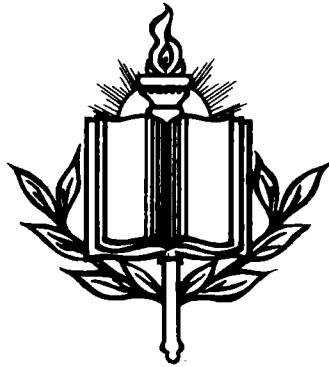


# WEBSTER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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DELUXE  
EDITION**

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The dictionary entries are based on the Second Edition of  
*The Random House Dictionary of the English Language*

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**pec-tin-ose** (pek'ta nōs'), n. Chem. arabinose. Also called **pec'tin sug'ar**. [PECTIN + -ose']

**pec-tize** (pek'tiz), v.t., v.i., -tized, -tiz-ing. to change into a jelly; jellify; gel; gelatinize; gelatinose. Also, esp. Brit., **pec'tise**. [1880-85; < Gk *pektō(s)* fixed, congealed (see PECTIC) + -ize] —**pec'tiz-a-ble**, adj. —**pec'ti-za-tion**, n.

**pec-to-lite** (pek'tō lit'), n. a mineral, hydrous calcium sodium silicate, usually occurring in radiating groups of crystals in rock cavities. [1820-30; < Gk *pektō(s)* made solid (see PECTIC) + -līte]

**pec-toral** (pek'tōr əl), adj. 1. of, in, on, or pertaining to the chest or breast; thoracic. 2. worn on the breast or chest. 3. proceeding from the heart or inner consciousness. 4. Speech. (of a vocal quality) appearing to come from resonance in the chest, full or deep. 5. of or for diseases of the lungs. —n. 6. Anat. a pectoral part or organ, as a pectoral muscle. 7. See **pectoral fin**. 8. something worn on the breast for ornament, protection, etc., as a bra strap. [1400-50; (n.) late ME < L *pectoralis*, n. use of *pectoralis* of the breast (pectoralis of pectus breast + -alis -AL'); (adj.) < L *pectoralis*] —**pec'to-ral-ly**, adv.

**pec'toral cross'**, *Eccles.* a cross worn on the breast by various prelates, as a designation of office. [1720-30]

**pec'toral fin'**, (in fishes) either of a pair of fins usually situated behind the head, one on each side, and corresponding to the forelimbs of higher vertebrates. See *illus.* under **fish**. [1760-70]

**pec'toral gir'dle**, 1. (in vertebrates) a bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the forelimbs. 2. Also called **shoulder girdle**. (in humans) the bony arch formed by the clavicles, or collarbones, and scapulas, or shoulder blades. Also called **pec'toral arch'**. [1885-90]

**pec'to-ralis** (pek'tō rā'lis, -rā'lis, -rā'lis), n., pl. **rā-les** (-rāl'ēz, -rāl'ēz, -rāl'-). Anat. either of two muscles on each side of the upper and anterior part of the thorax, the action of the larger (**pec'toralis ma'jor**) assisting in drawing the shoulder forward and rotating the arm inward, and the action of the smaller (**pec'toralis mi'nor**) assisting in drawing the shoulder downward and forward. [< L *pectoralis*; see PECTORAL]

**pec'toral sand/piper**, an American sandpiper, *Callidris melanotos*, the male of which, when courting, inflates its chest conspicuously. [1820-30, Amer.]

**pec-tose** (pek'tōs), n. Biochem. protopectin. [1855-60; PECTIC + -ose']

**pec-tous** (pek'tōs), adj. Biochem. of, pertaining to, or consisting of pectin or protopectin. [1860-65; *pect-* (repr. PECTIC, PECTIN, PECTOSE) + -ous]

**pec-u-late** (pek'yū lāt'), v.t., v.i., -lated, -lat-ing. to steal or take dishonestly (money, esp. public funds, or property entrusted to one's care); embezzle. [1740-50; v. use of *peculatus* embezzlement (now obs.) < L *peculatus*, equiv. to *pecūla(r)* to embezzle, lit., to make public property private + -tus suffix of v. action. See PECULIAR, -ATE'] —**pec-u-la-tion**, n. —**pec-u-la-tor**, n.

**pec-u-liar** (pi kyōōl'yər), adj. 1. strange; queer; odd; peculiar happenings. 2. uncommon; unusual: the peculiar hobby of stuffing and mounting bats. 3. distinctive in nature or character from others. 4. belonging characteristically (usually fol. by *to*): an expression peculiar to Canadians. 5. belonging exclusively to some person, group, or thing: the peculiar properties of a drug. 6. Astron. designating a star or galaxy with special properties that deviates from others of its spectral type or galaxy class. —n. 7. a property or privilege belonging exclusively or characteristically to a person. 8. Brit. a particular parish or church that is exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it lies and is governed by another. 9. **peculiarities**. Also called **arbitrariness**. Brit. Print. special characters not generally included in standard type fonts, as phonetic symbols, mathematical symbols, etc. [1400-50; late ME; < L *peculiaris* as one's own, equiv. to *pecūli(um)* property (deriv. of *pecū* flock, farm animals; akin to *pecus* cattle (see PED-)) + -aris -AR'] —**pec-u-liar-ly**, adv. —**Syn.** 1. eccentric, bizarre. See **strange**. 2. extraordinary, singular, exceptional. 5. individual, personal, particular, special, unique. —**Ant.** 2, 5, common.

**pec-u-liar institu-tion**, black slavery in the southern U.S. before the Civil War. [1835-45, Amer.]

**pec-u-liar-ity** (pi kyōōl'ē ər'i tē, -kyōōl'yər-), n., pl. **-ties**. 1. a trait, manner, characteristic, or habit that is odd or unusual. 2. oddity; singularity; eccentricity. 3. a distinguishing quality or characteristic. 4. the quality or condition of being peculiar. [1800-10; < LL *peculiaritas*. See PECULIAR, -ITY] —**Syn.** 1. idiosyncrasy. See **eccentricity**. 2. irregularity. 3. See **feature**.

**pec-u-liar-ize** (pi kyōōl'yə rīz'), v.t., -ized, -iz-ing. to make peculiar, unusual, distinguished, etc. Also, esp. Brit., **pec-u-liar-ise'**. [1615-25; PECULIAR + -ize]

**pec-u-liar peo-ple**, 1. the Jews as being God's chosen people. Deut. 14:2. 2. a name adopted by certain fundamentalist Christian sects, signifying their refusal to conform to any rule of conduct that is contrary to the letter or spirit of the Bible. [1485-95]

**pec-u-ni-ary** (pi kyōōn'ē ər'ē), adj. 1. of or pertaining to money; pecuniary difficulties. 2. consisting of or given or exacted in money or monetary payments: pecuniary tributes. 3. (of a crime, violation, etc.) involving a money penalty or fine. [1495-1505; < L *pecuniarius*, deriv. of *pecunia* property, money (*pecūn-*, deriv. of *pecū* flock (see PECULIAR), with -ūn- as in *tribūna TRIBUNE*, *fortūna FORTUNE*, etc. + -ia -IA); see -ARY] —**pec-u-ni-ar-ily** (pi kyōōn'ē ər'i lē), adv. —**Syn.** 1, 2. See **financial**.

**ped**, pedestrian. [by shortening]

**ped-**, var. of **pedo-** before a vowel: *pedagogic*. Also, **ped-**.

**ped-**, var. of **pedi-** before a vowel.

**ped-**, var. of **pedo-** before a vowel: *pedalfer*.

**-ped**, a combining form with the meaning "having a foot" of the kind specified by the initial element: *pinnatiped*. Also, **-pede**. Cf. **-pod**. [< L *ped-*, s. of *pēs* -footed, adj. deriv. of *pēs* root]

**ped-**, 1. pedal. 2. pedestal.

**ped-a-gog-ic** (ped'ə gōj'ik, -gō'jik), adj. of or pertaining to a pedagogue or pedagogy. Also, **ped'a-gog'i-cal**. [1775-85; < Gk *paidagōgikós* of a child's tutor. See PEDAGOGUE, -IC] —**ped'a-gog'i-cal-ly**, adv.

**ped-a-gog-ics** (ped'ə gōj'iks, -gō'jiks), n. (used with a singular v.) the science or art of teaching or education; pedagogy. [1860-65; PEDAGOG(y) + -ics]

**ped-a-gog-ism** (ped'ə gōj'iz əm, -gō'giz-), n. the principles, manner, method, or characteristics of pedagogy. Also, **ped-a-gog-ism** (ped'ə gōj'iz əm, -gō'giz-). [1635-45; PEDAGOG(y) + -ism]

**ped-a-gogue** (ped'ə gōg', -gōg'), n. 1. a teacher, schoolteacher. 2. a person who is pedantic, dogmatic, and formal. Also, **ped'a-gog'**. [1350-1400; ME *pedagoge* < L *paedagogus* < Gk *paidagōgōs* a boy's tutor. See PED-, -AGOGUE] —**ped'a-gog-er-y**, **ped'a-gog-er-y**, n. —**ped'a-gog-er-ish**, **ped'a-gog-ish**, adj.

**ped-a-gog-y** (ped'ə gōj'ē, -gōj'ē), n., pl. **-gies**. 1. the function or work of a teacher; teaching. 2. the art or science of teaching; education; instructional methods. [1575-85; < Gk *paidagōgia* office of a child's tutor. See PEDAGOGUE, -Y]

**ped-al** (ped'l or, for 6-8, pēd'l), n., v., -aled, -al-ing or (esp. Brit.) -alled, -al-ing, adj. —n. 1. a foot-operated lever used to control certain mechanisms, as automobiles, or to play or modify the sounds of certain musical instruments, as pianos, organs, or harps. 2. a leverlike part worked by the foot to supply power in various mechanisms, as the bicycle. 3. Music. a. a foot-operated keyboard, as on an organ or harpsichord. b. any of the keys of such a keyboard. c. See **pedal point**. —v.t. 4. to work or use the pedals, as in playing an organ or propelling a bicycle. —v.i. 5. to work the pedals of (an organ, bicycle, etc.). —adj. 6. of or pertaining to a foot or the feet. 7. of or pertaining to a pedal or pedals. 8. using pedals: a pedal mechanism. [1605-15; (< F *pedale* < L *pedālis* of the feet. See PED-, -AL']

**ped'al boat'**, a recreational water vehicle, consisting of two pontoons with a transverse seat and propelled by a pedal-operated paddle wheel. Also, **ped'al-boat'**, **pad-dle boat**. [1950-55]

**ped'al disk'**. See **basal disk**.

**ped-al-fer** (pi dāl'fər), n. a soil rich in alumina and iron, with few or no carbonates. Cf. **pedocal**. [1925-30; PED- + L *al(ūmen)* ALUM + *fer(rum)* iron]

**ped'al key-board**, pedal (def. 3a).

**ped'al point'**, Music. 1. a tone sustained by one part, usually the bass, while other parts progress without reference to it. 2. a passage containing it. Also called **organ point**, **ped'al note'**. [1875-80]

**ped'al push-ers**, slacks that extend to about the mid-point of the calf, worn by girls and women, originally used when cycling. [1940-48, Amer.]

**ped'al steel/ guitar'**, an oblong, floor-mounted electrified guitar, usually having ten strings, fretted with a steel bar and producing a wailing sound that is modulated by use of a foot pedal. Also called **ped'al steel'**. [1965-70, Amer.]

**ped-ant** (ped'nnt), n. 1. a person who makes an excessive or inappropriately display of learning. 2. a person who overemphasizes rules or minor details. 3. a person who adheres rigidly to book knowledge without regard to common sense. 4. Obs. a schoolmaster. [1580-90; < It *pedante* teacher, pedant; adj. akin to PEDAGOGUE; see -ANT] —**ped-ant-esque'**, **ped-ant-hood'**, n. —**Syn.** 2. hairsplitter.

**ped-an-tic** (pē dān'tik), adj. 1. ostentatious in one's learning. 2. overly concerned with minute details or formalisms, esp. in teaching. Also, **ped-an-ti-cal**. [1590-1600; PEDANT + -ic] —**ped-an-ti-cal-ly**, adv. —**ped-an-ti-cal-ness**, n. —**Syn.** 2. didactic, doctrinaire.

**ped-an-ti-cism** (pē dān'tē siz'əm), n. pedantry. Also, **ped-ant-ism** (ped'n tiz'əm). [1840-50; PEDANTIC + -ism]

**ped-ant-ry** (ped'n trē), n., pl. **-ries**. 1. the character, qualities, practices, etc., of a pedant, esp. undue display of learning. 2. slavish attention to rules, details, etc. 3. an instance of being pedantic: the pedantries of modern criticism. [1575-85; It *pedanteria*. See PEDANT, -RY]

**ped-ate** (ped'āt), adj. 1. having a foot or feet. 2. resembling a foot. 3. having divisions like toes. 4. Bot. (of a leaf) palmately parted or divided with the lateral lobes or divisions cleft or divided. [1745-55; < L *pedātus*. See PED-, -ATE'] —**ped-ate-ly**, adv.

copy oneself with trifles; trifle. [1525-35; appar. back formation from PEDDLER; in def. 4, reinforced by FIDDLE]

**ped-dler** (ped'dlər), n. 1. a person who sells from door to door or in the street. 2. a person who tries to promote some cause, candidate, viewpoint, etc. Also, **pedlar**, **pedler**. [1350-1400; ME *pedlere*, unexplained var. of *pedler*, deriv. of *ped(de)* basket]

**ped-dlery** (ped'dl'ē rē), n., pl. **-dlery-lies**. 1. the business of a peddler. 2. peddler's wares. 3. trumpery. Also, **pedlary**, **pedlery**. [1520-30; PEDDLER + -ry]

**ped-dling** (ped'dl'ing), adj. trifling; paltry; piddling. [1590-1600; PEDDLER + -ING'] —**ped-dling-ly**, adv.

**-pede**, var. of **-ped**: centipede.

**ped-er-ast** (ped'ə rast', pē'də-), n. a person who engages in pederasty. [1720-30; < Gk *paiderastēs* lover of boys, equiv. to *paid-* (s. of *país*) boy, child + *erastēs* lover, equiv. to *erast-*, s. of *erān* to love + -tēs agent n. suffix]

**ped-er-as-ty** (ped'ə ras'tē, pē'də-), n. sexual relations between two males, esp. when one of them is a minor. [1605-15; < NL *pederastia* < Gk *paiderastia* love of boys. See PEDERAST, -RY] —**ped-er-as'tic**, **ped-er-as'ti-cal-ly**, adv.

**ped-er-na-les** (pēr'dn əl'ə), n. a river in central Texas, flowing E to the Colorado river. ab. 105 mi. (169 km) long.

**ped-es-tal** (ped'ə stī), n., v., -taled, -tal-ing or (esp. Brit.) -talled, -tal-ing. —n. 1. an architectural support for a column, statue, vase, or the like. See *diag.* under **column**. 2. a supporting structure or piece; base. 3. Furniture. a. a support for a desk, consisting of a boxlike frame containing drawers one above the other. b. a columnar support for a tabletop. 4. Building Trades. a bulge cast at the bottom of a concrete pile. 5. set or put on a pedestal, to glorify; idealize: When we first became engaged each of us set the other on a pedestal. —v.t. 6. to put on or supply with a pedestal. [1555-65; alter. of MF *pedestal* < It *pedestallo*, var. of *pedistallo* lit., foot of stall. See PED-, DE, STALL']

**ped-es-tal table**, a table supported upon a central shaft, or upon several shafts along its centerline, each resting upon a spreading foot or feet. [1935-40]

**ped-es-trian** (pē des'trē ən), n. 1. a person who goes or travels on foot; walker. —adj. 2. going or performed on foot; walking. 3. of or pertaining to walking. 4. lacking in vitality, imagination, distinction, etc.; commonplace; prosaic or dull: a pedestrian commencement speech. [1710-20; < L *pedestri-* (s. of *pedester* on foot, deriv. of *pēs* (s. *ped-*); see PED- + -AN]

**ped-es-trian-ism** (pē des'trē ə nīz'əm), n. 1. the exercise or practice of walking. 2. commonplace or prosaic manner, quality, etc. [1800-10; PEDESTRIAN + -ism]

**ped-es-trian-ize** (pē des'trē ə nīz'), v.i., -ized, -iz-ing. to go on foot; walk. Also, esp. Brit., **ped-es-tri-an-ise'**. [1805-15; PEDESTRIAN + -ize]

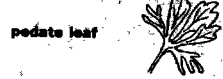
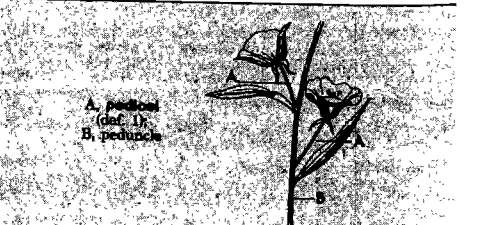
**ped-estrian way'**, pedway.

**ped-**, a combining form meaning "foot," used in the formation of compound words: *pediform*. Also, **ped-**, before a vowel, **ped-**. [comb. form of L *ped-* (s. of *pēs*) root]

**ped-i-a-tri-cian** (pē dē ə trīsh'ən, ped'ē-), n. a physician who specializes in pediatrics. Also, **ped-i-atrist** (pē dē ə trīst, ped'ē-). [1900-05; PEDIATR(IC) + -ICIAN]

**ped-i-at-ric** (pē dē ə trīk, ped'ē-), n. (used with a singular v.) the branch of medicine concerned with the development, care, and diseases of babies and children. [1880-85; *pediatr(ic)* (see PED-, -IATRIC) + -ics] —**pe-diat-ric-ly**, adj.

**ped-i-cab** (ped'i kab'), n. (esp. in Southeast Asia) a three-wheeled public conveyance operated by pedals, typically one having a hooded cab for two passengers mounted behind the driver. Also called **trishaw**. [1945-50; PEDI- + CAB']



**Ped.D.**, Doctor of Pedagogy.

**ped-dle** (ped'dl), v., -dled, -dl-ing. —v.t. 1. to carry (small articles, goods, wares, etc.) from place to place for sale at retail; hawk. 2. to deal out, distribute, or dispense, esp. in small quantities: to peddle radical ideas. 3. to sell (drugs) illicitly. —v.i. 4. to go from place to place with goods, wares, etc., for sale at retail. 5. to oc-

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b., blend of; blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; spelled, resp., respelling; respelled; trans., translation; ? origin unknown; \* unattested; † probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.



guaranteed not to run in washing. **26.** to undergo a spreading of colors: materials that run when washed. **27.** to flow forth as a discharge: Tears ran from her eyes. **28.** to discharge or give passage to a liquid or fluid: Her eyes ran with tears. **29.** to operate or function: How does your new watch run? Cars run on gasoline. **30.** to be in operation: the noise of a dishwasher running. **31.** to continue in operation: The furnace runs most of the day. **32.** to elapse; pass or go by, as time: Time is running out, and we must hurry. **33.** to pass into or meet with a certain state or condition: to run into debt; to run into trouble. **34.** to get or become: The well ran dry. **35.** to amount; total: The bill ran to \$100. **36.** to be stated or worded in a certain manner: The minutes of the last meeting run as follows. **37.** Com. a. to accumulate, follow, or become payable in due course, as interest on a debt: Your interest runs from January 1st to December 31st. b. to make many withdrawals in rapid succession, as from a bank. **38.** Law. a. to have legal force or effect, as a writ. b. to continue to operate. c. to go along with: The easement runs with the land. **39.** to proceed, continue, or go: The story runs for eight pages. **40.** to extend in a given direction: This road runs north to Litchfield. **41.** to extend for a certain length: The unpaved section runs for eight miles. **42.** to extend over a given surface: Shelves ran from floor to ceiling. **43.** to be printed, as on a printing press: Two thousand copies ran before the type was taught. **44.** to appear in print or be published as a story, photograph, etc., in a newspaper, magazine, or the like: The account ran in all the papers. The political cartoon always runs on the editorial page. **45.** to be performed on a stage or be played continually, as a play: The play ran for two years. **46.** to occur or take place continuously, as a movie: The picture runs for two hours. **47.** to pass quickly: A thought ran through his mind. Her eyes ran over the room. **48.** to be disseminated, circulated, or spread rapidly: The news of his promotion ran all over town. **49.** to continue or return persistently; recur: The old tune ran through his mind all day. **50.** to have or tend to have or produce a specified character, quality, form, etc.: This novel runs to long descriptions. Her sister is fat too, but the family runs to being overweight. **51.** to be or continue to be of a certain average size, number, etc.: Potatoes are running large this year. **52.** Naut. to sail before the wind. —v.t. **53.** to move or run along (a surface, way, path, etc.): Every morning he ran the dirt path around the reservoir to keep in condition. She ran her fingers over the keyboard. **54.** to traverse (a distance) in running: He ran the mile in just over four minutes. **55.** to perform, compete in, or accomplish by or as by running: to run a race; to run an errand. **56.** to go about freely on or in without supervision: permitting children to run the streets. **57.** to ride or cause to gallop: to run a horse across a field. **58.** to enter in a race: He ran his best filly in the Florida Derby. **59.** to bring into a certain state by running: He ran himself out of breath trying to keep pace. **60.** to trace, track, pursue or hunt, as game: to run deer on foot. **61.** to drive (an animal) or cause to go by pursuing: to run a fox to cover; to run the stallion into the barn. **62.** to leave, flee, or escape from: He ran town before the robbery was discovered. **63.** to cause to ply between places, as a vessel or conveyance: to run a ferry between New York and New Jersey. **64.** to convey or transport, as in a vessel or vehicle: I'll run you home in my car. **65.** to cause to pass quickly: He ran his eyes over the letter. She ran a comb through her hair. **66.** to get past or through: to run a blockade. **67.** (of drivers or cyclists) to disregard (a red or amber traffic light) and continue ahead without stopping. **68.** to smuggle (contraband goods): to run guns across the border. **69.** to work, operate, or drive: Can you run a tractor? **70.** to publish, print, or make copies of, as on a printing press (sometimes fol. by off): Run off 3000 of these posters. The newspapers ran the story on page one. **71.** to process, refine, manufacture, or subject to an analysis or treatment: The doctor wanted to run a blood test. The factory ran 50,000 gallons of paint a day. **72.** to keep operating or going, as a machine: They ran the presses 24 hours a day. **73.** to keep (a motor) idling for an indefinite period: On cold days he would run the car motor to prevent stalling. **74.** to allow (a ship, automobile, etc.) to depart from a safe, proper, or given route, as by negligence or error: He ran the ship aground. She ran the car up on the curb. **75.** to sponsor, support, or nominate (a person) as a candidate for election. **76.** to manage or conduct: to run a business; to run one's own life. **77.** Computers. to process (the instructions in a program) by computer. **78.** (in some games, as billiards) to continue or complete a series of successful strokes, shots, or the like. **79.** Cards. to lead a series (of one's assured tricks or winners in a given suit): He ran the heart suit before leading spades. **80.** to expose oneself to or be exposed to (a chance, risk, etc.): Through his habitual lateness he ran the danger of being fired. **81.** to cause (a liquid) to flow: to run the water for a bath. **82.** to fill (a tub or bath) with water: She ran a hot tub for him. **83.** to give forth or flow with (a liquid); pour forth or discharge: The well ran 500 barrels of oil daily. **84.** to charge (an item or items) as on a charge account or to accumulate (bills) to be paid all at one time: He ran a large monthly tab at the club. **85.** to cause to move easily, freely, or smoothly: to run a rope in a pulley. **86.** Golf. to cause (a golf ball) to move forward along the ground after landing from a stroke: He ran his ball seven feet past the hole. **87.** to sew or use a running stitch: to run a seam. **88.** to cause stitches in (a garment or fabric) to unravel or come undone: to run a stocking on a protruding nail. **89.** to bring, lead, or force into a certain state or condition: He ran his troops into an ambush. They ran themselves into debt. **90.** to drive, force, or thrust: to run a nail into a board; to run one's head against a wall; to run one's hand into one's pocket. **91.** to graze; pasture: They run sixty head of cattle on their ranch. **92.** to extend (some-

thing) in a particular direction or to a given point or place: to run a partition across a room; to run a telephone cable from Boston to Buffalo. **93.** Carpentry. to make (millwork) from boards. **94.** to cause to fuse and flow, as metal for casting in a mold. **95.** to draw, trace, or mark out, as a line: to run a line over a surface; to run a line through a word. **96.** to cost (an amount or approximate amount): This watch runs \$30. **97.** to cost (a person) an amount or approximate amount: The car repair will run you a couple of hundred at least. **98.** run across, to meet or find accidentally: She ran across an old friend at the party. He ran across her name in the phone book. **99.** run afoul of, a. Naut. to collide with so as to cause damage and entanglement. b. to incur or become subject to the wrath or ill will of: to run afoul of the law; He argued with his father and has run afoul of him ever since. **100.** run after, a. to follow; chase: The dog ran after the burglar. b. to pursue or court the affections of, esp. in an aggressive manner: He ran after her until she agreed to marry him. c. to attempt to be come friendly with or part of the society of: He runs after the country-club set. **101.** run along, to leave; to go on one's way: I have to run along now, but I'll see you tonight. Run along—can't you see I'm busy? **102.** run around, a. (often fol. by with) to socialize; consort with: She runs around with the strangest people. b. to be unfaithful to one's spouse or lover: It was common knowledge that he was running around. **103.** run away, a. to flee or escape; leave a place of confinement or control with the intention of never returning: He ran away from home three times. b. Naut. to haul on a line by walking or running steadily. **104.** run away with, a. to go away with, esp. to elope with: She ran away with a sailor. b. to abscond with; steal: to run away with some valuable jewelry. c. to surpass others in; be outstanding in: to run away with academic honors. d. to overwhelm; get the better of: Sometimes his enthusiasm runs away with him. **105.** run down, a. to strike and fell or overturn, esp. to drive a vehicle into (someone); to run down an innocent pedestrian. b. to pursue until captured; chase: The detective swore that he would run down the criminal. c. to perse; review: His eyes ran down the front row and stopped suddenly. d. to cease operation; stop: My watch has run down. e. to speak disparagingly of; criticize severely: The students were always running down their math teacher. f. to search out; trace; find: to run down information. g. Baseball. to tag out (a base runner) between bases. h. Naut. to collide with and sink (another vessel). i. Naut. to sail closely parallel to (a coast). **106.** run for it, to hurry away or flee, esp. to evade something: You had better run for it before anyone else arrives. **107.** run in, a. to visit casually: If I'm in the neighborhood, I may run in for a few minutes. b. to include in a text, as something to be inserted. c. Slang. to arrest, take to jail: They ran him in for burglary. d. Print. to add (matter) to text without indenting. e. to break in (new machinery). **108.** run in place, a. to go through the motions of running without leaving one's original place. b. to exist or work without noticeable change, progress, or improvement. **109.** run into, a. to crash into; collide with: She was so sleepy that she ran into a lamppost. b. to meet accidentally: You never know whom you'll run into at a big party. c. to amount to; total; losses that ran into millions of dollars. d. to succeed; follow: One year ran into the next, and still there was no change. e. to experience; encounter: The project ran into difficulty. **110.** run in with, Naut. to sail close to (a coast, vessel, etc.). **111.** run off, a. to leave quickly; depart. b. to create or perform rapidly or easily: to run off a new song. c. to determine the winner of (a contest, race, etc.) by a runoff. d. to drive away; expel: to run someone off one's property. e. to print or otherwise duplicate: Please run off 500 copies. **112.** run off with, a. to abscond with (something); steal or borrow; take: He ran off with the money. Who ran off with the pencil sharpener? b. to elope: I hear she ran off with the Smith boy. **113.** run on, a. to continue without interruption: The account that he gave ran on at some length. b. Print. to add (matter) to text without indenting. c. to add something, as at the end of a text: to run on an adverb to a dictionary entry. **114.** run out, a. to terminate; expire: My subscription ran out last month. Time ran out before we could score another touchdown. b. to become used up: His money soon ran out. c. to drive out; expel: They want to run him out of the country. **115.** run out of, to exhaust a quantity or supply of: She couldn't bake a cake because she had run out of sugar. **116.** run out of gas, Informal. a. to exhaust or lose one's energy, enthusiasm, etc.: After the first game of tennis, I ran out of gas and had to rest. b. to falter for lack of impetus, ideas, capital, etc.: The economic recovery seems to be running out of gas. **117.** run out on, to withdraw one's support from; abandon: No one could accuse him of running out on his friends. **118.** run over, a. to hit and knock down, esp. with a vehicle: She cried inconsolably when her cat was run over by a car. b. to go beyond; exceed: His speech ran over the time limit. c. to repeat; review: We'll run over that song again. d. to overflow, as a vessel. **119.** run scared, to be thrown into a state of fear or uncertainty because of a perceived threat; be apprehensive about survival or the future: Many businesses are running scared because of increasing competition. **120.** run through, a. to pierce or stab, as with a sword: to run someone through. b. to consume or use up recklessly; squander: to run through a fortune. c. to practice, review, or rehearse quickly or informally: to run through a scene. **121.** run up, a. to sew rapidly: She ran up some curtains. b. to amass; incur: running up huge debts. c. to cause to increase; raise: to run up costs unnecessarily. d. to build, esp. hurriedly: They are tearing down old tenement blocks and running up skyscrapers. **122.** run with, Informal. a. to proceed or go ahead with: If the stockholders like the idea, we'll run with it. b. to carry out with enthusiasm or speed. —n. **123.** an act or instance, or a period of running: a five-minute run before breakfast. **124.** a hurrying to or from some point, as on an errand: a run to reach the store before it closes. **125.** a fleeing, esp. in great haste; flight: a run from the police who were hot on his trail. **126.** a running pace: The boys set out at a run. **127.** an act or instance or a period of moving rapidly, as in a boat or automobile: a run to shore before the storm. **128.**

distance covered, as by racing, running, or during a trip: a three-mile run. **129.** an act or instance or a period of traveling or moving between two places; trip: a truck on its daily run from farm to market; a nonstop run from Louisville to Memphis. **130.** Computers. a single instance of carrying out the sequence of instructions in a program. **131.** Golf. the distance that a golf ball moves along the ground after landing from a stroke: He got a seven-foot run with his chip shot. **132.** a quick trip for a short stay at a place: to take a run up to New York. **133.** Mil. a. See bomb run. b. any portion of a military flight during which the aircraft flies directly toward the target in order to begin its attack: a strafing run. **134.** Aeron. a. the rapid movement, under its own power, of an aircraft on a runway, water, or another surface. b. a routine flight from one place to another: the evening run from New York to London. **135.** beat (def. 52b). **136.** an interval or period during which something, as a machine, operates or continues operating: They kept each press in the plant on a 14-hour run. **137.** the amount of anything produced in such a period: a daily run of 400,000 gallons of paint. **138.** pressrun. **139.** a line or place in knitted work where a series of stitches have slipped out or come undone: a run in a stocking. **140.** onward movement, development, progress, course, etc.: the run of our business from a small store to a large chain. **141.** the direction of something or of its component elements: the run of the grain of wood. **142.** the particular course, order, or tendency of something: the normal run of events. **143.** freedom to move around in, pass through, or use something: to allow one's guests the run of the house. **144.** any rapid or easy course of progress: a run from trainee to supervisor. **145.** a continuous series of performances, as of a play: a long run on Broadway. **146.** an uninterrupted course of some state or condition; a spell: a run of good luck; a run of good weather. **147.** a continuous extent of something, as a vein of ore. **148.** an uninterrupted series or sequence of things, events, etc.: a run of 30 scoreless innings. **149.** a sequence of cards in a given suit: a heart run. **150.** Cribbage. a sequence of three or more cards in consecutive denominations without regard to suits. **151.** any extensive continued demand, sale, or the like: a run on umbrellas on a rainy day. **152.** a series of sudden and urgent demands for payment, as on a bank. **153.** a period of being in demand or favor with the public: Her last book had a briefer run than her first. **154.** a period during which liquid flows: They kept each oil well on an eight-hour run. **155.** the amount that flows during such a period: a run of 500 barrels a day. **156.** a small stream; brook; rivulet. **157.** a flow or rush, as of water: The snow melting on the mountains caused a run of water into the valley. **158.** a kind or class, as of goods: a superior run of blouses. **159.** the typical, ordinary, or average kind: The run of 19th-century novels tends to be of a sociological nature. **160.** an inclined course, as on a slope, designed or used for a specific purpose: a bobbed run; a run for training beginning skiers. **161.** a fairly large enclosure within which domestic animals may move about freely; runway: a chicken run. **162.** Australian. a large sheep ranch or area of grazing land. **163.** the beaten track or usual trail used by deer or other wild animals; runway. **164.** a trough or pipe for water or the like. **165.** the movement of a number of fish upstream or inshore from deep water. **166.** large numbers of fish in motion, esp. inshore from deep water or up a river for spawning: a run of salmon. **167.** a number of animals moving together. **168.** Music. a rapid succession of tones; roulade. **169.** Building Trades. a. the horizontal distance between the face of a wall and the ridge of a roof. b. the distance between the first and last risers of a flight of steps or staircase. c. the horizontal distance between successive risers on a flight of steps or a staircase. **170.** Baseball. the score unit made by safely running around all the bases and reaching home plate. **171.** a series of successful shots, strokes, or the like, in a game. **172.** Naut. the immersed portion of a hull abaft the middle body (opposed to entrance). **173.** the runs. (used with a singular or plural v.) Informal. diarrhea. **174.** a run for one's money, a. close or keen competition: The out-of-town team gave us a run for our money. b. enjoyment or profit in return for one's expense: This may not be the best tool kit, but it will give you a run for your money. **175.** in the long run, in the course of long experience; in the end: Retribution will come, in the long run. **176.** in the short run, as an immediate or temporary outcome: Recession may be averted in the short run if policy changes are made now. **177.** on the run, a. moving quickly; hurrying about: He's so busy, he's always on the run. b. while running or in a hurry: I usually eat breakfast on the run. c. escaping or hiding from the police: He was on the run for two years. —adj. **178.** melted or liquefied: run butter. **179.** poured in a melted state; run into and cast in a mold: run bronze. [bef. 900; (v.) ME rinnen, rinnen, partly < ON rinna, renna, partly continuing OE rinnan; c. G rinnen; form run orig. ptp., later extended to present tense; (n. and adj.) deriv. of the v.] —run/nab-**ble**, adj. —run/nab-**l-ty**, n. **run-a-bout** (run/'ə bəʊt/), n. **1.** a small, light automobile or other vehicle, usually with an open top; roadster. **2.** a small pleasure motorboat. **3.** a person who roves around from place to place or group to group. [1540-50; n. use of v. phrase run about] **run-a-gate** (run/'ə gət/), n. **1.** a fugitive or runaway. **2.** a vagabond or wanderer. [1520-30; RUN (v.) + obs. agate away; sense influenced by obs. renegade (ME rene-gat < ML renegade)] **run-a-round** (run/'ə raʊnd/), n. **1.** indecisive or evasive treatment, esp. in response to a request: Ask for a raise and he'll give you the runaround. **2.** Print. an arrangement of type in which several lines are set in narrower measure than the others in a column to accommodate an illustration, initial, or the like. [1870-75, Amer.; n. use of v. phrase run around] —Syn. **1.** dodge, evasion, slip. **run-a-way** (run/'ə wə/), n. **1.** a person who runs away; fugitive; deserter. **2.** a horse or team that has broken;

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of, blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s, stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; trans., translation; ? , origin unknown; \* , unattested; † , probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.