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EDITOR IN CHIEF

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us-age (yoo'sij, -zij) n. [OFr < ML usagium < L usus: see USE] 1 the act, way, or extent of using or treating; treatment; use 2 long-continued or established practice; habitual or customary use or way of acting; custom; habit 3 the way in which a word, phrase, etc. is used to express a particular idea; customary manner of using the words of a given language in speaking or writing, or an instance of this —SYN. HABIT

We ance $(y\varpi'zans)$ n. [ME < MFr < usant, prp. of user: see USE] 1 the time allowed for the payment of a foreign bill of exchange, as established by custom 2 [Obs.] a) USE b) USAGE c) USURY

USB abbrev. Universal Serial Bus: used to designate a kind of standard interface for connecting peripherals to a computer USCG abbrev. United States Coast Guard

USDA abbrev. United States Department of Agriculture USDA abbrev. United States Department of Agriculture USSE (y\overline{o}z\); for n. y\overline{o}s\) vt. used (y\overline{o}z\); with "to," usually y\overline{o}s\'(z\)to, us'-ing [ME usen < OFr user < VL *usare < L usus, pp. of uti, to use] 1 to put or bring into action or service; employ for or apply to a given purpose 2 to practice; exercise [to use one's judgment] 3 to act or behave toward; treat [to use a friend badly] 4 to consume, expend, or exhaust by use: often with up [to use up one's energy] 5 a) to smoke or chew (tobacco) b) to take or consume habitually [to use dungs] 6 to make familiar; accustom; used in the pressive with to [to use] or exhaust by use: often with up /to use up one's energy/ 5 a) to smoke or chew (tobacco) b) to take or consume habitually /to use drugs/ 6 to make familiar; accustom: used in the passive with to /to become used to certain ways/ 7 to exploit or treat (a person) as a means to some selfish end—vi. 1 to be accustomed; be wont: now only in the past tense, with an infinitive, meaning "did at one time" /he used to live in lowa/ 2 [Now Chiefly Dial.] to frequent; resort—n. [ME & OFr us < L usus] 1 the act of using or the state of being used 2 the power or ability to use /to regain the use of an injured hand/ 3 the right or permission to use /to grant a neighbor the use of one's car/ 4 the need, opportunity, or occasion to use /no further use for his services/ 5 an instance or way of using 6 the quality that makes a thing useful or suitable for a given purpose; advantage; usefulness; worth; utility 7 the object, end, or purpose for which something is used 8 function, service, or benefit 9 constant, continued, customary, or habitual employment, practice, or exercise, or an instance of this; custom; habit; practice; wont 10 the particular form of ritual or liturgy practiced in a given church, diocese, etc. 11 Law a) the enjoyment of property, as from occupying, employing, or exercising it b) [infl. by OFr use, gain < L opus, a work] profit, benefit, or advantage, esp. that from lands and tenements held in trust by another—have no use for 1 to have no need of 2 to have no wish to deal with; be impatient with *3 to have no affection or respect for; dislike strongly—in use being used—make use of to use; have occasion to use—put to use to use; find a use for

use; have occasion to use—put to use to use; find a use for SYM.—use implies the putting of a thing (or, usually in an opproprious sense, a person regarded as a passive thing) into action or service so as to accomplish an end to use a pencil, a suggestion, etc.; he used his brother to advance himself; employ, a somewhat more elevated term, implies the putting to useful work of something not in use at that moment to employ a vacant lot as a playground; and, with reference to persons, suggests a providing of work and pay [she employs five accountants]; utilize implies the putting of something to a practical or profitable use [to utilize chemical byproducts] chemical byproducts

use-able (yoo'zə bəl) adj. alt. sp. of USABLE —use'-abil'-ity (-bil'ə tē) n. or use'-able-ness —use'-abiy adv.
used (yoozd : see note at USE) vt., vi. pt. & pp. of USE —adj. 1 that has been used 2 SECONDHAND

use-ful (yoos'fal) adj. that can be used to advantage; serviceable; helpful; beneficial; often, having practical utility —use'fully adv. —use' fullness n.

use-less (-lis) adj. 1 having no use; unserviceable; worthless 2 to no purpose; ineffectual; of no avail —SYN. FUTILE —use'-lessly adv. —use'-less n.

user (yoo'zər) n. [sense 1 < US(E) + -ER; in sense 2 a substantive use of OFr user, to use 1 a person or thing that uses something (stated or implied); specif., *a) a person who uses drugs; addict b) a person who makes use of a computer 2 Law a) the exercise of a right of USE (n. 11a) b) a right of use, based on long use

*user-friendly (frendle) adj. easy to use, operate, or understand: said_esp. of computer hardware, programs, etc.

USES abbrev. United States Employment Service

USGS abbrev. United States Geological Survey U-shaped (yoo'shapt') adj. having the shape of a U

Ushas (m'shas) n. [Sans Usas, dawn] the Hindu, or Vedic, goddess

usher (ush'ar) n. [ME ussher < OFr uissier < L ostiarius, doorkeeper: see OSTIARY] 1 an official doorkeeper 2 a person whose duty it is to show people to their seats in a theater, church, etc. 3 a person whose official duty is to precede someone of rank, as in a person whose official duty is to precede someone of rank, as in a procession, or to introduce unacquainted persons at a formal function 4 any of the groom's attendants at a wedding whose duties include showing guests to their seats and escorting the bridesmaids 5 [Obs.] in Great Britain, an assistant teacher in a boys' school—vt. 1 to act as an usher to; escort or conduct (others) to seats, etc. 2 to precede, or be a forerunner of; often with in

☆ush-er-ette (ush'ər et') n. a woman or girl usher, as in a theater: no longer a common term: see -ETTE

USIA abbrev. United States Information Agency
Usk (usk) river flowing from S Wales through W England into the
Severn estuary: 60 mi (97 km)

side of the Bosporus USM abbrev. 1 United States Mail 2 United States Mint.

USMC abbrev. United States Marine Corps

USN abbrev. United States Navy

1574

USNG abbrev. United States National Guard USO abbrev. United Service Organizations

USP or US Phar abbrev. United States Pharmacopoeia

Us-pa-llata Pass (@sr'pā yā'tā) mountain pass in the Andes, on the Argentine-Chilean border: c. 12,650 ft (3,856 m) high USPS abbrev. United States Postal Service

us-que-baugh (us'kwi ba', -bô') n. [see WHISKEY] [Scot. or Irish]

USS abbrev. 1 United States Senate 2 United States Ship Ussher (ush'er), James 1581-1656; Ir. archbishop & theologian

USSR or U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Us-suri (oo soo're) river in SE Asian Russia, flowing north along the Manchurian border into the Amur River: 365 mi (587 km)

us-tu-late (us'che lit, -lat') adj. [L ustulatus, pp. of ustulare: see fol.] discolored or blackened, as if scorched

us-tu-la-tion (us'che la'shen) n. [ML ustulatio < L ustulare, to scorch < base of urere, to burn < IE base *eus-, to burn] the use of heat to dry or scorch, esp. in preparing a medicine

usu abbrev. 1 usual 2 usually

usu·al (yoo'zhə wəl, yoozh'wəl) adj. [ME < MFr < LL usualis < L usus: see USE such as is in common or ordinary use; such as is most often seen, heard, used, etc.; common; ordinary; customary —as usual in the usual way —u'su ally adv. —u'su al-ness n.

usual in the usual way —u'su-ally adv. —u'su-al-ness n. SYM.—usual applies to that which past experience has shown to be the normal, common, hence expected thing fithe usual-results, price, answer, etc.]; customary refers to that which accords with the usual practices of some individual or with the prevailing customs of some group [his customary imid morning coffee, it was customary to dress for dinner]; habitual implies a fixed practice as the result of habit [her habitual tardiness]; wonted is a somewhat literary equivalent for customary or habitual [according to their wonted manner]; accustomed is equivalent to customary but their wonted manner]; accustomed is equivalent to customary but suggests less strongly a settled custom The sat in his accustomed place! See also NORMAL—ANT. extraordinary, unusual

usu-fruct (yōō'zyoo frukt', -syoo-) n. [LL usufructus < L ususfructus < usus, a USE + fructus, enjoyment, FRUIT Rom. Law. Civil Law the right to use the property of another for a period of time with the obligation to return it or leave it undamaged or unimpaired

usu-fruc-tu-ary (yōo'zyoo fruk'chōo er'ē, -syoo-) n., pl. --ar-ies [LL usufructuarius] a person or agent having the usufruct of property

-adj. of, or having the nature of, a usufruct

usu-rer (yoo'zher er) n. [ME < MFr usurier < ML usurarius, usurer < L usura: see USURY a person who lends money at interest, now specif., at a rate of interest that is excessive or unlawfully high

usu-ri-ous (yō zhoor'e as) adj. 1 practicing usury 2 of or constituting usury —usu'-ri-ously adv. —usu'-ri-ous-ness n.
usurp (yō surp', -zurp') vt. [ME usurpen < MFr usurper < L usurpare < usus, a USE + rapere, to seize: see RAPE' to take or assume (power, a position, property, rights, etc.) and hold in possession by force or without right —vi. to practice or commit usurpation (on or upon) —usurp'er n. —usurp'ingly adv.

usur-pa-tion (yoo'sər pa'shən, -zər-) n. [ME usurpacion < L usurpatio the act of usurping; esp., the unlawful or violent seizure of a

throne, power, etc.

usu·ry (yōō'zhə rē) n., pl. -ries [ME usurie < ML usuria < L usura < usus: see USE 1 the act or practice of lending money at interest, now specif., at a rate of interest that is excessive or unlawfully high 2 interest at such a high rate

usw. abbrev. [Ger] und so weiter

ut (ut, oot) n. [ME < ML see GAMUT] Music a syllable formerly used in solmization: now replaced by do Üt Utah

UT abbrev. 1 Universal Time 2 Utah

Utah (yōō'tô, -tâ) [< Sp Yutta < Ute name, lit. ? hill dwellers] Mountain State of the W U.S.: admitted, 1896; 82,144 sq mi (212,751 sq km); pop. 2,233,000; cap. Salt Lake City: abbrev. UT or Ut

Utah-an (-tô'ən, -tā'ən; -tôn', -tān') adj. of Utah —n. a person born or living in Utah Also (local usage) Utahn' (-tôn', -tān')

UTC abbrev. Coordinated Universal Time

ut dict. abbrev. [L ut dictum] Pharmacy as directed Ute (yoot, yoot'e) n. [akin to UTAH] 1 pl. Utes or Ute a member of a North American Indian people formerly ranging throughout the SW plains regions, now living mainly in W Colorado and E Utah

2 the Uto-Aztecan language of this people

uten sil (yoo ten'səl) n. [ME utensele < MFr utensile < L utensilio, materials, utensils < neut. pl. of utensilis, fit for use < uti, to use] 1 any implement or container ordinarily used as in a kitchen 2 an implement or tool, as for use in farming -SYN. IMPLEMENT

uter ine (yoot'e rin, -rin') adj. [ME < LL uterinus] 1 of the uterus 2 having the same mother but a different father [uterine sisters] utero- (yout'er o', er e) [< fol.] combining form uterus, uterus and [uteroabdominal]: also, before a vowel, uter-

uter us (yoot'e res) n., pl. u'teri' (-rī') [L < ? IE base *udero-, belly > Sans udáram 1 a hollow, muscular organ of female mammals in which the ovum is deposited and the embryo and fetus are devel-

oped; womb: it is usu similar structure in m U Thant see THANT, U Uther (yōō'thər) n. Ar father of King Arthur Uti·ca (yoot'i ka) 1 [af N.Y., on the Mohawk I N Africa, north of moo utile (yoot''l) adj. [LM USEFUL

uti-lise (yoot''] īz') vt. -

utili-tar-ian (yōō til'a (1781) by Jeremy Bent stressing usefulness or for or aiming at utility a person who believes i utili-tari-an-ism (-iz'en of anything is determ developed by Jeremy purpose of all action sh ness of the greatest nu util·ity (yōō til'ə tē) n., r. < utilis, UTILE 1 the c. ness 2 something usefi the service of electric p pany or government age of stock in such a comp or wants of humanity use with little or no a number of ways *3 des substitute at any of sev infielder 4 designating grade of meat, lacking i *utility room a room con equipment, as for heating utility truck [Austral. & utility vehicle SPORT U uti-lize (yoot"l iz') vt. -

ut·most (ut'mōst') adj. [superl. of ut, OUT 1 sit extreme or distant; far degree, amount, number est that is possible; extr Uto-Aztecan (yoot'o az guages of the W U.S., Hopi, Nahuatl, Pima, Si these languages, the peo Uto pia (yōō tō'pē ə) n.
TOPIC 1 an imaginary
name by Sir Thomas Mo social system 2 loften uof perfection b) any vis perfect society c) a novel

-IZE to put to use; make

ut in·fra (oot in'fra) [L]

–u'ti·liz'·able *adj.* – u'ti

Uto pian (-ən) adj. [Mod] u-] a) having the nature utopia; idealistic; vision perfection in social and nity/ -n. 1 an inhabita believes in a utopia, esp. uto·pi·an·ism (-ən iz'əm utopian; visionary schen political conditions

Utrecht (yoo'trekt') 1 pro mi (1,435 sq km); pop. 1,1 utri-cle (yōo'tri kəl) n. [< bag or bottle, dim. of uter, hydria, water bag, jug < baglike part; specif., a) Ai in the membranous laby with the semicircular car indehiscent fruit with a tl seeds Also utricu-lus (you trik'yə lər) *adj.*

Utril-lo ($ar{\infty}$ tril'ō, y $ar{\infty}$ -; Fr i Utsu·no·miya (ᡂt/sᡂ nĉ north of Tokyo: pop. 429,(Ut-tar Pra-desh (oot/er p sq mi (231,254 sq km); po ut-ter¹ (ut'ər) adj. [ME < plete; total 2 unqualified;

-ut'·ter·ness n. ut-ter2 (ut'er) vt. [ME uttr out; put forth: now used or forged checks 2 to produ n < OFr donjon, prob. < Frank pring fruits: see DUNG 1 DON. ault, or prison —vt. [Rare] to

dung 2 anything vile or filthy g'i-est of, like, or soiled with

.. Dun, in New Zealand + -ITE1 sisting largely of olivine

ep, dip, soak < OHG dunchôn: read, cake, etc.) into coffee or mmerse in a liquid for a short into the basket by means of a rsion 2 DUNK SHOT for DUNKIRK

er, dipper < tunken (see DUNK); ml a sect of German-American e and the taking of oaths: also

called Church of the Brethren rance, on the North Sea: scene llied troops under fire (1940) as hich the shooter leaps up and

n E Ireland, on the Irish Sea,

[< dunling < DUN¹ + -LING¹] a</pre> vith breeding plumage marked the belly, and a striped breast ium < ? 1 1 a loose packing of rrgo for protection 2 personal

Dunn (1860-1936), U.S. army picrate, a high explosive, pr-piercing shells because of its

t know (in informal pronuncia-

entral Scotland: ruined fortress Macbeth's defeat as related in

(or Johannes) 1265?-1308; Scot an: see Scotism

924?-988); Eng. prelate: arch-3 day is May 19 [t] 1 the two performers of a 5 together 2 a pair; couple Ol combining form two, double

ō'-) adj. [< L duodecim, twelve 1 relating to twelve or twelfths ves or powers of twelve —n. 1 of numeration with twelve as decimal system

Ishort for L in duodecimo, in out 5 by 7½ in), ½ of a printer's size Also called twelvemo, and ges of this size

äd"n əl, dyōō-) adj. in or of the

; doo äd"n em, dyoo-) n., pl. L < L duodeni, twelve each: its eadth the first section of the ch and the jejunum: see INTES-

UO- + (MONO)LOGUE a convera dramatic performance It: see DOME | a cathedral UO- + (MONO)POLY] control of a arket by only two producers or

rinting a halftone illustration it slightly different angles so as olor or in two colors

r duppe, cant alteration of L on easily tricked or fooled -vt. I to deceive by trickery; fool or ij. —dup'er n.

dup'ing DUPLICATE

-ies a duping or being duped;

us: see DOUBLE 1 double; twomultiple of two) beats to the

· nā') see MORNAY, Philippe de consisting of two leaves, double o fold < IE base *plak-, *plag- > ly assoc. with duplus, DOUBLE! r of a system of telegraphy in which two messages may be sent simultaneously in opposite directions over a single circuit 3 *Machinery* having two units operating in the same way or simultaneously —an. 1 DUPLEX HOUSE 2 in the same way or simultaneously - DUPLEX APARTMENT —du-plex'-ity n.

aduplex apartment an apartment with rooms on two floors and a private inner staircase

*duplex nouse a house consisting of two separate family units dupli-cate (do'pli kit, dyoo'-; for v., -kāt') adj. [ME duplicates < L duplicatus, pp. of duplicare, to double: see DUPLEX] 1 double 2 having two similar parts 3 corresponding exactly 4 designating a way of playing bridge in which, for comparative scoring, the same hands are played off again by players who did not hold them originally —n. 1 an exact copy or reproduction; replica; facsimile 2 a counterpart or double 3 the game of duplicate bridge *4 TAX DUPLICATE —vt. --cat'ed, --cat'-ing 1 to make double or twofold 2 to make an exact copy or copies of 3 to make, do, or cause to happen again —SYM. COPY —in duplicate in two identical copies — du'pli-cable (-ks bel) adj. or du'pli-cat'-able duplex house a house consisting of two separate family units

duplicating machine a machine for making exact copies of a letter, photograph, drawing, etc.

du-pli-ca-tion (d\overline{\sigma})pli ka'shen, dy\overline{\sigma}'-) n. [ME duplicacioun < L duplicatios] 1 a duplicating or being duplicated 2 a copy; replica du'-pli-ca'-tive adj.

du-pli-ca-tor (do p') kāt'er, dy p'-) n. [LL, one that doubles < duplicare, Duplicate] one that duplicates; specif., Duplicating

du-plicitous (do plis's tes, dyos) adj. having duplicity; deceitful du-plicity (do plis's te, dyos) n., pl. -ties [ME duplicite < OFr duplicité < LL duplicitas < L duplicare: see DUPLEX] hypocritical

cunning or deception; double-dealing du Pont (dop pant', dyo-), É(leuthère) I(rénée) 1771-1834; Am. industrialist, born in France

dura (door'e, dyoor'-) n. DURA MATER

dura (door's, ayoor's) h. DURA MATER

du-rable (door's) bel, dyoor's) adj. [ME & OFr < L durabilis <
durare, to last, harden < IE *duros, long < base *deu., to move
forward (> TIRE¹): meaning infl. in L by durus, hard: see DURESS[
1 lasting in spite of hard wear or frequent use 2 continuing to
exist; stable 3 designating a power of attorney that remains in
effect after the person who authorized it becomes incompetent —n.

[pl.] DURABLE GOODS —du'-rabil'-i-ty n. —du'-rably adv.

durable goods goods usable for a relatively long time, as machinery, automobiles, or household appliances

durable-press (-pres') adj. PERMANENT-PRESS

du ral (door'el, dyoor'-) adj. of the dura mater

du-ralu-min (do ral'yo min, dyo-) n. [DUR(ABLE) + ALUMIN(UM)] a strong, lightweight alloy of aluminum with copper, manganese, magnesium, and silicon

dura ma-ter (door'e mât'er, dyoor'-) [ME < ML, lit., hard mother, transl. of Ar term] the outermost, toughest, and most fibrous of the three membranes covering the brain and spinal cord

du ra·men (doo ra'men, dyoo-) n. [L, hardness < durare: see DURABLE] HEARTWOOD

dur ance (door ons, dyoor -) n. [ME duraunce < OFr < L durans, prp. of durare, to last: see DURABLE [Archaic] imprisonment, esp. when long continued: mainly in durance vile

Du-rango (doo ran'gō, də-; Sp dōo rān'gō) 1 state of NW Mexico: 46,196 sq mi (119,647 sq km); pop. 1,349,000 2 its capital: pop. 414,000: in full Victo ria de Du rango (vik tō'rē ā thā' dōo rān'gō) du-ra-tion (doo rā'shən, dyoo-) n. [ME duracioun < ML duratio < pp. of L durare: see DURABLE] 1 continuance in time 2 the time that a thing continues or lasts

Dur-ban (dur'ben) seaport in KwaZulu-Natal province, on the E coast of South Africa: pop. 716,000

dur-bar (dur'bar') n. [Hindi $< darb\bar{a}r < Pers,$ a ruler's court < dar, portal (for IE base see DOOR) $+ b\bar{a}r$, court] [Historical] in India or Africa, an official reception or audience held by a native prince, or by a British ruler or governor

Dü-rer (dü'rər; E dyöm'ər), Al-brecht (äl'breHt) 1471-1528; Ger. painter & wood engraver

duries (doo res', dyoo-) n. [ME dures < OFr durece < L duritia, hardness, harshness < durus, hard < IE base *deru-, tree, oak (orig. ? hard) > TREE 1 imprisonment 2 the use of force or threats; compulsion [a confession signed under duress]

Dur-ga-pur (door'ge poor') city in West Bengal, E India: pop.

Dur ham1 (dur'em) n. [see fol.: after the county, where orig. bred] former name for SHORTHORN

Dur-ham² (dur'əm) 1 county in N England, on the North Sea: 938 sq mi (2,429 sq km); pop. 593,000 2 its county seat, on the Wear: county district pop. 89,000 3 city in north central N.C.: pop. 187,000

du rian or du rion (do re en) n. [Malay < dūri, thorn, prickle] the oval, spiny, edible fruit of an East Indian tree (Durio zibethinus) of the bombax family 2 the tree

during (door'in, dyoor'-, dur'-) prep. [ME duringe, prep., orig. prp. of duren, ENDURE] 1 throughout the entire time of; all through [food was scarce during the war] 2 at some point in the entire time

of, in the course of the left during the lecture.

Durk-heim (dur'kem, durk'him), Émile 1858-1917; Fr. sociologist dur-mast (dur-mast') n. [? for dun mast oak, dark acorned oak: see DUN^1 & MAST²] any of several European oaks valued for their heavy, tough wood

durn (durn) vt., vi., n., adj., adv., interj. chiefly dial. var. of DARN2

duplex apartment / dusty

duro (dōō'rō) n., pl. -ros [Sp, for peso duro, lit., hard peso] the silver peso, or dollar, of Spain and Spanish America

*Du·roc (door'ak, dyoor'-) n. [after Duroc, name of a famous 19th-cent. stallion owned by a farmer who also had a herd of progenitor pigs] any of a breed of large red or reddish-brown hog

durra (door'a) n. a variety of grain-producing sorghum (Sorghum bicolor) widely grown in Asia and Africa

Dur-rell (dur'əl, də rel'), Lawrence (George) 1912-90; Brit. writer Dür-ren-matt (door'en mät), Fried-rich (fred'rik) 1921-90; Swiss

playwright & novelist

Dur-res (door s) seaport in W Albania, on the Adriatic: as Epidamnus, an ancient Corinthian colony: pop. 87,000

dur·rie (dur'e, dur'-) n. alt. sp. of DHURRIE

durst (durst) vi., vt. now chiefly dial. pt. of DARE

durum (door'em, dyoor', dur'-) n. [ModL < L, neut. of durus, hard: see DURESS] a hard emmer wheat (Triticum durum) that yields flour and semolina used in macaroni, spaghetti, etc.

Duse (doz'ze), Eleo-nora (e'le ô nô'ra) 1859-1924; It. actress Du-shanbe (doo shan'be) capital of Tajikistan, in the W part: pop.

dusk (dusk) adj. [ME, by metathesis < OE dox, dark-colored: for IE base see DUN¹] [Old Poet.] dark in color; dusky; shadowy —n. 1 the time of evening when it is beginning to get dark; dim part of twilight 2 gloom; dusky quality —vt., vi. to make or become dusky

dusky (dus'kë) adj. dusk'i er, dusk'i est 1 somewhat dark in color; esp., swarthy 2 lacking light; dim; shadowy 3 gloomy; melancholy—dusk'i-ly adv.—dusk'i-ness n.

SYN.—dusky suggests a darkness of color or an absence of light, verging on blackness (dusky twilight); swarthy and tawny both refer only to color, swarthy suggesting a dark brown verging on black [a swarthy complexion] and tawny, a yellowish brown or tan [tawny hair] See also DARK

Düs-sel-dorf (doos'el dôrf') city in W Germany, on the Rhine: capital of North Rhine-Westphalia: pop. 578,000

dust (dust) n. [ME < OE, akin to MLowG: for IE base see DUN¹] 1
powdery earth or other matter in bits fine enough to be easily
suspended in air 2 a cloud of such matter 3 confusion; turmoil 4
a) earth, esp. as the place of burial b) mortal remains disintegrated or thought of as disintegrating to earth or dust 5 a humble
or abject condition 6 anything worthless 7 [Brit.] ashes, rubbish,
etc. 8 pollen *9 GOLD DUST 10 [Archaic] a particle —vt. 1 to
sprinkle with dust or a fine powdery substance [to dust crops with
an insecticide] 2 to sprinkle (powder, etc.) on something 3 to rid
of dust, as by brushing, shaking, or wiping: often with off 4
[Archaic] to make dusty —vi. 1 to remove dust, esp. from furniture, floors, etc. 2 to bathe in dust: said of a bird —bite the dust
[Informal] to die, esp. in battle —dust off [Informal] to prepare to
use —lick the dust to be servile; grovel: cf. Mic. 7:17 —make the
dust fly 1 to act energetically 2 to move swiftly —shake the dust
off one's feet to leave with disdain or contempt: cf. Matt. 10:14 —
throw dust in someone's eyes to mislead or deceive someone dust (dust) n. [ME < OE, akin to MLowG: for IE base see DUN1] 1 throw dust in someone's eyes to mislead or deceive someone

dust bin (dust bin') n. [Brit.] a container for dust, rubbish, etc. *dust bowl any arid region characterized by the occurrence of

frequent dust storms Dust Bowl region in SC U.S., including parts of Okla. & Tex eroded topsoil was blown away by winds during a drought in

the 1930s *dust bunny [Informal] any of the small, light balls of dust, hair, etc. that collect on unswept floors, as underneath furniture

dust devil a small whirlwind that raises dust in a narrow column **QUST GEVII** a small whirlwind that raises dust in a narrow column **duster** (dus'ter) n. 1 a person or thing that dusts 2 a brush or cloth for removing dust from furniture, etc. 3 a device for sprinkling on a powder, as for applying an insecticide *4 a lightweight coat worn to protect the clothes from dust, as formerly in open automobiles *5 a short, loose, lightweight housecoat **dust-heap** (dust'hep') n. 1 a heap of refuse 2 the condition of being forgotten, unwanted, disregarded, etc.; oblivion or obscurity (his former fame consigned to the dustheap) **dusting powder** any fine light powder used as an insecticide

dusting powder any fine, light powder used as an insecticide, medicine, toiletry, etc., or used to prevent sticking

dust jacket 1 a detachable paper cover for a book to protect its binding and now usually designed to promote its contents 2 SLEEVE (n. 3)

dust-less (dust'lis) adi, having or causing no dust

dust-man (dust'mən) n., pl. --men (-mən) [Brit.] a man whose work is removing rubbish, ashes, garbage, etc.

dust-pan (dust'pan') n. a pan like a small shovel, usually with a short handle, into which dirt or debris from the floor is swept dust-proof (-proof') adj. keeping out dust

*dust ruffle a ruffled skirt hung from under the mattress and extending to the floor around the sides of a bed as a decoration

dust storm a windstorm that sweeps up clouds of dust when passing over an arid region

dust-up (dust'up') n. [Slang] a commotion, quarrel, or fight

dust wrapper DUST JACKET (sense 1)

dusty (dus'tē) adj. dust'i-er, dust'i-est [ME dusti < OE dustig] 1 covered with dust; full of dust 2 like dust; powdery 3 muted with gray: said of a color [dusty pink]—dust'i-ly adv.—dust'i-ness n.

See the inside front cover for pronunciation information.
The symbol ** is used to mark terms of American origins.