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ascribed to Orpheus. 3. Capable of casting a charm or spell; entrancing. 4. often **orphy** Mystic or occult. [Greek *Orphikos* < *Orpheus*, Orpheus.] —**Orphical-ly** *adv.*

Orphism (ôr'fiz'm) *n.* 1. An ancient Greek mystery religion arising in the sixth century BC from a synthesis of pre-Hellenic beliefs with the Thracian cult of Zagreus and soon becoming mingled with the Eleusinian mysteries and the doctrines of Pythagoras. 2. often **orphism** A short-lived movement in early 20th-century painting, derived from cubism but marked by a lyrical style and the use of bold color. [French *orphisme* < *Orphée*, Orpheus < Greek *Orpheus*.] —**Orphist** *n.*

Orphrey (ôr'frē) also **or-fray** (-frā') *n., pl. -phreys* also **-frays** 1. A band of elaborate embroidery decorating the front of certain ecclesiastical vestments. 2. Elaborate embroidery, especially when made of gold. [Middle English *orfreie*, alteration of *orfreis* < Old French < Medieval Latin *aurifrigium* < Latin *aurum*, gold + Latin *Phrygius*, Phrygian.]

Orpiment (ôr'pə-mənt) *n.* Arsenic trisulfide, As_2S_3 , a yellow mineral used as a pigment. [Middle English < Old French < Latin *auripigmentum* < *aurum*, gold + *pigmentum*, pigment; see **PIGMENT**.]

Orpine (ôr'pin) *n.* Any of various succulent plants of the family Crassulaceae, especially the Eurasian species *Hylotelephium telephium* syn. *Sedum telephium*, having clusters of reddish-purple flowers. Also called *live-forever*. [Middle English *orpin* < Old French < *orpiment*, orpiment; see **ORPIMENT**.]

Orping-ton (ôr'ping-tən) *n.* Any of a breed of large, heavily feathered domestic chickens having a single comb, originally bred in England for both meat and eggs. [After *Orpington*, a district of southeast England.]

Orr (ôr), **Robert Gordon** Known as "Bobby," Born 1948. Canadian-born hockey player. He led the National Hockey League in scoring in 1970 and 1975 and was the first defenseman to score more than 100 points in a season.

Orre-ry (ôr'rē, ôr'-) *n., pl. -ries* A mechanical model of the solar system or parts of it. [After Charles Boyle, Fourth Earl of Orrery (1676–1731), for whom one was made.]

Orris (ôr'ris, ôr'-) *n.* 1. Any of several species of iris having a fragrant rootstock, especially *Iris pallida* and cultivars of the hybrid species *I. xgermanica*. 2. The fragrant rootstock of an orris, used chiefly in perfumes. Also called *orrisroot*. [Probably alteration of Middle English *yreos* < Medieval Latin, alteration of Latin *iris*; see **IRIS**.]

Orris-root (ôr'ris-rōōt', -rōōt', ôr'-) *n.* See **ORRIS** (sense 2).

ort (ôr't) *n.* 1. often **orts** A small scrap or leaving of food after a meal is completed. 2. A scrap; a bit. [Middle English *orte*, food left by animals, probably < Middle Dutch: *oor*, out; see **UD-** in App. I + *eten*, to eat; see **ED-** in App. I.]

Or-te-ga (ôr-tā'gā, -tē'gā), **Daniel** Born 1945. Nicaraguan revolutionary and politician. He was a leader of the Sandinistas, helped establish the Government of National Reconstruction after the overthrow of the Somoza regime (1979), and later served as president (1985–1990).

Ortega y Gas-set (ē gā-sēt'), **José** 1883–1955. Spanish philosopher. His most famous work, *The Revolt of the Masses* (1930), argues that human beings are essentially unequal and that an intellectual elite is necessary.

or-thi-con (ôr'thi-kōn') *n.* An electron tube used in early video cameras to capture images by scanning a photoactive mosaic inside the camera with a low-velocity electron beam. Unlike the earlier iconoscope, it could capture images in low light. Also called *image orthicon*. [**ORTH(O)-** + **ICON(OSCOPE)**.]

or-tho (ôr'thō) *adj.* Orthochromatic. [**ORTH(O)-**.]

ortho- or **orth-** *pref.* 1. Straight; upright; vertical: *orthotopous*. 2. Perpendicular: *orthorhombic*. 3. Correct; correction: *orthopsychiatry*. 4. The most fully hydrated form of an acid or of its salts: *orthoboric acid*. 5. Of or relating to one of three possible isomers of a benzene ring with two attached chemical groups in which the carbon atoms with attached groups are adjacent: *ortho-dibromobenzene*. [Middle English < Old French < Latin < Greek < *orthos*, straight, correct, right.]

or-tho-cen-ter (ôr'thō-sen'tər) *n.* The point of intersection of the three altitudes of a triangle.

or-tho-chro-mat-ic (ôr'thō-kro-māt'ik) *adj.* Photography 1. Of, relating to, or accurately reproducing the colors of the subject. 2. Sensitive to all colors except red: *orthochromatic film*. —**or'tho-chro'ma-tism** (-krō'mā-tiz'm) *n.*

or-tho-clase (ôr'thā-klás', -klāz') *n.* A white to yellowish red monoclinic mineral of the potassium feldspar group that forms from medium- to low-temperature magmas. [Greek *ortho-*, *ortho-* + Greek *klasis*, a breaking (< *klán*, to break).]

or-tho-clas-tic (ôr'thā-klás'tik) *adj.* Geology Having right-angled cleavage.

or-tho-don-tia (ôr'thā-dōn'shā) or **or-tho-don-ture** (-dōn'chər) *n.* Orthodontics.

or-tho-don-tics (ôr'thā-dōn'tiks) *n.* (used with a *sing. verb*) The dental specialty dealing with correction of irregularities of the teeth, such as malocclusion, often by the use of braces. —**or'tho-don'tic** *adj.* —**or'tho-don'ti-cal-ly** *adv.* —**or'tho-don'tist** *n.*

or-tho-dox (ôr'thā-dōks') *adj.* 1. Adhering to the accepted or traditional and established faith, especially in religion. 2. Adhering to the Christian faith as expressed in the early Christian ecumenical creeds. 3. **Orthodox a.** Of or relating to any of the churches or rites of the Eastern Orthodox Church. **b.** Of or relating to Orthodox Judaism. 4. Adhering to what is commonly accepted, customary, or traditional: *an orthodox view of world affairs*. ♦ *n.* 1. One that is orthodox. 2. **Orthodox** A member of an Eastern Orthodox church. [Middle English *orthodoxe* < Old French < Late Latin *orthodoxus* < Late Greek *orthodoxos* < Greek *ortho-*, *ortho-* +

Greek *doxa*, opinion (< *dokein*, to think; see **DEK-** in App. I).] —**or'tho-dox'ly** *adv.*

Orthodox Church *n.* The Eastern Orthodox Church.

Orthodox Judaism *n.* The branch of Judaism that is governed by adherence to the Torah as interpreted in the Talmud.

orthodox sleep *n.* See **non-REM sleep**.

or-tho-dox-y (ôr'thā-dōks'ē) *n., pl. -ies* 1. The quality or state of being orthodox. 2. Orthodox practice, custom, or belief. 3. **Orthodoxy a.** The beliefs and practices of the Eastern Orthodox Church. **b.** Orthodox Judaism.

or-tho-e-pist (ôr'thō-ē-pist, ôr'thō-ēp'ist) *n.* A specialist in orthoepy, especially one of a number of scholars of the 1500s and 1600s who proposed reforms of English spelling so that it would more systematically reflect pronunciation.

or-tho-e-py (ôr'thō-ē-pē, ôr'thō-ēp'ē) *n.* 1a. The study of the pronunciation of words. **b.** The study of the relationship between the pronunciation of words and their orthography. 2. The customary pronunciation of words. [Greek *orthoepeia*, correctness of diction: *ortho-*, *ortho-* + *epos*, *epe-*, word; see **WEK-** in App. I.] —**or'tho-ep'ic** (-ēp'ik), **or'tho-ep'i-cal** (-ēp'i-kəl) *adj.*

or-tho-gen-e-sis (ôr'thō-jen'i-sis) *n.* 1. **Biology** The hypothesis, now largely discredited, that the evolution of species is linear and driven largely by internal factors rather than by natural selection. 2. **Anthropology** The hypothesis that all cultures evolve in a linear manner from primitivism to civilization. —**or'tho-ge-net'ic** (-jā-nēt'ik) *adj.* —**or'tho-ge-net'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

or-thog-o-nal (ôr'thō-g'ā-nəl) *adj.* 1. Relating to or composed of right angles. 2. **Mathematics a.** Of or relating to a matrix whose transpose equals its inverse. **b.** Of or relating to a linear transformation that preserves the length of vectors. 3. Very different or unrelated; sharply divergent: "Radical Islamists are ultimately seeking to create something orthogonal to our model of democracy" (Richard A. Clarke). [**ORTHOGONIOS** < *ortho-*, *ortho-* + *goniā*, angle; see **GENU-** in App. I.] —**or'thog'o-nal'i-ty** (-nāl'i-tē) *n.* —**or'thog'o-nal-ly** *adv.*

orthogonal projection *n.* The two-dimensional graphic representation of an object formed by the perpendicular intersections of lines drawn from points on the object to a plane of projection. Also called *orthographic projection*.

or-tho-grade (ôr'thā-grād') *adj.* Walking with the long axis of the body perpendicular to the ground, as humans do. [**ORTH-** + Latin *-gradus*, walking (< *gradī*, to move; see **RETROGRADE**).]

or-tho-graph-ic (ôr'thā-grāf'ik) also **or-tho-graph-i-cal** (-i-kəl) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to orthography. 2. Spelled correctly. 3. **Mathematics** Having perpendicular lines. —**or'tho-graph'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

or-thog-ra-phy (ôr'thō-g'rā-fē) *n., pl. -phies* 1. The art or study of correct spelling according to established usage. 2. The aspect of language study concerned with letters and their sequences in words. —**or'thog'rā-pher**, **or'thog'rā-phist** *n.*

or-tho-log or **or-tho-logue** (ôr'thā-lōg', -lōg') *n.* A homologous gene that is related to those in different organisms by descent from the DNA of a common ancestor and that may or may not have the same function. [Back-formation < *orthologous* < **ORTH-** + (**HOMO**)**LOGOUS**.] —**or'thol'o-gous** (-thōl'ā-gas) *adj.*

or-tho-mo-lec-u-lar (ôr'thō-mā-lēk'yā-lər) *adj.* Of, relating to, or being a theory holding that mental diseases or abnormalities result from various chemical imbalances or deficiencies and can be cured by restoring proper levels of chemical substances, such as vitamins and minerals, in the body.

or-tho-myx-o-vi-rus (ôr'thō-mik'sā-vī-rəs) *n., pl. -rus-es* Any of a family of single-stranded RNA viruses, including the virus that causes influenza. [**ORTH-**, correct (< the fact that the viruses cause influenza, in contrast to the paramyxoviruses causing parainfluenza) + **MYXOVIRUS**.]

or-tho-pe-dics also **or-tho-pae-dics** (ôr'thā-pē'diks) *n.* (used with a *sing. verb*) The branch of medicine that deals with the prevention or correction of injuries or disorders of the skeletal system and associated muscles, joints, and ligaments. [**ORTHOPEDIC** < French *orthopédie* < *orthopédie*, orthopedic surgery: Greek *ortho-*, *ortho-* + Greek *paideia*, child-rearing (< *pais*, *paid-*, child; see **PAU-** in App. I).] —**or'tho-pe'dic** *adj.* —**or'tho-pe'di-cal-ly** *adv.* —**or'tho-pe'dist** *n.*

or-tho-psy-chi-a-try (ôr'thō-sī-ki'ā-trē, -sī-) *n.* The psychiatric study, treatment, and prevention of emotional and behavioral problems, especially of those that arise during early development. —**or'tho-psy'chi-at'ric** (-sī'kē-āt'rik), **or'tho-psy'chi-at'ri-cal** (-rī-kəl) *adj.* —**or'tho-psy'chi-a-trist** *n.*

or-thop-ter-an (ôr'thōp'tər-ən) *n.* Any of numerous insects of the order Orthoptera, having mouthparts that are adapted for chewing, usually two pairs of wings with thickened front wings and folded hind wings, and often enlarged hind legs. Orthopterans include the grasshoppers, crickets, and katydids. [**ORTHOPTER** < New Latin *Orthoptera*, order name: Greek *ortho-*, *ortho-* + Greek *ptera*, neuter pl. of *pteron*, wing; see **PET-** in App. I.] —**or'thop-ter-an**, **or'thop-ter-ous** *adj.*

or-thop-tics (ôr'thōp'tiks) *n.* (used with a *sing. verb*) The evaluation and nonsurgical treatment of visual disorders caused by imbalance of the eye muscles, such as strabismus. —**or'thop'tic** *adj.* —**or'thop'tist** *n.*

or-tho-py-rox-ene (ôr'thā-pī-rōk'sēn') *n.* Any of a number of varieties of pyroxene that crystallize in the orthorhombic system and contain no calcium and little or no aluminum.

or-tho-rhom-bic (ôr'thō-rōm'bik) *adj.* Of or relating to a crystalline structure of three mutually perpendicular axes of different length.

or-tho-scop-ic (ôr'thā-skōp'ik) *adj.* 1. Having normal vision; free from visual distortion. 2. Giving an undistorted image. Used of an optical instrument.



orphrey

the early 15th-century Erpingham chasuble, of Italian silk with an English orphrey



orrery



ā	pat	oi	boy
ā	pay	ou	out
ār	care	ōo	took
ā	father	ōor	lure
ē	pet	ōō	boot
ē	be	ū	cut
ī	pit	ūr	urge
ī	bite	th	thin
īr	pier	th	this
ō	pot	zh	vision
ō	toe	ā	about,
ō	paw		item
ōr	core		

Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'shā-nēr'ē)

per-me-ance (pûr'mē-āns) *n.* A measure of the ability of a magnetic circuit to conduct magnetic flux; the reciprocal of reluctance. [*< Latin permeare, to penetrate; see PERMEATE.*]

per-me-ase (pûr'mē-ās') *n.* Any of several cell-membrane proteins that function as channels for the transport of a specific molecule in or out of the cell. [*PERME(ATE) + -ASE.*]

per-me-ate (pûr'mē-āt') *v.* **-at-ed, -at-ing, -ates** —*tr.* 1. To pass through the openings or interstices of: *liquid permeating a membrane.* 2. To spread or flow throughout; pervade: "Our thinking is permeated by our historical myths" (Freeman J. Dyson). See **Synonyms at imbue**. —*intr.* To spread through or penetrate something. [*Latin permeare, permeāt-, to penetrate; see PER- + meare, to pass; see mei-¹ in App. I.*] —**per-me-ant** (-ānt), **per-me-a'tive** (-ā'tiv) *adj.* —**per-me-a'tion** *n.*

per-meth-rin (pər-mēth'rīn) *n.* A topical insecticide, $C_{21}H_{30}Cl_2O_3$, used to treat head lice and nits, scabies, and various species of ticks. [*PER- + (res)methrin, a pyrethroid (resm-, of unknown origin + (PYR)ETHRIN).*]

Per-mi-an (pûr'mī-ān, pēr'-) *adj.* Of, relating to, or being the period of geologic time from about 299 to 251 million years ago, the seventh and last period of the Paleozoic Era. The Permian Period is characterized by the formation of the supercontinent Pangaea, the first modern conifers, and the diversification of reptiles. It ended with the largest known mass extinction in the history of life. See table at **geologic time**. ♦ *n.* The Permian Period. [After *Perm* Oblast, a region of west-central Russia.]

per mil also **per mill** *adv.* Per thousand. [*PER + mil* (short for Latin *millē*, thousand); see **gheslo-** in App. I.]

per-min-er-al-i-za-tion (pûr'mīn'ər-ə-lī-zā'shən) *n.* The formation of a fossil from the remains of an organism by the replacement of its tissues by minerals. —**per-min'er-al-ize** *v.*

per-mis-si-ble (pər-mis'ə-bəl) *adj.* Permitted; allowable; permissible: *deductions; permissible behavior in school.* —**per-mis'si-bil'i-ty**, **per-mis-si-ble-ness** *n.* —**per-mis-si-ble** *adv.*

per-mis-sion (pər-mish'ən) *n.* 1. The act of permitting, especially in giving formal consent; authorization: *Do they have permission to leave?* 2. An authorization to do something, as to quote from a book under copyright. [Middle English *< Old French < Latin permissio, permissiō- < permissus*, past participle of *permittere*, to permit; see **PERMIT¹**.]

SYNONYMS *permission, authorization, consent, leave, license, sanction* These nouns denote approval for a course of action that an authority has granted: *was refused permission to smoke; seeking authorization to begin construction; gave their consent to the marriage; will ask leave to respond to the speaker; was given license to depart; gave sanction to the project.*

ANTONYM *prohibition*

per-mis-sive (pər-mis'iv) *adj.* 1a. Granting or inclined to grant permission; tolerant or lenient: *permissive parents.* b. Characterized by freedom of personal behavior or a disregard of traditional social mores. 2. Permitted or optional: *permissive uses of funds.* 3. Biology Supporting viral replication. Used of a cell. —**per-mis'sive-ly** *adv.* —**per-mis-sive-ness** *n.*

per-mit' (pər-mīt') *v.* **-mit-ted, -mit-ting, -mits** —*tr.* 1. To allow the doing of (something); consent to: *permit the sale of alcoholic beverages.* 2. To grant consent or leave to (someone); authorize: *permitted him to explain.* 3. To afford opportunity or possibility for: *weather that permits sailing.* —*intr.* To afford opportunity; allow: *if circumstances permit.* ♦ *n.* (pûr'mīt, pər-mīt') A document or certificate giving permission to do something: *a building permit.* [Middle English *permitted* *< Latin permittere*: *per-*, through; see **PER-** + *mittere*, to let go.] —**per'mit-tee'** (pûr'mīt-tē') *n.* —**per'mit-ter** *n.*

per-mit' (pûr'mīt, pər-mīt') *n.* A carangid fish (*Trachinotus falcatus*) of the western Atlantic Ocean, having a laterally compressed silvery body and a deeply forked tail and valued as a food and game fish. [Alteration of Spanish *palometa*, a species of pompano (*Trachinotus ovatus*), any of several other species of fish, probably ultimately *< Doric Greek *palamus, palamud-*, variant of Greek *pēlamus, pēlamud-*, young tuna, tuna in its first year, of unknown origin.]

per-mit-tiv-i-ty (pûr'mī-tiv'i-tē) *n.*, *pl. -ties* A measure of the ability of a material to interact with an electric field and become polarized by the field, so that the field within the material is weaker than the field in the absence of the material. The permittivity of a material is the product of the dielectric constant of the material and the permittivity of a perfect vacuum, which is defined to be about 8.854×10^{-12} farad per meter.

per-mu-ta-tion (pûr'myō-tā'shən) *n.* 1a. The process of altering the order of a given set of objects in a group. b. The result of such a process; a rearrangement or recombination of elements: *permutations of gene order.* c. Mathematics A rearrangement of the elements of a set. 2. A complete change; a transformation: *the country's permutation into a modern democracy.* —**per-mu-ta-tion-al** *adj.*

per-mute (pər-myūt') *tr.v.* **-mut-ed, -mut-ing, -mutes** 1. To change the order of. 2. Mathematics To subject to permutation. [Middle English *permuten* *< Old French permuter* *< Latin permūtare*: *per-*, *per-* + *mutare*, to change; see **mei-¹** in App. I.] —**per-mut'a-bil'i-ty** *n.* —**per-mut'a-ble** *adj.* —**per-mut'a-bly** *adv.*

per-ni-cious (pər-nish'əs) *adj.* 1. Tending to cause death or serious injury; deadly: *a pernicious virus.* 2. Causing great harm; destructive: *pernicious rumors.* [Middle English *< Old French pernicios* *< Latin perniciosus* *< pernicios, destruction*: *per-*, *per-* + *nex, nec-*, violent death; see **nek-¹** in App. I.] —**per-ni-ciously** *adv.* —**per-ni-cious-ness** *n.*

pernicious anemia *n.* A severe anemia most often affecting older adults, caused by failure of the stomach to absorb vitamin B₁₂ and marked

by a decrease in number and an increase in the size of red blood cells, by gastrointestinal disturbances, and by lesions of the spinal cord.

per-nick-e-ty (pər-nīk'ī-tē) *adj.* Persnickety. [Origin unknown.]

Per-rón (pə-rōn', pē-), **Juan Domingo** 1895–1974. Argentine soldier and president (1946–1955 and 1973–1974). His second wife, (Maria) **Eva Duarte de Perón** (1919–1952), known as "Evita," was popular for her charitable works. Perón was succeeded in office by his third wife, **Maria Estela Martínez de Perón** (born 1931), known as "Isabelita," who was ousted by the military in 1976.

per-o-ne-al (pēr'ə-nē'al) *adj.* Of or relating to the fibula or to the outer portion of the leg. [*< Greek peronē*, pin of a brooch, fibula; see **per-²** in App. I.]

per-o-ral (pər-ōr'al) *adj.* Through or by way of the mouth: *a peroral infection; peroral administration of fluids.* —**per-o'ral-ly** *adv.*

per-o-rate (pēr'ə-rāt') *intr.v.* **-rat-ed, -rat-ing, -rates** 1. To conclude a speech with a formal recapitulation. 2. To speak at great length, often in a grandiloquent manner; declaim. [*Latin perorare, perorāt-: per-, per- + orare, to speak.*] —**per-o'ra-tion** *n.* —**per-o'ra-tion-al** *adj.*

per-ovsk-ite (pə-rōvz'kit', -rōfs'-) *n.* 1. A relatively rare yellow, brown, or black mineral, $CaTiO_3$, sometimes also containing rare-earth elements, such as lanthanum. 2. Any of various oxides having a crystal structure similar to that of this mineral and that can be found in many superconducting ceramic materials and in electrodes in fuel cells. [After Count Lev Alekseyevich Perovski (1792–1856), Russian mineralogist.]

per-ox-i-dase (pə-rōk'sī-dās', -dāz') *n.* Any of a group of enzymes that occur especially in plant cells and catalyze the oxidation of a substance by a peroxide.

per-ox-ide (pə-rōk'sīd') *n.* 1. The divalent O_2 group, or a compound containing this group, such as sodium peroxide, Na_2O_2 , used as an oxidizing agent or bleach. 2. Hydrogen peroxide. ♦ *tr.v.* **-id-ed, -id-ing, -ides** 1. To treat with peroxide. 2. To bleach (hair) with hydrogen peroxide. —**per-ox'id-e'** *adj.* —**per-ox'id-ic** (pûr'ōk-sīd'ik) *adj.*

per-ox-i-some (pə-rōk'sī-sōm') *n.* A cell organelle containing enzymes, such as catalase and oxidase, that catalyze the production and breakdown of hydrogen peroxide. [*PEROXI(DE) + -SOME³*.] —**per-ox'i-som'al** (-sō'māl) *adj.*

peroxy- *pref.* Containing the bivalent group O_2 : *peroxyacetyl nitrate.* [*PER- + OXY-*.]

per-ox-y-a-cet-yl nitrate (pər-ōk'sē-ə-sē'tl) *n.* **Abbr.** **PAN** A toxic organic compound, $C_2H_3NO_5$, formed photochemically in smog, causing eye irritation and damage to vegetation. Due to the stability of this compound, it may be transported in air over long distances before breaking down into smaller reactive compounds.

perp (pûrp) *n.* *Slang* One who perpetrates or is accused of perpetrating a crime.

perp. *abbr.* perpendicular

per-pend (pər-pënd') *v.* **-pend-ed, -pend-ing, -pends** *Archaic* —*tr.* To consider carefully; ponder. —*intr.* To be attentive; reflect. [*Latin pendere*: *per-, per-* + *pendere*, to weigh; see **(s)pen-** in App. I.]

per-pen-dic-u-lar (pûr'pən-dīk'yo-lər) *adj.* 1. Mathematics Intersecting at or forming right angles. 2. Being at right angles to the horizontal; vertical. See **Synonyms at vertical**. 3. often **Perpendicular** Of or relating to a style of English Gothic architecture of the 1300s and 1400s, characterized by emphasis of the vertical element. ♦ *adv.* In a perpendicular position. ♦ *n.* 1. Mathematics A line or plane perpendicular to a given line or plane. 2. A perpendicular position. 3. A device, such as a plumb line, that is used in marking the vertical from a given point. 4. A vertical or nearly vertical line or plane. [Middle English *perpendicular* *< Old French < Latin perpendicularis* *< perpendiculum*, plumb line *< pendere*, to weigh carefully: *per-, per-* + *pendere*, to weigh; see **(s)pen-** in App. I.] —**per-pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'i-tē) *n.* —**per-pen-dic'u-lar-ly** *adv.*

per-pe-trate (pûr'pī-trāt') *tr.v.* **-trat-ed, -trat-ing, -trates** To be responsible for; commit: *perpetrate a crime; perpetrate a practical joke.* [*Latin perpetrare, perpetrāt-, to accomplish*: *per-, per-* + *patrare*, to bring about (*< pater*, father; see **pater-** in App. I.).] —**per-pe-tra'tion** *n.* —**per-pe-tra'tor** *n.*

per-pet-u-al (pər-pēch'oo-əl) *adj.* 1. Lasting forever; never-ending: *conceived heaven as a state of perpetual bliss.* 2. Continuing or being so for an indefinitely long time: *found themselves in perpetual debt; felt like a perpetual outsider.* See **Synonyms at continual**. 3. Flowering throughout the growing season. [Middle English *perpetuel* *< Old French < Latin perpetuus* *< perpetuus*, continuous: *per-, per-* + *petere*, to go toward; see **pet-** in App. I.] —**per-pet-u-al-ly** *adv.*

perpetual calendar *n.* A chart or mechanical device that indicates the day of the week corresponding to any given date over a period of many years.

perpetual motion *n.* The hypothetical continuous operation of an isolated mechanical device or other closed system without a sustaining energy source.

per-pet-u-ate (pər-pēch'oo-āt') *tr.v.* **-at-ed, -at-ing, -ates** 1. To cause to continue indefinitely; make perpetual. 2. To prolong the existence of; cause to be remembered: *The new library will perpetuate its founder's great love of learning.* [*Latin perpetuare, perpetuāt- < perpetuus*, continuous; see **PERPETUAL**.] —**per-pet'u-ance**, **per-pet'u-a'tion** *n.* —**per-pet'u-a'tor** *n.*

per-pe-tu-i-ty (pûr'pī-toō'i-tē, -tyōō'-) *n.*, *pl. -ties* 1. The quality or condition of being perpetual: "The perpetuity of the Church was an article of faith" (Morris L. West). 2. Time without end; eternity. 3. Law a. The condition of an estate that is limited so as to be inalienable either perpetually or longer than the period determined by law. b. An estate so

ā	pat	oi	boy
ā	pay	ou	out
ār	care	ōo	took
ā	father	ōor	lure
ē	pet	ōo	boot
ē	be	ū	cut
ī	pit	ūr	urge
ī	bite	th	thin
ī	pier	th	this
ō	pot	zh	vision
ō	toe	ə	about,
ō	paw		item
ōr	core		

Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'shə-nēr'ē)