* [Cf. AS. *uplendisc* rural.] *Obs.* **1**. Of or pert. to uplands; living on high lands. **2**. Rude; uncivilized. *Obs. or R.*
U plate, *or* **U′-plate′**, *n.* See U, *a.*
up-lay′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (4). *Obs.*
up-lead′ (ŭp-lēd′), *v. t.* See UP- **a** (3). *Obs.* [thing. *Obs.*
up lean′, *v. i.* To lean on any-
up-leap′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.*
uplesit, *p. p.* [AS. *lesan* to gather, collect. See UP.] Recovered. *Obs. Scot.* [*chaic, or Poetic.*
up-lift′, *a.* Uplifted. *Obs., Ar-*
up′lift′er, *n.* One that uplifts.
up-light′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Rare.* [up. *Brit. Rare.*
up-lim′ber, *v. i.* *Mil.* To limber
up lock′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.* [To ascend. *Obs. Scot.*
uplo′p. *v. i.* [Cf. LOUP to leap.]
uplond ✝ UPLAND.
up-look′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.* — **up-look′ing**, *n.* [UP- **a** (1).
up′ly′ing (ŭp′lī′ĭng), *a.* See
up′mak′ing (ŭp′māk′ĭng), *n.* **a** Act of making up; make-up. **b** Material for making or filling up, as courses of planks between the bilgeways and a ship's bottom before launching.
up′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
upon!and. ✝ UPLAND.
uponon, *adv.* [See UP; ANON.] At once; immediately. *Obs.*
up-on′-write′, *v. t.* To write upon; to inscribe *Obs.*
up′pard (ŭp′ẽd: dōōp′-). Obs. or dial. Eng. of UPWARD.
uppassing, *n.* A rising up. *Obs. Scot.*
uppe ✝ UP. [*Obs.*
up-peak′, *v. i.* To rise in a peak.
uppemore, *adv.* [*up* + *more*, adv.] Higher. *Obs.*
uppen, **uppe**, *prep.* [AS. *uppan* upon] Over. *Obs.*
up-pent′, *a.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
up′per-est, *a.* Obs. superl. of UP.
up′per-more, *adv.* [*upper* + *more*, adv.] Higher up. *Obs.* — *a.* Upper. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
up′per-stocks′, *n. pl.* Breeches.
up′per-ten′dom (-tĕn′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM; UPPER TEN (THOUSAND). *Colloq.*
up-pile′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′ping (ŭp′ĭng), *n.* [From UP.] Act or process of marking a swan or swans by cuts on the beak. See SWAN-UPPING.
upplane. ✝ UPLAND.
up-plight′, *p. p.* [*up-* + *plight*, p. p. of *plitch*.] Plucked up. *Obs.* [UP- **a** (2). *Rare.*
up-plow′, **up-plough′**, *v. t.* See
up-pluck′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.* [*Rare.*
up-poise′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
uppon. ✝ UPON.
up-po′woc (ŭ-pō′wŏk), *n.* [American Indian (Natick) *ŭhpūonk*.] Tobacco.
up-pricked′ (ŭp-prĭkt′), *a.* Upraised, as an animal's ears. *R.*
up-prop′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′-put′ (*Scot.* ŭp′pŭt′), *n.* Also **up′-put′ting**. Lodging and entertainment. *Scot.*
uprais. Obs. pret. of UPRISE.
up-raise′ (ŭp-rāz′), *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). — **up-rais′er**, *n.* [*n.*, 2.
up′raise′, *n.* *Mining.* = RAISE,
up′rais′ing, *n.* Upbringing; rearing. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*
up-rape′, *v. i.* [Cf. RAPE to hasten, Icel. *hrapa*.] To start up. *Obs.*
upras, *n.* [*up* + ME. *ras* a rush, course. See RACE a running.] Uprising; resurrection. *Obs.* [erect *Obs. Scot.*
up-rax′, *v. t.* [*up* + *rax*, v.] To
up′reach′, *n.* See UP- **b**. *Rare.*
up-rear′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-reft′, *p. p.* [Cf. REFT beReft.] Taken up. *Obs.*
upreill, *v. t.* [*up* + Scot. *reil* to whirl, to roll (cf. REEL to whirl).] To raise or lift up. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*
up-rend′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-rend′, *v. t.* = UPRENDER. *Obs. Scot.* [give up. *Obs.*
up-ren′der, *v. t.* To surrender;
uprevin, *p. p.* [See RIVE, *v.*] Torn up. *Obs. Scot.*
up-ridged′ (ŭp-rĭjd′), *a.* See UP- **a** (1)
up-right′eous-ly (ŭp-rī′chŭs-lĭ), *adv.* [See RIGHTEOUS.] Uprightly. *Obs.*
up′right′ing, *n.* Act or process of making upright, or of insuring uprightness; specif.: *Horol.* The process of securing such position of the pivot holes in the plates of a timepiece that the arbors shall be perpendicular to the plates.
up′right′ly, *adv.* of UPRIGHT.
uprightman, *n.* The chief of a beggar band. *Obs. Cant.*
up-rights′, *adv.* Upright. *Obs*
up-ris′al (ŭp-rīz′ăl), *n.* An uprising or arising. *R.* [*R.*
up-rise′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
up-rist′, *n.* [AS. *rist* or perh. *rist* (in comp.) a rising.] Uprising; resurrection. *Obs.*
up-rist′. Obs. present & pseudo archaic pret. of UPRISE.
up-rist′, *a.* [Cf. ME. *uprist* a rising, resurrection, *rist* a rising.] Uprisen. *Obs.* [(2).
up′riv′er, *a. & adv.* See UP- **c**
up-roll′ (ŭp-rōl′), *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-root′al, *n.* Act of uprooting; state of being uprooted. *R.*
uprore. ✝ UPROAR.
up-rouse′ (ŭp-rouz′), *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-run′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (3).
up-rush′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). — **up′rush′**, *n.*
upsedoun. ✝ UPSODOWN.
up′see (ŭp′sē). [D. *op zijn*, lit., in its, as *op zijn Friesch* in good Frisian manner.] In the manner of; as: — chiefly in composition, as *upsee-Dutch*, *upsee-English*, *upsee-Freeze* (Frisian), jocose terms for tippling; as, a frolic *upsee-Freeze*. *Obs. Slang.*
up′see-free′sy (ŭp′sē-frē′zĭ), *a.* [See UPSEE.] Tipsy. *Obs.*
up-seek′, *v. i.* To seek or strain upward. [*Rare.*
up-send′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-set′ment, *n.* See -MENT. *R.*
up′sett. Var. of UPSET.
up-set′ted, *pret. & p. p.* of UPSET, *v. t.* (sense 6).
up-set′ter, *n.* One that upsets, as a machine for upsetting tires.
up′sey. ✝ UPSEE. [SHOOT.
upshette. Obs. p. p. of UP-
up-shoot′, *v. i.* To shoot up.
up′shoot′, *n.* That which shoots up; specif., an offshoot
up′sides′ (ŭp′sīdz′; ŭp-sīdz′), *adv.* On the same plane; as, to be *upsides* with, i. e., to be even with. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
up′si-lon-ism (ūp′sĭ-lŏn-ĭz′m), *n.* Marked or excessive use of Greek upsilon or its equivalents, as Eng. *u* or *y*. [ing up.
up′sit′ting, *n.* *Obs.* **1**. A lift-
2. A sitting up after accouchement. [*Scot.*
3. Indifference; listlessness.
upskail, *v. t.* [*up* + *skail*, var. of *scale* to scatter.] To scatter upward, as dust. *Obs. Scot.*
up′skip′, *n.* An upstart. *Obs.*
up-snatch′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Rare.*
upsoackt, *a.* Suckled dry. *Obs.*
up-soar′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′so-down′, *adv.* [*up* + *so* as + *down*.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
up-solve′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-spear′, *v. i.* To grow or shoot up in a way suggesting a spear, as grass. *Obs. or R.*
up-spear′, *v. t.* Prob., to root up; to destroy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
upspenne, *v. t.* = UNSPENNE.
up-spring′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′spring′, *n.* **1**. An upstart. *Obs.*
2. A spring or leap into the air. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
up-spring′ant, *n.* Ascendant.
up′spurn′er, *n.* A spurner; a scoffer. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
up-stanch′, *n.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-stand′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs., Poetic, or Dial. Eng.*
up-stand′er (ŭp-stăn′dẽr), *n.* A parish minister. *Shetland & Orkney I.* *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
up-start′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′start′ism, *n.* See -ISM.
up-staunch′. See UP- **a** (2) *Obs.*
up-stay′, *v. t.* To sustain. *Obs.*
up-stent′, *p. p.* [Cf. STEND, *v.* & *n.*] Erected. *Obs.* *Scot.*
upsterte. Obs. pret. & p. p. of UPSTART.
up′stir′, *n.* Tumult; commotion. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
up-stour′, *v. i.* [Cf. STOUR, *v.*] To rise turbulently. *Obs. Scot.*
up′straight′ (ŭp′strāt′; 87), *a.* Erect. *Rare.*
up-straught′, *pret.* [*up* + old pret. of *stretch*.] Stretched. *Obs.* *Scot.* [**c** (2).
up-stream′, *a. & adv.* See UP-
up-stream′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *R.*
up′street′, *adv.* See UP- **c** (1).
up-sty′, *v. i.* [*up* + *sty* to ascend.] To ascend; rise. *Obs.* — **upsty**, *n.* [AS. *upstige*.] *Obs.*
up′sun′, *n.* *Scots Law.* The time between sunrise and sunset.
up-sup′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *R.*
up-surge′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *R.*
up-swarm′, *v. i. & t.* To rise, or cause to rise, in a swarm or swarms. *Rare.* [*Rare.*
up-sway′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′sweep′, *n.* See UP- **b**. *Rare.*
up-swell′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′sy-tur′vy, *adv.* [Cf. *upside down*, under UPSIDE; TOPSY-TURVY.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. *Obs.* [revelers. *Obs.*
up′tails′ all′. Revelry; also,
up′take′ (*dial.* ŭp′tăk′; dōōp′-; dōōp-tăk′), *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To take or draw up. **b** To collect; levy. *Obs. Scot.* **c** To help; support; succor. *Obs.* **d** To comprehend.
up-tak′er, *n.* **1**. One who helps or supports. *Obs.*
2. A collector. *Scot.* [**a** (2).
up-tear′ (ŭp-târ′), *v. t.* See UP-
up-throw′, *v. t.* To throw or raise aloft.

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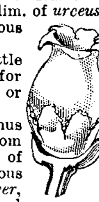
ur′ban-ize (ûr′băn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1**. To render urban; to cause to have the characteristics of a city; as, electric railways *urbanize* rural districts.
2. To render nrbane; to refine; polish. *Howells.*
— **ur′ban-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

ur-bic′o-lous (ûr-bĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *urbs, urbis*, city + E. *-colous.*] Dwelling in a city or cities; urban. *Rare.*

ur′ce-o-late (ûr′sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus* a pitcher or waterpot.] Urn-shaped; gibbous below and contracted at the orifice.


Urceolate Corolla of Vaccinium

ur′ce-ole (ûr′sē-ōl), *n.* [L. *urceolus* a little pitcher.] *R. C. Ch.* A vessel for water for washing the hands; also, one to hold wine or water; a cruet.

Ur′ce-o-li′na (-ō-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. a genus *Urceola*, fr. L. *urceolus* (see URCEOLE); — from the shape of the flowers.] *Bot.* A genus of South American ornamental amaryllidaceous plants, cultivated under the name *urnflower*, having urceolate flowers, usually yellow and green, and broad leaves produced from a bulb.

ur′chin (ûr′chĭn), *n.* [ME. *urchon, irchon*, hedgehog, OF. *irechon*, var. of *ireçon, heriçon*, F. *hérisson*, deriv. of L. *ericius*, fr. *er* a hedgehog, for *her;* akin to Gr. χήρ, and prob. to E. *horrid.* Cf. HERISSON, HORRID.] **1**. A hedgehog.
2. A sea urchin.
3. A mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog. "*Urchins*, ouphes, and fairies." *Shak.*
4. A pert or roguish child, now usually a boy.
You did indeed dissemble, you *urchin* you; but where's the girl that won't dissemble for an husband? *Goldsmith.*
5. Either of a certain two of the small card cylinders around the large drum of a carding engine.

ur′chin, *a.* **1**. Elfish; mischief-making. *Rare.* *Milton.*
2. Trifling. *Obs.*

-ure. [F. *-ure*, L. *-ura.*] A suffix denoting: **a** *Act, process*, or *being;* as in cens*ure*, cult*ure*, expos*ure*. **b** *Result* (of an act), *state, rank*, etc., as in pict*ure*, prefect*ure*, signat*ure*.

u′re-a (ū′rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See URINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A very soluble, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $CO(NH_2)_2$, the chief solid constituent of the urine of man and other mammals; — called also *carbamide*. It is also present in the urine of other animals and in small quantity in blood, serous fluids, lymph, the liver, etc. It can be made by various methods, as by the transformation of ammonium cyanate on heating, first performed by Wöhler in 1828. It unites with acids, bases, and salts to form crystalline compounds, as urea nitrate. By hydrolysis it yields ammonium carbonate. Urea is the main product of the katabolism of protein matter in the body, and about 35 grams of it is excreted daily by a man of average weight. **b** Hence, any of various derivatives of the above compound; as, alkylized *ureas*.

u′re-al (ū′rē-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to urea; containing, or consisting of, urea; as, *ureal* deposits.

u′re-am′e-ter (ū′rē-ăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*urea* + *-meter.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An apparatus for determining the amount of urea in urine, in which the nitrogen evolved by the action of certain reagents on a given volume of urine is measured, and the urea calculated. —**u′re-am′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

u′re-ase (ū′rē-ās; -āz), *n.* [*urea* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme by the agency of which urea is hydrolyzed and converted into ammonium carbonate. It is present in the alkaline fermentation of urine and is produced by many bacteria, esp. *Bacterium ureæ* and *Micrococcus ureæ*.

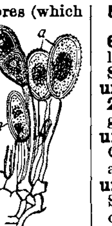
U-red′i-na′les (ū-rĕd′ĭ-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See UREDO.] *Bot.* An order of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi known as rusts, or rust fungi, from the rustlike spots or pustules they produce on various leaves and stems. Many are heterœcious, developing two or more spore stages, each on a different host. The order includes four families, of which the Pucciniaceæ is most important. See ÆCIUM, PYCNIUM, TELIUM, UREDINIUM; also CHLAMYDOSPORE.

u′re-din′i-um (ū′rē-dĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *uredo* blight.] *Bot.* The sorus of the second spore stage in the life cycle of many rust fungi. It bears uredospores.

u-red′i-nous (ū-rĕd′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1**. *Bot.* Of the nature of a uredo; belonging to the *Uredinales*.
2. *Med.* Affected with, or of the nature of, uredo.

u-re′do (ū-rē′dō), *n.* [L., a blast, blight, a burning itch, fr. *urere* to burn, to scorch.] **1**. *Bot.* One of the stages in the life history of many rust fungi (Uredinales), regarded at one time as a distinct genus. It is a summer stage preceding the teliostage (which see).
2. *Med.* Nettle rash. See URTICARIA.

u-re′do-spore (-dō-spōr), *n.* *Bot.* One of the thin-walled summer spores developed by the uredinia of a rust fungus. They produce a vegetative mycelium immediately on germination. In some rust fungi the æciospores (which see) function as uredospores. Cf. TELIOSPORE.
— **u-re′do-spor′ic** (ū-rē′dō-spŏr′ĭk), *a.*


a, a Uredospores; *b* Teliospore

u′re-ide (ū′rē-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Any of various compounds derived from urea and an acid or aldehyde by eliminating water. Those from one molecule of urea, as alloxan, are *monureides;* those derived from two, as uric acid, *diureides*.

U-re′na (ū-rē′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam *uren*, name of one species.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical malvaceous herbs or shrubs having small yellow flowers with five connate bracts, and fruit with hooked bristles. They yield a medicinal mucilaginous juice, and a useful fiber.

-u-ret (-ū-rĕt). [For earlier *-ure* (after Latinized forms in *-uretum*), fr. F. *-ure*, in *sulfure* (fr. L. *sulphur*), *phosphure, carbure*, used to express compounds with metals.] A suffix with the same meaning as *-ide*. See -IDE. *Obsoles.*

u-re′ter (ū-rē′tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐρητήρ. See URINE.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The duct which carries away the urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca. In man each ureter is a membranous epithelium-lined tube of the diameter of a goose quill, and about sixteen inches long, which opens above into the pelvis of the kidney and below into the back part of the bladder at a very oblique angle. In mammals except monotremes the ureters open into the bladder; in other vertebrates, into the cloaca (in fishes often after uniting and forming an expansion which serves as a bladder). In the lower vertebrates the ureters are mesonephric, not metanephric ducts, and often serve also as sperm ducts in the male. — **u′re-ter′ic** (ū′rē-tĕr′ĭk), *a.*

u-re′ter-i′tis (ū-rē′tẽr-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See URETER; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the ureter.

u-re′ter-o- (ū-rē′tẽr-ō-), **ureter-**. Combining form from Greek οὐρητήρ, *ureter*.

u-reth′ane (ū-rĕth′ān), *n.* [F. *uréthane*. See UREA; ETHER.] *Org. Chem.* Ethyl carbamate, $NH_2 \cdot COOC_2H_5$, a white crystalline substance produced by the action of ammonia on ethyl carbonate or by heating urea nitrate and ethyl alcohol. It is used as a hypnotic, antipyretic, and antispasmodic. Hence, any ester of carbamic acid.

u-re′thra (ū-rē′thrȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. οὐρήθρα. See URINE.] The canal which in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder and in the male serves also as a genital duct. In *Human Anat.*, in the male, it is considered as divided into three portions, called the *prostatic* where it passes through the prostate gland; the *membranous*, a short section of narrow diameter; and the *spongy*, in which it lies in the corpus spongiosum. The posterior part of the spongy portion, within the bulb of the corpus spongiosum, is called the *bulb* or *bulbous portion*. In the female the urethra is very short and not divisible into corresponding portions. — **u-re′thral** (-thrăl), *a.*
urethral fever, *Med.*, fever consequent upon operations on the urethra.

u′re-thri′tis (ū′rē-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See URETHRA; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the urethra.— **u′re-thrit′ic** (-thrĭt′ĭk), *a.*

u-re′thro- (ū-rē′thrō-), **urethr-**. Combining form from Greek οὐρήθρα, *urethra*.

u-re′thro-plas′ty (ū-rē′thrō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* An operation for the repair of an injury or a defect in the walls of the urethra. —**u-re′thro-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

u-re′thro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the urethra.

u′re-thros′co-py (ū′rē-thrŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* Examination of the urethra by means of the urethroscope. — **u-re′thro-scop′ic** (ū-rē′thrō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

u′re-throt′o-my (ū′rē-thrŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Any incision of the urethra, esp. for relief of stricture. — **u-re′thro-tom′ic** (ū-rē′thrō-tŏm′ĭk), *a.*

u-ret′ic (ū-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *ureticus*, Gr. οὐρητικός. See URINE.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to the urine; diuretic; urinary; as, *uretic* medicine.

urge (ûrj), *v. t.;* URGED (ûrjd); URG′ING (ûr′jĭng). [L. *urgere;* akin to E. *wreak*. See WREAK, *v. t.*] **1**. To force onward; to press; push; drive; impel.
Through the thick deserts headlong *urged* his flight. *Pope.*
2. To press hard upon; to follow closely. *Pope.*
3. To press the mind or will of; to ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity; as, to *urge* one to go or stay; to *urge* one to consent.
My brother never
Did *urge* me in his act; I did inquire it. *Shak.*
4. To present in an earnest or pressing manner; to press upon attention; to insist upon; as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* a petition; to *urge* the necessity of a case.
5. To provoke; to exasperate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Urge not my father's anger. *Shak.*
6. To ply hard; to treat forcibly; to take severe or violent measures with; as, to *urge* an ore with intense heat.
Syn. — Animate, incite, impel, instigate, stimulate.

urge (ûrj), *v. i.* **1**. To press on or forward. *Obs. or R.*
2. To declare, advance, or press earnestly a statement, argument, charge, or the like. *Shak.*

ur′gen-cy (ûr′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *urgence*. See URGENT.] Quality or state of being urgent; insistence; pressure as of necessity; as, the *urgency* of a petitioner, or of a need.

ur′gent (ûr′jĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *urgens*, p. pr. of *urgere*. See URGE.] Urging; pressing; plying with importunity; calling for immediate attention; instantly important; as, an *urgent* appeal. "The *urgent* hour." *Shak.*

Ur-gin′e-a (ûr-jĭn′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. name of an Arab tribe, *Ben Urgin*, in Algeria, near Bona, where it was first found.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants related to *Scilla*, but with a deciduous perianth and 3-angled capsule. They are natives of the Old World, esp. of the Mediterranean region. *U. maritima* is the squill of medicine. See SQUILL, 1.

-u′ri-a (-ū′rĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. -ουρία (as in δυσουρία dysuria), fr. οὖρον urine.] A combining form used, chiefly in medicine, to signify *urine*, esp. implying an abnormal or diseased condition, as in dys*uria*, poly*uria*, py*uria*, etc.

U-ri′ah (ū-rī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Ūriyāh.*] **1**. Lit., light of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* A Hittite captain in the army of Israel who was at David's orders so exposed in battle as to be killed in order to give David Uriah's wife, Bath-sheba.

u′ric (ū′rĭk), *a.* [Gr. οὖρον urine: cf. F. *urique*. See URINE.] Of or pertaining to urine; obtained from urine.
uric acid, *Chem.*, a white, odorless and tasteless, nearly insoluble dibasic acid, $C_5H_4O_3N_4$, present in small quantity in the urine of man and most mammals and abundantly (in the form of urates) in the urine of birds, reptiles, and invertebrates, constituting their chief nitrogenous excretion. Traces of it are also found in the various organs of the body, and it is a common constituent, either as the free acid or as a urate, of urinary or renal calculi and of the so-called gouty concretions. From acid urine, uric acid is frequently deposited, on standing in a cool place, in the form of a reddish yellow sediment, nearly always crystalline. Chemically, uric acid is 2, 6, 8-trioxypurine. See PURINE. On heating it decomposes into urea, ammonia, carbon dioxide, etc. It can be prepared artificially in several ways.—**u.-acid diathesis**, *Med.*, morbid condition due to an excess of uric acid or urates in the blood.

U′ri-el (ū′rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Ūriēl.*] **1**. Lit., flame of God, or God is a light; — masc. prop. name.
2. In Oriental angelology, one of the archangels. In the second book of Esdras he is represented as sent by God to answer the questions of Esdras. Milton makes him "regent of the sun," and calls him "the sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heaven."

U′rim (ū′rĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *ūrīm;* cf. Babylonian *urtu* command, order, decision.] Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament (*Ex.* xxviii. 30; 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 6; *Deut.* xxxiii. 8; *Ezra* ii. 63, etc.), usually in connection with the *Thummim*, as being used as mediums for the revelation of the will of God to his people or as being placed in the breastplate by the high priest on certain occasions.
The nature of the Urim and Thummim and their original use are conjectural; and their use is not mentioned in the historical narratives after David's time. Perhaps the more widely accepted view is that they were originally forms of lots used for obtaining oracular answers, which were in later times preserved as symbolizing the divine guidance of Israel through the priests.

u′ri-nal (ū′rĭ-năl), *n.* [ME. *urynal(e), orynal*, F. *urinal*, OF. also *orinal*, LL. *urinale*, prop. neut. of L. *urinalis*, a., fr. *urina* urine.] **1**. A vessel for holding urine; esp., a bottle or tube for holding urine for inspection.
2. A place or convenience for urinating purposes.

u′ri-na′ri-um (ū′rĭ-nā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [LL. *urinarium.*] *Agric.* A reservoir for urine, etc., for manure.

u′ri-na-ry (ū′rĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *urina* urine: cf. F. *urinaire.*] Pertaining to urine; pertaining to or designating the organs for the excretion and removal of urine.
urinary bladder, a distensible membranous sac forming part of the system of urinary organs of many vertebrates and serving for the temporary retention of the urine. In man it is situated in the pelvis in front of the rectum, and receives the urine from the two ureters, discharging it at intervals into the urethra through an orifice closed by a sphincter. It is lined with transitional hypoblastic epithelium, and develops from the proximal part of the allantois of the embryo. In the lowest mammals, and in birds, reptiles, and amphibians, the ureters and the bladder open separately into the cloaca. In fishes, if present, it is not homologous with that of the higher vertebrates, but is a dilatation of a ureter or of the united ureters. — **u. calculus**, ...

Ur-ba′nus (ûr-bā′nŭs). *D. Bib.*
‖ **ur′bem la′te-ri′ci-am in-ve′-nit, mar-mo′re-am re-li′quit** (lăt′ē-rĭsh′ĭ-ăm). [L.] He found the city (Rome) brick, he left it marble; — said of Augustus Cæsar. Altered from *Suetonius* (II. 29)
ur′bi-ca′ri-an (ûr′bĭ-kā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *urbicarius.*] Pertaining to a city. *Obs.*
Ur-bic′o-læ (ûr-bĭk′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See URBICOLOUS.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of HESPERIIDÆ.
‖ **ur′bi et or′bi.** [L.] To the city and the world; — used esp. in publishing papal bulls.
‖ **ur′bis et or′bis.** [L.] Of the city and the world.
ur′ce-o-lar (ûr′sē-ō-lȧr), *a.* Urceolate.
ur-ce′o-lus (ûr-sē′ō-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little pitcher.] **a** *Bot.* An urn-shaped organ or part. **b** *Zoöl.* The external tube of certain rotifers.
urchin fish. A porcupine fish.
ur′chon. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of URCHIN. [See NORN.]
Urd (o͝ord), *n.* Var. of URTH.
ur′dé, ur′dée (ûr′dā; -dē), *a.* *Her.* **a** = CLECHÉ. **b** Designating a line made up of two series of short equidistant parallel lines alternating and joined together by oblique crossing lines, forming a sort of dove-tail figure.
Ur′dhr (o͝or′thr). Var. of URTH.
Ur′du (o͝or′do͞o), *n.* [Hind. *urdū* camp, *urdū-zabān* the language of the camp.] See HINDUSTANI, *n.*

ur′dy (ûr′dĭ), *a.* *Her.* Var. of URDÉ. [OUR.]
ure. † EURE, EWER, HOUR, ORE,
ure (ūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *ure*. See URUS.] The urus. *Obs. or R.*
ure, *n.* *Obs.* *Scot.* **a** Haze. **b** Sweat.
ure (ūr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *aurr* wet clay or loam.] Soil; esp., barren soil; clay. *Scot.*
ure (ūr), *n.* [ME. *ure*, OF. *oevre, uevre, euvre*, work, F. *œuvre*, L. *opera*. See OPERA, OPERATE; cf. INURE, MANURE.] Use: custom; practice: exercise. *Obs.*
ure, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *ovrer, ouvrer*, to work. See URE, *n.*] To exercise; inure; to accustom by practice. *Obs.*
ure, *v. i.* To be accustomed. *Obs.*
urea ferment. = UREASE.
u′re-chi′tin (ū′rē-kī′tĭn), *n.*, **u′re-chi-tox′in** (-kĭ-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Two white, crystalline, poisonous glucosides extracted from the leaves of the apocynaceous plant *Urechites suberecta*.
U′re-din′e-æ (ū′rē-dĭn′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of UREDINALES. — **u′re-dine** (ū′rē-dĭn), *a.*
u′re-din′e-ous (-dĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Of the Uredinales.
u-red′i-noid (ū-rĕd′ĭ-noid), *a.* [See UREDO; -OID.] *Bot.* Resembling the Uredinales.
u-re′do-go-nid′i-um (ū-rē′dō-gō-nĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A uredospore.
u-re′do-so′rus, *n.* [See UREDO; SORUS.] *Bot.* A uredinium.
u-re′do-spo-rif′er-ous (-spō-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing uredospores.

u-re′do-stage, u-re′do-form. *n.* [*uredo* + *stage, -form.*] = UREDO, 1.
ureison. † ORISON.
u-re′mi-a (ū-rē′mĭ-ȧ), **u-re′mic** (-mĭk). Vars of URÆMIA, URÆMIC.
urent, *a.* [L. *urens*, p. pr.] Burning; parching. *Obs.*
u′re-om′e-ter (ū′rē-ŏm′ē-tẽr), **u′re-om′e-try** (-trĭ). Vars. of UREAMETER, UREAMETRY.
ures. † OURS.
u-re′sis (ū-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὔρησις, fr. οὐρεῖν to urinate.] *Physiol.* Urination.
uresun. † ORISON.
u-re′tal (ū-rē′tăl), **u-re′ter-al** (-tẽr-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Ureteric
u-re′ter-al′gi-a (-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See URETERO-; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the ureter.
u-re′ter-ec′to-my (-ĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ureter* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a ureter.
u-re′ter-o-lith′, *n.* [*uretero-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion formed in the ureter. — **u-re′ter-o-lith′ic**, *a.*
u-re′ter-o-li-thot′o-my, *n.* [*uretero-* + *lithotomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of removing a calculus from the ureter.
u-re′ter-o-py-o′sis, *n.* [NL.; *uretero-* + *pyosis.*] *Med.* Purulent inflammation of the ureter.
u-re′ter-or-rha′gi-a (ū-rē′tẽr-ō-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *uretero-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the ureter.
u-re′ter-or′rha-phy (-ŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*uretero-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of the ureter
u-re′ter-o-ste-no′ma (-ō-stē-nō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *uretero-* + Gr στένωμα a narrow place.] *Med.* Stricture of the ureter
u-re′ter-os′to-my (-ŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*uretero-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* Operation of forming a permanent artificial opening into the ureter
u-re′ter-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*uretero-* + *-tomy.*] The operation of cutting into the ureter.
u-re′ter-o-u′ter-ine, *a.*, **u-re′ter-o-vag′i-nal**, *a.* See URETERO-.
urethr-. See URETHRO-.
u′re-thral′gi-a (ū′rē-thrăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *urethro-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the urethra.
u-re′thrism (ū-rē′thrĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* Irritability of the urethra.
u-re′thro-cele (-thrō-sēl), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A pouchlike protrusion of urethral mucous membrane in the female.
u-re′thro-cys-ti′tis, *n.* [NL.: *urethro-* + *cystitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of that part of the mucous membrane of the bladder which surrounds the internal urethral orifice, occurring as a result of urethritis.
u′re-throm′e-ter (ū′rē-thrŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the caliber of the urethral canal.
u-re′thro-pe′nile, *a.*, **u-re′thro-per′i-ne′al**, *a.*, **u-re′thro-rec′tal**, *a.* See URETHRO-.
u-re′thror-rha′gi-a (ū-rē′thrō-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *urethro-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the urethra.
u′re-thror′rha-phy (ū′rē-thrŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of the urethra.
u-re′thro-spasm (ū-rē′thrō-spăz′m), *n.* *Med.* Spasmodic contraction of the muscular fibers of the urethra
u-re′thro-ste-no′sis, *n.* [NL.; *urethro-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Stricture or narrowing of the urethra.
u-re′thro-tome, *n.* [*urethro-* + *-tome.*] An instrument for cutting a urethral stricture.
u-re′thro-vag′i-nal, *a.*, **u-re′thro-ves′i-cal**, *a.* See URETHRO-.
urf (o͝orf), *n.* A stunted person, esp. a child. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ur-gan′da (o͝or-găn′dä), *n.* In the original romance of "Amadis de Gaul," a fairy. In the Spanish romances relating to the descendants of Amadis she is a potent enchantress.
urge, *n.* Act of urging; impulse. [*Obs.*]
urge′ful (ûrj′fo͝ol), *a.* Urgent.
ur′gence (ûr′jĕns), *n.* Urgency.
ur′gent-ly, *adv.* of URGENT.
ur′gent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
urg′er (ûr′jẽr), *n.* One that urges.
urge′won′der, *n.* [Corrupt. of F. *orge mondé* husked barley.] A kind of barley. *Obs.*
Ur-go′ni-an (ûr-gō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *urgonien*, named from a place near the Jura.] *Geol.* Designating the middle division of the European Lower Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

U′ri (ū′rī). *Bib.*
U-ri′a (ū-rī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Uriah Heep. See HEEP, URIAH.
u′ri-al (o͞o′rĭ-ăl). Var. of OORIAL.
U′ri-an (ū′rĭ-ăn), *n* Masc. prop. name.
U′ri-an, Sir (ū′rĭ-ăn: o͞o′rē-än). [G. *Urian.*] A designation formerly applied to one who was unknown or to one whose name it was thought improper to mention, and hence sometimes to the Devil. [URIAH.]
U-ri′as (ū-rī′ăs). *Bib.* Var. of
u′ric-ac′i-dæ′mi-a, *or* **-de′mi-a** (ū′rĭk-ăs′ĭ-dē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *uric acid* + *-æmia.*] A morbid condition due to accumulation of uric acid in the blood.
u′ri-dro′sis (ū′rĭ-drō′sĭs), *n* [NL.; Gr. οὖρον urine + ἱδροῦν to sweat.] *Med.* A morbid state in which constituents of the urine are excreted in the sweat.
U-ri′jah (ū-rī′jȧ). *Bib.*
urin-. See URINO-.
u′ri-næ′mi-a (ū′rĭ-nē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Med.* = URÆMIA.
u′ri-nal-ist, *n.* One who diagnoses diseases from inspection of urine.
u′ri-nal′y-sis (ū′rĭ-năl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See URINO-; ANALYSIS.] *Med.* Analysis of the urine.
u′ri-nant (ū′rĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *urinans*, p. pr. of *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive.] *Her.* Depicted palewise with the head in base; — said of a fish. Cf. HAURIENT.

up'throw' (ŭp'thrō'), *n.* **1.** Upheaval; a casting up.
2. *Mining.* See 4th THROW, 9.

up'thrust' (-thrŭst'), *n.* An upward thrust; specif., *Geol.*, an uplift of part of the earth's crust.

up'-to-date', *a.* Extending to the present time; abreast of the times in style, manners, information, or other qualities. "A general *up-to-date* style of presentment." *Nature.*
I must prefer to translate the poet in a manner more congenial if less *up-to-date.* *Andrew Lang.*

up-town' (ŭp-toun'), *adv.* To or in the upper part of a town; as, to go *uptown. Colloq., U. S.*

up'town' (ŭp'toun'), *a.* Situated in, or belonging to, the upper part of a town or city; as, an *uptown* street, shop, etc.; *uptown* society. *Colloq., U. S.*

up-turn' (ŭp-tûrn'), *v. t. & i.* To turn up, to throw up.
A sea of *upturned* faces. *D. Webster.*

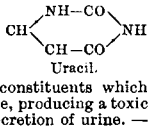
up'ward (ŭp'wĕrd) } *adv.* [AS. *upweard, upwardes.* See
up'wards (ŭp'wĕrdz) } UP; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** In a direction from lower to higher; toward a higher place; — opposed to *downward;* as, to tend or look *upward.*
2. Toward the source or origin; as, to explore a river from the mouth *upward.*
3. In the upper parts; above.
Dagon his name, sea monster, *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton.*
4. Toward a higher, or greater, age, degree, rank, or the like; onward; up; as, from his youth *upward;* from a clerkship *upward;* from five dollars *upward.*
5. Indefinitely more; above; over.
Fourscore and *upward.* *Shak.*
upward of, *or* **upwards of.** **a** More than; in excess of; above. **b** *Errون. & Dial.:* (1) Not quite as much or as many as; approaching. (2) About; not exactly.

up'ward, *a.* [AS *upweard.* See UP; -WARD.] Directed toward a higher place; ascending; as, an *upward* course.

ur- (ōōr-). [G.] A prefix (also used as an adjective) signifying *primitive, original;* as, *Ur*-Hamlet.

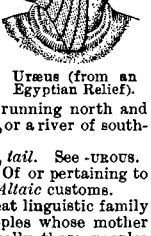
u'ra-chus (ū'rā-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖρον urine + ἔχειν to hold.] *Anat.* A cord or band of fibrous tissue extending from the bladder to the umbilicus. It is the functionless remnant of a part of the duct of the allantois of the embryo, the basal part of the duct forming the bladder. — **u'ra-chal** (-kăl), *a.*

u'ra-cil (ū'rā-sĭl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical compound, derivatives of which are formed when aceto-acetic ester acts on urea, thiourea, etc.


Uracil.

u-ræ'mi-a, u-re'mi-a (ū-rē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖρον urine + -αιμία.] *Med.* Accumulation in the blood of constituents which should have been eliminated in the urine, producing a toxic condition. It is due to insufficient secretion of urine. —
u-ræ'mic, u-re'mic (-mĭk), *a.*

u-ræ'us (ū-rē'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uraeus* pertaining to a tail, Gr. οὐραῖος, fr. οὐρά tail.] *Egypt. Antiq.* The representation of the sacred asp appearing on the headdress of rulers, esp. just over the forehead, as a symbol of sovereignty.


Uræus (from an Egyptian Relief).

U'ra-go'ga (ū'rȧ-gō'gȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. οὖρον urine + ἀγωγός leading; — in allusion to some medicinal virtue.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical rubiaceous herbs and shrubs, having flowers in close heads with involucral, often highly colored, bracts. *U. ipecacuanha* yields ipecacuanha.

U'ral (ū'răl), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the Urals, a mountain range running north and south on the eastern border of Russia, or a river of southeastern Russia.

-ural. Combining form from Gr. οὐρά, *tail.* See -UROUS.

U'ral-Al-ta'ic (ū'răl-ăl-tā'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Urals and the Altai; as, the *Ural-Altaic* customs.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, a great linguistic family (the **Ural-Altaic languages**), or the peoples whose mother tongues are comprised in it. Physically these peoples vary from the pure Mongolian type of eastern Siberia to the Caucasian Finn and Magyar, the tribes of western Siberia and central Asia presenting every degree of variation between these two. The Ural-Altaic languages comprise most of the agglutinative languages of Europe and northern Asia. They vary in structure from the primitive and amorphic agglutination of the Mongolic to the complex elaboration of the Turkish and the developed inflection of Finnish. They are characterized by vowel harmony and by the constancy of stress upon the first syllable, which is always the root or stem. They are also called *Ugro-Altaic, Finno-Tatar, Scythian, Turanian,* etc. (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES). They may be grouped as follows:

URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

SUB-FAMILY.	BRANCH.	LANGUAGES.	CHIEF LOCALITY
FINNO-UGRIC.		See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.	
	East Turki *or* Uigurian.	Uigur, Jagatai, Usbeg, Kara-Kalpak, Turkoman.	Central Asia, Northern Persia, Asiatic Turkey.
	West Turki, Seljuk, *or* Osmanli.	Turkish (Azerbaijani); Chuvash.	Turkish Empire, part of Persia, Provin. s of Kazan, in Russia.
TURKIC *or* TATARIC.	Kipchak.	Coman (extinct). Kazan Tatar, Kirghiz, Nogai, Kumyk.	Central Asia, the Famir, West Siberian steppes, the lower Volga, Crimea, Caucasus, etc.
	Siberian Tatar.	Teleut, Koibal, Soyot, Kotta, Bashkir, Mescheryak.	From the Altai to the Ural Mountains.
	Yakut.	Yakut.	Northeast Siberia.
SAMOYEDIC.		Yurak, Yenisei, Tavghi, Kamasin.	From the White Sea to the Yenisei and Khatanga Rivers, in Siberia.
TUNGUSIC.		Tungus, Lamut, Manchu, Gold.	From the Yenisei River to Manchuria and the Pacific Ocean.
MONGOLIC.		East Mongolian or Sharra, Siberian Mongolian or Buriat, Kalmuck.	Mongolia, Lake Baikal region, lower Don and Volga, in Russia.

U-ral'i-an (ū-rā'lĭ-ăn) } *a.* Of or relating to the Ural Moun-
U-ral'ic (ū-răl'ĭk) } tains or the Ural River.
Uralian emerald. = DEMANTOID.

u'ral-ite (ū'răl-it), *n.* [G. *uralit;* — so called because first observed in the *Ural* Mountains.] **1.** *Min.* Amphibole, usually fibrous and dark green, resulting from alteration of pyroxene, not uncommon in massive eruptive rocks.
2. A fireproof material, chiefly of asbestos. *Trade Name.* — **u'ra-lit'ic** (ū'rȧ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

u-ral'i-tize (ū-răl'ĭ-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). *Min.* To alter (pyroxene) so as to form uralite. —
u-ral'i-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

u-ram'il (ū-răm'ĭl), *n.* [G. See UREA; AMMONIA.] *Org. Chem.* A nitrogenous substance, $CO:(NHCO)_2:CHNH_2$, obtained from alloxantin and other urea derivatives in colorless crystals which redden on exposure. Chemically, it is an amino derivative of barbituric acid (malonyl urea). Called also *murexan.* — **u'ra-mil'ic** (ū'rȧ-mĭl'ĭk), *a.*

U-ra'ni-a (ū-rā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Οὐρανία, i. e., the Heavenly, οὐράνιος heavenly, οὐρανός heaven.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** The Muse of astronomy. **b** An epithet of Aphrodite.
2. Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Uranie* (ü'rȧ'nē').
3. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large, brilliantly colored moths, native of the West Indies and South America. Their bright-colored and tailed hind wings and their diurnal flight cause them to resemble butterflies.

U-ra'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus, next beyond Saturn; as, the *Uranian* year.
2. [*l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, the heavens, or the science of astronomy; astronomical.

u-ran'ic (ū-răn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven.] Of or pert. to the heavens; celestial; astronomical. *Carlyle.*

u-ran'ic, *a.* [From URANIUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing uranium; specif., designating those compounds in which uranium has a valence higher than in *uranous* compounds.
uranic acid. **a** An acid of uranium, H_2UO_4, obtained as a yellow powder by boiling a solution of uranyl nitrate, $UO_2(NO_3)_2$, and by other methods. **b** By extension, any of various other acids corresponding to uranic oxide, UO_3, known only in their salts, as $H_2U_2O_7$, $H_2U_3O_{10}$, etc.

u-ran'i-nite (-ĭ-nit), *n.* *Min.* A mineral commonly occurring in black octahedrons with a hardness of 6.6 and a specific gravity as high as 9.7 when unaltered. It consists largely of uranium and is regarded as a uranate of uranyl, but it contains also thorium, the cerium and yttrium metals, and lead; further, it often yields when heated a gas consisting chiefly of helium. *Bröggerite, cleveite,* and *nivenite* are varieties. *Pitchblende* is regarded as a massive and altered form, of lower hardness and specific gravity. The recent discovery of radium in these minerals has given them great importance (see RADIUM).

u'ra-nite (ū'rȧ-nīt), *n.* [Cf. G. *uranit,* F. *uranite.*] *Min.* A general term for the uranium phosphates, autunite, or lime uranite, and torbernite, or copper uranite, formerly classed as a single species. The **uranite group** includes these and a few related minerals. — **u'ra-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

u-ra'ni-um (ū-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Uranus* the planet. See URANUS.] *Chem.* An element of the chromium group, found in combination in pitchblende and certain other rare minerals, and reduced as a heavy, hard, nickel-white metal. Symbol, *U* or *Ur;* at. wt., 238.2. It was discovered by Klaproth in 1789. It has several valences, but the chief ones are four (uranous compounds) and six (as in the uranyl compounds). The metal is used to a small extent as a constituent of steel, and compounds of it are used in coloring porcelain and glass, in photography, etc. It is radioactive, disintegrating (by a process far slower than in the case of radium) as follows: uranium → **uranium X** → **uranium X_2** → **uranium 2** → ionium → radium. See RADIUM.

u'ra-nog'ra-phy (ū'rȧ-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανογραφία; οὐρανός heaven + γράφειν to write.] A description or chart of the heavens and the heavenly bodies; the construction of celestial maps, globes, etc.; uranology. — **u'ra-no-graph'ic** (-nō-grăf'ĭk), **u'ra-no-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **u'ra-nog'ra-phist** (-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.*

u'ra-nol'o-gy (ū'rȧ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-logy.*] A discourse or treatise on the heavens and the heavenly bodies; the study of the heavens; uranography.

u'ra-nom'e-try (-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-metry.*] *Astron.* **a** A chart or catalogue of fixed stars, esp. of stars visible to the naked eye. **b** The measurement of the heavens.

u'ra-no'so- (ū'rȧ-nō'sō-), *a.* *Chem.* Combining form for *uranous;* as in *uranoso*-uranic oxide.

u'ra-nous (ū'rȧ-nŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing uranium; designating those compounds in which uranium has a lower valence as contrasted with the *uranic* compounds.

U'ra-nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L. *Uranus,* Gr. Οὐρανός Uranus, οὐρανός heaven, sky. Cf. URANIUM.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The personification of Heaven, son or husband of Gæa (Earth) and father of the Titans, the Hecatoncheires, the Cyclops, the giants, the Furies, etc. He hated his offspring and confined them in Tartarus, but, at the instigation of Gæa, his son Cronus attacked him and dethroned him.
2. *Astron.* One of the major planets, the most remote known (1909) except Neptune. It is nearly 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, about 32,000 miles in diameter, and its period of revolution round the sun is about 84 of our years. See PLANET, 1. It is sometimes called *Herschel,* from Sir William Herschel, who discovered it in 1781, and named it *Georgium Sidus,* in honor of George III. Uranus has four satellites, *Ariel, Umbriel, Titania,* and *Oberon,* which move in a plane nearly perpendicular to the ecliptic. Symbol, ♅.

u'ra-nyl (ū'rȧ-nĭl), *n.* [*uranium* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical UO_2, which behaves as an element in many uranium compounds.

ur'ban (ûr'băn), *a.* [L. *urbanus* belonging to the city or town, refined, polished, fr *urbs, urbis,* a city: cf. F. *urbain.* Cf. URBANE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a city or town; as, an *urban* population; *urban* customs; *urban* life.
2. = URBANE, 2. *Obs.*
3. *Roman & Civil Law.* Belonging, or having relation, to buildings, as being characteristic of towns or cities; — opposed to *rural.*
urban quæstor. See QUÆSTOR, 1. — **u. servitude.** See SERVITUDE, *n.*, 7.

ur-bane' (ûr-bān'), *a.* [See URBAN: cf. URBANITY.] **1.** Of or pert. to a city or town. = URBAN, 1.
2. Courteous in manners; polite; suave; refined; elegant.
Syn. — See CIVIL.

Ur'ban-ist (ûr'băn-ĭst), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* One of the Poor Clares, or Franciscan nuns, living under the mitigated rule approved by Pope Urban IV., 1264. See CLARE, *n.*
2. *Eccl. Hist.* A partisan of Pope Urban VI. (1378–1389) against the antipope Clement VII. (1378–1394), whose election began the Great Schism.

ur-ban'i-ty (ûr-băn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *urbanitas:* cf. F. *urbanité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being urbane; courtesy of manners; politeness; suavity; refinement.
Urbanity, the tone of the city, of the center, the tone which always aims at a spiritual and intellectual effect, and, not excluding the use of banter, never disjoins banter itself from politeness, from felicity. *M. Arnold.*
2. Polite wit; facetiousness. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
Raillery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of *urbanity,* good humor falters. *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — Politeness, suavity, affability, courtesy.

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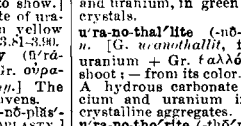
up-thrust', *v. t.* See UP- a (1). *Rare.*
up-thun'der, *v. i.* See UP- a(2). *R.*
up-tie', *v. t.* See UP- a (1). *Obs.*
up-till', *prep.* To; against. *Obs.*
up-tilt', *v. t.*, **up-tilt'ed,** *p. a.*, **up-toss'**, *v. t.*, **up-tossed',** **up-tost'**, *n. a.* See UP- a (1).
up-trace', *v. t.* See UP- a (2).
up-train', *v. t.* See UP- a (3). *Obs.*
up-trill', *v. t.* To trill in a high voice.
up'turn', *n.* Upheaval.
up-twight', *p. p.* [*up*] + old p. p. of TWITCH.] Twitched up. *Obs.*
U'pu-pa (ū'pŭ-pȧ), *n.* [L., the hoopoe.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the true hoopoes, the type of a family **U-pu'pi-dæ** (ū-pū'pĭ-dē). — **u'pu-poid** (ū'-pŭ-poid), *a.* [*Obs.*]
up-vom'it, *v. t.* See UP- a (2).
up-waft', *v. t.* See UP- a (1).
up-wall', *v. t.* See UP- a (2). *Rare.*
up'ward. *n.* The upper part; the top. *Obs.*
up'ward-ly, *adv.* of UPWARD.
up-warp', *v. t. & i.* [*up*- + *warp,* v.] 1. To cast up. *Obs. Scot.* 2. See UP- b
up-wax', *v. i.; p. p.* UP-WAX'EN. To grow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
up'ways' (ŭp'wāz'), *adv.* Upward. *Colloq.*
up-well', *v. i.*, **up-wheel'**, *v. t.*, **up-whirl'**, *v. t. & i.* See UP- a (1).
up-wind' (ŭp-wīnd'), *v. t.* See UP- a (2).
up'with (ŭ p'w Y th), *a.* [Cf. WITH, *prep.*] Uphill. *Obs. Scot.* — *adv.* Upwards. *Scot.* — *n.* An ascent.
up'wound', *a.* Knotted. *Obs.*
up-wreath' (ŭp-rēth'), *v. i.* To curl upward, as smoke.
up-yield', *v. t.* See UP- a (2). *Obs.*
ur (*dial.* ōōr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OUR.
Ur (ûr), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** The father of one of David's valiant men.
2. A city of Chaldea, the home of Abraham.
Ur. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [no period, *Ur*]. Uranium.
U R. *Abbr.* Under the rule; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
U. R. *Abbr.* Uti rogas.
ur-. For various words in *ur-*, see forms in FR-.
uraca. + ARRACK.
uracan. + HURRICANE.
U'ral (ū'rĭ; ū'rĭ-ĭ). *D. Bib.*
u'ral (ū'răl), *or* **u-ra'li-um** (ū-rā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Prob. fr. *urethane* + chloral.] *Pharm.* A bitter crystalline substance, a compound of chloral and urethane, used as a hypnotic.
u-ra'li (ōō-rā'lē), *n.* [See WOURALI.] See CURARE.
U-ra'lo-Al-ta'ic (ū-rā'lō-ăl-tā'ĭk), *a.* = URAL-ALTAIC.
u'ran (ū'răn), *n.* [Ar. *waran,* pl. *awrān.* Cf. VARAN.] A monitor lizard.
u'ra-nal'y-sis (ū'rȧ-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* Chemical analysis of urine.
u'ra-nate (ū'rȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of uranic acid.
U-ra'ni-an (ū-rā'nĭ-ăn). *n.* A hypothetical inhabitant of the planet Uranus.
U-ra'ni-cen'tric (ū-rā'nĭ-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* *Astron.* Referred to Uranus as a center.
U-ran'i-dæ (ū-răn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Οὐρανίδαι.] *Gr. Myth.* Descendants of Uranus.
u'ra-nif'er-ous (ū'rȧ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*uranium* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding uranium.
u'ra-nin (ū'rȧ-nĭn), *n.* [From the yellowish green fluorescence (resembling that of *uranium* glass) of its solution.] See FLUORESCEIN.
u-ra'ni-on (ū-rā'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [G., prob. fr. Gr. οὐρανός heaven.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument, invented by Buschmann in 1810, consisting of a series of pieces of wood, sounded by being pressed against a revolving wheel.
u'ra-nis'co-plas'ty (ū'rȧ-nĭs'kō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανίσκος top of a tent, palate (fr. οὐρανός sky) + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Process of forming an artificial palate.
u'ra-nis-cor'a-phy, **u'ra-nis-cor'rha-phy** (-nĭs-kŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανίσκος the top of a tent, the palate (fr. οὐρανός sky) + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of the palate. See STAPHYLORAPHY.
u'ra-nism (ū'rȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* Uranignism.
uranium glass. A fluorescent yellow glass colored by adding uranium compounds. [RAYS.]
uranium rays. = BECQUEREL.
uranium yellow. A uranate of sodium used as a yellow pigment for painting on glass, etc., and in making uranium glass.
u'ra-no-cir'cite (ū'rȧ-nō-sûr'sīt), *n.* [G. *uranocircit,* fr. *uranit* uranite + Gr. κίκος falcon (from *Falkenstein* in the Saxon Vogtland, where found).] *Min.* A hydrous barium uranyl phosphate in yellow-green crystals.
u-ran'o-lite (ū-răn'ō-līt), *n.* Also **u-ran'o-lith.** [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-lite.*] *Astron.* A meteorite or aërolite. *Rare.*
u'ra-no-met'ri-a (ū'rȧ-nō-mĕt'rĭ-ȧ; -nŏm'ĕ-trĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A uranometry.
u-ran'o-phane (ū-răn'ō-fān), *n.* [G. *uranophan,* fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of uranium and calcium in yellow fibrous masses. Sp. gr., 3.81–3.90.
u'ra-no-pho-tog'ra-phy (ū'rȧ-nō-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός sky + *photography.*] The photography of the heavens.
u'ra-no-plas'ty (ū'rȧ-nō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [See URANISCOPLASTY.] *Surg.* The plastic operation for closing a fissure in the hard palate. — **u'ra-no-plas'tic,** *a.*
u'ra-nor'rha-phy (ū'rȧ-nŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός palate + *-rhaphy.*] = STAPHYLORAPHY.
u'ra-nos'chi-sis (-nŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὐρανός palate + σχίσις cleavage.] *Med.* Fissure of the palate; cleft palate.
U'ra-no-scop'i-dæ (ū'rȧ-nō-skŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See URANOSCOPY.] *Zoöl.* The family of fishes constituted by the stargazers. The type genus is **U'ra-nos'co-pus** (-nŏs'kō-pŭs).
u'ra-no-sco'py (-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός + *-scopy.*] Observation of the heavens or heavenly bodies.
u'ra-no-sphæ'rite (-nō-sfē'rĭt), *n.* [G. *uranosphaerit,* fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. σφαῖρα ball.] *Min.* A hydrous uranate of bismuth, $(BiO)_2U_2O_7 \cdot 3H_2O$, occurring in orange-yellow to brick-red, half-globular aggregates.
u'ra-nos'pi-nite (-nŏs'pĭ-nīt), *n.* [G. *uranospinit,* fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. σπινος siskin; — from its green color.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of calcium and uranium, in green tabular crystals.
u'ra-no-thal'lite (-nō-thăl'īt), *n.* [G. *uranothallit,* fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. θαλλός green shoot; — from its color.] *Min.* A hydrous carbonate of calcium and uranium in green crystalline aggregates.
u'ra-no-tho'rite (-thō'rĭt; 261), *n.* *Min.* A uraniferous variety of thorite.
u'ran-u'tan (ōō'rȧn-ōō'tȧn) Var. of ORANG-UTAN.
uranyl carbonate. = RUTHERFORDINE.
u-ra'o (ōō-rā'ō), *n.* [Sp.] *Min.* Trona, esp. a pure form. See TRONA. [See CURARE.]
u-ra're, u-ra'ri (ōō-rā'rē), *n.*
u'ra-tæ'mi-a, u'ra-te'mi-a (ū'rȧ-tē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *urate* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Accumulation of urates in the blood.
u'rate (ū'rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *urate.*] *Chem.* A salt of uric acid.
u-rat'ic (ū-răt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, urates.
u'ra-to'ma (ū'rȧ-tō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *urate* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A concretion formed by urates.
u'ra-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *urate* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Deposition of urates in the body tissues.
u'ra-zine (ū'rȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [G. *urazin;* *urin* urine + hydr*azin.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline basic compound, of the triazine class, derivable (theoretically) from two molecules of urea.



u'ra-zole (-zōl), *n.* [G. *urazol;* 1st *uro-* + hydr*azin* + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline acid compound, $C_2H_3O_2N_3$, of the triazole class, got by heating urea with hydrazine sulphate and in other ways; also, a derivative of it.
ur'ban. *n.* A dweller in a city or town. *Rare.*
Ur'ban (ûr'băn), *n.* [L. *Urbanus.* See URBANE.] Lit., of the town; courteous; — masc. prop. name. L. *Urbanus* (ûr-bā'nŭs); F. *Urbain* (ür'băn'); It. *Urbano* (ōōr-bā'nō); G. *Urbanus* (ōōr-bā'nōōs), *Urban* (ōōr'bän).
Ur'ban, Syl-va'nus, Gent. (sĭl-vā'nŭs). [See SYLVAN; URBAN.] The fictitious name under which the Gentleman's Magazine (London) was edited, intended to indicate that it was concerned with town and country affairs.
Ur'bane (ûr'bān), *n.* *Bib.* Var. of URBAN.
ur-bane'ly, *adv.* of URBANE.
ur-bane'ness. *n.* See -NESS.
ur-ban'i-cal (ûr-băn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Urbane. *Obs.*

Med, a concretion composed of some one or more crystalline constituents of the urine, liable to be found in any portion of the urinary passages or in the pelvis of the kidney. — **urinary pigments**, *Physiol. Chem.*, certain colored substances, *urochrome*, or *urobilin*, *uroerythrin*, etc., present in the urine together with *indican*, a colorless substance which by oxidation is convertible into colored bodies.

u'ri-na-ry (ū'rĭ-nā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A urinarium; also, a urinal.

u'ri-nate (ū'rĭ-nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [LL. *urinare.*] To discharge urine; to make water. — **u'ri-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

u'rine (ū'rĭn), *n.* [ME. *urine*, F. *urine*, L. *urina;* akin to *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive, Gr. οὖρον urine; cf. Skr. *vār* water, Icel. *ūr* drizzling rain, AS. *wær* the sea; perh. ultimately akin to E. *wet.*] *Physiol.* In mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys; in birds and reptiles, a solid or semisolid excretion. In man, the urine is a clear, transparent fluid of an amber color and peculiar odor, with an average density of 1.02. The average amount excreted in 24 hours is from 40 to 60 ounces (about 1,200 cubic centimeters). Chemically, the urine is mainly an aqueous solution of urea, salt (sodium chloride), and uric acid, together with some hippuric acid and peculiar pigments. It usually has an acid reaction, owing to the presence of acid phosphates of soda or free uric acid. Normally, it contains about 960 parts of water to 40 parts of solid matter, and the daily average excretion is 35 grams (540 grains) of urea, 0.75 gram (11 grains) of uric acid, and 16.5 grams (260 grains) of salt. Abnormally, it may contain sugar as in diabetes, albumen as in Bright's disease, bile pigments as in jaundice, blood in diseases or injuries of the kidneys or urinary passages, or abnormal quantities of some one or more of the normal constituents.

u'ri-nif'er-ous (ū'rĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*urine* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or conveying urine; as, *uriniferous* tubules.

u'ri-nip'a-rous (-nĭp'ā-rŭs), *a.* [*urine* + *-parous:* cf. F. *urinipare.*] *Physiol.* Producing or preparing urine; as, the *uriniparous* tubes in the cortical portion of the kidney.

u'ri-no- (ū'rĭ-nō-), **urin-**. Combining form from Latin *urina*, meaning *urine.*

u'ri-no-gen'i-tal (-nō-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to or designating the organs or functions of excretion (production or removal of urine) and reproduction; urogenital. **urinogenital ridge**, *Embryol.*, a pair of ridges out of which the urinogenital organs are developed. — **u. sinus**, *Zoöl. & Embryol.*, a pouch or cavity communicating with the exterior, or with the cloaca (of which it may be a part), and receiving the urinary and genital canals.

u'ri-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*urino-* + *-meter.*] A small hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of urine. — **u'ri-nom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

u'ri-nose (ū'rĭ-nōs) } *a.* [Cf. F. *urineux.* See URINE.] Of,
u'ri-nous (ū'rĭ-nŭs) } pert. to, like, or having the qualities or odor of, urine.

urn (ûrn), *n.* [ME. *urne*, L. *urna*, prob. akin to *urceus* a pitcher, ewer: cf. F. *urne.*] **1.** A vessel of various forms, usually a vase furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for different purposes, as for holding liquids, for ornamental uses, now esp. for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation, and anciently for holding lots to be drawn.
2. Fig., any place of burial; the grave. *Shak.*
3. *Rom. Antiq.* = URNA, 2.
4. *Bot.* In mosses, the theca.
5. A kind of vessel for heating water at the table.
6. *Mining.* A water cistern for a stamp mill.

ur'na (ûr'nă), *n.* [L.] **1.** An urn. *Obs.*
2. *Rom. Antiq.* A liquid measure. See MEASURE.

urn'al (ûr'năl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, an urn or urns.

urn'flow'er (ûrn'flou'ĕr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Urceolina.*

urn'ful (ûrn'fŏŏl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn.

urn moss. A true moss; — so called in allusion to the urn-shaped thecæ.

u'ro- (ū'rō-). Combining form from Greek οὖρον, *urine.*

u'ro-. Combining form from Greek οὐρά, *tail.*

u'ro-bi'lin (ū'rō-bī'lĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *bile* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellow pigment in urine that has been exposed to light and air, formed from a colorless antecedent.

u'ro-bi-lin'o-gen (-bĭ-lĭn'ō-jĕn). Cf. HYDROBILIRUBIN.

u'ro-bi'li-nu'ri-a (ū'rō-bī'lĭ-nū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *urobilin* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of an excess of urobilin in the urine.

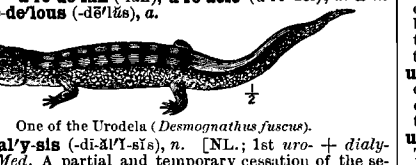
u'ro-cele (ū'rō-sēl), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A swelling of the scrotum due to extravasation of urine into it.

u'ro-chord (-kōrd), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *chord.*] *Zoöl.* The notochord of larval ascidians and of certain adult tunicates; — so called because chiefly confined to the caudal region. — **u'ro-chor'dal** (-kôr'dăl), *a.*

u'ro-chrome (-krōm), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-chrome.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellow pigment to which the yellow color of normal urine is principally due. It appears to be closely related to urobilin.

u'ro-dæ'um (-dē'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. ὁδαῖος on the way, ὁδός way.] *Zoöl.* The part of the cloaca, esp. of a bird, into which the ureters and genital ducts empty.

U'ro-de'la (-dē'lă), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. δῆλος visible.] *Zoöl.* An order of Amphibia containing the salamanders, newts, Congo snake, and allies, having a long body, a long tail (retained through life), and short weak limbs. — **u'ro-de'lan** (-lăn), **u'ro-dele** (ū'rō-dēl), *a. & n.* — **u'ro-de'lous** (-dē'lŭs), *a.*



One of the Urodela (*Desmognathus fuscus*).

u'ro-di-al'y-sis (-dī-ăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *dialysis.*] *Med.* A partial and temporary cessation of the secretion of urine. It occurs in some acute diseases.

u'ro-e-ryth'rin (-ē-rĭth'rĭn; -ĕr-ĭth'-), *n.* [See 1st URO-; ERYTHRIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* A pink or reddish pigment found in the urine under many pathological conditions, and also frequently in normal urine in very small quantity. The red color of urinary sediments is due to this pigment.

u-rog'e-nous (ū-rŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [1st *uro-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Producing urine.

U'ro-gle'na (ū'rō-glē'nă), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. γλήνη socket, cavity.] *Zoöl.* A genus of flagellate protozoans in which many individuals are united in spherical, gelatinous, free-swimming colonies. Some species are said to cause a bad odor and taste in lake waters.

u'ro-hy'al (-hī'ăl), *a.* [2d *uro-* + *hyoid* + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* **a** In fishes, designating, or pert. to, a median posterior bony element of the hyoid arch attached between the hypohyals. The term has also been applied to the basibranchials. **b** In birds, designating, or pert. to, a median posterior process (or a separate piece) extending backward from the basihyal. It is a basibranchial element. — **u'ro-hy'al**, *n.*

u'ro-lith (ū'rō-lĭth), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A urinary calculus. — **u'ro-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

u-rol'o-gy (ū-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-logy.*] Medical science relating to the urine or the treatment of diseases of the urinary organs. — **u'ro-log'i-cal** (ū'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

u'ro-mel'a-nin (ū'rō-mĕl'ă-nĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *melanin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of various black pigments found in the urine in certain diseased conditions.

U'ro-my'ces (-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + *-myces.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of pucciniaceous rust fungi having 1-celled teleutospores. The beet rust is caused by *U. betæ;* the **Windsor bean rust**, by *U. fabæ;* the **scarlet-runner bean rust**, by *U. appendiculatus.*

u'ro-pod (ū'rō-pŏd), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Any of the abdominal appendages of a crustacean or other arthropod, esp. one of the posterior ones when larger than the rest or different in structure, as in the lobster, where they form part of the tail fin. — **u-rop'o-dal** (ū-rŏp'ō-dăl), *a.*

u'ro-pyg'i-al (-pĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See UROPYGIUM.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the uropygium. — **uropygial gland**, *Zoöl.*, a large gland opening on the back at the base of the tail feathers in most birds, secreting an oily fluid which the bird uses in preening its feathers. It is especially developed in waterfowl, its oil helping to make the plumage shed water.

u'ro-pyg'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐροπύγιον, for ὀρροπύγιον; ὄρρος the end of the os sacrum + πυγή rump.] *Zoöl.* The fleshy and bony prominence at the posterior extremity of a bird's body, which supports the tail feathers. It contains the free caudal vertebræ and the pygostyle.

u'ro-sa'cral (ū'rō-sā'krăl), *a.* [2d *uro-* + *sacral.*] *Zoöl. & Anat.* Pert. to the caudal and sacral parts of the vertebral column; designating certain anterior caudal vertebræ of birds consolidated with the true sacral vertebræ and pelvic bones.

u-ros'co-py (ū-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-scopy:* cf. F. *uroscopie.*] The diagnosis of diseases by inspection of urine. — **u'ro-scop'ic** (ū'rō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **u-ros'co-pist** (ū-rŏs'kō-pĭst; ū'rō-skō'pĭst), *n.*

u'ro-sep'sis (ū'rō-sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *sepsis.*] *Med.* Septic condition due to retention of urine and extravasation of the same into the tissues. — **u'ro-sep'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

u'ro-stege (ū'rō-stēj), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. στεγη roof.] *Zoöl.* One of the plates on the under side of the tail of a serpent. — **u-ros'te-gal** (ū-rŏs'tē-găl), *a. & n.*

u'ro-style (ū'rō-stīl), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Zoöl.* **a** A long, rodlike, unsegmented bone, representing a number of fused vertebræ, which forms the posterior part of the vertebral column of frogs and toads. **b** The hypural bone of a fish, or a similar bone formed by the fusion of two or more caudal vertebræ at the end of the tail in certain extinct turtles. — **u'ro-sty'lar** (-stĭ'lăr), *a.*

u'ro-tox'ic (-tŏk'sĭk), *a.* [1st *uro-* + *toxic.*] *Physiol.* Of or relating to the toxicity of the urine; as, the *urotoxic* coefficient that is, the number of urotoxies formed in twenty-four hours per kilogram of body weight.

u'ro-tox'y (ū'rō-tŏk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -TOXIES (-sĭz). *Physiol.* The amount of urine required to kill an animal weighing one kilogram; — used as a unit in expressing the toxicity of urine. According to Bouchard 30-60 cubic centimeters of normal human urine injected into the veins of a rabbit weighing one kilogram will kill it.

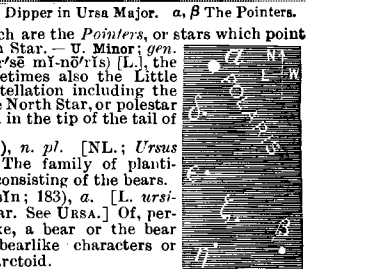
u-rot'ro-pin (ū-rŏt'rō-pĭn) } *n.* [1st *uro-* + *tropine* {
u-rot'ro-pine (-pĭn; -ɪ ēn; 184) } *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline substance obtained by action of ammonia gas on trioxymethylene, and used as a diuretic and a solvent for uric acid. Chemically, it is hexamethylene tetramine, $C_6H_{12}N_4$.

-urous, -ural. Combining forms from Greek οὐρά, *tail;* as in ornith*urous*, oxy*urous*, ep*ural.*

Ur'sa (ûr'să). *n.* [L. *ursa* a she-bear, also, a constellation, fem. of *ursus* a bear. Cf. ARCTIC.] *Astron.* Either one of the Bears. See URSA MAJOR; URSA MINOR.

Ursa Major; *gen.* URSÆ MAJORIS (ûr'sē mā-jō'rĭs) [L.], the Great Bear, the most conspicuous of the northern constellations. It is situated near the pole, and contains the stars which form the *Dipper*, or *Charles's Wain*, two of which are the *Pointers*, or stars which point toward the North Star. — **U. Minor**; *gen.* URSÆ MINORIS (ûr'sē mĭ-nō'rĭs) [L.], the Little Bear (sometimes also the Little Dipper), the constellation including the north pole and the North Star, or polestar (Polaris), situated in the tip of the tail of the Bear.

The Dipper in Ursa Major. α, β The Pointers.



Ursa Minor.

Ur'si-dæ (ûr'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Ursus* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family of plantigrade carnivores consisting of the bears.

ur'sine (ûr'sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.* [L. *ursinus*, fr. *ursus* a bear. See URSA.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a bear or the bear family; having bearlike characters or characteristics; arctoid.

ursine baboon, the chacma. — **u. dasyure**, the Tasmanian devil. — **u. howler.** See HOWLING MONKEY. — **u. seal**, the fur seal *Otoes alascanus.*

u'ri-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Provoking the flow of urine; uretic.

u'ri-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive.] One who dives under water for something, as pearls; a diver. *Rare.* [urinate *Obs.*]

u'rine, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *uriner.*] To

u'ri-nol'o-gist (ū'rĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n. Med.* = UROLOGIST.

u'ri-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*urino-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* = UROLOGY.

u'ri-nos'co-py (-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n. Med.* = UROSCOPY.

u'risk (ū'rĭsk), *n.* *Gaelic Folklore.* The offspring of a mortal and a fairy.

urisone. **urison.** ✝ ORISON.

u'rite (ū'rīt), *n.* [Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* One of the segments of the abdomen or postabdomen of arthropods. [VA.]

U-ri'ya (ōō-rē'yä). Var. of ORI-

urke ✝ IRK, *v.*

url, urle. ✝ EARL.

urle, *v. t.* [OF. *orler.* Cf. ORLE.] To trim; border. *Obs.*

urled (ûrld; ûld), *p. a.* Stunted; pinched with cold. *Dial. Eng.*

url'ing, *n.* Edge. *Obs.*

url'ing (ēr'lĭng), *n.* A stunted creature. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ur'luch (ōōr'lŭk), *a.* Dull; stupid. *Scot.*

ur-man' (ōōr-män'), *n.* [Russ., fr. Tatar *ürmän* forest.] One of the large tracts of swampy coniferous forest in northern Siberia. [run. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*]

urn (ûn), *v. i.* [AS. *iernan.*] To

urn, *v. t. & i.* To torture or be tortured. *Obs. Scot.*

urn. *v. t.* To inclose in or as in an urn; to inurn. *Rare.*

urne. ✝ RUN.

urnement. ✝ ORNAMENT.

Ur'nes' (ōōr'nĕs'), *n. Egypt. Cosmology.* A river flowing in darkness around the earth, regarded as the source of the Nile.

urnest. ✝ EARNEST.

Ur'ning (ōōr'nĭng), *n.* [G.] *Med.* A person having sexual desires for those of the same sex only. — **Ur'ning-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

urn'-shaped (ûrn'shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like an urn; as, the *urn-shaped* capsules of some mosses.

U'ro-cer'a-ta (ū'rō-sĕr'ă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. κέρας, -ατος, horn.] *Zoöl.* The Siricoidea. See HORNTAIL.

U'ro-cer'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SIRICIDÆ. See HORNTAIL.

u'ro-chlo-ral'ic (-klō-răl'ĭk), *a.* [1st *uro-* + *chloral* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_8H_{11}O_4Cl_3$, found in the urine after administering chloral hydrate.

U'ro-chor'da (-kôr'dă), *n. pl.* [NL. See UROCHORD.] *Zoöl.* A subphylum of Chordata consisting of the tunicates.

u'ro-chor'dal (-dăl), *a.* Pert. to the Urochorda; having a notochord in the tail region only.

u'ro-chor'date (-dāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having a urochord.

u'rochs (ū'rŏks). ✝ AUROCHS.

u'ro-cord. Var. of UROCHORD.

u'ro-cy-an'o-gen (ū'rō-sĭ-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *cyano-*, 1 + *-gen.*] *Med.* A blue coloring matter occasionally found in the urine of cholera patients.

U-roc'y-on (ū-rŏs'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. κύων dog.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the American gray foxes. See FOX, *n.*, 1.

u'ro-cyst, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-cyst.*] *Anat.* The urinary bladder. — **u'ro-cys'tic** (ū'rō-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

U'ro-cys'tis (-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὐρά tail + κύστις bladder.] *Bot.* A genus of tilletiaceous smut fungi having compound chlamydospores with few spore cells. There are numerous American species. *U. cepulæ* is the smut affecting onions.

u'ro-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ă; -dĭ'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Painful urination.

u'roe-de'ma (ū'rō-dē'mă), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *œdema.*] *Med.* Swelling caused by extravasation of urine into the tissues

u'ro-fus'co-hæ'ma-tin, *or* **-he'ma-tin** (ū'rō-fŭs'kō-hē'mă-tĭn; hĕm'ă-tĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *fuscus* dark + Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] *Med.* A brown urinary pigment found in some diathetic diseases.

u'ro-gas'tric, *a.* [2d *uro-* + *gastric.*] *Zoöl.* Designating the posterior division of the gastric region of a crustacean, as a crab.

u'ro-gen'i-tal (-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a. & n.* [1st *uro-* + *genital.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* = URINOGENITAL.

u-ro-glau'cin (-glô'sĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *glaucus* bright.] *Physiol. Chem.* Indigo blue; — from its occurrence in urine under certain circumstances.

u'ro-gra-vim'e-ter. *n.* [1st *uro-* + *gravimeter.*] = URINOMETER.

u'ro-hæ'ma-tin, -he'ma-tin, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *hæmatin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A red pigment in urine.

u'ro-leu'cic (ū'rō-lū'sĭk), *a.* [G. *uroleucin*säure; Gr. οὖρον urine + λευκός white.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_5$, found in certain abnormal urine.

u-rol'o-gist (ū-rŏl'ō-jĭ-ĭst), *n. Med.* One who practices, or is skilled in, urology.

u'ro-lu'te-in, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *lutein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellowish pigment occasionally found in the urine.

u'ro-man'cy (ū'rō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by urine

u-rom'e-lus (ū-rŏm'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. μέλος limb.] *Teratol.* A monster in which the lower limbs are more or less united, with but one foot.

u'ro-mere (ū'rō-mēr), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* An abdominal segment of an arthropod.

u'ro-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.*

u-rom'e-ter (ū-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Med.* = URINOMETER.

u'ro-nol'o-gy (ū'rō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-logy.*] = UROLOGY.

u'ro-pa-ta'gi-um, *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + *patagium.*] *Zoöl.* **a** The interfemoral membrane of a bat. **b** One of two plates bounding the sides of the anus in insects.

U'ro-pel'ti-dæ (ū'rō-pĕl'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., 2d *uro-* + Gr. πέλτη shield + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of burrowing snakes of Ceylon and southern India having a short round body and short truncated tail, ending in a peculiar shield. *Uropeltis* and *Rhinophis* are the best-known genera.

u'ro-phæ'in (ū'rō-fē'ĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. φαιός gray, dun.] *Physiol. Chem.* A pigment present in urine, said to cause its peculiar odor.

u'ro-phthi'sis (-thĭ'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *phthisis.*] *Med.* Diabetes mellitus.

u'ro-poi-e'sis, *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-poiesis.*] The production or secretion of urine.

u'ro-poi-et'ic (ū'rō-poi-ĕt'ĭk), *a.*

u'ro-po-et'ic (-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. ποιεῖν to make.] **a** *Med.* Favoring the production of urine. **b** *Anat.* Concerned in producing urine.

u-rop'sile (ū-rŏp'sĭ-lĭ; -sīl), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. ψιλός bare, smooth.] *Zoöl.* A shrewlike mole (*Urosilus soricipes*) of Tibet, allied to the desman, and the only species of its genus.

U'rop-si'lus (ū'rŏp-sĭ'lŭs)

U'ro-py'gi (ū'rō-pĭ'jĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. πυγή rump.] *Zoöl.* A division of Pedipalpi including those with a tail, as the whip scorpions.

u'ro-py-lor'ic, *a.* [2d *uro-* + *pyloric.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, a posterior division of the stomach in certain crustaceans.

u'ro-ro'se-in (-rō'zē-ĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *roseus* rosy + *-in.*] A red pigment formed by the addition of mineral acids to certain abnormal kinds of urine.

u'ror-rha'gi-a (ū'rō-rā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* An excessive flow of urine.

u'ror-rhe'a, u'ror-rhœ'a (-rē'ă), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Enuresis.

u'ro-ru'bin, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *rubin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A red pigment found in urine.

u-ro's.is (ū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Any disease of the urinary organs

u'ro-some (ū'rō-sōm), *n.* [2d *uro-* + 2d *-some.*] **a** The tail region of a fish; that part of the body behind the vent. **b** The abdomen or postabdomen of an arthropod. — **u'ro-so-mat'ic** (-sō-măt'ĭk), *a. All Rare.*

u'ro-so'mite (-sō'mīt), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *somite.*] A uromere —

u'ro-so-mit'ic (-sō-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

u'ro-ste'a-lith (ū'rō-stē'ă-lĭth), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. στέαρ fat + *-lith.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A peculiar fatty substance occasionally found in urinary calculi.

u-ros'te-gite (ū-rŏs'tē-jīt), *n. Zoöl.* A urostege.

u-ros'te-on (ū-rŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.; pl.* L -TEA (-ă), E. -TEONS (-ŏnz). [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] *Zoöl.* A median ossification back of the lophosteon in the sternum of some birds.

u'ro-ster'nite (ū'rō-stûr'nīt), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* The sternite of a uromere.

u'ro-sthene (ū'rō-sthēn), *n. Zoöl.* Any urosthenic animal.

u'ro-sthen'ic (-sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* [2d *uro-* + *sthenic.*] *Zoöl.* Having the posterior or caudal region much developed for locomotion.

u'ro-the'o-bro'mine. *n.* Also **-min.** [1st *uro-* + *theobromine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Paraxanthine.

u'rous. ✝ EUROUS.

u'rox (ū'rŏks), *n.* [Sce AUROCHS; cf. URUS.] ✝ AUROCHS.

u-rox'a-nate (ū-rŏk'să-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of uroxanic acid.

u-rox'an'ic (ū'rŏk-săn'ĭk), *a.* [*uric* + *allo*xan.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_4H_3N_3O_4$, obtained by the slow oxidation of uric acid in alkaline solution.

u'ro-xan'thin (ū'rō-zăn'thĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *xanthin.*] Indican.

u-rox'in (ū-rŏk'sĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. ὀξύ sharp, acid.] *Physiol. Chem.* Alloxantin.

urre. ✝ IRRE, OUR.

ur-rho'din (ū-rō'dĭn; ū'rō-dĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. ῥόδον a rose.] A red pigment sometimes found in the sediment of pathological urines. It is probably a decomposition product of indican.

ur'ry (ûr'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *uir, uireach*, mold, clay.] A sort of blue or black clay lying near a vein of coal. *Local, Eng.*

urs. ✝ OURS.

ur'sal (ûr'săl), *n.* The fur seal (*Otoes alascanus*).

urself. ✝ OURSELF

Ur'sid (ûr'sĭd), *n.* [*Ursa* (Major or Minor) + 1st *-id.*] Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in *Ursa Major* or *Ursa* Minor.

ur'si-form (ûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ursus, urso*, a bear + E. *-form.*] Having the shape of a bear.

ur'soid (ûr'soid), *a.* [*Ursus* + *-oid.*] Bearlike.

ur'sol D. (ûr'sŏl; -sōl). [G.; — trade name.] An oxidation product of paraphenylene diamine, got in black lumps, used to dye hair, fur, and wool. It causes inflammation on the human skin.

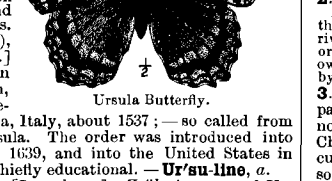
ur'son (ûr'sŏn), *n.* [F.; named by Buffon after Hudson, who discovered the country where it lives, and with allusion also to F. *ursin* sea urchin, to indicate its bristliness.] The Canada porcupine. See PORCUPINE, 1.

ur'son (ûr'sŏn), **ur'sone** (-sōn),

Ur'su-la (ûr'sŭ-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *ursa* she-bear.] Lit., she-bear; — fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Ursule* (ür'sül'); It. *Orsola* (ōr'sō-lä); Sp. *Ursola* (ōōr'sō-lä).

Ur'su-la, Saint. In Christian legend, a Cornish princess who, with her train of eleven thousand virgins, was martyred, while on a pilgrimage, by the Huns at Cologne.

Ursula butterfly. [NL. *Ursula*, fr. the proper name, L. *Ursula.*] A beautiful North American butterfly (*Basilarchia astyanax*). Its wings are purplish black with red and blue slight markings.



Ursula Butterfly.

Ur'su-line (-lĭn; -lin), *n.* [Cf. F. *ursuline.*] *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of women, founded by St. Angela Merici, at Brescia, Italy, about 1537; — so called from its patron, St. Ursula. The order was introduced into Canada as early as 1639, and into the United States in 1727. Its work is chiefly educational. — **Ur'su-line,** *a.*

Ur'sus (ûr'sŭs), *n.* [L., a bear.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Ursidæ formerly coextensive with the family, but now commonly restricted to the European brown bear and its allies, including the American grizzly and black bears.

Ur-ti'ca (ûr-tī'kȧ; ûr'tĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L., a nettle.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed plants, the nettles, typifying the Urticaceæ. They have opposite stipulate leaves with stinging hairs, and small greenish tetramerous flowers.

Ur'ti-ca'ce-æ (ûr'tĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See URTICA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees, the nettle family, type of the order Urticales. They have small monœcious, diœcious, or polygamous apetalous flowers, the fruit being an achene. There are about 40 genera, including *Urtica*, *Adicea*, *Bœhmeria*, *Parietaria*, and *Urticastrum*, and 475 species. Many are noteworthy for the stinging hairs with which their foliage is covered. — **ur'ti-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ur'ti-ca'les (-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** A Lindleyan alliance of plants including the Urticaceæ and related families. **b** An order of archichlamydeous, dicotyledonous plants embracing the Urticaceæ, Ulmaceæ, and Moraceæ, characterized mainly by the free perianth. — **ur'ti-cal** (ûr'tĭ-kȧl), *a. Obs.*

ur'ti-ca'ri-a (-kā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See URTICA.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by transient red pimples and hy wheals surrounded by a red area, accompanied with a burning or stinging sensation and intense itching; hives; nettle rash; uredo. The cause may be external, such as the bite of insects or contact with certain plants, or it may follow ingestion of some foods, such as shellfish or strawberries. — **ur'ti-ca'ri-al** (-ȧl), *a.*

Ur'ti-cas'trum (-kăs'trŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical urticaceous stinging herbs having broad alternate leaves and small diclinous flowers sessile in axillary cymes. *U. divaricatum* is the wood nettle.

ur'ti-cate (ûr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To sting with or as with nettles; to irritate.

ur'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Act or process of whipping or stinging with nettles, — as in treating paralysis.

u'rus (ū'rŭs), *n.* [L.; of Teutonic origin. See AUROCHS.] A large, long-horned, wild ox of the forests of Europe in the time of Julius Cæsar. Its supposed remains were later described under the name *Bos primigenius.* It was more like domestic cattle than the bison, and by some is thought to be the origin of European breeds. It is said that the Germans formerly called it *aurochs.*

ur'va (ûr'vȧ), *n.* [Nepalese *urvȧ*, *arvȧ.*] A mongoose (*Herpestes urva*) of India. The fur is black, annulated with white at the tip of each hair, and a white streak extends from the mouth to the shoulder.

us (ŭs), *pron.* [ME. *us*, AS. *ūs*; akin to OFries. & OS. *ūs*, D. *ons*, G. *uns*, Icel. & Sw. *oss*, Dan. *os*, Goth. *uns*, L. *nos* we, us, Gr. *νώ*, *νῴ* (dual), *ἡμᾶς* (pl.), Skr. *nas.* Cf. NOSTRUM, OUR.] The objective case of *we*, used: **1.** As dative of indirect object: **a** In connection with a direct object.

Give *us* this day our daily bread. *Matt.* vi. 11.

b Designating the speaker's party as interested or concerned; — used as the "ethical dative." *Obs.*

She looks *us* like a thing more made of malice. *Shak.*

c Reflexively. "Let's make *us* medicines." *Shak.*

2. As direct object of a verb or preposition; sometimes reflexively. "The world is too much with *us.*" *Wordsworth.*

3. As *pl.* of royalty and editorially in the same way as *we.*

What touches *us* ourself shall be last served. *Shak.*

4. For *me* as a "pl. of modesty;" as, Give *us* a bite. *Colloq.*

5. Ungrammatically for *we.* *Colloq. & Dial.*

☞ The constructions of *us* are analogous to those of *thee*, which is more fully treated. See THEE.

us'a-ble (ūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be used. — **us'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

us'age (ūz'ăj; ū-zăj; 277), *n.* [ME., fr. F. *usage*, LL. *usaticum.* See USE, *n.*] **1.** Use; employment. *Obs.*

2. Act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment; as, good *usage*; ill *usage*; hard *usage.*

3. Manners; conduct; behavior. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. Long-continued practice; customary mode of procedure or action; custom; habitual use; method. Technically, in law, a usage is or becomes a common-law *custom* when it fulfills certain conditions. See CUSTOM, 3.

5. Customary use or employment, as of a word or phrase in a particular sense or signification.

6. Experience. *Obs.* "Wisdom and *usage.*" *Chaucer.*

7. *pl. Eccl.* Certain ceremonies or ritual practices maintained by nonjurors in the Scottish Episcopal Church and Church of England, namely the mixed chalice, the invocation and oblation in the prayer of consecration, and the prayer for the departed. These practices were authorized in the Scottish Episcopal Communion office of 1764.

Syn. — Custom, use. See HABIT.

us'ance (ūz'ăns), *n.* [F. See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Use; employment. **b** Custom; practice; usage. **c** Interest paid for money; usury.

2. *Econ.* Income of benefits (derived from wealth).

Another convenient term is the *usance* of wealth. It means the whole income of benefits of every kind which a person derives from the ownership of wealth, whether he uses it as capital or not. Thus it includes the benefits he gets from the use of his own piano, equally with those which a piano dealer would win by letting out a piano on hire. *Alfred Marshall.*

3. *Com.* The time allowed (exclusive of grace) for the payment of a bill of exchange, orig. as fixed by custom, now in some countries by law. On bills drawn in India, China, or Japan it is four (formerly six) months sight; the customary usances are now mostly given up. The time is sometimes modified by specifying in the bill that it shall be *double*, *treble*, or *half*, *usance.*

Us'beg (ŭs'bĕg) } *n.* A member of the most civilized of
Us'bek (ŭs'bĕk) } the Turkic peoples of Turkestan, who have largely abandoned nomadic life for agriculture and town life. About the close of the 15th century they became dominant in Turkestan, and they still furnish the principal contingent to the native army. Jagatai is their literary language.

use (ūz), *v. t.*; USED (ūzd); US'ING (ūz'ĭng). [ME. *usen*, OF. *user* to use, make use of, to be accustomed, F. *user*, v. i., to make use, v. t., use up, wear out, LL. *usare*, v. i., fr. L. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use, OL. *oeti*, *oesus*; of uncert. orig. Cf. UTILITY.] **1.** To make use of; to convert to one's service; to avail one's self of; to employ; as, to *use* a plow, a chair, a book; also, now rarely, to frequent or resort to; as, to *use* an inn.

Time wasted is existence, *used* is life. *Young.*

2. To practice, esp. customarily; to make a practice of; as, to *use* diligence in business; to *use* haste.

3. To behave toward; to act with regard to; to treat; as, to *use* a beast cruelly. "I will *use* him well." *Shak.*

4. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice; to inure; — employed chiefly in the passive participle; as, men *used* to cold and hunger.

Syn. — USE, EMPLOY are often freely interchangeable. USE is commonly more direct than EMPLOY, which frequently means to make a particular use of; as, one *uses* words to convey one's meaning; one *employs* certain technical terms for the sake of precision. As applied to persons, *use* sometimes connotes undue passivity, as of a tool; *employ* seldom carries such an implication; as, he *used* his friend unscrupulously for his own ends; he *employed* him as his agent in certain confidential negotiations; to *employ* a workman. See EMPLOY.

to use one's self, to behave. *Obs.* "Pray, forgive me, if I have *used myself* unmannerly." *Shak.* — **to u. up. a** To consume or exhaust by using; to leave nothing of; as, *to use up* the supplies. **b** To exhaust; to leave no capacity of force or use in; as, he was *used up* by his toil. *Colloq.*

use (ūz), *v. i.* [See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** To be wont or accustomed; to be in the habit or practice; as, he *used* to ride daily; — now obsolete or archaic in the present tense.

Fears *use* to be represented in an imaginary fashion. *Bacon.*

Now Moses *used* to take the tent and to pitch it without the camp. *Ex.* xxxiii. 7 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Men *use* to tell us that we love flattery. *Emerson.*

2. To be accustomed to go; to frequent; inhabit; dwell. *Obs. or Dial.* "Where never foot did *use.*" *Spenser.*

3. To receive the sacrament of Communion. *Obs.*

use (ūs), *n.* [ME. *us*, F. *us* use, usage, L. *usus*, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use. See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of employing anything, or state of being employed; application; employment; as, the *use* of a pen; his machines are in *use.*

Books can never teach the *use* of books. *Bacon.*

2. *Law.* That enjoyment of property which consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice; specif., *Roman & Civil Law*, a personal servitude consisting in a jus utendi, or right to make use of a thing, as distinguished from the *usufruct.* The usuary had only a personal right limited by his own necessities or those of his family. He was not entitled to any of the fruits or profits of the subject of the use, except where the use was of land, when the later Roman law allowed him to take vegetables, wood, etc., for his family needs. The use of money or other thing of which the use was the only profit arising from it was equivalent to the usufruct.

☞ This sense is not to be confused with sense 9, below.

3. Occasion or need to employ; necessity; — often with *for;* as, no further *use* for a book. "I have *use* for it." *Shak.*

4. Quality of being suitable for employment; capability of being used or of serving to promote an end; usefulness; utility; advantage; as, there is small *use* in anger.

'T is *use* alone that sanctifies expense. *Pope.*

5. Continued or repeated practice; customary employment; usage; custom; habit.

How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable,
Seem to me all the *uses* of this world! *Shak.*

6. Common occurrence; ordinary experience. *Rare.*

O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use.* *Shak.*

7. *Liturgics.* The special form of ritual or liturgy or of any liturgical form or observance, used in some particular church, diocese, etc.; as, the Roman or Anglican *use*; esp., one of the local forms of the liturgy which existed in various English dioceses before the Reformation; as, the Sarum, Salisbury, or Canterbury *use* (see LITURGY, 1, V); the York, Bangor, Hereford, and Lincoln *uses.*

From henceforth all the whole realm shall have but one *use.*
Preface to lik. of Com. Prayer (*Ch. of Eng.*).

8. Premium for money; interest; usury. *Obs. or Dial.*

9. [Due to confusion with OF. *ues* profit, advantage, fr. L. *opus* need, business, employment, work (cf. OPERATE). The AF. *oes*, OF. *ues*, *oes*, would normally have produced an English *eece* (riming with *fleece*); it was prob. misunderstood by lawyers as a bad spelling of *us*(*e*), and so *use* was substituted for it in pronunciation and in spelling.] *Law.* Behalf; advantage; benefit; profit; specif., the benefit or profit of lands and tenements the legal title to which is given to a person other than the one entitled to the occupation or use (in sense 2); a trust of real estate. Deeds of land made to one person to, or for, the use of another appear to have been first commonly used in England by the friars to enable them to receive the benefit of land title to which by their vows they were unable to hold. The use imports a trust or confidence in the holder of the legal title, which, although not recognized by the common law, was protected by the chancellors in equity, many of whom were of the clergy. The statute of mortmain (which see) caused this to be perfected in the so-called doctrine, or **law, of uses,** by which the right of the cestui qui use (as the beneficiary was called) was recognized as an equitable title enforceable in chancery, distinct from the legal title vested in the trustee. By the Statute of Uses (27 Henry VIII., c. 10; 1535) the legal title was vested in certain cases in the cestui qui use, but the same object was again accomplished by the law of trusts, which was practically a refinement of the doctrine of uses. (See STATUTE, 2; MORTMAIN; TRUST, 9.) The law of uses became part of the common law of the United States, but has been expressly abolished in some States, as New York. See SHIFTING USE, SPRINGING USE.

10. A rough block of iron or steel suitable for working up into small, or for welding in making large, forgings.

Syn. — USE, USEFULNESS, UTILITY. USE, as here compared (see HABIT), is very general in sense, and occurs chiefly in certain familiar phrases; as, to be of *use*; there's no *use* in that; what's the *use?* USEFULNESS is employed chiefly of things in the concrete; UTILITY is more general and abstract; as, the *usefulness* of a tool, the *utility* of an invention. But the two words are often interchangeable.

in use. a In employment; in customary practice or observance. **b** In heat; — said especially of mares. *J. H. Walsh.* — **u. and wont,** customary practice; custom.

use'ful (ūs'fŏōl), *a.* Full of use; producing, or having power to produce, good; serviceable for any end or object; helpful; capable of any beneficial use, as distinguished from that which is vicious or pernicious; having utility (which see); beneficial; advantageous; as, instruments *useful* in a hospital; books *useful* for study; *useful* knowledge or arts.

To what can I be *useful!* *Milton.*

use'ful-ly, *adv.* In a useful manner or fashion.

use'ful-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being useful; conduciveness to an end; utility.

Syn. — Utility, value, profit. See USE.

use inheritance (ūs). *Evolution.* The inheritance by offspring of characters acquired by a parent. See LAMARCKISM.

use'less (ūs'lĕs), *a.* Having, or being of, no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no desired purpose; ineffectual; as, *useless* gifts, pity.

Syn. — USELESS, FRUITLESS, BOOTLESS, INEFFECTUAL. USELESS is the general word; that is FRUITLESS which is barren of result; that is BOOTLESS which is unavailing; INEFFECTUAL often implies futility or insufficiency; as, "*useless* lumber" (*Cowper*); "dying patriotism, which labored so *fruitlessly*" (*Hurd*); "*bootless* prayers" (*Shak.*); "the moonlight's *ineffectual* glow" (*Shelley*). See VAIN.

Useless Parliament, *Eng. Hist.*, the first Parliament under Charles I., sitting from June 18 to August 12, 1625.

— **use'less-ly,** *adv.* — **use'less-ness,** *n.*

us'er (ūz'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *user*, lit., to use, inf. as n.] *Law.* Enjoyment of property; use.

u-shab'ti (ōō-shăb'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* USHABTIU (-tĭ-ōō). [Egypt. *ushabti*, lit., answerer.] **A** mummylike figure deposited in a tomb with the mummy, generally bearing inscriptions from the Book of the Dead. The ushabtiu were expected to do certain agricultural labors required in the land of the dead.

Ushabti.

U'-shaped' (ū'shăpt'), *a.* Having the form of the letter U; specif., *Phys. Geog.*, of valleys, resembling a broad U in cross profile.

ush'er (ŭsh'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *ussher*, *uschere*, OF. *uissier*, *huissier*, F. *huissier*, LL. *ustiarius*, fr. *ustium*, L. *ostium*, door, entrance (cf. L. *ostiarius*). Cf. OSTIARY.] **1.** An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; hence, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. Also, one who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc. There are various ushers attached to the royal household in England, including the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. See BLACK ROD.

2. An under teacher, or assistant, in a school. *Brit.*

Usher of the Green Rod, an officer who attends the king and knights of the Order of the Thistle in chapter. *Eng.*

ush'er, *v. t.*; USH'ERED (-ĕrd); USH'ER-ING. To introduce or escort, as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger; to forerun; as, to *usher* in a stranger; to *usher* forth the guests.

The stars that *usher* evening rose. *Milton.*

u'si-ta-tive (ū'zĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *usitari* to use often.] Denoting usual or customary action; as, the *usitative* aorist.

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n. [From the specific name of bearberry, *uva-ursi*, lit., bear's grape.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance in the leaves of ericaceous plants, as the bearberry.

‖ **Ur'spra'che** (ōōr'shprä'kĕ), *n.* [G.] A parent language; the original tongue, esp. primitive Aryan.

ur'suk (ōōr'sŏōk), *n.* [Eskimo *úrksuk.*] The bearded seal.

ur'tase' (ûr'tāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Urth (ōōrth), **Ur'thr** (ōōr'thr), *n.* [Icel. *Urðr.*] See NORN.

urthe, urthely. † EARTH, EARTHLY.

ur'ti-cant (ûr'tĭ-kȧnt), **ur'ti-cat'ing** (-kāt'ĭng), *a.* [L. *urtica* nettle.] *Zoöl. Stinging*; adapted for stinging. [*a.* Urticarial.]

ur'ti-ca'ri-ous (-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 115),

ur'ti-cose (ûr'tĭ-kōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *urtica* nettle + E. *-ose*, 1.] Abounding with nettles.

Uru. *Abbr.* Uruguay.

U'ru-bi-tin'gȧ (ōō'rōō-bĭ-tĭn'gȧ), *n.* [Tupi *urubú tinga*, lit., white uruhu.] *Zoöl.* A genus of mostly black and white buteonine hawks of tropical America. One species (*U. anthracina*) reaches the border of the United States. Also [*l. c.*], a hawk of this genus.

u'ru-bu' (ōō'rōō-bōō'), *n.* [Tupi *urubú.*] The black vulture (*Catharista atrata*).

u'ru-cu'ri, *or* **u'ru-cu'ry** (ōō'rōō-kōō'rĭ), *n.* [Tupi.] A Brazilian palm (*Attalea excelsa*) whose large oily nuts are burned for their smoke in curing caoutchouc. — **u'ru-cu'ri i'ba** (ē'bä). [Tupi.] A Brazilian *coco palm* (*Cocos coronata*)

U'ru-guay po-ta'to (ū'rōō-gwā; ōō'rōō-gwī'). A South American solanaceous plant (*Solanum commersonii*); also, its tuber, resembling the common potato.

U'ru-guay'an (ū'rōō-gwā'ȧn; ōō'rōō-gwī'ȧn), *n.* A native or citizen of Uruguay, a large proportion of the inhabitants of which are of part Indian blood.

u'ru-shi (ōō'rōō-shē), *n.* [Jap., lacquer.] **a** = JAPANESE VARNISH TREE. **b** Japanese lacquer.

u-ru'shic (ōō-rōō'shĭk), *a.* [Jap. *urushi* the juice of the lac tree.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a poisonous acid in the juice of the lac tree (*Rhus vernicifera*).

u'ru-shi-ye (ōō'rōō-shē-yē'), *n.* [Jap., lit., lacquer picture.] *Japanese Art.* A color print in which the dark colors are printed with a lustrous medium, commonly considered to be lacquer.

u'ry (ū'rĭ), *n.* The needlebush. *Local, Australia.*

us. † USE.

U. S., *or* **u. s.** *Abbr.* Unconditional selection (*Queensland*); (*Photog.*) uniform system; United Service; United States; ut supra (L., as above).

U. S. A. *Abbr.* United States of America; United States Army.

us'a-ger (ūz'ȧ-jĕr), *n.* [F. *usager.*] **1.** One having the use of a thing in trust for another. *Obs.* **2.** [*often cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who maintained the "usages" in the Scottish Episcopal Church and among the English nonjurors. Cf. NONUSAGER.

U'sam-ba'ra vi'o-let (ōō'sŭm-bä'rä). [From *Usambara*, district of German East Africa.] The African violet.

us'ant (ūz'ȧnt), *a.* [OF.] Using; accustomed. *Obs.*

usaunce. † USANCE.

U. S. C. *Abbr.* United States of Colombia.

uschear, uscher. † USHER.

uschew. † ISSUE.

use'a-ble, use'a-ble-ness. Vars. of USABLE, USABLENESS. [U., *a.*]

U section, *or* **U'-sec'tion,** *n.* See

us'ee' (ūz'ē'), *n.* *Law.* One to or for whose use a thing is done or given. *Rare.*

usel. † ISEL. [*Scot.*]

use money (ūs). Interest money.

us'er (ūz'ĕr), *n.* One that uses.

ush (ŭsh), *v. t.* To usher. *Obs.*

U'sha (ōō'shä), *n.* See BANA.

U'shas (ōō'shȧs; ōō-shȧs'), *n.* [Skr., lit., dawn.] *Vedic Myth.* The goddess of the dawn, to whom are addressed some of the noblest hymns in the Vedas.

ush'er-ance (ŭ s h'ĕ r-ȧ n s), *n.* Ushering; introduction. *Obs.*

ush'er-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

ush-e'ri-an (ŭ s h-ē'r ĭ-ȧ n), *a.* Of, pert. to, or done by, ushers. *R.*

ush'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ush'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

U. S. I. *Abbr.* United Service Institution.

‖ **u'sine'** (ü'zēn'), *n.* [F.] A factory; — applied esp. to sugar works in the West Indies.

U-sip'e-tes (ū-sĭp'ē-tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] See ISTVÆONES.

u'si-tate (ū'zĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *usitatus*, p. p.] Usual; customary. *R.*

Us'kok (ŭs'kŏk), *n.* A Slav of a Dalmatian people originally fugitives from Turkish rule. Early in the 17th century they became pirates, but were suppressed by Venice. [Legation.]

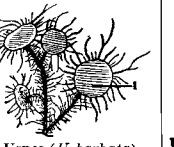
U. S. L. *Abbr.* United States

usle. † ISEL.

U. S. M. *Abbr.* United States Mail; United States Marine.

U. S. M. A. *Abbr.* United States Military Academy.

Us'ne-a (ŭs'nē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *oshnah, eshnah,* moss.] *Bot.* A genus of parmeliaceous lichens. Most of the species have a grayish or yellow, pendulous, freely branched thallus, whence they are called *tree mosses. U. barbata* is the common beard moss.



Usnea (*U. barbata*) 1 Apothecium.

us'que-baugh (ŭs'kwē-bä̇; -bô), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge beatha,* lit., water of life; *uisge* water + *beatha* life; akin to Gr. βίος life. Cf. WHISKY; QUICK, *a.*] **a** Whisky, as made in Ireland or Scotland. **b** A strong Irish cordial flavored with cinnamon, cloves, etc.

Us'ti-lag'i-na'ce-æ (ŭs'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See USTILAGO.] *Bot.* A family of fungi typifying the order Ustilaginales, and distinguished by having chlamydospores which develop a several-celled promycelium bearing spores at the ends of the cells. — **us'ti-lag'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Us'ti-lag'i-na'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi of two families, the Ustilaginaceæ and the Tilletiaceæ, comprising the widespread destructive smuts. They produce smutlike chlamydospores on ovaries and leaves, and turn the grains of corn, wheat, etc., into a black mass of greasy spores. See SMUT, 3 **a**.

us'ti-la-gin'e-ous (-lȧ-jĭn'ē-ŭs) } *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or char-
us'ti-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs) } acteristic of, the genus *Ustilago* or the order Ustilaginales.

Us'ti-la'go (-lā'gō), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *ustilago* a thistlelike plant.] *Bot.* A genus of smut fungi typifying the Ustilaginaceæ; the loose smuts. Cf. BURNT EAR, TILLETIA, SMUT, 3 **a**.

us'tu-late (ŭs'tū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ustulatus,* p. p. of *ustulare* to scorch, *urere* to burn.] Discolored as if burned.

us'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ustulation.*] **1.** Act of burning or searing. *Rare.* *Sir W. Petty.*
2. *Old Chem.* The operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur from ores, in a muffle.
3. *Pharm.* **a** The roasting or drying of moist substances to prepare them for pulverizing. **b** The burning of wine.
4. Lascivious passion; concupiscence. *Obs.*

u'su-al (ū'zhŭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *usualis,* fr. *usus* use: cf. F. *usuel.* See USE, *n.*] Such as is in common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; customary; ordinary; habitual; common.
Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual. Hooker.*
Syn. — Accustomed, common, wonted, ordinary, regular. — USUAL, CUSTOMARY, HABITUAL. USUAL, the general term, applies to whatever happens in the ordinary course of events; that is CUSTOMARY which is according to the usual practices, conventions, usages, and the like, whether of an individual or (esp.) of a community; HABITUAL implies settled practice or regularity of repetition, and has commonly personal or individual reference; as, "bid the main flood bate his *usual* height" (*Shak.*); "After the *customary* pause, Pontiac rose to speak" (*Parkman*); "an Englishman's *habitual* diffidence" (*Irving*). See COMMON, REGULAR, HABIT.

usual covenants. *Eng. Law.* **a** In conveyances, those covenants (called **covenants for,** or **of, title**) usually inserted in a deed conveying land to secure to the grantee the benefit of the title purported to be conveyed. They are: (1) The **covenant of seizin** (that the grantor is seized of the estate in question); (2) the covenant that the grantor has a good right to convey; (3) the **covenant for quiet enjoyment** (that the grantee's enjoyment of the conveyed estate shall not be interfered with by the grantor or by the lawful act of any one claiming under him); (4) the **covenant against encumbrances**; (5) the **covenant for further assurance** (that the grantor will make such further conveyances as may be necessary to perfect the grantee's title); and (6), in the United States, the **covenant of warranty** (which binds the covenantor to warrant and defend the title against any one claiming under paramount title an interest in the estate conveyed). Of these the 1st covenant is sometimes omitted, and in the United States the 6th often replaces the 3d. In some States the 6th covenant is the only one commonly used. **b** In the law of landlord and tenant, a covenant by the lessor for "quiet enjoyment" so far as concerns his own acts and those of persons claiming under or through him, and coveuants by the lessee to pay rent, to pay taxes except those expressly payable by the lessor, to keep and deliver up the premises in repair, and to allow the lessor to enter and view the state of repair.
— **u'su-al-ly,** *adv.* — **u'su-al-ness,** *n.*

u'su-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *n. Roman & Civil Law.* The beneficiary of a use. See USE, *n.*, 2.

u'su-ca'pi-on (ū'zŭ-kā'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *usucapio,-onis.*] *Roman Law.* The mode by which one acquired title to property by uninterrupted possession of it for a certain period (one year for movables, two for immovables) under a title acquired in good faith. Usucapion was a quiritary remedy and gave a quiritary title, while the *prescription* (which see) was a prætorian remedy, and originated only as a defense. In the later Roman law the two became merged.

u'su-capt (ū'zŭ-kăpt), *v. t. Roman Law.* To claim or acquire the title to by usucapion.

U. S. N. *Abbr.* United States Navy.

U. S. N. A. *Abbr.* United States Naval Academy.

us'ne-a'ceous (ŭs'nē-ā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Usnea.*

us'nic (ŭs'nĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a yellow crystalline acid obtained from some lichens (*Usnea, Parmelia,* etc.).

U. S. P., *or* **U. S. Pharm.** *Abbr.* United States Pharmacopœia

us'que (ŭs'kwĭ), *n.* Short for USQUEBAUGH. *Scot.*

‖ **us'que ad a'ras.** [L.] Even to the altars, i. e., in everything except what is contrary to one's religion. Cf. AMICUS USQUE AD ARAS.

‖ **us'que ad fi'lum a'quæ.** [L.] *Law.* As far as to the thread of the water. See FILUM AQUÆ.

‖ **us'que ad nau'se-am.** [L.] Even to nausea; even so far as to disgust. [Scarlet Rod.

U. S. R. *Abbr.* Usher of the **uss.** ✝ USE.

U. S. S. *Abbr.* United States Scouts; United States Senate; United States ship (or steamer).

U. S. Ct. *Abbr.* United States Supreme Court.

us'self, *pron.; pl.* USSELVEN. Ourselves. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

us-se'is' (ĭz-sēlz'), *pron* Also **us-sens'** (ŭz-sĕnz'; ŏdz-). Ourselves. *Dial Eng.* [*Obs.*

us-sel'ven, *pron. pl.* Ourselves.

ussh. ✝ ISH.

ussher. ✝ USHER.

ussue. ✝ ISSUE. [SUK.

us'suk (ŏŏs'sŏŏk). Var. of UR-

ustilment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *ostillement* equipment, F. *outillement.*] *Law.* *Obs.*

us'tion (ŭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *ustio,* fr. *urere, ustum,* to burn; cf. F. *ustion.*] Act of burning, or state of being burned. *Rare.*

us-to'ri-ous (ŭs-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *urere, ustum,* to burn.] Having the quality of burning. *R.*

us'tu-late (ŭs'tū-lāt), *v. t.* To burn; also, to singe; curl. *Obs.*

usu. *Abbr* Usual; usually.

u'su-al, *n.* That which is usual; esp. normal health. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

u'su-ca'pi-ent (ū'z ŭ-k ā'p ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *usucapiens, -entis,* p. pr.] *Roman Law.* One who claims title by usucapion.

‖ **u'su-ca'pi-o** (-pĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Usucapion.

u'su-cap'ti-ble (-kăp'tĭ-b'l), *a. Roman Law.* Capable of being acquired by usucapion.

u'su-cap'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *usucapere, usucaptum,* to acquire by long use; *usu* (abl. of *usus* use) + *capere* to take: cf. *usucapio* usucaption.] *Roman Law.* = USUCAPION

u'su-fruit, *n.* Usufruct. *Obs.*

u-su'ra (ū-sū'rȧ), *n.* [L.] See INTEREST, *n.*, 8.

‖ **u-su'ræ u'su-a'rum** (-rē ū'sū-ā'rŭm). See INTEREST, *n.*, 8.

u-su-ra'ri-ous (ū's ū-r ā'r ĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *usurarius* that serves for use, that pays interest. See USURER.] Usurious. *Obs.*

u'su-ra-ry (ū'z h ū-r ā-r ĭ), *a.* Usurious. *Obs.*

u'sure (ū'zhŭr); *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *usurer,* LL. *usurare.*] To practice usury. *Obs.*

u'sure. *n.* [F.] Usury. *Obs.*

usurie. ✝ USURY.

u'su-rous. *a.* Usurious. *Obs.*

u-surp'ant (ū-z ū r'p ȧ n t), *a.* [L. *usurpans,* p. pr.] Usurping. *Obs.* [Usurpatory; usurping.

u-surp'a-tive (-p ȧ-t ĭ v), *a.*

u'sur-pa'tor, *n.* [L.] A usurper. *Obs.* [an usurper *Obs.*

u'sur-pa'trix, *n.* [L.] A wom-

u-surp'a-ture (ū-zŭr'pȧ-tūr), *n.* Usurpation. *Rare.* [p. p.

u-surp'ed-ly, *adv.* of *usurped.*

u'sur'press, *n.* A woman usurper. *R.* [*Rom. Law.* User; use.

‖ **u'sus** (ū'sŭs), *n.* [L., use.]

‖ **u'sus bel'li-ci** (bĕl'ĭ-sĭ). [L.] Warlike uses. [in speaking.]

‖ **u'sus lo-quen'di.** [L.] Usage

U. S. V. *Abbr.* United States Volunteers. [(G., and so forth).

u. s. w *Abbr.* Und so weiter

us'ward (ŭs'wĕrd), *adv.* See TOWARD, *Note. Rare.*

ut. ✝ OUT.

Ut. *Abbr.* Utah.

U'ta (ū'tȧ). *Bib.*

U'tah (ū'tô), *n.* = UTE.

u'tah-ite (ū'tô-ĭt), *n.* [From *Utah,* where found.] *Min.* A hydrous orange-yellow basic sulphate of iron.

‖ **ut a-me'ris. a-ma'bi-lis es'to** (ȧ-mȧb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] That you may be loved, be worthy of love. *Ovid* (*Ars Amatoria,* II. 107).

‖ **ut a'pes ge'o-me'tri-am** (jē'ō-mĕ t'r ĭ-ȧ m). [L.] As bees (practice) geometry. [cry.

u'tas (ū'tȧs) ✝ OUTAS, out-

u'tave ✝ OUTAVE. [OUTCAST.

ut-bidde. utcast. ✝ OUTBID,

utch. utchy. Dial. vars. of I.

‖ **ut-cun'que pla-cu'e-rit De'o.** [L.] As it shall please God

‖ **ut de fe'o-do.** [LL.] *Law.* As of fee. [Abbr. *ut dict*

‖ **ut dic'tum** [L.] As directed.

utdrawe. ✝ OUTDRAW

ute. ✝ OUT, OUTE.

utebrast. ✝ OUTBURST

u-tees' (ū-tēs'). Var. of ATIS.

utefar, *n.* [AS. *ūtfaru* (cf. *ūtfær*). See OUT; FARE, *n.*] A faring forth; expedition. *Obs*

utelau ✝ OUTLAW.

utemest. ✝ UTMOST.

uten. ✝ OUTEN.

uteneme, *a.* Extraordinary. —

uteneme, *adv. Both Obs.*

utenlad, *n.* [Cf. AS *ūtan* from without, and E. *lad.*] A foreigner. *Obs.* [Useful *Obs.*

u-ten'sile, *a.* [L. *u t e n s ĭ l ĭ s.*]

utequat. *adv.* [Cf. OUT; WHAT, as in *somewhat.*] Outwardly. *Obs*

uter-. See UTERO-.

uterance ✝ UTTERANCE.

u'ter-i. *n., pl* of UTERUS.

u'ter-in Uterine. *Ref. Sp.*

u'ter-i'tis (ū'tĕr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See UTERO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* = METRITIS.

u'ter-o-ma'ni-a (ū'tĕr-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.; *utero-* + *mania.*] = NYMPHOMANIA.

u'ter-o-o-va'ri-an. *a.,* **u'ter-o-pel'vic,** *a.,* **u'ter-o-v a g'i-n a l** (-văj'ĭ-nȧl; -v ȧ-j ĭ'n ȧ l), *a. Anat.* See UTERO-.

utescake. ✝ OUTSHAKE.

utetan. ✝ OUTTAKEN.

utetoke. Pret. of OUTTAKE. *Obs.*

utewandre, *v. i.* [Cf. AS *ūte* without, outside, and E. OUT, WANDER, *v.*] To wander away; to emigrate. *Obs.* [*Local, Eng.*

utewit. utewith. ✝ OUTWITH.

utewith, *adv.* [AS. *ūte* without, outside + *wiðð* toward. See OUT; WITH.] Beyond. *Obs.*

utewrang. Pret of OUTWRING. *Obs*

ut'fang-thief' (ŭt'făng-thēf'), *n* Also **ut'fang-thef',** **utfangenethef, utfangethef,** etc. [See OUT, FANG, *v. t.*, THIEF.] *O. Eng. Law* See INFANGTHIEF.

utgang ✝ OUTGANG.

U'thal (ū'thĭ; -thȧ-l). *Bib.*

uthalve. *adv.* [Cf. AS. *ūthealf* the outside. See OUT; HALF, *n. & a.*] On the outer part *Obs.*

uthe. Pret. of UNNE *Obs.*

uther ✝ OTHER

U'ther (ū'thĕr), *n.* A legendary king of Britain, father of King Arthur. See IGRAINE.

uthest. ✝ OUTAS. [UTHAI.

U'thi (ū'thĭ) *Bib* Var. of

uthir. ✝ OTHER.

uthwite. *n.* [AS. *ūþwita.*] A learned or wise person. *Obs.*

u-ti'a (ō-tē'ȧ). Var. of HUTIA.

u'ti-ble, *a.* [L. *utibilis* that can be used.] That may be tried; profitable. *Obs*

U'ti-ca (ū'tĭ-k ȧ), *n.* [From *Utica,* New York.] A subdivision of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* [*Local, Eng.*

u'tick (ū'tĭk), *n.* The whinchat.

‖ **u'ti-le dul'ci.** [L.] The useful with the agreeable *Horace* (*Ars Poetica,* 343).

one — that of public prosperity. The ideal of the modern Platonist is a religious one . . . , of individuals to be made more perfect by personal care, in a social system which is the life of each one of them writ large. *Encyc. Brit.*

u-til'i-ta'ri-an-ism (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n. Ethics.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions, and that virtue is founded in utility, or that it is defined and enforced by its tendency to promote the highest happiness of mankind. *Utilitarianism* is essentially an English ethical system, having as its chief exponents Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) and James and John Stuart Mill. Henry Sidgwick (1838-1900) specifically distinguished utilitarianism, as *universalistic hedonism*, from the older, egoistic systems of hedonistic ethics. Sidgwick defines *utilitarianism* (as conceived by himself) as "the ethical theory that the conduct which, under any given circumstances, is objectively right, is that which will produce the greatest amount of happiness on the whole; that is, taking into account all whose happiness is affected by the conduct."

u-til'i-ty (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *utilite*, L. *utilitas*, fr. *utilis* useful: cf. F. *utilité*. See UTILE.] **1.** Quality or state of being useful; usefulness; profitableness to some desired end; as, the *utility* of manures upon land; the *utility* of the sciences; the *utility* of medicines.

The *utility* of the enterprise was, however, so great and obvious that all opposition proved useless. *Macaulay.*

2. *Econ.* Power to satisfy human wants. "Wants are here reckoned quantitatively with regard to their volume and intensity; not according to any ethical or prudential standard" (*A. Marshall*). Modern economists distinguish the **total utility**, measured by the loss which would be involved in the entire deprivation of a commodity, from the **marginal utility**, or **final utility**, which would be involved in the loss of a small amount of it. Thus the *total utility* of water is infinitely great; but the *marginal utility* of a single quart of water is ordinarily very small, because a man or a community has usually so much water at command that one quart more or less makes very little difference.

3. Happiness; the greatest good or happiness of the greatest number, — the foundation of utilitarianism. *J. S. Mill.*

4. A useful thing, as a tool or device used as an adjunct to a more important machine in a machine shop.

Syn. — Usefulness, advantageousness, benefit, profit, avail, service. See USE.

utility man. **1.** *Theater.* An actor who performs minor parts and does odd jobs.

2. Hence, a member of a professional baseball team who plays various positions in the absence of regular players.

u'ti-liz'a-ble (ū'tĭ-līz'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being utilized; as, the *utilizable* products of the gas works.

u'ti-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *utilisation*.] Act of utilizing, or state of being utilized.

u'ti-lize (ū'tĭ-līz), *v. t.;* U'TI-LIZED (-līzd); U'TI-LIZ'ING (-līz'-Ĭng). [Cf. F. *utiliser*.] To make useful; to turn to profitable account or use; to make use of; as, to *utilize* the whole power of a machine; to *utilize* one's opportunities.

In former ages, the mile-long corridors, with their numerous alcoves, might have been *utilized* as . . . dungeons. *Hawthorne.*

‖ **u'ti pos'si-de'tis** (ū'tī pŏs'ĭ-dē'tĭs). [L., as you possess.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* A species of interdict for deciding the right to the possession of immovables, and preserving things in statu quo pending the decision. At Roman law the party prevailed who was in actual possession at the time of the issue of the interdict and had not taken possession from his opponent by force, stealth, or with his permission. This interdict and utrubi finally became practically merged.

2. *Internat. Law.* Short for **principle of uti possidetis**; that is, the principle that a conclusion or treaty of peace between belligerents vests in them respectively as absolute property the territory under their actual control and things attached to it, and the movables then in their legal possession, except as otherwise stipulated.

ut'most (ŭt'mōst), *a.* [ME. *outemest*, *utmest*, *utemest*, AS. *ūtmest*, *ūtemest*, a superlative fr. *ūt*, *ūte*, out. See OUT; cf. AFTERMOST, OUTMOST, UTTERMOST.] **1.** Situated at the farthest point or extremity; most distant; extreme: last; as, the *utmost* limits of the land; the *utmost* extent of knowledge. "The *utmost* town in France." *Evelyn.*

Betwixt two thieves I spend my *utmost* breath. *Herbert*

2. Of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, number, or the like; greatest; as, the *utmost* assiduity, misery.

He shall answer to his *utmost* peril. *Shak.*

Six or seven thousand is their *utmost* power. *Shak.*

ut'most. *n.* The most possible; the farthest limit; the greatest power, degree, or effort; as, try your *utmost*.

We have tried the *utmost* of our friends *Shak.*

U-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὐ not + τόπος a place.] **1.** An imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas More (1478-1535), in a work called "Utopia," as enjoying approximate perfection in politics, laws, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] Hence, any place or state of ideal perfection; an impracticable scheme of social regeneration.

3. An imaginary country or locality. *Rare.*

4. Any romance or other work describing a Utopia, or ideal society or commonwealth.

U-to'pi-an (ū-tō'pĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, Utopia; hence [*often l. c.*], founded upon or involving imaginary perfections; ideal; chimerical; as, *Utopian* projects.

2. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to an imaginary locality.

Syn. — See VISIONARY.

U-to'pi-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Utopia.

2. Hence [*l. c.*], one who believes in the perfectibility of human society, a visionary; an idealist; an optimist.

u-to'pi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The ideas, views, aims, etc., of a utopian; impracticable schemes of human perfection.

U'tra-quism (ū'trā-kwĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Utraquists, or Calixtins.

u'tra-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* [L *uterque*, fem. *utraque*, both.] **1.** One who receives the Eucharist in both kinds; esp. [*cap.*], a Calixtin. See 2d CALIXTIN.

2. One who composes in both Latin and the vernacular.

u'tri-cle (ū'trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, a calycle, dim. of *uter*, *utris*, a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide: cf. F. *utricule*.] **1.** A little sac or vesicle, as the air cell of a fucoid seaweed, the bladder of *Utricularia*. etc.

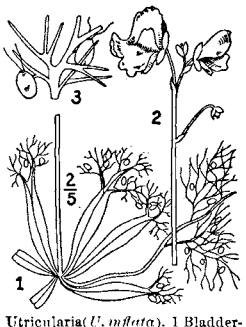
2. *Bot.* **a** A small, 1-celled, usually indehiscent, 1-seeded or few-seeded fruit with thin, membranous pericarp, as that of the goosefoots (*Chenopodiaceæ*), amaranths (*Amaranthaceæ*), etc. **b** A perigynium. **c** A parenchyma cell. *Obs.*

3. *Biol.* A cell. *Obs.*

u-tric'u-lar (ū-trĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a utricle, or utriculus; containing or having a utricle or utricles.

2. Resembling a utricle or bag, whether large or minute; — said esp. of certain substances, as sulphur, selenium, etc., when condensed from vapor and deposited on cold bodies, in small globules filled with liquid.

U-tric'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *utriculus* a small skin or leather bottle.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of pinguiculaceous aquatic or bog plants, the bladderworts, with saclike ascidia which serve as animal traps. The aquatic species have floating stems with finely dissected leaves; the terrestrial forms usually bear a basal rosette of linear or subulate leaves. The scapose, often showy, flowers have a very irregular, spurred, bilabiate corolla.



Utricularia (*U. inflata*). 1 Bladder-bearing Leaf; 2 Scape of Flowers; 3 Fragment of Leaf, showing two enlarged Bladders.

u-tric'u-la'te (ū-trĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Resembling a bladder; swollen like a bladder; inflated; utricular.

u-tric'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., little womb or matrix, calycle.] A utricle; esp., the part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear into which open the semicircular canals. See 1st EAR, 1.

ut'ru-bi (ŭt'rōō-bī), *n.* [L., on which of two sides, where.] *Roman & Civil Law.* A species of interdict for deciding the right of possession of movables, and preserving things in statu quo pending the decision. At Roman law the party prevailed who had been in possession, acquired "nec vi, nec clam, nec precario" (i. e., without force, stealth, or his opponent's permission), for the longer period in the year preceding. See UTI POSSIDETIS.

ut'ter (ŭt'ĕr), *a.* [ME. *utter*, AS. *ūttra*, var. of *ūtera*, *ūterra*, a comparative adj.; fr. *ūte*, *ūt*, out; originally the same word as *outer*. See OUT; cf. OUTER, UTMOST.] **1.** Outer; as, an *utter* garment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. Situated on the outside, or extreme limit; remote, often most remote, from the center. *Obs.*

Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne. *Milton.*

The very *utter* part of Saint Adelmes point is five miles from Sandwich. *Holinshed.*

3. Complete; total; entire; absolute; as, *utter* ruin; *utter* darkness; *utter* strangers.

4. Peremptory; unconditional; unqualified; final; as, an *utter* refusal or denial. *Clarendon.*

utter bar. See BAR, *n.*, 13 **c.** — **u. barrister.** See BARRISTER, 1. — **u. loss,** *Marine Insurance*, an actual total loss, as distinguished from a *constructive loss.*

ut'ter, *adv.* Outside; farther out; also, utterly. *Obs.*

ut'ter, *v. t.;* UT'TERED (-ĕrd) · UT'TER-ING. [ME. *outren;* cf. AS. *ūttor*, var. of *ūtor*, comparative adv. fr. *ūte*, *ūt*, out; and ME. *outen* to utter, put out, AS. *ūtian* to put out, eject, fr. *ūt* out. See OUT; cf. UTTER, *a.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To put forth or out; to pour, thrust, or reach out; to emit. **b** To vanquish. **c** To dispose of in trade; to sell or vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shak.*

4. To put in circulation, as money or currency; to cause to pass in trade; to put to use, or found upon, in dealing with others; to put upon the public; — often used, specif., of counterfeit notes or coins, forged or fraudulent documents, etc.

To *utter* and publish a document is to offer directly or indirectly, by words or actions, such document as good. *F. Wharton.*

5. To give public expression to; to disclose; publish; speak; pronounce. "Blest voices, *uttering* joy." *Milton.*

And the last words he *uttered* called me cruel. *Addison*

Syn. — Deliver, discharge, speak, pronounce; issue.

ut'ter-a-ble (ŭt'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being uttered. — **ut'ter-a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ut'ter-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

ut-ter-ance (ŭt'ĕr-ăns), *n.* [F. *outrance*. See OUTRANCE.] The last extremity; esp., the point of death. *Obs. Shak.*

ut'ter-ance, *n.* **1.** Act of uttering. Specif.: **a** Sale or disposal to the public. *Obs.* **b** Putting in circulation, as false coin or forged notes. **c** Vocal expression; articulation; speech; style or power of speaking.

At length gave *utterance* to these words *Milton.*

O, how unlike
To that large *utterance* of the early gods! *Keats.*

2. That which is uttered, or spoken or published.

ut'ter-ly, *adv.* In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; totally; as, *utterly* ruined; it is *utterly* vain.

ut'ter-most (-mōst), *a.* [From UTTER, *a.;* cf. UTMOST, OUTERMOST.] **1.** Farthest out; outside *Obs.*

2. Extreme; utmost; being in the farthest, greatest, or highest degree; as, the *uttermost* extent, distress.

ut'ter-most, *n.* The utmost; the highest or greatest degree; the farthest extent or reach.

So aid me Heaven when at mine *uttermost.* *Tennyson.*

u'tu (ōō'tōō; *colloq.* ōōt), *n.* [Maori *utu* vengeance.] **1.** In Maori law or custom, satisfaction for injuries received, as by retaliation in kind or by payment. *J. M. Moore.*

2. Hence, any compensation, as for services rendered; reward; wages; — often corrupted to *hoot*. *New Zealand.*

u'va grass (ōō'vă). An ornamental South American grass (*Gynerium saccharoides*) somewhat like pampas grass.

u-va'rov-ite (ōō-vä'rŏf-it), *n.* [After Count S. S. *Uvarov* (1786-1855).] *Min.* An emerald-green variety of garnet containing chromium, which colors it. See GARNET, 1.

u've-a (ū'vē-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uva* grape.] *Anat.* The posterior pigmented layer of the iris; also, the iris and ciliary body together with the choroid coat. — **u've-al** (-ăl), *a.*

u've-i'tis (-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *uvea* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvea; iritis. — **u've-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

u'vi-ol glass (ū'vĭ-ōl; -ŏl). [ultra- + *violet*.] A special glass, particularly transparent to ultra-violet rays.

u-vit'ic (ū-vĭt'ĭk), *a.* [From L. *uva* a grape; — because producible indirectly from tartaric acid, found in the grape.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $CH_3C_6H_3(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by partial oxidation of mesitylene and otherwise; — called also *mesidic acid*. It is a methyl derivative of isophthalic acid.

u'vi-ton'ic (ū'vĭ-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_8H_7O_4N$, obtained by the action of ammonia on pyroracemic acid. It is a dicarboxylic derivative of *a*-picoline.

u'vu-la (ū'vū-lă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *uva* a grape, the uvula.] *Anat.* **a** The pendent fleshy lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate. **b** A lobe of the vermiform process of the lower surface of the cerebellum, in front of the pyramid. **c** An elevation of the mucous membrane lining the lower anterior part of the bladder.

u'vu-lar (-lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to the uvula; specif., *Phon.*, pronounced with the aid of the uvula, as by trilling it.

uvular, *or* **velar,** r, a pronunciation of *r* in which the uvula is trilled instead of the tip of the tongue; — common in France, Germany, etc., and called also *r grasseyé*. Cf. 3d BURR, 13.

U'vu-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL., so called because used in diseases of the throat. See UVULA.] *Bot.* A small genus of melanthaceous herbs, the bellworts, of the eastern United States, having erect stems, sessile or perfoliate leaves, and yellowish drooping bell-shaped flowers.

u'vu-la-tome (ū'vū-lă-tōm), *n.* [*uvula* + *-tome*.] *Surg.* An instrument for removing the uvula.

u'vu-lat'o-my (-lăt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*uvula* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation of removing the uvula.

u'vu-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *uvula* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvula.

ux-or'i-cide (ŭk-sŏr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *uxor* wife + E. *-cide*.] The murder of a wife by her husband; also, one who murders his wife. — **ux-or'i-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

ux-o'ri-ous (ŭk-sō'rĭ-ŭs; ŭg-zō'-; 201), *a.* [L. *uxorius*, fr. *uxor* a wife.] Excessively or dotingly fond of, or submissive to, a wife. — **ux-o'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ux-o'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

u-til'i-ta'ri-an-ize, *v. t.* To treat from a utilitarian standpoint; to render of utility.

u'ti-nam (ū'tĭ-năm), *n.* [L., would that!] Wish; desire. *R.*

‖ **u'ti-nam nos'ter es'set.** [L.] Would that he were ours.

‖ **ut in'fra.** [L.] As below.

‖ **u'ti ro'gas.** [L.] *Rom. Law.* As you ask; — in voting yes, or aye.

u'tis (ū'tĭs). † OCTAVE, UTAS.

utlagare. † OUTLAWRY.

utl'ge. † OUTLAW.

utland. † OUTLAND.

utlarie, utlary. † OUTLAWRY.

utlaw. † OUTLAW.

utleche, *adv.* [See OUT; -LY.] Utterly. *Obs.*

ut'le ga'tion (ŭt'lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *utlagatio*. See OUTLAW.] Outlawry. *Obs.*

utlepe. † OUTLEAP.

utlete. † OUTLET.

ut'mer, *a.* Outer. *Obs.*

utmest. † UTMOST.

Ut'-na-pish'tim (ōōt'nä-pĭsh'-tĭm), *n. Babylon. Myth.* In the Gilgamesh Epic, a hero who by the special favor of the gods has secured immortal life, and to whom Gilgamesh applies for the secret of immortality. He is the hero of the Babylonian deluge myth. He and his household are sole *survivors of* the deluge.

ut-nummeu. † OUTNUMEN.

U'to-Az'tec-an (ū'tō-ăz'tĕk-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians including the Shoshonean and Nahuatlan and some intermediate stocks; — a family proposed by Brinton.

u-to'pi-an-ist, *n.* A utopian; an optimist.

U-to'pi-an-iz'er (ū-tō'pĭ-ă-nĭz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who constructs a Utopian scheme.

2. [*l. c.*] = UTOPIAN, *n.*, 2. *Rare.*

u-to'pi-ast (-ăst), *n.* A utopian. *Rare.*

U-top'i-cal (ū-tŏp'ĭ-k'l), *a.* Utopian *Obs.*

u'to-pism (ū'tō-pĭz'm), *n.* Utopianism. *Rare.* — **u'to-pist,** *n.*

utouth. † OUTWITH.

‖ **ut pig'nus a'mi-ci'ti-æ** (ŭm'ĭ-sĭsh'ĭ-ē). [L.] As a pledge of friendship. [be of use.]

‖ **ut pro'sim.** [L.] That I may

utrageous. † OUTRAGEOUS.

U'trecht vel'vet (ū'trĕkt). See FURNITURE PLUSH.

utreli. † UTTERLY.

u-tric'u-lif'er-ous (ū-trĭ'k'ū-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*utriculus* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Bearing or producing utricles.

u-tric'u-li-form' (ū-trĭk'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*utriculus* + *-form*.] **a** *Biol.* Like a utricle. **b** *Bot.* Utricular

u-tric'u-loid (-loid), *a.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, a calycle + *-oid*.] Resembling a bladder; utricular.

u-tric'u-lose (-lōs), *a. Bot.* Utricular.

‖ **u-tri'cu-lus ho'mi-nis** (ū-trĭk'-ū-lŭs hŏm'ĭ-nĭs), *or* **u-tri'cu-lus mas'cu-li'nus.** [L.] The sinus pocularis.

u'tri-form (ū'trĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uter*, *utris*, leather bottle + E. *-form*.] Having the form of a leather bottle.

u'trum, *n.* Short for ASSIZE OF UTRUM.

utschute, *n.* [Cf. AS. *ūtscyte* an outshoot, an outlet, a place where one stream or road runs into another.] Outbreak; excess. *Obs.*

ut'suk (ōōt'sŭōk). Var. of URSUK.

‖ **ut sup.** *Abbr* Ut supra (L., as above.

‖ **ut su'pra.** [L.] As above.

utt (ŏt; ōōt). Dial. Eng. of IT.

ut-takyn. † OUTTAKEN.

Ut'ta-ra Mi-nam'sa (ōōt'ä-rä). See MIMAMSA.

‖ **ut teu'si-o sic vis.** [L.] As the extension so the force; the extension is proportional to the force.

ut'ter, *adv.* [AS. *ūttor*, *ūtor*. See UTTER, *a.*] = OUTER. *Obs.*

ut'ter, *n.* The utmost degree, extent, or the like. *Rare.*

ut'ter-er, *n.* One who utters.

ut'ter-est, *a.* Uttermost; utmost. *Obs.* [uttered. *Obs.*]

ut'ter-less, *a.* That cannot be

ut'ter-ly. *a.* Outward. *Obs.*

ut'ter-more', *a.* [Cf. UTTERMOST.] Further; outer. *Obs.*

ut'ter-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

utterquidaunce. † OUTREQUIDANCE.

utterside. *n.* Outside. *Obs.*

utteward. † OUTWARD

uttrage. † OUTRAGE.

uttre. uttren. † UTTER.

U'tu (ōō'tōō), *n. Babylon. Myth.* A sun god, probably the same as Shamash.

U tube, *or* **U'-tube',** *n.* See U, *a.*

u'tum (ū'tŭm), *n.* [Said to be fr. a Singhalese name.] A small owl (*Ketupa ceylonensis*) of southern Asia.

utward. † OUTWARD.

utwith. † OUTWITH.

uu-. For various words beginning *uu-*, see corresponding forms beginning *ur-*, *ru-*.

uutyede. Obs. pret. of OUTGO.

u'va (ū'vä). *n.* [L., a grape.] *Bot.* A pulpy indehiscent fruit having a central placenta, of which the grape is a typical example.

u'val (ū'văl), *a.* Pert. to the grape or vine. *Obs.* [U, *a.*]

U valley, *or* **U'-val'ley,** *n.* See

u'vate (ū'vāt), *n.* [L. *uva* grape.] A conserve made of grapes.

u'va-ur'si (ū'v ä-ûr'sĭ), *n.* [NL.; L. *uva* grape + *ursus* bear, gen. *ursi*.] The bearberry.

u-ve'. Var. of UBI.

uvel. † EVIL.

uvemest. † OVEMEST.

uvenen. † OVENON.

u've-ous (ū'vĕ-ŭs), *a.* [See UVEA.] Resembling a grape. *Obs.*

uvere. † OVER

u'vic (ū'vĭk), *a.* [L. *uva* grape.] Pyrotritartaric.

u'vid (ū'vĭd), *a.* [L. *uvidus*.] Moist: wet. *Obs.*

u-vif'er-ous (ū-vĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uvifer*; *uva* grape + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing grapes. *Obs.*

uviol lamp *Elec.* A mercury vapor lamp using uviol glass, used esp. for medical purposes.

u-vi' yam (ōō-vē'). [Fiji *uvi*.] A Polynesian species of yam (*Dioscorea alata*) having an unarmed winged stem, and widely cultivated for its enormous edible roots.

u'vrou (ū'vrou). Var. of EUPHROE.

u'vu-lar-ly, *adv.* With thick utterance, as when the uvula is too long.

u'vu-lop-to'sis (ū'v ū-l ŏ p-t ō'-sĭs). *n.* [NL.; *uvula* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Med.* A relaxed condition of the uvula.

uv'ver (ŏv'ĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OVER.

u-wa'row-ite (ōō-v ä'r ō-ĭ-ĭt). Var. of UVAROVITE.

ux. *Abbr.* Uxor (L., wife).

ux-o'ri-al (ŭk-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See UXORIOUS.] *Rare.* **1.** Uxorious.

2. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a wife.

Uz (ŭz). *Bib.*

U'zai (ū'zĭ; -zā-ĭ). *Bib.*

U'zal (-zăl). *Bib.* [BEG, etc.]

Uz'beg, Uz'bek. Vars. of US-

uze, *v.* Use. *Ref. Sp.*

u'zi-fur, *n.* [Cf. Ar. *zinjifr* cinnabar.] The cinnabar made of sulphur and mercury. *Obs.*

u'zu-al. Usual. *Ref. Sp.*

Uz'za (ŭz'ä). *Bib.*

Uz'zah (-ä). *Bib.*

uz'zard (ŭz'ĕrd; ōōz'ĕd). Dial. Eng. var. of IZZARD. [*Bib.*]

Uz'zen-she'rah (ŭz'ĕn-shē'rä).

Uz'zi (ŭz'ĭ). *Bib.*

Uz-zi'a (ŭ-zī'ä). *Bib.*

Uz-zi'ah (-ä), *n. Bib.* Son of Amaziah and king of Judah during a part of the 8th century B. C.

Uz-zi'el (ŭ-zī'ĕl; ŭz'ĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *'Uzzīēl* my strength is God.] An angel in Milton's "Paradise Lost," next in power to Gabriel.

Uz-zi'el-ites (ŭ-zī'ĕl-īts; ŭz'ĭ-ĕl-īts). *n. pl. Bib.* See KOHATHITE.

uz'zit (ōōz'ĭt). Dial. Eng. var. of IZZARD.

uz'zle (ōōz'l). Dial. Eng. var. of OUSEL.