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WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY

Second Edition

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Published by New World Dictionaries/Simon and Schuster
A Simon & Schuster Division of Gulf & Western Corporation
Simon & Schuster Building
Rockefeller Center
1230 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10020
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Dictionary Editorial Offices
New World Dictionaries
850 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Manufactured in the United States of America

DW 20 19 18 17 16 15 14

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 83-42537

ISBN 0-671-41819-X

Previous editions of this book were published by The World Publishing Company, William Collins + World Publishing Co., Inc. and William Collins Publishers, Inc.

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Arachnoidea

Arachnoid'e-a, *n. pl.* the *Arachnida*. [Obs.]
Arachnō-log'ic, *a.* relating to arachnology.
Arachnōlō'gist, *n.* a specialist in arachnology.
Arachnōlō'gys, *n.* [Gr. *arachnē*, spider, and *logia*, from *legein*, to speak.] the science of spiders and other *Arachnida*.
Arachnoph'agous, *a.* [Gr. *arachnē*, spider, and *phagein*, to eat.] in zoology, preying upon arachnids.
Aræom'e-tër, *n.* an areometer.
Aræo'style, *a.* and *n.* same as *areostyle*.
Aræo'sys'tyle, *a.* and *n.* same as *areosystyle*.
Ar'a-gō-nēsē', *n.*; *pl.* **Ar'a-gō-nēsē'**, 1. a native or inhabitant of Aragon, in Spain.
 2. the Spanish dialect spoken in Aragon.
Ar'a-gō-nēsē', *a.* relating to Aragon, its people, language, etc.
Arag'o-nite, *n.* [from *Aragon*, in Spain, and *-ite*.] a mineral made up of calcium carbonate in orthorhombic crystals, with less distinct cleavage and greater density than calcite.
Arā-guā'tō (-gwā'tō), *n.* [S. Am.] a species of monkey found in South America; the ursine howler, *Mycetes ursinus*; also called *araba*, etc.
Arāise', *v.t.* to raise. [Obs.]
Ar'ak, *n.* arrack. [Obs.]
Ar'a-kā-nēsē', *n.*; *pl.* **Ar'a-kā-nēsē'**, 1. a native or an inhabitant of Arakan, a province of Burma.
 2. the language spoken by the Arakanese.
Ar'a-kā-nēsē', *a.* of Arakan or the Arakanese language.
Arā-lī'a, *n.* [origin unknown.]
 1. a genus of plants, the type of the order *Araliaceæ*, eight species of which are found in North America.
 2. [-a] any plant of this genus.
Arā-lī'a-cē-ae, *n. pl.* an order of plants, indigenous to warm climates, akin to the *Umbelliferae*, but of a more shrubby character. The ginseng and the English ivy are two well-known families of this order.
Arā-lī'a-cē-ous, *a.* [from *Aralia*, and *-aceous*.] belonging to the *Araliaceæ*, the plants of which are usually woody and have flat clusters of small, white or greenish flowers and, often, fragrant leaves.
Arā-mæ'ān, **Arā-mē'ān**, *n.* 1. any member of an ancient people who lived in Syria (Aram) and Mesopotamia.
 2. their language, Aramaic.
Arā-mæ'ān, **Arā-mē'ān**, *a.* 1. of the Aramaeans.
 2. of their language.
Arā-mā'ic, *a.* [Gr. *Aramaia*, f. of *Aramaioi*, from Heb. *Arām*, a name given to Syria, and Mesopotamia.]
 1. of or pertaining to Aram, or ancient Syria.
 2. of the Aramaic language.
Arā-mā'ic, *n.* a group of northwest Semitic languages spoken in Biblical times, including the language used in Palestine after the captivity, and spoken by Jesus and his disciples.
Arā-mā'ism, *n.* an idiom of the Aramaic language.
Arā-nē'i-dā, *n. pl.* [Mod. L., from L. *aranea*, spider.] an order of *Arachnida*, including the spiders. They have the abdomen unsegmented and connected with the thorax by a narrow peduncle. They breathe by means of pulmonary sacs and two stigmata connected with tracheae, and have from four to six spinnerets for making the silken threads from which their webs are spun.
Arā-nē'i-dān, *a.* relating to the *Araneida*, especially to the spiders.
Arā-nē'i-dān, *n.* one of the *Araneida*.
Arā-nē'i-form, *a.* [L. *aranea*, spider, and *forma*, form.] having the shape of a spider.
Arā-nē'i-nā, *n. pl.* same as *Araneida*.
Arā-nē-oid'e-a, *n. pl.* same as *Araneida*.
Arā-nē-ōse, **Arā-nē-ous**, *a.* [L. *araneosus*, full of or like spider's web, from *aranea*, spider.] resembling the web of a spider; arachnoid.
Arān'gō, *n.*; *pl.* **Arān'gōes**, [native name.] a rough bead made of carnelian, imported from Bombay and used extensively by slave traders in the days of the African slave trade.
Arāp'ā-hō, *n.*; *pl.* **Arāp'ā-hō** or **Arāp'ā-hōes**, any member of a tribe of Algonquian Indians who lived in the area of the upper Platte and Arkansas Rivers; also spelled *Arāpahoe*.
Arā-pai'mā, *n.* [native name.] one of the largest fresh-water food fishes, found in South America. It frequently measures fifteen feet in length, and sometimes weighs more than 400 pounds.

arboretum

Arā-puñ'gā, *n.* [S. Am. native name.] a genus of South American dentiostiral insessorial birds, the chattering; including the white bellbird, or campanero, *Aratinga alba*, remarkable for its clear, far-sounding, bell-like notes and for its peculiar, comblike protuberance which formerly was supposed to have erectile powers and was believed to cause, or contribute to, the bell-like quality of the bird's note by becoming erect; also, a similar species of Australia and New Zealand.
Arā'rā, *n.* 1. the black macaw.
 2. the palm cockatoo of Australia.
Arā-rō'bā, *n.* [Port., from Braz. native name.]
 1. a bitter, yellow powder used in medicine; also called *Goa powder*.
 2. the Brazilian tree yielding this powder; it has striped wood.
Arā'rā'tion, *n.* tillage. [Rare.]
Arā'tō-ry, *a.* [L. *aratorius*, from *arator*, a plow, from *arare*, to plow.] pertaining to tillage. [Rare.]
Arauc'ān, *n.* 1. the language of the Araucanians.
 2. an Araucanian.
Arauc'āni-ān, *a.* 1. of the Araucanians.
 2. of their language.
Arauc'āni-ān, *n.* a member of a linguistic stock of South American Indians of Chile and the Argentine pampas.
Arauc'āri-a, *n.* [Mod. L., from the *Araucano*, a tribe of Indians in the southern parts of Chile.] a genus of *Coniferae*, found in South America and Australasia, consisting of large evergreen trees with verticillate spreading branches bearing large cones, each scale having a single large seed.
Arāuc'āri-ān, *a.* pertaining to the *Araucaria*.
Arāuc'āri-ān, *n.* any tree of the genus *Araucaria*.
Arāwāk, *n.* a member of any branch of the Arawakan Indians.
Arāwāk'an, *a.* of a large linguistic family of the South American Indian tribes north of the Amazon.
Ar'bā-lest, **Ar'bā-list**, *n.* [ME. *arbaleste*; Port. *arbalesta*, from L. *arcuballista*; *arcus*, bow, and *ballista*, an engine for hurling projectiles; from Gr. *ballein*, to throw.] a cross-bow, very common in Europe during the middle ages, consisting of a steel bow set crosswise in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trigger, and bent by a crank windlass. It propelled arrows, balls, or stones.
Ar'bā-lest-ēr, **Ar'bā-list-ēr**, *n.* [ME. *arbalester*; OFr. *arbalestier*; L. *arcubalistarius*, one who uses an arcubalist.] a crossbowman. [Obs.]
Ar'bi-tër, *n.* [L. *arbiter*, a witness, judge, from *ar-*, *ad*, to, and *bitere*, *betere*, to come or go.]
 1. a person selected to decide a controversy; an arbitrator.
 2. one who is fully authorized to judge or decide.
Syn.—adjudicator, arbitrator, umpire, referee, judge.
Ar'bi-trā-ble, *a.* 1. arbitrary; depending on the will. [Obs.]
 2. subject to arbitration.
Ar'bi-trā-ge, *n.* [Fr. *arbitrage*, from *arbitrer*; L. *arbitrari*, to give a decision, from *arbiter*, a witness, judge.]
 1. arbitration.
 2. a buying of bills of exchange, stocks, etc. in one market and selling them again at a higher price in another market.
Ar'bi-trāl, *a.* relating to arbiters or arbitration.
Ar'bit'rā-ment, *n.* 1. arbitration.
 2. the final decision of an arbitrator.
 3. the power to make an absolute and final decision; as, the *arbitrament of war*.
 4. the verdict or award of arbitrators.
Ar'bi-trā-ri-ly, *adv.* in an arbitrary manner.
Ar'bi-trā-ri-ness, *n.* the quality or condition of being arbitrary.
Ar'bi-trā-ri-ous, *a.* arbitrary; despotic. [Obs.]
Ar'bi-trā-ri-ous-ly, *adv.* arbitrarily. [Obs.]
Ar'bi-trā-ry, *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*, from *arbiter*, a witness, judge.]
 1. not governed by principle; depending on volition; based on one's preference, notion, or whim.
 2. capricious.
 3. tyrannical; despotic.
Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. —Washington.
 4. in law, left to the discretion or judgment of the court; not fixed; not determined by statute; as, *arbitrary* fines.
Syn.—tyrannical, imperious, unlimited, ca-

pricious, absolute, positive, despotic, peremptory, tyrannous.
Ar'bi-trāte, *v.t.*; arbitrated, *pt.*, *pp.*; arbitrating, *ppr.* [L. *arbitrari*, pp. of *arbitrari*, to see, give a decision, from *arbiter*, a witness, judge.]
 1. to hear and decide (a dispute) as arbitrator.
 2. to decide or determine by arbitration; to give to an arbitrator to decide.
Syn.—settle, adjust, decide, determine, adjudicate.
Ar'bi-trāte, *v.i.* 1. to submit a dispute to arbitration.
 2. to act as arbitrator (in a dispute, between persons).
Ar'bi-trā'tion, *n.* an arbitrating or being arbitrated; settlement of a dispute by a person or persons chosen to hear both sides and come to a decision.
 a board of *arbitration* usually consists of an odd number of persons chosen equally by the opposing sides, excepting the *umpire* or odd man, who is the choice of the arbitrators before chosen. An award in writing, signed by a majority of the board, is usually binding.
Arbitration bond; a bond which is generally entered into by parties wishing to submit their differences to arbitration. It binds them to acquiesce in the award given.
Arbitration of exchange; the fixing of the ratio of exchange of the moneys of two countries; also, the changing of money of one country to that of another.
Ar'bi-trā-tōr, *n.* [L. *arbitrator*, from *arbitrari*, to see, give judgment, from *arbiter*, a witness, judge.]
 1. a person who is chosen by agreement of parties in a controversy, to settle the dispute, or one of two or more persons so chosen.
 2. an arbiter; one who is fully authorized to judge or decide.
Syn.—arbiter, judge, umpire.
Ar'bi-trā-rix, *n.* a woman arbitrator.
Ar'bi-tress, *n.* a woman arbiter.
Ar'blāst, *n.* same as *arbalest*.
Ar'bōr, *n.* [ME. *erber*, *herber*; OFr. *erbiar*, *herbier*; from L. *herbarium*, a place covered with grass or herbage, from *herba*, grass, an herb.]
 1. a place shaded by trees, shrubs, or vines; a frame of latticework, covered with vines, or other plants, for shade; a bower.
 2. a plot of grass; garden; orchard. [Obs.]
Ar'bōr, *n.*; *pl.* **Ar'bō-rēs**, [L., a tree, a beam.]
 1. in botany, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub.
 2. a family tree.
 3. *pl.* **Ar'bō-rs**, in metal casting, the beam or bar in the center of an interior mold or core.
Arbor Day; in many States of the United States, a day appointed by law for the planting of trees, as by the pupils of the public schools, to foster interest in the preservation of forests.
Ar'bōr, *n.* [Fr. *arbre*, tree, axis, from L. *arbor*, tree, beam.] in mechanics: (a) a shaft; beam; (b) a spindle; axle; (c) a bar that holds cutting tools.
Ar'bōr, *v.t.* to set in an arbor (bar, shaft, etc.).
Ar'bō-rā'ceous, *a.* [arbor (tree), and *-aceous*.] 1. like a tree; treelike.
 2. full of trees; wooded.
Ar'bō-rā-ry, *a.* [L. *arborarius*, from *arbor*, a tree.] arboreal.
Ar'bō-rā-tōr, *n.* one who plants or prunes trees. [Obs.]
Ar'bō-rē-āl, *a.* 1. pertaining to or like a tree.
 2. living in or adapted for living in trees; pertaining to life in woods or among trees; as, *arboreal* animals; *arboreal* pursuits.
Ar'bō-red, *a.* 1. having an arbor, or bower; as, an *arboved* garden.
 2. having trees on both sides or around it.
Ar'bō-rē-ous, *a.* [L. *arbores*, from *arbor*, a tree.]
 1. arboreal.
 2. full of trees; wooded.
 3. arboresecent.
Ar'bō-res'cence, *n.* [L. *arborescens*, ppr. of *arborescere*, to become a tree, from *arbor*, a tree.] the state of having the shape or form of a tree; resemblance to a tree, as in minerals.
Ar'bō-res'cent, *a.* treelike in shape or growth; branching.
Ar'bō-ret, *n.* [It. *arboreto*, from L. *arbor*, a tree.]
 1. a small tree or shrub.
 2. a place planted or overgrown with trees. [Obs.]
Ar'bō-rē'tum, *n.*; *pl.* **Ar'bō-rē'tums** or **Ar'bō-rē'tā**, [L., a place grown with trees, from *arbor*, a tree.]

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