

Addenda to Appellees/Cross-Appellants' May 12, 2023
Response Brief on Defendants' Petition

pdf Addendum Part 3 of 3

Addendum P

The New Constitution, Salt Lake Herald-Republican (Aug. 26, 1894)

20 PAGES.

THE SUNDAY HERALD.

20 Pages.

News, Politics, Literature, Trade and Commerce--But First of All, The News.

VOLUME L.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1894.

NUMBER 83

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

A. T. HEIST'S SECOND LETTER CONTAINING SUGGESTIONS.

The Ablest Statesmen Should Be Elected Irrespective of Where They Reside—Clanism is Reprehensible—Equal Representation and No Jerrymander.

As our constitution must of necessity provide for a representative government, I will discuss the somewhat false and correct principles of representation.

One of the most popular fallacies is that patriotism and principle are rooted in the soil like sage brush, and that no man can properly represent Cow county in a legislative body unless his ancestors were resident herders. To my mind nothing is more absurd than the plea of demagogues that geographical districts furnish more important considerations as a basis of representation than do the sentiments of the people who reside there. I believe that as between two men who equally represent the opinions of the voters the one having the greater ability as a statesman and legislator, though a non-resident of the district, should be chosen. Both the people of the district and the state would be benefitted by such a selection.

Local demagogues by appealing to a foolish local pride will usually succeed in defeating the more able non-resident candidate, yet the constitution should be so framed as to allow the residents of a district to elect to any general office the ablest man in the state who will accept it.

FOREIGNERS VS. AMERICANS.

And here let me suggest another popular fallacy, though I can prescribe no constitutional remedy. At every election the Amorines, the Irish-Americans, the Scandinavians and the labor unions are demanding the election of candidates who are members of their respective clans to represent them.

One would imagine from the character of their languages that a man who hadn't yet learned the English language had some interest in the affairs of state not possessed by any average American, by reason of which only a foreigner could be truly representative. Nothing could be farther from the act. As well might the illiterate voters demand a candidate who cannot read or write. The political opinions of laboring men could usually be as well represented and better defended by a business man or a lawyer than by a hod carrier. When laboring men learn this truth they will cease to be the dupes of professional agitators and demagogues, who too often want offices only that they may sell out their short-sighted supporters. Let us then keep in mind that it is the political opinions of the inhabitants that are to be represented, not their foreign ancestors; not their physical infirmities any more than mere barren geographical districts.

MISCONCEPTION OF DEMOCRACY.

This brings me to the next—misconception of Democracy. A true Democracy is a government of the whole people equally represented. The ordinary conception of Democracy is that it means a government of the whole people by a mere majority of them exclusively represented. The former means the equality of all equally represented; the other means the privilege of government bestowed on a numerical majority who have alone control.

It does not follow that because minorities must yield to majorities that therefore minorities have no right to equal representation in proportion to their numbers. In the Utah legislature of 1892 there was not a single Republican, and yet about one-third of the voters were Republicans who might have been disfranchised so far as their power to influence legislation is concerned. Though this system of disfranchising minorities and our party caucus systems we, in fact, give absolute control of legislation to a majority of the majority, who probably, in fact, represent only a minority of the whole. And this is what we blindly worship as Democracy.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

Let us then frame a constitution in

which each individual will be equally represented with every other, whether he belongs to the minority or the majority.

One way of approximating this result would be by a provision like the following, which I quote from the constitution of Illinois:

"The House of Representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the Senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year A. D. 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidate highest in votes shall be declared elected."

This is a recognition of the principle and does enable a minority equal to one-third the entire vote of the district to select one of the three representatives. It is defective in this, however, that it still leaves local minorities of less than one-third unrepresented and might also leave very large minorities made up from different districts unrepresented if they did not constitute one-third of some particular district. By the only true Democratic government every number of voters equal to the average number entitled to a representative, no matter from how many different districts, might combine and be represented.

Every voter, if he did not like the local candidate, could by his vote aid in the election of any other.

I will endeavor at an early date to get the details of a bill introduced in the English parliament by Thomas Hare, providing for just such election, and then hope to write another letter upon this subject.

HONEST DISTRICTING.

Should the constitutional convention decide to make the legislature elective from districts, then a provision to guarantee honest districting should be incorporated in the constitution. It should never be possible to accomplish what was accomplished in Utah at the last election, that the minority of the voters can by an infamous gerrymander elect a majority of the legislature.

In that we may prevent the destruction of equal rights the constitution should contain the following anti-gerrymander clause:

"When a senatorial congressional assembly district shall be composed of two or more counties it shall not be separated by any county belonging to another district. No county shall be divided in forming a congressional, senatorial or assembly district so as to attach one portion of a county to another county. But the legislature may divide each county into as many congressional, senatorial or assembly districts as such county may by apportionment be entitled to. To which might well be added the following restriction, which has done effective work in preventing injustice in Wisconsin:

"Each district must be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as possible."

This last clause enabled the supreme court of Wisconsin to declare unconstitutional several recent Democratic attempts at unjust redistricting.

No people are capable of maintaining freedom through representative government who are not willing that justice shall be done to all.

See to it then that a government is established in which all the people equally represented shall make laws for all.

Yours,
A. T. HEIST.

Addendum Q

The Way to Win Success, Ogden Daily (Jan. 2, 1895)

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NO. 1, VOL. VIII.

OGDEN, UTAH, WEDNESDAY, EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THIS EVENING'S DISPATCHES.

The Way to Win Success.

That the gerrymander is a boomerang was never more clearly shown than in the recent elections, when overwhelming Republican majorities were elected to the legislatures of New York, Indiana, Wisconsin and other states, which the Democrats thought they had so cunningly reapportioned as to insure the continued dominance of their party. The Republican politicians seem at last to have learned the lesson that it is bad policy, simply as a matter of party tactics, to seek advantage by unfairness in the division of a state for legislative districts. Even in Indiana, where the provocation to reprisal has been strongest, leading Republicans are insisting that if anything is done in the way of reapportionment it must be fair and equitable. "We want no 'fight the devil with fire' policy," says one organ. "Gerrymandering by any party is a dirty business." This is only one of many signs in various states that the Republicans are generally disposed to make a fair use of their victory. The quick succession of overwhelming defeats in the nation first for the Republicans and then for the Democrats seems to have opened the eyes of the politicians all around and shown them that the surest way to win success is to deserve it.—New York Post (Dem.).

Addendum R

The Constitutional Convention, Salt Lake Herald-Republican
(March 4, 1895)

Read the Herald.
ALL THE NEWS.
Bright and Breezy,

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Weather Today,
FORECAST:
Fair, Warmer.

Our Half Page, "Of Interest to Women," is Cordially Welcomed as Meeting a Long-Felt Want.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1895.

NUMBER 272

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The Constitutional Convention will meet today. When it will close no man can tell. The length of the session will depend upon the disposition and ability of the delegates to attend strictly to the business for which they were elected. Mere oratory and partisan appeals for applause from the populace will be out of place in this convention. It is called for a specific purpose and that should be kept in view from the beginning to the end.

It is to be expected that as the party which proclaimed its intention to have a partisan convention is in the majority, the organization will be made on a partisan basis. It would be a graceful thing to include men of both parties in the officers of the convention, but that can scarcely be anticipated now. When the organization is completed and the committees are appointed, close work ought to be immediately commenced and that ought to take up the chief time of the assembly.

We suggest to the Democratic members that there should be no factious opposition or attempts to obstruct on partisan grounds. At the same time they must be on the alert to detect any partisan attempts by the majority. The instrument to be framed should be of such a character that it will secure to every citizen of the state equal rights and privileges before the law. There must be no favoritism to parties or to individuals.

Unity of effort among the delegates is essential to full success. Harmony should be promoted but not at the sacrifice of principle. The constitution must be Republican in form. It must secure religious as well as political liberty to the people, keep church and state distinct and separate, and prohibit the practice of polygamy in the state.

But it must be remembered that what is wanted is an organic law, not a code of statutes. Some liberty must be left to the legislature and some work for that body. Lines must be drawn, however, beyond which that liberty and power shall not pass. A constitution is to limit as well as bestow powers on the different departments of the government. To preserve the proper freedom, without exceeding it, which the local government shall exercise in administering public affairs, will require a nice discrimination and a just balance.

One of the most important of the important things to be kept in view is economy in government. The multiplication of offices and the fixing of high salaries for public servants would spoil the best constitution in other respects which could be framed. We do not urge stinginess but the people insist on prudence in these matters.

The fee system should be so far abolished in the state that every public officer shall be remunerated by salary, and that such fees as are necessary shall be covered into the treasury of the city, the county or the state as the case may require.

Taxation should be kept as low as is consistent with the public service ably and thoroughly administered. The state can afford to pay fair prices for all that is done by its authority, but there should be no high levies to provide for extravagant outlays. Public funds should be appropriated wholly and solely for public purposes.

One of the things which will be watched with more than common scrutiny will be the districting and apportionment of the state. If that is done on the principle of population and contiguity, there will be no fault found by the citizens, however that may result to the respective political parties. But if there is an evident intent to juggle with this matter, to shoestring districts and gerrymander them on a partisan basis, there will be trouble and perhaps the defeat of the constitution, which will mean the indefinite postponement of statehood. Let this thing be done honestly and fairly, for the public and not for party welfare.

With the experience of the past in constitution-making, with many patterns from other states, there ought to be no difficulty in selecting the very best provisions that should enter into a constitution, adapted to the needs of the people for at least a quarter of a century without important amendment. Brevity should be studied, but not to such extent that the meaning of any article or clause shall be obscure.

The Herald hopes that patriotism and not partyism will sway the large majority of the delegates to this convention. They should remember that their work will be on view for all time. That their course will be scanned eagerly by the entire people of the incipient state. That they will be regarded with admiration and respect or with aversion and dishonor, according to their apparent fairness and regard for the rights and liberties of the people or their injustice, partiality and efforts for personal or party advantage. Give us a good, sound, fair constitution, and all parties and classes in Utah will rally to its support and sound the praises of its framers!

Addendum S

The Political Arena, Salt Lake Herald-Republican (July 9, 1895)

Weather Today.
FORECAST—Fair weather,
warmer.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

NO Salt Lake Daily
Newspaper
Publishes as much READ-
ING MATTER as the
Salt Lake Herald.

Chances of the Parties to Win the Legislature.

OUTLOOK IS EXCELLENT.

DEMOCRATS HAVE MANY CONDITIONS IN THEIR FAVOR.

Enough Close Counties to Give Them Control in Both Branches—Good Conditions in Judicial Districts—Devine Has Resigned From the League Executive Committee—Rousing Democratic Meetings Throughout the City.

It is a peculiar thing that a great many of our politicians who should be better informed have exaggerated notions about the relative chances of the Democrats and Republicans for capturing the legislature this fall. Most of the interest is now centering around this body. The spectacular campaign of the California sky rocket, the combination between the house of Goodwin and the house of Cannon and the promised developments when the several other booms get into working order have all contributed to command the attention of the people. The Republicans seem to think they have a lead pipe crotch on the legislature. The real basis for this belief is the fact that the constitutional convention was a Republican body. Arguing from experience with that party and from the character of its leaders in this territory it is but natural to suppose that, given the opportunity, they would not hesitate to gerrymander the new state so thoroughly as to leave no room for the will of the people to make itself apparent.

Charley Crane's Gerrymander.
Had Charley Crane been allowed to work his own will this would have been accomplished. He had stacked the cards and had a winning hand up his sleeve. He would have shoe-stringed the territory in a way that would have made the immortal Gerry turn in his grave and cause the Indiana experts to blush for shame. No attention would have been paid to county lines. Districts would have wandered up hill and down dale, here, there and everywhere. Precincts in one county would have been united with precincts in another. Democratic majorities would have been massed and Republican majorities strung out. In fact the Democrats would have been given no show unless the people had risen up in anger against such a proceeding.

Euchred Again.
However, there were several points in the constitutional convention at which the Republicans were euchred. This was one of them. The Democrats took hold of the scheme and pressed the idea that no county lines should be broken. As a result of it they succeeded in securing an apportionment that was much more favorable than they could have expected from such opponents. The districting was made by Murdock, of Wasatch, one of the Democratic leaders. It is not as good as could be gotten if conditions were different. In Salt Lake, Cache and other counties the Democrats are not treated as fairly as they should be. But they have a fighting chance. This will be shown by the following table of voting in the various districts, on the basis of the constitutional convention last year:

- Senatorial Districts.**
First—Box Elder and Tooele, one senator. Democrats, 1,085; Republicans, 1,146. Republican majority, 61.
Second—Cache, 1 senator. Democrat, 1,696; Republican, 1,226. Democratic majority, 380.
Third—Rich, Morgan and Davis, 1 senator. Democrat, 983; Republican, 690. Democratic majority, 293.
Fourth—Weber, 2 senators. Democrat, 1,867; Republican, 1,886. Republican majority, 19.
Fifth—Summit and Wasatch, 1 senator. Democrat, 1,176; Republican, 1,437. Republican majority, 261.
Sixth—Salt Lake, 5 senators. Democrat, 4,635; Republican, 6,964. Republican majority, 1,429.
Seventh—Utah, 2 senators. Democrat, 2,632; Republican, 2,551. Democratic majority, 81.
Eighth—Juab and Millard, 1 senator. Democrat, 928; Republican, 1,139. Republican majority, 211.
Ninth—Sanpete, 1 senator. Democrat, 1,356; Republican, 1,412. Republican majority, 56.
Tenth—Sevier, Wayne, Piute and Garfield, 1 senator. Democrat, 1,035; Republican, 1,296. Republican majority, 174.
Eleventh—Beaver, Iron, Washington and Kane, 1 senator. Democrat, 1,127; Republican, 1,061. Democratic majority, 126.
Twelfth—Emery, Carbon, Uintah, Grand and San Juan, 1 senator. Democrat, 1,068; Republican, 794. Democratic majority, 214.

Could Be Turned.
Should the majorities of last fall hold good this year the Republicans would have a two-thirds majority in the senate. But the Democrats need only to hold their own and turn four other districts to get a majority. Democracy is on the up climb now. The people are beginning to see that they blamed it for, too much last fall. They are waking to the fact that there can be no bounty issue this fall. They are seeing that the Democrats are the competent people in Utah and that the Republicans cannot carry on the affairs of government. They have before them the record of the Republican legislature and constitutional convention. They have returning prosperity. They have the knowledge that all the principal work done for silver this year has been done by Democrats. The Republicans are demoralized, the Democrats united. Republican victory in the legislature probably means the election of a California adventurer, who would like to buy his way into the United States Senate. With these things accumulating the Democrats have more than a good chance to change the majorities in the Box Elder and Tooele, Weber and Sanpete districts, where the Republican majorities are, respectively, only 61, 19, and 56. These four seats would change the majority, while the Democrats of Juab say they can be depended on for another member.

- Representative Districts.**
First—Box Elder, 1 member. Democrat, 792; Republican, 686. Democrat majority, 106.
Second—Cache, 3 members. Democrat, 1,696; Republican, 1,226. Democrat majority, 380.
Third—Rich, 1 member; Democrat, 170; Republican, 149. Democrat majority, 21.
Fourth—Weber, 4 members. Democrat, 1,867; Republican, 1,886. Republican majority, 19.
Fifth—Morgan, 1 member. Democrat, 132; Republican, 177. Democrat majority, 15.
Sixth—Davis, 1 member. Democrat, 621; Republican, 476. Democrat majority, 148.
Seventh—Tooele, 1 member. Democrat, 783; Republican, 499. Republican majority, 77.
Eighth—Salt Lake, 10 members. Democrat, 4,635; Republican, 6,964. Republican majority, 1,429.
Ninth—Summit, 1 member. Democrat, 721; Republican, 1,129. Republican majority, 389.
Tenth—Wasatch, 1 member. Democrat, 455; Republican, 317. Democrat majority, 138.
Eleventh—Utah, 4 members. Democrat, 2,632; Republican, 2,551. Democrat majority, 81.
Twelfth—Uintah, 1 member. Democrat, 317; Republican, 142. Democrat majority, 175.
Thirteenth—Juab, 1 member. Democrat, 547; Republican, 685. Republican majority, 138.
Fourteenth—Sanpete, 2 members. Democrat, 1,356; Republican, 1,412. Republican majority, 56.
Fifteenth—Carbon, 1 member. Demo-

- crat, 198; Republican, 263. Republican majority, 65.
Sixteenth—Emery, 1 member. Democrat, 389; Republican, 255. Democrat majority, 114.
Seventeenth—Grand, 1 member. Democrat, 73; Republican, 99. Republican majority, 29.
Eighteenth—Sevier, 1 member. Democrat, 508; Republican, 662. Republican majority, 154.
Nineteenth—Millard, 1 member. Democrat, 381; Republican, 454. Republican majority, 73.
Twentieth—Beaver, 1 member. Democrat, 288; Republican, 353. Republican majority, 101.
Twenty-first—Piute, 1 member. Democrat, 122; Republican, 175. Republican majority, 54.
Twenty-second—Wayne, 1 member. Democrat, 170; Republican, 106. Democrat majority, 61.
Twenty-third—Garfield, 1 member. Democrat, 235; Republican, 265. Republican majority, 30.
Twenty-fourth—Iron, 1 member. Democrat, 247; Republican, 265. Republican majority, 18.
Twenty-fifth—Washington, 1 member. Democrat, 495; Republican, 179. Democrat majority, 316.
Twenty-sixth—Kane, 1 member. Democrat, 97; Republican, 168. Republican majority, 71.
Twenty-seventh—San Juan, 1 member. Democrat, 45; Republican, 35. Democrat majority, 10.

Can Turn the Majority.
If the majorities given last year should hold good the Republicans would have twenty-eight members and the Democrats seventeen. It would need only the turning of six counties to secure Democratic supremacy in this house. There is plenty of field for turning. Weber, with two seats, has only 19 Republican majority; Tooele, 77; Juab, 138; Carbon, 65; Grand, 29; Millard, 73; Beaver, 101; Piute, 54; Garfield, 30; Iron, 18. In a time when the sun of Democracy is reappearing from behind the clouds, when hard times are fast rolling away, when the party

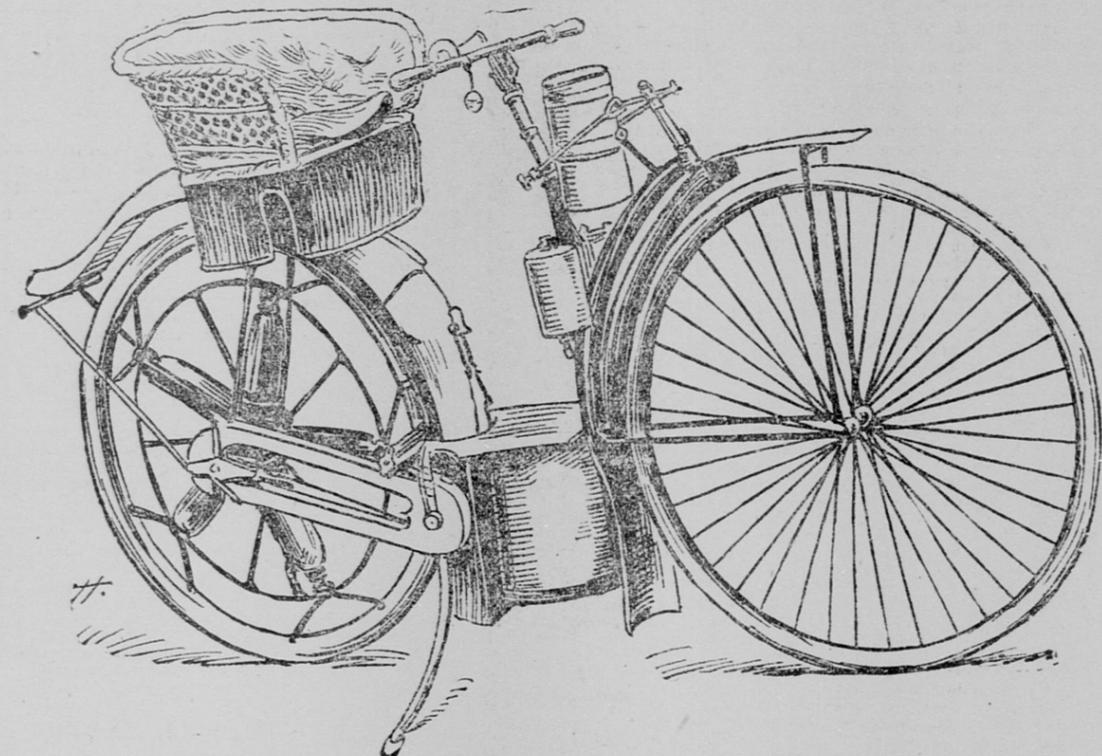
W. Young, George Romney, jr., F. E. Barker, D. L. Murdock, P. L. Williams, Dr. Romania B. Pratt, Mrs. P. L. Williams, Mrs. O. W. Powers, Mrs. H. P. Henderson, Mrs. Ella M. Stewart.

Tatlock Not in It.
Commissioner Tatlock announces that he is not a candidate for a judgeship or anything else. That ought to settle it.

Twenty-First Ward Society.
The Democratic society of the Twenty-first ward had a rousing meeting last night with a number of women present. Judge Judd was the speaker of the evening. He made a good address on the principles of Democracy and aroused much enthusiasm. The following delegates to the territorial convention of societies were elected: Elizabeth McFarland, Mrs. C. V. Smith, Mrs. James Barton, Mrs. H. T. Ball, Mrs. J. P. Bache, W. H. Dale, W. P. Reed, Thomas F. Thomas, H. T. Ball and C. J. Dangerfield.

S. W. Stewart resigned as secretary of the society and P. G. Hoffman was elected in his place.

Sixteenth Ward Society.
A stirring meeting was held last night by the Sixteenth Ward Democratic society at which quite a number of women were in attendance. H. A. Smith presided at the meeting and in taking the chair, made a spirited address. The election of officers resulted in the selection of Thomas Morris as president; Zina Ried and Hannah Newman, first and second vice-presidents; Fred Hodges, secretary; and Mrs. Rosannah Tolhurst, treasurer. Executive Committee—John B. Ried, W. J. Newman, Joshua Selley, Mrs. Selley and Harry Walters. Membership—James Bishop, H. A.



THE PETROLEUM CYCLE.

here is no longer weighted with the incubus of Cleveland and is coming out straight for silver, it seems more than probable that several of these counties will be turned. The Republicans will be split, the Democrats united. The Republicans will offer senatorial mediocrity, the Democrats proper representatives.

Stay at Home Vote.
Last year there was a large stay at home vote. Men who had been Democrats, and who could not understand the cause of conditions, would not vote their ticket. Yet they would not vote the Republican ticket. So they stayed at home. But this stay at home vote is only found when a party's prospects are not bright. This year they will come out and will probably turn the tide the other way. There was the other Democratic element which went directly opposite as a temporary protest against the administration. This is turning back and will have its weight.

Judicial Outlook.
There is another districting under the constitution equally interesting. It is for the judiciary. The following voting strength in each will prove instructive:
First—Cache, Box Elder and Rich. Democrats, 2,478; Republican, 2,062. Democratic majority, 426.
Second—Weber, Morgan and Davis. Democrats, 2,589; Republicans, 2,536. Democratic majority, 114.
Third—Summit, Salt Lake and Tooele three judges. Democrat, 5,739; Republican, 7,644. Republican majority, 1,905.
Fourth—Utah, Wasatch and Uintah. Democrat, 2,494; Republican, 3,010. Democratic majority 394.
Fifth—Juab, Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington. Democrat, 1,968; Republican, 1,952. Republican majority, 16.
Sixth—Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield and Kane. Democrat, 1,132; Republican, 1,277. Republican majority, 145.
Seventh—Sanpete, Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan. Democrat, 2,037; Republican, 2,064. Republican majority, 27.

The First, Second and Fourth are safely Democratic. The Third only need be conceded to the Republicans. The others are to be fought closely.

Outlook Most Encouraging.
Taken all in all the outlook for the Democrats is of the most encouraging description. With the voting power given to women this fall the Democrats will certainly sweep the legislature and it is more than probable that they would send a tidal wave over the Republican majority in this and Summit counties. The women of the territory are Democratic. As well by tradition as by reason they are coming under the standard which represents the best elements in Utah. The Republicans are already thoroughly alarmed over the prospect. If it lays within their power to prevent it women will not vote this fall. Truly the chances of the spectacular gentleman from California are growing no better fast.

Devine Has Resigned Politically.
Chief Devine has bowed to the decision of the fire and police board that he was violating the spirit of the law in his political work. He has sent in a letter of resignation to President Chadwick as member of the executive committee of the Republican League clubs. This was his only active membership and he says he will now keep out of politics—except socially. The commission struck out all charges regarding conferences in his rooms and he does not consider that such meetings of friends, for such he says they are to be included in the commission's report. He will not resign from the Social Republican club, otherwise known as the "Inner Circle," for he insists that this is merely social and that in attending its sessions and taking part in its business he is in no wise an active partisan.

Twentieth Ward Society.
The Democrats of the Twentieth ward held a good meeting last evening, with a number of prominent men and women present. Interest was aroused by the speeches of D. L. Murdock and Dr. Romania B. Pratt, in accepting offices in the society. The following officers and delegates were elected: President, D. L. Murdock, first vice-president, Dr. Romania B. Pratt; second vice-president, W. J. Bateman; secretary and treasurer, F. E. Barker. Delegates to the Territorial Convention—H. V. Meloy, O. W. Powers, R.

Smith, and Mrs. C. E. Silverwood. Delegates to the Territorial Convention—W. J. Newman, Eli A. Folland, James Bishop, R. P. Morris, Mrs. Sarah Ried, Mrs. E. E. Rich, Alternates—Mrs. M. Gillespie, Mrs. John Vincent, Mrs. Eli Folland and Mrs. R. Tolhurst.

A committee consisting of H. A. Smith, W. A. Hodges, H. P. Tolson, S. J. Newman and Mrs. Sarah Heyward was elected to meet with the delegates from other wards to effect a precinct organization.

Seventh Ward Society.
The Democrats of the Seventh ward held an interesting meeting and effected a reorganization of their society on a good basis. A number of prominent women were present and were elected among the officers and delegates. Remarks were made by Mrs. F. S. Richards, who was present with Mrs. Amelia F. Young.

Ninth Ward Society.
The Ninth ward society held a meeting last evening, with a large attendance of men and women. Addresses were made by Mrs. F. S. Richards, who was accompanied by Mrs. Amelia F. Young, P. W. McCaffrey and C. W. Penrose. Reorganization was completed by the organization of the following officers:
First vice-president, Mrs. Jane Kingsbury; second vice-president, A. T. Webb; treasurer, O. F. Pettit; assistant secretary, Mrs. Martha Burrows.
An executive committee of two women and three men and a finance committee of two women and one man were elected.
Delegates to the territorial convention—Frank Harris, Mrs. Mary Mair, Mrs. W. G. Bywater, C. W. Penrose, A. W. Taylor, A. T. Webb, Ulysses Dugand, John Reese.
Meetings will be held on the first Monday in each month in the annex to the ward meeting-house.

Fourteenth Ward Society.
The Democratic society of the Fourteenth ward held a meeting last evening and thoroughly reorganized. A number of men and women were present. Several addresses were made; Mrs. M. Isabella said she welcomed woman suffrage, as it would elevate the politics of the new state. She said she was a Democrat and knew the reason. She was a Democrat back in Nauvoo when the whole people were Democrats, and she remembered Joseph Smith's declaration that he was a Jeffersonian Democrat. She had never seen any occasion to change her opinions. Other speeches were made by F. S. Richards, Morris Sommer and others. The following officers and delegates were elected:
President, H. D. Folsom; first vice-president, Margaret Y. Taylor; second vice-president, Maria W. Wilcox; third vice-president, James A. Williams; fourth vice-president, J. P. Mahan; secretary and treasurer, Ella W. Hyde.
Membership Committee—Dr. Mattie Hughes Cannon, chairman; Miss Nellie Folsom, Isabella Workman, J. F. Crowley, J. C. Kelley.
Executive Committee—Morris Sommer, chairman; C. R. Barratt, H. M. Sadler, J. T. Woodbury, Edith Folsom, Louisa Badger, Amelia Folsom Young, Martha West, Mae Taylor.
Delegates to the Territorial Convention—H. D. Folsom, J. A. Williams, Dr. Mattie Hughes Cannon, Amelia Folsom Young, J. F. Crowley, H. M. Sadler, Margaret Y. Taylor, Mariah W. Wilcox, Ella W. Hyde, J. P. Mahan, Morris Sommer, J. T. Woodbury.
Alternates—J. C. Kelley, Nellie Folsom, Edith Folsom.

Addendum T

Governor Vetoes One Bill, Salt Lake Tribune (Nov. 11, 1981)

Reagan Vows to Hold Line

U.S. Faces 'Hard Times'

By Maureen Santini
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Tuesday the Republic faces "hard times for the next few months" but vowed to stand fast on his economic program and veto any bill that exceeds his budget.

Reagan, assailed by Senate Democrats as a president promoting the "Hoover nonsense that prosperity is just around the corner" said recovery would come by spring or summer. And he shrugged off those critics as politicians trying to blame him for the mess they created.

The president, in his fifth nationally broadcast news conference, conceded it is unlikely that he can meet his goal of balancing the budget by 1984, however.

But he said he was determined to keep the government headed toward the elimination of deficit spending, saying it "must stiffen its spine and not throw in the towel."

Repeats Comment

On that score, he complained that "federal spending is still rising far too rapidly" despite the \$35 billion in budget cuts approved earlier in the year by Congress. And he promised to veto any bill that exceeds his spending targets and "abuses the limited resources of the taxpayers."

On the foreign policy front, Reagan repeated an earlier comment that stirred an uproar in Europe, saying he still believes it is possible that there might be a battlefield exchange of

nuclear weapons without triggering global war.

And he insisted that despite reports of disarray and discord among his top foreign and defense advisers "there is no bickering or backstabbing going on. We are a very happy group."

Reagan said he would delay until January the \$3 billion in tax increases and \$2 billion in benefit cuts that he had sought this year, but he will ask Congress to make them effective in late 1982. Reagan added he still wanted Congress to pass this year the 12 percent cuts in non-defense spending that he proposed in September.

Noting that his economic program has been in effect for 40 days, Reagan said, "You can't cure 40 years of problems in that short time." But he contended he had set the foundation for recovery in 1982.

Though some of Reagan's advisers have urged him to raise taxes to make up at least some of the deficit, the president said he will not decide that issue until January.

The president also signaled there may be some changes ahead in the Medicaid program, contending that levying a charge on those who use the program may discourage "overuse."

Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweiker, under orders from Budget Director David Stockman to cut \$9 billion from his 1983 budget, has suggested to the White House cuts of \$2.9 billion in Medicare and \$600 million in Medicaid.

Reagan said they are options that he will consider, but he pledged to make sure they would not "hurt people we don't want to hurt."

Reagan complained that Congress has not yet sent him one appropriations bill for the bookkeeping year that began Oct. 1 — and the money measures now pending would exceed spending targets.

House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas, retorted that 11 of the 13 regular appropriations bills are tied up in the Republican Senate — and the two which have not already passed the House are being held up for White House comment.

'Stand Ready to Veto'

"I stand ready to veto any bill that abuses the limited resources of the taxpayers," Reagan said. "It is ironic that those who would have us assume blame for this economic mess are the ones who created it."

Earlier in the day, several Senate Democrats accused the administration of deliberately deceiving the nation about the economy. Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., said Reagan was pursuing a program that amounted to the "Hoover nonsense that prosperity is just around the corner... just wait until spring."

Reagan acknowledged that his goal of balancing the federal budget by 1984 has become "an unlikelyhood" because of continuing high inflation. He declined to set a new target date.

As for the tactical use of nuclear weapons, Reagan repeated that "I could see where both sides could still be deterred from going into the exchange of strategic weapons if there had been battlefield weapons, troop to troop," he said.

He said it would be a high risk situation, "there's no question of that."

In answer to other questions, Reagan said:

"The most realistic approach to peace in the Middle East 'is the one we are taking' through the Camp David process. He said an eight-point plan offered by Saudi Arabia implied "recognition of Israel's right to exist, one of the sticking points in the Arab world. That's why I've referred to it as a hopeful sign. It indicates a willingness to negotiate."

"The United States still hopes to help restore order in El Salvador. He said he is "hopeful still that we can bring about the idea of an election and a peaceful settlement...."



President Reagan exchanges pleasantries with reporters Tuesday during his nationally televised news conference.

Good News Seen for Economy

Wholesale Prices Up 6.8 Percent

WASHINGTON (AP) — Inflation at the wholesale level bumped upward at a moderate 6.8 percent annual rate in October, with auto prices speeding ahead but food and energy prices falling, the government reported Tuesday.

October's 0.6 percent increase in the Producer Price Index for finished goods was the biggest since April's 0.8 percent. But it was still far short of the big monthly increases common in the middle of last year and in the first three months of 1981.

Economists saw the new report as more good news on inflation in general. Private analyst Donald Ratajczak summed it up with the comment, "the numbers are all good except for the autos."

Inflation to Drop?

Analysts are now confidently predicting inflation at the wholesale level will be well below 10 percent for 1981 as a whole, down substantially from last year's 11.8 percent.

In fact, Ratajczak, who keeps close watch on the PPI as director of Georgia State University's Economic Forecasting Project, said wholesale inflation for the year probably will be in the 7.5 percent range, down more than one-third from last year.

He said 1982 also "should be a fairly decent inflation year," with overall price increases no worse than this year.

Jack Carlson, chief economist for the National Realtors Association, called Tuesday's report "further evidence that the underlying inflation rate is subsiding."

Good News

"This is good news for the badly depressed real estate industry," he said, noting that lesser price increases "are having a beneficial effect on interest rates" which have crippled housing construction and sales.

Michael K. Evans, president of Evans Economics in Washington, called the new report "pretty encouraging," adding that "the real question" is whether prices at the consumer level can be brought down as far very soon.

Price increases shown in the PPI are a good indicator of how food, energy and other commodity prices will move later at the retail level, as reflected in the government's Consumer Price Index. But the CPI also includes a broader range of items, including housing, health-care and other costs.

Speculated Increase

Labor Department officials said that if October's wholesale inflation increase were repeated each month for 12 straight months, the total rise would be 8.8 percent. They compute that annual rate by compounding a monthly figure that is more precise than the rounded-off 0.6 percent figure that is published.

Wholesale prices had risen only 0.2 percent, 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent in July, August and September. And the October rise would have been in that range, too, if not for a 4.2 percent increase in new auto prices.

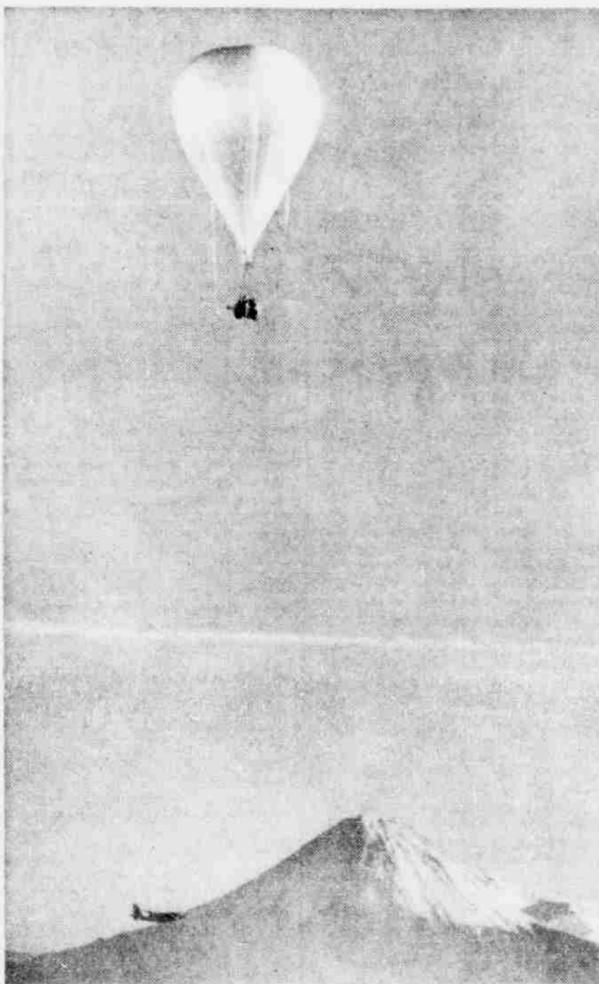
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Wednesday's Forecast

Salt Lake City and vicinity — Generally fair and warmer. Highs in the 60s with lows in the 30s. Weather details on D-4.



The four American balloonists on board Double Eagle V get scenic view of Mt. Fuji, Japan, during trek across Pacific.

Double Eagle V Floats on Course, Yank Balloonists in Good Spirits

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (UPI) — Four American adventurers attempting to make the first balloon crossing of the Pacific Ocean were reported in good spirits Tuesday with their 160-foot, helium-filled airship on course.

The latest satellite-confirmed position of the Double Eagle V showed the balloon was some 800 miles east-northeast of the Japanese launch site 17 hours after launch.

Bill Woodward of flight headquarters estimated that by 1 p.m. EST, some 24

hours after launch, the balloon had traveled 1,380 miles, based on a projection of the current flight path.

"This would put the balloon near the West Coast early morning on Thursday," Woodward said. "They're pretty much on their trajectory."

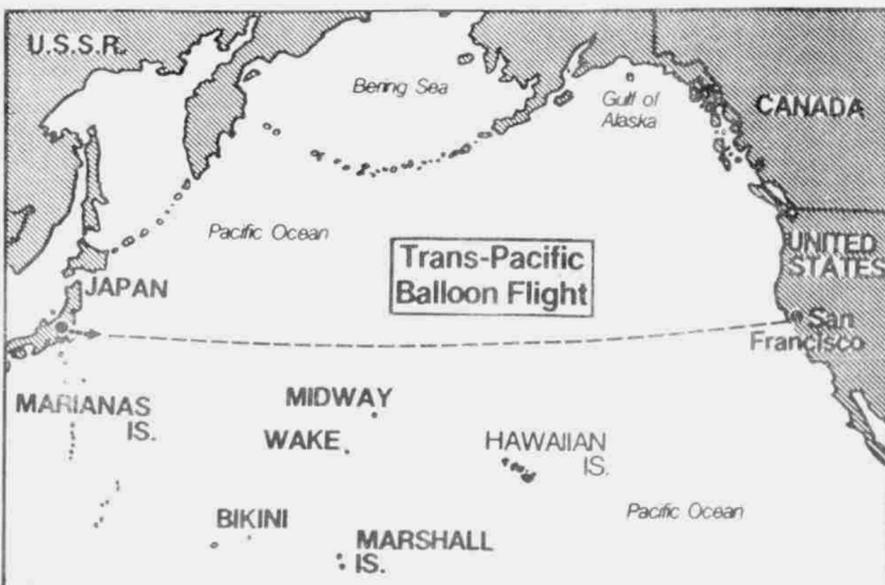
"They're very pleased with their projected flight and in good spirits," said Jane Woodward. "They said they're looking forward to a magnificent flight."

The Double Eagle V was traveling at

an altitude of 17,000 feet and a speed of 91 mph, Woodward said. The temperature inside the gondola was about 25 degrees below zero.

The balloon took off from Magashima, Japan, Monday after flight captain Ben Abruzzo passed a bottle of champagne to the ground crew and the aeronauts' wives.

The crew includes Abruzzo, Larry Newman and Ron Clark, all of Albuquerque, N.M., and Rocky Aoki, of Key Biscayne, Fla., who owns a restaurant chain.



American balloonist Ben Abruzzo and his three crew members departed central Japan Tuesday aboard the balloon, "Double Eagle V." The four hope to arrive in San Francisco in 4 to 5 days.

Campaign Funding

GOP Tactics OK'd By Supreme Court

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Writer

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court Tuesday upheld the legality of a technique devised by the Republican National Senatorial Campaign Committee to get around the fact that it can't legally spend money on its own for Senate campaigns.

The court ruled unanimously that such a national committee can spend on behalf of state parties — which designate the national committee as the state parties' surrogates. This enables a well-endowed national campaign committee to rescue an underfinanced Senate campaign.

In 1980, the Republican senatorial committee gave \$2.7 million to various Senate races after it had received a favorable ruling by the Federal Election Commission. This surrogate arrangement, known as an "agency agreement" between the national senatorial campaign committee and the state parties, was challenged by the Democrats and was ruled illegal by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Written by White

The opinion reversing the appeals court was written by Justice Byron R. White. He said the appeals court should have deferred to the FEC's conclusion, which he said was correct in stating that nothing in the law prevented agency agreements.

The technique is one of the many creations of campaign finance lawyers to maximize their clients' agility in dealing with the federal election laws enacted to put a lid on fund raising and expenditures.

Under the law, each state party committee can spend a certain amount on individual Senate campaigns (the sum varies according to population), but these committees frequently can't raise as much as they could spend.

Spending Ban

The national senatorial campaign committee, on the other hand, could often raise as much money as it wanted but under the law could not spend it.

Under agency agreements, the state parties delegated their spending authority to the national committee. Acting as "agent" for a state party, the committee could then pump funds up to the limit into important but underfunded campaigns.

In another ruling Tuesday, called "uniquely unjust" by dissenters, the court said federal law's supremacy over state law requires it to strip the children of a deceased serviceman of their father's insurance benefits.

In a 5-to-3 decision (Justice Sandra D. O'Connor did not participate), the court overturned a Maine Supreme Court decision and ruled that the second wife of Army Sgt. Richard Ridgeway of Maine was entitled to the money because that was the way he wanted it.

Beneficiary Choice

Ridgeway, along with 3 million other members of the military, was insured by a policy governed by the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Act of 1965 that says the holder may designate

whomever he pleases as beneficiary.

In December 1977, Ridgeway won a divorce from his first wife after he agreed that she and the children would get the \$20,000 insurance proceeds when he died. However, when he remarried four months later he designated his new wife as the beneficiary.

Shuttle Pilots Ready for 'Real Thing'

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — With their second-chance countdown moving easily to a Thursday launch target, astronauts Joe Engle and Richard Truly flew to this spaceport Tuesday and said, firmly and hopefully, "this is the real thing."

The clock began ticking again at sunrise and work was going so well by evening that, according to NASA spokesman Roland Raab, "The best thing you can say about this countdown is that there is absolutely no news."

The news last week was a last-minute scrub, due to clogged oil passages in Columbia's hydraulics.

Channel 2, KUTV, Channel 4, KTVX, and Channel 5, KSL, will televise live coverage of the launch of the shuttle Columbia beginning at 4 a.m. MST Thursday.

system. Tom Newman, acting NASA comptroller, estimated Tuesday that the week-long delay cost between \$1.5 and \$2 million, chiefly for unloading the fuels, overtime and making repairs.

On pad 39A, crews powered up Columbia's electrical system fuel cells and prepared to roll back the main servicing structure. Said Raab:

"This second attempt mirrors the first countdown — it is just as smooth."

The astronauts, said coordinator Bill Jones, "are in great spirits, ready. They are sure they are going to go this time."

The undercurrent to the rosy progress and optimistic forecast was the knowledge that everything was glass-smooth, too, until the final minutes of last Wednesday's countdown.

Engle said he was "thoroughly convinced that we were just about ready to lift off" when the countdown clock stopped cold at 31 seconds before ignition. No one was more surprised "than Richard and I when we heard we had to call a scrub," he said.

Technicians found dirty oil and clogged filters in two of Columbia's hydraulic units and made weekend repairs to ready Thursday's second try.

Upon their arrival, the astronauts made brief remarks to the same knot of reporters and photographers.

Today's Chuckle

George Washington believed in reincarnation and came back as a bridge.

See Page 2, Column 2

Utah to Honor Vets With Day of Events

Veterans Day activities Wednesday in Salt Lake City will include an 11 a.m. downtown parade.

One of the other local events on a day that will be a free band and chorus concert at 8 p.m. in the University of Utah Special Events Center.

The United Veterans Council will sponsor the parade as well as a flag raising, without a special program, at 8:30 a.m. at the Veteran's Monument in Memory Grove Park in City Creek Canyon. A flag retreat will be 5 p.m. at the same location.

Other Salt Lake City public events will be area open house from 1 to 4 p.m. at the Veterans Administration Hospital, 500 Foothill Blvd., and a 9 a.m. 21-gun salute by Westminster College's Veterans Association near the flagpole in front of Converse Hall on campus.

WW I Vets Celebrate in Paris, Page A-16

Business as Usual

It will be business as usual during the holiday for schools, most businesses, the stock market, city and county garbage pickups, Transit Authority buses. Buses will detour Main Street for the parade.

Parking will be free at downtown meters.

Among services closed Wednesday will be banks and city, county, state and federal offices, including regular mail delivery and state liquor outlets. The City-County Board of Health will be open.

The 11 a.m. annual Utah Veterans Day Parade will begin on Main Street at the Brigham Young Monument on South Temple. The parade will go south on Main Street, turn east on 400 South, and disband in mid-block.

Among approximately 65 units will be color guards, high school bands and drill teams, old cars and military units and equipment. Cmdr. Marvin S. Broomhead, U.S. Navy retired, will be grand marshal.

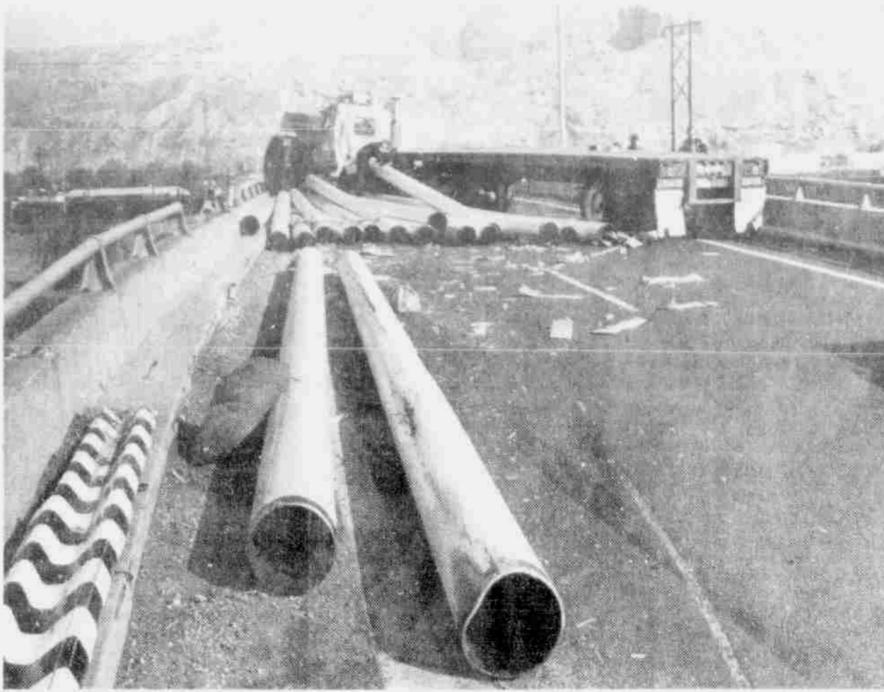
23rd Army Band

The 26th annual Veteran's Day Concert at 8 p.m. will feature the Utah National Guard's 23rd Army band and 700 voices of combined choruses from eight Granite School District high schools.

Concert sponsors are The Salt Lake Tribune, the Utah National Guard and the Honorary Colonels Corps of Utah.

The musical salute now honors veterans of all wars as well as those currently in uniform.

There will be a talk by Elder Hartman Rector Jr. of the Council of Seventy of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



Tribune Staff Photo by Ross Wether

Truck Spills Pipe Load on Freeway

Semi-truck heading up Interstate 15 on-ramp near 1000 North spilled its load of 40-foot pipe sections after the driver apparently lost control

of the truck as on-ramp curved over the freeway, causing the truck's flatbed trailer to jackknife. No one was injured in the accident at 10:24 a.m.

3 Workers Charged With Theft

Three Salt Lake City employees have been charged with theft as a result of a five-month investigation into missing equipment from the city's Fleet Management Shop where city cars are stored and serviced.

Salt Lake City Police Chief Bud Willoughby said Tuesday the three employees have been fired from their jobs as a result of the charges that they stole tires and gasoline from the city garages.

Clifford Lee Piggee, 51, address unavailable, is charged with one count of third-degree felony theft and three counts of misdemeanor theft. He was scheduled to face a preliminary hearing on the charges in 5th Circuit Court.

Charged with second-degree felony theft in a complaint filed last week are Milton Craig Canham, 28, 742 Post St. (940 West), and Chris Richard Enriquez, 38, 252 S. 1300 West. The charges are issued in a complaint signed by Salt Lake City Police Sgt. Ken Thirsk before 5th Circuit Judge Raymond S. Uno.

The charges allege Mr. Canham and Mr. Enriquez stole more than 60 tires from the city fleet garages between December 1979 and July 1981.

Chief Willoughby, in a written statement, said formal charges are pending against a fourth suspect in the case.

The Salt Lake Tribune

Local News TV Today, Business Page B-6

Wednesday Morning November 11, 1981

Section B Page One

Redistricting to Prompt Debate On Republican Vote Influence

By Douglas L. Parker Tribune Political Editor

Utah's new 3rd Congressional District includes 12 of the 18 counties in the old 1st District, which in 1980 gave 77 percent of its vote to President Reagan.

That was the highest percentage from any congressional district in the country, and one of the reasons representatives from both political parties view the new 3rd District as the most Republican-oriented of all three congressional districts formed through redistricting.

The new 3rd District will be dominated by Utah County voters, with a county population representing 45 percent of the total population in the district.

The nearly 132,000 residents of southwestern Salt Lake County who are attached to the new 3rd District, represent another 27 percent of the total district population.

The congressional redistricting reflects the wishes of the state's two Republican congressmen, Rep. James

V. Hansen of Farmington and Rep. Dan Marriott of Salt Lake City.

Rep. Marriott will now campaign only in Salt Lake County, and Rep. Hansen gets 10 of the 11 counties that were in Rep. Marriott's 2nd District prior to the redistricting.

In those 10 counties, only about 16 percent of the total congressional vote was generated, but in that vote, about 80 percent went Republican for Rep. Marriott.

Rep. Hansen's new 1st District en-

Governor Vetoes One Bill

Redistrict Plans: 3 Become Law

By Vaughn Roche Tribune Staff Writer

Gov. Scott M. Matheson Tuesday vetoed the Republican-controlled Legislature's reapportionment bill for the Utah House of Representatives, but said he will permit redistricting schemes for congressional and state senate districts to pass into law without his signature.

The veto will prompt legislators to reconvene in special session Nov. 17. They could either amend the House reapportionment bill or force it into law as it is by overriding the governor's veto. It is said some legislators are dissatisfied with the bill and would like to amend it.

The only reapportionment bill passed into law with his signature was the relatively non-controversial bill redistricting the Utah Board of Education.

The governor said the other reapportionment plans were so rife with political and personal considerations — including favorable consideration for some Democrats — that reapportionment should be taken from the hands of legislators and performed by an independent, non-partisan commission in the future.

He said he will recommend that the Utah Constitutional Revision Commission examine the "desirability" of creating such a commission.

"Only when reapportionment is removed from the abuses of partisan politics and self-interest will true equality of representation be attainable," Gov. Matheson said.

It is highly unlikely such a drastic change in the reapportionment process could ever be made, however. It requires two-thirds approval by legislators in both Senate and House to propose the necessary Constitutional amendment and voters would have to accept it.

The reapportionment of congressional districts by a body independent of the Legislature would, in fact, require

Inmates Will Move To Other Prisons

By Dave Jonsson Tribune Staff Writer

State corrections officials have firmed up plans to move about half of the Utah State Prison's 100 excess inmates to other facilities, and expect to move out the remainder soon, Gov. Scott M. Matheson was informed Tuesday.

State Social Services Director Andrew Gallegos told Gov. Matheson the Division of Adult Corrections is hiring

29 additional corrections officers under new funding made available in a supplemental appropriations bill passed in the recent legislative special session.

Mr. Gallegos, corrections and pardons board member and aides met with the governor to brief him on efforts to reduce the record 387-inmate population of the prison. The officials feel 900 inmates is the practical and safe maximum.

15 to Federal Prisons

Mr. Gallegos noted that the department has completed contracts to send 15 inmates to federal prisons within the next two weeks, and 16 more inmates are due to go to county jails.

The latter will be placed in jails close to their homes, so families will be able to visit them more easily, he said.

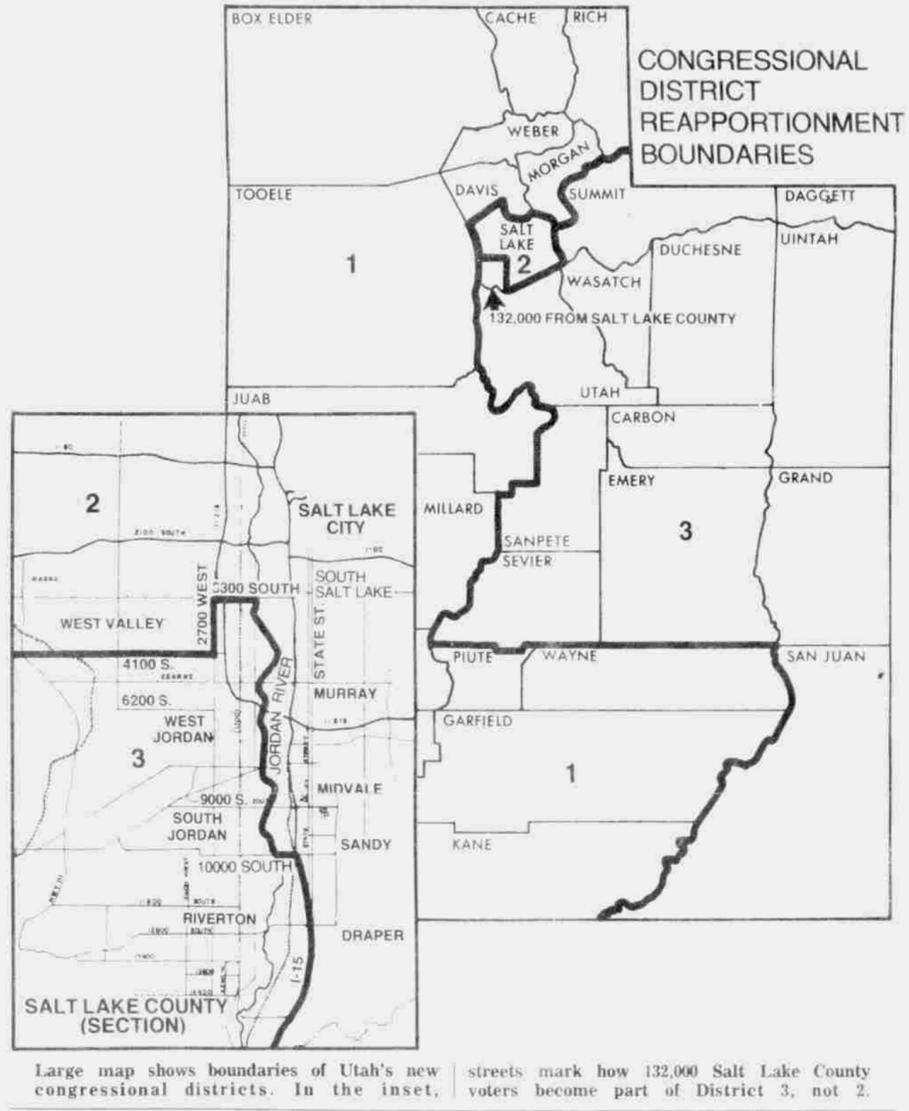
Earlier-than-usual parole dates have been set for 19 prisoners amongst 50 inmates soon to be removed from the prison, Mr. Gallegos noted.

He said that hiring of 29 correctional officers is now underway. Six officers are scheduled to move into community correctional centers which have been seriously understaffed, especially at night. The additional staff members are expected to be on the payroll in about a month.

Not only has overcrowding hit the prison, but such a heavy backlog of cases has hit the Board of Pardons that members are now discussing an eventual move to a full-time board.

Board Meetings Increase

Thomas Harrison, board chairman, said as recently as eight years ago the board met once or twice a month, and finished work by noon. Then the meetings came as often as once a week, but more recently the board has been holding day-long meetings more often than once a week.



Large map shows boundaries of Utah's new congressional districts. In the inset, streets mark how 132,000 Salt Lake County voters become part of District 3, not 2.

Dan Valentine's Nothing Serious®

DEMOCRACY IS WONDERFUL: Politicians are just like cops — when you need help, they're never around.



Dan Valentine Jr.

But I was wrong, all wrong. Yesterday my faith in democracy and representative government was revitalized. Here's why:

Tuesday afternoon I needed to get in touch with a politician in the worst way. It was important. I mean, really important. Now, usually, I can get along without politicians very well. But yesterday I needed one really bad. I needed some important, vital information.

SEE, YESTERDAY, while reading an out-of-town newspaper, I read that President Reagan never pays less than \$900 for a suit and that he wears size 42.

Well, after reading an item like this, it's just natural to wonder how much our local politicians pay for their suits, right?

So I called Jake Garn's Salt Lake office. I didn't expect him to be there. (I had heard that he was in Washington. It's his week to buy the president jelly beans.) And I was right. He wasn't there.

But a member of Jake's staff was. Her name is Kathy Dinsmoor and she was extremely friendly and very helpful.

I ASKED HER, "How much does Jake pay for his suits?"

Kathy said she didn't know, but she said that she'd have Jake's press assistant call me.

Naturally, I didn't expect Jake's press assistant to call me right away. (I mean, Jake's not up for re-election for five years.) But exactly 3 1/2 minutes later — that's right, just 3 1/2 minutes —

Laurie Snow, Jake's press assistant, phoned me.

And she informed me that Jake wears a size "42 regular" . . . that he buys his suits at Mac's Clothes Tree in Salt Lake . . . and that he's been buying his suits at Mac's for 20 years . . .

"Call Mac," Laurie said. "He can tell you how much Jake pays for his suits."

So I called Mac's Clothes Tree, and another very friendly and helpful lady by the name of Shari Beauregard answered.

I asked her, "How much does Sen. Garn pay for his suits?"

"Just a moment," she said, and she asked Mac, returned and answered, "Never more than \$500."

And she also said that Orrin Hatch buys his suits there, and that he never pays more than \$500 a suit, either.

MY NEXT STEP, of course, was to verify this info about Sen. Orrin Hatch.

So I called his Salt Lake office. He wasn't in town, either. He was in Washington. (Rumor has it that Orrin helps Jake shop for jelly beans for the president when it's Jake's turn. And vice versa.)

But Jack Martin, Orrin's press assistant, was there, and he verified the fact that the senator buys many of his suits at Mac's and that he never pays more than \$500 — "and usually he pays much less."

My next question, naturally, was, "What is Orrin's suit size?"

Well, Jack didn't know, but he said he'd track the senator down and find out.

(I tell you, democracy is a wonderful thing. I mean, if you lived in Russia and wanted to know the suit size of your local communist leader, do you think you could find out? I'll bet you a thousand rubles, you couldn't.)

Half an hour later, Jack Martin called me back, told me that he couldn't get ahold of Orrin, but that he called the senator's wife, Elaine, and she said that her husband's suit size is "41 long, sometimes, but mostly 42 long."

As I said before, yesterday my faith in democracy and representative government was revitalized.

SAM, THE SAD CYNIC SAYS: Ask an Israeli about the Mideast and he'll tell you, "The Arab situation is very Saud, very Saud, indeed."

Challenge Lecture at U.

G. Gordon Liddy Defends Watergate Role

By Dan Bates Tribune Staff Writer

The G. Gordon Liddy Show, lively and unabashedly direct, drew an emotional, mixed review from a University of Utah audience Tuesday as old characters and suspicions cast during the Watergate escapade were waxed into taking another bow.

If nothing else, Mr. Liddy, once a "plumber" in the Nixon Administration's own notorious espionage unit, convinced students and faculty who packed Kingsbury Hall that old spies are never rehabilitated and they reverse national security over moral accountability.

"Laws are not something created in a vacuum," said Mr. Liddy, who opened his Challenge Lecture appearance by stating that "the vast majority of our

citizens live in an illusion" that America is invulnerable to foreign ambitions and threats. "The world is a very bad neighborhood at about 2:30 in the morning," he said in characterizing international affairs.

Mr. Liddy wandered the stage from side to side while skillfully, tersely addressing the crowd. His introduction was met by polite applause and a few scattered hoots as he patiently fixed a portable microphone to his lapel. "I have to do this very carefully, because I've been known to have difficulties with microphones," he said playfully, and the audience laughed and was hooked.

For nearly two hours, he melded solemnity and wit in extolling the clandestine counter-intelligence community as "option three" to watching a political or economical situation deteriorate or going to war after the fact.

"The world is not gentlemanly," Mr. Liddy said, citing passages in the Bible that suggest Moses deployed secret agents to obtain strategic information on his foes.

He lauded past American government leaders and the public for enabling the Soviet Union to evolve as the world's most powerful military regime, while the United States continues to produce inferior war tanks and teeters on the issue of a military draft.

When his own sons recently registered for the draft and asked him if he thought conscription would be reactivated, Mr. Liddy said he told them, "Yes, plan on it being a part of your lives." When they asked me why, I said "because of the reality that cannot be masked by the illusions of society."

He said the public has blindly placed

its trust with government officials who decided "to reward those who did not produce and take from those who did" through stifling, "no-risk" regulations and laws.

"What made this country great, at one time, was thrift, industry, and an understanding of economics. Some, like the Mormon Church, I believe, still realize and practice this. The rest of the country has pretty much forgotten that," said Mr. Liddy, adding he hoped President Reagan "isn't too late" in restoring that attitude.

Mr. Liddy, who served 52 months of a 21-year federal sentence, later commuted by President Jimmy Carter, for his Watergate crimes, was compelled to detail his life and background that led to his association with the Nixon

See Page B-2, Column 1

Yesterday's Chuckle

Committee chairman: We started with two alternate plans of action and now we have narrowed them down to eight.

U. Challenge Lecture

Liddy Defends Role As Nixon 'Plumber'

Continued From Page B-1
White House out of concern that most of his university audience was watching "Gilligan's Island" when Senate Watergate investigation hearings were aired in 1973. Mr. Liddy reportedly was unknown by several students attending his appearance Monday night at Arizona State University.

A former Wall Street attorney and FBI agent, Mr. Liddy was narrowly defeated in a U.S. congressional election in New York in the mid-1960s, a decade in which he said anti-war activists, urban minorities, and other factions launched "an undeclared civil war" against the national interest.

His campaign organization, however, caught the eye of then-to-be U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, and Mr. Liddy was brought into the administration shortly after Mr. Nixon's 1969 inauguration as a presidential staff assistant.

Planned, Directed Burglaries

He later became general counsel to the Committee to Re-elect the President and covertly planned and directed two burglaries of the Democratic National Committee's offices at the Watergate hotel-office complex in Washington, D.C. The first break-in, in May 1972, allowed members of the White House's special investigative unit, the Plumbers, to electronically "bug" the offices. During the second burglary, in which the Plumbers attempted to repair the illegal wiretaps in June, the intruders were caught.

The Plumbers had previously burglarized the Beverly Hills office of a psychiatrist to obtain medical files on Daniel Ellsberg, a political activist and analyst with the Rand Corp., a private "think tank" organization, who had leaked the then confidential Pentagon Papers to the New York Times.

Mr. Liddy said the Beverly Hills

Envirotech Named In Wage Dispute

Eimco's Envirotech Corp., 537 W. 600 South, has been named in a complaint filed in U.S. District Court for Utah alleging violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

According to the complaint, the firm failed to pay some employees the time-and-a-half rate for overtime in instances dating back to Nov. 1, 1978.

The firm, which manufactures pollution control and mining equipment, was investigated by the Labor Department's Employment Standards Administration wage and hour office in Salt Lake City.

The lawsuit asks for a judgment ordering the firm to pay the amounts owed as found due, plus court costs.

burglary "was a legitimate power of the president of the United States in the name of national security." However, he contrasted the Watergate break-ins as "purely political intelligence gathering."

Equally Eager Detractors

Mr. Liddy correctly predicted that the "question-and-answer" period with the university crowd, which turned more into a forum on morality, would be the day's highlight. "It's always the best part of the program," he said. Silenced until by a statute of limitation

Mr. Liddy now stood eagerly before a line of equally eager detractors, ready to make him earn his \$4,000 lecture fee.

The first comment came from J.D. Williams, a University of Utah political science professor, who had earlier from his seat taunted Mr. Liddy as the speaker voiced his unflattering opinion of District of Columbia Judge John J. Sirica, who had sentenced him and six other Watergate culprits. "It wasn't John Sirica's fault that he was born stupid," Mr. Liddy had said, later describing how the judge tried to cover up the fact that he had allowed an Hispanic who spoke no English a seat on the jury at the Watergate burglary trial.

"I've been hoping that sometime our paths would cross," Dr. Williams said. "I regard you, Richard Nixon, and Joseph McCarthy as the most evil men in American history."

World Isn't 'Sanitized'

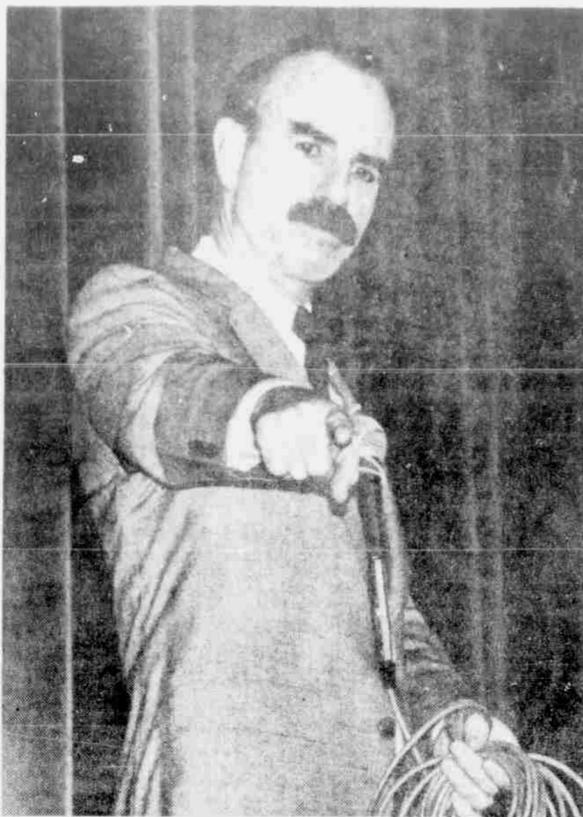
A collected Mr. Liddy replied: "What I suggest you do is stop portraying to your kids a world surrounded with a paper strip that says, 'This world is sanitized for your protection.'"

He later admitted that he suggested killing Washington columnist Jack Anderson as the only way to insure that information about the CIA's interception of confidential conversations between Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and colleagues would not be published.

"Shame on you!" Dr. Williams shouted from his seat.

"I wasn't aware that the 'G' in G. Gordon Liddy stands for 'God,'" said one student.

Mr. Liddy fielded other questions about Watergate. He said he believed "Deep Throat," the confidential source that Washington Post reporters Carl Bernstein and Robert Woodward relied on to unravel the political mystery, was a composite source, "a bunch of low-level informers, some with accurate information and others with inaccurate information," that was created by "the masters of composite journalism, the Washington Post." His relationship with Richard Nixon was "quite warm and generous, very friendly," he said.



Counter-intelligence is vital to world peace, Watergate figure G. Gordon Liddy said at a U. of U. lecture Tuesday.

New 3rd District Strongest

Redistricting Certain to Stir Debate On Vote Influence for Republicans

Continued From Page B-1
This is because, GOP chairman Charles W. Akerlow said, Rep. Hansen loses the dense population of Utah County, which provided his winning margin in 1980. In Rep. Marriotti's case, the state chairman said, the congressman loses the Republican-dominated southwest counties and a southwestern suburban portion of Salt Lake County that has become increasingly more Republican.

But the 1st District will be dominated by the population in Weber and Davis counties, which represents 60 percent of the total district population.

Loses Population

During passage of the redistricting bill, Democratic legislators voiced fears that the new boundary lines assure Republican control of all three congressional districts in the near future, based on past voting patterns.

But Republican leaders maintained that the new districts for Rep. Hansen and Rep. Marriotti are, in fact, politically weaker.

Democrats perceived the loss of southwest Salt Lakers differently, claiming traditional voting patterns have been more Democratic in much of the detached area, particularly in the Kearns and southern West Valley City areas. These voters' dilution into a Republican-rich new 3rd District can only strengthen the Republican vote in the remaining portion of Salt Lake County represented by Congressman Marriotti, Democratic legislators said.

Under the redistricting, West Valley

Governor Acts

3 Redistricting Plans Now Law, 1 Vetoed

Continued From Page B-1
permissive federal legislation, according to the governor.

Gov. Matheson said he vetoed the House reapportionment bill because he believes it significantly breaches legal standards in that it reflects gerrymandering, the division of communities of common interest and the lack of contiguity of several districts.

Although the congressional and senate reapportionment bills will become law, Gov. Matheson said he could not sign them because, while they meet legal standards, they reflect the "clear-cut conflict of interests" of permitting legislators to reapportion their own districts.

"Regarding the House proposal, I find certain of the districts therein to be so repugnant to those concepts of equality of representation as to be untenable," the governor said. "I, therefore, disapprove (the bill) and ask the Legislature to reconsider this proposal in light of considerations of fairness, equality of representation and the public good."

Gov. Matheson said the Legislature's committee on reapportionment had violated its own standards in drawing the legislative and congressional districts. He said they were the same standards adopted by an independent reapportionment commission appointed by him.

Those standards were to reapportion districts with consideration given to equal population, single member districts, adherence to Bureau of Census figures, contiguity and compactness, respect for existing political subdivisions, community of interest and geographical barriers. Incumbency was to be disregarded.

However, "It is apparent that when it came to the actual drawing of congressional and legislative districts, both the Legislative (reapportionment) committee and the Legislature itself reverted to the old practice of political gerrymandering and self-protection," said Gov. Matheson.

The governor said his "greatest concern" was with House redistricting. Referring to House District 73, which spans portions of eight counties over a 300 mile stretch, he said "partisan politics and self-interest have egregiously violated the public good."

The district, presently occupied by Rep. John Garr, D-East Carbon City, stretches from the legislator's residence through Emery, Grand, Wayne, Garfield, Kane, Iron and Washington counties.

The only one of the counties also not included in another district is Kane County. "The Legislature has violated virtually every objective standard of reapportionment except for equality of population," Gov. Matheson said of District 73.

"Community of interest of the voters within this proposed district have been totally disregarded," he said. "The fact that this proposed district is the sole result of incumbent legislators carving out districts to protect themselves renders this proposal intolerable," said the governor.

Gov. Matheson said House redistricting of Tooele, Box Elder, Cache, Rich and Salt Lake counties also concerns him. In Salt Lake City, the division of the Avenues district, traditionally recognized as a separate community of interest, drew his concern.

Regarding the congressional reapportionment, Gov. Matheson said the district line severing the southwestern portion of Salt Lake County from 2nd Congressional District and joining it with the 3rd Congressional District "needlessly violates" four of the Legislature's own policy guidelines.

He said the severed portion of Salt Lake County is not compact, severs five political subdivisions and disregards their communities of interests.

In obvious reference to Republican Congressman Dan Marriotti, Gov. Matheson said: "The division is not only designed to protect a political incumbent, but was, in fact, proposed by the incumbent."

The governor also attacked the state senate reapportionment plan, saying political considerations in drawing district lines were aimed at protecting both Republicans and Democrats.

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B. Our Basic Accessories speedy quartz heaters Two great ways to keep your heating costs down. The Q1001 features an energy conserving switch that permits 1400 watt or 700 watt operation. Heat comes from two thermostatically controlled quartz tubes. With lighted power safety switch, sturdy one-piece base, protective grid, 360° safety shut-off switch.

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Not shown: The Q3000 has a heat output of 4800 BTU's at 1400 watts generated from two thermostatically controlled long-life quartz tubes. It has a sturdy one-piece base and protective grid with a top-mounted carrying handle and 360° safety shut-off switch. Reg. 39.99 **31.99**

C. Patton HF12 fan heater heats in winter, cools in summer. This floor or table top model is the ideal economy heater for any room or office. Compact, space-saving, it provides the same instant heat as any other 1500-watt heater and converts to a cool air fan for warmer weather. Reg. 38.00 **30.40**

D. Patton HF150 deluxe heater/fan with automatic time control Heat your bathroom, den, basement, workshop instantly with a 60-minute timer. As long as heater is plugged in it will turn on automatically if temperature drops below 40°F. Anti-freeze function prevents frozen pipes. Separate fan setting for warm weather. Lightweight and portable. Limited 5-year guarantee. Reg. 85.00 **68.00**

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Addendum U

O. N. Malmquist, *Revamp Law Flunks First Test in Court*,
Salt Lake Tribune (Aug. 6, 1955)

Tax Board 'Pulls Punch' On Uniform School Levy

4.6 Mill Tax Seen Ample

By Patrick R. Eckman Tribune Staff Writer The State Tax Commission pulled its punch Friday by setting a 4.6-mill levy for the 1955-56 uniform school fund...

Job Census Hits New High For Rocky Mountain Area

Non-farm employment of wages and salary workers in the eight Rocky Mountain states reached a record level of 1,502,000 in mid-June, an increase of 28,500 since mid-May...

Hill AFB Bomber Group Due Transfer to Arkansas

Special to The Tribune HILL AIR FORCE BASE—In the first full-scale move since it was reactivated here following World War II, the 461st Bombardment Wing will move this fall to Blytheville Air Force Base, Arkansas...

Pistol Shot Puts Brake on Chase

A speeding, weaving auto tried early Saturday to outrun a deputy sheriff's auto, but halted when one of the officers fired a warning shot in the air.

After a midnight altercation in a tavern, the chase started at Exchange Place and Cactus St., roared east to State, north to 2nd South, east again to Edison St., and halted there after Deputy Sheriff Elmer Leak fired his warning.

Deputy Leak was accompanied by Deputy Pete Malogian. Driver of the fugitive car was booked in county jail for reckless driving. He gave his name as Edward C. Hart, 24, his address, New Grand Hotel.

Slay Evidence Action Urged

Police Friday requested Federal Bureau of Investigation authorities to contact their crime laboratory in Washington, D.C., in an effort to speed up analyses of evidence sent more than two weeks ago.

What may be pertinent evidence in the Jocelyn Hickenlooper murder was airlifted to the federal laboratory for examination last July 22. No word has yet been received.

Among evidence sent to the lab were a blanket and pipe bearing traces of hair and blood which were taken from a suspect's automobile in Price. Scraps of dirt, hair, clothing and blood from another auto were sent to the laboratory nearly three weeks ago after comparison specimens were obtained from the slain woman's body which was exhumed in Ogden.

Death of California Motorist Ups Juab County Road Toll

Death of a California man last Sunday night in a Salt Lake hospital Friday was recognized as a traffic fatality, giving Juab County its third black mark of the year.

The victim, Eugene W. Brasier, of 47 Wabash Ave., San Jose, Calif., died in a Salt Lake hospital of injuries suffered last Friday when the auto he was driving on State Highway 132, between Nephi and Leamington, Millard County, struck a boulder on the highway and overturned.

Table with 2 columns: Days Since Last Utah Traffic Death, Utah, Juab County, Idaho. Rows show dates from Aug 6, 1955 to Aug 6, 1954.

It's a Fact, Mr. Tourist TOURS. Illustration of a man and a woman.



Rae Adamson, left, and Joyce Skinner found when a sudden thunderstorm struck the city Friday evening, leaving spotty rainfall.

WENT THATAWAY Hit-Run Rain Plays Tag in City's Skyline

Preceded by lightning flashes and rolling thunder, black clouds moved into Salt Lake Valley-Friday evening, and then — after the fanfare — disappeared many residents by leaving not much water behind.

Rodeo Rained Out

At Murray, the Mt. Olympus Junior Rodeo was rained out when a steady, but not too heavy, rainfall began shortly after 7:15 p.m. The rain in that area lasted about an hour.

Border Drizzle

The eastern border of the valley also had continued drizzle late in the evening. With the typical spotty action of thunderstorms, one block of the city would have gutters rushing with water while only a few blocks away, only a light rain fell.

Expected Trouble

Vandre had told acquaintances at the Wagon Wheel Bar that he expected trouble from two different parties. The suspect being held by the county sheriff previously had disagreed with Vandre over money matters, officials said.

Mystery Shot Kills Utah At Trailer Court in Moab

Special to The Tribune MOAB—The body of a Moab bartender, an apparent murder victim, was found outside his trailer residence Friday morning...

Neighbors Heard Shot

Neighbors told the sheriff they heard a shot Friday about 12:55 a.m. An unfired revolver was found with Mr. Vandre's body.

Plucky Girl Found Missing

The plucky girl was found shortly before 9 a.m. when she called through the forest in response to cries of searchers who had combed the mountain side since before daylight.

Hears Daughter

The girl's father T. O. Dickerson, former Las Vegas banker, was the first to hear her voice, and within minutes the girl's calls led the searching party to where she had been for nearly 36 hours with only her pony "Freckles" to keep her company.

Group Lists Speakers

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Carlson, 1438 Roosevelt Ave., who attended the World University Convention several months ago in Europe, will be the speakers at the meeting of Salt Lake Executives Assn. Monday at 12:15 p.m. in Hotel Utah.

Revamp Law Flunks First Test in Court

Bench Declares New Act Invalid

By O. N. Malmquist Tribune Political Editor The legislative reapportionment act passed by the 1955 Utah Legislature Friday flunked its first constitutional test.

It will now go to the Utah Supreme Court for its second and final test. In a verbal decision, Third District Judge A. H. Ellett held that the reapportionment statute violated constitutional provisions dealing with the basis for reapportionment and is therefore unconstitutional.

Specific Points

Specific conclusions on which Judge Ellett based his decision were:

- 1. That the constitution permits reapportionment only on a single population ratio for each house. 2. That the plural use of the term "ratios" refers to different ratios for the Senate and the House and not to a "double ratio" for one house. 3. That the only recognition given in the constitution or by the constitutional convention to so-called "area representation" was in the House. And this principle was implemented by the apportionment of at least one representative to each county regardless of population.

Judge Ellett did not rule on the subsidiary questions raised in the test case, inasmuch as his decision on the main question of constitutionality made the other issues moot.

Other questions raised included the status of holdover senators whose terms do not expire until the end of 1958, and delegation of powers to redistricting committees. These questions will presumably be before the Supreme Court if it holds the statute to be constitutional.

Appeal Planned

The case on which Judge Ellett ruled was filed on behalf of Republican members of the redistricting committee provided for in the act to revise House districts and to create senatorial districts in Salt Lake County conforming to the reapportionment. Defendants were the Democratic members of the same committee. The action was started with the understanding by all parties that the District Court decision would be appealed.

'Wildcat' Ties Up Steel Plate Mill Plant at Geneva

PROVO—About 275 employees have walked out, and another 170 have had to be laid off because of a walkout, in an unexplained-wildcat strike at the strip-plate finishing mill of the Columbia-Geneva division, U.S. Steel.

The walkout began Friday at 1:30 a.m. when rolling mill maintenance workers and plate-finishers of the midnight shift left their posts. Employees of the 8 a.m. shift followed suit, as did those of the 4 p.m. shift.

Company officials said they did not know the reason for the walkout. So far, they said, it has not affected other operations.

At the steel plant, Ronald S. Bills, regional representative of the United Steel Workers of America, declined comment.

.2 MILL UNDER 1939 LAW

County Levies Sought for River Battle

Every county in Utah will be asked to make a special tax levy under a 1939 law to raise funds for the state's battle for its share of the Colorado River. The fund-raising program was announced Friday by an emergency committee for Colorado River Development, headed by B. H. Stringham of Vernal. The committee includes representatives from the Utah Water Users Assn., the Aquilante organization, the 21-County Association for Colorado River Development and the Utah Water and Power Board.

"What we in Utah are able to do in the next few months," Mr. Stringham said in announcing the program, "may well decide whether our water heritage will be put to beneficial use or lost to California."

"The emergency fund to be raised will be used to drive home to the nation the need of our state for the Colorado River Storage Project. Southern California has spent millions of dollars to stop other states from using the water that falls in our Upper Basin States. In the next few months that lobby will spare no effort to defeat our project. That is why we are in the crisis stage of the battle."

"The amount of the levy is small when you consider the possible benefits... It will be offset a hundredfold by the benefits of the project."

Mr. Stringham said all counties would be asked to participate in the program because all counties will benefit directly or indirectly from the project. The money will go into a fund to be administered through the Utah Water and Power Board. It will be used to press for Utah projects and to match funds from other Upper Basin States of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. Mr. Stringham said the special levy had been endorsed by J. Bracken Lee.

Dan Valentine's Nothing Serious

SCIENCE STUFF: You'll have to forgive the droopy eyelids and the red-rimmed eyes.



I've been up all night counting cricket chirps!

It all started with a statement made by Stanley B. Mulak, professor of biology at the University of Utah — and an international authority on crickets.

The professor says crickets are a much-maligned insect, and many folks do not give the little critters enough credit.

For instance, the professor says crickets can help a fellow tell the temperature on a hot and humid night.

It's possible, he says, to lie in bed on a summer's night and tell the temperature without getting up.

Here's how: Tune your ears to a cricket outside the window. Then carefully count the number of chirps the little critter makes in 19 seconds... Then add 38.

The total will be the exact temperature... I tried it, and it works.

You try it... if it doesn't work, don't call me, call Professor Mulak!

It's about time for husbands to start telling their wives that mink coats make most women look fat!

ODD FELLOW: Will wonders never cease? G. W. Sidwell, Salt Lake barber, report a Texan walked into his shop the other morning.

The Texan doffed his 10-gallon hat, sprawled his Texas frame in the chair, and asked for a haircut.

During the cutting, Barber Sidwell struck up a conversation. What barber doesn't?

The conversation swung around to Davy Crockett, as conversations are wont to do these days.

Feeling real brave (after all he had the razor) Barber Sidwell said, "I understand Davy Crockett was a phony."

The Texan didn't bat a lone-star eye. He nodded and said, "Yep, I guess he was."

Mr. Sidwell thinks this was a remarkable statement coming from a Texan. I do too!

A "Remember When" dollar today to Blanche Preston, 938 Herbert Ave., for recalling the time when Teddy Roosevelt visited Salt Lake City and spoke in the Tabernacle. Remember?

PARK PAN MAIL: A night watchman at Yellowstone Park resents a recent column report on a trip to the park.

Thomas Golden, watchman at the West Thumb, says Old Faithful is one of the world's great scenic attractions... He says, contrary to the column report, that the beds are long and soft, the roads fine and the bears tame...

To the column complaint that I nearly burned off my arm on the edge of the car window sill driving to the park, Mr. Golden says: "You poor boob, why didn't you roll down your shirt sleeve or keep your flipper inside the car where it belongs?" No comment.

Most married women resent bachelors... Come to think of it most married men resent them, too!

TODAY'S VALENTINE Haven't had a Nevada Valentine for quite some time... so a well-deserved Valentine today to Jerry Culbert, McGill, Nev., druggist.

Jerry's four girl employees—Thalia Gianopoulos, Marian Salmon, Donna Johnson and Joan Papes—say he is the best boss ever.

They write: "Jerry is never too busy to be a friend to everyone... He supports the town's ball club, and is always active in civic programs that are beneficial to the community..."

"He is so busy helping others he never takes time to think of himself... The kids love him, parents think he's tops, and we think he is the best boss in the business."

So a Valentine to you, Jerry!

SAM, THE SAD CYNIC, SAYS: If people would stop tinkering with the world, it might run better!

Addendum V

2021 Legislative Redistricting Committee
May 18 and August 16, 2021 Meetings Combined Materials



REVISED ELECTRONIC MEETING AGENDA LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

Tuesday, May 18, 2021 | 4:30 p.m. | 30 House Building

As authorized by Utah Code, Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act, and in accordance with Joint Rule 1-4-402, this meeting will be conducted electronically to limit the spread of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

This electronic meeting may be held without an anchor location if the chair determines that:

- conducting the meeting with an anchor location presents a substantial risk to the health or safety of those who may be present at the anchor location; or
- the location where the public body would meet is ordered closed to the public for health or safety reasons.

Whether the meeting is conducted with or without an anchor location, members of the public may participate remotely in the meeting. To participate remotely in the electronic meeting, please visit the committee's webpage to access the live streaming options: <https://le.utah.gov/committee/committee.jsp?year=2021&com=SPELRD>

1. Committee Business

- Call to Order
- Introductions of Committee and Staff
- Chair remarks

2. Introduction to Redistricting

Staff will provide an overview of the redistricting process.

- Staff Presentation – Jerry Howe, Strategic Initiatives Manager, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel
- Committee Discussion

3. Legal Guidelines for Redistricting

Staff will provide a presentation outlining the legal parameters for drawing plans that will stand up in court.

- Staff Presentation – Thomas Vaughn and Michael Curtis, Associates General Counsel, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel
- Committee Discussion

4. Redistricting Principles

The committee will discuss principles that will guide the redistricting process and the work of the Legislative Redistricting Committee.

- Public Comment
- Committee Discussion and Action

5. Redistricting Procedural Guidelines

The committee will discuss procedural guidelines to manage the work of the committee.

- Public Comment



- Committee Discussion and Action

6. Redistricting Software Update

Staff will provide an update regarding the redistricting software.

- Staff – Jerry Howe, Strategic Initiatives Manager, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

7. Future Meeting Schedule

- Chair Ray

8. Other Items/Adjourn



MINUTES

LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, May 18, 2021 | 4:30 p.m. | 30 House Building

Members Present:

Sen. Scott D. Sandall, Chair
Rep. Paul Ray, Chair
Sen. Kirk A. Cullimore
Sen. Gene Davis
Sen. Lincoln Fillmore
Sen. Don L. Ipson
Sen. Karen Mayne
Sen. Michael K. McKell
Rep. Carl R. Albrecht
Rep. Jefferson S. Burton
Rep. Joel Ferry
Rep. Sandra Hollins
Rep. Bradley G. Last

Rep. Steven J. Lund
Rep. Ashlee Matthews
Rep. Merrill F. Nelson
Rep. Val L. Peterson
Rep. Candice B. Pierucci
Rep. Robert M. Spendlove
Rep. Andrew Stoddard

Staff Present:

Jerry D. Howe, Strategic Initiatives Manager
Joseph T. Wade, Policy Analyst
Michael E. Curtis, Associate General Counsel
Thomas R. Vaughn, Associate General Counsel
Naomi Garrow, Office Assistant

Note: A copy of related materials and an audio recording of the meeting can be found at www.le.utah.gov.

Chair Sandall called the meeting to order at 4:35 p.m.

1 . Committee Business

The committee members introduced themselves to the public.

Chair Sandall introduced redistricting and made opening remarks.

2 . Introduction to Redistricting

[Redistricting and Reapportionment Overview](#)

Jerry Howe, Policy Analyst, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, provided an overview of redistricting and reapportionment, presented on the legislative redistricting process, and addressed questions from the committee and committee discussion followed.

3 . Legal Guidelines for Redistricting

[Redistricting and Reapportionment Overview](#)

Tom Vaughn, Associate General Counsel, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, and Michael Curtis, Associate General Counsel, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, presented on legal parameters of redistricting and responded to committee questions and committee discussion continued.

4 . Redistricting Principles

[Proposed Redistricting Principles](#)

Chair Sandall introduced and discussed the proposed redistricting principles.

MOTION: Sen. Davis moved to adopt the six principles of redistricting as written and committee discussion to the motion followed.

SUBSTITUTE MOTION: Rep. Nelson moved to adjust principle number 2 to allow an overall deviation of no more than +/-10% between the largest and smallest district and committee discussion continued. The substitute motion failed with a vote of 10 - 10 - 0.

Yeas- 10

Rep. C. Albrecht
Rep. J. Ferry
Sen. D. Ipson
Rep. B. Last
Rep. S. Lund
Rep. M. Nelson
Rep. P. Ray
Sen. S. Sandall
Rep. R. Spendlove
Rep. A. Stoddard

Nays- 10

Rep. J. Burton
Sen. K. Cullimore
Sen. G. Davis
Sen. L. Fillmore
Rep. S. Hollins
Rep. A. Matthews
Sen. K. Mayne
Sen. M. McKell
Rep. V. Peterson
Rep. C. Pierucci

Absent- 0

SUBSTITUTE MOTION: Rep. Stoddard moved to add a seventh principle to the proposed list regarding keeping communities of interest intact and committee discussion followed. The substitute motion failed with a vote of 1 - 19 - 0.

Yeas- 1

Rep. A. Stoddard

Nays- 19

Rep. C. Albrecht
Rep. J. Burton
Sen. K. Cullimore
Sen. G. Davis
Rep. J. Ferry
Sen. L. Fillmore
Rep. S. Hollins
Sen. D. Ipson
Rep. B. Last
Rep. S. Lund
Rep. A. Matthews
Sen. K. Mayne
Sen. M. McKell
Rep. M. Nelson
Rep. V. Peterson
Rep. C. Pierucci
Rep. P. Ray
Sen. S. Sandall
Rep. R. Spendlove

Absent- 0

Sen. Davis' motion to adopt the six principles of redistricting as written passed unanimously. passed with a vote of 20 - 0 - 0 .

Yeas- 20

Nays- 0

Absent- 0

Rep. C. Albrecht
Rep. J. Burton
Sen. K. Cullimore
Sen. G. Davis
Rep. J. Ferry
Sen. L. Fillmore
Rep. S. Hollins
Sen. D. Ipson
Rep. B. Last
Rep. S. Lund
Rep. A. Matthews
Sen. K. Mayne
Sen. M. McKell
Rep. M. Nelson
Rep. V. Peterson
Rep. C. Pierucci
Rep. P. Ray
Sen. S. Sandall
Rep. R. Spendlove
Rep. A. Stoddard

5 . Redistricting Procedural Guidelines

[Proposed Redistricting Procedural Guildelines](#)

Chair Sandall introduced and discussed the procedural guidelines.

MOTION: Rep. Ray moved to adopt the procedural guidelines as written and committee discussion continued. The motion passed with a vote of 17 - 0 - 3.

Yeas- 17

Nays- 0

Absent- 3

Rep. C. Albrecht
Rep. J. Burton
Sen. K. Cullimore
Sen. G. Davis
Rep. J. Ferry
Rep. S. Hollins
Sen. D. Ipson
Rep. B. Last
Rep. A. Matthews
Sen. K. Mayne
Rep. M. Nelson
Rep. V. Peterson
Rep. C. Pierucci
Rep. P. Ray
Sen. S. Sandall
Rep. R. Spendlove
Rep. A. Stoddard

Sen. L. Fillmore
Rep. S. Lund
Sen. M. McKell

6 . Redistricting Software Update

Jerry Howe updated the committee on the status of the redistricting software tools.

7 . Future Meeting Schedule

[Adopted 2021 Redistricting Meeting Schedule](#)

Rep. Ray presented the future committee meeting schedule and answered committee questions and committee discussion followed.

8 . Other Items/Adjourn

Jerry Howe discussed closing items regarding the Independent Redistricting Committee and committee discussion continued.

MOTION: Sen. Davis moved to adjourn.The motion passed with a vote of 18 - 0 - 2.

Yeas- 18

- Rep. C. Albrecht
- Rep. J. Burton
- Sen. K. Cullimore
- Sen. G. Davis
- Rep. J. Ferry
- Rep. S. Hollins
- Sen. D. Ipson
- Rep. B. Last
- Rep. S. Lund
- Rep. A. Matthews
- Sen. K. Mayne
- Rep. M. Nelson
- Rep. V. Peterson
- Rep. C. Pierucci
- Rep. P. Ray
- Sen. S. Sandall
- Rep. R. Spendlove
- Rep. A. Stoddard

Nays- 0

Absent- 2

- Sen. L. Fillmore
- Sen. M. McKell

Chair Sandall adjourned the meeting at 6:53 p.m.



2021 Redistricting Principles

Legislative Redistricting Committee | May 18, 2021

1. Congressional districts must be as nearly equal as practicable with a deviation not greater than $\pm 0.1\%$.
2. State legislative districts and state school board districts must have substantial equality of population among the various districts with a deviation less than $\pm 5.0\%$.
3. Districts will be single member districts.
4. Plans will be drawn to create four Congressional Districts, 29 State Senate Districts, 75 State House Districts, and 15 State School Board Districts.
5. In drawing districts, the official population enumeration of the 2020 decennial census will be used.
6. Districts will be contiguous and reasonably compact.



AGENDA

LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

LEGISLATURE Monday, August 16, 2021 | 11:00 a.m. | Room 30 House Building

Members of the public may participate remotely in the meeting by visiting the committee's webpage to access the live streaming options: <https://le.utah.gov/committee/committee.jsp?year=2021&com=SPELRD>

1. Committee Business

- Call to order
- Approval of the minutes of the Tuesday, May 18th, meeting

2. United States Census Bureau Population Data

The committee will receive a report explaining how the new United States Census population count effects Congressional, Legislative, and State School Board Districts.

- Jerry D. Howe
- Committee Discussion

3. Other Items/Adjourn



MINUTES

LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

Monday, August 16, 2021 | 11:00 a.m. | 30 House Building

Members Present:

Sen. Scott D. Sandall, Chair
Rep. Paul Ray, Chair
Sen. Kirk A. Cullimore
Sen. Gene Davis
Sen. Lincoln Fillmore
Sen. Don L. Ipson
Sen. Karen Mayne
Sen. Michael K. McKell
Rep. Carl R. Albrecht
Rep. Jefferson S. Burton
Rep. Joel Ferry
Rep. Sandra Hollins
Rep. Bradley G. Last

Rep. Steven J. Lund
Rep. Ashlee Matthews
Rep. Merrill F. Nelson
Rep. Val L. Peterson
Rep. Candice B. Pierucci
Rep. Robert M. Spendlove
Rep. Andrew Stoddard

Staff Present:

Jerry D. Howe, Strategic Initiatives Manager
Joseph T. Wade, Policy Analyst
Michael E. Curtis, Associate General Counsel
Thomas R. Vaughn, Associate General Counsel
Naomi Garrow, Executive Assistant

Note: A copy of related materials and an audio recording of the meeting can be found at www.le.utah.gov.

1 . Committee Business

Chair Paul Ray Called the meeting to order at 11:14 A.M.

2 . United States Census Bureau Population Data

Jerry D. Howe, Strategic Initiative Manager, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel presented the 2020 Redistricting Data to the committee.

The committee discussed and asked clarifying questions about the report.

3 . Committee Business

MOTION: Senator Mike McKell moved to approve the minutes from the May 18, 2021 meeting. The motion passed with a vote of 20 - 0 - 0.

Yeas- 20

Nays- 0

Absent- 0

Rep. C. Albrecht
Rep. J. Burton
Sen. K. Cullimore
Sen. G. Davis
Rep. J. Ferry
Sen. L. Fillmore
Rep. S. Hollins
Sen. D. Ipson
Rep. B. Last
Rep. S. Lund
Rep. A. Matthews
Sen. K. Mayne
Sen. M. McKell
Rep. M. Nelson
Rep. V. Peterson
Rep. C. Pierucci
Rep. P. Ray
Sen. S. Sandall
Rep. R. Spendlove
Rep. A. Stoddard

4 . United States Census Bureau Population Data

Stuart Hepworth, member of the public, made a comment.

5 . Other Items/Adjourn

MOTION: Senator Scott D. Sandall motioned to adjourn.The motion passed with a vote of 20 - 0 - 0.

Yeas- 20

Nays- 0

Absent- 0

Rep. C. Albrecht
Rep. J. Burton
Sen. K. Cullimore
Sen. G. Davis
Rep. J. Ferry
Sen. L. Fillmore
Rep. S. Hollins
Sen. D. Ipson
Rep. B. Last
Rep. S. Lund
Rep. A. Matthews
Sen. K. Mayne
Sen. M. McKell
Rep. M. Nelson
Rep. V. Peterson
Rep. C. Pierucci
Rep. P. Ray
Sen. S. Sandall
Rep. R. Spendlove
Rep. A. Stoddard

Meeting adjourned at 12:03

Addendum W

2012 Legislative Political Subdivisions Committee Combined
Materials Defining “Urban and Rural”

REVISED AGENDA
POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS INTERIM COMMITTEE
UTAH LEGISLATURE

Wednesday, June 20, 2012 • 10:30 a.m. • Room 450 State Capitol

Approximate
Time Frame

10:30 1. Committee Business

- Call to order - Rep. R. Curt Webb
- Approval of minutes of May 16, 2012 meeting

10:35 2. Follow-up --- Definition of Rural

This issue was discussed in the May 16th meeting. The problem will be further discussed. Possible solutions will be explored.

- Rep. Ronda Rudd Menlove
- Use of the word 'rural' in statute and administrative rule: Ms. Victoria Ashby
- Census definition of rural/urban: Mr. Joseph Wade
- Mr. Gary Harter, Managing Director of Business Outreach and International Trade and Ms. Beverly Evans, Director of the Office of Rural Development, Governor's Office of Economic Development
- Mr. Geoffrey Landward, General Counsel and Legislative Liaison, Department of Workforce Services
- Mr. Douglas Springmeyer, Assistance Attorney General, Utah Department of Health
- Mr. Adam Trupp, Utah Association of Counties
- Mr. Lincoln Shurtz, Utah League of Cities and Towns
- USDA Rural Development
- Public comment
- Committee discussion

11:30 3. Homeowner Association Amendments

Some follow-up issues to previous legislation will be discussed.

- Sen. Wayne Niederhauser
- Public comment
- Committee discussion

12:15 4. H.J.R. 13, Joint Resolution - Tax Opinion Question, 2012 General Session

Special Session Call Item #4: to consider removing the opinion question from the 2012 ballot that the Legislature authorized by passing House Joint Resolution 13 in the 2012 General Session and to make modifications to related statutory provisions.

- Sponsor of special session bill
- Public comment
- Committee discussion

12:45 5. Adjourn

"Rural" or "Urban" as Defined by State Statute or Administrative Rule

The following table represents a survey of statutes¹ and administrative rules² defining the terms "rural" or "urban," the state or local entity that the definition pertains to, and any program or purpose to which the definition applies.³ The table also includes applicable funding allocations.⁴ This table does not represent other statutes or rules that use "rural" or "urban" without defining the term.

State or Local Entity	Definition	Program/Purpose	Funding
Consolidation of Local Government Units	<p>The structural form of county government know as the "urban county" form retains, without change or modification, . . . all existing incorporated cities and towns, special taxing districts, public authorities, service areas, and other local public entities functioning within the boundaries of the county.</p> <p>U.C.A. § 17-35b-302.</p>		
Governor's Office of Economic Development	<p>"Economically disadvantage rural area" means a geographic area designated by the Board [of Business and Economic Development] under Section 63M-1-910.</p> <p>U.C.A. § 63M-1-902.</p>	Industries targeted for economic development	Up to 50% of the Industrial Assistance Fund; 20% of the 50% can be used for the rural fast track program

State or Local Entity	Definition	Program/Purpose	Funding
Governor's Office of Economic Development	<p>"Rural area" means any territory in the state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within a city, town, or unincorporated area with a population of 10,000 or less • in which broadband service is not available <p>U.C.A § 63M-1-2302; U.A.C. R357-2-3.</p>	Rural Broadband Service Fund	<p>No funds currently appropriated</p> <p>*According to GOED, this program has expired.</p>
Department of Health	<p>"Rural County" means a county with a population of less than 100 persons per square mile.</p> <p>U.A.C. R380-50-2.</p>	Local health department funding allocation formula	\$2.1 million
Department of Health	<p>"Urban County" means a county with a population greater than 175,000.</p> <p>U.A.C. R414-140-2.</p>	Choice of Health Care Delivery Program	No specific funding
Department of Human Services	<p>[R]ural shall be defined as any county having a total population of less than 100 persons per square mile. All counties will be considered rural except Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties.</p> <p>U.A.C. R510-108-1.</p>	Title III grants for state and community programs on aging reporting under the Older Americans Act	\$4.4 million FY 2011 plus an additional \$1.5 million if you include Mountainland AOG
Department of Human Services	<p>Rural counties (all counties in the state except Utah, Salt Lake, Davis and Weber).</p> <p>U.A.C. R523-1-15.</p>	Substance abuse and mental health allocation of fund formula	\$12.7 million FY 2011

State or Local Entity	Definition	Program/Purpose	Funding
Tax Commission	<p>"Urban counties" means counties classified as first or second class counties pursuant to Section 17-50-501.</p> <p>U.A.C. R884-24P-27.</p>	Property tax	\$612,544,513 in CY 2010
Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "[R]ural area" has the same meaning as provided under the Federal Highway Administration Functional Classification Guidelines. • "[U]rban area" has the same meaning as provided under the Federal Highway Administration Functional Classification Guidelines. <p>U.C.A. § 72-4-102.5; U.A.C. R926-2-3.</p>	Criteria for state highways	
Transportation Commission	<p>A rural county includes a county of the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth class.</p> <p>U.C.A. § 72-1-1301.</p>	Membership on Transportation Commission	
Department of Workforce Services	<p>"Rural employer" means an employer whose primary worksite is located in a rural area outside the Wasatch Front as determined by the department.</p> <p>U.A.C. R982-301-102.</p>	Membership on State Council on Workforce Services	No specific funding allocated

State or Local Entity	Definition	Program/Purpose	Funding
Department of Workforce Services	"Rural" means a county in the state other than Utah, Salt Lake, Davis, or Weber. U.C.A. § 35A-8-501.	Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund	No specific funding allocated currently; will be allocated going forward.
Utah Municipal Code	"Urban" means an area with a residential density of greater than one unit per acre. U.C.A. § 10-2-104.	Exclusion of property from proposed municipal incorporation boundaries	
Utah Municipal Code	"Nonurban" means having a residential density of less than one unit per acre. U.C.A. § 10-2-125.	Exclusion of property from proposed town incorporation boundaries	

1. For purposes of this table, the Utah Code Annotated is cited as "U.C.A.".
2. For purposes of this table, the Utah Administrative Code is cited as "U.A.C.".
3. Statutory and administrative code survey conducted by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel - May 2012.
4. Funding allocation information provided by Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst.

**MINUTES OF THE
POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS INTERIM COMMITTEE**
Wednesday, June 20, 2012 – 10:30 a.m. – Room 450 State Capitol

Members Present:

Sen. Casey O. Anderson, Senate Chair
Rep. R. Curt Webb, House Chair
Sen. Scott K. Jenkins
Sen. Karen Mayne
Rep. Stewart Barlow
Rep. David G. Butterfield
Rep. Jack R. Draxler
Rep. Rebecca P. Edwards
Rep. Jeremy A. Peterson
Rep. Keven S. Stratton

Members Absent:

Rep. Brian S. King
Rep. Mark A. Wheatley

Staff Present:

Mr. Joseph Wade, Policy Analyst
Ms. Victoria Ashby, Associate General Counsel
Ms. Chelsea B. Lloyd, Legislative Secretary

Note: A list of others present, a copy of related materials, and an audio recording of the meeting can be found at www.le.utah.gov.

1. Committee Business

Chair Webb called the meeting to order at 10:41 a.m.

MOTION: Rep. Draxler moved to approve the minutes of the May 16, 2012 meeting. The motion passed unanimously. Rep. Butterfield was absent for the vote.

2. Follow-up -- Definition of Rural

Rep. Menlove explained that this issue was discussed in the May 16, 2012 meeting. She distributed to the committee "Rural or Urban as Defined by State Statute or Administrative Rule," "Rural or Urban as Defined by State Statute or Administrative Rule -- Addendum," and "Rural and Urban Membership on Boards, Commissions, and Councils."

Ms. Ashby reviewed the documents and commented on several of the state and local entities and their corresponding definition of rural.

Mr. Wade distributed and presented "County Size vs Percent Urban," "Urban vs Rural -- by county," "How the Census Bureau Defines Urban vs. Rural," and "Population Density Map." He explained the U.S. Census Bureau's definition of 'rural' and presented a map showing areas throughout Utah classified as rural. He asked the presenters to comment on whether or not the definition of 'rural' could be standardized for state entities.

Mr. Gary Harter, Managing Director of Business Outreach and International Trade and Ms. Beverly Evans, Director of the Office of Rural Development, Governor's Office of Economic Development, explained that Utah Code Ann. 63M-1-904, Rural Fast Track Program, functions to assist individuals who live in disadvantaged rural counties of Utah. Ms. Evans explained that several of the boards who have rural memberships have not been funded in recent years.

Mr. Geoffrey Landward, General Counsel and Legislative Liaison, Department of Workforce Services, explained that "rural employer" is the only definition used by the Department of Workforce Services and that this definition was used for the rural employer representative on their state council.

Mr. Douglas Springmeyer, Assistance Attorney General, and Mr. Marc Babitz, Division Director, Division of Family Health and Preparedness, Utah Department of Health, explained the large number of definitions for

rural pertaining to healthcare and health-related programs and entities. Mr Springmeyer explained the potential issues with adopting a standardized definition of rural.

Mr. Adam Trupp, Utah Association of Counties, explained the issues involved with creating bright lines for a standardized definition of rural.

Mr. Lincoln Shurtz, Utah League of Cities and Towns, expressed concerns with using one definition of rural. He encouraged the committee to consider consolidating the definitions, rather than adopting a uniform definition.

The committee discussed the possibility of defining rural without tying it to county boundaries and the issues with trying to adopt a uniform definition.

3. Homeowner Association Amendments

Sen. Wayne Niederhauser introduced the topic and explained that 2011 General Session S.B. 167, "Condominium and Community Association Revisions," addressed many issues raised by constituents related to condominium associations, including insurance requirements for condominium buildings. He explained that additional items were needed to add to the bill in this coming general session.

Mr. John Morris, Community Association Institute, explained that the draft legislation for this coming session attempts to create consensus amongst the stakeholders involved with this issue. Along with clean-up issues associated with the draft legislation, it also will include some substantial changes related to default provisions and an open meeting and public notice requirement for homeowner association board meetings.

Mr. Ron Tanner, constituent, raised concerns about rental agreements rules changing between newer and older buyers within a condominium complex.

Mr. Chris Purcell, State Farm Insurance, explained the general support from homeowners associations boards concerning 2011 General Session S.B. 167, "Condominium and Community Association Revisions."

4. H.J.R. 13, Joint Resolution - Tax Opinion Question, 2012 General Session

Sen. Okerlund distributed and explained 2012 Fourth Special Session S.J.R. 401, "Joint Resolution - Repealing Tax Opinion Questions." He explained that the resolution would repeal the tax opinion question regarding whether to impose a state sales and use tax to support and enhance heritage, arts, culture, and museums that was scheduled to be on the regular general election ballot fall of 2012.

5. Other Items / Adjourn

MOTION: Rep. Peterson moved to adjourn the meeting. The motion passed unanimously. Sen. Mayne and Rep. Butterfield were absent for the vote.

Chair Webb adjourned the meeting at 12:04 p.m.

(Draft - Awaiting Formal Approval)
**MINUTES OF THE
POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS INTERIM COMMITTEE**
Wednesday, May 16, 2012 – 2:00 p.m. – Room 450 State Capitol

Members Present:

Sen. Casey O. Anderson, Senate Chair
Rep. R. Curt Webb, House Chair
Sen. Scott K. Jenkins
Sen. Karen Mayne
Rep. Stewart Barlow
Rep. David G. Butterfield
Rep. Jack R. Draxler
Rep. Rebecca P. Edwards
Rep. Brian S. King

Rep. Jeremy A. Peterson
Rep. Keven S. Stratton
Rep. Mark A. Wheatley

Staff Present:

Mr. Joseph Wade, Policy Analyst
Ms. Victoria Ashby, Associate General Counsel
Ms. Chelsea B. Lloyd, Legislative Secretary

Note: A list of others present, a copy of related materials, and an audio recording of the meeting can be found at www.le.utah.gov.

1. Committee Business

Chair Webb called the meeting to order at 2:27 p.m.

The committee members and staff introduced themselves.

Chair Webb referred the committee to the document "Open and Public Meetings Act -- Quick Summary." He explained that committee staff is available to answer questions about the open and public meetings provisions.

2. Overview of Political Subdivisions

Mr. Wade presented "Overview of Political Subdivisions." He reviewed the general background of the committee's jurisdiction, the political subdivisions entities within the state, and classification of counties and municipalities. Mr. Wade also distributed "Population and Classification of Counties," "Population and Classification of Municipalities," and "Census Designated Places (CDP) in Utah (2010 Census)."

3. Definition of Rural

Rep. Ronda Menlove explained the background of Master Study Resolution item #50, which is "To study the definition of 'rural' as it pertains to the classification of counties." She encouraged the committee to consider this issue with the hope of finding a common definition throughout the Utah Code. She explained that having a uniform definition would help to better guide programs and policies throughout the state.

Mr. Paul Larsen, Director of Economic Development, Brigham City, explained that both rural and urban are hard to define using a bright line test. He encouraged the committee to define rural in terms other than county size.

The committee discussed the presentation.

4. Constable Amendments

Rep. Lee Perry explained the background to Master Study Resolution item #88, which is "To study jurisdictional issues related to constables." He distributed "Constable and Process Server Issues" and explained the primary issues surrounding the identification of constables and the scope of their authority.

The committee discussed the presentation.

5. Sovereign Citizen Liens

Rep. Richard Greenwood explained the background to Master Study Resolution item #167, which is "To study sovereign citizen liens." With the chairs' permission, the committee viewed "Sovereign Citizens and Law Enforcement," a short video presenting the challenges with groups identifying themselves as sovereign citizens complying with the law.

Mr. Ernest Rowley, Weber County Recorder/Surveyor, spoke to issues with outstanding liens in Weber County and the need for a solution to the problem regarding sovereign citizens' liens.

6. Interim Study Items

The committee discussed the possibility of requesting from the Legislative Management Committee (LMC) additional items to study from the Master Study Resolution. Chair Webb asked the committee to identify items from the Business Labor Interim Committee and the Government Operations Interim Committee study lists that the committee would like to study this interim.

MOTION: Rep. Draxler moved to request from the LMC the authorization to study item #55 on the Master Study Resolution. The motion passed unanimously. Sen. Mayne, Rep. Barlow, Rep. King, and Rep. Wheatley were absent for the vote.

MOTION: Sen. Anderson moved to request from the LMC the authorization to study item #56 on the Master Study Resolution.

SUBSTITUTE MOTION: Rep. Edwards moved to request from the LMC the authorization to study items #51 and #64 on the Master Study Resolution. The motion passed unanimously. Rep. Barlow, Rep. King, and Rep. Wheatley were absent for the vote.

MOTION: Rep. Edwards moved to request from the LMC the authorization to study items #8, 10, 11, 12, 21, and 22. The motion passed unanimously. Rep. Barlow, Rep. King, Rep. Wheatley were absent for the vote.

7. Other Items / Adjourn

MOTION: Rep. Peterson moved to adjourn the meeting. The motion passed unanimously. Rep. Barlow, Rep. King, and Rep. Wheatley were absent for the vote.

Chair Webb adjourned the meeting at 4:19 p.m.

Addendum X

Excerpts from Black's Law Dictionary (1891)

A

DICTIONARY OF LAW

CONTAINING

DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS AND PHRASES OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JURISPRUDENCE,
ANCIENT AND MODERN

INCLUDING

THE PRINCIPAL TERMS OF INTERNATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, AND COMMERCIAL LAW; WITH A COLLECTION OF LEGAL MAXIMS AND
NUMEROUS SELECT TITLES FROM THE CIVIL LAW
AND OTHER FOREIGN SYSTEMS

BY HENRY CAMPBELL BLACK, M.A.

Author of Treatises on "JUDGMENTS," "TAX-TITLES," "CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITIONS," etc.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
WEST PUBLISHING CO.

1891

COMMUNE VINCULUM. A common or mutual bond. Applied to the common stock of consanguinity, and to the feudal bond of fealty, as the common bond of union between lord and tenant. 2 Bl. Comm. 250; 3 Bl. Comm. 230.

COMMUNI CUSTODIA. In English law. An obsolete writ which anciently lay for the lord, whose tenant, holding by knight's service, died, and left his eldest son under age, against a stranger that entered the land, and obtained the ward of the body. Reg. Orig. 161.

COMMUNI DIVIDUNDO. In the civil law. An action which lies for those who have property in common, to procure a division. It lies where parties hold land in common but not in partnership. Calvin.

COMMUNIA. In old English law. Common things, *res communes*. Such as running water, the air, the sea, and sea shores. Bract. fol. 7b.

COMMUNIA PLACITA. In old English law. Common pleas or actions; those between one subject and another, as distinguished from pleas of the crown.

COMMUNIA PLACITA NON TENENDA IN SCACCARIO. An ancient writ directed to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, forbidding them to hold pleas between common persons (*i. e.*, not debtors to the king, who alone originally sued and were sued there) in that court, where neither of the parties belonged to the same. Reg. Orig. 137.

COMMUNIÆ. In feudal law on the continent of Europe, this name was given to towns enfranchised by the crown, about the twelfth century, and formed into free corporations by grants called "charters of community."

COMMUNIBUS ANNIS. In ordinary years; on the annual average.

COMMUNICATION. Information given; the sharing of knowledge by one with another; conference; consultation or bargaining preparatory to making a contract. Also intercourse; connection.

In French law. The production of a merchant's books, by delivering them either to a person designated by the court, or to his adversary, to be examined in all their parts, and as shall be deemed necessary to the suit. Arg. Fr. Merc. Law, 552.

COMMUNINGS. In Scotch law. The negotiations preliminary to the entering into a contract.

COMMUNIO BONORUM. In the civil law. A term signifying a community (*q. v.*) of goods.

COMMUNION OF GOODS. In Scotch law. The right enjoyed by married persons in the movable goods belonging to them. Bell.

Communis error facit jus. Common error makes law. 4 Inst. 240; Noy, Max. p. 37, max. 27. Common error goeth for a law. Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, no. 54. Common error sometimes passes current as law. Broom, Max. 139, 140.

COMMUNIS OPINIO. Common opinion; general professional opinion. According to Lord Coke, (who places it on the footing of observance or usage,) common opinion is good authority in law. Co. Litt. 186a.

COMMUNIS PARIES. In the civil law. A common or party wall. Dig. 8, 2, 8, 13.

COMMUNIS RIXATRIX. In old English law. A common scold, (*q. v.*) 4 Bl. Comm. 168.

COMMUNIS SCRIPTURA. In old English law. A common writing; a writing common to both parties; a chirograph. Glan. lib. 8, c. 1.

COMMUNIS STIPES. A common stock of descent; a common ancestor.

COMMUNISM. A name given to proposed systems of life or social organization based upon the fundamental principle of the non-existence of private property and of a community of goods in a society.

An equality of distribution of the physical means of life and enjoyment as a transition to a still higher standard of justice that all should work according to their capacity and receive according to their wants. 1 Mill, Pol. Ec. 243.

COMMUNITAS REGNI ANGLIÆ. The general assembly of the kingdom of England. One of the ancient names of the English parliament. 1 Bl. Comm. 148.

COMMUNITY. A society of people living in the same place, under the same laws and regulations, and who have common rights and privileges.

In the civil law. A corporation or body politic. Dig. 3, 4.

the numerous frauds which were believed to be perpetrated, and the perjuries which were believed to be committed, when such obligations could be enforced upon no other evidence than the mere recollection of witnesses. It is more fully named as the "statute of frauds and perjuries."

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE. A conveyance or transfer of property, the object of which is to defraud a creditor, or hinder or delay him, or to put such property beyond his reach.

Every transfer of property or charge thereon made, every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken with intent to delay or defraud any creditor or other person of his demands, is void against all creditors of the debtor, and their successors in interest, and against any person upon whom the estate of the debtor devolves in trust for the benefit of others than the debtor. Civil Code Cal. § 3439.

A transfer made by a person indebted or in embarrassed circumstances, which was intended or will necessarily operate to defeat the right of his creditors to have the property applied to the payment of their demands. Abbott.

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES, STATUTES OF, OR AGAINST. The name given to two celebrated English statutes,—the statute 13 Eliz. c. 5, made perpetual by 29 Eliz. c. 5; and the statute 27 Eliz. c. 4, made perpetual by 29 Eliz. c. 18.

FRAUDULENT PREFERENCES. In English law. Every conveyance or transfer of property or charge thereon made, every judgment made, every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own moneys, in favor of any creditor, with a view of giving such creditor a preference over other creditors, shall be deemed fraudulent and void if the debtor become bankrupt within three months. 32 & 33 Vict. c. 71, § 92.

FRAUNC, FRAUNCHE, FRAUNKE. See FRANK.

FRAUNCHISE. L. Fr. A franchise.

FRAUS. Lat. Fraud. More commonly called, in the civil law, "*dolus*" and "*dolus malus*," (*q. v.*) A distinction, however, was sometimes made between "*fraus*" and "*dolus*;" the former being held to be of the most extensive import. Calvin.

FRAUS DANS LOCUM CONTRAC-
TUI. Lat. A misrepresentation or conceal-

ment of some fact that is material to the contract, and had the truth regarding which been known the contract would not have been made as made, is called a "*fraud dans locum contractui*;" *i. e.*, a fraud occasioning the contract, or giving place or occasion for the contract.

Fraus est celare fraudem. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. 1 Vern. 240; 1 Story, Eq. Jur. §§ 389, 390.

Fraus est odiosa et non præsumenda. Fraud is odious, and not to be presumed. Cro. Car. 550.

Fraus et dolus nemini patrocinari debent. Fraud and deceit should defend or excuse no man. 3 Coke, 78; Fleta, lib. 1, c. 13, § 15; *Id.* lib. 6, c. 6, § 5.

Fraus et jus nunquam cohabitant. Wing. 680. Fraud and justice never dwell together.

Fraus latet in generalibus. Fraud lies hid in general expressions.

FRAUS LEGIS. Lat. In the civil law. Fraud of law; fraud upon law. See IN FRAUDEM LEGIS.

Fraus meretur fraudem. Plowd. 100. Fraud merits fraud.

FRAXINETUM. In old English law. A wood of ashes; a place where ashes grow. Co. Litt. 4b; Shep. Touch. 95.

FRAY. See AFFRAY.

FRECTUM. In old English law. Freight. *Quoad frectum navium suarum*, as to the freight of his vessels. Blount.

FREDNITE. In old English law. A liberty to hold courts and take up the fines for beating and wounding. To be free from fines. Cowell.

FREDSTOLE. Sanctuaries; seats of peace.

FREDUM. A fine paid for obtaining pardon when the peace had been broken. Spelman; Blount. A sum paid the magistrate for protection against the right of revenge.

FREE. 1. Unconstrained; having power to follow the dictates of his own will. Not subject to the dominion of another. Not compelled to involuntary servitude. Used in this sense as opposed to "slave."

2. Not bound to service for a fixed term of

years; in distinction to being bound as an apprentice.

3. Enjoying full civic rights.

4. Available to all citizens alike without charge; as a free school.

5. Available for public use without charge or toll; as a free bridge.

6. Not despotic; assuring liberty; defending individual rights against encroachment by any person or class; instituted by a free people; said of governments, institutions, etc. Webster.

7. Certain, and also consistent with an honorable degree in life; as free services, in the feudal law.

8. Confined to the person possessing, instead of being shared with others; as a free fishery.

9. Not engaged in a war as belligerent or ally; neutral; as in the maxim, "Free ships make free goods."

FREE ALMS. The name of a species of tenure. See **FRANK-ALMOIGNE**.

FREE-BENCH. A widow's dower out of copyholds to which she is entitled by the custom of some manors. It is regarded as an excrescence growing out of the husband's interest, and is indeed a continuance of his estate. Wharton.

FREE-BORD. In old records. An allowance of land over and above a certain limit or boundary, as so much beyond or without a fence. Cowell; Blount.

The right of claiming that quantity. *Termes de la Ley*.

FREE BOROUGH MEN. Such great men as did not engage, like the frank-pledge men, for their decennier. Jacob.

FREE CHAPEL. In English ecclesiastical law. A place of worship, so called because not liable to the visitation of the ordinary. It is always of royal foundation, or founded at least by private persons to whom the crown has granted the privilege. 1 Burn, *Ecc. Law*, 298.

FREE COURSE. In admiralty law. A vessel having the wind from a favorable quarter is said to sail on a "free course."

FREE ENTRY, EGRESS, AND REGRESS. An expression used to denote that a person has the right to go on land again and again as often as may be reasonably necessary. Thus, in the case of a tenant entitled to emblements.

FREE FISHERY. A franchise in the hands of a subject, existing by grant or prescription, distinct from an ownership in the soil. It is an exclusive right, and applies to a public navigable river, without any right in the soil. 3 Kent, *Comm.* 410.

FREE ON BOARD. A sale of goods "free on board" imports that they are to be delivered on board the cars, vessel, etc., without expense to the buyer for packing, cartage, or other such charges.

In a contract for sale and delivery of goods "free on board" vessel, the seller is under no obligation to act until the buyer names the ship to which the delivery is to be made. 117 Pa. St. 508, 12 Atl. Rep. 32.

FREE SERVICES. In feudal and old English law. Such feudal services as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or a freeman to perform; as to serve under his lord in the wars, to pay a sum of money, and the like. 2 Bl. *Comm.* 60, 61.

FREE SHIPS. In international law. Ships of a neutral nation. The phrase "free ships shall make free goods" is often inserted in treaties, meaning that goods, even though belonging to an enemy, shall not be seized or confiscated, if found in neutral ships. Wheat. *Int. Law*, 507, et seq.

FREE SOCAGE. In English law. A tenure of lands by certain free and honorable services, (such as fealty and rent,) and which are liquidated and reduced to a certainty. It was called "free socage" because the services were not only free, but honorable; whereas in *villein* socage the services, though certain, were of a baser nature. 2 Bl. *Comm.* 78, 79.

FREE SOCMEN. In old English law. Tenants in free socage. *Glanv. lib.* 3, c. 7; 2 Bl. *Comm.* 79.

FREE TENURE. Tenure by free services; freehold tenure.

FREE WARREN. A franchise for the preserving and custody of beasts and fowls of warren. 2 Bl. *Comm.* 39, 417; *Co. Litt.* 233. This franchise gave the grantee sole right of killing, so far as his warren extended, on condition of excluding other persons. 2 Bl. *Comm.* 39.

FREEDMAN. In Roman law. One who was set free from a state of bondage; an emancipated slave. The word is used in the same sense in the United States, respecting negroes who were formerly slaves.

FREEDOM. The state of being free; liberty; self-determination; absence of restraint; the opposite of slavery.

The power of acting, in the character of a moral personality, according to the dictates of the will, without other check, hindrance, or prohibition than such as may be imposed by just and necessary laws and the duties of social life.

The prevalence, in the government and constitution of a country, of such a system of laws and institutions as secure civil liberty to the individual citizen.

FREEHOLD. An estate in land or other real property, of uncertain duration; that is, either of inheritance or which may possibly last for the life of the tenant at the least, (as distinguished from a leasehold;) and held by a free tenure, (as distinguished from copyhold or villeinage.)

Such an interest in lands of frank-tenement as may endure not only during the owner's life, but which is cast after his death upon the persons who successively represent him, according to certain rules elsewhere explained. Such persons are called "heirs," and he whom they thus represent, the "ancestor." When the interest extends beyond the ancestor's life, it is called a "freehold of inheritance," and, when it only endures for the ancestor's life, it is a freehold not of inheritance.

An estate to be a freehold must possess these two qualities: (1) Immobility, that is, the property must be either land or some interest issuing out of or annexed to land; and (2) indeterminate duration, for, if the utmost period of time to which an estate can endure be fixed and determined, it cannot be a freehold. Wharton.

FREEHOLD IN LAW. A freehold which has descended to a man, upon which he may enter at pleasure, but which he has not entered on. *Termes de la Ley*.

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES. Societies in England designed for the purpose of enabling mechanics, artisans, and other working-men to purchase at the least possible price a piece of freehold land of a sufficient yearly value to entitle the owner to the elective franchise for the county in which the land is situated. Wharton.

FREEHOLDER. A person who possesses a freehold estate.

FREEMAN. This word has had various meanings at different stages of history. In the Roman law, it denoted one who was either born free or emancipated, and was the opposite of "slave." In feudal law, it designated an allodial proprietor, as distinguished from a vassal or feudal tenant. In

old English law, the word described a freeholder or tenant by free services; one who was not a villein. In modern legal phraseology, it is the appellation of a member of a city or borough having the right of suffrage, or a member of any municipal corporation invested with full civic rights.

A person in the possession and enjoyment of all the civil and political rights accorded to the people under a free government.

FREEMAN'S ROLL. A list of persons admitted as burgesses or freemen for the purposes of the rights reserved by the municipal corporation act. (5 & 6 Wm. IV. c. 76.) Distinguished from the Burgess Roll. 3 Steph. Comm. 197. The term was used, in early colonial history, in some of the American colonies.

FREIGHT. Freight is properly the price or compensation paid for the transportation of goods by a carrier, at sea, from port to port. But the term is also used to denote the hire paid for the carriage of goods on land from place to place, (usually by a railroad company, not an express company,) or on inland streams or lakes. The name is also applied to the goods or merchandise transported by any of the above means.

Property carried is called "freight;" the reward, if any, to be paid for its carriage is called "freightage;" the person who delivers the freight to the carrier is called the "consignor;" and the person to whom it is to be delivered is called the "consignee." Civil Code Cal. § 2110; Civil Code Dak. § 1220.

The term "freight" has several different meanings, as the price to be paid for the carriage of goods, or for the hire of a vessel under a charter-party or otherwise; and sometimes it designates goods carried, as "a freight of lime," or the like. But, as a subject of insurance, it is used in one of the two former senses. 10 Gray, 109.

The sum agreed on for the hire of a ship, entirely or in part, for the carriage of goods from one port to another. 13 East, 300. All rewards or compensation paid for the use of ships. 1 Pet. Adm. 206.

Freight is a compensation received for the transportation of goods and merchandise from port to port; and is never claimable by the owner of the vessel until the voyage has been performed and terminated. 7 Gill & J. 300.

"Dead freight" is money payable by a person who has chartered a ship and only partly loaded her, in respect of the loss of freight caused to the ship-owner by the deficiency of cargo. L. R. 2 H. L. Sc. 128.

Freight is the mother of wages. 2 Show. 233; 3 Kent, Comm. 196. Where a

VOLUNTARY JURISDICTION. In English law. A jurisdiction exercised by certain ecclesiastical courts, in matters where there is no opposition. 3 Bl. Comm. 66. The opposite of *contentious* jurisdiction, (*q. v.*)

In Scotch law. One exercised in matters admitting of no opposition or question, and therefore cognizable by any judge, and in any place, and on any lawful day. Bell.

VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER. In criminal law. Manslaughter committed voluntarily upon a sudden heat of the passions; as if, upon a sudden quarrel, two persons fight, and one of them kills the other. 4 Bl. Comm. 190, 191.

VOLUNTARY NONSUIT. In practice. The abandonment of his cause by a plaintiff, and an agreement that a judgment for costs be entered against him. 3 Bouv. Inst. no. 3306.

VOLUNTARY OATH. Such as a person may take in extrajudicial matters, and not regularly in a court of justice, or before an officer invested with authority to administer the same. Brown.

VOLUNTARY PAYMENT. A payment made by a debtor of his own will and choice, as distinguished from one exacted from him by process of execution or other compulsion.

VOLUNTARY REDEMPTION, in Scotch law, is when a mortgagee receives the sum due into his own hands, and discharges the mortgage, without any consignment. Bell.

VOLUNTARY SALE. One made freely, without constraint, by the owner of the thing sold. 1 Bouv. Inst. no. 974.

VOLUNTARY SETTLEMENT. A settlement of property upon a wife or other beneficiary, made gratuitously or without valuable consideration.

VOLUNTARY TRUST. See TRUST.

VOLUNTARY WASTE. Active or positive waste; waste done or committed, in contradistinction to that which results from mere negligence, which is called "permissive" waste. 2 Bouv. Inst. no. 2394.

Voluntas donatoris in charta doni sui manifeste expressa observetur. Co. Litt. 21. The will of the donor manifestly expressed in his deed of gift is to be observed.

Voluntas est justa sententia de eo quod quis post mortem suam fieri velit. A will is an exact opinion or determination concerning that which each one wishes to be done after his death.

Voluntas et propositum distinguunt maleficia. The will and the proposed end distinguish crimes. Bract. fols. 2b, 136b.

Voluntas facit quod in testamento scriptum valeat. Dig. 30, 1, 12, 3. It is intention which gives effect to the wording of a will.

Voluntas in delictis, non exitus spectatur. 2 Inst. 57. In crimes, the will, and not the consequence, is looked to.

Voluntas reputatur pro facto. The intention is to be taken for the deed. 3 Inst. 69; Broom, Max. 311.

Voluntas testatoris est ambulatoria usque ad extremum vite exitum. 4 Coke, 61. The will of a testator is ambulatory until the latest moment of life.

Voluntas testatoris habet interpretationem latam et benignam. Jenk. Cent. 260. The intention of a testator has a broad and benignant interpretation.

Voluntas ultima testatoris est perimplenda secundum veram intentionem suam. Co. Litt. 322. The last will of the testator is to be fulfilled according to his true intention.

VOLUNTEER. In conveyancing, one who holds a title under a voluntary conveyance, *i. e.*, one made without consideration, good or valuable, to support it.

A person who gives his services without any express or implied promise of remuneration in return is called a "volunteer," and is entitled to no remuneration for his services, nor to any compensation for injuries sustained by him in performing what he has undertaken. Sweet.

In military law, the term designates one who freely and voluntarily offers himself for service in the army or navy; as distinguished from one who is compelled to serve by draft or conscription, and also from one entered by enlistment in the standing army.

VOTE. Suffrage; the expression of his will, preference, or choice, formally manifested by a member of a legislative or deliberative body, or of a constituency or a body of qualified electors, in regard to the decision to be made by the body as a whole upon

any proposed measure or proceeding, or the selection of an officer or representative. And the aggregate of the expressions of will or choice, thus manifested by individuals, is called the "vote of the body."

VOTER. One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS. In the houses of parliament the clerks at the tables make brief entries of all that is actually done; and these minutes, which are printed from day to day for the use of members, are called the "votes and proceedings of parliament." From these votes and proceedings the journals of the house are subsequently prepared, by making the entries at greater length. Brown.

VOTUM. Lat. A vow or promise. *Dies votorum*, the wedding day. Fleta l. 1, c. 4.

VOUCH. To call upon; to call in to warranty; to call upon the grantor or warrantor to defend the title to an estate.

To vouch is to call upon, rely on, or quote as an authority. Thus, in the old writers, to vouch a case or report is to quote it as an authority. Co. Litt. 70a.

VOUCHEE. In common recoveries, the person who is called to warrant or defend the title is called the "vouchee." 2 Bouv. Inst. no. 2093.

VOUCHER. A receipt, acquittance, or release, which may serve as evidence of payment or discharge of a debt, or to certify the correctness of accounts. An account-book containing the acquittances or receipts showing the accountant's discharge of his obligations. 1 Metc. (Mass.) 218.

The term "voucher," when used in connection with the disbursements of moneys, implies some written or printed instrument in the nature of a receipt, note, account, bill of particulars, or something of that character which shows on what account or by what authority a particular payment has been made, and which may be kept or filed away by the party receiving it, for his own convenience or protection, or that of the public. 107 Ill. 504.

In old conveyancing. The person on whom the tenant calls to defend the title to the land, because he warranted the title to him at the time of the original purchase.

VOUCHER TO WARRANTY. The calling one who has warranted lands, by the

party warranted, to come and defend the suit for him. Co. Litt. 101b.

Vox emissa volat; litera scripta manet. The spoken word flies; the written letter remains. Broom, Max. 666.

VOX SIGNATA. In Scotch practice. An emphatic or essential word. 2 Alis. Crim. Pr. 280.

VOYAGE. In maritime law. The passing of a vessel by sea from one place, port, or country to another. The term is held to include the enterprise entered upon, and not merely the route. 113 Mass. 326.

VOYAGE INSURED. In insurance law. A transit at sea from the *terminus a quo* to the *terminus ad quem*, in a prescribed course of navigation, which is never set out in any policy, but virtually forms parts of all policies, and is as binding on the parties thereto as though it were minutely detailed. 1 Arn. Ins. 333.

VRAIC. Seaweed. It is used in great quantities by the inhabitants of Jersey and Guernsey for manure, and also for fuel by the poorer classes.

VS. An abbreviation for *versus*, (against,) constantly used in legal proceedings, and especially in entitling cases.

Vulgaris opinio est duplex, viz., orta inter graves et discretos, quæ multum veritatis habet, et opinio orta inter leves et vulgares homines absque specie veritatis. 4 Coke, 107. Common opinion is of two kinds, viz., that which arises among grave and discreet men, which has much truth in it, and that which arises among light and common men, without any appearance of truth.

VULGARIS PURGATIO. In old English law. Common purgation; a name given to the trial by *ordeal*, to distinguish it from the canonical purgation, which was by the oath of the party. 4 Bl. Comm. 342.

VULGO CONCEPTI. Lat. In the civil law. Spurious children; bastards.

VULGO QUÆSITI. Lat. In the civil law. Spurious children; literally, gotten from the people; the offspring of promiscuous cohabitation, who are considered as having no father. Inst. 3, 4, 3; Id. 3, 5, 4.

Addendum Y

Excerpts from Webster's Practical Dictionary (1884)

Webster's Practical Dictionary.

A
PRACTICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

GIVING THE CORRECT
SPELLING, PRONUNCIATION, AND DEFINITIONS OF WORDS,
WITH AN
APPENDIX CONTAINING VARIOUS USEFUL TABLES.

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

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PRESIDENT OF YALE COLLEGE,
BY
DORSEY GARDNER.

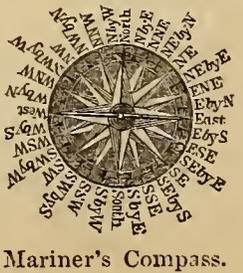
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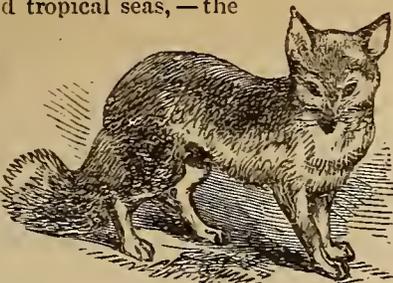
1884.

trict in France; municipal self-government. (*F. Hist.*) A socialistic political party in France, — esp. in Paris. — **Com'munism**, -nizm, *n.* Doctrine of community of property among all citizens of a state or society; socialism. — **Com'munist**, *n.* An advocate of, etc. — **Commu'nity**, -ni-ti, *n.* Common possession or enjoyment; a society of persons having common rights, interests, etc.: society at large; the public, or people in general. — **Commu'nicate**, -ni-kāt, *v. t.* To impart for common possession, bestow, confer; to reveal, or give, as information. — *v. i.* To share or participate; to have intercourse or means of intercourse. — **Commu'nicable**, *a.* That may be, etc. — **Commu'nicableness**, -cabil'ity, *n.* — **Commu'nica'tion**, *n.* Act of communicating; intercourse; means of passing from place to place; that which is communicated; commerce; correspondence; news. — **Commu'nicative**, -tiv, *a.* Inclined to communicate. — **Commu'nicativeness**, *n.* — **Commu'nicator**, -tēr, *n.* — **Commu'nicatory**, -to-ri, *a.* Imparting knowledge. — **Communion**, -mūn'yun, *n.* Intercourse between persons; union in religious faith; fellowship; a body of Christians having one common faith and discipline; the celebration of the Lord's supper. — **Commu'nicant**, *n.* A partaker of the Lord's supper. **Commute**, kom-mūt', *v. t.* To put one for the other, exchange; to substitute, as a greater penalty for a less; to pay less for in gross than would be paid for separate trips. — *v. i.* To bargain for exemption; to arrange to pay in gross. — **Commu'table**, *a.* Capable of being exchanged. — **Commu'tabil'ity**, -i-ti, *n.* — **Commuta'tion**, *n.* Change; barter. (*Law.*) Substitution of one penalty for another. Purchase of a right to go upon a certain route during a specified period, for less than the aggregate charge for separate trips; an outright sum given as equivalent for a *pro rata* payment. **Compact**, kom-pakt', *a.* Closely and firmly united; solid; dense; brief; succinct. — *v. t.* To drive or press closely together, consolidate; to unite or connect firmly, as in a system. **Compact**, kom'pakt, *n.* An agreement between parties; covenant; contract. **Company**, kum'pa-ni, *n.* State of being a companion; act of accompanying; an assemblage or association of persons; guests, disting. fr. the members of a family; a corporation; a firm; partners whose names are not mentioned in the title of the firm. (*Mil.*) A subdivision of a regiment. (*Naut.*) The crew of a ship. — *v. i.* To associate. — **Companion**, kom-pan'yun, *n.* One associated with another; comrade; ally; accomplice. **Compare**, kom-pār', *v. t.* [-PARED (-pārd'), -PARING.] To examine the mutual relations of; to represent as similar, for purposes of illustration; to liken. (*Gram.*) To inflect according to degrees of comparison. — *v. i.* To hold comparison; to be like or equal; to admit of comparison. — **Comparable**, kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of comparison. — **Com'parably**, *adv.* — **Comparative**, -pār'a-tiv, *a.* Estimated by, or proceeding from, comparison; having power of comparing. (*Gram.*) Expressing a greater or less degree of a quantity, or quality, than the positive. — **Compar'atively**, *adv.* In a comparative manner; by comparison; relatively. — **Compar'ison**, -i-sun or -i-sn, *n.* Act of comparing; comparative estimate. See PHRENOLOGY. (*Gram.*) Inflection of an adjective or adverb in its several degrees. (*Rhet.*) A simile or similitude. **Compartment**, kom-pārt'ment, *n.* One of the parts into which a thing is divided. **Compass**, kum'pas, *n.* A circuit; circumference; an inclosing limit; boundary; an inclosed space; area; extent; capacity. (*Mus.*) Range of notes comprehended by any voice or instrument. A magnetic instrument, to determine the cardinal points. — *v. t.* [COMPASSED (-past), -PASSING.] To go about or around; to inclose on all sides; to besiege or invest; to get within reach, or within one's power; to purpose, im-

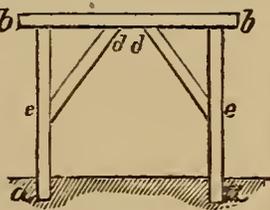


agine, plot, gain, consummate. — *Mariner's compass.* One which has its needle permanently attached to a card, so that both move together, the card being divided into 32 parts, or points. — *To fetch a compass.* To go round in a circuit. — **Com'passable**, *a.* Capable of being, etc. — **Com'passes**, -ez, *n. pl.* An instrument to describe circles, measure figures, etc. **Compassion**, kom-pash'un, *n.* A suffering with another; sorrow excited by another's distress; pity; sympathy. — **Compas'sionate**, *a.* Full of compassion; tender; merciful. — *v. t.* To have compassion for; commiserate. — **Compas'sionately**, *adv.* — **Compas'sionateness**, *n.* — **Compatible**, -pat'i-bl, *a.* Capable of existing in harmony; consistent; agreeable; congruous. **Compatriot**, kom-pa'tri-ut, *n.* A fellow-countryman. **Compeer**, kom-pēr', *n.* An equal; companion; peer. **Compel**, kom-pel', *v. t.* [-PELLED (-peld'), -PELLING.] To drive irresistibly; to necessitate; to take by force or violence, constrain, coerce. — **Compulsion**, -pul'shun, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; constraint; restraint. — **Compul'sative**, -tiv, -satory, -to-ri, -sory, -so-ri, *a.* Compelling. — **Compul'sive**, -siv, *a.* Having power to, etc. — **Compul'sively**, -sorily, -ri-li, *adv.* Forcibly. — **Compul'siveness**, *n.* **Compellation**, kom-pel-la'shun, *n.* Manner of address; appellation. — **Compel'lative**, -la-tiv, *n.* (*Gram.*) The name by which one is addressed. **Compend**, kom'pend, **Compend'ium**, -i-um, *n.* A brief compilation; abridgment; epitome; summary. — **Compend'ious**, -i-us, *a.* Summed up within narrow limits. **Compensate**, kom'pen-sāt or kom-pen'sāt, *v. t.* To make equal return to, give an equivalent to, remunerate, requite; to be equivalent to in value or effect, counterbalance. — *v. i.* To make amends, supply an equivalent. — **Compensa'tion**, *n.* Act or principle of, etc.; an equivalent. (*Law.*) Payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount. — **Compen'sative**, -tiv, -satory, -to-ri, *a.* Affording compensation. **Compete**, kom-pēt', *v. i.* To contend, as rivals for a prize. — **Competition**, -tish'un, *n.* Common strife for the same object; emulation; opposition; jealousy. — **Com'petitive**, -i-tiv, *a.* Producing or pert. to, etc. — **Com'petitor**, -i-tēr, *n.* One who claims what another claims; a rival. **Competent**, kom'pe-tent, *a.* Answering to all requirements; having adequate power or right; fitted; qualified. — **Com'petence**, -tency, -ten-si, *n.* State of being competent; sufficiency, esp. of means of subsistence. (*Law.*) Legal capacity or qualifications; right or authority. **Compile**, kom-pīl', *v. t.* [-PILED (-pīld'), -PILING.] To put together or compose out of materials from other books or documents. — **Compila'tion**, *n.* Act of compiling; thing compiled; esp. a book. **Complacent**, kom-pla'sent, *a.* Accompanied with pleasure; displaying satisfaction. — **Compla'cence**, -cency, -sen-si, *n.* A feeling of quiet pleasure; the cause of pleasure; kindness of manners; civility. — **Com'plaisant**, -pla-zant', *a.* Desirous to please; kindly attentive; courteous; well-bred. [F.] — **Com'plaisant'ly**, *adv.* — **Com'plaisance**, *n.* Kind compliance with others' wishes; urbanity; suavity. [F.] **Complain**, kom-plān', *v. i.* [-PLAINED (-plānd'), -PLAINING.] To express distress or censure; to bring an accusation, make a charge, murmur, lament, repine. — **Complain'ant**, *n.* One who, etc. (*Law.*) A plaintiff. [F.] — **Complaint**, *n.* Expression of grief, censure, etc.; cause of complaining; A malady; disease. (*Law.*) Allegation that some person has been guilty of a designated offense. [F.] **Complanate**, kom'pla-nāt, *v. t.* To make level or even. **Complete**, kom-plēt', *a.* Free from deficiency; perfect; finished; ended; entire; total. — *v. t.* To bring to a perfect state; to bring to pass, achieve. — **Comple'teness**, *n.* — **Comple'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; fulfillment; realization. — **Comple'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Making complete. — **Com'plement**, -plement, *n.* That which completes or supplies a deficiency; quantity required to make complete. (*Astron.*) Distance of a star from the zenith, as compared with its altitude. (*Trigon.*) Difference between an arc or angle and 90°. (*Arith.*) Differ-

in temperate and tropical seas, — the sea-ape, sea-fox, thrasher. — *v. t.* [FOXED (fokst), FOXING.] To cover the feet of boots with new front upper leather. — *v. i.* To turn sour, — said of beer, etc., in fermenting.



- Fracas**, fra'kas, *n.* An uproar; disturbance. Common Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris*).
- Fraction**, frak'shun, *n.* A portion; fragment. (*Arith. or Alg.*) A division of a unit or whole number. — *Common or vulgar fraction.* One in which the number of equal parts into which the integer is divided is indicated by figures or letters, called the *denominator*, written below a line, over which is the numerator, indicating the number of these parts included in the fraction, as $\frac{1}{2}$, one-half; $\frac{2}{5}$, two fifths. — *Decimal f.* One in which the denominator is a unit or 1 with ciphers annexed, — commonly expressed by writing the numerator only with a point before it; thus, .5 = five tenths, $\frac{5}{10}$; .25 = $\frac{25}{100}$.
- Frac'tional**, -ary, -a-ry, *a.* Pert. to fractions: constituting a fraction. — **Frac'tious**, -shus, *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; apt to fret; peevish; irritable; pettish. — **Frac'tiously**, *adv.* — **Frac'tiousness**, *n.* — **Frac'ture**, -chur, *n.* Act of breaking or snapping asunder; rupture; breach. (*Surg.*) The breaking of a bone. (*Min.*) The appearance of a freshly-broken surface, displaying its texture. — *v. t.* [FRACTURED (-churd), -TURING.] To cause, etc.; to break, crack. — **Frag'ile**, fraj'il, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; frail; liable to fail. — **Fragil'ity**, -i-ty, *n.* State of being, etc. — **Frag'ment**, *n.* A part broken off; detached portion. — **Frag'mentary**, -a-ry, *a.* Composed of fragments; broken up; incomplete.
- Fragrant**, fra'grant, *a.* Sweet of smell; having agreeable perfume; odoriferous; balmy; spicy; aromatic.
- Frail**, fräl, *a.* Easily broken; fragile; liable to fail and perish; not tenacious of life; weak; infirm; of infirm virtue: weak in resolution. — **Frail'ty**, -ty, *n.* Condition of being frail; weakness of resolution; liability to be deceived; a fault proceeding from weakness; infirmity; failing; foible.
- Frame**, främ, *v. t.* [FRAMED (främd), FRAMING.] (*Carp.*) To construct, adjust and put together, fabricate, make; to originate, devise, invent or fabricate (something false); to regulate, shape, conform; to provide with a frame, as a picture. — *n.* Anything composed of parts fitted and united together; a fabric; structure; a case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, as that which contains a window, door, picture, etc.; a sort of loom; the bodily structure; make or build of a person: the skeleton; form: constitution; system; regulated or adapted condition; particular state, as of the mind; humor.
- Franc**, frank, *n.* A silver coin, orig. of France, equal to about 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.
- Franchise**, etc. See under FRANK.
- Frank**, frank, *a.* Free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; ingenuous; candid; open; sincere. — *v. t.* [FRANKED (frankt), FRANKING.] To send by public conveyance free of expense; to exempt from charge for postage. — *n.* A letter free of postage, or of charge for sending by mail; that which makes a letter free, as the signature of one possessing the privilege. — **Fran'chise**, -chiz, *n.* A constitutional right or privilege, esp. the right to vote. (*Law.*) A privilege conferred upon individuals by grant from



Frame (*Carp.*).

a b, *a b*, uprights or posts; *e d*, *e d*, struts, ties, or braces.

a sovereign or government. The district to which a particular privilege extends; asylum; sanctuary. — *v. i.* [FRANCHISED (-chizd), -CHISING.] To make free.

- Frank**, frank, *n.* One of the German tribes inhabiting Franconia, who in the 5th century conquered Gaul and established the kingdom of France; an inhabitant of Western Europe; European, — a term used in the East; a franc, *q. v.*
- Frantic**, etc. See under FRENZY.
- Fraternal**, fra-tēr'nal, *a.* Pert. to brethren; becoming brothers; brotherly. — **Frater'nity**, -nī-ty, *n.* State or quality of being fraternal; brotherhood; a body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood. — **Fraternize**, fra-tēr-or fra-tēr'nīz, *v. i.* [-NIZED (-nīzd), -NIZING.] To associate or hold close fellowship. — **Frat'ricide**, -rī-sīd, *n.* The murder of a brother; one who kills a brother.
- Fraud**, frawd, *n.* Deception deliberately practiced, to gain an unfair advantage; a deceptive trick; guile; craft; stratagem; imposition; cheat. — **Fraud'ulent**, -u-lent, *a.* Using, containing, founded on, or proceeding fr. fraud; obtained or performed by artifice; trickish; cunning; cheating; insidious; unfair; knavish.
- Fraught**. See under FREIGHT.
- Fray**, fra, *n.* Affray; broil; contest; combat. — *v. t.* [FRAYED (fräd), FRAYING.] To frighten, terrify.
- Fray**, fra, *n.* A fret or chafe in cloth. — *v. t.* To rub, wear off by rubbing, fret (cloth, etc.) — *v. i.* To rub; to wear out easily by rubbing; to ravel.
- Freak**, fräk, *n.* A sudden, causeless change of mind; whim; caprice; sport.
- Freak**, fräk, *v. t.* [FREAKED (fräkt), FREAKING.] To variegate, checker. — **Freckle**, fræk'l, *n.* A yellowish spot in the skin; any small discoloration. — *v. t.* [FRECKLED (-ld), -LING.] To color with freckles or small discolored spots; to spot. — *v. i.* To become covered with freckles.
- Free**, fre, *a.* [FRE'ER, FRE'EST.] Not under restraint, control, or compulsion; at liberty; not under arbitrary government; enjoying political liberty; liberated, by arriving at a certain age, from the control of parents or master; released from arrest; capable of voluntary activity: clear of offense or crime; unconstrained by timidity or distrust; unrestrained; immoderate: not close or parsimonious; liberal; not united or combined with anything else; at liberty to escape; exempt; clear; released; invested with a freedom or franchise; not obstructed or appropriated; not gained by importunity or purchase; not arbitrary or despotic: assuring liberty. — *v. t.* [FREED (fräd), FREE'ING.] To make free, set at liberty, disengage, clear; to keep free, exempt: to relieve from the constraint of. — **Free'dom**, -dum, *n.* State of being free; exemption from control; liberty; particular privileges; franchise; immunity; improper familiarity; license. — **Free'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who enjoys liberty; one not a slave or vassal; one possessed of a peculiar privilege. — **Free'dman**, fräd'-, *n.* One who has been a slave, and is freed. — **Free'hold**, *n.* (*Law.*) An estate in real property, of inheritance or for life; the tenure by which it is held. — **Free'holder**, *n.* One owning, etc. — **Free'boot'er**, *n.* One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; pillager. — **Free'ma'son**, -sn, *n.* One of a secret association, said to have been orig. composed of masons, now of persons united for mutual assistance. — **Free'ma'sonry**, -sn-ry, *n.* Institutions or practices of, etc. — **Free'stone**, *n.* Stone composed of sand or grit, — easily cut. — **Free'thinker**, *n.* One who discards revelation; an unbeliever; skeptic. — **Free'thinking**, *a.* Skeptical. — *n.* Unbelief. — **Free'born**, *a.* Born free: inheriting liberty. — **trade'**, *n.* Commerce unrestricted by tariff regulations or customs duties; free interchange of commodities. — **trad'er**, *n.* An advocate of, etc.
- Freeze**, fröz, *v. i.* [*imp.* FROZE; *p. p.* FROZEN; FREEZING.] To become congealed by cold; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body; to become chilled. — *v. t.* To congeal, harden into ice; to cause loss of animation or life in, from lack of heat; to chill. — **Frost**, fröst, *n.* Act or state of freezing; severe cold; frozen dew, — hoar-frost or white-frost. — *v. t.* To

or thing, and no more; single; individual; denoting a person conceived or spoken of indefinitely, — used as an indefinite pronoun or adjective (having, as a pronoun, a plural, *ones*); pointing out a contrast, — used as a correlative adjective; constituting a whole; undivided; united; single in kind; the same; a common. — **Once**, *wuns, adv.* At one time; on one occasion; at one former time; formerly; as soon as. — **On'ly**, *ɔn'ly, a.* One alone; single; alone in its class; by itself; distinguished above all others; pre-eminent. — *adv.* In one manner, or for one purpose alone; solely; singly; merely; barely.

Onerary, Onerous. See under ONUS.
Onion, *un'yun, n.* A biennial plant; its bulbous root, used as an article of food.

Only. See under ONE.
Onset, Onto, Onward, etc. See under ON.
Onus, *o'nus, n.* The burden. — **On'erous**, *ɔn'ēr-us, a.* Burdensome; oppressive. — **On'erary**, *-ēr-a-ry, a.* Designed for carrying burdens.

Oaxx, *o'niks, n.* A stone (chalcedony, etc.) consisting of parallel layers of different shades of color, and used for making cameos.

Oölite, Oölogy, etc. See under OVUM.
Oolong, *oo'long, n.* A variety of black tea possessing the flavor of green tea.

Ooze, *ooz, v. i.* [OOZED (oozd), OOZING.] To flow gently, percolate. — *v. t.* To cause to flow forth gently, cause to percolate; to drop, shed, distill. — *n.* Soft mud or slime; soft flow; spring; the liquor of a tan-vat. — **Ooz'y**, *-y, a.* Miry; resembling ooze.

Opacity. See under OPAQUE.
Opal, *o'pal, n.* A mineral consisting of silex in what is called the soluble state, and usually a small quantity of water: the *precious opal* presents a peculiar play of colors, and is esteemed as a gem. — **Opal-esce'**, *-pal-es', v. i.* [-ESCED (-est'), -ESCING.] To give forth a play of colors, like the opal. — **Opal-es'cence**, *-es-sens, n.* A reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral.

Opaque, *o-pāk', a.* Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent; dark; obscure. — **Opaque'ness**, *Opac'ity*, *-pas'Y-ty, n.* Quality of being, etc.

Ope, *ɔp, Open*, *o'pn, a.* Free of access; not shut up; not closed; free to be used, visited, read, etc.; not private; public; not drawn together or contracted; expanded; without reserve; not concealed or secret; exposed to view; candid; ingenuous; sincere; artless; not frozen up; not cold or frosty; not settled or adjusted; not balanced or closed; not blinded or obscured; not deaf; not unwilling to hear; listening; free to be discussed; easily enunciated; spoken without closing the mouth. — *n.* Open country or space. — *v. t.* [OPENED (o'pnd), OPENING.] To make open, render free of access, unclose, unlock, remove any fastening from; to bring to view, exhibit, interpret, explain, disclose; reflexively, to speak without reserve; to enter upon, begin, commence. — *v. i.* To unclose, be parted; to begin to appear; to commence, begin. — **O'pening**, *n.* A place which is open; breach; aperture; beginning; commencement. — **O'penly**, *adv.* In an open manner; publicly; without secrecy; without reserve or disguise; plainly.

Opera, *op'ēr-ā, n.* A musical drama consisting of airs, choruses, recitations, etc.; the score of a musical drama; house where operas are exhibited. — **Op-erat'ic, -ical, a.** Pert. or appropriate to the opera. — **Op'era-glass**, *n.* A short telescope of low power, usually with a tube and glasses for each eye, for use in theaters, etc.; a lorgnette. — **Op'era-bouffe'**, *-boof', n.* A comic opera. — **Op'erate**, *v. i.* To exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to produce an appropriate physical effect; to exert moral influence.



Opera-glass.

(*Med.*) To take appropriate effect on the human system (*Surg.*) To perform some manual act upon a human body, usually with instruments. — *v. t.* To produce as an effect; to cause, occasion; to put into or to continue in operation; to work. — **Opera'tion**, *n.* Act or process of operating; agency; exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral;

method of working; effect brought about by a definite plan. (*Math.*) Some transformation to be made upon quantities, indicated by rules or symbols.

(*Surg.*) Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body. — **Op'erative**, *-a-tiv, a.* Having power of acting; exerting force; efficient in work; efficacious. — *n.* A laboring man; artisan; workman in manufactories. — **Op'era'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, operates. (*Surg.*) One who performs some act upon the human body. — **Op'erose'**, *-ōs', a.* Wrought with labor; laborious; tedious; wearisome.

Ophidian, *o-fid'Y-an, n.* An animal of the snake family. **O'phiol'ogy**, *-fī-ol'o-jī, n.* That part of natural history which treats of serpents. — **Ophicleide**, *of'Y-klīd, n.* A large brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind. — **O'phioman'cy**, *-fī-o-man'sī, n.* Art of divining or predicting events by serpents.



Ophthalmia, etc. See under OPTIC.
Opiate. See under OPIUM.

Opinion, *o-pin'yun, n.* A mental conviction of the truth of some statement founded on probable evidence; judgment of persons or their qualities; esp., favorable judgment, good esteem. (*Law.*) The formal decision of a judge, umpire, counselor, etc. — **Opin'iona'ted**, *a.* Stiff or obstinate in opinion. — **Opin'ionative**, *-tiv, a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions; fond of preconceived notions. — **Opine'**, *o-pin', v. i.* [OPINED (-pīnd'), OPINING.] To think, suppose. — **Opin'iative**, *-ya-tiv, a.* Very stiff in adherence to one's opinion, founded on mere opinion; fancied.

Opium, *o'pī-um, n.* The inspissated juice of the white poppy, — a narcotic drug. — **O'piate**, *-pī-āt, n.* Any medicine that contains opium, and induces sleep or repose; a narcotic; that which induces rest or inaction. — *a.* Inducing sleep; causing rest or inaction; soporific; lulling; quieting.

Opodeldoc, *o-po-del'dok, n.* A saponaceous camphorated liniment.

Opossum, *o-pos'sum, n.* An Amer. marsupial quadruped.

Opponent, *op-po'nent, a.* Inclined to oppose; adverse; antagonistic; situated in front; opposite. — *n.* One who opposes, esp., in a disputation or controversy. (*Academic Usage.*) One who attacks some thesis or proposition, disting. from the *respondent*, or *defendant*, who maintains it. Adversary; antagonist; opposer. — **Oppo'nency**, *-sī, n.* Proposition of objections to a thesis.



Opossum.

Opportune, *op-por-tūn', a.* Present at a proper time; recurring at a suitable occasion; timely; seasonable; convenient; fit; well-timed; proper. — **Opportu'nity**, *-nī-tī, n.* Fit or convenient time; occasion; convenience; occurrence.

Oppose, *op-pōz', v. t.* [-POSED (-pōzd'), -POSING.] To set opposite; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance, hinder, defeat, or prevent effect; to resist; to compete with, strive against; to resist effectually, combat, withstand, deny, obstruct. — *v. i.* To act adversely; to make objection or opposition in controversy. — **Op'posite**, *-zit, a.* Standing or situated in front; facing; contrasted with; hostile; adverse; mutually antagonistic; inconsistent. — *n.* One who opposes; that which is contrary. — **Opposi'tion**, *-zish'un, n.* State of being opposed; repugnance; contrariety; act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat; resistance; that which opposes; an obstacle; the collective body of opposers; the party that opposes the existing administration. (*Astron.*) The situation of 2 heavenly bodies 180° apart. — **Opposi'tionist**, *n.* One who belongs to an opposing party. — **Oppos'itive**, *-Y-tiv, a.* Capable of being put in opposition.

Oppress, *op-pres', v. t.* [-PRESSD (-prest'), -PRESS-

Pest-bearing; pestilential; infectious; contagious; mischievous; destructive; vexatious. — *Pes'tilence*, -tī-lens, *n.* That which is pestilent; the disease known as the plague; any deadly epidemic contagious or infectious disease; that which breeds disturbance or vice. — *Pes'tilent*, *a.* Pestilential; noxious; contaminating; infectious; troublesome. — *Pestilen'tial*, -shal, *a.* Producing or tending to produce the pest, plague, or other infectious disease; noxious; seriously troublesome.

Pester, *pes'tēr*, *v. t.* [-TERED (-tērd), -TERING.] To harass with little vexations; to crowd together in an annoying way; to trouble, annoy, tease, vex, encumber.

Pestle, *pes'l*, *n.* An instrument for pounding and breaking substances, in a mortar. — *v. t.* [PESTLED (pes'ld), PESTLING.] To pound, break, or pulverize, with, or as with, a pestle.

Pet, *pet*, *n.* A slight fit of peevishness; any little animal fondled and indulged; one treated with constant gentle attention. — *v. t.* To treat as a pet, fondle, indulge. — *Pet'tish*, *a.* Evincing, pert. to, or addicted to, pets; fretful; peevish; captious; cross.

Petal, *pet'al* or *pe'tal*, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the leaves of the corolla, or the colored leaves of a flower. — *Pet'alous*, -al-us, *a.* Having petals. — *opp.* to *apetalous*. — *Pet'alism*, -izm, *n.* A custom in ancient Syracuse of writing on a leaf the name of a person whom it was proposed to banish. — *Pet'aloid*, -al-oid, *a.* Of the form of a petal.

Petard, *pe-tārd'*, *n.* (*Mil.*) A receptacle filled with powder, formerly used to break gates, barricades, etc., by explosion.

Peterpence, *pe'tēr-pens*, *n.* An annual tax, paid to the Pope.

Petiole, *pet'ī-ōl*, *n.* (*Bot.*) The foot-stalk of a leaf, connecting the leaf with the plant. — *Pet'iolar*, -lar-y, -ī-o-lar-y, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, growing or supported on, a petiole. — *Pet'iolate*, -lāt, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a petiole.

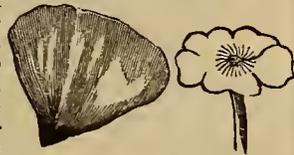
Petit, *Petite*, *Petit-maitre*. See under *PETTY*.

Petition, *pe-tish'un*, *n.* A prayer; supplication; request; entreaty, esp. of a formal kind. — *v. t.* [PETITIONED (-und), -IONING.] To make a request to, solicit; esp., to supplicate for some favor or right. — *Peti'tioner*, *n.* — *Peti'tionary*, -ar-y, *a.* Coming with, or containing, a petition.

Petrean, *pe-tre'an*, *a.* Pert. to rock or stone. — *Pet'rous*, -trus, *a.* Like stone; stony; hard. — *Petres'cence*, -tres'sens, *n.* Process of changing into stone. — *Petres'cent*, -sent, *a.* Converting into stone, or into stony hardness. — *Pet'rify*, -rī-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fid), -FYING.] To convert to stone or stony substance; to make callous or obdurate. — *v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness. — *Pet'rific'ation*, *n.* Conversion of any organic matter into stone; an organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities; a body incrustated with stony matter. — *Pet'rific'tive*, -tiv, *a.* Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone; pert. to petrification. — *Petrif'ic*, *pe-trif'ik*, *a.* Having power to convert into stone. — *Pet'rific'ation*, *n.* Petrification; obduracy.

— *Petro'leum*, -tro'le-um, *n.* Rock oil, an inflammable bituminous liquid exuding from the earth. — *Pet'roleur*, -lēr', *n.* One who fires buildings by petroleum; an incendiary. — *Pet'roleuse*, -lēz', *n.* A woman who, etc.

Petrel, *pet'rel*, *n.* A long-



Petals.



a, Petiole.



Petrel.

winged, web-footed seafoal: the stormy petrel is called also *Mother Carey's chicken*.

Petticoat, *Pettifog*, etc. See under *PETTY*.

Pettish, etc. See under *PET*.

Petty, *pet'ty*, *a.* [-TIER, -TIEST.] Small; little; inferior; trifling; trivial; unimportant; frivolous. — *Pet'it*, *pet'ī*, *F. pron. pte*, *a.* Small; little; mean; petty. — *Petit jury*. A jury of 12 men, impaneled to try causes at the bar of a court, — disting. fr. the grand jury. — *P. larceny*. The stealing of goods of a certain specified small value or under. — *Petite'*, *pe-tēt'*, *a.* Small in size; little; dainty. — *Petit-maitre*, *pet'e-ma'tr*, *n.* A spruce fellow who dangles about ladies; a fop; coxcomb. — *Pet'ticoat*, -tī-kōt, *a.* A woman's underskirt. — *Pet'tifog*, *v. t.* To do small business as a lawyer. — *Pet'tifog'gery*, -gēr-y, *n.* Practice or arts of, etc.; disreputable tricks; quibbles.

Petulant, *pet'u-lant*, *a.* Inclined to complain; captious; caviling; irritable; peevish; cross; fretful. — *Pet'ulance*, -lans, -lancy, -lan-sy, *n.* State of being petulant; freakish passion; pettishness.

Petunia, *pe-tu'ny-ā*, *n.* A S. Amer. plant allied to the tobacco family, many cultivated varieties of which furnish a profusion of beautiful flowers.

Pew, *pu*, *n.* An inclosed seat in a church.

Pewee, *pe'wet*, *Pe'wit*, *n.* The lapwing or green plover.

Pewter, *pu'tēr*, *n.* An alloy consisting chiefly of tin and lead; a class of utensils made of pewter.

Pfennig, *fen'ning*, *n.* A German copper coin = about 1-4th cent.

Phaeton, *fa'e-ton*, *n.* (*Myth.*)

The son of Phœbus, who attempted to guide the chariot of the sun. An open carriage like a chaise, on 4 wheels.

Phalanx, *fa'lanks* or *fal'anks*, *n.* (*Gr. Antiq.*) A battalion or body of soldiers formed in ranks and files close and deep, so as to offer very firm resistance to a foe. Any body of troops formed in close array; any firm combination of people; a compact society organized on the plan of the socialist Charles Fourier, and having a common dwelling. — *Phalan'ges*, -jēz, *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) The small bones forming the fingers and toes: see *SKELTON*.

Phalarope, *fal'a-rōp*, *n.* One of a genus of wading birds, found chiefly in northern localities.

Phantasm, *fan'tazm*, *n.* A creation of the fancy; an imaginary existence which seems to be real; an optical illusion; a dream. — *Phantas'mago'ria*, -taz'ma-go'rī-ā, *n.* An exhibition of shadows thrown upon a flat surface, as by a magic lantern; illusive images. — *Phantas'magor'ic*, -gōr'ik, *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc. — *Phantas'magory*, -go-rī, *n.* Phantasmagoria; a magic lantern. — *Phan'tom*, *n.* An apparition; specter; ghost; airy spirit. — *Phan'tasy*, -ta-sy, *n.* Fancy. — *Phantas'tic*, *a.* Fantastic.

Pharisee, *fār'i-se*, *n.* One of a sect among the Jews ostentatiously observant of rites and ceremonies. — *Pharisa'ic*, -ī-sa'ik, -ical, *a.* Pert. to, or like, the Pharisees; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; hypocritical.

Pharmacy, *fār'ma-sy*, *n.* Art or practice of preparing, compounding, and dispensing medicines. — *Pharmaceu'tic*, -tical, -su'tik-al, *a.* Pert. to the knowledge or art of, etc. — *Pharmaceu'tics*, *n.* Science of preparing medicines. — *Pharmaceu'tist*, *Phar'macist*, *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist. — *Pharmacology*, -kol'o-jy, *n.* Science of drugs, or art of preparing medicines; a treatise on the art. — *Pharmacopœ'ia*, -pe'yā, *n.* A book giving authoritative formulæ for the preparation of the various standard medicines; a dispensatory.

Pharos, *fa'ros*, *n.* A lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watchtower; beacon.

Pharynx, *far'inks*, *n.* (*Anat.*) The cavity into which the nose and mouth open, and which is continuous below with the esophagus. — *Pharyngeal*, *fa-rin'-je-al* or *far-in-je'al*, *a.* Belonging to, or connected with, the pharynx.

Phase, *fāz*, *n.*; *pl.* PHASES, *fa'zez*, *Pha'sis*, *n.*; *pl.* -SES, -sēz. That which is exhibited to the eye; ap-

Pro rata, pro-ra'tá. In proportion. — **Prorate**, -rāt', *v. t.* To divide or distribute proportionally; to assess *pro rata*. — *n.* A division of rate proportionably.

Prorogate, pro-rōg', *v. t.* [-ROGUED (-rōgd'), -ROGUING.] To protract, prolong, defer, delay; to adjourn (a parliament or legislature) to some definite time, or esp. till the commencement of the next annual session. — **Pro'roga'tion**, *n.* Adjournment of a parliament, etc., by authority of a sovereign, governor, etc.

Prosaic, Prosaism, etc. See under PROSE.

Proscenium, pro-se'nī-um, *n.* (*Anc. Theater.*) The stage. (*Modern Theater.*) The part of the stage in front of the drop-scene.

Proscribe, pro-skrīb', *v. t.* [-SCRIBED (-skrībd'), -SCRIBING.] To doom to destruction; to denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception, interdict, prohibit; to outlaw, doom. — **Proscrip'tion**, *n.* Act of, or state of being, etc.; outlawry; banishment; condemnation; denunciation. — **Proscrip'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting in, proscription; proscribing.

Prose, prōz, *n.* The natural language of man; language not in verse; a prosy talker. — *v. i.* [PROZED (prōzd), PROZING.] To write prose; to talk in a dull, prosy, tedious manner. — *a.* Pert. to, or composed of, prose; possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics. — **Pros'y**, -y, *a.* [-IER, -IEST.] Like prose; dull; tedious. — **Prosa'ic**, -ical, pro-za'ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, prose; dull; uninteresting; prosy.

Prosecute, pros'e-kūt, *v. t.* To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to seek to obtain by legal process. (*Law.*) To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal. — *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution. — **Pros'ecu'tion**, *n.* Act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something. (*Law.*) The institution and carrying on of a suit. — **Pros'ecu'tor**, *n.*

Proselyte, pros'e-lit, *n.* A convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party. — *v. t.* To convert to some religion, opinion, or system.

Pro-slavery, pro-slāv'ēr-y, *a.* In favor of slavery.

Prosody, pros'o-dī, *n.* That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.

Prosopopœia, pros'o-po-pe'yā, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which things are represented as persons, or an absent person is introduced as speaking; personification.

Prospect, pros'pekt, *n.* That which is embraced by the eye in vision; view; a picturesque or widely extended view; landscape; a position which affords a fine view; a lookout; position of the front of a building; anticipation; ground for hoping; expectation. — *v. t.* To search or examine for (esp. ore, gold, etc.). — *v. i.* To make a search, seek. — **Prospect'ion**, pro-spek'shun, *n.* Act of looking forward, or providing for future wants. — **Prospect'ive**, -iv, *a.* Looking forward in time; acting with foresight; respecting or relating to the future. — **Prospect'us**, *n.* Plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, terms of publication, etc.

Prosperous, pros'pēr-us, *a.* Tending or permitted to succeed in the pursuit of anything desirable; favoring success; fortunate; flourishing; thriving; auspicious; lucky. — **Pros'per**, *v. t.* [-PERED (-pērd), -PERING.] To favor, render successful. — *v. i.* To be successful, flourish, thrive, advance. — **Prosper'ity**, -pēr'y-tī, *n.* Advance or gain in anything desirable; successful progress in any enterprise; success; thrift; weal; welfare; well-being; happiness.

Prostitute, pros'tī-tūt, *v. t.* To offer (a woman) to a lewd use; to devote to base or unworthy purposes. — *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness, or to base or infamous purposes. — *n.* A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a base hireling. — **Prostitu'tion**, *n.* Act or practice of prostituting; common lewdness of a female; act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power.

Prostrate, pros'trāt, *a.* Lying at length, or with the

body stretched out; occupying a humble or suppliant position. — *v. t.* To lay or fall flat, throw down; to cause to sink totally, reduce. — **Prostra'tion**, *n.* Act of prostrating, throwing or falling down, or laying flat; condition of being prostrate; great depression. (*Med.*) Oppression of natural strength and vigor.

Prosy. See under PROSE.

Protagonist. See under PROTEID.

Protasis, prot'a-sis, *n.* A proposition; maxim. (*Gram.*) The first or subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence.

Protean, pro'te-an, *a.* Pert. to *Proteus*, a sea-god who could assume different shapes; readily changing the form or appearance.

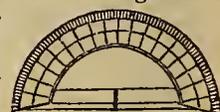
Protect, pro-tekt', *v. t.* To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend, guard, preserve, secure. — **Protect'ion**, *n.* Act of protecting; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance; state of being protected; that which preserves from injury; a writing that protects; defense; guard; shelter; refuge; security; safety. — **Protect'ionist**, *n.* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments. — **Protect'ive**, -iv, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering. — **Protect'or**, *n.* One who, etc.; a guardian, preserver, supporter. — **Protect'orate**, -ēr-āt, *n.* Government by a protector; authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or a dependent one. — **Protégé**, *n. m.*, **Protégée**, pro-ta-zha', *n. f.* One under the protection of another.

Proteid, pro'te-id, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of certain nitrogenous, amorphous principles (albumen, gluten, fibrin, casein, etc.), forming the chief solid constituents of the blood, muscles, etc., of animals, and occurring in almost every part of vegetables; an albuminoid. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, etc. — **Protag'onist**, *n.* One who fills the leading part in a drama, or in any great enterprise, conflict, etc. — **Prothon'otary**, -thon'o-ta-ri, *n.* A chief notary or clerk; in some of the U. S., a register or chief clerk of a court. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) One of 12 persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, etc. — **Pro'tocol**, *n.* Original copy of any writing, as of a treaty; rough draught of an instrument or transaction; a friendly diplomatic document designed to effect the peaceful accomplishment of diplomatic ends. — **Pro'toplasm**, -plazm, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A homogeneous structureless substance, forming the physical basis of life, contractile, and resembling albumen in chemical composition; cytoplasm; sarcode; germinal matter. — **Pro'toplast**, *n.* The thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated; an original. — **Pro'totype**, -tīp, *n.* A model after which anything is copied; pattern; exemplar; archetype. — **Protozo'an**, -zo'an, *n.* An animal of the lowest class, existing by its simplicity of structure; the protozoans include the sponges, and many so-called animalcules.

Protest, pro-tes't', *v. i.* To affirm in a public or formal manner; to make a solemn declaration (usually a written one) expressive of opposition; to asseverate, aver, attest, declare, profess. — *v. t.* To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of. — **Pro'test**, *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; a declaration that one does not consent to an act; esp. a declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body. (*Law.*) A declaration in writing, made by a notary public, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, that acceptance or payment has been refused. — **Prot'es-tant**, *a.* Making a protest; pert. to the faith and practice of those who protest against the church of Rome. — *n.* One who, etc. — **Prot'esta'tion**, *n.* Act of making a protest or public avowal; a solemn declaration, esp. of dissent.

Prothonotary, **Protocol**, **Protoplasm**, etc. See under PROTEID.

Protract, pro-trakt', *v. t.* To draw out or lengthen in time, continue; to put off to a distant time, prolong, delay, defer, retard. (*Surv.*) To lay down with scale and protractor. — **Protract'er**, *n.* One who, etc. — **Protract'or**, -ēr, *n.* One who, etc.; a mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on



Protractor.

- er-on; observer; witness.—**Specta'tress, -trix, n.** A female looker-on.—**Spec'ter, -tre, -tēr, n.** An apparition; ghost; something made preternaturally visible.—**Spec'tral, a.** Pert. to a specter; ghostly; pert. to a spectrum.—**Spec'trum, n. pl.; -TRA, -trá.** A visible form; something seen; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed or turned away. (*Opt.*) An oblong stripe on a screen formed by the colored and other rays of which a beam of light is composed, separated by the refraction of a prism or other means: see **LIGHT**.—**Spec'troscope, -skōp, n.** An optical instrument for analyzing spectra, esp. those formed by flames in which different substances are volatilized, so as to determine, from the nature and position of the spectral lines, the composition of the substance.—**Spec'ulum, n.; pl. -ULA, -lá.** A mirror or looking-glass; a reflector of polished metal, esp. such as is used in reflecting telescopes. (*Surg.*) An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing light within them.—**Spec'ular, a.** Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface.—**Specular iron. (Min.)** An ore of iron occurring frequently in crystals of a brilliant metallic luster, — a variety of hematite.—**Spie'geleisen, spe'gl-i-zn, n.** Specular cast-iron, particularly rich in manganese and carbou, and used in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process.—**Spec'ulate, -u-lāt, v. i.** To consider by turning an object in the mind, and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to meditate. (*Com.*) To purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and a consequent sale at a profit.—**Spec'ulation, n.** The act of speculating; mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation. (*Com.*) Act or practice of buying land or goods, etc., in expectation of a rise of price and selling them at an advance, as disting. fr. a regular trade. Conclusion to which the mind comes by speculating; mere theory; view; conjecture; act or result of scientific or abstract thinking.—**Spec'ulativist, n.** A speculator; theorist.—**Spec'ulative, -la-tiv, a.** Given to, or concerning, speculation; involving, or formed by, speculation; ideal; theoretical; pertaining to speculation in land, goods, etc.—**Spec'ula'tor, n.** One who speculates or forms theories. (*Com.*) One who buys goods, lands, or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.—**Spec'ulatory, -la-to-rī, a.** Exercising speculation; speculative; intended or adapted for viewing or espying.
- Speck, spek, n.** A small place in anything that is discolored by foreign matter, or is of a color different from that of the main substance; a very small thing; spot; stain; flaw; blemish.—*v. t.* [**SPECKED (spekt), SPECKING.**] To stain in spots or drops; to spot.—**Speck'le, -l, n.** A little spot in anything, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself; a speck.—*v. t.* [**SPECKLED (-ld), -LING.**] To mark with small spots of a different color; to variegate with spots.
- Spectacle, Speculate, etc.** See under **SPECIES**.
- Speech, Speechify, etc.** See under **SPEAK**.
- Speed, spēd, v. i.** [**SPEED** or **SPEEDED; SPEEDING.**] To make haste; to attain what one seeks for, prosper, succeed; to have any condition, good or ill; to fare.—*v. t.* To cause to make haste; to dispatch with celerity; to help forward, cause to succeed; to hasten to a conclusion, bring to a result; to bring to destruction, ruin.—*n.* The moving or causing to move forward with celerity; prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; success; start; advance.—**Speed'y, -y, a.** [**-IER; -IEST.**] Not dilatory or slow; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion.
- Speiss, spīs, n. (Min.)** Copper nickel, consisting of nickel and arsenic.
- Spell, spel, n.** The relief of one person by another in any piece of work; a gratuitous helping forward of another's work; a single period of labor; a short period; brief time; a season.—*v. t.* [**SPELLED (speld), SPELLING.**] To supply the place of, relieve, help.
- Spell, spel, n.** A verse or phrase supposed to be endowed with magical power; incantation; charm.—**Spell-bound, a.** Arrested or bound, as by a spell or charm.
- Spell, spel, v. t.** [**SPELLED (speld) or SPELT, SPELLING.**] To discover by characters or marks; to read, esp. with labor or difficulty, — with *out*; to tell or name the letters of (a word); to write or print with the proper letters.—*v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing.—**Spell'er, n.** One skilled in spelling; a book containing exercises in spelling; spelling-book.—**Spell'ing, n.** Act of naming the letters of a word, or of writing or printing words with their proper letters; manner of forming words with letters; orthography.—**Spell'ing-book, n.** A book for teaching children to spell and read; a speller.
- Spelt, spelt, n.** An inferior species of wheat, cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland.
- Spelter, spel'tēr, n.** Zinc.
- Spence, spens, n.** A place where provisions are kept; a buttery; larder; pantry.
- Spencer, spen'sēr, n.** A short over-jacket worn by men or women. (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the fore and main masts, set with a gaff and no boom; a trysail carried at the foremast or mainmast.
- Spend, spend, v. t.** [**SPENT, SPENDING.**] To weigh or lay out, dispose of, part with; to bestow for any purpose; to consume, waste, squander; to pass (time); to suffer to pass away; to exhaust of force or strength, waste.—*v. i.* To make expense, make disposition of money; to be lost or wasted, be dissipated or consumed.—**Spend'er, n.—Spend'thrift, n.** One who spends money profusely or imprudently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate.—**Spend'ing-mon'ey, n.** A sum allowed or set apart for extra (not necessary) personal expenses; pocket-money.
- Sperm, spērm, n.** Animal seed; semen; spermaceti; spawn of fishes or frogs.—**Sperm'ace'ti, -a-se'tī, n.** A white, brittle, semi-transparent fatty matter obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot, or spermaceti whale.—**Sperm'-oil, n.** Oil obtained from the cachalot.—**Spermat'ic, -ical, -mat'ik-al, a.** Pert. to, consisting of, conveying, or producing semen; seminal.—**Spermat'ocete, -o-sēl, n. (Med.)** A swelling of the spermatic vessels.—**Spermat'or-rhe'a, -a-tor-re'á, n. (Pathol.)** Involuntary emission of semen without copulation.
- Spew, spu, v. t.** [**SPEWED (spüd), SPEWING.**] To eject from the stomach, vomit; to cast forth with abhorrence.—*v. i.* To discharge the contents of the stomach, vomit.
- Sphacelate, sfas'e-lāt, v. i.** To mortify, become gangrenous, as flesh, decay or become carious, as a bone.—**Sphac'ela'tion, n. (Med.)** The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.
- Sphene, sfēn, n. (Min.)** A mineral composed of silica, titanic acid, and lime: it is found usually in thin, wedge-shaped crystals.—**Sphe'noid, -noid'al, a.** Resembling a wedge.
- Sphere, sfēr, n. (Geom.)** A body contained under a single surface, which, in every part, is equally distant from a point within, called its center. Any orb or star. (*Astron.*) The apparent surface of the heavens, which seems to the eye spherical and everywhere equally distant; one of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells, in which the stars, sun, planets, and moon were once supposed to be set, and by which they were carried. Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence; rank; order of society; globe; circle; compass; province; employment.—*v. t.* [**SPHERED (sfērd), SPHERING.**] To place in a sphere, form into roundness.—**Sphe'roid, -roid, n.** A body nearly spherical; esp., a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes.—**Spheroid'al, -roid'ic, -roid'ical, a.** Having the form of a spheroid; approaching the form of a sphere.—**Spher'ic, -ical, sfer'ik-al, a.** Having the form of a sphere; globular; pert. to a sphere; Relating to the heavenly orbs.—**Spher'ically, adv.** In the form of a sphere.—**Spher'icalness, Spher'icity, -ris'Y-tī, n.** State or quality of being spherical; roundness.—**Spher'ics, n. sing.** The science of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere, produced by planes intersecting it.—**Spher'ule, -ool, n.** A little sphere or spherical body.
- Sphinx, sfinks, n. (Myth.)** A monster usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and

a. Like a spark; airy; gay; showy; well-dressed; fine.

Sparrow, spar'ro, *n.* A small bird of many species, feeding on insects and seeds.—**Sparrow-hawk**, *n.* A small species of short-winged hawk.

Sparrow-grass, spar'ro-gras, *n.* Asparagus. [Vulgar corrupt. of *asparagus*.]

Sparry, *a.* See under SPAR, mineral.

Sparse, spars, *a.*

Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there.—**Sparse'ness**, *n.*—**Spar'sim**, *adv.* Sparsely; scatteredly; here and there.

Spartan, spär'tan, *a.* Of, or pert. to, Sparta, esp. to ancient Sparta; hardy; undaunted.

Spasm, spazm, *n.* (*Med.*) An involuntary and abnormal contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibers. A sudden, violent, and perhaps fruitless effort.—**Spasmod'ic**, -ical, -mod'ik-al, *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, spasm; soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive.—**Spasmod'ic**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine good for removing spasm; an anti-spasmodic.—**Spas'tic**, *a.* Relating to spasm; spasmodic.

Spat. See SPIT.

Spat, spat, *n.* The young of shell-fish; a slight blow; a little quarrel or dissension.—**Spat'ter**, *v. t.* [-TERED (-têrd), -TERING.] To sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, etc.; to injure by aspersion, defame.—**Spat'terdash'es**, *n. pl.* Coverings to protect the legs from splashes of mud, etc.

Spathe, Spathose, etc. See under SPADE.

Spathic, Spathose, etc. See under SPAR.

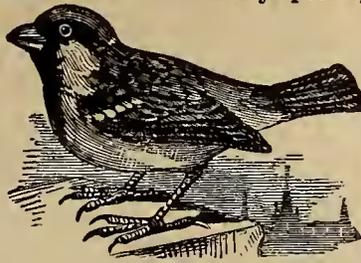
Spatula, etc. See under SPADE.

Spavin, spav'in, *n.* (*Far.*) A swelling in or near some of the joints of a horse, by which lameness is produced.—**Spav'ined**, -ind, *a.* Affected with spavin.

Spawn, spawn, *n.* The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected; any product or offspring,—in contempt; buds or branches produced from underground stems. The white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced.—*v. t.* [SPAWNED (spawnd), SPAWNING.] To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs; to bring forth, generate,—used contemptuously.—*v. i.* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs; to issue, as offspring,—used contemptuously.

Spay, spa, *v. t.* [SPAYED (späd), SPAYING.] To extirpate the ovaries of; to castrate,—female animals.

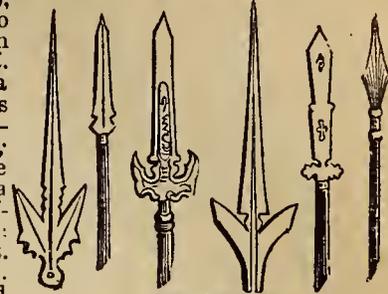
Speak, spêk, *v. i.* [*imp.* SPOKE (SPAKE nearly *obsol.*); *p. p.* SPOKEN (SPOKE, *colloq. or rare*); SPEAKING.] To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words; to express opinions; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to make mention; to give sound; to say, tell, talk, articulate, pronounce.—*v. t.* To utter with the mouth, pronounce, declare, proclaim; to talk or converse in; to address, accost; to exhibit, make known; to express silently, or by signs; to communicate.—*To speak a ship.* (*Naut.*) To hail and speak to her commander.—**Speak'able**, *a.* Capable of being spoken.—**Speak'er**, *n.* One who speaks; esp., one who utters or pronounces a discourse; one who presides over, or speaks for, a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; a chairman.—**Speak'ership**, *n.* Office of speaker.—**Speak'ing**, *n.* Act of uttering words; discourse; public declamation.—**Spokes'man**, spökz'man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who speaks for another or others.—**Speech**, spêch, *n.* The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; power of speaking; that which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas; a particular language; tongue; dialect; talk; common saying; a formal discourse in public; any declaration of thoughts; harangue; address; oration.—**Speech'ify**, -y-fi, *v. i.* [-FIED (-fid), -FYING.] To make a speech, harangue,—used derisively or humorously.—**Speech'less**, *a.* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb; not speaking for a time; mute; silent.



Sparrow.

Spear, spêr, *n.* A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance; a sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish, etc.; a shoot, as of grass; a spire.—*v. t.*

[SPEARED (spêrd), SPEARING.] To pierce or kill with a spear.—*v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as some plants.—**Spear'man**, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One armed with a spear.—**Spear'mint**, *n.* A plant: a species of mint.—**Spear'head**, *n.* The pointed end of a spear.



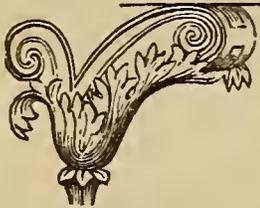
Spear-heads.

Species, spe'shêz, *n. sing. & pl.* Orig., appearance; image. (*Logic.*) A conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus, or generic conception, from which it differs in containing or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals. (*Nat. Hist.*) A permanent class of existing things, or beings, associated according to attributes, or properties determined by scientific observation. Sort; kind; variety. (*Civil Law.*) The form or shape given to materials; fashion; form; figure.—**Spe'cial**, spesh'al, *a.* Pert. to, or constituting, a species or sort; different from others; extraordinary; uncommon; designed for a particular purpose or person; limited in range; confined to a definite field of action or discussion.—*In special.* Particularly.—*S. pleading.* The allegation of special or new matter as disting. fr. a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the other side; the popular denomination of the whole science of pleading.—**Spe'cially**, *adv.* In a special manner; particularly; especially; for a particular purpose.—**Spe'cialist**, *n.* One who devotes himself to a specialty.—**Spe'cial'ity**, spesh'y-al'y-ti, **Spe'cialty**, spesh'al-ti, *n.* Particularity; a particular or peculiar case; that for which a person is distinguished, or which he makes an object of special attention. (*Law.*) A contract, or obligation, under seal; a contract by deed.—**Spe'cie**, -shi, *n.* Copper, silver, or gold coin; hard money.—**Spec'ify**, spes'y-fi, *v. t.* [-FIED (-fid), -FYING.] To mention or name, as a particular thing.—**Spec'if'ic**, -ical, spe-sif'ik-al, *a.* Pert. to, characterizing, or constituting a species; tending to specify or make particular; definite; limited; precise. (*Med.*) Exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body; dependent on contagion,—said of diseases.—**Spec'if'ic**, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; a remedy supposed to be infallible.—*Specific gravity.* (*Physic.*) See GRAVITY, under GRAVE, *a.*—*S. name.* (*Nat. Hist.*) The name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species.—**Specif'ically**, *adv.* In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species; definitely; particularly.—**Specif'icalness**, *n.*—**Specif'ica'tion**, *n.* Act of specifying, or determining, by a mark or limit; designation of particulars; particular mention; a written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars; any article or thing specified.—**Spec'imen**, *n.* A part, or small portion, of anything, or number of things, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of what is not exhibited; sample; model; pattern.—**Spe'cious**, -shus, *a.* Obvious; showy; manifest; apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well at first view; plausible; ostensible; colorable; feasible.—**Spe'ciously**, *adv.*—**Spe'ciousness**, *n.*—**Spec'tacle**, -ta-kl, *n.* Something exhibited to view,—usually, as extraordinary, or as worthy of special notice; show; sight; pageant. *pl.* An optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect of vision.—**Spec'tacled**, -kld, *a.* Furnished with, or wearing spectacles.—**Spectac'ular**, *a.* Pert. to shows; of the nature of a show; of, or pert. to, spectacles, or glasses for the eyes.—**Specta'tor**, *n.* One who sees or beholds; one personally present at any exhibition; look-

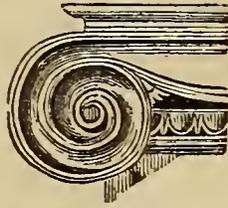
uring the voltaic electricity passing through it, by its effect in decomposing water. — **Volt**, vōlt, *n.* The standard unit of electrical tension, or electro-motive force.

Voltigeur, vol'te-zhēr', *n.* A leaper; vaulter. (*Mil.*) A light infantry soldier, disting. fr. a grenadier.

Voluble, vol'u-bl, *a.* Easily rolling or turning; rotating; apt to roll; moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; of rapid speech; fluent. — **Volubility**, *n.* State or quality of being voluble; aptness to roll; act of rolling; fluency of speech. — **Volubly**, *adv.* In a voluble, rolling, or fluent manner. — **Volume**, -ūm, *n.* Orig. a roll; scroll; a book; tome; esp., that part of an extended work which is bound up together in one cover; anything of a rounded or swelling form; a contortion; whirl; dimensions; compass; space occupied, as measured by cubic inches, feet, yards, etc. (*Mus.*) Power, fullness, quantity, or caliber of voice or tone. — **Volu'minous**, -mī-nus, *a.* Consisting of many coils or complications; of great volume or bulk; large; extensive; bulky; having written much, or made many or bulky volumes; copious; diffuse. — **Volu'minously**, *adv.* In a voluminous manner; in many volumes; very copiously. — **Volu'minousness**, *n.* — **Volute**', -lūt', *n.*



Corinthian.



Ionic.

Volutes of Ionian and Corinthian Capitals.

(*Arch.*) A kind of spiral scroll used in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals. — **Vol'umet'ric**, *a.* (*Analytical Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or performed by measured volumes of standard solutions of re-agents. **Voluntary**, **Volunteer**, **Voluptuous**, etc. See under VOLITION.

Volute. See under VOLUBLE.

Vomit, vom'it, *v. i.* To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke, spew. — *v. t.* To throw up, disgorge, puke; to eject from any hollow place; to belch forth, emit. — *n.* The matter ejected from the stomach. (*Med.*) An emetic. — **Black vomit**. (*Med.*) A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, resembling coffee grounds, — one of the most fatal symptoms of yellow fever. — **Vom'ition**, -mish'un, *n.* Act or power of vomiting. — **Vom'itive**, -Y-tiv, *a.* Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic. — **Vom'itory**, -Y-to-rī, *a.* Procuring vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic; vomitive. — *n.* An emetic; a vomit; a principal door or entrance of a large building, as of an amphitheater. — **Vom'ica**, -Y-kā, *n.* (*Med.*) An abscess in the lungs; an abscess in other soft, spongy organs. — **Vom'ic-nut**, *n.* Same as NUX VOMICA, *q. v.* — **Vomi'to**, vo-me'to, *n.* (*Med.*) The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

Voracious, vo-ra'shus, *a.* Greedy for eating; very hungry; eager to devour or swallow; ravenous; rapacious; greedy. — **Vora'ciously**, *adv.* — **Vora'ciousness**, **Vorac'ity**, -ras'Y-tī, *n.* Quality of being voracious. — **Vorag'inous**, -raj'Y-nus, *a.* Full of gulfs.

Vortex, **Vortical**, etc. See under VERSE.

Votary, **Vote**, **Votive**, etc. See under VOW.

Vouch, vouch, *v. t.* [VOUCHED (vowcht), VOUCHING.] To call upon to witness; to warrant, maintain by affirmation; to back, support, establish; to obtest, attest, confirm, asseverate, aver, protest, assure. (*Law.*) To call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title. — *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation. — **Vouchee'**, -e', *n.* (*Law.*) One who is called into court to make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery. — **Vouch'er**, *n.* One who vouches, or gives witness or full attestation to anything; a book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and estab-

lish facts of any kind. (*Law.*) Act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title. — **Vouch'er**, -or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. — **Vouchsafe'**, *v. t.* [VOUCHSAFED (-säft'), -SAFING.] To permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant. — *v. i.* To condescend, deign, yield; to descend or stoop.

Voodoo, voo'dōo, *n.* The object worshiped by the professors of Voodooism; a votary of Voodooism. — **Vou'dooism**, -izm, *n.* An African superstition, involving witchcraft, prevalent among the negroes of the W. Indies and some of the southern U. S.

Vousoir, voo's-wär', *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the wedge-like stones forming the arch of a bridge, vault, etc.

Vow, vow, *n.* A solemn promise made to God, or to some deity; a devotion of one's self; a promise of fidelity; pledge of love or affection. — *v. t.* [VOWED (vowd), VOWING.] To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn promise; to assert solemnly, asseverate. — *v. i.* To make a vow, or solemn promise.

— **Vow'er**, *n.* — **Vote**, vōt, *n.* Wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way; suffrage; that by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; a ballot; ticket; expression of will by a majority; result of voting. — *v. t.* To give a vote, cast a ballot; to express or signify the mind, will, or preference. — *v. t.* To choose by suffrage, elect; to enact, establish, grant, etc., by a vote; to determine. — **Vot'er**, *n.* One who votes, or has a legal right to vote. — **Vo'tive**, -tiv, *a.* Given by vow; devoted. — **Vo'tively**, *adv.* In a votive manner; by vow. — **Vo'tary**, -ta-rī, *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised. — *n.* One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by vow or promise. — **Vo'taress**, *n.* A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life; a female votary.

Vowel, vow'ei, *n.* (*Gram.*) An utterance of the human voice made through a more open position of the organs than that with which a consonant is uttered; a letter which can be pronounced by itself; a letter or character which represents such a sound. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, a vowel; vocal. — **Vow'eled**, -eld, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

Voyage, voi'ej, *colloq.* voij, *n.* Orig. a passage on the way; a journey in general; but now chiefly confined to a passage by sea or water from one place, port, or country, to another; esp., a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. — *v. i.* [VOYAGED (voi'ejd or voijd), VOYAGING.] To take a voyage or journey; esp., to sail or pass by water. — *v. t.* To travel, pass over. — **Voyageur**, vwō'yā-zhēr', *n.* A traveler, — the Canadian name of a class of men employed by the fur companies, etc., in transporting goods on the waters and across the portages, to and from the remote stations at the north-west.

Vraisemblance, vra-son-blāns', *n.* Appearance of truth; probability.

Vulcanize, **Vulcanite**, etc. See under VOLCANO.

Vulgar, vul'gēr, *a.* Of, or pert. to, the mass or multitude of people; common; general; ordinary; public; in general use; vernacular; belonging or relating to the common people; pert. to common life; plebeian; of little or no value; lacking cultivation or refinement; rustic; boorish; offensive to good taste, refined feelings, or delicacy. — *n.* The common people. — **Vulgar fraction**. (*Arith.*) A fraction expressed by a numerator and denominator; a common fraction: thus, $\frac{5}{8}$. — **Vul'garism**, -gēr-izm, *n.* Grossness of manners; vulgarity; a vulgar phrase or expression. — **Vulgar'ity**, -gār'Y-tī, *n.* Quality of being vulgar; the state of the lower classes of society; grossness or clownishness of manners or language. — **Vul'garize**, *v. t.* [-IZED (-gēr-izd), -IZING.] To make vulgar. — **Vul'garly**, -gēr-lī, *adv.* In a vulgar manner; in the ordinary manner among the common people; commonly; rudely; clownishly. — **Vul'gate**, -gāt, *n.* Orig. a very ancient Greek or Latin version of the Scriptures, afterwards Jerome's Latin version. — *a.* Of, or pert. to, the old Latin version of the Scriptures. **Vulnerable**, vul'nēr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being wounded; susceptible of external injuries; liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable. — **Vul'nerableness**, -abil'ity, *n.* State of being, etc.

Addendum Z

Excerpt from William C. Anderson, A Dictionary of Law (1889)

A
DICTIONARY OF LAW,
CONSISTING OF
JUDICIAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS
OF
WORDS, PHRASES, AND MAXIMS,
AND AN
EXPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF LAW:

COMPRISSG A
DICTIONARY AND COMPENDIUM OF AMERICAN
AND ENGLISH JURISPRUDENCE.

BY
WILLIAM C. ANDERSON,
OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BAR.

CHICAGO:
T. H. FLOOD AND COMPANY,
LAW PUBLISHERS.
1889.

shall also be in writing, signed by the grantor or assignor (sec. 9); and that estates *pur autre vie* may be taken in execution for debt, or be deemed assets by descent for the payment of debts (sec. 10).¹

III. As applying to Common Law. Enacts that no action shall be brought whereby: (1) To charge an executor or administrator upon any special promise to answer for damages out of his own estate.² (2) To charge the defendant upon any special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. See FIDELITY, Original; GUARANTY, 2. (3) To charge any person upon any agreement made upon consideration of marriage. See SETTLEMENT, Marriage. (4) To charge any person upon any contract or sale of lands, or any interest in or concerning them. See LAND. (5) To charge any person upon any agreement that is not to be performed within one year from the making thereof, — unless, in each case (1-5), the agreement or some note or memorandum thereof is in writing and signed by the party to be charged therewith or by his agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing (sec. 4).³

If the performance of the contract depends upon a contingency which may happen within a year, the contract need not be in writing. It is sufficient if the possibility of performance exists.⁴

(6) That in a contract for the sale of goods, wares, or merchandise, for the price of ten pounds or upward, the buyer must actually receive and accept part of the goods, etc., or give something in earnest or in part payment, or the parties, or their agents, sign some note or memorandum of the bargain (sec. 17).⁵ See EARNEST; PAYMENT, Part.

(7) That judgments against lands shall bind purchasers from the day of signing, and against goods when the writ of execution is delivered to the sheriff (secs. 14, 15).

(8) Provides for additional solemnities in the execution of wills.⁶ See WILL, 2, Statute of wills.

The provisions as to the transfer of interests in land, and to promises, which at common law could be effected by parol, that is, without writing, comprise all that in professional use is meant by the statute.

The theory is that the writing required in any case will secure an exact statement and the best evidence of the terms and conditions of a promise made.⁷ See AGREEMENT; PAROL, Evidence.

See also PERFORMANCE, Part; VERBUM, Verba illata.

Statute of 9 Geo. IV (1829), c. 14, called Lord Tenterden's Act, enlarged the application of the Statute of Frauds, by rendering a written memorandum necessary in cases of a promise: to bar the Statute of Limitations; by an adult to pay a debt contracted during his infancy; as to a representation of ability in trade,

¹ 2 Bl. Com. 337, 259; 2 Whart. Ev. § 933.

² 2 Bl. Com. 493; 3 Pars. Contr. 19.

³ 3 Bl. Com. 350; 3 Pars. Contr. 19, 21, 31, 35; 2 Whart. Ev. §§ 878-80; Mahan v. United States, 16 Wall. 146 (1852); Becker v. Mason, 30 Kan. 700-2 (1883), cases.

⁴ Stowers v. Hollis, 83 Ky. 548-49 (1886), cases; Doyle v. Dixon, 37 Mass. 311 (1857); 43 Am. Dec. 85-93, cases.

⁵ 2 Bl. Com. 448; 3 Pars. Contr. 33; 2 Whart. Ev. § 823; 1 Law Q. Rev. 1-24 (1884); 37 Alb. L. J. 492 (1888).

⁶ 2 Bl. Com. 375, 500, 515; 2 Whart. Ev. §§ 884-900.

⁷ Browne, Stat. Fr. § 316.

upon the strength of which credit is to be given; and as to contracts for the sale of goods, not yet made or finished, amounting to ten pounds or upward.¹

FRAUS. L. A cheating; deceit; imposition; fraud. Compare **DOLUS**.

Fraus est celare fraudem. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. Concealment (*q. v.*) may amount to fraud.

Fraus latet in generalibus. Fraud lurks in general expressions.

Pia fraus. Pious fraud: evasion of law to advance the interests of a religious institution. See **MORTMAIN**.

FREE. Not subject to restraint or control; having freedom of will; at liberty; also, that on which no charge is made. Compare **FRANK**.

1. Liberated from control of parent, guardian, or master; *sui juris*: said of a child, ward, apprentice.

2. Individual; exclusive; privileged; independent; opposed to common: said of a fishery, a warren, and formerly of a city or town, *q. v.* See also **MUNICIPAL**.

3. Clear of offense, guiltless, innocent; also, released from arrest, liberated: used of persons acquitted or released from imprisonment.

4. Open to all citizens alike: as, a free school, *q. v.*

5. Not arbitrary or despotic; assuring liberty; defending individual rights against encroachment by any person or class: as, a free government, free institutions.²

6. Certain; honorable; becoming a freeman; opposed to base: as, free-rocage, *q. v.*

7. That for which no charge is made for use; opposed to toll: as, a free bridge, *q. v.*

Not gained by purchase: as, free admission, free passage.

Free on board. In a contract for the sale and delivery of goods "free on board" vessel, the seller is under no obligation to act until the buyer names the ship to which the delivery is to be made: until he knows that he could not put the articles on board.³ Compare **FRAN**.

8. Neutral: as in saying that "free ships make free goods."⁴

Freely. Without constraint, coercion, or compulsion.⁵ See **DURESS**; **WILL**, 1.

¹ Smith, Contr. 95; Reed, St. Frauds.

² Webster's Dict.

³ Dwight v. Eckert, 117 Pa. 508 (1888), cases.

⁴ Dennis v. Tarpenny, 30 Barb. 374 (1855); Meriam v. Harsen, 2 Barb. Ch. 259 (1847).

Addendum AA

Excerpts from Webster's Complete
Dictionary of the English Language (1886)

AUTHORIZED AND UNABRIDGED EDITION.

WEBSTER'S
COMPLETE DICTIONARY
OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WITH VARIOUS LITERARY APPENDICES AND NUMEROUS ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND IMPROVED,

BY CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D.D., LL.D.,

LATE PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC AND ORATORY, AND ALSO PROFESSOR OF THE
PASTORAL CHARGE IN YALE COLLEGE;

AND

NOAH PORTER, D.D.,

PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND METAPHYSICS IN YALE COLLEGE.

ASSISTED BY

DR. C. A. F. MAHN, OF BERLIN,

AND OTHERS.

NEW EDITION OF 1880,

With a Supplement of New Words, and an Additional Appendix of Biographical Names.

LONDON: GEORGE BELL & SONS;

LONGMAN & CO.; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO.; WHITTAKER & CO.; HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO.; KENT & CO.

EDINBURGH: JOHN MENZIES. GLASGOW: PORTEOUS BROTHERS.

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PARIS: FOTHERINGHAM.

1886.

3. Liberated, by arriving at a certain age, from the control of parents, guardian, or master.

4. Not confined or imprisoned; released from arrest; liberated.

5. Not subjected to the laws of physical necessity; capable of voluntary activity; endowed with moral liberty; — said of the will.

6. Clear of offense or crime; guiltless; innocent. My hands are guilty, but my heart is free. Dryden.

7. Unconstrained by timidity or distrust; unrestrained; ingenuous; frank; familiar. He was naturally of a serious temper, which was somewhat soured by his sufferings, so that he was free only with a few. Milward.

8. Unrestrained; immoderate; lavish; licentious; — used in a bad sense. The critics have been very free in their censures. Felton.

9. Not close or parsimonious; liberal; open-handed. 10. Not united or combined with any thing else; separated; dissevered; unattached; at liberty to escape; as, free carbonic acid gas.

11. Exempt; clear; released; liberated; — followed by from, or rarely, by of. Princes declaring themselves free from the obligations of treaties. Bunsen.

12. Invested with a particular freedom or franchise; enjoying certain immunities or privileges; admitted to special rights; — followed by of. He therefore makes all birds, of every sect, free of his farm. Dryden.

13. Characteristic of one acting without outward restraint; genteel; characteristic; easy. 14. Thrown wholly open, or made entirely accessible; to be enjoyed without limitations; unrestricted; not obstructed, engrossed, or appropriated; open; — said of a thing to be possessed or enjoyed.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as free for me as for you? Shak. 15. Not gained by importunity or purchase; gratuitous; spontaneous; as, free admission to a place.

16. Not arbitrary or despotic; assuring liberty; defending individual rights against encroachment by any person or class; — said of a government, institutions, &c.

Free agency, the state or the power of choosing or acting freely, or without necessity or constraint upon the will. — Free chapel, a chapel not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, having been founded by the king or by a subject specially authorized. [Eng.] Bowyer. — Free charge, that part of the induced electricity in electrical experiments with a jar or battery, which passes through the air to surrounding conductors. Nichol. — Free church, a large party that separated from the church of Scotland in 1843. — Free city, or free town, a city or town independent in its government and franchises, as those of the Hanseatic league, of which only four, Frankfort, Hamburg, Lubek, and Bremen remain. — Free port. (Com.) (a.) A port where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty, provided the goods are not carried into the adjoining country. (b.) A port where goods of all kinds are received from ships of all nations at equal rates of duty. — Free States, the States of the Federal Union in which slavery has ceased to exist, or has never existed. — Free wind (Naut.), a fair wind.

Free, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FREE; p. pr. & vb. n. FREING.] [A-S. *frīan*, *frīgan*, *frīgan*, *frīgan*.] 1. To make free; to set at liberty; to rid of that which confines, limits, embarrasses, oppresses, or the like; to release; to disengage; to clear.

If that is dead is freed from sin. Rom. vi. 7. I'll free thee within two days for this. Shak. Our land is from the rage of tigers freed. Dryden.

2. To keep free; to exempt; to maintain in security. 3. To remove, as something that confines or bars; to relieve from the constraint of.

This master-key frees every lock, and leads us to his person. Dryden. Free'bench, n. (Law.) A widow's dower in a copyhold. Blackstone.

Free'boot'er, n. [D. *vrijbutter*; Ger. *freiheuter*. See Booty.] One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer. Bacon.

Free'boot'ery, n. The act, practice, or gains of a freebooter; freebooting. Booth.

Free'boot'ing, n. Robbery; plunder; a pillaging. Free'boot'ing, a. Acting the freebooter; practicing freebootery; robbing. "Your freebooting acquaintance." W. Scott.

Free'horn, a. Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty. Free'cost, n. Freedom from charges or expense. Free'den'izen, (den'z-n), n. A citizen. Jackson.

Free'den'izen, v. t. To make free. [R.] Bp. Hall. Free'man, n.; pl. FREE'MEN. A man who has been a slave, and is manumitted. [A-S. *frēdmān*.] 1. The state of being free; exemption from the power and control of another; liberty; independence; frankness; openness; liberality; separation; unrestrictedness. Made captive, yet deserving freedom more. Milton. 2. Particular privileges; franchise; immunity. "Your charter and your city's freedom." Shak.

3. Improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum; license. Syn. — See LIBERTY.

Free'd-stool, n. A freestone. [Obs.] So that the freestool in Beverley became the seat of the scornful. Fuller.

Free'er, n. One who frees, or sets free. Free'y, adv. [A-S. *frēdlice*.] In a free manner; Free'fish'er, n. One who has an exclusive right to take fish in certain waters. We are your lordship's free-fishermen. C. King'sley.

Free'fish'ery, n. (Eng. Law.) An exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river. Burrill. Free'handed, n. Open-handed; liberal. Free'heart'ed (hārt'ed), a. [See HEART.] Open; frank; unreserved; liberal; generous. "Free-hearted mirth." F. W. Robertson.

Free'heart'ed'ly, adv. Unreservedly; liberally. Free'heart'ed'ness, n. Frankness; openness of heart; liberality. Burnet.

Free'höld, n. (Law.) An estate in real property, of inheritance or for life, or the tenure by which it is held. Kent. Burrill.

Free'höld'er, n. (Law.) One who owns an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life; the possessor of a freehold. Free'liv'er, n. One who gratifies his appetite without stint; one given to indulgence in eating and drinking.

Free'liv'ing, n. Full gratification of the appetite. Free'y, adv. [A-S. *frēdlice*.] In a free manner; without restraint, constraint, or compulsion; in abundance; without scruple or reserve; without obstruction; gratuitously. Of every tree of the garden thou mayst freely eat. Gen. ii. 16. Freely ye have received, freely give. Matt. x. 8. Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. Milton.

Free'ly, adv. [A-S. *frēdlice*.] In a free manner; without restraint, constraint, or compulsion; in abundance; without scruple or reserve; without obstruction; gratuitously. Of every tree of the garden thou mayst freely eat. Gen. ii. 16. Freely ye have received, freely give. Matt. x. 8. Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. Milton.

Free'man, n.; pl. FREE'MEN. 1. One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal. 2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege; as, the freemen of a city or state.

Free'mar'tin, n. A cow-calf twin-born with a bull-calf. It generally proves to be barren. Free'mā'son (mā'sn), n. One of an ancient and secret association or fraternity, said to have been at first composed of masons or builders in stone, but now consisting of persons who are united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

Free'mā'son'ry (mā'sn'ry), n. The institutions or the practices of freemasons. Free'mind'ed, a. Not perplexed; having a mind free from care. Bacon.

Free'ness, n. The state or quality of being free; freedom; liberty; openness; liberality; gratuitousness. Free'pass, n. A permission to pass free. Free'soil, a. Pertaining to, or advocating, the non-extension of slavery; as, the Free-soil party. [U. S.] Free'soil'er, n. One who holds to the non-extension of slavery. [U. S.] Free'solv'ism, n. The principle of the non-extension of slavery. [U. S.] Free'spōk'ed (spōk'ed), a. Accustomed to speak without reserve. Bacon.

Free'stōne, n. A stone composed of sand or grit; — so called because it is easily cut or wrought. Free'stōne, a. Having the stone free, or not closely adhering to the flesh; as, a freestone peach. Free'stuff, n. Timber free from knots. Woods.

Free'think'er, n. One who discards revelation; an unbeliever. Athaist is an old-fashioned word; I'm a freethinker, child. Addison.

Syn. — Infallible; skeptic. See INFIDEL. Free'think'ing, n. Undue boldness of speculation; unbelief. Berkeley.

Free'think'ing, a. Exhibiting undue boldness of speculation; skeptical. Free'tōngued (-tūngd), a. Speaking without reserve. Bp. Hall.

Free'vint'ner, n. A member of the Vintners' Company; one who can sell wine without a license. Free'war'ren, n. (Eng. Law.) A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits. Bowyer.

Free'will, n. 1. A will free from improper coercion or restraint. To come thus was I not constrained, but did it of my free-will. Shak. 2. The power asserted of moral beings of choosing or willing without the restraints of natural or physical necessity.

Free'will, a. Spontaneous; as, a free-will offering. Freeze, v. t. [imp. FROZE; p. p. FROZEN; p. pr. & vb. n. FREEZING.] [A-S. *frēosan*, *frēosan*, *frēosan*, *frēosan*. Sw. *frusa*, Dan. *fruse*, O. H. Ger. *frīsan*, *frīsan*, M. H. Ger. *frīzen*, D. *frīzen*, L. Ger. *frīsen*, N. H. Ger. *frīzen*; Goth. *frīus*, cold, frost.] 1. To become congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body.

Water freezes at the temperature of 32° above zero by Fahrenheit's thermometer; mercury freezes at 40° below zero.

2. To become chilled with cold, or as with cold; to be of a low temperature; to suffer loss of animation or life by lack of heat; as, the blood freezes in the veins.

Freeze, v. t. 1. To congeal; to harden into ice; to convert from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or abstraction of heat. 2. To cause loss of animation or life in. From lack of heat; to give the sensation of cold and shivering to; to chill. A faint, cold fear runs through my veins. Shak. That almost freezes up the heat of life. Shak.

Freeze, n. 1. The act of congealing, or the state of being congealed or completely chilled. [Colloq.] 2. (Arch.) A freeze. See FREEZE.

Freez'ing-mix'ture (mīk'st'yr), n. A mixture, as of salt and snow, or of chemical salts, for producing intense cold.

Freez'ing-point, n. That degree of a thermometer at which a fluid begins to freeze; — applied particularly to water, whose freezing-point is at 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and zero on the Centigrade.

Freight (frīt), n. [A later form of *fræught*, q. v.] 1. That with which any thing is fraught or laden for transportation; lading; cargo, especially of a ship; also of a car on a railway, or the like; as, a freight of cotton; a full freight; freight will be paid for by the ton. 2. That which is paid for the transportation of merchandise; the sum agreed or paid for the hire or use of a ship, in whole or in part. Kent.

Freight (frīt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. FREIGHTED; p. pr. & vb. n. FREIGHTING.] 1. To load with goods, as a ship, or vehicle of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another; as, to freight a ship; to freight a car. Shak. 2. To load or burden.

Freight'age (frā'ej, āj), n. 1. Charge for transportation; expense of carriage. 2. Freight; cargo; lading. Broader likewise they were made, for the better transporting of horses, and all other freightage, being intended chiefly to that end. Milton.

Freight-car, n. A railway car for the transportation of merchandise; — called in England a goods-wagon. [U. S.] Freight'car'line, n. A locomotive for hauling freight cars, usually made with small driving-wheels to gain leverage, and often with six or eight driving-wheels, to gain adhesion; — called in England goods-engine. [U. S.] Freight'er (frīt'ēr), n. 1. One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship. 2. One whose business it is to receive and forward freight. 3. One for whom freight is transported, as in a ship or on a railway.

Freight'less (frīt'les), a. Destitute of freight. Freight'ra'in, n. A railway train of freight cars or goods-wagons; — called in England goods-train. [U. S.] Frēn, n. [O. Eng. *fronne*, contracted from *forrene*, *forreine*, equivalent to *foreign*, q. v.] A stranger. (Geog.) French, a. [Lit. *Franci*, pl. the Franks; O. Fr. *Franceis*, *Franchois*, *Franceis*, N. Fr. *François*, *Fr.* & *Sp.* *Frances*, *Fr.* *Franceis*, *It.* *Francesi*, See FRANK and FRANK.] (Geog.) Pertaining to France or its inhabitants. French leave, an informal departure.

French, n. The language spoken by the people of France; collectively, the people of France. French'berry, n. (Bot.) The berry of the *Rhamnus cathartica*, a species of buckthorn, which affords a green or purple pigment. London.

French'chalk (-chawk), n. (Min.) A variety of indurated talc, composed of small scales, and of a pearly-white or grayish color. It is much used for drawing lines on cloth, and other similar purposes. French'hōn'ey-stick'le, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Hedysarum* (*H. coronatum*); — called also *garland-honey-suckle*.

French'hörn, n. (Mus.) A wind-instrument of metal, consisting of a long tube, twisted into several circular folds, and gradually increasing in diameter from the end at which it is blown to that at which the sound issues.

French'ty, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FRENCHIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. FRENCHIFYING.] [From Eng. *French*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To make French; to infect with the manner of the French; to Gallicize. Durbe.

French'man, n.; pl. FRENCH'MEN. (Geog.) A native or naturalized inhabitant of France. French'pīe, n. (Ornith.) A species of wood-pecker (*Picus major*), having a variety of local names. Eng. Cyc.

French'pōl'ish, n. A varnish for furniture, invented in France, giving a brilliancy superior to that of any other polish, with less liability to injury. It



ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, é, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, fär, läst, fäll, what; thäre, veil, tärn; pique, firm, döne, för, äg, wölf, sööd, fööt;

of Christians established on the Malabar coast of India, and thought to have been originally founded by St. Thomas.

Thō'ma-ism, n. (Eccel. Hist.) The doctrine of St. Thō'mism. } Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace.

Thō'mist (Synop., § 130), n. (Eccel. Hist.) A follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the Scotists.

Thō'mite, n. (Eccel. Hist.) A Thomean.

Thom-sō'ni-an (tom-sō'nī-an), n. (Med.) Of pertaining to, or in accordance with, Thomsonianism.

Thom-sō'ni-an (tom-sō'nī-an), n. (Med.) An advocate of, or believer in, Thomsonianism; one who practices Thomsonianism.

Thom-sō'ni-an-ism (tom-sō'nī-an-iz-əm), n. (Med.) A medical system, of which one of the leading principles is, that the human body is composed of four elements, earth, air, fire, and water; and one of its apothegms, that metals and minerals are in the earth, and, being extracted from the depths of the earth, have a tendency to carry all down into the earth who use them; that the tendency of all vegetables is to spring up from the earth, and therefore to uphold man from the grave;—so called from the founder, Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts.

Thom'son-ite (thom'sun-īt), n. [From Thomson, of Glasgow.] (Min.) A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure, and glassy or vitreous luster. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with some soda, and a certain percentage of water.

☞ The mineral *Comptonite* is identical with this species. Dana.

Thōng, n. [O. Eng. *thwung*, A-S. *thwang*, *thwong*, from O. Sax. *thwangan*, Icel. *thvinga*, L. Ger. *thvingen*, O. H. Ger. *thvingan*, N. H. Ger. *zwingen*, to press, force.] A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing.

And nails for loosened spears, and thongs for shields, provide. Dryden.

Thōr. [Icel. *Thōr*, contracted from *Thonar*, O. Sax. *Thunar*, A-S. *Thunor*, O. H. Ger. *Donar*.] (Scandinavian Myth.) The son of Odin and Freya, and the deity that presided over all mischievous spirits in the elements.—This deity was considered the god of thunder. From his name, *Thor*, we have *Thursday*.

Thō'rā'ic, n. [Fr. *thoracique*. See THORAX.] (Anat.) Of, or pertaining to, the thorax or breast; as, the *thoracic* arteries.

Thō'rā'ic duct (Anat.), the trunk of the absorbent vessels. It runs up along the spine from the receptacle of the chyle to the left subclavian vein, in which it terminates.

Thō'rā'ic, n. [Fr. *thoracique*.] Duttonson.

1. (Anat.) A thoracic artery.

2. (Ichth.) One of an order of fishes having the ventral fins placed underneath the thorax, or beneath the pectoral fins.

Thō'rā'ic, n. [From Lat. *thorus*, *torus*, a couch, bed.] Of, or pertaining to, a bed.

Thō'rā'ic (89), n. [Lat., from Gr. *θώραξ*.] Ayliffe.

1. (Anat.) The portion of the trunk between the neck and abdomen, the cavity of which, bounded by the spinal column, the ribs with their cartilages, and the sternum, and below by the diaphragm, is occupied mainly by the lungs and heart; the chest.

2. (Entom.) The second general segment of insects; that part of the body between the head and the abdomen.

3. A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet.

Thō'rā'ic, n. (Chem.) A white, earthy substance, obtained by Berzelius, in 1829, from the mineral called *thorite*. It is an oxide of thorium.

Thō'rā'ium, n. See THORIUM.

Thō'rā'ite (49), n. [So called from the Scandinavian god *Thor*, by Berzelius. See THOR.] (Min.) A massive and compact mineral, found in Norway, and resembling gadolinite. It contains 88 per cent. of the rare earth thoria, combined with silica.

Thō'rā'um, n. (Chem.) A heavy, gray metal, which, when heated in the air, takes fire and burns with great brilliancy, being then converted into *thoria*.

Thō'rā'ic, n. [A-S. *thorn*, *thyrn*, O. Sax. O. Fries., & Icel. *thorn*, Dan. *thorn*, Sw. *terne*, D. *doorn*, *doren*, Ger. *dorn*, Goth. *tharvus*; Pol. *toru*, Bohem. *trn*, Slav. *trn*, W. draen, Ir. & Gael. *draigh-cann*, *draighinn*.] A sharp, ligneous, or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a spine.

☞ *Thorn* differs from *prickle*; the latter being applied to the sharp points issuing from the bark of a plant,

and not attached to the wood, as in the rose and bramble. But, in common usage, *thorn* is often applied to the prickle of the rose, and, in fact, the two words are used promiscuously.

2. A tree or shrub armed with spines, or sharp, ligneous shoots; as, the blackthorn, whitethorn, hawthorn, buckthorn;—sometimes incorrectly applied to a bush with prickles; as, a rose on a thorn.

3. Hence, that which pricks or annoys as a thorn; anything troublesome; trouble; care.

The guilt of empire, all its thorns and cares, Be only mine. Southern.

Thōrn-ā'pple (-ā'ppl), n. (Bot.) An annual plant of the genus *Datura*, especially *D. stramonium*; Jamestown weed.

Thōrn-back, n. (Ichth.) A fish of the ray kind, which has prickles on its back.

Thōrn-bush, n. A shrub that produces thorns.

Thōrn-būt, n. [Ger. *dornbutt*. See THORN.] (Ichth.) A kind of fish; a hurt or turbot.

Thōrn-hē'dge, n. A hedge or fence consisting of thorn.

Thōrn-less, a. Destitute of thorns; as, a thornless shrub or tree.

Thōrn'set, a. Set with thorns.

Thōrn-y, a. [Comp. THORNIER; superl. THORNIEREST.] [A-S. *thornik*, *thyrnik*, D. *doornig*, Ger. *dornig*, *dornlich*.] 1. Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; as, a thorny wood; a thorny tree; a thorny diadem or crown.

2. Sharp; pricking. "Thorny points." Shak.

3. Troublesome; vexatious; harassing; perplexing. "Thorny and hard ways." Spenser. "The steep and thorny way to heaven." Shak.

Thōrn-y rest-harrow (Bot.), rest-harrow. See REST-HARROW.—*Thorny trefoll*, a prickly plant of the genus *Fagaria*.

Thōr'ough (thūr'o), a. [O. Eng. *thorowe*, *thorow*, A-S. *thuruh*, *thurh*, O. Sax. *thurh*, *thuru*, O. H. Ger. *thuruh*, *thuruh*, *durh*, *durh*, H. Ger. *durch*, *D. door*, L. Ger. *dür*, *dür*.] In these languages the word is an adverb and a preposition; but as a preposition, we write it *through*. See THROUGH.

1. Passing through; as, thorough lights in a house. [Obs.] Bacon.

2. Passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect; as, a thorough reformation; thorough work; a thorough translator; a thorough poet.

Thōr'ough (thūr'o), prep. 1. From side to side; or from end to end. [Obs.]

2. By means of. [Obs.] See THROUGH.

Thōr'ough (thūr'o), n. An inter-furrow between two ridges.

Thōr'ough-bāse (thūr'o-bāz), n. (Mus.) The representation of chords by figures placed under the base;—sometimes used as synonymous with *harmony*.

Thōr'ough-brāce (thūr'o-brāc), n. A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage, and serving the purpose of a spring.

Thōr'ough-brēd (thūr'o-brēd), a. 1. (Horsemanship.) Bred from the best blood, as horses.

2. Hence, completely bred or accomplished.

Thōr'ough-fāre (thūr'o-fār), n. [A-S. *thurh-fara*.] 1. A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way; hence, a frequented street. "A large and splendid thoroughfare." Motley.

2. Power of passing; passage. [Rare.] "One continent of easy thoroughfare." Milton.

Thōr'ough-gō'ing (thūr'o-gō-ing), a. 1. Going through, or to the end or bottom; very thorough; complete.

2. Going all lengths; extreme;—less common in this sense.

Thōr'ough-light'ed (thūr'o-lī'ed), a. Provided with thorough lights or windows at opposite sides, as a room or building. Guilt.

Thōr'ough-ly (thūr'o-lī), adv. In a thorough manner; fully; entirely; completely; as, a room thoroughly swept; a business thoroughly performed.

Thōr'ough-ness (thūr'o-nes), n. The state or quality of being thorough; completeness; perfectness.

Thōr'ough-pā'ced (thūr'o-pā'ced), a. Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths; as, a thorough-paced tory or whig. "If she be a thorough-paced impostor." W. Scott.

Thōr'ough-pin (thūr'o-pīn), n. (Far.) A kind of encysted tumor on each side of the hough of a horse, and extending between the bones, caused by extravasation of the synovial fluid, with the formation of a sac;—probably so called because appearing somewhat like a pin thrust through and projecting on each side.

Thōr'ough-spē'd (thūr'o-spē'd), a. Fully accomplished; thorough-paced. [Rare.] Swift.

Thōr'ough-stī'ch (thūr'o-stī'ch), adv. Going the whole length of any business; fully; completely. [Obs.]

Many believe the bold Chief Justice Jeffers, . . . who went thorough-stitch in that tribunal, stands fair for that office. Evelyn.

Perseverance alone can carry us along thorough-stitch. L'Estrange.

Thōr'ough-wāx (thūr'o-wāks), n. (Bot.) (a.) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Bupleurum*. (b.) Thoroughwort. Lec.

Thōr'ough-wort (thūr'o-wōrt), n. (Bot.) A North American plant (the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*), found in low or wet grounds, and valued for its medicinal properties; boneset.

Thōr'ōw, a. [Obs.] 1. Passing through; thorough. He hoped a thorow passage to be that way. Hakluyt.

2. Complete; perfect.

Thōr'ōw, prep. Thorough. [Obs.] "Thorow brambles, pits, and floods." Beau. of Fl.

Thōr'p, n. [A-S. & Icel. *thorp*, O. Sax. *thorp*, *tharpp*, O. Fries. *thorp*, *therp*, Goth. *tharpp*, Sw. & Dan. *thorp*, D. *dorp*, L. Ger. *dorp*, *döpp*, O. H. Ger. *thorpf*, *dorf*, M. & N. H. Ger. *dorf*, allied to Lat. *turba*, Gr. *τύβη*, a crowd, throng. Cf. DORP.] A small village; a hamlet; a dorp;—now chiefly occurring in names of places and persons.

Within a little thorp I staid at last. Fairfax.

Thō'se, pron.; pl. of *that*. [A-S. *thá*, nom. and acc. pl. of *the*, *thæt*, *thæt*, *thæt*, nom. and acc. pl. of *thes*, *thoes*, *thæt*, *thæt*. See THESE.] See THAT.

Thō'th, n. (Myth.) The god of eloquence among the ancient Egyptians, supposed to be the inventor of writing and philosophy. He corresponded to the *Mercury* of the Romans.

Thou, pron. [nom. THOU; poss. THY, or THINE; obj. THEE; pl. nom. YOU; poss. YOURS; or YOUR; obj. YOU.] [A-S. *thú*, *thú*, O. Sax. & Icel. *thú*, Goth. *thu*, O. H. Ger. *thú*, N. H. Ger., Sw., & Dan. *du*, allied to Lat. *tu*, Gr. *σύ*, Dor. *σῦ*, Slav. *ty*, Celt. *ti*, Skr. *tvam*.] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number, denoting the person addressed; thyself; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn or poetical style.

Art thou he that should come? Matt. xi. 3.

☞ *Thou* was in former times customarily used in very familiar language. It is also now sometimes used by the Friends, or Quakers, though the most of them corruptly say *thee* instead of *thou*.

Thou, v. t. To treat with familiarity or contempt by using *thou* toward.

If thou *thouest* him some thierie, it shall not be amiss. Shak.

Thou, v. i. To use the words *thou* and *thee* in discourse.

Thō'gh (thō'z), adv. & conj. [O. Eng. *thofe*, A-S. *thoh*, *thoh*, O. Sax. *thoh*, O. Fries. *thack*, *thack*, *thack*, Goth. *thau*, *thauh*, Icel. *thó*, *thóat*, Sw. *dock*, Dan. *dog*, L. Ger. *doch*, *dog*, O. H. Ger. *doh*, *thoh*, N. H. Ger. & D. *doch*.] 1. Granting; admitting; notwithstanding.

Thou'gh he slay me, yet will I trust in him. Job xiii. 15.

Thou'gh hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished. Prov. x. 21.

Not that I so affirm, though so it seem. Milton.

2. However;—used in familiar language at the end of a sentence.

A good cause would do well, though. Dryden.

As though, as if.

In the vine were three branches, and it was as though it budded. Gen. xi. 18.

☞ It is compounded with *all* in *alldough*. See ALDOUGH.

Thought (hawt), imp. & p. p. of *think*. See THINK.

Thō'ght (hawt), n. [A-S. *thocht*, *thoht*, *gethoht*, from *thencean*, *thencean*, to think, imp. *thohtu*, *thoht* and *thohte*, *thoht*, O. Fries. *tocht*, *tochte*, D. *gedachte*, N. H. Ger. *gedanke*, *bedacht*, M. H. Ger. *bedacht*.] 1. The act of thinking; the exercise of the mind in any way except sense and perception; reflection.

Thought can not be superadded to matter, so as in any sense to render it true that matter can become cognitive. Thought.

2. Meditation; serious consideration.

Wife, of all others the most dangerous fault, Proceeds from want of sense or want of thought. Rowlandson.

3. That which is thought; a conception; an idea. (a.) An opinion; a conclusion; a judgment.

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his thoughts. Pope.

(b.) A product of the imagination; a conceit; a fancy.

Why do you keep alone, Using those thoughts which should have died With them they think on? Shak.

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or reject. Dryden.

4. Design; purpose; intention.

All their thoughts are against me for evil. Ps. lvi. 5.

5. Solitude; anxious care; concern. [Obs.]

Havie was not in trouble, and died with thought and anguish before his business came to an end. Bacon.

thrl, rude, push; e, ē, o, silent; ç as s; th as sh; e, eh, as k; ð as j, ð as in get; g as z; x as çz; u as in lugger, link; th as in thine.