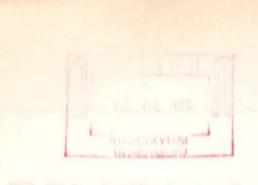


## RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition



RANDOM HOUSE NEW YORK



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otor (prins'tim) n. a berough in central New

the total prine and a berough in central New and ITT 12.005.

A second prine paid odd. 1. first or highest in the prine paid of the paid of the prine paramount, leading main, cardinal paid of the prine paramount, leading main, cardinal paid of the prine paramount, leading main, cardinal paid of the paid of the

is send [180-1800 ME & DPINCIPAL BITS, Chief, and princip (see PRINCE) + alis al.'] — prin' city of the princip (see PRINCE) + alis al.'] — prin' city of the princip of the principal of the pri

was issing the principal practically untouched). It is upwest between — w and w of a complex number. If summent (cf. 8c). The passing through the name of the surface of a lens or spherical mirror and map the conters of curvature of all segments of the as a surror. 2. Physics, one of three mutually perpendicular uses of a body about which the moment of area a samum or minimum. [1875-80]

riv(spi (siays), the main clause.

Worked (siays), the main clause.

Worked (siays) (siays), the main clause.

Wash (siays) (siays), the main clause.

Provide to cus, Optics. See focal point (def. 1).

ra/cpal ide/al. Moth. the smallest ideal contain-sisting element in a ring, an ideal in a ring with a smallest identity, obtained by multiplying each ele-ate of the ring by one specified element. [1935-40] and contain the smallest identity in which say domain with multiplicative identity in which any ideal ide/al ide/al ide/al ide/al

pal-ity (prin'ss pal'i te), n., pl. -ties. 1. a nac by a prince, usually a relatively small state or paties that falls within a larger state such as an empire, state such usually a relatively small state or paties or chief ruler. Such captures power a the rule of a prince of a shordinate state. 4. the Principality. Brit. as define state. 4. the Principality. Brit. as define state. 4. the Principality of the state of a prince of a shordinate state. 4. the Principalities in continuous continu

and the state of t

plane. Optica a plane that is perpendicass of a lens, mirror, or other optical system
mail to the axis of a lens mirror, or other optical system
mail to the diverging from a focal point are desecond by axis of a which rays parallel to the
look of the point where a principal
axis (1695-1705)

a war turn num/ber, Physics, the nonmina has bolom number that defines the stanumber, [1920-25]

a ray of the stam and the stam
mumber, [1920-25]

raty er, a diagonal member of a roof prin-yloming part of a trues and supporting the common rafters rest. See diag-lary flates and supporting the set [16.66-55] Moth. See composition series.

Insurance. See capital sum.

ue. Math. a value selected at a point has a single value at the point.

Fine Are in Principulus, equivered by the Arrica of the page of the W coast of Africa of the W coast of Africa of the W coast of Africa of the Components of the Democratic Response of the Democratic Age, and Frincipe 4306, 54 aq. mi. (140 aq. Formerly, Prince's Island.

1539

principe. [1576-85; c. L. principium lit., that which is a principle. [1576-85; c. L. principium lit., that which is first. equiv. to princip. (see PRINCE) + ium - IUM] fessed rule (prin'ss psl), n. 1. an accepted or proprinciples. 2 a fundamental, primary, or general law or principles. 2. a fundamental primary, or general law or modern physics. 3. a fundamental principle of the Stoics. 4 management: to adhere to most principles a hindergarten run modern principles. 3. grading sense of the requirements and obligations of right conduct a person of principle. 3 and adopted rule or method for application in action: a toorking principle for general use. 7 a rule or law exemplified in natural phenomena, the construction or operation of a machine, the working of a struction or operation of a machine, the working of 8. the method of formation, operation, or principle of acquillery attraction, hibited in given case: a community organized on the patriarchal principle. 9. a determining characteristic of something, essential quality. 10. an originating or actuating agency or force: growth in the principle of life. 1. an actuating agency in the mind or character, as an instinct, faculty, or natural tendency: the principle of life. 1. an actuating agency in the mind or character, as an instinct, faculty, or natural tendency: the principle of stance, esponency or substance; fundamentally: to accept a plan in principle. 15. on principle. 3. according to personal rules for right conduct; as a matter of moral principle. In essente or substance; fundamentally: to accept a plan in principle. 15. on principle. 3. according to a fixed rule, method, or practice. He drank hot milk every night on principle. [1850-1400] ME, alter: of MF principle or L principle. Anony of MANCHIPLE. See PRINCIPLE. CANON, RULE imply something, conduct or choice: to adhere to principle. law, or critical stally referring to an edic to the Church (a meaning that it still retains), is used of any principle, law, or critical stally and a stance and a fundamen

prin-cl-pled (prin'se peld), adj. imbued with or ing moral principles (often used in combination): principled. [1635-45; FRINCIPLE + ED\*]

prin'ciple of complementar'ity, Physics. See complementarity principle. [COMPLEMENTARY + -TY] prin'ciple of correspond'ence, Physics. See cor-

prin'ciple of dual'ity, Math. See duality principle. prin'ciple of equiv'alence, Physics. See equiva-

prin'ciple of mathemat'ical induc'tion, Math a law in set theory which states that if a set is a subset of the set of all positive integers and contain, and if for each number in the given set the succeeding natural number is in the set, then the given set is identical to the set of all positive integers. Cf. Induction (def. 5).

set of an positive integer to move the first of an positive integer of superposition. Physics, any of several physical laws that the resultant of similar vector quantities at a point is a function of the sum of the individual quantities, esp. the law that the displacement at a point in a medium undergoing simple harmonic motion is equal to the sum of the displacements of each individual wave. Also called superposition principle.

prin'ciple of vir'tual work', Mech. the principle that the total work done by all forces on a system in static equilibrium is zero for a set of infinitesimally small displacements.

princeOX (prin'koka, pring'.), n. Archaic. a self-confident young fellow, coxcomb. Also, princeock (prin'kok, pring'.). (1530-40; orig. uncert.)

prink (pringk), u.t. 1. to deck or dress for show. —u.i.
2. to deck oneself out. 3. to fuse over one's dress, esp.
before the mirror. [1570-80; appar. akin to PRANK\*]

prink/er, n.

2 to deck oneself out. 3, to has over ones dreamed before the mirror. [1570-80; appar. akin to Frankelp-prink'er. n.

print (print), u.t. 1 to produce (a text, picture, etc.) by applying inked types, plates, blocks, or the like, to paper, or other material either pb direct pressure or indirectly by offsetting an image onto an intermediate roller, 2, to report of the control of the principle of the control of

from an augrared or otherwise prepared block plate, str. 26. an indentation, mark, etc., made by the pressure of one body or thing on enother. 27. semething with which an impression is made, a stamp or die. 28. as fingerprint. 29. Textles. a design or pattern on cloth made by dyeing, weaving, or printing with engraved rollers, blocks of wood, stencils, etc. b. a cloth ao treated. c. an article of apparel made of this cloth. 30. something that has been subjected to impression, as a past of butter. 31. Photog. a picture, esp. a positive made from a negative. 32. any reproduced image, as a blueprint. 33. Motion Pictures. Television. a positive made from a negative of the first print. 2 in printed form, published b. (of a box or the like) still available for purchase from the publisher. 35. out of print. (of a book or the like) no longer available for purchase from the publisher. 36. of, for, or comprising newspapers and magazines: print media. [1250-1300; (n.) ME prent(c.) print(c.) (of prientie impression, print, n. use of fem. ptp. of preinder to persist! \( \text{L premere}, \text{(v.) ME prenter, deriv. of the n.} \)

print., printing.

print-a-ble (prin/te bel), adj. 1. capable of being printed. 2. suitable for publication; fit to print. [1830-40; PRINT + -ABLE] —print/a-bil/-ty, print/a-ble-ness, n.

prin-ta-nier (Fr. pran ta nyā'), adj. (of food) pre-pared or garmished with mixed fresh vegetables. Also, prin-ta-nière (Fr. pran ta nyer/). (1860-65; < F. lit., of spring. MF. equiv. to OF prin(s) lan(s) spring (< L prinum tempus lit., first senson; see PRIME, TEMPORAL) + .ier -ier.

print-back (print/bak/), n. Photog. an enlarged print from a microfilm copy. [n. use of v. phrase print back] print/ed cir/cuit. Electronics: a circuit in which the interconnecting conductors and some of the circuit components have been printed, etched, etc., onto a sheet or board of dielectric material (PC board, print/ed-cir/cuit board/). [1945-50]

print'ed mat'ter, 1. any of various kinds of printed material that qualifies for a special postal rate. 2. a classification of international mail consisting of such items, including catalogs and circulars [1875-80]

items, including catalogs and circulars [1875-80]

printer (prin/ter), n. 1. a person or thing that prints, esp. a person whose occupation is printing. 2. Computers, an output device that produces a paper copy of alphanumeric or graphic data. 3. an instrument that automatically records telegraphe messages by means of a printing mechanism acruphic messages by means of a Motion Pictures, a photographic machine through which either the negative of produces a duplicate. In the printing mechanism acruphic of a master print can be run, together with unexposed film, to make a duplicate. [1495-1505, FRINT + ER] — print/er/ike', odi. print/er's dev'il, devil (def. 5), [1755-65]

print/er's er/ror, an error introduced into typeset copy by the compositor, so that the printer cannot charge for correcting it. Abbr.: P.E. p.s. Cf. author's alteration.

print/er's mark/, a stamp or device, usually found on

print'er's mark'. a stamp or device, usually found on the copyright page, that identifies a book as the work of a particular printer.

print'er's ream'. See under ream' (def. 1).

print-er-y (prin'to re), n., pl. -er-les. 1. (formerly) an establishment for typographic printing. 2. an establishment where printing, as of books or newspapers, etc., is done. [1630-40, PRINT + -ERY]

print-head (print/hed'), n. Computers the printing element, as a daisy wheel or thimble, on a computer printer. Also, print/ head/. [PRINT + HEAD]

print-ing (prin'ting) n. 1. the art process or business of producing books newspapers, etc., by impression from movable types, plates, etc. 2. the act of a person or thing that prints. 3. words, synchia, etc., in printed form. 4. printed material. 5. the total number of copies of a book or other publication printed at one time. The book had a first printing of 10,000. 6. writing in which the letters resemble printed ones. [1350-1400; ME; see PRINT, -ING]

print'ing frame', Photog. a shallow, boxlike device with a glass plate on one side and an opaque, removable back, for holding a negative firmly against printing paper in contact printing. [1870-75]

paper in contact printing. [1670-16] print/ing ink', a type of ink that flows smoothly, dries quickly, and is of a consistency able to hold enough color to make printed matter legible: used to transfer the image on a press plate to the printing surface. [1670-80] print'ing of'fice, a shop or factory in which printing is done. [1725-35]

print'ing pa'per, Photog. sensitized paper for print-ing positives. [1780-90]

print'ing press', a machine, as a cylinder press or ro-tary press, for printing on paper or the like from type, plates, etc. [1580-90]

print' jour'nalism, journalism as practiced in news papers and magazines. [1970-75] —print' jour'nalist.

papers and magazines. [1970-75] — print/ jour/aslist. print-less (print/lis), adj. making, retaining, or show ing no print or impression. [1600-10, PRINT + LEBS] prints.esp. an arrist working in one of the graphic medity in the prints.esp. an arrist working in one of the graphic medity print-making. (print/making), n. the art or technique of making prints. esp. as practiced in engraving, etching, drypoint, woodcut or serigraphy. [1925-30, PRINT + MAKINO]

CONCINE PROMUNCIATION RET. act. cape, dare, pairt; set, equal, if, icco, cos, duer, drider, oil, both, both, and in quiere, child, sing, shoe; thire, shot; this in freemers. — as it alience, e as in system, i as it easily, o as in guilop, u as in citric alience, e as in system, i as it and o can surve as syllable consequents, as in creatic kirad'i), and button (but'n). See the full key insafe the front cover.