

Q (kü). **1.** The seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. It has but one sound (that of *k*), and is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being sounded like *ku*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent. See *Guide to Pron.*, 8219. **Q** is found but rarely in Anglo-Saxon; *cw* (in early use also *cu*) being commonly used instead of *qu*; as in *cwic*, quick; *cwen*, queen. The name (kü) is from the French *ku*, which is from the Latin name of the same letter; the form is from the Latin, which derived it through a Greek alphabet, from the Phoenician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See *ALPHABET*, *ILLUST.* Etymologically, *q* or *qu* is most nearly related to *c* (*cach*, *p*, *g*, and *tch*; as in *cud*, *quid*, L. *equus*, *ecus*, horse, Gr. *ēπως*, whence *E. equine*, *hipplic*; *L. quod* which, E. *what*; *L. aquila*, E. eagle; *E. kitchen*, M.E. *küchen*, AS. *cycene*, L. *coquina*.

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: The sixteenth (or Cf. K. 2 a) the seventeenth in a series; sixteenth (or seventeenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral sixteen (or seventeen).

3. As a numeral, **Q** stands for 90. This use was derived from the Hebrews, who used the cognate *qoph* (see *KOPH*) for 90. As a medieval Roman numeral, **Q** stands for 500.

4. As an abbreviation: **a** In the form **Q.**: Various proper names, as *Quentin*, *Quintus*, etc. **b** In the form **Q.** or **Q.**: quadrans (L., farthing); square (L., inquire); quart; a quarter of a hundredweight; quasi; queen; query; question; quinal; quire; in the log book, squalls or squally weather (*Naut.*).

Q, or q, n.; pl. Q's or Qs (küz). **1.** The letter **Q**, **q**, or its sound.

2. Something shaped like the letter **Q**.

Q, a. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **Q**. **Q and I detector.** [Abbr. of *quantity and intensity detector*.] *Telc.* A detector provided with two windings, one a large resistance, usually of 100 ohms (for intensities), and the other a low resistance, usually of 0.2 ohm (for quantities), used by linemen in testing the E. M. F. and internal resistances of cells, in tracing faults, etc.

qua (küwa; kwä), *conj.* [L., abl. fem. of *qui* who.] In so far as; in the capacity or character of; as.

It is with Shelley's biographers qua biographers that we have to do.

quack (kwäk), *v. i.*; **QUACKED** (kwäkt); **QUACK'ING**. [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *kvakken*, G. *quacken*, quaker, Icel. *kveka* to twitter.] **1.** To utter a sharp harsh cry; — said esp. of a duck.

2. To utter a cry like or likened to that of the duck.

3. [Cf. *quack* a pretender.] To make vain and loud pretensions, esp. of medical ability; to boast; to vaunt aloud. “To quack of universal cures.” *Hudibras*.

quack, *n.* The cry of the duck, or a sound in imitation of it; a hoarse quacking noise. *Chaucer*.

quack, *n.* [See *QUACKSALVER*.] **1.** A boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner.

2. Hence, one who professes skill or knowledge in any matter of which he knows little or nothing; a charlatan. *Syn.* —See *IMPOSTOR*.

quack, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, boasting and unfounded pretension; used by quacks; pretending to cure diseases; as, a *quack* medicine; a *quack doctor*.

quack, *v. t.* [From *quack* a pretender.] To profess knowledge in subjects of which one knows little or nothing, esp. in medicine; to act the part of a quack.

quack, *v. t.* **1.** To make extravagant claims for, as a cure-all; to advertise with fraudulent boasts. *Now R.*

2. To invent (titles) for old books to make them sell. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. To treat, or to manage, as a quack or charlatan would.

quack'er-y (kwäk'är-i), *n.*; *pl. -ERIES* (-iz). Acts, arts, or pretensions of a quack; charlatany; empiricism.

quack'ish, *a.* Like a quack; boasting and fraudulent. —*quack'ish-ly*, *adv.*

quack'sal-ver (kwäk'säl-vär), *n.* [D. *kwakzalver*; cf. *kwakzalven* to quack or boast (prob. orig. to quack, as a duck, hence, to chatter) of one's salves. See *quack* (of a duck); *salve*, *n.*] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions; a charlatan; quack; mountebank. *Now Rare.* *Burton*.

quad (küd), *n.* [From *QUADRAT*.] *Print.* A quadrat. —*quad line*, a line of quads; a blank line.

Q

q. + CUE. [Bounty.] **Q. A. B.** Abbr. Queen Anne's *Q'sar-i-Hind* (kü-är-i-hind'), *n.* = monarch as ruler of India. *India*.

quasi (küzé), *adj.* Var. of *Q. B.*, *q. b.* or *qb.* Abbr. Quarter-back (*Football*); Queen's Bench.

Q. C. Abbr. Queen's College; Queen's Council, or Counsel.

q. d. *Abbr.* Quasi dict (L., as if he should say). —[i.e.]

q. e. Abbr. Quod est (L., which is given); *Q. b. s.* (the b's noise!), *n.*

Q. E. D. *Abbr.* Quod erat demonstrandum (L., which was to be demonstrated).

Q. E. E. Abbr. Quod erat faciendum (L., which was to be done).

Q. E. I. *Abbr.* Quod erat inventendum (L., which was to be found out).

qe'r'l (küzrl). *Bib.*

Q. F. *Abbr.* Gun Quick-firing. **qa.** For obsolete words beginning *qua*, see the forms in *W.* *Q. L.* *Abbr.* Quale.

Q. M. *Abbr.* Quantum libet (L., as much as you please).

qly. *Abbr.* Quality.

qm. *Abbr.* Quomodo (L., by what means).

Q. M. Abbr. Quartermaster.

Q. M. G. Abbr. Quartermaster-General.

quadra (küwd'rā), *n.*; *pl.* **QUADRAE** (-rē). [L., a square, the socle, a fillet.] *Arch.* **a** The plinth, or lowest member, of a pedestal, podium, water table, etc. **b** A fillet, or listel. **c** A square frame or border, as about a bas-relief.

quadra-ges'i-ma (-jës'i-mä), *n.* [L., fr. *quadragesimus* the fortieth, fr. *quadriginta* forty; akin to *quatuor* four. See *FOUR*.] *Eccl.* **a** The forty days of Lent. *Obs.* **b** More fully *Quadragesima Sunday*. The first Sunday in Lent.

quadra-ges'i-mal (-mäl), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadragésimal*.] **1.** Consisting of forty; —said esp. of a fast, as the Lenten fast, consisting of, or lasting for, forty days.

2. [cap.] Of belonging to, or used in, Lent; Lenten.

quadra-ges'i-mal, *n.* **1.** A collection numbering forty; a fast of forty days. *Obs.*

2. A sermon delivered in Lent. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* Offerings formerly made to the mother church of a diocese on Mid-Lent Sunday.

quadran'gle (küwd'rāng'gl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quadranglemum*; *quadri* in comp., akin to *quatuor* four + *angulus* an angle. See *FOUR*; ANGLE a corner.] **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides; any figure having four angles; a plane figure of six lines determined by four points.

2. A square or quadrangular inclosure or court, esp., as in some English schools, when surrounded by buildings; also, the building or buildings inclosing a quadrangle. Rarely, a building or mass of buildings quadrangular in form.

3. The tract of country represented by one of the atlas sheets published by the United States Geological Survey. In densely populated regions each quadrangle measures 15° in latitude by 15° in longitude and is mapped on the scale of 1/62,500. Elsewhere the size is 30° × 30° and the scale of mapping 1/125,000, except in a few sparsely settled regions where the size is 1° × 1° and the scale 1/250,000.

4. See *PALMISTRY*, 1.

in quadrangle, *Her.* placed one in each quarter of the field; — said of four charges.

quadran'gu-lar (küwd'rāng'gylär), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadrangulaire*, L. *quadrangularis*.] Having four angles, and consequently four sides; tetragonal. —*quadran'gu-lar-ness*, *n.*

quadran't (küwd'rānt), *n.* [L. *quadrans*, *-antis*, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole, akin to *quatuor* four : cf. F. *cadran*, OF. also *quadran(t)*.] See *FOUR*; cf. *CADRANS*.] **1.** *Obs.* A fourth, or fourth part; a quarter; *specif.*: A farthing. **2.** A gill. **3.** A fourth part of a day; six hours. **d** A quadrant of a Roman as (which see).

quadran'gu-lar, *adv.* *geom.* Any of the four parts into

which a plane is divided by rectangular co-*aa* Quadrants ordinate axes lying in that plane. The upper right-hand part is the *first quadrant*; the others successively counter-clockwise are the *second*, *third*, and *fourth*.

4. An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, etc., consisting commonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vernier, and either plain or telescopic sights, and usually having a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction. See *GUNNER'S QUADRANT*, *HADLEY'S QUADRANT*.

5. *Mach.* Any piece shaped like, or suggestive of, the quadrant of a circle, or of a quadrant of a circle; specif.: *Mining*. A device resembling a bell crank, for converting the horizontal reciprocating motion of an engine piston rod into the vertical up-and-down movement of a pump rod.

6. *Elec.* = *QUARTILE*. *Obs.*

7. A unit of length equal to 10,000 kilometers, very nearly the length of the quadrant extending from the pole to the earth's equator.

quadrant of altitude, a thin strip of brass used with the artificial globe to measure distance on its surface, determine altitude of heavenly bodies, etc.

Quadrant, *5.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *6.* Engine Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *7.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *8.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *9.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *10.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *11.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *12.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *13.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *14.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *15.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *16.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *17.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *18.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *19.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *20.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *21.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *22.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *23.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *24.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *25.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *26.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *27.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *28.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *29.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *30.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *31.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *32.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *33.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *34.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *35.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *36.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *37.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *38.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *39.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivot *E*. *F* Rocker and moving Pump Rod. *G* H Up and down in opposite directions.

Quadrant, *40.* *Eng.* Piston Rod. *B* Engine Piston Rod. *C* Engine Ring. *D* Rod, pivoted

(or cubic, or biquadratic) residue of an integer, the remainder on dividing any square (or cube, or fourth power) of an integer by the given integer; thus, the remainder on dividing any square by 5 is 0 or ± 1 , hence these are the quadratic residues of 5.

quad-rat'ics (kwōd'rāt'ikz), n. *Alg.* That branch of algebra treating of quadratic equations.

quad-ra-to (kwōd'rātō). [L. *quadratus* squared.] Combining form for *quadrature*.

quad-ra-to-ju'gal (jōōd'gāl; 243), a. *Zool.* Pertaining to the quadrate and jugal bones. **b** Designating, or pert. to, a small membrane bone connecting the quadrate and jugal bones in the skull of many vertebrates. — **quad-ra-to-ju'gal**, n.

quad-ra'trix (kwōd'rāt'rīks), n.; pl. -TRIXES (trīks-sēz; -sīz; 151) or -TRICES (kwōd'rāt'rīsēz). [NL.] *Geom.* A curve used in the quadrature of other curves.

quad-ra'trix of Di-nos'tra-tus (di-nōs'trā-tūs), a curve invented probably by Hippias (430 b. c.), named by Diophantus a hundred years later, whose Cartesian equation is $y = \frac{a \cot \frac{\pi x}{2a}}$; if accurately drawn it would serve to trisect an angle. — q. of Tschirn'hau'sen (chīrn'hōu/zēn or chīrn'hau/zēn) [after the inventor, E. W. von Tschirnhausen (1651-1708)], the curve whose equation is $y = a \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a}$; if accurately drawn it would serve to "square the circle."

quad-ra-ture (kwōd'rāt'yūr), n. [L. *quadratura*: cf. F. *quadrature*. See QUADRATE, a.] 1. Act or process of squaring or making square; specif., quadrature of the circle.

2. Square shape; also, something square in shape, as a place or region; square. *Obs. or R.*

3. *Integral Calculus.* The integral used in obtaining the area bounded by a curve; hence, the definite integral of any function of one variable with respect to that variable. 4. *Astron.* a. The relation of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other 90°, or a quarter of a circle; as, the sun is in *quadrature* with a star. b. Either of two points on an orbit in a middle position between the *syzgyies*; as, the *quadratures* of the moon (points where, the moon being in quadrature with the sun, one half of the lunar disk is illuminated).

5. *Physics.* A relation characterized by a phase difference of 90° between two periodic functions, as the sinusoidal waves of an alternating-current force.

in *quadrature*. *Her.*, in quadrangle. *Obs. — q. of the circle.* the problem of finding the side of a square exactly equal in area to a given circular area. Arithmetical solution, expressing the side of the square in closed form, as by a terminant decimal, and geometrical solution, constructing such a square with rules and compasses, have alike been proved impossible (*Lambert*, 1761; *Lindemann*, 1882).

quad-ra'tus (kwōd'rāt'us), n. [L. square.] *Anat.* Any of several muscles; esp.: a. The || *quad-ra'tus lum-bo'rum* (fēm'-bērūs), arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into the femur between the trochanters. It rotates the thigh outward. b. The || *quad-ra'tus lumborum*, a deep muscle of each side arising from the iliolumbar ligament and adjacent parts of the crest of the ilium, and inserted into the last rib and transverse processes of the upper four lumbar vertebrae.

quad-ren'ni-al (kwōd'rēn'ēl), a. [L. *quadrinennium* a space of four years; *quadri-* in comp., akin to *quattuor* four + *annus* year; cf. L. *quadrinensis*. See QUADRATE; ANNUAL.] 1. Comprising, or lasting through, four years; as, a *quadrennial* period.

2. Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years; as, *quadrennial games*.

quad-ren'ni-al, n. a. A quadrennial period. *Obs. & R.* b. A quadrennial event. c. A celebration on a fourth, or quadrennial, anniversary; also, the anniversary itself.

quad-ren'ni-um (-zēm), n.; L. pl. -PIA (-ā). [NL. See QUADRENNIAL.] A space or period of four years.

quad'ri (kwōd'rē), [L. akin to *quattuor* four. See FOUR.] A combining form meaning *four*, *four times*, *fourfold*; as in *quadricapsular*. In Latin words in which the second element begins with *p*, and in a few others, spelt *quadri-*.

quad'ric (-rlk), a. 1. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the second degree; — used where there are more than two variables, as in solid geometry, and with reference to quantics.

2. Having four parts or principal elements.

quadric crank chain. Kinematics, a chain consisting of four links joined by four turning pairs.

quad-ra-tif'er (kwōd'rātīf'ēr), n. [NL.] *SAUROPSIDA*. — **quad-ra-tif'erous** (-ōs), a. **quad-ra-to** (mān-dū'lār) (kwōd'rātō-mān-dū'lār). *Zool.* Pert. to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw.

quad-ra-to-quar'na-tic (kwōd'rātō-kwār'na-tik), a. *Biog.* Quadratic.

quad-ra-to-squar'mo'sal, a. *Zool.* See QUADRATO.

quad-ra'tum (-tūm), n. [L., neut. of *quadratus* square; see QUADRATE.] *Medieval Music.* A Natural (8). See B. a breve.

quad'ran-ric'ul'ar (kwōd'rāt'rik'ul'är), a. *Chem.* See QUADRATIC.

quad'ren'dred, p. pl. of QUADER. *Obs.*

quad'ren'. (kwōd'rēn'), n. [L. *quadrello*, in sense 2, LL. *quadrellus*, fr. L. *quadrus* square.] 1. A square piece of turf or peat.

2. A square brick, tile, etc. *Obs.*

quad'ren'. + *QUADRAN*. **quad-ren'ni-al**, adv. of QUADRENNIAL.

quad'rent, + *QUADRANT*.

quad'relate, a. **quad'ri-an-tu'late**, a. **quad'ri-a'late**, a. **quad'ri-a'late**, a. *See QUADRATIC.*

quad'ri-bas'ic (-bā'sik), a. *Chem.* Tetrasulfide. — [QUATREBLE.]

quad'ri-bil', a. *QUADRABLE.* — **quad'ri-bil'ar**, a. *Bot.* Having four capsules.

quad'ri-cap'sulate, a. **quad'ri-ante**, a. **quad'ri-ante**, a. **quad'ri-ante**, a. *See QUADRATIC.*

quad'ri-bas'ic (-bā'sik), a. *Chem.* Tetrasulfide. — [TETRACHORD.]

quad'ri-cif'le, a. *QUADRABLE.* — **quad'ri-cif'le**, a. *Bot.* Having four capsules.

quad'ri-cif'lar, a. *Bot.</*

France, Spain, and Portugal, supporting Maria in Portugal and Isabella in Spain against claimants to their thrones. — quadruple counterpart, *Music*, four-part counterpoint in which the parts are interchangeable without violating contrapuntal rules. — *q.* point, *Phys. Chem.*, a point representing a set of conditions under which four phases of a system can be in equilibrium. — *q.* quaver, *Music*, a sixty-fourth note. — *q.* star, four stars in one. — *q.* time, *Music*. See *TIME*, n., 13.

quad'ru-ple (kwôd'rôô-p'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *quadruple*, L. *quadruplum*.] 1. A sum or amount four times as great as another; a fourfold amount; as, the *quadruple* of one's taxes. 2. A coin worth four pistoles. *Obs.*

3. A printing press making four impressions at once.

quad'ru-ple, *v. t.*; **quad'ru-pled** (-p'ld); **quad'ru-pling** (-plîng). [L. *quadruplare*: cf. F. *quadrupler*.] To multiply by four; to increase fourfold; to double twice.

quad'ru-ple, *v. i.* To be multiplied by four; to increase fourfold; to become four times as much.

quad'ru-plet (kwôd'rôô-plêt), *n.* [From *QUADRUPLE*.] 1. A collection or combination of four of the same kind; specif., pl., four children born in the same labor. 2. A cycle for carrying four riders, so arranged that all the riders can assist in the propulsion.

quad'ru-plex (-plêks), *a.* [L. See *QUADRUPLEX*; cf. *DUPLEX*.] 1. Fourfold; folded or doubled twice.

2. *Electric Telegraph*. Pertaining to or designating a system by which four messages, two in each direction, may be sent simultaneously over one wire.

quad'ru-plex, *n.* *Teleg.* A quadruplex instrument.

quad'ru-plex, *v. t.* To make quadruplex.

quad'ru-plex-ate (kwôd'rôô-plî-kât), *v. t.*; **quad'ru-plex-ated** (-kât'ëd); **quad'ru-plex-ing** (-kât'ëng). [L. *quadruplicatus*, p. p. of *quadruplicare*, fr. *quadri* quadruplex fourfold. See *QUADRUPLE*.] To quadruplex.

quad'ru-plex-ate (-kat), *a.* [L. *quadruplicatus*, p. p.] Fourfold; doubled twice; four times repeated. Specif.: *Math.* Raised to the fourth power; as, a *quadruplicative* proportion or ratio. — *n.* In pl.: Four things, as copies of a document, corresponding exactly in all ways.

in quadruplicate, in four copies alike in all particulars.

quad'ru-plex-ation (-kâshn'), *n.* [L. *quadruplicatio*.] 1. Act of making fourfold; a taking four times the simple sum or amount; also, state of being or being made fourfold; thing that is fourfold. 2. *Civil & Canon Law*. A pleading answering to the common-law rebutter. *Rare*.

quad'ru-re (kwôr'ë), *v. imperative.* [L. imper. of *querere* to seek. See *QUERY*.] Inquire; question; see; — used to signify down to or suggest investigation.

quad'ru-stum (kwôs'stüm), *n.*; *L. pl. -ta* (-tâ). [L.] Something sought or required; end or conclusion; specif.: *Math.* The exact value, the unattainable goal on which a series of measurements or other approximate determinations must converge when indefinitely prolonged. See *ERROR*, n., 6.

quad'ru-stor (kwes'tor; kws'; 277), *n.* Also, esp. in sense 2, *ques'tor*. [L. *fr. querere, quaestum*, to seek for, ask.] 1. *Rom. Hist.* Any of a number of officials who originally, under the king and the early republic, were judges or presidents at certain criminal trials, but later became the treasurers of state, losing their criminal jurisdiction. The *quaestores* had charge of the public treasury in the temple of Saturn, and the *military praetors* (instituted in 491 b. c.) acted as chief assistants to the provincial governors and military commanders, having also a certain degree of military power. 2. *Ecclesiastical Hist.* An authorized agent of the Pope or a bishop for the granting of indulgences to those who joined or supported the Crusades, contributed to monasteries, churches, etc., and for the collection of alms; a pardoner. The office was abolished (July 16, 1502) by the Council of Trent.

quaestor-i-al (kwes'tor-i-äl; kwes'; 201), *a.* Also *ques'tor-i-al*. [L. *quaestorius + -al*.] Of or pert. to a *quaestor*.

quaft (kwâf), *v. t.*; **quaFFED** (kwâft); **quaFF'ING**. [Orig. uncertain.] To drink freely; to drink copiously of; to swallow in large draughts; also, to affect in a specified way by drinking. "Quaff immortality and joy." — *Milton*.

quaft, *v. i.* To drink deeply; to drink.

quaft, *n.* A quaffing, or that which is quaffed; a drink.

qua'ga (kwâg'-ä), *n.* [Zulu (?) *gaga* anything striped or speckled; taken by the Dutch as the name of the quagga.] a. A South African wild ass (*Equus quagga*) allied to the zebras, exterminated during

the 19th century. The upper parts were reddish brown striped with darker on the head, shoulders, and fore part of the body, the posterior part being plain grayish brown and the belly and legs whitish. The ears were smaller and the tail more heavily haired than in most asses and zebras.

b. Erroneously, a zebra, esp. *Equus burchelli*.

qua'gy (kwâg'y), *a.* [See *QUAC*, *QUAGMIRE*.] 1. Of the nature of a quagmire; spongy; boggy.

2. By extension, flabby, yielding, as a body or flesh.

qua'g'mire (-mir'), *n.* [*quaq + mire*; cf. *QUAKE*.] 1. Soft, wet, mucky land, which shakes or yields under the foot.

2. Hence, anything flabby or yielding, or so appearing.

3. A position of difficulty, as of one caught in a quagmire.

Syn. — Morass, marsh, bog, swamp, fen, slough.

qua'hog (kwôh'hog; kwd'hog"), *n.* [Abbr. fr. Narragansett Indian *pouqua-hock*.] An American clam (*Venus mercenaria*). See 9th CLAM.

qua'll (kwâl), *v. i.*; **qua'LED** (kwâld'); **qua'LING** (kwâl'ëng). [Prob. the same word as *quaill* to curdle; cf. OF. *coailher* est si cuame lait hi cuers d'icelle = L. *coagulatum* est sicut lac cor eorum (Vulgat., Ps. cxvii. 70 = Ps. cxix. 70 in English Bible).] 1. To die; perish; hence, to wither; fade. *Obs.* or *Archaic*, or *Dial.* Spenser.

2. To become quelled or cast down; to sink under trial or prospect of danger; to lose the spirit and power of resistance; to lose heart; hence, to give way; shrink; cower. Stouter hearts than a woman's have quailed in this terrible winter. — *Longfellow*.

3. To have no result; to be ineffective; to fail. *Obs.*

Syn. — Flinch, quake, tremble, blench. See *SHRINK*.

qua'll, *v. t.* To cause to quail; specif.: a To wither; destroy; impair. *Obs.* b To quell; subdue. Now R. *Spenser*.

The very crime that sat upon my heart quailed its courage and unnerved my arm. — *C. Lever*.

qua'll, *n.*; **pla.** **qua'ILS** or **qua'LLS** (see *PLURAL*, n.). [OF. *quaillé*, F. *caille*, LL. *quaquila*, *quaalia*, *quaalea*, fr. Teutonic; cf. D. *kukkel*, OHG. *quahela*, G. *wachtel*; perh. orig. imitative of its cry.] 1. A migratory gallinaceous game bird (*Coturnix coturnix*, syn. C. *communis*) of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is about seven inches long, with the upper parts brown and black marked with buff, the throat black and white, the breast reddish buff, and the belly whitish. Also, any of various others of the genus *Coturnix* inhabiting eastern Asia, South Africa, India, Australia, etc. C. *nonresidentiae* of New Zealand is believed to be extinct.

2. In America, any of several small gallinaceous game birds, most of which are also called *partridge*. Specif., in the northern and eastern States, the bobwhite (which see); in the west and southwest, any of several species of various genera allied to the bobwhite, as the California *Lophortyx californicus*, which has an erectile black crest, the back brownish gray, the throat black bordered by white, the breast bluish, and the belly and flanks marked with black, white, and chestnut. It is often called *valley quail* in distinction from the mountain *quail* (which see). See also *MASSENA QUAIL*, *SCALED QUAIL*.

3. A button quail. See *TURKEY*.

4. A prostitute; — so called because the quail was thought to be a very amorous bird. *Obs.* Shak.

qua'll dove. Any of various tropical American pigeons of the genera *Geotrygon* and *Starnanus*, several of which occur in the West Indies and on the Florida Keys.

qua'll hawk. A small falcon (*Heraciidae*, or *Harpe novaezealandiae*) of New Zealand, superficially similar to the kestrel.

qua'll pipe. A call or pipe imitating the characteristic note of the (usually female) quail and thus alluring the birds into a net or within range.

qua'll (kwâl'), *a.*; **qua'NT'ER**; **qua'NT'EST**. [ME. *quent*, *queyne*, *coint*, prudent, wise, cunning, pretty, odd, OF. *cointe* prudent, skillful, amiable, neat, fr. L. *cognitus* known, p. p. of *cognoscere* to know; *con + noscere* (for *gnoscere*) to know. See *KNOW*; cf. *ACQUAINT*, *COGNITION*.] 1. Possessed of knowledge or skill; prudent; wise; expert; hence, in bad sense, crafty; artful; wily. *Obs.* Clerks be full subtle and full *qua'll*. — *Chaucer*.

2. Characterized by ingenuity or art; finely fashioned or formed, as a person, work, plan, or the like; skillfully wrought; hence, of persons or things, elegant; graceful; nice; neat. *Archaic*. "The *queyne ring*." — *Chaucer*. "A shepherd young and *qua'll*." — *Chapman*.

To show how *qua'll* an orator you are. — *Shak.*

3. Too carefully or ingeniously wrought or elaborated, as language, poetry, etc.; curious and fanciful; affected.

Syn. — Competent, fitted, capable.

qua'king (kwâk'ing), *n.* [AS. *cwacung*.] Act of quaking or trembling; a shivering or quivering.

qua'king, *p. a.* That quakes, quivers, or trembles.

qua'king ash, the quaking asp. — *q. asp.* the aspen. — *q. bog*, a bog of forming peat so saturated with water that it shakes when trodden upon. — *q. grass*, a. Any of several grasses of the genus *Bizia*, having slender-stalked and pendulous ovate spikelets, which quake and rattle in the wind. *B. maxima* is the large quaking grass; *B. media* and *B. minor* have smaller spikelets. b. Rattlesnake grass (*Panicularia canadensis*).

qua'le (kwâl'ë), *n.*; *pl.* *lia* (-lë). [L. neut. sing. of *qualis* of what kind.] A quality considered as an independent object; also, a thing considered as having a quality.

qua'li-fi-ca'tion (kwôl'ë-fë-kâ-shn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *qualification*.] See *QUALITY*.

1. Act of qualifying, or state of being qualified.

2. That which qualifies; any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or to sustain any character; an enabling quality or circumstance; requisite capacity or possession; also, a requisite or essential of a thing.

There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. — *Burke*.

3. Act of ascertaining the quality of a thing.

4. Act of limiting, or state of being limited; that which qualifies by limiting; modification; restriction; hence, abatement; as, to promise without *qualification*.

5. Character; nature. *Obs.*

qua'li-fi-ca'tor (kwôl'ë-fë-kâ-tôr), *n.* [LL.] R. C. Ch.

An officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial in the ecclesiastical courts.

qua'li-fied (-fid), *p. a.* 1. Possessed of (certain) qualities or capacities, esp. good qualities; accomplished. *Obs.*

2. Fitted by accomplishments or endowments for certain purposes; competent; fit.

3. Limited or modified in some way, esp. as to the legal effect or obligation which would otherwise be involved; as, an acceptance of a bill of exchange which varies the effect of the bill as drawn, as when it is conditional, or is to pay only at a particular place, is a *qualified acceptance*.

Syn. — Competent, fitted, capable.

qua'ke'breech, *n.* Also *qua'ke'-tock*. A coward. *Obs.*

qua'ke grass. = *QUAKING GRASS*.

qua'ke mire, *n.* & *r.* Quagmire. *Obs.*

qua'ke'ring (kwâk'ëng), *v. t.* [Dial. *quaque* to shake + *sweag* v. to shake. Obs.] To shake or quiver.

qua'ke'ring (kwôh'ëng), *n.* [kwd'hog'; kwd'ëng]. A. The European quail (*Coturnix coturnix*). b. Young.

qua'ke'ring (kwâk'ëng), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cointier* to quiver, to shake.] To quiver; to tremble. — *Obs.* or *Dial.*

qua'ke'ring (kwâk'ëng), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cointier* to quiver, to shake.] To adorn; beautify. — *Obs.* — *v. i.* To act offensively. — *Obs.*

qua'ke'nt (kwâk'ënt), *n.* [Cf. *QUAINT* to acquaint, *ACQUAINTANCE*.] Acquaintance.

qua'ke'ntise (kwâk'ëntëz), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cointise* 1. Immunity; cleverness; also, a *qua'ke'ntise* (cunning). 2. An instance of cleverness or cunning; a trick; stratagem.] To adorn; beautify. — *Obs.* or *Dial.*

qua'ke'ntise (kwâk'ëntëz), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cointise*] 1. Elegance; beauty. [bearing.] 2. A device, esp. as a heraldic device. — *Obs.* or *Dial.*

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qua'ke'ntise (kwâk'ëntëz), *n.* [Cf.

quar'an-tin'a-ble (kwôr'ân-tén'â-b'l; kwôr'ân-tén'â-b'l), *a.* Liable to be quarantined; as, *quarantineable* diseases.

quar'an-tine (-tén), *n.* [F. *quarantine*, OF. also *quarante*, *quarantine*, *quarantine*, fr. OF. & F. *quarante* forty, L. *quadraginta*, akin to *quattuor* four, and E. *four*; cf. It. *quarantina*, *quarantena*, LL. *quarenta*. See *FOUR*; cf. QUADRAGESIMA.] **1.** Law. At the common law, the period of forty days during which the widow had the right of remaining in the capital mansion house of which her husband died seized; also, this right.

2. The term, orig. of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint or inhibition of intercourse, or the measures taken to enforce it; also, the place where infected or prohibited vessels are stationed. Now, in a wider sense, any forced stoppage of travel, communication, or intercourse, on account of contagious or infectious disease on land or by sea. Quarantine regulation comes under the police powers of a state.

3. A period of forty days.

quar'an-tine (kwôr'ân-tén'; 277), *v. t.*; **QUAR'AN-TINe** (-tênd'; -tênd'); **QUAR'AN-TINING** (-tén'ing; -tén'ing). To compel to remain at a distance, or in a given place, without intercourse, when suspected of having contagious disease; to put under, or in, quarantine.

quarantine flag. A yellow flag hoisted at the fore of a vessel, hung from a building, or otherwise displayed, to give warning of an infectious disease, notification of quarantine, or the like; — called also *yellow jack*, *yellow flag*.

quarantine period. Med. The period of time for each disease which must elapse before those exposed to the contagion, or attacked by it, can be considered as incapable respectively of developing or transmitting the disease.

qua're im-pe-di (kwâr'â Im'pe-dît; 115). [*L.*, why he impedes, or hinders.] Eng. Law. A writ by which a common-law action for deciding a disputed right of presentation to a benefit is begun; also, the action itself. Formerly, the action had to be begun by an original writ; but now, by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 126), the ordinary writ of summonses may be used. Cf. DUPLEX QUERELA.

quar, quare (kwôr'; kwâr'), *n.* [See QUARREL an arrow.] A large brick or tile; esp., a curved fire brick used to support melting pots for zinc, retort covers, or the like.

quar'rel (kwôr'âl), *n.* [ME. *quarel*, OF. *quarrel*, F. *carreau*, LL. *quadrellus*, fr. L. *quadrus* square. See QUADRATE; cf. QUADREL, QUARRY an arrow.] **1.** A square-headed tool or weapon; hence, from its common shape, a bolt or arrow, esp. one for a crossbow or arbalest.

2. Arch. Any small quadrangular member; **as: a** A square of glass, esp. when set diagonally. **b** A small opening in window tracery of which the general form is nearly square. **c** A square or lozenge-shaped paving tile.

3. A glazier's diamond.

quar'rel, n. [ME. *querelle*, OF. *querelle*, F. *querelle*, fr. L. *querela*, *querella*, a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain. Cf. QUERULOUS.] **1.** A complaint; an accusation. *Obs.*

2. Ground of complaint; reason for objection, dislike, or hostility; cause of dispute or contest. *Obsoles.* Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. *Mark vi. 19.* He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holinshead.*

3. Hence, a cause or title to be disputed or defended. I will bring a sword upon you that shall avenge the *quarrel* of my covenant. *Lev. xxvi. 23.*

4. A breach of concord, amity, or obligation; disagreement; an antagonism in opinion, feeling, or conduct; esp., an angry dispute, contest, or strife; a brawl; altercation. On open seas their *quarrels* they debate. *Dryden.*

5. Occasion or reason; cause; as, a *quarrel* to marry. *Obs.*

6. A feeling of aversion; a disinclination; objection. *Obs.*

7. Tendency to dispute; quarrelsome ness. *Obs. & R.* Syn. — Brawl, broil, squabble, affray, feud, tumult, contest, altercation, contention, wrangle.

quar'rel, v. i.; -RELEn (-eld) or -RELLEd; -RELI-NG or RE-LLING. [Cf. OF. *quereler*, F. *querelle*. See 2d QUARREL.] **1.** To find fault; to cavil; as, to *quarrel* with one's lot.

2. To violate concord or agreement; to have a difference; to fall out; to be or become antagonistic.

But some defect in her

Did *quarrel* with the noblest grace she owed. *Shak.*

3. To dispute angrily, or violently; to wrangle; scold; altercate; contend; fight. Beasts called *quarrel* in hunger. *Sir W. Temple.*

quar'rel, v. t. **1.** To contend for. *Obs. & R.*

2. To quarrel, dispute, or find fault with. *Obs. or Scot.*

3. To dispute or question the rightness or validity of.

4. To compel, bring, effect, by quarreling; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

quar'rel-ing, quar'rel-ing, p. a. Engaged in a *quarrel*; also, quarrelsome; as, *quarreling* factions; a *quarreling* mood. — *quar'rel-ing-ly, quar'rel-ing-ly, adv.*

quar'rel-some (-sôm'), *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; irascible; choleric.

2. Unpleasant. *Rare.*

Syn. — Pugnacious, irritable, irascible, brawling, choleric, fiery, petulant. See Belligerent.

— quar'rel-some-ly, adv. *quar'rel-some-ness, n.*

quar'rel (kwôr'âl), *n.* [OF. *quarrel*, F. *carrière*, L. *quadratus*, p. p. See QUADRATE.] Square; hence, strongly built; stout. *Obs.*

quar'rey, n.; pl. -RIES (-Yz). [Cf. QUARRY square, QUARREL an arrow.] **1.** A *quarrel*, or crossbow bolt. *Obs.*

2. A *quarrel*, or square, as: **a** A pane of glass. **b** A tile.

ran to eat or drink immoderate-
ly. **1.** To fill, choke, or block. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* [Dial. Eng.] **2.** To clog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quar'tain, *n.* [P. *quarantine*.] **1.** To cordon off.

2. Quarantine. *Q. C. of CONTE.*

quar'an-tine (kwôr'ân-tén'), *n.* [L. *quarantena*, fr. *quaranta*, fr. *quaranta* forty.] A court of forty magistrates, in the later Venetian republic, in the *quardecim*.

quar'decim. + CARDECU.

quar'deel (kâr'dâl), *n.* [See CARDUEL.] A cardel, or cask.

quar'de-fel' (kwôr'dô-fé'l'), *n.* **a.** See PETROGRAPHY.

quar'de-ge (kwôr'dâj), *n.* **a.** See PETROGRAPHY.

been confused with L. *quassare* to shake, F. *casser* to break, which is prob. of different origin. Cf. CASHIER, v. t.] *Law.* To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void; to put an end to; as, to *quash* an indictment.

quash (kwôsh), v. t. [Prob. fr. OF. *quaissier* (assumed LL. *quassiare*), combined with OF. *quasser*, F. *casser*, fr. L. *quassare* to shake, shatter, v. intens. fr. *quater*, *quassum*, to shake. Cf. CONCUSSION, DISCUSS, RESCUE; also QUASH to annul.] 1. To beat down, or beat in pieces; to dash forcibly; to crush. Obs.

2. To suppress or extinguish summarily and completely; to crush out; to subdue; quell; as, to *quash* a rebellion.

Contribution is apt to *quash* or allay a worldly grief. *Barrow.* **quasi** (kwâz'î). [L.] As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; having some resemblance to; seeming; seemingly; — used as an adjective or as adverb, or as a prefix, with a noun, adjective, or adverb; as, a *quasi* argument, that which resembles, or is used as, an argument; *quasi* historical, apparently historical, seeming to be historical (or, indifferently, *quasi*-historical), *quasi* extraterritorial (or *quasi*-extraterritorial), etc. In law *quasi* is often used (where *constructive* or *implied* is sometimes used instead) to qualify a designation or description, as of a right or wrong or property, expressing something as of a certain kind to which it belongs only by operation or construction of law and without reference to any intent of the party in interest, as the obligee or owner; as in: *quasi deposit*, a term sometimes applied to the obligation, amounting to that of a deposit, imposed by law on the finder of articles the owner of which is known; *quasi easements*, or the rights necessary to reasonable enjoyment of property and passing with it in a grant unless expressly excepted.

quasi contract. *Law.* An obligation which the law imposes upon a person independently of his will, in general corresponding to those not arising either from tort or from true contracts. In Roman law and the Civil law rights in personam arising by operation of law irrespective of the will of the party are said to be rights *quasi ex contractu*, or *quasi contracts*. Some of these, as *tutela*, have little in common with true contracts, and the term *quasi contract* is by some restricted to obligations to pay money arising otherwise than from true contract or tort. *Quasi contracts* are sometimes, inaccurately, called *implied contracts*.

quasi delict. *Roman Law.* Any of various wrongs made actionable as delicts by the prator's edict, though not recognized as delicts by the statutory law.

quasi-i-mô'do (kwâz'î-mô'dô), n. [So called from the first words of the Latin introit, *quasi modo genit infantes* as newborn babes, 1 Pet. ii. 2.] 1. *Eccles.* The first Sunday after Easter; Low Sunday.

2. In Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," a foundling humpback, strong and ugly, but with a tender and chivalrous nature, who is adopted by Archdeacon Frollo, and lives in the cathedral of Notre Dame. See ESMERALDA.

quasi rent (kwâz'î). *Econ.* Compensation or return received by one person for the benefit of any advantage in production that he has over others.

Quas-si-a (kwâz'î-ä'; kwâz'-; kwâz'h'; 277), n. [NL, after Graman Quassi (Quassy, Quacy, or Coissi), a Surinam negro who discovered the drug's virtues about 1730.] 1. *Bot.* A genus of simarubaceous trees having pinnate leaves with winged petioles, and large racemose scarlet flowers, the 5-lobed calyx and corolla borne on a columnar receptacle. There are two tropical American species, *Q. amara* being one of the sources of the drug quassia.

2. [I. c.] *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the wood of any of several tropical American simarubaceous trees, as *Quassia amara*, *Simarouba amara*, and species of *Aesculus*. It is intensely bitter, and is used in medicine as a tonic and sometimes as a substitute for hops in making beer.

quas-sin (kwâz'în'; kwâz'-in'). Also *quas'i-lin* (-Y-n'). [See QUASSIA.] *Chem.* The bitter principle of quassia, extracted as a white, crystalline, neutral substance.

qua-ter-na-ry (kwâz'tîr'ü-ä-rî), a. [L. *quaternarius* consisting of four each, containing four, fr. *quaterni* four each, akin to *quattuor* four; cf. F. *quaternaire*. See FOUR.] 1. Consisting of four; by fours, or in sets of four.

2. *Geol.* a. See PRIMARY ROCKS. b. [cap.] Pertaining to or designating the entire period from the end of the Tertiary to the present time. See GEOLOGY, Chart; GLACIAL PERIOD.

Quash'ee, Quash'e (kwâz'hë), n. [I. c., from or by contract. See QUASH.] *Law.* A negro boy born on Sunday. *Kinashia Sunday.* A negr. name; sometimes [I. c.] any negro.

quash'ey (kwâz'hë-y'), n. Prob. a quash. Rare.

quasi. — *QUASSIA.*

[*qua'si ag'num com-mit-te're lu'po.*] Like intrusting the lamb to the wolf.

quasicorporation, quasi deposit, *quasi easement.* See QUASI.

qua' si ex-con-trac-tu' [I. c.] *Law.* Action from or by contract.

quasi-contract (kwâz'î-konktrak'), *law.* *Contract* of quasi-report quasi extraterritorial, quasi fiction, quasi import, quasi intuitive, quasi legal, quasi law, quasi market, quasi notarial. See QUASI.

quasi-partner. See PARTNER, 3

qua'm-pi-ri-od'ic, a. *Math.* Reducing to unity with a factor or an additive quantity under certain linear substitutions of the arguments, or of the function, quasi possession. See QUASI, and Creation (below).

The doctrine of possession has been extended, under the name of *quasi possession*, or of *possession*, to the control which may be exercised over advantages, short of ownership, which may be derived from objects. A right of way, an advowson or perpetual right of appointment to a benefice, and similar rights are susceptible of a quasi possession. — *T. E. Holland.*

quasi private, quasi public. See QUASI. — *quasi public corporation.* See CORPORATION, 3.

quasi pupillary substitution. See SUBSTITUTION.

quasi recognition, quasi severity. — *See QUASI.*

quasi sovereign. See QUASI. — *Citation (below).*

The phrase "half sovereign states" was invented by J. J. Moser to describe states possess-

3. *Math. Notation.* Using four as radix or base.

quaternary ammonium compounds. *Org. Chem.*, compounds which may be regarded as compounds of ammonium in which all four hydrogen atoms are replaced by organic radicals. See AMMONIUM BASE. — q. number, ten; — so called by the Pythagoreans because equal to $1+2+3+4 = 9$, steel, steel composed of the usual iron and carbon with two other alloying elements, as nickel and chromium.

qua-ter-na-ry (kwâz-thr'nâ-ri), n., pl. -RIES (-rîz). 1. A group consisting of four; also, the number four.

2. [cap.] *Geol.* The Quaternary period (sometimes called the *Age of Man*) or system. See GEOLOGY, Chart.

qua-ter-na-re (-nâ-t), a. Composed of, or arranged in, sets of four; as, *quaternion leaves*.

qua-ter-ni-on (kwâz-tîrn'ü-nî-n), n. [L. *quaternio*, fr. *quaterni* four each. See QUATERNARY.] 1. A set of four parts, things, or persons; four things taken collectively; a group of four words, phrases, circumstances, facts, or like.

Delivered him to four *quaternions* of soldiers. *Acts* xii. 4.

Yc elements, the eldest birth

Of Nature's womb, that in *quaternion run*. *Milton.*

2. The number four. Rare.

3. A sheet of paper folded twice; also, a quire of four sheets thus folded.

4. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

5. *Math.* The quotient of two vectors considered as depending on four distinct numbers and as expressible by a quadrinomial, $w + ix + jy + kz$, where w, x, y, z are real numbers called scalars, and i, j, k are quadrantal versors, whose squares are each -1 ; the factor, multiplication by which converts one vector into another. Such is the view of the inventor, Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton, and his disciple, Prof. P. G. Tait; but authorities are not yet quite agreed as to what a quaternion is or ought to be.

6. *pl. Math.* The calculus of the quaternion.

qua-ter-ni-ty (-tîr'ü-tî), n., pl. -TIES (-tîz). [LL. *quaternitas*, fr. L. *quaterni* four each : cf. F. *quaternité*.] 1. The union of four in one, as of four persons; a group of four; — analogous to the theological term trinity.

2. State of being or containing four.

qua-to'ra-zin (kâz-tôr'zän'; kâz'ôr'zän), n. [See QUATORZE.] A poem of fourteen lines; formerly, the sonnet, now, specific, a sonnetlike poem without strict sonnet structure.

qua-to're (kâz-tôr'), n. [F. *quatorze* fourteen, L. *quatuordecim*. See FOURTEEN.] The four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in piquet; — so called because *quatorze* counts as fourteen points.

qua-to'raine (kwâz'tôr'än'), n. [F. *quatre* four, L. *quattuor*, *quatuor*. See FOUR.] Pros. A stanza of four lines, usually of ten-syllable iambics, rhyming alternately.

qua'tre-fol'i (kâz'ôr-fôl'), n. [F. *quatre* four + OF. *foil*, *folie*, leaf, F. *feuille*.] A flower with four leaves, or a leaf with four leaflets; a group of four leaves; specif.: a *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having four lobes, or foils. **b** *Her.* A more or less conventional representation of a flower with four leaves. — **qua'tre-fold** ('fôld'), a. [quadra-tro-cen'to (kwâz'trë-chén'tô), n. & a. [It., four hundred, used as an abbreviated expression for the dates beginning with fourteen hundred.] The 15th century, when applied to Italian art or literature; as, the sculpture of the *quattrocento*; *quattrocento* style. Cf. CINQUECENTO, TRECENTO. — **qua'tro-cen'tist** (-tîst'), n.

qua'u-or (kwâz'tôr'; kôz'tôr'), n. [F. *fr. L. *quattuor*, *quatuor*, four. See QUATER.*] Music. A quartet; esp., an instrumental quartet. Rare.

qua've'r (kwâz'vâr'), v. i.; qua've'RED (-vôrd); qua've'ING. [ME. *quaven* to shake, to tremble; cf. LG. *quabbeln* to shake, to be soft, of fat substances, quabbe a fat lump of flesh, a dewlap, D. *kwabbel*, and E. *quiver*, v., *quagmire*.] 1. To tremble; vibrate; shake. Sir I. Newton.

2. Esp., to cause the voice to vibrate; to utter or form sound with rapid or tremulous vibrations, as in singing; also, to trill on musical instrument. Syn. — *See QUIVER.*

in reflexive use. Cf. SQUAT.] To group some of the attributes of sovereignty. Under this class are grouped very diverse communities. There are states which possess some attributes of sovereignty, but not others; states possessing internal autonomy, but not externally independent; states which are more or less under the influence of others. There are also states which have certain of the attributes of sovereignty, but are subject to the attributes of our power imposed by force, or force. The right of governing colonies may be classed as "half sovereign states" or "quasi sovereign." Encyc Brit.

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qua've're-ing, adv. of *qua've're*. [verbing, p. pr. *ver'ing*.] *Quaver*.

qua've're-ing-ly, adv. of *qua've're-ing*. [adv. of *qua've're*.] *Quaver*.

qua've're-ing-ly, adv. of *qua've're*. [adv. of *qua've're*.] *Quaver*.

qua've'ver (kwâz'vâr'), v. t. To utter with quavers; esp., sing with trills or quavers.

qua've'ver, n. 1. A shake, or rapid and tremulous vibration, esp. of the voice, as that due to excessive feeling, or of a musical instrument.

2. *Music.* a. A note written with a stem and one pen-
nant, and having the time value of an eighth of a semibreve and half that of Quaver, 2a. *Medieval Forms;* b. Modern Forms.

See NOTE, n., 1a. b. A melodic shake or trill, esp. in singing.

qua've'ver, n. [see note below], n. Also key. Of kâ, Buchanan (1766) kwâ, and Sheridan (1780) kâ. Swift (1723) and Tennyson (1850) rhyme *qua* with *day*. Cf. CAY and key (a reef, earlier pronunciation kâ).

qua'y (kâ), v. t.; QUAYED (kôd'); QUAY'ING. To furnish with a quay or quays.

qua'yage (-aj'), n. [F.] 1. Charge for use of a quay; quays dues; wharfage.

2. Room or for quays; also, quays collectively.

que'an (kwân), n. [Originally, a woman, AS. *cwean*; akin to OS. *quena*, OHG. *quena*, Icel. *kona*, Goth. *qinô*, and AS. *cwean*, also to OIr. *ben*, Russ. *zhena*, Gr. *γυνη* woman, wife. Cf. QUEEN.] 1. A woman; esp., a young or unmarried woman; a girl. Obs. or Scot. Chaucer.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female monarch; as, Mary, queen of Scots; Queen Anne.

3. A woman eminent in power or attractions; the highest of her kind; as, a queen in society; — also used of cities, countries, etc. "Albion, queen of isles." Cooper.

4. The fertile, or fully developed, female of social bees, ants, and termites, whose function in the colony is reproduction; — distinguished from the workers, soldiers, or

queens. Which I think it. Shak.

Some seek, when *queasy* conscience has its qualms. Cooper

que-brâcho (kâ-brâchô), n. [Sp., also *quebrachado*, lit. break-ax, from its hard wood.] 1. Any of several tropical American trees having very hard wood; specif.: a The Chilean apocynaceous tree *Macaglia quebracho*, whose bark, known as *quebracho bark*, contains several alkaloids; *quebrachine*, *quebrachamine*, *aspidospermine* ($C_22H_{20}O_2N_2$), *aspidospermatine* ($C_22H_{20}O_2N_2$), and *aspidosamine*.

que-brachâ (kâ-brâchâ), n. [An acaridiaceous tree (*Quebrachia lorentzii*) of the Argentine region, known as *quebracho colorado* or red *quebracho* from its bright red bark, which is rich in tanin, and is used for dyeing. c The South American santalaceous tree *Iodina rhombifolia*, distilling, as *quebracho flojo*, whose bark is similarly used.]

2. The wood or bark of any of these trees. In pharmacy *quebracho bark* means specif. the bark of the white *quebracho*, used as a tonic and antispasmodic. It contains the following alkaloids; *quebrachine*, *quebrachamine*, *aspidospermine* ($C_22H_{20}O_2N_2$), *aspidospermatine* ($C_22H_{20}O_2N_2$), and *aspidosamine*.

queen (kwân), n. [ME. *quen*, *quene*, queen, AS. *cwean* wife, queen, Goth. *gêns*. See QUEAN.] 1. A wife of a king.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female monarch; as, Mary, queen of Scots; Queen Anne.

3. A woman eminent in power or attractions; the highest of her kind; as, a queen in society; — also used of cities, countries, etc. "Albion, queen of isles." Cooper.

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que-be'c' oak (kwâz'bëk'). From Quebec, province of Canada. The American white oak — so called English.

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other forms of females which are members of the colony. See HONEYBEE, *Illust.*

5. Chess. The most powerful piece, moving across any number of unoccupied squares in a straight line. See *Chess*, 1.

6. A playing card bearing the picture of a queen.

7. A size of roofing slate. See *Slate*.

8. A female cat, specif. one of a fancy breed.

Queen Anne's Bounty. *Eng. Hist.*, a trust fund (now considerably augmented by parliamentary grants and private gifts) founded, with the revenue of the annates or first fruits, by Queen Anne by her royal charter confirmed by 2 & 3 Anne (1703) c. 11, for the augmentation of poor clerical livings. — Q. Anne's lace or laces, the wild carrot, in allusion to the finely cut involucle. — Q. Anne's pocket mignon, the dudaim melon. — Q. Anne style. *a. Arch.* A style of English building prevalent early in the 18th century, characterized by modified classic ornament, and generally unpretentious design; by the use of red brickwork, in which even relief ornament is carved; and by general fitness for domestic architecture. The name was also given, after 1785, in England and the United States, to designs, as in wood-built cottages, of which many had little 18th-century character. *b. Furniture.* A style prevalent in England under Dutch influence, about 1690–1740. It is marked by the increased use of upholstery and marquetry, the vogue of Oriental goods, and the greater attention to comfort, as in shapes of chair backs, the introduction of the bureau bookcase, separate mirrors, etc. A characteristic feature is the cabriole. — Q. Anne's War, that part (1702–13) of the Spanish Succession War fought in America. During it the French and Indians several times raided New England, and Port Royal (Annapolis) in Acadia was captured by Colonial and British troops. — Q. Berenice's Hair, *Astron.* the constellation Coma Berenices. — Q. City, or Q. of the West, Cincinnati, once a commercial metropolis of the West. — Q. City of the Lakes, Buffalo, New York; — so called because of its situation and its commercial importance. — Q. Mary's cushion. See *CUSHION*, n., 4. — Q. of Hearts, Elizabeth (1596–1662), daughter of James I., of England, the unfortunate queen of Bohemia; — so called because of her engaging manner. — q. of heaven, Astarte. *b. Among Roman Catholics*, the Virgin Mary. *c. The moon.* — Q. of Hungary's water. See *HUNGARY WATER*. — Q. of May. See *MAY QUEEN*. — q. of night, the moon. — Q. of the Adriatic, Venice; — so called because of its situation and its control for centuries of the commerce of the East. — Q. of the Antilles (án-tíl'és; áñ-tíl'és), Cuba. — Q. of the East, Zenobia, queen of Palmyra; — a title assumed by her in 267 after the death of her husband, Odenathus. *b. Antioch*, the ancient capital of Syria. *c. Sometimes, Batavia, in Java.* — q. of the meadow, the European meadow-sweet (*Ulmaria ulmaria*); also, *U. pentaphylala*, or any of several species of *Spirea*. — q. of the prairie, an American spirea (*Spirea lobata*) with ample clusters of pale pink flowers. — q. of the tides, the moon. — q. of the water, an artificial fly for trout and bass, having a yellow silk and brown feather body, wings of mallard's breast feather, and brown hackle.

queen (kwén), v. t.; QUEENED (kwénd); QUEENING. 1. To make a queen of; as, to queen a woman.

2. To govern or control as a queen.

3. *Chess.* To make a queen (or other piece, at the player's discretion) of (a pawn) by moving it to the eighth row.

4. To provide a queen for; as, to queen a hive of bees.

queen, v. i. 1. To act as, or wield the power of, a queen.

2. *Chess.* To become a queen.

queen apple. An old variety of cider apple.

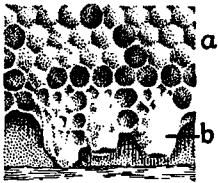
queen bee. A fertile or fully developed female bee, esp. of the honeybee. See *QUEEN*, n., 4.

queen butterfly. A large brown white-spotted butterfly (*Anosia berenice*) of the warmer parts of America. It is closely related to the monarch butterfly.

queen cactus. An ornamental cactaceous plant (*Phyllum cactus stenopetalus*) with long crenately-margined flat joints and large white flowers with red styles.

queen cage. *Apiculture.* A small cage to hold a queen bee, as for shipment.

queen cell. One of the large, irregular, thick-walled special cells in which the larvae of the female, or queen, bees are reared. In the hive a number of such cells are usually found attached to the bottom of a comb.



Portion of Honeycomb (4), showing a Worker Cells; 6 Queen Cells. (12)

queen bolt. *Arch.* A rod serving as a queen-post in a roof truss.

queen cake. A small sweet currant cake. See *QUEEN*, n., 8.

queen cat. See *QUEEN*, n., 8.

queen closer. *Building.* A closer less than half a brick.

queen Day. July 1. Day of March.

queen (kwen). See *QUEEN*.

queen fern. The royal fern.

queen gold. In medieval England, a revenue of the queen consisting of an additional tenth that had to be paid by every one that paid to the king.

queen-hood. See *HOOD*.

queen-ing. *n. Apiculture.* The act of introducing a queen bee into a colony or hive.

queen-ing. *a. A Queenite;* — used of adherents of Mary, Queen of Scots. — *b. Queen's chamber.* 1. See *QUEEN'S CHAMBER*. 2.

queen-ing. *n. Chemistry.* A officer having the administration of the queen consort's affairs.

queen-ing. *n. Law.* Of E. D.

queen's-root. Var. of *QUEEN-ROOT*.

queen's-shilling. [SHILLING.]

queen's-shilling. See under *QUEEN*.

queen's-ware. Glazed Earthenware of cream color; earthenware of cream color; ware.

queen olive. Any large variety of crowned pigeons, esp. *Goura ruficollis*.

queen pigeon. Any of several

queen's-yellow. TURPETH, 2.

queen's-yellow. *Advocate.* Scot.

queen's Advocate. Lord.

queen's arm. A musket.

queen's-bairn. The sillysum.

queen's-bench. Queen's Bench Division. See KING'S BENCH.

queen's-berry. [berry.]

queen's-color. *n. Color.* See ROYAL COLOR.

queen's-counsel. See KING'S COUNSEL.

queen's-delight. *n. The fine*

queenroot. [ENGLISH.]

queen's English. See KING'S ENGLISH.

queen's evidence. See KING'S EVIDENCE.

queen's-flower. *n. The bloodwood.* *Lagerstroemia flor-regia*, or its flower.

queenish. *a. One who queens.*

queerish. *a. See -ISH.*

queen conch. Any of several large tropical marine gastropods of the genera *Cassis* and *Strombus*, esp. *C. cameo*, whose shell is much used for making cameos.

queen consort. The wife of a reigning king. — *Blackstone*.

queen craft. (*kwéñ'kráft'*), *n.* Craft

or skill in policy on the part of a queen.

queen dowager. The widow of a king.

queen excluder. *Apiculture.* A device, usually of perforated metal, used to shut off the queen bee from certain parts of the hive but permit the workers to pass.

queenfish. *n.* A California sciaenoid food fish (*Seriplus politus*).

The back is bluish, the sides and belly silvery. — *Summer queening, scarlet queening, and early queening.* An apple called queening was cultivated in England 200 years ago.

queen'ite. (*kwéñ'it'*), *n.* [*Queen + -ite.*] One who supports or upholds a queen, as [*cap.*] an adherent of Queen Caroline of England (1796–1821), or of Queen Isabella II. of Spain against the Carlists.

queen lily. Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Pheudeanassa*, or its large rose-colored flower.

queenly. *n.* Any of several kinds of apples, as *summer queening, scarlet queening, and early queening*.

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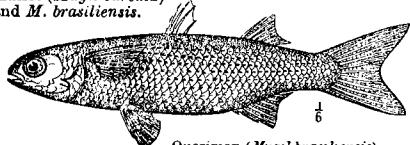
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fish.] Any of several West Indian mullets, esp. the white mullet (*Mugil curema*) and *M. brasiliensis*.



Queriman (*Mugil brasiliensis*)

quer-i-mo'ni-ous (kwér'i-mó-ní-uhs), *a.* [L. *querimonia* a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain. See **QUERULOUS**.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain. — **quer-i-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **quer-i-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

quer-i-mo'ny (kwér'i-mó-ní), *n.*; *pl.* *-niz* (*-niz*). [*L. querimonia*.] A complaint or complaining. — *E. Hall.*

quer'ist (kwér'ist), *n.* [See **QUERY**.] One who inquires, or asks questions. — *Swift.*

quer'n (kwér'n), *n.* [AS. *cweorn*, *cwyrn* : akin to D. *kweern*, OHG. *quirn*, Icel. *kvern*, Sw. *gvarn*, Dan. *quern*, *kvern*; Goth. *gairnus* (*in asilagairnus*), Lith. *girnos*.] **1.** A primitive mill for grinding grain, consisting of two circular stones, the upper one being turned by hand. — *Chaucer.*

2. A small hand mill for grinding spices. — *Swift.*

quer'u-lous (kwér'u-lúhs), *a.* [L. *querulus* and *querulosus*, fr. *queri* to complain. Cf. **QUARREL** a brawl.] **1.** Apt to find fault; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; as, a *querulous* man or people.

Ennity can hardly be more annoying than *querulous*, jealous exacting fondness. — *Macaulay.*

2. Expressing, or suggestive of, complaint; fretful; whining; as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

Syn. — Complaining, bewailing, lamenting, whining, murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied. See **PLAINTE**.

— **quer'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **quer'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

que'sty (kwés'ti), *n.*; *pl.* *-RIES* (-rīz). [*L. quære*, imperative sing. of *querere*, *quesitus*, to seek or search for, to ask, inquire. Cf. **ACQUIRE**, **CONQUER**, **EXQUISITE**, **QUEST**, **REQUIRE**.]

1. A question; an inquiry to be answered or solved; — sometimes used to introduce a question or a debatable proposition; as, *Query*, if this would be honorable?

I shall conclude with proposing only some *queries*, in order to a . . . search to be made by others. — *Sir I. Newton.*

2. A question in the mind; a doubt; as, I have a *query* about his sincerity.

3. An interrogation point [?] as the sign of a question or a doubt.

que'sty, v. t.; **que'RIED** (-rid); **que'RY-ING**. **1.** To put questions about; to inquire into; to ask; as, to *query* the items or the amount; to *query* the motive or the fact.

2. To address questions to; to examine by questions.

3. To indicate as doubtful; to question the truth or correctness of; specific., to mark with interrogation marks, as printer's proof, expressing doubt as to a detail.

Syn. — See **INQUIRE**.

que'sty, v. i. To question; also, to have or express doubt.

Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate. — *Pope.*

quest (kwést), *n.* [OF. *queste*, F. *quête*, fr. L. *quærere*, *quesitum*, to seek for, to ask, to inquire. Cf. **QUERY**, **QUESTION**.] **1.** An inquest. — *Obs.* or *Dial.*

2. A jury of inquest. — *Now Rare.*

3. Act of seeking, or looking after anything; attempt to find or obtain; search; adventure; as, in *quest* of game; esp., in medieval romance, a chivalrous enterprise.

The mind will not be satisfied in its *quest* of truth until it comprehends the world. — *F. H. Giddings.*

4. Those who make search or inquiry, taken collectively.

The senate hath sent about three several *quests* to search you out. — *Shak.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation; urging.

God not abroad at every *quest* and call. — *Herbert.*

6. The search of a hound for game; esp., the baying of a hound on seeing game. — *Obs.* or *Dial.*

7. *R. C. Ch.* Collection of alms or donations, esp. for religious uses. — *See QUESTOR*, *2.*

quest, *v. t.*; **quest'ED**; **quest'ING**. [*OF. queste*, F. *quête*. See *QUEST*, *n.*] To search for; to examine; pursue. — *Rare.*

quest, *v. i.* **1.** To search a trail, as of game; also, to give tongue; to bay; — said of a dog.

Questing like a hound on a broken trail. — *Kiphng.*

2. To make a search; to go in pursuit; to go on a *quest*.

3. To seek alms, esp. for religious uses.

ques'tion (kwés'thún), *n.* [Fr. *l. questio*, fr. *quærere*, *quesitus*, to seek for, ask. See *QUEST*, *n.*] **1.** Act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; as, to examine by *question*.

2. Discussion; debate; hence, objection; dispute; doubt; as, that is true beyond *question*; he obeyed without *question*.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. — *John iii. 23.*

quer'is-ter (kwer'is-tér), *n.* [L. *querens* complaining + *CHORISTER*.] Querulousness. — *Rare.*

quer'ita-te, *adj.* **quer'ita-te**. Obs. or *dial.* Eng. var. of *QUIRK*.

quer'ki (kwér'ki), *n.* [Icel. *krirkja*, *kyrkja*, a strangle. Of flesh, *querki*, *leikr*, *strang*.] To choke; smother; to choke. — *Obs.* or *Dial.* Eng.

quer'l, *n.* [Icel. *knur*.] **1.** A twirling stick. Cf. *TWIRL*. **2.** *Twirl*; col. *Local*. *U. S.*

quer'n, *n.* Prob. an ice floe. — *Obs.*

quer'na'sies (kwér'na-séz), *n.* [NL, fr. *l. querinus* of *queri*, to search after.] In allusion to its classification as an alliance comprising the oaks, walnuts, etc. **2.** *quer'nal* (*kwér'nal*), *n.* A *quer* or *querne*. **3.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* A millstone. **4.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **5.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **6.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **7.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **8.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **9.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **10.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **11.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **12.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **13.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **14.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **15.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **16.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **17.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **18.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **19.** *quer'na'son* (*kwér'na'són*), *n.* **20.** 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quick'lime (kwik'lím'), *n.* [See **quick, a.**] Unslackened lime.
quick'ly, *adv.* [AS. *cwicuicte* vigorously.] In a quick manner; promptly; rapidly; speedily; without delay.
Quickly, Mistress. *1.* A servant to Dr. Caius in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."
2. The hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap in Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth." In "King Henry the Fifth" she is introduced as the wife of Pistol.
quick'ness, *n.* State of being quick; specif.: a Life or the innate vital principle. *Obs.* **b** Liveliness; animation; freshness. *Obs.* **c** Rapidity in motion, thought, or action; speed; swiftness; alertness; readiness; as, *quickness* of wit; also, hastiness, as of temper. **d** Delicacy and acuteness of perception; keen sensibility; sagacity; sensitiveness. **e** Sharpness; pungency; keenness. *Obs.*
Syn. — Velocity, celerity, haste, expedition, promptness, dispatch, nimbleness, fleetness, agility, briskness.
quick'sand (kwik'sänd'), *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; esp., a deep mass of loose sand mixed with water, very dangerous from the difficulty of extricating anything that begins sinking into it; hence, any treacherous condition of affairs.
Life hath quicksands. — Life hath snares! *Long fellow*
quick'set (-sët'), *n.* **1.** A living plant or a live slip or cutting, esp. when set for a hedge; specif., the hawthorn.
2. A hedge or thicket, esp. one composed of hawthorn.
quick'-sighted (-sëd'; 87), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or to discern. *Locke.* — **quick'-sight-ed-ness**, *n.*
quick'sil'ver (-sil'ver), *n.* [quick living + silver; — from its fluidity: cf. G. *quecksilber*, L. *argentum vivum*. See **quick, a.**] The metal mercury.
quick'sil'ver, *v. t.* To overlay with quicksilver, or with an amalgam of quicksilver and tin.
quicksilver rock *Minn.* A dark opaline or chalcedonic rock, commonly associated with cinnamon and often indicative of the presence of ore of quicksilver. *California.*
quick'stir'ly (-stër'), *n.* *Music.* A spirited march, esp. one in military quick time; also, a lively dance step.
quick'-wit'ted (87), *a.* Having ready wit. *Shak.*
quick'work (kwik'würk'), *n.* *Naut.* **a** The planking submerged when a vessel is loaded. **b** The planking between the spirketing and clamps. **c** The short planks between the bulwarks lightly fastened.
quid (kwïd), *n.* [See **cup.**] A portion suitable to be chewed; a cud; as, a *quid* of tobacco.
quid, *n.* [*L.*, what, anything, something, neut. sing. of quis who, any one.] **1.** Quiddity, or essence.
2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* One of the Democratic Republicans who supported John Randolph in opposition to the Administration in 1805-11.
quid'da-tive (kwïd'a-tiv'), *a.* [See **quiddiry.**] Constituting, or containing, the essence of a thing.
quid'di-ty (kwïd'i-të), *n.*; *pl.* **TIES** (-tiz). [LL. *quidditas*, fr. *L. quid* what, neut. of *quis* who, akin to *E. who*: cf. *F. quiddité*.] **1.** The essence, nature, or distinctive peculiarity, of a thing; that which answers the question, *Quid est?* or, What is it?
The *quiddity*, or characteristic difference, of poetry, as distinguished from prose. *De Quincy*
2. A trifling nicely; a cavil; quibble.
We laugh at the *quiddities* of those writers now. *Coleridge.*
3. Power or practice of using or resolving quibbles; mental fineness or subtlety. *Now Rare.*
quid'dle (kwïd'lë), *v. i.*; **quid'dled** (-lëd); **quid'dling** (-lëng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. *TWIDDLE.*] To trifle, as in one's employments or discourse; to dawdle. — *v. t.* To trifle with. *Obs.* **2.** **a** *R.* **quid'e, quid'dler** (-lër), *n.*
quid'u'nc'e (-nïñk'), *n.* [*L.*, what now?] One who is curious to know everything that is going on; a gossip. "The idle stories of *quid'nunc's*." *Motley.*
■ quid pro quo [*L.*, something for something.] One thing for, or in place of, another; orig., a medicine given instead of another. Hence: **a** Something in return, tit for tat; an equivalent. **b** Act of substituting one thing for another, or an instance of the result of such act.
qui-esce (*kwïs'-es*), *v. i.*; **qui-esced'** (-ëst'); **qui-esc'ing** (-ës'-ëng). [*L. quiescere*, akin to *quies* rest, quiet. See **QUIET, a. & n.**] **1.** To become quiet; to be or become still.
2. To become silent; — said of letters, as certain consonants in Hebrew.
qui-es'cence (-ëns'), *n.* [*L. quiescentia*, fr. *quiescens*, *qui-es-ent* (-ënt)], *p. pr.* See **QUIESCE.**] State or quality of being quiescent. "Deeds will be done, — while he boasts his *quiescence*." *R. Browning.*
qui-es'cent (-ënt), *a.* [*L. quiescens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *quiесere*. See **QUIESCE.**] **1.** Being in a state of repose; at rest; still; not moving; as, a *quiessent* body or fluid.
2. Unagitated; not in action; quiet; dormant; resting.
In times of national security, the feeling of patriotism . . . is so *quiessent* that it seems hardly to exist. *Prof. Wilson.*
3. Of letters, silent, as certain consonants in Hebrew.
Qui- See **LATENT.**

[¶] Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

