



MerriamMerriamMebster of the state of th

onsider to the first terminal and the first are not books.

It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since

Collegiate® Dictionary

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title: • 600

lerriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. --- July edgit in the same

Includes index.

(indexed salk ports) __ ISBN 0.2770-710.2 indexes indexed salk parent.

TENTH EDITION

423-dc21

Merriani-Websier's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993.

COLLECTATE is a registered trademark of Merrisin-Webster Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or me

Made in the United States of America

2728293031RT:WC00

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name Webster alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buver.

*Merriam-Webster*TM is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 2000 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Philippines Copyright 2000 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. - 10th ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover, unindexed).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 1998

423-dc21

97-41846

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

2728293031RT:WC00

The En

A Di

Abbreviations and

chromium \krō-mē-em\ n [NL, fr. F chrome] (1807): a blue-white metallic element found naturally only in combination and used esp. in the state and in electroplating — see ELEMENT table n winter on from alloys and in electroplating -

at Chris

y] (167 — **C**hi n (156) the shru

1 : chros

lering of

1 : colon

or ester i

lor, modi GRIT] (cin sensation) elating to terized by ferences in

ırity taken

ely of hall nd paralla

icleus that ucleic add

ern formë parated by

rument fo in which to composito graphic

dissolution a. 1864) J

hromiun mpound

ning (helio chrome) um; esp otography n pigment lead chro sentially 🖟

ric acid bi (1952): 世 of the same

metallic element touthe naturally only in combination and used esp. in metallic element touth and in electroplating—see ELEMENT table alloys and in electroplating—see ELEMENT table (1939): to treat chromize 'krō-miz\ vt chromized; chro-mizetig (1939): to treat chromized with chromous (1868): CHROMOLITHOGRAPH chromio 'krō(mo), n, pl chromos (1868): CHROMOLITHOGRAPH chromo-dy-namics \krō-ma-sent-or\ n (ca. 1926): a densely staining nöterated with the chromatin of some cells nötlear body associated with the chromotin of some cells nötlear body associated with the chromotin of some cells nötlear body associated with the chromotin of some cells nötlear body associated with the chromotin of some cells nötlear body associated with the chromotin of some cells nötlear body associated with the chromotin of some cells nötlear body associated with the chromotin of some cells not the chromotic of the combined with the chromotin of the chromotic of the containing a chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigme

graphe chromo-mere \'krō-mə-mi(a)r\ n [ISV] (1891): one of the small bead-shaped and heavily staining concentrations of chromatin that are linearly arranged along the chromosome — chro-mo-meric \,krō-mə-merik, 'mi(a)r\ adi \,krō-mə-'nē-mə\ n, pl-ne-ma-ta \'nē-mət-ə\ [NL, fr. chrom-+ Gk nēmat, nēma thread — more at NEMAT] (1925): the coiled filamentous core of a chromatid — chro-mo-ne-matic \-ni-'mat-ba adi

ik\adj chromo-phil\krō-mə-fil\adj-[ISV] (1899): staining readily with dyes chromo-phobe \-fōb\ adj (ca. 1909): resisting staining with dyes (^

chromo-phone \krō-ma-,iō(a)r, -,iō(a)r\ n [ISV] (1879): a chemical group that gives rise to color in a molecule — chro-mo-phor-ic \krō-ma-,iō(a)r\ n [ISV] (1885): a colored plastid usu. containing red or yellow pigment (as carotene) chro-mo-pro-tein \kro-ma-,plast\ n [ISV] (1885): a colored plastid usu. containing red or yellow pigment (as carotene) chro-mo-pro-tein \kro-ma-,rō-,iēn, -,rōt-ē-an\ n (1924): a compound is hemoglobin) of a protein with a metal-containing pigment (as hemoglobin) of a protein with a metal-containing pigment (as hemoglobin) of a protein with a metal-containing pigment (as nessent with a metal-containing pigment (as hemoglobin) of a protein with a metal-containing pigme

ganisms that contain most or all of the DNA or RNA comprising the genes of the individual — chro-mo-som-al \,krō-mə-'sō-məl, -'zō-\ adj -chro-mo-som-al-ly \-mə-lē\ adv chromosome number n (1910): the usu, constant number of chromosome characteristic of a particular kind of animal or plant chromo-sphere \,'krō-mə-sfi(ə)r\ n (1868): the lower part of the atmosphere of the sun that is thousands of miles thick and is composed chiefly of hydrogen gas; also: a similar part of the atmosphere of any star — chro-mo-spher-le \,krō-mə-sfi(ə)r-ik, -'sfe-\ adj ehro-mous \,'krō-məs\ adj (1840): of, relating to, or derived from chro-mium esp. with a valence of two chron-or chrono- comb form [Gk, fr. chronos]: time \, chronogram\) chron-xie also chron-axy \,'krōn-ak-sē, 'krān-\ n [F chronaxie, fr. chron-+ Gk axia value, fr. axios worthy] (1917): the minimum time required for excitation of a structure (as a nerve cell) by a constant electric current of twice the threshold voltage chronic ('krān-ik\ adj [F chronique, fr. Gk chronikos of time, fr. chronos] (1601) 1 a: marked by long duration or frequent recurrence: not acute \,'\circ\-\c

chronic n—chroni-cal-ly \-i-k(s-)-le\ adv—chronic-ly \-kra-ins-st-\, kr\cdot\-n\ | kra-ins-st-\, kra-ins-kra-ins-st-\, kra-ins-kra-ins-st-\, kra-ins-kra-ins-st-\, kra-ins-kra-ins-kra-ins-st-\, kra-ins-kra-ins-kra-ins-kra-ins-st-\, kra-ins-kra-i

cating intervals of elapsed time (as with a sweep-second hand of a digital display) c: an instrument for measuring the time of flight of projectiles—chrono-graph-ic \krän-a-'graf-ik, krōn-a\adj—chronograph-ic \krän-a-'graf-ik, krōn-a\adj—chronograph-ic \krän-a-'graf-ik, krōn-\adj—chronograph-ic \krän-a-'aj-i-kol, krōn-\adso-chronologic \krän-a-'aj-i-kol, krōn-\adso-chronologic \krän-a-'aj-i-kol, krōn-\adso-chronologic \krān-a-'aj-i-kol, krōn-\adso-chronologic \krōn-al-a-j-akt, n (1611): an expert in chronology \chronology \chron

chrys- or chryso- comb form [Gk, fr. chrysos] : gold : yellow

chrysalid \kris-ə-ləd\ n (1777): CHRYSALIS –

chrysa-lid \kris-o-lod\ n (1777): CHRYSALIS — chrysalid adj chrysa-lis \kris-o-los\ n, pl chrysal-ides \kris-al-o-,dēz\ or chrys-al-ises [L chrysallid-, chrysallig gold-colored pupa of butterflies, fr. Gk, fr. chrysos gold, of Sem origin] (1601) 1: a pupa of a butterfly: broadly: an insect pupa 2: a protecting covering: a sheltered state or stage of being or growth \a budding writer could not emerge from his \simeq too soon — William Du Bois\ chry-san-the-mum \kris-an(t)-the-mam also kriz-\ n [L. fr. Gk chrysanthemon, fr. chrys-+ anthemon flower; akin to Gk anthos flower] (1551) 1: any of various composite plants (genus Chrysanthe-

(1651) 1: any of various com-posite plants (genus Chrysanthe-mum) including weeds, ornamen-tals grown for their brightly colored often double flower



colored often double flower heads, and others important as sources of medicinals and insecticides 2: a flower head of ornamental chrysanthemum chrys-a-ro-bin \kris-ə-rō-bən\ n [chrys- + araroba + -in] (1887): a powder obtained from Goa powder and used to treat skin diseases

Chry-se-is \kri-'sē-əs\ n [L, fr. Gk Chrysēis]: a daughter of a priest of Apollo in the Iliad narrative taken at Troy by Agamemnon but later restored to her father

restored to her father chrysoberyllus, fr. Gk chrysoberyllos, fr. chrys-ber-yl \kris-a-ber-al\ n [L chrysoberyllus, fr. Gk chrysoberyllos, fr. chrys- + bēryllos beryl] (14c) 1 obs: a yellowish beryl 2: a usu. yellow or pale green mineral BeAl₂O₄ consisting of beryllium aluminum oxide with a little iron and sometimes used as a gem

yellow or pale green mineral BeAl₂O₄ consisting of beryllium aluminum oxide with a little iron and sometimes used as a gem chryso-lite \kriss-2-\li\t\n [ME crisolite, ft. MF, fr. L chrysolithos, fr. Gk, fr. chrys- + -lithos-lite] (14c): OLIVINE chryso-me-lid \kris-2-mel-3d, -mēl-\n [deriv. of Gk chrysomēlolonthē golden cockchafer] (ca. 1924): any of a large family (Chrysomelidae) of small, usu. oval and smooth, shining, and brightly colored beetles (as the Colorado potato beetle) — chrysomelidad; chryso-phyte \kris-2-\fit\ n [deriv. of Gk chrysos + phyton plant — more at Phyt-1 (1959): GOLDEN-BROWN ALGA chryso-prase \kris-2-\priaz\ n [ME crisopace, fr. OF, fr. L chrysoprasus, fr. Gk chrysoprasos, fr. chrys- + prason leek; akin to L porrum leek] (13c): an apple-green chalcedony valued as a gem chrys-o-tile \til\ n [G chrysotil, fr. chrys- + til fiber, fr. Gk tillein to pluck] (1850): a mineral consisting of a fibrous silky serpentine and constituting a kind of asbestos chthonic \tilde \text{thân-ik}\ also chthonian \tilde \text{thōn-e-an}\ adj [Gk chthon-chthōn earth — more at HUMBLE [1882]: INFERNAL (~ detites) chub \chob\ n, pl chub or chubs [ME chubbe] (15c) 1: any of various freshwater cyprinid fishes (esp. of the genera Glia, Hybopsis, and Nocomis) 2: any of several marine or freshwater fishes that are not cyprinids chubbilly \tilde \text{chab-a-le}\tau adv (1909): in the manner of one that is chubby the chubbel (1905).

- chub-bi-ness \choole-e-nos\n\
- chuck \choole\cho

court vield 1: a pat or nudge under the chin 2: TOSS, JERK chuck n [1611) 1: a pat or nudge under the chin 2: TOSS, JERK chuck n [E dial. chuck (lump)] (1723) 1: a cut of beef that includes most of the neck, the parts about the shoulder blade, and those about the first three ribs — see BEEF illustration 2 chiefly West: FOOD 3: an attachment for holding a workpiece or tool in a machine (as a drill area of laths) : an attachment for hotting a workpeec press or lathe) chuck-hole \'chək-,hol, 'chəg-\ n [³chuck + hole] (1836): a hole or rut

chuck-le\(\)(1893) 1: to laugh inwardly or quietly 2: to make a continuous gentle sound resembling suppressed mirth (the clear bright water chuckled over gravel—B. A. Williams>— chuckle n— chuck-le-some \(\)-1-səm\(\)adj\(-\)chuck\|\)(19-li\)-le\(\)adv\(\)chuck-le-bead\(\)\(\)chuck

U.S. chuck-will's-wid-ow _chok-,wilz-'wid-(\)\[\tilde{0}\], -'wid-o(-w)\\ n \[\tilde{\text{[init.]}}\] (1791) : a goatsucker (Caprimulgus carolinensis) of the southern U.S. \[\frac{1}{1}\]chuff \'chof\\ n \[\text{[ME chuffe]}\] (15c): BOOR. CHURL \[\frac{2}{1}\]chuff vi \[\text{[init.]}\] (1914): to produce noisy exhaust or exhalations: proceed or operate with chuffs (the \simeting \text{ing and snorting of switch engines} \)— Paul Gallico\[\frac{3}{1}\]chuff n (1915): the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \[\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \[\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \[\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \[\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \[\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\]: the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\): the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\): the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\): the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\): the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\): the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\): the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations \(\text{chuff n (1915)}\): \(

thug 'chag\ n [imit.] (1866): a dun expression.

by a laboring engine

2chug vi chugged; chug-ging (1896): to move or go with or as if with chugs (a locomotive chugging along) — chug-ger n

3chug vi chugged; chug-ging (ca. 1968): CHUGALUG

\au\out \ch\chin \e\bet \e\easy \g\go \i\hit \i\ice \j\job $\label{linear_continuous_contin$ \y\ yet \zh\ vision \a, k, n, ce, ce, ue, ue, v\ see Guide to Pronunciation

Ruhm-korff coil \\rim-\korf-\,\rim-\\n [Heinrich Ruhmkorff †1877 Ger. physicist] (1852): INDUCTION COIL \\ \text{Iru-in} \\ \text{ru-i-on}, \.\in\ \n [ME ruine, fr. MF, fr. L ruina; akin to L ruere to fall — more at Rub[(14c) 1 a archaic: a falling down: COLLAPSE \(\text{from age to age} \). the crash of \(\sigma\) fitfully resounds \(\text{-William Wordsworth} \) b: physical, moral, economic, or social collapse 2 a: the state of being ruined (the city lay in \sigma\) b: the remains of something destroyed — usu. used in pl. (the \sigma\) of the ancient world \(\text{-William Hazlitt} \) 1830\) 3: a cause of destruction \(4 \) a: the action of destroying, laying waste, or wrecking \(b : \text{DAMAGE INJURY 5: a ruined building, person, or object \(- \text{ru-in-ate} \) \(\sigma\) nat\(\text{adj} \) — ru-in-ate \\ \sigma\) nat\(\text{adj} \) — ru-in-ate

²ruin vt (1581) 1: to reduce to ruins: DEVASTATE 2 a: to damage

Y-nat W (1581) 1: to reduce to ruins: DEVASTATE 2 a: to damage irreparably b: BANKRUPT. IMPOVERISH ⟨~ed by speculation⟩ 3: to subject to frustration, failure, or disaster (will ~ your chances of promotion⟩ ~ wi: to become ruined — ru-in-er n ru-in-ation \(\text{rui} \) - \(\t gths b: a metal strip with a type-high face that prints a linear ign; also: a linear design produced by or as if by such a strip syn LAW—as a rule: for the most part: GENERALLY by by ruled; rul-ing w (13c) 1 a: to exert control, direction, or ²rule vb ruled; rul-ing vt (13c)

see LAW—as a rule: for the most part: GENERALLY rule \dot{v} ruled; rul-ing \dot{v} (13c) 1 a: to exert control, direction, or influence on (the superstitions that \sim primitive minds) b: to exercise control over esp. by curbing or restraining $\langle \sim$ a fractious horse \rangle (ruled his appetites firmly) 2 a: to exercise authority or power over often harshly or arbitrarily (the speaker ruled the legislature with an iron hand) b: to be preeminent in: DOMINATE 3: to determine and declare authoritatively; esp: to command or determine judicially 4 a (1): to mark with lines drawn along or as if along the straight edge of a ruler (2): to mark (a line) on a paper with a ruler b: to arrange in a line $\sim \dot{v}i$ 1 a: to exercise supreme authority b: to be first in importance or prominence: PREDOMINATE (the physical did not \sim in

a line $\sim vi$ 1 a: to exercise supreme authority b: to be first in importance or prominence: PREDOMINATE (the physical did not \sim in her nature —Sherwood Anderson) 2: to exist in a specified state or condition 3: to lay down a legal rule syn see GOVERN, DECIDE ruled surface n (ca. 1862): a surface generated by a moving straight line with the result that through every point on the surface a line can be drawn lying wholly in the surface rule-less \(^1\text{rul} - \text{is} \) $\sim di$ (15c): not restrained or regulated by law rule of the road (1871): a customary practice (as driving always on a particular side of the road or yielding the right of way) developed in the interest of safety and often subsequently reinforced by law; syp: any of the rules making up a code governing ships in matters relating to muthe rules making up a code governing ships in matters relating to mu-

rule of thumb (1692) 1: a method of procedure based on experience and common sense 2: a general principle regarded as roughly correct but not intended to be scientifically accurate

but not intended to be scientifically accurate rule out vt (1869) 1: EXCLUDE, ELIMINATE 2: to make impossible: PREVENT (heavy rain ruled out the picnic) ruler \\foatin-\text{ii-lar}\ n (14c) 1: one that rules; specif: SOVEREIGN 2: a worker or a machine that rules paper 3: a smooth-edged strip (as of wood or metal) that is usu. marked off in units (as inches) and is used as a straightedge or for measuring — rul-er-ship _ship \ n \\
\text{rul-ing}\ \(n \) (1560): an official or authoritative decision, decree, statement, or interpretation (as by a judge on a point of law)
\text{ruling adj (1593) 1 a: exerting power or authority (the \simp party) b: CHIEF, PREDOMINATING (a \simp passion) 2: generally prevailing \text{'rum}\ \(r \) [prob. short for obs. \text{rumbullion}\ (r \) (1654) 1: an alcoholic beverage distilled from a fermented cane product (as molasses) 2: alcoholic liquor (the demon \simp) \text{'rum adj rum-mer; rum-mest}\ (earlier rome, perh. fr. Romany rom Gypsy)

²rum adj rum-mer; rum-mest [earlier rome, perh. fr. Romany rom Gypsy man] (1752) 1 chiefly Brit: QUEER, ODD (writing is a ~ trade ... and what is all right one day is all wrong the next —Angela Thirkell) 2 chiefly Brit: DIFFICULT, DANGEROUS

rumaki (ro-mäk-e) n [origin unknown] (1961): a cooked appetizer made of pieces of usu marinated chicken liver wrapped together with

rumaba (15 march, 16 march, 16 march, 17 march, 17 march, 17 march, 18 march

low reverberating sound (wagons rumbled into town) 3: to speak in a low rolling tone 4: to engage in a rumble ~vt 1: to utter or emit in a low rolling voice 2: to polish or otherwise treat (metal parts) in a tumbling barrel — rumbler \-b(s-)lor\ n

'rumble n (14c) 1 a: a low heavy continuous reverberating often muffled sound (as of thunder) b: low frequency noise in phonographic playback caused by the transmission of mechanical vibrations by the turntable to the pickup 2: a seat for servants behind the body of a carriage 3: TUMBLING BARREL 4 a: widespread expression of dissatisfaction or unrest b: a street fight esp. among gangs rumble seat n (1912): a folding seat in the back of an automobile (as a coupe or roadster) not covered by the top

rum-bling \'rom-blin\\ n (14c) 1: RUMBLE 2: general but unoffice talk or opinion often of dissatisfaction — usu, used in pl. (occasional rum-bly \'rom-ble-)le\\ adj (1874): tending to rumble or rattle rum-bus-tious \, rom-bss-chs\\ adj [alter of robustious] chiefly Bni rum-bus-tious \, rom-bss-chs\\ adj [alter of robustious] chiefly Bni rum-bus-tious-ness n, chiefly Brit rum-nan\'rum-man\, np! rum-ina\'rum-nan\\ no r rumens [NL rum-ina, rum-ina, rum-ina] \, rum-inal\'rum-inan\'rum-

na-tive \(\text{ru-ma-nat-iv}\\\ aaj \)— ru-mina-tively \(aav\)— ru-mina-tively \(aav\)— ru-mina-tively \(aav\)— ru-mina-tively \(aav\)— ru-minage \(\text{ru-mage}\) is to make a thorough search or investigation 2: to engage in an undirected of haphazard search \(~vt\) 1: to make a thorough search through: Rus SACK \(\text{rummage}\) to discover by searching — rum-mage \(\text{rum}\) is to discover by searching — rum-mage \(\text{rum}\) in \(\text{rum}\) and completely \(\text{2}\): to examine minutely and completely \(\text{2}\) rummage \(\text{n}\) [058. E \(\text{rummage}\) act of packing cargo, modif of \(\text{MF}\) and \(\text{mmage}\) is a confused miscellaneous collection \(\text{b}\): item for sale at a rummage sale 2: a thorough search esp. among a confusion of objects

sion of objects
rummage sale n (ca. 1858): a usu. informal sale of miscellaneous goods
esp: a sale of donated articles conducted by a nonprofit organizatio
(as a church or charity) to help support its programs
rum-mer /ram-or/n [G or D; G römer, fr. D roemer] (1654): a large
bowled footed drinking glass often elaborately etched or engraved
'rum-my /ram-e\ adj rum-mier; -est (1828): QUEER, ODD (were sul
feeling a little ~ from our trip up the escalator —New Yorker)
'rummy n, pl rummies (1851): DRUNKARD
'rummy n, pl rummies (1851): DRUNKARD
'rummy n [perh. fr. 'lummy] (1915): any of several card games for two
or more players in which each player tries to assemble groups of thre
or more cards of the same rank or suit and to be the first to meld all hi
cards

to lament, Gk öryesthai to howl] (14c) 1: talk or opinion widely disseminated with no discernible source 2: a statement or report current without known authority for its truth 3 archaic: talk or report of notable person or event 4: a soft low indistinct sound: MURMUR 2 rumor w ru-mored; ru-mor-ing \'rum-(-)-rij\ (1594): to tell or spread by rumor.

rumpor mon-ger \, mon-ger, \, man-\ n \ (1917): one who spreads rumors ru-mor \, rumor \, rum

rum-ply \'rem-p(o-)le\ adj rum-pli-er; -est (1833): having rumples rum-pus \'rem-pos\ n [origin unknown] (1764): a usu. noisy com

rumpus room n (1939): a room usu. in the basement of a home that

rumpus room n (1939): a room usu. in the basement of a home that it used for games, parties, and recreation

rum-run-ner \'rəm-_irən-ər\ n (1920): a person or ship engaged in bring ing prohibited liquor ashore or across a border — rum-rum-ning \'irəm-_irən-ər\ n (1920): a person or ship engaged in bring ing prohibited liquor ashore or across a border — rum-rum-ning \'irəm-_irən-ər\ n (1920): a person or ship engaged in bring ing prohibited liquor ashore or across a border — rum-rum-ning \'irəm-_ir\ and \'iram\'rəm\ vb ma\ \'ram\'ram\; run; run-ning \[ME\] from nen, alter. of rinnen, vi (fr. OE iennan, rinnan & ON rinna) & of rennen, vt. fr. ON renna; skin to OHG rinnan, vt., to run, OE risan to rise] vi (bef. 12c) 1 a: tog faster than a walk; specif: to go steadily by springing steps so the both feet leave the ground for an instant in each step b of a horse: the move at a fast gallop c: FLEE RETREAT, ESCAPE (dropped the gun arm) d: to tutilize a running play on offense— used of a football tean 2 a: to go without restraint: move freely about at will (let chicken \cap loose) b: to keep company: CONSORT \(\lambda\) ram running with ewes \(\lambda\) ram with a wild crowd when he was young \(\lambda\) c: to sail before the wind in distinction from reaching or sailing close-hauled d: ROAM ROVE \(\lambda\) running gobut with no overcoat \(\lambda\) a: to go rapidly or hur riedly: HASTEN \(\simma\) and the the doctor \(\lambda\) is to go rapidly or hur riedly: HASTEN \(\simma\) and fetch the doctor \(\lambda\) is to go rapidly or hur riedly: HASTEN \(\simma\) and fetch the doctor \(\lambda\) is to go an urgency or distress: RESORT \(\simma\) a more fetch the doctor \(\lambda\) is to go rapidly or hur riedly: HASTEN \(\simma\) and fetch the doctor \(\lambda\) is to go an urgency or distress: resport \(\simma\) and more at every little difficulty \(\circ\) c: to make quick, easy, or casual trip or visit \(\lambda\) ran over to borrow some sugar\(\lambda\) a: to contend in a race \(\bar{b}\): to enter into an election con